



CareNet Study



We are seeking adults aged 18 years or older who are assisting an older adult with memory issues to participate in a study focusing on various aspects of caring for older adults who may have Alzheimer's disease or related dementias. We are interested in understanding the dynamics of caregiving when the primary caregiver, or multiple caregivers, are involved in caring for an older adult living at home.

Volunteers will be invited to partake in a brief one-time telephone interview session. The interview is expected to take about an hour to complete.

As a small token of appreciation, participants will receive a \$50 gift card, which will be delivered by mail after finishing the interview.

To learn more about the study or to find out whether you are qualified, call or email:

Emmett Narby
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To be considered as a potential participant, please fill out the following form:
go.osu.edu/carenetscreen



QUICK QUIZ

Long-term heavy alcohol use leads to muscle disease and numbness in hands and feet (peripheral neuropathy) that impairs the ability to walk. Daily alcohol consumption increases the likelihood of weight gain, and gaining weight leads to other health problems, like diabetes and joint damage. Answer True or False to the questions below.

1. Over time, heavy drinking permanently damages the brain and central nervous system, as well as the liver, heart, kidneys and stomach. T F
2. When we are older our bodies respond differently to alcohol and medications than when we were younger. T F
3. Tolerance of alcohol such as the need to drink greater amounts of alcohol to get “high” is a sign of alcoholism. T F
4. It takes more alcohol to affect older people. T F
5. For most adults, moderate alcohol use is up to two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women and older people. T F
6. Medical problems can be hard to diagnose when a person has been drinking alcohol. T F
7. The best treatment for alcoholic liver disease is to abstain from alcohol. T F
8. Always avoid alcohol when taking painkillers or sedatives. T F
9. Prescription medications do not carry any risk of dependence or addiction. T F
10. It is important to understand drug label warnings and the dangers of drug interaction. T F

KEY: 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T