

Alzheimer's Disease Knowledge Scale (ADKS) Evidence/Reference List

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>1. People with Alzheimer's disease are particularly prone to depression. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About depression and Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p> <p>Sun, X., Steffens, D.C., Au, R., Folstein, M., Summergrad, P., Yee, J., Rosenberg, I., Mwamburi, D.M., & Qiu, W.Q. (2008). Amyloid-associated depression, <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i>, 65(5), 542-550.</p>
<p>2. It has been scientifically proven that mental exercise can prevent a person from getting Alzheimer's disease. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Fillit H. M., Butler, R. N., O'Connell, A. W., Albert, M. S., Birren, J. E. & Cotman, C.W. (2002). Achieving and maintaining cognitive vitality with aging. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i>, 77, 681-696.</p> <p>Morris, J. C. (2005). Dementia update 2005. <i>Alzheimer's Disease and Associated Disorders</i>, 19, 100-117.</p> <p>Wilson, R.S., Mendes de Leon, C.F., Barnes, L.L., Schneider, J.A., Bienias, J.L., Evans, D.A., & Bennett, D.A. (2002). Participation in cognitively stimulating activities and risk of incident Alzheimer disease, <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 287, 742-748.</p>
<p>3. After symptoms of Alzheimer's disease appear, the average life expectancy is 6 to 12 years. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org</p> <p>Geriatric Mental Health Foundation, <i>Caring for the Alzheimer's Disease Patient</i>. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from www.gmhfonline.org.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Society</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>4. When a person with Alzheimer's disease becomes agitated, a medical examination might reveal other health problems that caused the agitation. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About agitation and Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005 from http://www.alz.org</p> <p>Corey-Bloom, J., Yaari, R., Weisman, D. (2006). Managing patients with Alzheimer's disease, <i>Practical Neurology</i>, 6, 78-89.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>5. People with Alzheimer's disease do best with simple, instructions given one step at a time. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Corey-Bloom, J., Yaari, R., & Weisman, D. (2006). Managing patients with Alzheimer's disease. <i>Practical Neurology</i>, 6, 78-89.</p> <p>Hochhalter, A. K., Overmier, J. B., Gasper, S. M., Bakke, B. L., & Holub, R. J. (2005). A comparison of spaced retrieval to other schedules of practice for people with dementia. <i>Experimental Aging Research</i>, 31, 101-118.</p> <p>Woods, R.T. (1999). Psychological "therapies" in dementia. In Woods R. T. (Ed.), <i>Psychological problems of aging</i> (pp. 311-344). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.</p>
<p>6. When people with Alzheimer's disease begin to have difficulty taking care of themselves, caregivers should take over right away. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>Ethical issues in Alzheimer's disease fact sheet: Respect for autonomy, care and patient rights</i>. Retrieved October 3, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Geriatric Mental Health Foundation. <i>Caring for the Alzheimer's disease patient</i>, (2003). Retrieved May 28, 2008, from www.gmhfonline.org</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>7. If a person with Alzheimer's disease becomes alert and agitated at night, a good strategy is to try to make sure that the person gets plenty of physical activity during the day. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About agitation and Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005 from www.alz.org</p> <p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About sleep changes in Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Fillit H. M., Butler, R. N., O'Connell, A. W., Albert, M. S., Birren, J. E. & Cotman, C.W. (2002). Achieving and maintaining cognitive vitality with aging. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i>, 77, 681-696.</p> <p>McCurry, S. M., Gibbons, L.E., Logsdon, R.G., & Vitiello, M.V. (2005). Nighttime insomnia treatment and education for Alzheimer's disease: A randomized, controlled trial. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i>, 53(5), 793-802.</p>
<p>8. In rare cases, people have recovered from Alzheimer's disease. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About agitation and Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org</p> <p>American Psychiatric Association. (1994). <i>Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)</i>. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>9. People whose Alzheimer's disease is not yet severe can benefit from psychotherapy for depression and anxiety. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About depression and Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Fillit H. M., Butler, R. N., O'Connell, A. W., Albert, M. S., Birren, J. E. & Cotman, C.W. (2002). Achieving and maintaining cognitive vitality with aging. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i>, 77, 681-696.</p> <p>Watkins, R., Cheston, R., Jones K., & Gilliard, J. (2006). 'Coming out' with Alzheimer's disease: Changes in awareness during a psychotherapy group for people with dementia. <i>Aging & Mental Health</i>, 10(2), 166-176.</p>
<p>10. If trouble with memory and confused thinking appears suddenly, it is likely due to Alzheimer's disease. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Gintner, G. G. (1995). Differential diagnosis in older adults: Dementia, depression, and delirium. <i>Journal of Counseling & Development</i>, 73(3), 346-341.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>11. Most people with Alzheimer's disease live in nursing homes. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About Alzheimer's disease statistics fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org/</p> <p>National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP. (2004). <i>Caregiving in the U.S.</i> Retrieved June 3, 2008 from www.caregiving.org.</p>
<p>12. Poor nutrition can make the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease worse. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Fillit H. M., Butler, R. N., O'Connell, A. W., Albert, M. S., Birren, J. E. & Cotman, C.W. (2002). Achieving and maintaining cognitive vitality with aging. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i>, 77, 681-696.</p> <p>Morris, J. C. (2005). Dementia update 2005. <i>Alzheimer's Disease and Associated Disorders</i>, 19, 100-117.</p> <p>Spaccavento, S., Del Prete, M., Craca, A., & Fiore, P. (2008). Influence of nutritional status on cognitive, functional and neuropsychiatric deficits in Alzheimer's disease, <i>Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics</i>. doi:10.1016/j.archger.2008.03.002</p> <p>Volicer, L. & Hurley, A. C. (2003). Management of behavioral symptoms in progressive degenerative dementia. <i>Journal of Gerontology: Medical Sciences</i>, 58A, 837-845.</p>
<p>13. People in their 30s can have Alzheimer's disease. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About Alzheimer's disease</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org/</p> <p>Licht, E. A., McMurtray, M. M., Ronald, E. S., & Mendez, M.F. (2007). Cognitive differences between early and late-onset Alzheimer's disease. <i>American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i>, 22(3) 218-222.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>14. A person with Alzheimer's disease becomes increasingly likely to fall down as the disease gets worse. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About the stages of Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Austrom, M.G., Damush, T.M., Hartwell, C. W., Perkins, T., Unverzagt, F., Boustani, M., Hendrie, H.C., & Callahan, C.M. (2004). Development and implementation of nonpharmacologic protocols for the management of patients with Alzheimer's disease and their families in a multiracial primary care setting. <i>The Gerontologist</i>, 44, 548-553.</p> <p>Brody, E.M, Kleban, M.H., Moss, M.S., & Kleban, F. (1984). Predictors of falls among institutionalized women with Alzheimer's disease. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i>, 32(12), 877-882.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>15. When people with Alzheimer's disease repeat the same question or story several times, it is helpful to remind them that they are repeating themselves. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About behavioral and psychiatric Alzheimer symptoms fact sheet</i>. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Austrom, M.G., Damush, T.M., Hartwell, C. W., Perkins, T., Unverzagt, F., Boustani, M., Hendrie, H.C., & Callahan, C.M. (2004). Development and implementation of nonpharmacologic protocols for the management of patients with Alzheimer's disease and their families in a multiracial primary care setting. <i>The Gerontologist, 44</i>, 548-553.</p> <p>Corey-Bloom, J., Yaari, R., & Weisman, D. (2006). Managing patients with Alzheimer's disease, <i>Practical Neurology, 6</i>, 78-89.</p>
<p>16. Once people have Alzheimer's disease, they are no longer capable of making informed decisions about their own care. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>Ethical issues in Alzheimer's disease fact sheet: End of life care and patient rights</i>. Retrieved October 3, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Feinberg, L.F., & Whitlatch, C.J., (2001). Are persons with cognitive impairment able to state consistent choices? <i>The Gerontologist, 41</i>, 374-382.</p>
<p>17. Eventually, a person with Alzheimer's disease will need 24-hour supervision. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About the stages of Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Beers, M. H., Berkow, R., Bogin, R.M., Fletcher, A.J., & Rahman, M.I. (Eds.). (2000). <i>The Merck manual of geriatrics</i> (3rd ed.). Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck Research Laboratories.</p> <p>American Psychiatric Association. (1994). <i>Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)</i>. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.</p>
<p>18. Having high cholesterol may increase a person's risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org/</p> <p>Morris, J. C. (2005). Dementia update 2005. <i>Alzheimer's Disease and Associated Disorders, 19</i>, 100-117.</p> <p>Sparks, D.L., Sabbagh, M.N., Breitner, & J.C., Hunsaker J.C. (2003). Is cholesterol a culprit in Alzheimer's disease? <i>International Psychogeriatrics, 15</i>, 153-159.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>19. Tremor or shaking of the hands or arms is a common symptom in people with Alzheimer's disease. (FALSE)</p>	<p>American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p> <p>American Psychiatric Association. (1994). <i>Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)</i>. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.</p> <p>McKeith, L.G., Galasko, D., Kosaka, K., et al. (1996). Consensus guidelines for the clinical and pathologic diagnosis of dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). Report of the consortium on DLB international workshop. <i>Neurology</i>, 47, 1113-1124.</p> <p>Morris, J. C. (2005). Dementia update 2005. <i>Alzheimer's Disease and Associated Disorders</i>, 19, 100-117.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>20. Symptoms of severe depression can be mistaken for symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>Action series: Steps to getting a diagnosis; finding out if it's Alzheimer's disease</i>. Retrieved April 25, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Mendez, M. F., Mastri, A.R., Sung, J.H., Zander, B.A., et al. (1991). Neuropathologically confirmed Alzheimer's disease: Clinical diagnoses in 394 cases. <i>Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry and Neurology</i>, 4(1), 26-29.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>21. Alzheimer's disease is one type of dementia. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org</p> <p>Caputo, M., Monastero, R., Mariani, E., Santucci, A. Mangialasche, F., Camarda, R., Senin, U., & Mecocci, P. (2008). Neuropsychiatric symptoms in 921 elderly subjects with dementia: A comparison between vascular and neurodegenerative types. <i>Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica</i>, 117(6), 455-464.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>22. Trouble handling money or paying bills is a common early symptom of Alzheimer's disease. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About the stages of Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Karine, P. (2008). Natural history of decline in instrumental activities of daily living performance over the 10 years preceding the clinical diagnosis of dementia: A prospective population-based study. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i>, 56(1) 37-44.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>23. One symptom that can occur with Alzheimer's disease is believing that other people are stealing one's things. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About hallucinations fact sheet</i>. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Beers, M. H., Berkow, R., Bogin, R.M., Fletcher, A.J., & Rahman, M.I. (Eds.). (2000). <i>The Merck manual of geriatrics</i> (3rd ed.). Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck Research Laboratories.</p> <p>Mace, N.L., & Rabins, P.V. (1999). <i>The 36-Hour day</i> (3rd ed.) Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.</p> <p>Rao, V., & Lyketsos, C.G. (1998). Delusions in Alzheimer's disease. <i>The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i>, 10(4), 373-382.</p>
<p>24. When a person has Alzheimer's disease, using reminder notes is a crutch that can contribute to decline. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Grossberg, G.T., & Desai, A. K. (2003). Management of Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Journal of Gerontology</i>, 58(4), 331-353.</p> <p>Woods, R.T. (1999). Psychological "therapies" in dementia. In Woods R. T. (Ed.), <i>Psychological problems of aging</i> (pp. 311-344). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>25. Prescription drugs that prevent Alzheimer's disease are available. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About medication fact sheet</i>. Retrieved July 11, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p> <p>Szekly, C.A., Breitner, J.C., & Zandi, P.P. (2007). Prevention of Alzheimer's disease, <i>International Review of Psychiatry</i>, 16(9), 693-706.</p>
<p>26. Having high blood pressure may increase a person's risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org</p> <p>Morris, J. C. (2005). Dementia update 2005. <i>Alzheimer's Disease and Associated Disorders</i>, 19, 100-117.</p> <p>Qiu, C., Windblad, B., & Fratiglioni, L. (2005). The age-dependent relation of blood pressure to cognitive function and dementia. <i>Lancet Neurology</i>, 4, 487-499.</p> <p>Solfrizzi, V., Panza F., Colacicco, A.M., D'Introno, A., Capurso C., Torres, F., Grigoletto, F., Maggi, S., Del Parigi, A., Reiman, E.M., Caselli, R.J., Scafato, E., Farchi, G., & Capurso, A. (2004). Vascular risk factors, incidence of MCI, and rates of progression to dementia. <i>Neurology</i>, 63(10), 1882-1891.</p>
<p>27. Genes can only partially account for the development of Alzheimer's disease. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Morris, J. C. (2005). Dementia update 2005. <i>Alzheimer's Disease and Associated Disorders</i>, 19, 100-117.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p> <p>Waring, S.C., & Rosenberg, R.N. (2008). Genome-wide association studies in Alzheimer disease. <i>Archives of Neurology</i>, 65(3), 329-334.</p>

ITEM	REFERENCE
<p>28. It is safe for people with Alzheimer's disease to drive, as long as they have a companion in the car at all times. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About agitation and Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from http://www.alz.org</p> <p>Brown, L. B., & Ott, B. R. (2004). Driving and dementia: A review of the literature. <i>Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry and Neurology</i>, 17, 232-240.</p> <p>Hunt, I. (1993). Driving performance in persons with mild senile dementia of the Alzheimer type. <i>Journal of the American Geriatric Society</i>, 41, 747-753.</p>
<p>29. Alzheimer's disease cannot be cured. (TRUE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. The progression of Alzheimer's disease. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from www.alz.org.</p> <p>Shah S., & Reichman W.E. (2006). Treatment of Alzheimer's disease across the spectrum of severity. <i>Clinical Interventions in Aging</i>, 1(2), 131-142.</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., & DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p>
<p>30. Most people with Alzheimer's disease remember recent events better than things that happened in the past. (FALSE)</p>	<p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>10 warning signs of AD</i>. Retrieved September 12, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Alzheimer's Association. <i>About the stages of Alzheimer's disease fact sheet</i>. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from www.alz.org</p> <p>Small, G. W., Rabins, B. P. V., Buckholtz, P.P., DeKosky, N. S., Ferris, S. T., Finkel, S. H., et al. (1997). Diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer disease and related disorder: Consensus statement of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Geriatric Society. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 278, 1363-1371.</p> <p>Stopford, C.L., Snowden, J.S., Thompson, J.C., & Near, D. (2007). Distinct memory profiles in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Cortex</i>, 43(7), 846-857.</p>