**Caring for People with Dementia**

**January 2023**

# Introduction

Welcome to the Caring for People with Dementia Bulletin for January 2023.

This month telehealth and other virtual solutions has ended up as something of a theme. Virtual, remote solutions are naturally tempting in the era of necessary cost-cutting, but the respondents in [Brookman et. al](#_Technology_for_dementia)’s study have some useful words of caution on the topic of expecting it to replace too much.

I hope the following is of use, and encourage you to distribute the bulletin (whole or in part) to anyone who may be interested.

Best wishes for the new year;

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# Meaningful Activity

## Potential of virtual reality to meaningfully engage adults living with dementia in care settings: A scoping review.

To'mah, Vivianne; du Toit, Sanetta Henrietta Johanna.

*Australian Occupational Therapy Journal*. 2023 Dec 22.

Older adults living with dementia in residential aged care homes receive physical care but may have limited access to meaningful engagement. Due to its multimodal and versatile nature, virtual reality (VR) is speculated to be an effective means of meaningfully engaging residents individually and/or in groups. However, there is little evidence regarding its efficacy as a means of meaningfully engaging older adults living with dementia. The objective of this scoping review is to identify and synthesise published research investigating the use of VR technology in promoting the meaningful engagement of older adults living with dementia in residential aged care facilities.

METHODS: A scoping review following Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) established process was conducted and included identifying and selecting relevant studies from seven databases (i.e., AgeLine, CINAHL, Medline, Cochrane, Embase, PsycINFO and Scopus), data charting, and collating, summarising and reporting findings. Two independent reviewers used Covidence and Excel to support data extraction and analysis.

RESULTS: The 20 eligible studies revealed discrepancies in the classification of VR and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with its implementation. Findings indicate that the most influential factor in eliciting meaningful engagement is when VR use facilitates interpersonal interactions and opportunities for human connection.

CONCLUSION: Although VR seems to be a promising medium in engaging older adults living with dementia, the efficacy of implementing VR technology within care facilities should be considered alongside potential environmental enablers and barriers. The apparent strength of implementing VR as a means of encouraging restoration, pleasure and productivity in older adults living with dementia lies in the fact that it creates opportunities for meaningful engagement on social and occupational levels.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/599020362/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1440-1630.12916>

## The experiences of people living with dementia and their care partners participating in an online therapeutic songwriting program.

Clark I; Christopher N; Stretton-Smith P; Lawson K

*Dementia*. 14713012231224069, 2023 Dec 22.

Despite the impact of dementia on close care relationships, accessible therapeutic services for people living with dementia and their care partners remain scarce. Further, there is an increasing demand for online services, highlighting the need for ongoing telehealth research. This study aimed to explore the experiences of people living with dementia and their informal and formal care partners following participation in a 10-week online therapeutic songwriting program.

METHODS: The songwriting program included four duo and six group sessions facilitated by a music therapist. Post-program semi-structured interviews were analysed using thematic analysis.

FINDINGS: Nine people with dementia and six care partners (nine duos) participated in the program. Five duos were in spousal relationships and four people with dementia participated with a formal care partner. Participants attended an average of four duo sessions and three group sessions. Six people with dementia and five care partners participated in post-program interviews. Four themes were developed: (1) No one else does this; (2) It's all about us as people; (3) After the sessions we'd come out buzzing; and (4) The journey was as important as the product.

CONCLUSIONS: Participants highlighted songwriting as a unique opportunity to connect with music, experience welcomed challenges, and spend 'real time' together. The program drew on participants' lived experience and promoted connection with others, resulting in feelings of enjoyment, enhanced mood, and achievement. Participants valued both the songwriting process and song product, emphasising the importance of sensitive and skilful facilitation. Our findings suggest that these distinct benefits were not available through other support services. Further, online songwriting is a viable option for people living with dementia and their care partners where in-person sessions are not available or accessible.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/599020362/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/14713012231224069>

## Characteristics and value of 'meaningful activity' for people living with dementia in residential aged care facilities: "You're still part of the world, not just existing".

Tierney L; MacAndrew M; Doherty K; Fielding E; Beattie E

*Dementia*. 22(2):305-327, 2023 Feb.

Most residential aged care facilities support residents to participate in activities and the importance of activities that are suited to individual preferences and abilities is widely acknowledged. Participating in activities, including those considered to be 'meaningful' has the potential to improve residents' quality of life. However, what makes activities meaningful for people living with dementia in residential aged care facilities is unclear. The aim of this study was to understand the key characteristics of 'meaningful activity' in residential aged care facilities and the perceived value of residents participating in these activities. Using a qualitative study design, this study explored 'meaningful activities' from the perspectives of people living with dementia in residential aged care facilities, their family members and staff. Across four residential aged care facilities, residents (n = 19) and family members (n = 17) participated in individual interviews while staff (n = 15) participated in focus group interviews. Interviews were recorded, transcribed and analysed using a qualitative content analysis approach. Participant responses suggest that the meaning of an activity is subjective, varying over time and between individuals. Key characteristics of an activity that makes it meaningful include being enjoyable, social and engaging, aligning with the persons' interests, preferences, and abilities. To be considered meaningful, activities need to do more than occupy the person. The activity needs to be linked to a personally relevant goal and an aspect of the individuals' identity. Participating in 'meaningful activities' was perceived as valuable to encourage participation and socialising, provide a sense of normality for residents and improve their wellbeing. The findings of this study further our understanding of the concept of 'meaningful activity' for people living with dementia in residential aged care facilities. Understanding the key attributes of 'meaningful activity' can also provide practical guidance for those supporting people with dementia to participate in these types of activities.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/540277843/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/14713012221144488>

## Home-based family caregiver-delivered music and reading interventions for people living with dementia (HOMESIDE trial): an international randomised controlled trial.

Baker F.A.; Pac Soo V.; Bloska J.; Blauth L.; Bukowska A.A.; Flynn L.; Hsu M.H.; Janus E.; Johansson K.; Kvamme T.; Lautenschlager N.; Miller H.; Pool J.; Smrokowska-Reichmann A.; Stensaeth K.; Teggelove K.; Warnke S.; Wosch T.; Odell-Miller H.; Lamb K.; Braat S.; Sousa T.V.; Tamplin J.

*eClinicalMedicine*. 65 (no pagination), 2023. Article Number: 102224. Date of Publication: November 2023.

Music interventions provided by qualified therapists within residential aged care are effective at attenuating behavioural and psychological symptoms (BPSD) of people with dementia (PwD). The impact of music interventions on dementia symptom management when provided by family caregivers is unclear.

Method(s): We implemented a community-based, large, pragmatic, international, superiority, single-masked randomised controlled trial to evaluate if caregiver-delivered music was superior to usual care alone (UC) on reducing BPSD of PwD measured by the Neuropsychiatric Inventory-Questionnaire (NPI-Q). The study included an active control (reading). People with dementia (NPI-Q score >=6) and their caregiver (dyads) from one of five countries were randomly allocated to caregiver-delivered music, reading, or UC with a 1:1:1 allocation stratified by site. Caregivers received three online protocolised music or reading training sessions delivered by therapists and were recommended to provide five 30-min reading or music activities per week (minimum twice weekly) over 90-days. The NPI-Q severity assessment of PwD was completed online by masked assessors at baseline, 90- (primary) and 180-days post-randomisation and analysed on an intention-to-treat basis using a likelihood-based longitudinal data analysis model. ACTRN12618001799246; ClinicalTrials.gov NCT03907748.

Finding(s): Between 27th November 2019 and 7th July 2022, we randomised 432 eligible of 805 screened dyads (music n = 143, reading n = 144, UC n = 145). There was no statistical or clinically important difference in the change from baseline BPSD between caregiver-delivered music (-0.15, 95% CI -1.41 to 1.10, p = 0.81) or reading (-1.12, 95% CI -2.38 to 0.14, p = 0.082) and UC alone at 90-days. No related adverse events occurred.

Interpretation(s): Our findings suggested that music interventions and reading interventions delivered by trained caregivers in community contexts do not decrease enduring BPSD symptoms.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/587571277/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2023.102224>

# Carers and Caregivers

## Music engagement as part of everyday life in dementia caregiving relationships at home.

Allison TA; Gubner JM; Harrison KL; Smith AK; Barnes DE; Covinsky KE; Yaffe K; Johnson JK

*Gerontologist*. 2023 Dec 30.

Emerging evidence suggests music-based interventions can improve well-being for people living with dementia, but little is known about the ways in which music might support dementia caregiving relationships as part of everyday life at home. This study examined music engagement in the context of daily life to identify patterns of music engagement and potential targets for the design of music-based interventions to support well-being.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: This ethnographic, in-home study of people living with dementia and their family and professional care partners used methods from ethnomusicology, including semi-structured interviews and in-home participant-observation with a focus on music engagement.

RESULTS: 21 dyads were purposively recruited for diversity in terms of gender, ethnicity/race/heritage, caregiving relationship and music experiences. Despite participants' diverse music preferences, three distinct music engagement patterns emerged. 1) Professional care partners intentionally integrated music listening and singing into daily life as part of providing direct care. 2) Family care partners, who had prior dementia care nursing experience or family music traditions, integrated music into daily life in ways that supported their personal relationships. 3) In contrast, family care partners, who lacked dementia care experience and had high levels of caregiver burden, disengaged from prior music-making.

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS: The distinct music engagement patterns reflect different needs on the part of dyads. It is important to continue to support dyads who engage in music daily, and to consider developing music-based interventions to support well-being among dyads who have become disengaged from music.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/599558228/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnad174>

## What are best practices for involving family caregivers in interventions aimed at responsive behaviour stemming from unmet needs of people with dementia in nursing homes: a scoping review.

Tasseron-Dries PEM; Smaling HJA; Nakanishi M; Achterberg WP; van der Steen JT

*BMJ Open.* 13(12):e071804, 2023 Dec 07.

This study aimed to determine best practices for involving family caregivers in interventions aimed at preventing and reducing responsive behaviour stemming from unmet needs, including pain.

DESIGN: Scoping review, reported according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews, Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews reporting guideline.

DATA SOURCES: PubMed, Embase, Emcare, Web of Science, COCHRANE Library, PsycINFO, Academic Search Premier and Cinahl searched up to 23 July 2023.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Studies reporting on family involvement in interventions for nursing home residents with dementia were included.

DATA EXTRACTION AND SYNTHESIS: Two researchers independently extracted the data, followed by a content analysis.

RESULTS: Of the 1486 records screened, 20 studies were included. Family caregivers were involved in interventions aimed at planning care, life review (eg, documentation of life experiences of their relative), and selecting activities for their relative. Family caregivers preferred an active role in developing optimal care for their relative. Drivers of success and barriers to family involvement centred around three themes: (1) communication between all involved; (2) prerequisites (organisational and other conditions) and (3) personal circumstances (family's coping and skills).

CONCLUSION: Best practices for involving family caregivers in interventions aimed at addressing responsive behaviour in residents with dementia concerned those interventions in which family caregivers were given an important role in managing responsive behaviour. This means that, in order to achieve an active role of family caregivers in the whole care process, their needs must be taken into account.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/597297143/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2023-071804>

## The Effect of Tele-Savvy on Sleep Quality and Insomnia in Caregivers of Persons Living with Dementia.

Brewster GS; Higgins M; McPhillips MV; Bonds Johnson K; Epps F; Yeager KA; Bliwise DL; Hepburn K

*Clinical Interventions In Aging*. 18:2117-2127, 2023.

Sleep disturbance is prevalent in caregivers of persons living with dementia (PLwD). Tele-Savvy, a 7-week virtual psychoeducational intervention, enhances caregivers' competence and self-care, and reduces depression. While not explicitly designed to do so, Tele-Savvy can potentially improve caregivers' disturbed sleep. The present study aimed to examine the longitudinal effects of Tele-Savvy on caregivers' sleep quality and insomnia.

Methods: This was a secondary data analysis of a 3-arm randomized control trial [Tele-Savvy (active treatment), Healthy Living (attention control), and usual care (waitlist control)]. Multilevel mixed modeling with intent-to-treat principles tested for group, time, and group-by-time effects. Effect sizes were estimated for all changes from baseline to the initial 6-month post-intervention point. Following completion of the 6-month post-randomization delay, we examined combined outcomes for Tele-Savvy.

Results: Participants (n=137; mean age 64.7 years) were predominantly female (68.6%) and White (68.6%). We found no initial group-by-time effects for the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI). For the combined Tele-Savvy group, there was a statistically significant improvement in ISI scores across time (p=0.050). The combined Tele-Savvy effect size for PSQI was d=0.126 and ISI was d=0.310.

Discussion: Tele-Savvy resulted in a significant long-term reduction in insomnia symptoms in this sample of caregivers of PLwD and demonstrated a positive trend for improvement in their sleep quality. Since sleep disturbance is so prevalent among caregivers of PLwD, the inclusion of sleep health education into psychoeducation caregiver interventions may yield even better outcomes for caregivers.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/597988490/full-text-file>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2147/CIA.S425741>

## Technology for dementia care: what would good technology look like and do, from carers' perspectives?.

Brookman R; Parker S; Hoon L; Ono A; Fukayama A; Matsukawa H; Harris CB

*BMC Geriatrics*. 23(1):867, 2023 Dec 16.

The development of technology in dementia care has largely been without consultation with carers, and has primarily focused on safety, monitoring devices, and supporting activities of daily living. Further, while involving end-users in the design of technology has been recommended, this is yet to become common practice.

METHOD: We conducted a mixed methods study with the aim of investigating carers' values and priorities for technology development, including prior experiences, barriers to use, and what they would like technology to do. Importantly, we asked carers for their design ideas and bespoke technology solutions for future development.

RESULTS: Carers of people living with dementia (N = 127), including both unpaid (n = 102) and paid carers (n = 25) residing in Australia, completed an online survey. In addition, a subsample of carers (n = 23) participated in semi-structured interviews. Findings demonstrate that carers want technology to be person-centred, customisable, and to increase opportunities for meaningful social connection. Findings also demonstrate the ability of carers to generate creative design solutions for dementia care.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings and implications will be discussed in relation to the importance of co-design with carers and engineers during the design phase of assistive technology. Also, the importance of technology to enhance, not replace, human-to-human social interactions is highlighted.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/598366667/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12877-023-04530-9>

# Person-Centred Care

## Prevalence of Malnutrition in People with Dementia in Long-Term Care: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.

Perry, Emma; Walton, Karen; Lambert, Kelly. *Nutrients*. 15(13), 2023 Jun 28.

Dementia is a common syndrome in older people. Dementia alters eating behaviors, hunger and thirst cues, swallow function, ability to self-feed, and recognition and interest in food. There is significant variation in the reported prevalence of malnutrition among older people who live in long-term care. The aim was to conduct a systematic literature review and meta-analysis of the prevalence of malnutrition in those with dementia living in long-term care using a validated nutrition assessment tool. Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL, and Medline were searched. A random effects model was used to determine the prevalence and risk of malnutrition. Data were retrieved from 24 studies. Most of the studies were from Europe or South Asia. The prevalence of malnutrition ranged from 6.8 to 75.6%, and the risk of malnutrition was 36.5-90.4%. The pooled prevalence of malnutrition in those with dementia in long-term care was 26.98% (95% CI 22.0-32.26, p < 0.0001, I2 = 94.12%). The pooled prevalence of the risk of malnutrition in those with dementia was 57.43% (95% CI 49.39-65.28, p < 0.0001, I2 = 97.38%). Malnutrition is widespread in those with dementia living in long-term care. Further research exploring malnutrition in other industrialized countries using validated assessment tools is required.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/576357105/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/nu15132927>

## Nutritional Care for Institutionalized Persons with Dementia: An Integrative Review.

Moreno-Fergusson ME; Caez-Ramirez GR; Sotelo-Diaz LI; Sanchez-Herrera B

International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Health [Electronic Resource]. 20(18), 2023 09 15.

Older people are at risk of malnutrition, especially when they suffer from cognitive impairment. Guidelines that orient nursing care in this regard need to be updated. The aim of this review is to address the best available evidence on interventions that can benefit nutritional nursing care for institutionalized older adults with dementia.

METHODS: Integrative review using the Dimensions and Eureka search engines, and the PubMed, Embase, Scielo, CINAHL, and ScienceDirect databases. We searched from the year 2015 through to 2021. We employed the MMAT guidelines for mixed, qualitative, and quantitative studies, and the PRISMA, CASP, and JBI guidelines to value the reviews.

RESULTS: A total of 55 studies met the inclusion criteria. The best available evidence to support nutritional nursing care for institutionalized older adults with dementia highlights several aspects related to the assessment and caring interventions that are focused on people with dementia, their caregivers, and their context.

CONCLUSIONS: Both the assessment and nutritional care interventions for older people with dementia should consider the patient-caregiver dyad as the subject of care and understand the context as a fundamental part of it. The analysis of the context should look further than the immediate environment.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/584969554/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20186763>

## Understanding the home environment of older adults living with dementia: A scoping review of assessment tools.

Louis-Delsoin C; Ruiz-Rodrigo A; Rousseau J

*Home Health Care Services Quarterly*. 1-33, 2023 Dec 26.

Rigorous assessments to better understand the person-environment interaction are essential to comprehend how neurocognitive disorders influence in-home functioning of older people living with dementia. No recent synthesis identifies validated instruments targeting the human (e.g. caregivers) and nonhuman (e.g. objects) elements of the home environment interacting with this population and used with the perspective of aging in place. Consequently, following Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) scoping review method, 2,182 articles were identified in six databases and in gray literature. Two reviewers independently selected 23 relevant articles describing 19 validated assessment tools targeting elements of the home interacting with older people with dementia, namely: nonhuman environment (n = 13), human environment (n = 3), and person-environment interaction (n = 3). This overview highlights the scarcity of tools addressing the human environment and the person-environment interaction to foster sustainable at-home living for older people with neurocognitive disorders, demonstrating the need to incorporate new evidence-based, holistic methods into dementia home care.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/599226951/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01621424.2023.2290708>

## Assistive technologies and aging in place for people with dementia and disabilities: a proof-of-concept study with in-home passive remote monitoring with interactive communication functions.

Obayashi K; Kodate N; Ishii Y; Masuyama S

*Disability & Rehabilitation Assistive Technology*. 1-14, 2023 Dec 24.

Can assistive technologies (ATs) support aging in place for people with dementia and disability? In seeking to go beyond the persistent institutional care delivery paradigm, this proof-of-concept study tested the feasibility of home care delivery using sensors and remote communication devices. This article reports the collaborative efforts among care professionals, care recipients and family caregivers in their private home environment and the impact of in-home passive remote monitoring (PRM) system on the users. The purpose of this study was to investigate the usability and impact of a PRM system combining in-house passive remote monitoring and an interactive communication function.

METHODS: In order to realize AT-supported, person-centered aging in place, a new care delivery model was designed, developed and tested for the duration of 12 weeks. The study was conducted with 5 older people (1 with severe disability and 4 with dementia), their primary family carers with 15 care professionals as users.

RESULTS: The findings indicate that there were some technical issues. However, the overall assessment of the system performance was positive, and the users expressed favorable views regarding its preventive and interactive nature. The importance of team-based care delivery, adjusted to fit the PRM equipment, was also highlighted. Faced with the challenge of meeting the increasing demand for person-centered care with limited resources, there will be a greater need for better integration of improved ATs. The study indicates ATs' potential for enhancing the quality of life for those involved in caregiving, while stressing the significance of stakeholders' engagement, skills and teamwork.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REHABILITATION: This proof-of-concept study tested the feasibility of a home care delivery system using sensors and remote communication device for those with dementia and disabilities.A home care delivery system was successfully created for 12 weeks by collaborative efforts among care professionals, care recipients and family caregivers in their private home environment. The introduction of in-home passive remote monitoring system increased the possibility of the older adults being able to live independently, and enabled rehabilitation at home. The users had favourable views regarding the system's preventive and interactive nature and highlighted a greater need for better integration of improved assistive technology in long-term care and rehabilitation.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/599119893/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17483107.2023.2287148>

## Setting individualised goals for people living with dementia and their family carers: A systematic review of goal-setting outcome measures and their psychometric properties.

Budgett J; Sommerlad A; Kupeli N; Zabihi S; Olsen A; Cooper C

*Dementia*. 14713012231222309, 2023 Dec 17.

Individualised goal-setting outcome measures can be a useful way of reflecting people living with dementia and family carers' differing priorities regarding quality-of-life domains in the highly heterogeneous symptomatology of the disease. Evaluating goal-setting measures is challenging, and there is limited evidence for their psychometric properties.

AIM: (1) To describe what goal-setting outcomes have been used in this population; (2) To evaluate their validity, reliability, and feasibility in RCTs.

METHOD: We systematically reviewed studies that utilised goal-setting outcome measures for people living dementia or their family carers. We adapted a risk of bias and quality rating system based on the COSMIN guidelines to evaluate the measurement properties of outcomes when used within RCTs.

RESULTS: Thirty studies meeting inclusion criteria used four different goal-setting outcome measures: Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS), Bangor Goal Setting Interview (BGSI), Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) and Individually Prioritized Problems Assessment (IPPA); other papers have reported study-specific goal-setting attainment systems. Only GAS has been used as an outcome over periods greater than 9 months (up to a year). Within RCTs there was moderate quality evidence for sufficient content validity and construct validity for GAS, COPM and the BGSI. Reliability was only assessed in one RCT (using BGSI); in which two raters reviewed interview transcripts to rate goals with excellent inter-rater reliability. Feasibility was reported as good across the measures with a low level of missing data.

CONCLUSION: We found moderate quality evidence for good content and construct validity and feasibility of GAS, BGSI and COPM. While more evidence of reliability of these measures is needed, we recommend that future trials consider using individualised goal setting measures, to report the effect of interventions on outcomes that are most meaningful to people living with dementia and their families.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/598424381/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/14713012231222309>

## Clinical effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments for the management of anxiety in community dwelling people living with dementia: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Nimmons D; Aker N; Burnand A; Jordan KP; Cooper C; Davies N; Manthorpe J; Chew-Graham CA; Kingstone T; Petersen I; Walters K

*Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*. 157:105507, 2023 Dec 13.

People living with dementia commonly experience anxiety, which is often challenging to manage. We investigated the effectiveness of treatments for the management of anxiety in this population. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials, and searched EMBASE, CINAHL, MEDLINE and PsycInfo. We estimated standardised mean differences at follow-up between treatments relative to control groups and pooled these across studies using random-effects models where feasible. Thirty-one studies were identified. Meta-analysis demonstrated non-pharmacological interventions were effective in reducing anxiety in people living with dementia, compared to care as usual or active controls. Specifically, music therapy (SMD-1.92(CI:-2.58,-1.25)), muscular approaches (SMD-0.65(CI:-1.02,-0.28)) and stimulating cognitive and physical activities (SMD-0.31(CI:-0.53,-0.09)). Pharmacological interventions with evidence of potential effectiveness included Ginkgo biloba, probiotics, olanzapine, loxapine and citalopram compared to placebo, olanzapine compared to bromazepam and buspirone and risperidone compared to haloperidol. Meta-analyses were not performed for pharmacological interventions due to studies' heterogeneity. This has practice implications when promoting the use of more non-pharmacological interventions to help reduce anxiety among people living with dementia.

<https://libkey.io/libraries/2901/articles/597757930/content-location>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105507>