Frontotemporal Disorders

1) Roughly _____ of people with FTLD are 45 to 64 years old.
   a) 20
   b) 40
   c) 60
   d) 80

2) No cure or treatments that slow or stop the progression of frontotemporal disorders are available today.
   a) True
   b) False

3) The frontal lobes, situated above the eyes and behind the forehead both on the right and left sides of the brain, direct executive functioning. This includes all the following EXCEPT
   a) Prioritizing
   b) Visual memory
   c) Multitasking
   d) Monitoring and correcting errors

4) Difficulty closing buttons and difficulty swallowing are symptoms of which frontotemporal disorder?
   a) Pick’s disease
   b) Progressive supranuclear palsy
   c) FTD with parkinsonism
   d) Corticobasal syndrome
5) The most common frontotemporal disorder is
   a) PPA
   b) FTD-ALS
   c) PSP
   d) bvFTD

6) Inheriting a mutation in this gene means a person will almost surely develop a frontotemporal disorder.
   a) PGRN
   b) VCP
   c) C9ORF72
   d) Tau

7) Difficulty resisting impulses to use or touch objects that one can see and reach is which type of behavioral symptom?
   a) Problems with executive function
   b) Perseveration
   c) Utilization behavior
   d) Social disinhibition

8) Which is a language disorder in which the ability to use or understand words is impaired but the physical ability to speak properly is normal?
   a) Aphasia
   b) Dysarthria
   c) Alogia
   d) Dyspraxia
9) Which movement symptom involves abnormal postures of body parts such as the hands or feet?
   a) Dystonia
   b) Gait disorder
   c) Tremor
   d) Apraxia

10) People with FTD-ALS typically decline quickly over the course of 2 to 3
    a) Days
    b) Weeks
    c) Months
    d) Years