Supplementary Material

Time Investment for Program Implementation to Manage Neuropsychiatric Symptoms: An Observational Longitudinal Study in In-Home and Residential Care Settings

Supplementary Table 1. Unmet needs, contents of the action plan, and type of caregiver involved in the interdisciplinary discussion meeting at baseline.

	N (%) at baseline
Unmet needs	
Another person is bothering the person	67 (53.6)
Sleepiness or tiredness	58 (46.4)
Pain	55 (44.0)
Urination	52 (41.6)
Feeling uncomfortable	49 (39.2)
Evacuation	47 (37.6)
Rash/fungus	36 (28.8)
Blood pressure	34 (27.2)
Being cold/hot	33 (26.4)
Social isolation	30 (24.0)
Hearing	28 (22.4)
Medication	24 (19.2)
Meal	22 (17.6)
Drink	22 (17.6)
Eyesight	21 (16.8)
Body positioning	16 (12.8)
Breathing	13 (10.4)
Lighting	11 (8.8)
Blood sugar	9 (7.2)
Furniture	9 (7.2)
Temperature	6 (4.8)
Pulse	6 (4.8)
Restraints	0 (0.0)
Action plan	
Pleasant activity/recreation	38 (30.4)
Outdoor activity	20 (16.0)
Calm environment/removal of environmental triggers	17 (13.6)
Music/song	16 (12.8)

Physical activity/exercise	9 (7.2)
Massage/touching	8 (6.4)
Type of caregiver involved in the interdisciplinary discussion meeting	
Direct care worker who was not a nurse	123 (98.4)
Care manager	80 (64.0)
Nurse	42 (33.6)
Family member	5 (4.0)
Occupational therapist	2 (1.6)
Physical therapist	1 (0.8)
Doctor	0 (0.0)

mpiementation			
Minute, mean (SD)	Baseline (N=119)	T1 (N=111)	T2 (N=108)
Preparation	68.2 (67.9)	42.0 (41.9)	32.1 (27.7)
Transportation	5.8 (12.1)	4.9 (12.2)	4.2 (11.4)
Meeting	73.2 (36.1)	52.0 (29.5)	42.0 (22.9)
Web-based tool	46.5 (35.2)	27.6 (21.9)	22.8 (21.8)

Supplementary Table 2. Time investment for professionals per category of program implementation

Preparation included efforts to explain summary of the program and ask for the participation of other care professionals, such as printing and distribution of the leaflet/introduction movie/textbook of the training course/check sheet for assessment, talk by phone and/or in face-to-face visit. *Transportation* referred to cases in which participating professionals were care managers in management agencies so that they went to the office of other in-home service providers to hold the interdisciplinary meeting. *Meeting* accounted for the time spent holding the interdisciplinary discussion meeting between the participating professional and other caregivers. *Web-based tool* meant the total number of minutes to input information on the person with dementia using the web-based tool.

	In-home care		Residential care	
	Care management	Multiple in-home	Group home	Nursing home (N=23)
	(N=38)	(N=25)	(N=33)	
Number of participants, mean (SD)	2.1 (1.3)	4.0 (2.2)	2.9 (1.8)	4.0 (1.6)
Presence of other professionals who declined to participate, N (%)				
No one declined	19 (50.0)	14 (56.0)	13 (39.4)	7 (30.4)
There were professionals who declined	13 (33.3)	5 (20.0)	18 (54.5)	13 (56.5)
Time constraint	12 (31.6)	2 (8.0)	10 (30.3)	8 (34.8)
Out of regular work time	2 (5.1)	3 (12.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (26.1)
Did not know the program and doubted its efficacy	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (6.1)	0 (0.0)
Director of provider did not permit	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.4)
Other, unspecified	4 (10.5)	7 (8.0)	8 (24.2)	6 (26.1)
Did not respond to the question	7 (18.4)	6 (24.0)	2 (6.1)	3 (13.0)

Supplementary Table 3. Percentage of presence and reason for declining to participate in the discussion meeting at baseline

Coefficient (95% confidence interval)	Preparation	Meeting	Web-based tool
Type of provider, reference=in-home care management	nt		
Multiple in-home service provider	13.73 (-8.08, 35.55)	-1.05 (-16.07, 13.96)	6.40 (-6.54, 19.33)
Group home	45.14* (21.94, 68.35)	10.37 (-5.63, 26.37)	14.84* (1.07, 28.61)
Nursing home	30.42* (5.52, 55.32)	5.99 (-11.10, 23.08)	8.55 (-6.20, 23.30)
Time of evaluation, reference=baseline			
T1	-26.81* (-36.67, -16.94)	-20.34* (-25.86, -14.83)	-18.57* (-24.01, -13.12)
T2	-37.06* (-47.30, -26.83)	-29.22* (-34.96, -23.47)	-23.46* (-29.12, -17.80)
Characteristics of care professionals			
Primary qualification, care manager/social worker	19.85* (0.50, 39.20)	-2.39 (-15.74, 10.97)	-1.47 (-12.96, 10.02)
Tenure in care for older adults, month	0.10* (0.01, 0.19)	0.03 (-0.03, 0.09)	0.07* (0.01, 0.12)
Competence in dementia care (17-68)	-1.38* (-2.36, -0.40)	-0.54 (-1.21, 0.13)	-0.44 (-1.02, 0.14)
Characteristics of persons with dementia			
Age at baseline, year	0.89 (-0.12, 1.90)	-0.02 (-0.72, 0.68)	-0.23 (-0.83, 0.37)
Sex, male	9.42 (-6.38, 25.22)	4.35 (-6.49, 15.20)	5.56 (-3.80, 14.92)
Type of dementia, Alzheimer's disease	4.38 (-10.02, 18.77)	6.06 (-3.83, 15.94)	4.49 (-4.04, 13.02)
Prescribed medication			
N05A: antipsychotics	-3.32 (-19.73, 13.10)	-1.66 (-12.73, 9.41)	-0.20 (-9.87, 9.47)
N06D: anti-dementia drugs	9.97 (-2.85, 22.80)	-4.13 (-12.79, 4.53)	-3.67 (-11.24, 3.89)
Level of neuropsychiatric symptoms (0-144)	0.08 (-0.27, 0.42)	0.19 (-0.03, 0.40)	-0.01 (-0.20, 0.19)
Interclass correlation coefficient, care professional	0.170	0.249	0.198

Supplementary Table 4. Factors relating to each category of time investment for the program implementation

Multilevel linear regression analysis including person with dementia and care professionals as random effects. Competence in dementia care was measured by the Japanese version of the Sense of Competence in Dementia Care Staff scale. Level of neuropsychiatric symptoms was assessed using the Japanese version of the Neuropsychiatric Inventory-Nursing Home version (NPI-NH). p < 0.05.