

Appendix 2

● Table 1. The short-form of the Dementia Knowledge Assessment Scale-Traditional Chinese version (DKAS-s)

題 號	失智症的敘述	請圈選您認為的正確答案*				
		錯	好像錯	好像對	正確	不知道
1	失智症是正常老化過程的一部分	1	2	3	4	5
2	最常見的失智症類型是可以恢復的	1	2	3	4	5
3	血管型失智症是最常見的失智症類型	1	2	3	4	5
4	大多數的失智症類型通常不會縮短壽命	1	2	3	4	5
5	高血壓會增加個人罹患失智症的風險	1	2	3	4	5
6	憂鬱症的症狀可能會被誤認為是失智症的症狀	1	2	3	4	5
7	運動有助於失智症患者	1	2	3	4	5
8	早期診斷出失智症通常不會改善患者生活品質	1	2	3	4	5
9	當失智症患者出現混亂時，糾正他們是重要的	1	2	3	4	5
10	晚期失智症患者經常以肢體語言進行溝通	1	2	3	4	5
11	失智症患者出現非典型行為，通常代表需求未被滿足	1	2	3	4	5
12	藥物是治療失智症行為症狀最有效的方法	1	2	3	4	5
13	失智症患者做決策時，通常不會有問題	1	2	3	4	5
14	晚期失智症患者可能會有說話困難	1	2	3	4	5
15	失智症患者學習新的技能通常是有困難的	1	2	3	4	5
16	飲食困難通常會發生在失智症的後期	1	2	3	4	5

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*The original DKAS-TC included partial credit scoring of responses, but the DKAS-s recommends the use of a dichotomous scoring scale by combining the “completely wrong” and the “partially correct” as “wrong” responses with the maximum total score at 16.

● Table 2. Chinese/ English statements about dementia in the short-form of Dementia Knowledge Assessment Scale- Traditional Chinese version (DKAS-s)

No.	失智症的敘述	English statements about dementia*
1	失智症是正常老化過程的一部分	Dementia is a normal part of the ageing process.
2	最常見的失智症類型是可以恢復的	People can recover from the most common forms of dementia.
3	血管型失智症是最常見的失智症類型	Blood vessel disease (vascular dementia) is the most common form of dementia.
4	大多數的失智症類型通常不會縮短壽命	Most forms of dementia do not generally shorten a person's life.
5	高血壓會增加個人罹患失智症的風險	Having high blood pressure increases a person's risk of developing dementia.
6	憂鬱症的症狀可能會被誤認為是失智症的症狀	Symptoms of depression can be mistaken for symptoms of dementia.
7	運動有助於失智症患者	Exercise is generally beneficial for people experiencing dementia.
8	早期診斷出失智症通常不會改善患者生活品質	Early diagnosis of dementia does not generally improve quality of life for people experiencing the condition.
9	當失智症患者出現混亂時，糾正他們是重要的	It is important to correct a person with dementia when they are confused.
10	晚期失智症患者經常以肢體語言進行溝通	People experiencing advanced dementia often communicate through body language.
11	失智症患者出現非典型行為，通常代表需求未被滿足	Uncharacteristic behaviors in a person experiencing dementia are generally a response to unmet needs.
12	藥物是治療失智症行為症狀最有效的方法	Medications are the most effective way of treating behavioral symptoms of dementia.
13	失智症患者做決策時，通常不會有問題	People experiencing dementia do not generally have problems making decisions.
14	晚期失智症患者可能會有說話困難	People with advanced dementia may have difficulty speaking.
15	失智症患者學習新的技能通常是有困難的	People experiencing dementia often have difficulty learning new skills.
16	飲食困難通常會發生在失智症的後期	Difficulty eating and drinking generally occurs in the later stages of dementia.

* English statements about dementia are obtained from the Dementia Knowledge Assessment Scale version 2.0 (DKAS). The 25-item DKAS 2.0 may be obtained by contacting the authors of the original scale. That scale is for non-commercial use only and must be given full attribution and under ShareAlike conditions, in accordance with the CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0 license.