

BMJ Open Dementia-friendly interventions to improve the care of people living with dementia admitted to hospitals: a realist review

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To identify features of programmes and approaches to make healthcare delivery in secondary healthcare settings more dementia-friendly, providing a context-relevant understanding of how interventions achieve outcomes for people living with dementia.

Design A realist review conducted in three phases: (1) stakeholder interviews and scoping of the literature to develop an initial programme theory for providing effective dementia care; (2) structured retrieval and extraction of evidence; and (3) analysis and synthesis to build and refine the programme theory.

Data sources PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane Library, NHS Evidence, Scopus and grey literature.

Eligibility criteria Studies reporting interventions and approaches to make hospital environments more dementia-friendly. Studies not reporting patient outcomes or contributing to the programme theory were excluded.

Results Phase 1 combined findings from 15 stakeholder interviews and 22 publications to develop candidate programme theories. Phases 2 and 3 identified and synthesised evidence from 28 publications. Prominent context–mechanism–outcome configurations were identified to explain what supported dementia-friendly healthcare in acute settings. Staff capacity to understand the behaviours of people living with dementia as communication of an unmet need, combined with a recognition and valuing of their role in their care, prompted changes to care practices. Endorsement from senior management gave staff confidence and permission to adapt working practices to provide good dementia care. Key contextual factors were the availability of staff and an alignment of ward priorities to value person-centred care approaches. A preoccupation with risk generated responses that were likely to restrict patient choice and increase their distress.

Conclusions This review suggests that strategies such as dementia awareness training alone will not improve dementia care or outcomes for patients with dementia. Instead, how staff are supported to implement learning and resources by senior team members with dementia expertise is a key component for improving care practices and patient outcomes.

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Strengths and limitations of this study

- Applying realist methods enabled a theory-driven explanation of how dementia-friendly healthcare can be supported in hospital settings.
- The process of the review facilitated the development of a new programme theory, which can be used to inform future initiatives that support people living with dementia in hospital environments.
- The involvement of stakeholders from the outset ensured the plausibility and relevance of the findings for hospital environments.
- The extent of evidence to support some elements of the programme theory was limited, especially where interventions lacked specificity about process and patient outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

There is increasing recognition that hospital staff and services need to understand the complexity of caring for and treating people living with dementia.¹ At any one time, 25% of hospital beds are used by people living with dementia, rising to a higher proportion on some wards.² Comorbidities are common and many people are admitted to hospital for reasons not directly related to their dementia.^{3–5} Healthcare outcomes for people living with dementia are variable across the country and are inequitable when compared with outcomes for people without cognitive impairments.⁵ Adverse incidents occurring during admissions, such as falls, poor nutrition and hydration, infections, and the onset of delirium, contribute to longer stays and reduced functional abilities, which may result in admission to a care home.^{6–8}

A number of factors may impact on the disparity of health outcomes for people living with dementia, including a lack of focus and leadership for dementia in hospitals⁵; healthcare staff who have inadequate knowledge and training in dementia and



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dementia care^{9 10}; difficulties faced by healthcare professionals when assessing the risk and benefits of treatment options¹¹; widespread use of care practices that are detrimental to people living with dementia, such as the use of antipsychotics for behavioural management¹²; stigma and discrimination towards people living with dementia^{13 14}; and confusing, unsafe environments.¹⁵ The National Dementia Strategy¹⁶ aimed to improve the quality of care for people living with dementia in general hospitals through leadership that addresses quality improvements in dementia care, defined care pathways and the use of liaison mental health teams. It also highlighted the importance of education and training to break down the stigma associated with dementia and to develop dementia awareness within the healthcare workforce. To address these ambitions, interventions have been designed and implemented with the aim of creating dementia-friendly healthcare in hospitals.^{17 18}

Dementia-friendly

The concept of dementia-friendly developed from initiatives to promote age-friendly communities.¹⁹ It was first used to describe physical and social environments that promoted inclusion, acceptance and accessibility for people living with dementia,^{20 21} and includes initiatives supporting the independence and safety of people living with dementia.²² In the UK, this includes the Dementia Friends initiative²³ and the Dementia Engagement and Empowerment Project.²⁴

At the patient level, dementia-friendly healthcare is the practice and organisation of care that is aware of the impact dementia has on a person's ability to engage with services and manage their health. It promotes the inclusion of people living with dementia and their carer in treatments, care decisions and discussions, with the aim of improving outcomes for the patient and carer.^{16 17 25–27}

Interventions to promote dementia-friendly healthcare environments have been diverse in terms of their design and application in practice.^{27–29} This review of the evidence acknowledges that the effectiveness of programmes to address the known problems of being a patient with dementia is contingent on multiple factors, such as staff knowledge and skills in dementia care, the care environment, and the competing demands on staff time and attention. The review objectives were the following:

1. to identify how dementia-friendly interventions in hospital settings are thought to achieve the desired patient and carer outcomes
2. to develop evidence-based explanations to understand what it is about dementia-friendly interventions in hospitals that works for people living with dementia and their carers, in what circumstances and why.

Realist methodology

Realist review is a theory-led method that applies the principles of realism to evidence review.^{30 31} In realism, change is not directly achieved by an intervention, rather change

Box 1 Glossary of realist terms

Context: refers to factors, including but not limited to, personal, social, organisational or policy aspects that influence the way resources are engaged with to generate outcomes. For example, staff's professional focus may influence how they use information about a person's social, rather than medical, history, or an organisation's expectations for dementia care may affect how staff prioritise their work with patients with dementia.

Mechanism: includes the resource the intervention provides (such as training, assessments of pain or access to biographical information about the patient) and the reasoning of the subjects, in this case the reasoning of staff (such as recognising the benefit of working differently).³²

Demi-regularity: a semipredictable pattern of outcomes. For example, the provision of meaningful activities for patients with dementia will reduce their boredom and distress in hospital, leading to a reduction in the onset of behaviours that are challenging for staff.

Outcome: the intended (or unintended) result. Patient outcomes of interest included patient well-being, medication use (specifically analgesic and antipsychotic), access to assessments, evidence of inclusion in care decisions, reduced distress, adverse incidents (such as falls or hospital-acquired infection), length of stay, reduction in the onset of behaviours that challenge, and maintenance of functions (such as activities of daily living).

Context–mechanism–outcome configuration: specifies the relationship between the features (context, mechanism and outcome). It is the unit of analysis that supports synthesis across studies to build and refine the programme theory.

is generated through the influence of intervention resources and contextual factors on human reasoning. A realist approach seeks to explain how the relationship between these elements (context and mechanism) leads to particular outcomes (box 1).³⁰

Realist review was appropriate for this study as the evidence base for dementia-friendly interventions is in its early stages. As such, theory building derives from a variety of sources and study types. Complexity is inherent in both design and implementation of the interventions: they are multicomponent and rely on human agency that is influenced by individual, service and organisational pressures. Realist enquiry acknowledges these features and incorporates them to develop an explanatory account of how different aspects influence reasoning and outcomes.³³

METHODS

Realist review methods were used to develop a theoretical understanding of what supports effective dementia care in hospital settings. There were three overlapping, iterative phases: (1) defining the scope of the review informed from key literature and stakeholder interviews; (2) structured searches, screening and data extraction; and (3) analysis and synthesis leading to refinement of the programme theory. A fuller account of the review protocol is available in Handley *et al.*³⁴

The phases did not follow a linear format, but informed and refined understanding throughout the review,

leading to new interpretations and building of evidence. Sources were identified and revisited, new evidence was incorporated, and inclusion criteria were reconsidered as new theoretical understanding developed. The RAMESES (Realist and Meta-narrative Evidence Syntheses: Evolving standards) publication standards informed the preparation of this report and has been vetted against RAMESES criteria (see online supplementary files 1 and 2).

Changes to the review process

One change was made to the review process subsequent to the published review protocol.³⁴ The expert steering group workshop was not held. However, emerging findings and the refined programme theory were shared with the with Alzheimer's Society research network monitors (RP, JW, PM) who were volunteer representatives with experience of caring for family members living with dementia. They commented on the resonance and relevance of the inferences that contributed to the developing theory throughout the review process. Review findings were presented and discussed at a seminar on dementia-friendly healthcare with 75 participants, 19 of whom worked in hospitals. The findings are being taken forward for testing in a realist evaluation.

Phases of the realist review

Phase 1: defining the scope of the review — concept mining and theory development

Evidence from interviews with stakeholders and a scoping of the literature were used to (1) identify the range of dementia-friendly interventions in healthcare settings both in the UK and internationally, (2) determine possible theoretical assumptions about how and why interventions were thought to work (or not), and (3) clarify what were understood to be the significant mechanisms for change. Stakeholders, defined as people with experience in designing, implementing and using dementia-friendly interventions, were identified from knowledge within the team, internet searches and dementia-specific conference abstracts. They were purposively sampled from a range of settings (academia, healthcare, commissioning, social work, the community) and backgrounds (nursing, education, physiotherapy, research, person living with dementia).³⁴ Stakeholders were not further involved in the development of the emerging context–mechanism–outcome configurations (CMOCs) or building the programme theory. Ethical approval for the interviews was secured from the University of Hertfordshire Ethics Committee (HSK/PG/UH/00339).

Data from interviews and the literature were coded using framework analysis,³⁵ with emerging themes and competing accounts discussed and debated among the authors (MH, FB, CG) and with the Alzheimer's Society research network monitors (RP, JW, PM). Mapping this evidence demonstrated limited understanding at the point of staff interaction with patients and how this influenced patient outcomes. A decision was made to focus the review on how interventions led to patient outcomes.

Data from the interviews and literature were scrutinised for demi-regularities (see [box 1](#), glossary of realist terms) and informed hypotheses set out in the form of 'If... then statements'. These statements were used to define the conditions thought to be necessary to achieve (1) staff outcomes, such as taking action to investigate the cause of patient behaviours and applying best practice with people living with dementia; and (2) patient outcomes, such as reduced distress, reduction in adverse incidents and improved well-being. Discussions among the authors based on these statements led to the development of a conceptual framework.³⁰ Three overlapping theoretical propositions were generated to explain what supports the implementation and uptake of interventions that promote dementia-friendly healthcare within a ward based environment.

Phase 2: retrieval and review

Searching for relevant studies

Informed by the theoretical propositions derived from the work in phase 1, search terms were revised. The inclusion/exclusion criteria were refined to focus on studies that reported patient outcomes and provided information about the characteristics and role of change agents (staff who supported the implementation and uptake of interventions).

Searches were limited to 2000–2016 to reflect the impact of the work of Kitwood and Bredin³⁶ on dementia care practices that recognise the importance of person-centred care and the promotion of personhood. In addition to the electronic database searches ([box 2](#)), we undertook extensive lateral searching, including forward and backward citations, and contact with experts. Additional searches were performed as emerging themes around the management of pain and behaviours that challenge became apparent. These were purposive searches that applied the same inclusion criteria. Theory development continued until theoretical saturation was achieved^{37 38} ([box 2](#)).

Study screening and data extraction

Search results were downloaded into EndNote bibliographical software and duplicates were deleted. One author (MH) screened the titles and abstracts identified by the electronic search and applied the selection criteria to potentially relevant papers. Full texts of potentially relevant manuscripts were screened for relevance (whether the study has contributed to specific propositions relevant to the theory building) and rigour (whether they were of sufficient quality to provide credible evidence to help refine specific components of the proposition).^{30 31} Appraisal of the contributions and reliability of evidence from papers continued throughout the synthesis through discussion with the other authors.

Data were extracted by one author (MH) using a bespoke data extraction form organised to establish contributions and challenges to the theories, and strengths and weaknesses of the studies. Study

Box 2 Phase 2 search terms and search strategy

Searches initially run September 2015, search alerts scanned to February 2016, language restricted to English, date restricted 2000–2016

Search terms:

(dementia AND (friendly OR appropriate OR awareness OR champion OR liaison OR ward OR environment OR education OR training OR nurse specialist OR lead* OR person centred care) AND (hospital OR acute care OR secondary care))

Additional search terms developed from work in phase 1:

dementia AND (change agent OR champion OR knowledge transfer OR knowledge translation OR opinion leader)

Additional search terms reflecting emerging themes in phase 2:

Searches ran January 2016, search alerts scanned to February 2016(dementia AND (pain) AND (hospital OR acute care OR secondary care))(dementia AND (behaviour* OR BPSD) AND (hospital OR acute care OR secondary care))

Databases:

Cochrane Library (including CENTRAL, CDSR, DARE, HTA) (244), CINAHL (610), PubMed (4253), NHS Evidence (819) and Scopus (410)

characteristics such as design, setting, participants and sample size were also recorded.³¹ The data extraction form was piloted by MH and shared with the team for comment (see online supplementary file 3). To reduce the potential for bias during data extraction, a sample of the papers and their completed data extraction forms (6/28) were shared with FB and CG to appraise the extraction process and identified data. Information about the role and work of the change agent, the resources provided by the interventions, the contextual features of the settings (eg, workforce, knowledge of dementia), explicit and implicit theories for how interventions were anticipated to work, and patient and carer outcomes were extracted. Coded data from all the papers and their contribution to theory development were shared with FB and CG. Challenges to interpretations were discussed to test credibility. Evidence from the studies was first mapped to capture the complete range of possibilities of how different approaches and resources triggered different responses from patients, family and staff. After discussion among the authors, data were organised into tables to reflect the theoretical propositions they addressed (see online supplementary file 4) and to assist comparison of data across studies.

Phase 3: analysis and synthesis

Data synthesis was led by MH and emerging findings were discussed with the team (CG and FB) and the research network monitors (RP, JW, PM). Deliberations assisted the refinement of propositions, ensuring that emerging theories were plausible and clear. Discussions of papers included the key characteristics of members of staff who support the implementation and uptake of

interventions, resources, and new ways of working with people living with dementia (change agents); resources from interventions and how they were thought to influence staff reasoning; the impact of context; and possible undesired outcomes (such as stigmatising practices and broad application of strategies at the expense of individual needs). The focus was on understanding how patient outcomes were achieved through the actions of staff and what had supported the staff to behave in particular ways. Recurring patterns in context and outcome (demi-regularities) detectable across studies were explained by explicit or implicit mechanisms. This led to the development of CMOCs designed to explain what it is about an intervention that works, for whom and in what circumstances. The configurations were used to refine components of the initial theoretical propositions against the evidence.

FINDINGS**Phase 1**

Evidence from 15 stakeholders was combined with literature on interventions aimed at improving healthcare for people living with dementia (22 papers) to generate three initial propositions for developing dementia-friendly hospital environments. Interventions described in the literature can be seen in [table 1](#).

A key contextual factor to emerge from phase 1 related to the role of change agents, although there were competing accounts of how a change agent might work and the responses they might trigger in staff. There appeared to be three distinct roles for change agents' activities that could lead to improved outcomes, and these were the following:

- ▶ to support staff awareness and learning
- ▶ to possess the authority to institute and sustain changes
- ▶ to be a resource for staff as a clinical expert.

Change agent characteristics (eg, supportive peer facilitator, organisational authority, clinical expertise) were considered to differently influence how staff engaged with interventions, and this in turn would impact on patient outcomes ([table 2](#)).

Phase 2

Evidence from 28 papers, 12 of which were identified and included in phase 1 of the review (see online supplementary file 5), led to the development of six CMOCs that explored the components of the three theoretical propositions developed in phase 1 (an overview of the selection process can be seen in [figure 1](#)). These configurations are interconnected, representing key elements from the theories and how they relate to other factors ([table 3](#)). The CMOCs and supporting evidence are discussed below. Illustrative examples of evidence from the literature that guided CMOC development are supplied in online supplementary file 6.

Table 1 Papers included in phase 1

Intervention	Papers
Schemes to identify people living with dementia admitted to the ward: for example, a butterfly symbol above the patient's bed to help identify people who have dementia, linked to a training programme and the collection of biographical history from the family carer	51
Dementia champion: healthcare staff (mainly nursing staff) are trained to champion dementia care issues, providing support to peers	27 39 40 70–72
Dementia nurse specialist: senior nurse working across the hospital as an expert in dementia to advise staff on treatment, care practices and liaise with community services	59 73
Staff training and education: training in dementia awareness and dementia care	9 10 28
Liaison psychiatry/mental health teams: specialist teams working across the hospital to assess mental health of patients and advise staff on treatment and care	74 62
Environmental adaptations: changes to clinical areas, including signage, new furniture and improved flooring and lighting	15 75
Specialist units for people living with dementia: include physical adaptations and specialist staff to treat the medical and psychological needs of people living with dementia	41 45 52 55 58
Use of person-centred care: model of care that prioritises the needs of the person	46

CMOC 1: understanding behaviour as communication to improve staff's ability to respond

Studies frequently reported that where staff understood behaviour that challenged as communication of an unmet need, they were more likely to investigate the underlying cause rather than attempting to control and restrict the behaviour.^{15 39–44} By addressing the unmet need, staff reduced patient distress^{44–50} and maintained independence, for example by supporting mobility and toileting needs.^{51–54} Inappropriate and negative staff responses arose from lack of understanding and misinterpretation of behaviours that challenge, for example, interpreting the patient as being deliberately difficult.^{55 56}

Strategies employed to reframe staff understanding of behaviours included training in dementia^{10 15 46–48}; the use of biographical tools, completed in partnership with informal carers^{39 41 44 51 57}; assessments of cognition, pain and psychological needs^{42 45 52 58}; and access to experts in dementia care.^{39 40 44 45 52 59} Common to these interventions was that they supported staff to consider potential causes of behaviours and provided strategies to address the unmet need, such as the development of individualised care plans^{57 59} and personalised strategies for reducing distress.^{44 51} Training to recognise behaviours as the expression of an unmet need^{47 60} and knowledge of a patient gained through continuity in their care^{46 48 60} helped staff become aware that particular care practices were unsuitable and to adapt their work in a way that benefited the individual. However, personalisation of practices appeared to occur in pockets of activity rather than as an ethos of care provision. Even when staff understood behaviours that challenged as communication of an unmet need and were supported to work well with people living with dementia, staffs' ability and willingness to address psychological needs was limited. Conflicting work demands, staff fatigue, long shifts and difficulty in identifying and resolving patient issues resulted in staff

responding to behaviours by ignoring and disengaging from the patient.^{45 50}

CMOC 2: the role of experiential learning and creating empathy to encourage reflection for responsibilities of care

Staff training that improved awareness of the impact of dementia and that addressed negative concepts was found to be a prerequisite for supporting good dementia care. While the literature suggested training had a positive impact on knowledge and confidence for working with people living with dementia, more work is needed to understand how this works in practice.^{10 39 47 51}

Training strategies that employed experiential learning techniques and cultivated empathy in staff for people living with dementia prompted reflection on current practices. Evidence suggested these training sessions produced 'lightbulb moments' for staff where they gained a sudden realisation of the problems faced by people living with dementia.^{39 47 53} This appreciation for the importance to adapt care practices prompted staff to work in ways that would better support the patient, and improved staff satisfaction with their work.^{51 61}

Furthermore, one study reported how staff associated the portrayals of people living with dementia in training materials to their own relatives. This encouraged staff to see people living with dementia as individuals and motivated them to take responsibility to put their learning into practice.⁴⁷

The use of reflection and examples of good care practices in recognisable situations gave staff a framework for working well with people living with dementia and demonstrated the benefit to their own work.^{47 53} However, these practices were often referred to by staff as 'going the extra mile' or being additional to their workload rather than being an expectation of their role. Staff needed to be confident additional time spent with patients would not be viewed negatively by colleagues or impact on the

Table 2 Initial theoretical propositions developed from phase 1**Dementia-friendly interventions in hospitals improve outcomes for people living with dementia and their carers if...****Evidence from stakeholders and preliminary scoping and supporting references**

... a change agent supports staff to reframe their understanding of dementia and respond appropriately to people living with dementia through learning and resources that address patient needs in an individual way. *Then* staff will have increased awareness of dementia and the impact dementia has on a person, and build confidence in their ability to recognise and address distress.

Emphasis on training and education that improve staff confidence in working with people living with dementia; breaking down negative assumptions and supporting staff to see the person rather than the diagnosis; use of resources to get to know the person
References ^{9 10 28 39 40 46 51 70 72 76 77}
Stakeholders (SK01, SK02, SK03, SK04, SK05, SK06, SK07, SK09, SK10, SK11, SK12, SK13, SK14)
Example quote: “we’re starting to do some training with our staff as well just to try and help everyone to know how to approach and how to feel empathy towards these patients who have dementia.” (SK12)

... a change agent with organisational and clinical authority communicates the priorities for dementia care and addresses staff concerns around managing risk and workplace disruption in person-centred ways. Staff are supported by training and resources that improve the involvement in decision-making and safety of people living with dementia, *then* staff will understand they have the permission and encouragement to adapt practices in ways that are beneficial for people living with dementia.

Strategic planning, prioritising good dementia care, providing resources that support staff to work in new ways, changes to systems and processes
References ^{15 40 41 45 46 52 55 58 75}
Stakeholders (SK05, SK06, SK07, SK08, SK10, SK11, SK14, SK15)
Example quote: “...however good people’s ideas are, if they don’t have some kind of sign-off at a fairly senior level then they’re not really going to have it ‘cos they’ll never be a priority and because there are so many targets to be met in general, unless there’s some kind of strategy or policy in writing I don’t think it can change much really.” (SK08)

... a change agent with clinical expertise in dementia and dementia care supports staff with assessments and care planning, *then* staff will identify and resolve the care needs of people living with dementia.

Assessments of cognition, mental health and psychosocial needs; role-modelling good dementia care; supporting staff to perform care in a person-centred way, direct care planning and address complex issues such as decisions of best interest, access to mental and social care information
References ^{45 55 58 59 62 74 78}
Stakeholders (SK04, SK09, SK11, SK14, SK15)
Example quote: “we had mental health nurses came to work with us and they had a really important part in role-modelling how it looked, how to approach things.” (SK14)

requirements to manage the ward effectively, to support adaptations to care practices.^{46 47}

CMOC 3: clinical experts who legitimise priorities for care

Change agents influenced staff working practices through clinical expertise and organisational authority.^{39 40 44 45 48 49 52 59 62} Experts in dementia care supported staff in the use of assessment tools and person-centred care planning,^{52 62} role-modelled appropriate behaviour and communication for working with people living with dementia,^{39 45} and provided professional advice for complex situations, such as decisions around best interests.^{40 59} Access to experts in dementia care was suggested to reassure and encourage staff to provide good care for people living with dementia. Endorsement of these practices was communicated by clinical experts with organisational authority at the ward level^{46–48 52 63} and across the organisation.^{41 47 49} They addressed staff apprehensions to adaptations to care practices that previously prioritised medical and physical

needs, ward routines, task-focused ways of working, and organisational expectations for the completion of documentation and risk reduction.^{41 44 49 52 63} Our review found that when change agents in authority communicated new expectations for standards of care and changes to procedures, they validated the priorities for care and legitimised staff’s adaptation of care practices accordingly.^{41 47 52 63} However, the impact of changes to staff’s work needed to be recognised and supported.^{41 44 45 48 52 54 63} For example, studies reported there was reduced capacity to work with previous levels of patient allocation,^{41 48 54} and changes to risk management strategies, such as encouraging mobility in a frail patient population at risk of falls, required staff training.^{52 63}

There was limited evidence that new practices were adopted by staff and embedded into everyday practice directly through their contact with dementia experts. Instead, it appeared that the experts maintained responsibility for dementia care, either personally or by providing

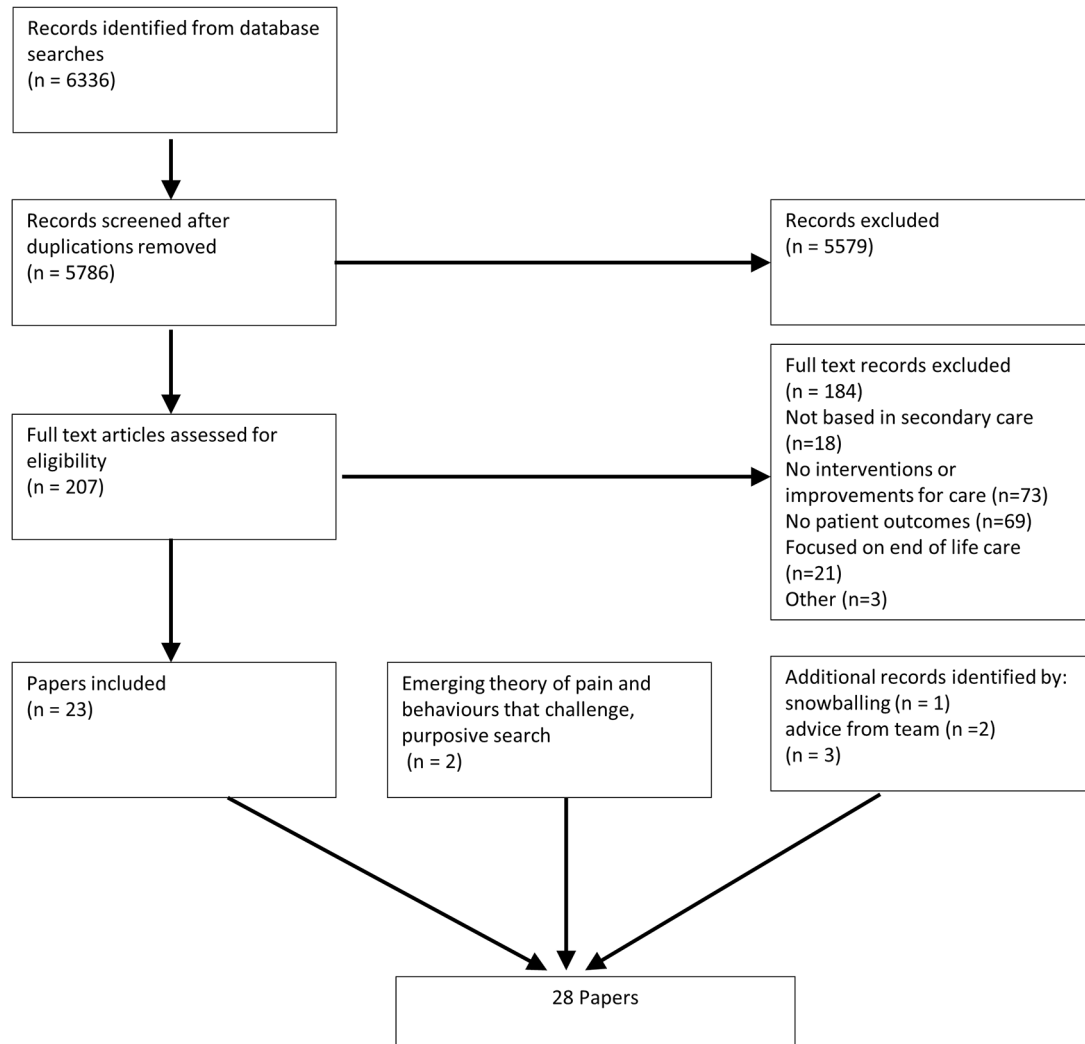


Figure 1 Flow diagram of searches and evidence retrieval.

direction. The use of experts alone could potentially concentrate responsibility for dementia care in a small staff group rather than create a culture where all staff are responsible. Evidence from one paper⁴⁵ suggested that even when ward staff as a whole were better able to work with people living with dementia, they would defer issues unrelated to physical or medical healthcare to dementia experts.

CMOC 4: staff with confidence to adapt working practices and routines to individualise care

The ability of staff to organise their work around the needs of people living with dementia rather than being restricted to the ward routine was linked to the provision of person-centred care.^{45 46 48 50 54 60} Where staff could incorporate getting to know the person, or recognise and respond directly to expressions of distress and unmet needs, patient well-being reportedly improved, evidenced through observations of positive mood.^{46 48 50 60} Clarity in staff's responsibility for patient care was an important resource for improving their autonomy and encouraging

them to respond in timely, creative ways to meet individual needs.^{46 48 60}

Flexibility in working practices was suggested to be a factor in improving functional outcomes for people living with dementia. One study⁵⁴ attributed gains in mobility after hip surgery to therapy staff using their professional judgement to recognise optimal times that a person living with dementia would engage with a physiotherapy session, rather than risk the session being rejected. Additional factors that supported therapy staff to work flexibly included training in dementia care, reduced patient lists and treatment rooms located on the ward.⁶⁴

CMOC 5: staff with responsibility to focus on psychosocial needs

Time constraints and staffing resources limited staff capacity to provide good dementia care. This was often addressed by employing staff with a specific role prioritising psychological, emotional and social needs through the use of cognitive and psychosocial assessments, therapeutic activities, supervising mealtimes and managing risk.^{10 45 48 50 52 55 56} The use of these staff and the activities

Table 3 Context–mechanism–outcome configurations and supporting evidence

Brief title	Full context–mechanism–outcome configuration	References
Understanding behaviour as communication to improve staff's ability to respond	Where behaviours that challenge are understood as communication of an unmet need (context), through training, resources and support from experts in dementia care (mechanism resource), staff will feel they have improved capacity and capability to influence the situation (mechanism reasoning), making it more likely they will identify and address the need (outcome). However Conflicting work demands, patient characteristics (context) and staffing resources (mechanism resource) may lead staff to feel they are unable to make a difference (mechanism reasoning), meaning patient need might not be recognised, investigated or addressed (outcome).	10 15 39–57 59 60
The role of experiential learning and creating empathy to encourage reflection for responsibilities of care	Access to training (context) that promotes experiential learning and empathy towards people living with dementia (mechanism resource) can encourage reflection that identifies deficiencies in current working practices, helping staff to understand their responsibilities for care (mechanism reasoning) and leading them to take more time with people living with dementia (outcome). However Where good dementia care practices (mechanism resource) are not considered legitimate working practices (context), staff may consider these practices as additional to their workload (mechanism reasoning), leading to inconsistent provision of care (outcome).	10 39 46–49 51 53
Clinical experts who legitimise priorities for care	Clinical experts who have the authority to legitimise priorities and standards for dementia care endorsed by the organisation (context) provide support for staff to develop skills in dementia care (mechanism resource) and can help staff feel confident of the expectations for their role (mechanism reasoning) to adapt working practices (outcome). However By focusing the responsibility for dementia care in select staff (context/mechanism resource), there may be a reduced sense of responsibility for dementia care in the wider workforce (mechanism reasoning), reducing the ability of experts to embed good dementia care practices across the organisation (outcome).	39–41 44–49 52–54 59 60 62 63
Staff with confidence to adapt working practices and routines to individualise care	Staff supported to be flexible in their role and working environment (context), where their responsibilities for patient care have been clarified (mechanism resource), may be responsive or adaptive in their decision-making (mechanism reasoning) to provide care and treatment to a person in a timely, individualised manner (outcome). However Changes to staff capacity or environmental adaptations (context/mechanism resource) may need to be recognised and addressed by management (mechanism reasoning) to support staff to provide responsive care (outcome).	45 46 48 54 60
Staff with responsibility to focus on psychosocial needs	Where there is provision of activities and therapies for people living with dementia that support their interests and abilities (context) by staff with a role to address psychological, emotional and social issues (mechanism resource) and responsibility (mechanism reasoning) for maintaining functional and cognitive abilities (outcome), this can provide other healthcare staff with time to prioritise physical and medical needs (outcome). However Where staffing resources are limited (context), staffing for activity and therapy can be reallocated to maintaining patient safety (mechanism resource), which may require staff to prioritise safety concerns (mechanism reasoning), limiting their ability to meet psychosocial needs (outcome).	10 44–46 48 50 52 53 56 58 61

Continued

Table 3 Continued	Brief title	Full context-mechanism-outcome configuration	References
	Building staff confidence to provide person-centred risk management	Where procedures and expectations for care are set out to address risk in a person-centred way (context), and risk are encouraged and reinforced through ward leadership (mechanism resource), staff may feel confident to address risk proportionately (mechanism reasoning) and may support patients with dementia to maintain function and abilities in a less restrictive way (outcome). However Resources will need to be compatible with environmental features and staff capacity (context/mechanism resource) or staff may not feel there is a value to their work or for the patient (mechanism reasoning), making it unlikely they will adapt care practices (outcome).	10 15 41 43–45 51–53 56–58 63

they provided improved patient experience,⁴⁸ assisted orientation to time and place,⁵⁰ reduced distress^{45 48 50} and reduced the onset of behaviours that challenged staff.⁴⁵ Studies reported how activities were sometimes deliberately scheduled to cover known times of high need within the patient population, such as during the afternoon when 'sun-downing' might occur⁵² or when staffing levels were stretched, such as during mealtimes. For example, activities coordinators offered social dining opportunities where they could support conversations and prompt patients to eat.^{44 45 48 50} Although studies reported improved nutritional intake, this was not formally evaluated.

Patients with more severe physical illness or cognitive impairment may not be able to participate in activities,^{45 55} although it is possible they may have benefited indirectly as healthcare staff had more time to address their physical and medical needs. While this was referred to in two of the interviews, this was not explored in any of the papers.

Ward-wide staffing levels and skill mix impacted on staff ability to prioritise emotional, psychological and social needs.^{45 48} At times of staff shortages, ward management prioritised safety and managing risk over other non-medical needs.^{45 48} Risk management techniques, such as the use of 'specials', could be applied in a way that also addressed psychosocial needs. Two studies^{45 48} described how staff allocated to monitor patients at risk of falls engaged the patients in games, activities and conversations. However, this was not always the case as staff assigned as 'specials' were often junior team members, had not received training in dementia care and were unclear of the purpose of the role beyond monitoring the patient. This resulted in a lack of interaction with the patient and increased patient distress.⁵⁶

CMOC 6: building staff confidence to provide person-centred risk management

We found evidence that addressing risk in a way that supported a person's abilities, choices and independence improved mobility,^{52 53} reduced adverse incidents⁴⁴ and improved patient and carer satisfaction.^{41 45 57} Training, for example, on new skills and procedures for managing risk from change agents with clinical expertise and organisational authority ensured staff understood the benefits to patients and had confidence to implement approved working practices.^{52 57 63} Structural factors influenced the way risk was addressed. For example wards with locked door access meant patients could be monitored from a distance without restricting their movement around the ward,^{41 43 45 52} and could help staff to perceive 'wandering' behaviours as positive rather than challenging.

In open wards, alternative methods were developed to easily identify patients considered at risk of leaving the ward, such as the use of wrist bands and different coloured hospital clothing, allowing staff to monitor them from a distance and intervene as necessary.^{10 47 53} Identification methods were supported by staff training

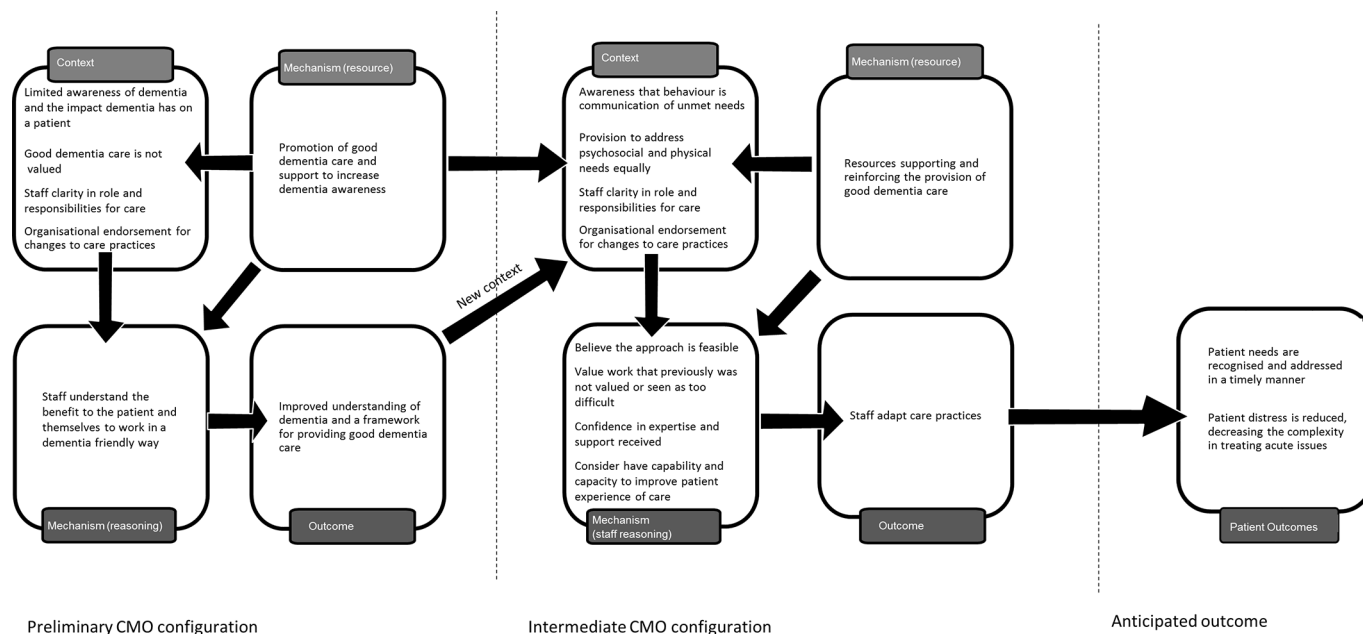


Figure 2 Refined programme theory: context-mechanism-outcome configuration (CMOC) for best practice for care of people living with dementia admitted to the hospital.

t the appropriate way to encourage patients to return to their ward.^{10 53}

Refined programme theory

From data in phase 1 we hypothesised that the existence of a change agent was important for improving hospital care for people living with dementia. However, work in phase 2 suggested that a reliance on single initiatives, such as a change agent, was insufficient to change staff behaviour. Additional contextual factors were also necessary in order for staff to make use of the resources interventions provided and use them in their practice with people living with dementia. The six CMOCs have been incorporated into a refined programme theory to suggest what needs to be in place to encourage best practice for dementia care in hospitals (figure 2). Figure 2 presents the programme theory. The preliminary CMOC suggests that resources that promote dementia awareness and an understanding of what constitutes ‘good’ dementia care are often initially implemented in situations where staff have limited understanding of how to provide care that addresses the needs of people living with dementia. These resources support staff to recognise the benefit of working well with patients with dementia and provide them with a common understanding of what good care looks like. This preliminary outcome then becomes part of the new context. Contextual factors, such as organisational endorsement of dementia care practices and clarity in staff responsibilities to patients with dementia, encourage staff to value resources, reinforcing improvements to care provision. It is anticipated that this will lead to improved patient outcomes, although evidence on outcomes was limited.

DISCUSSION

Our review demonstrates how consideration of different contextual components in hospitals, hospital staff and patients was fundamental to how the resources of an intervention might influence staff reasoning to adopt good dementia care practices. These changes in care practices may then lead to improved healthcare outcomes for people living with dementia. Developing an understanding in staff of the difficulties dementia presents for people with the condition helped them to recognise the need to approach care differently. Previous reviews of dementia care in hospital settings have identified training as an important strategy to improve staff knowledge of dementia and confidence to work well with people living with dementia, but have provided limited evidence for how this affects patient outcomes.^{29 65 66} Findings from this review would suggest that training as a single strategy is not enough to influence staff to adapt the care they provide for people living with dementia. The culture of care within an organisation needs to support staff to provide good care for people living with dementia, legitimising practices so they are valued by staff. This means organisations need to recognise the impact this has on staff workload and roles and the changes that are necessary to ensure care provision can be adaptive to the needs of the patient. Staff needed to have a clear understanding of the expectation for care standards, and be confident that these changes are accepted by colleagues and senior staff if they are to improve the way care is provided for people living with dementia. Managerial endorsement for staff to work flexibly within their role, using practices and resources that enable them to get to know the person, will help staff to recognise and address signs of distress and implement best practice in dementia care.

Turner *et al*⁶⁵ suggest that to achieve the type of culture where person-centred care is valued, training in dementia should be aimed at a managerial level. Findings from this review would support their opinion; in the included studies, change agents in senior positions, who understood dementia and the associated impact on patient experience and care of the patient, were reportedly able to positively influence the culture of care.^{41 44 46 47 49 52 61} They communicated their vision for good dementia care, addressed processes within and between departments, provided resources that supported staff's work and considered the impact of changes to roles and responsibilities. However, even with this endorsement, there were still times, such as concerns for managing risk and resource shortages, where staff responsibilities were reorganised to prioritise physical over psychological well-being.

Limited time and resources and a preoccupation with managing risk are commonly cited factors that impacted on the ability of staff and organisations to sustain dementia-friendly hospital environments.^{29 56 65 67 68} Employing staff who have a responsibility for the psychosocial needs of the patient can potentially improve patient experience of care while also making time available for nursing and medical staff to focus on the physical and medical care needs of the patient. However, it is essential that contextual factors, such as staff awareness in dementia and dementia care, and staff clarification of their role and responsibilities, are addressed before staffing resources are implemented into the setting. Moyle *et al*⁶⁶ demonstrated how the use of 'specials' without training in dementia care, a clear understanding of their role and a prioritisation of risk management over addressing psychosocial needs resulted in poor outcomes for patients, such as increased agitation and reduced autonomy. A review on special observation⁶⁹ underlined the importance of clarity in the purpose of the role and adequately trained staff to optimise the role's therapeutic potential. Where responsibilities for care are assigned solely by the patient's symptoms, this can lead to a narrow reactive approach to dementia care. Staff will still need to work as a team, rather than creating new tasks to focus on.

The initial aim of the review was to develop, test and refine a programme theory for how dementia-friendly interventions influence outcomes for people living with dementia during hospital admissions. However, testing the theory was problematic; evidence was limited, much was descriptive, and there were few evaluations of interventions and approaches, and limited descriptions of setting and component parts of the interventions which impacted on the development of CMOC. Moreover, most studies included in the review reported little information around patient characteristics (eg, type and severity of dementia), which meant we were unable to establish how the characteristics of people living with dementia interacted with the components of the interventions to influence outcomes. With these considerations, it is recognised that the proposed CMOCs were constrained by the evidence that was available and the inferences that

could be made from the data; further development is needed.

Available evidence clustered around the training for staff and organisational support for changes to care practices. There was less evidence on how the introduction of staff providing activity and therapy for people living with dementia impacted on the practices of other staff. This review does, however, provide a programme theory that can be used as the basis for future evaluations. Our review also highlights the importance of focusing on patient-related outcomes. It was clear from the initial interviews that while there was a shared understanding of the importance of dementia-friendly care, less attention has been paid to how different approaches enhanced patient outcomes. By focusing on outcomes as the basis for inclusion, this review addresses a knowledge gap about how different resources and approaches for dementia-friendly healthcare are effective for patients.

CONCLUSION

The programme theory that has emerged from this review has the potential to improve how interventions to support dementia-friendly care in hospitals are designed and evaluated. The review highlights what needs to be in place to maximise the impact of training and the key characteristics for staff acting as change agents to influence colleagues to practise good dementia care. Specifically, the elements of interventions need to be relevant to provide ward staff with the awareness, authority and resources to provide personalised care with support from staff with the relevant expertise. Educational interventions should focus on how staff can identify with the experience of being a patient living with dementia, combined with opportunities for staff to share their experiences of addressing behaviours they find challenging and accommodating person-centred practices within ward routines and priorities. This review provides a timely contribution and challenges the assumption that dementia awareness initiatives in acute care settings alone are sufficient to improve patient care.

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