Evidence Table 3. Intervention/Exposure components

| Author, YearTrial NameFunding Source | Intervention/Exposure Components by Group |
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| Dowling, 20051NAGovernment | G1: Morning bright light exposure (9:30-10:30 a.m., >2,500 lux in gaze direction)G2: Control - Usual indoor light levels (150-200 lux) |
| Fritsch, 20092NAFoundation or non-profit | G1: TS storytelling groups, met for 10 weeks. Facilitators handed out a playful theatrical picture to serve as the basis for the story. Facilitators asked open-ended questions about the picture and recorded residents’ responses on pads of paper, making it clear that there were no correct answers. Facilitators then wove the responses into a story, periodically reading it back to the participants as it progressed. Staff participated in a 9-week training in order to implement the program. G2: Control Setting – No Intervention |
| Hickman, 20073NAGovernment | G1: Morning bright light (7 a.m.–11 a.m.)G2: Evening bright light (4 p.m.–8 p.m.)G3: All-day bright light (7 a.m.–8 p.m.)G4: Standard light (7 a.m.–8 p.m.) |
| Leon and Ory, 1999 5NAGovernment | G1: SCUG2: Non-SCU |
| Kovach, 20064NAGovernment | G1: Nurses were taught to use STI. STI was developed for comfort assessment and management. Multiple levels of assessment and treatment are used, including both nonpharmacological treatments and analgesics. STI allows a standardized treatment to be customized to the individual’s specific need.G2: Control nurses were taught common misconceptions about aging, the physical effects of aging, reversible and irreversible causes of dementia, stages of Alzheimer’s disease, and various approaches to treating behaviors and physical conditions associated with dementia. |
| Remington, 20026NAOther | G1: Calm Music (10-minutes)G2: HM (10 minutes)G3: Calm Music and Hand Massage (ten minutes simultaneously)G4: Control - no intervention |
| Rosswurm, 19907NAOther | G1: AFG consisting of 1) welcoming and relaxation exercises; 2) perceptual-matching exercises; 3) reinforcement with refreshments.G2: Control group had refreshments and the opportunity for social interaction but no planned program. |
| Sloane, 20048NAGovernment | G1: Person-centered showering individualize the experiencefor the resident by using a wide variety of techniques, such as providing choices, covering with towels to maintain resident warmth, distracting attention (e.g., by providing food), using bathing products recommended by family and staff, using no-rinse soap, and modifying the shower spray.G2: Caregiver uses two bath blankets, two bath towels, a no-rinse soap, and 2 quarts of warm water; keeps the resident covered at all times; and cleanses the body using gentle massage.G3: Showering (without person-centered training) was used as the control. |

Evidence Table 3. Intervention/Exposure components (continued)

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| Author, YearTrial NameFunding Source | Intervention/Exposure Components by Group |
| Sloane, 20059Collaborative Studies of Long-Term CareGovernment | G1: Residential Care/Assisted LivingG2: NHG3: Special Care Unit with in RC/ALG4: Non-Special Care Unit within RC/ALG5: Special Care Unit within NHG6: Non-Special Care Unit within NH  |
| Sloane, 200810Collaborative Studies of Long-Term CareOther | G1: Residential Care/Assisted LivingG2: Nursing Home |
| Tappen, 199411NAFoundation or non-profit | G1: Regain function in basic activities of daily living through repeated practice; Group setting 5 days/wk. for 2.5 hrs. per day; G2: Recreationally oriented group activities provided for dementia patients in therapeutically oriented settings; 5 days/wk. for 2.5 hrs. per dayG3: No additional treatment; regular nursing care |
| Toseland, 199712NAGovernment | G1: Developed to encourage residents with dementia to continue communicating by using memory fragments and any other aspects of their cognitive, affective, and motoric functioning that remain intact. VT is highly interactive and relatively structured and can include (a) the use of nonthreatening, simple, concrete words; (b) speaking in a clear, low, empathic tone of voice; (c) rephrasing and paraphrasing unclear verbal communications; (d) responding to the meanings explicit and implicit in verbal and nonverbal communications; and (e) mirroring verbal and nonverbal communications. G2: Group leaders conducted one activity each meeting, following a manual that contained 54 activities in the eight categories of music, art, literature and writing, dance/exercise, games/trivia, holiday and event planning, discussion, and other activities.Group leaders were not trained in the use of VT and were not informed about the content of the other group intervention.G3: Participation in regular social and recreational programming offered by each nursing facility |
| Whall, 199713NAOther | G1: Bathed in a shower room with recorded songs of birds, sounds of babbling brooks, and the sounds of other small animals such as ducks, kittens, and chickens. Large bright pictures were coordinated with audio. Offering of foods such as banana pudding and/or soda.G2: Usual Care |
| Zimmerman, 200514Dementia Care ProjectFoundation or non-profit | G1: Facilities with < 16 bedsG2: Facilities with >/= 16 beds, not meeting new-model criteriaG3: Facilitieswith >/= 16 beds of the ‘‘new-model’’ typeG4: Reference or controlG5: Encourage activities ≥ once a dayG6: Encourage activities < once a dayG7: Use specialized workers (staff fill specialized roles)G8: No use of specialized workers |

Abbreviations: AFG = Attention-focusing group; G = group; HM = hand massage; hrs = hours; NA = not applicable; NH = nursing home; RC/AL = residential care/assisted living; SCU = special care unit; STI – serial trial intervention; TS = time slips; VT = Validation Therapy; wk = week.