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Cohen-Mansfield et al

pp 480–486

1. **You care for patients with dementia in a nursing home, and they are at risk for behavioral problems and depression resulting from boredom, loneliness, and inactivity. When resources limit their amount of interaction with live social stimuli (ie, real babies, pets, people), which type of stimulus would provoke the next greatest level of interest among these patients?**
 - a. Work/task-oriented stimuli (eg, arranging flowers, stamping envelopes)
 - b. Simulated social stimuli (eg, dolls, toy animals, respite videos)
 - c. Individualized stimuli related to the person's self-identity
 - d. Musical stimuli
2. **When nursing home residents with dementia were differentiated by level of cognitive functioning, live social stimuli still provided the most pleasure and interest regardless of cognition. The type of stimulus for which the gap in interest level between those with low and high cognitive function was greatest was:**
 - a. Work/task-oriented stimuli
 - b. Simulated social stimuli
 - c. Individualized stimuli related to the person's self-identity
 - d. Musical stimuli
3. **When nursing home residents with dementia were differentiated by level of cognitive functioning, those with higher levels of cognitive functioning were found to derive greater amounts of pleasure from 6 of the 7 types of stimuli than patients with lower levels of cognitive functioning. Which type of stimulus produced less pleasure in those with greater cognitive functioning?**
 - a. Manipulative stimuli (eg, puzzles, squeeze ball)
 - b. Reading a large-print magazine
 - c. Simulated social stimuli
 - d. Musical stimuli

Levkovitz et al

pp 509–514

4. **Results of this meta-analysis showed that antidepressant therapy was:**
 - a. Significantly more effective than placebo in the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD) but not dysthymic disorder
 - b. Significantly more effective than placebo in the treatment of both MDD and dysthymic disorder
 - c. Significantly more effective than placebo in the treatment of dysthymic disorder but not MDD
 - d. No more effective than placebo for either MDD or dysthymic disorder
5. **Which of the following statements about this meta-analysis is false?**
 - a. The results support the use of antidepressants for dysthymic disorder
 - b. Higher placebo response rates were found in dysthymic disorder trials than in MDD trials
 - c. The number of trials in dysthymic disorder was much smaller than the number of MDD trials
 - d. This meta-analysis was the first to compare antidepressant and placebo response rates between MDD and dysthymic disorder in randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials
6. **Ms A comes to your office because of mild but persistent depressive symptoms over the past several years. She has trouble concentrating, is irritated easily, feels tired often, and is not motivated to participate in social activities. Evidence suggests that, in the treatment of dysthymic disorder, you should:**
 - a. Avoid antidepressant treatment because dysthymia is more of a characterological problem than a biological one
 - b. Avoid antidepressant treatment because it is no more effective than placebo in dysthymia
 - c. Initiate antidepressant treatment if the patient agrees to it

Answers to Pretest: 1.a 2.c

