

Previous research has extensively demonstrated that Alzheimer's Disease (AD) has a variety of negative outcomes for the sufferer and their caregivers (Bosboom, Alfonso, Eaton, & Almeida, 2012; Barbe et al., 2018). Research has been done in the past showing that general forgetfulness, due to carelessness, is negatively correlated with meaning in life (MIL) (King & Geise, 2011). We hypothesize that even when the cause of forgetfulness is organic, there will still be a negative correlation between MIL and being forgotten.

Study 1: Amazon MTurk workers ($n=328$) reported on depression, affect, aspects regarding their relationship to the person with Alzheimer's, the Alzheimer's Questionnaire (Sabbagh et al., 2010) and MIL (Redloff, 1991; Sabbagh et al., 2010; John, 1999; Frazier, Oshi & Kaler, 2006). Regression and correlation analyses of the questionnaires were run.

Study 2 and 3: Study two and three are in the preliminary stages of data collection. Study two is a scenario study where participants are asked to imagine if their significant other having a degenerative disease that either affects memory loss or doesn't (e.g. stroke) and report on their predicted MIL and well-being. Study three will collect data from significant others/peers of people with AD.

The more often a person is remembered by their loved one, the higher their reported MIL ($r=.535, p=.003$), but this was only when they reported being a romantic partner of the person with Alzheimer's. This result is interesting because even when controlling for affect and how severe the loved one's symptoms were, the correlation was strong. We also found interesting results showing that the more a participant seems to be coping with their loved one's disease, the higher their MIL ($r=.119, p=.041$).

One's relationship to the person with Alzheimer's plays a significant moderating role in whether or not being forgotten affects one's MIL and well-being.