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[Intervention Review]

Remotely delivered information, training and support for informal caregivers of people with dementia

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ABSTRACT

Background

Many people with dementia are cared for at home by unpaid informal caregivers, usually family members. Caregivers may experience a range of physical, emotional, financial and social harms, which are often described collectively as caregiver burden. The degree of burden experienced is associated with characteristics of the caregiver, such as gender, and characteristics of the person with dementia, such as dementia stage, and the presence of behavioural problems or neuropsychiatric disturbances. It is a strong predictor of admission to residential care for people with dementia.

Psychoeducational interventions might prevent or reduce caregiver burden. Overall, they are intended to improve caregivers' knowledge about the disease and its care; to increase caregivers' sense of competence and their ability to cope with difficult situations; to relieve feelings of isolation and allow caregivers to attend to their own emotional and physical needs. These interventions are heterogeneous, varying in their theoretical framework, components, and delivery formats. Interventions that are delivered remotely, using printed materials, telephone or video technologies, may be particularly suitable for caregivers who have difficulty accessing face-to-face services because of their own health problems, poor access to transport, or absence of substitute care. During the COVID-19 pandemic, containment measures in many countries required people to be isolated in their homes, including people with dementia and their family carers. In such circumstances, there is no alternative to remote delivery of interventions.

Objectives

To assess the efficacy and acceptability of remotely delivered interventions aiming to reduce burden and improve mood and quality of life of informal caregivers of people with dementia.

Search methods

We searched the Specialised Register of the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group, MEDLINE, Embase and four other databases, as well as two international trials registries, on 10 April 2020. We also examined the bibliographies of relevant review papers and published trials.

Selection criteria

We included only randomised controlled trials that assessed the remote delivery of structured interventions for informal caregivers who were providing care for people with dementia living at home. Caregivers had to be unpaid adults (relatives or members of the person's community). The interventions could be delivered using printed materials, the telephone, the Internet or a mixture of these, but could not involve any face-to-face contact with professionals. We categorised intervention components as information, training or support. Information interventions included two key elements: (i) they provided standardised information, and (ii) the caregiver played a passive role. Support interventions promoted interaction with other people (professionals or peers). Training interventions trained caregivers in practical skills to manage care. We excluded interventions that were primarily individual psychotherapy.

Our primary outcomes were caregiver burden, mood, health-related quality of life and dropout for any reason. Secondary outcomes were caregiver knowledge and skills, use of health and social care resources, admission of the person with dementia to institutional care, and quality of life of the person with dementia.

Data collection and analysis

Study selection, data extraction and assessment of the risk of bias in included studies were done independently by two review authors. We used the Template for Intervention Description and Replication (TIDieR) to describe the interventions. We conducted meta-analyses using a random-effects model to derive estimates of effect size. We used GRADE methods to describe our degree of certainty about effect estimates.

Main results

We included 26 studies in this review (2367 participants). We compared (1) interventions involving training, support or both, with or without information (experimental interventions) with usual treatment, waiting list or attention control (12 studies, 944 participants); and (2) the same experimental interventions with provision of information alone (14 studies, 1423 participants).

We downgraded evidence for study limitations and, for some outcomes, for inconsistency between studies. There was a frequent risk of bias from self-rating of subjective outcomes by participants who were not blind to the intervention. Randomisation methods were not always well-reported and there was potential for attrition bias in some studies. Therefore, all evidence was of moderate or low certainty.

In the comparison of experimental interventions with usual treatment, waiting list or attention control, we found that the experimental interventions probably have little or no effect on caregiver burden (nine studies, 597 participants; standardised mean difference (SMD) -0.06, 95% confidence interval (CI) -0.35 to 0.23); depressive symptoms (eight studies, 638 participants; SMD -0.05, 95% CI -0.22 to 0.12); or health-related quality of life (two studies, 311 participants; SMD 0.10, 95% CI -0.13 to 0.32). The experimental interventions probably result in little or no difference in dropout for any reason (eight studies, 661 participants; risk ratio (RR) 1.15, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.53).

In the comparison of experimental interventions with a control condition of information alone, we found that experimental interventions may result in a slight reduction in caregiver burden (nine studies, 650 participants; SMD -0.24, 95% CI -0.51 to 0.04); probably result in a slight improvement in depressive symptoms (11 studies, 1100 participants; SMD -0.25, 95% CI -0.43 to -0.06); may result in little or no difference in caregiver health-related quality of life (two studies, 257 participants; SMD -0.03, 95% CI -0.28 to 0.21); and probably result in an increase in dropouts for any reason (12 studies, 1266 participants; RR 1.51, 95% CI 1.04 to 2.20).

Authors' conclusions

Remotely delivered interventions including support, training or both, with or without information, may slightly reduce caregiver burden and improve caregiver depressive symptoms when compared with provision of information alone, but not when compared with usual treatment, waiting list or attention control. They seem to make little or no difference to health-related quality of life. Caregivers receiving training or support were more likely than those receiving information alone to drop out of the studies, which might limit applicability. The efficacy of these interventions may depend on the nature and availability of usual services in the study settings.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Remotely delivered information, training and support for informal caregivers of people with dementia

Review questions

We were interested in remotely delivered interventions involving information, training and support for family caregivers of people with dementia. By remotely delivered, we meant that they were provided over the telephone or on a computer or mobile electronic device. We asked whether these kinds of intervention helped caregivers more than doing nothing, and also whether interventions that included elements of training and support worked better than simple provision of information about dementia.

Background

Caring for a family member or friend with dementia can offer positive experiences, but often also has negative consequences for the caregiver. These negative consequences may be emotional, physical, social and financial, and are sometimes described as caregiver

'burden.' Many interventions have been developed to try to help caregivers in their caring role. Often, these interventions involve several components. In this review we divided the intervention components into information (increasing caregivers' knowledge about dementia), training (helping them to practice important skills for successful caring) and support (providing an opportunity to share experiences and feelings with other people). We chose to review only interventions delivered remotely, in part because we were writing during the COVID-19 pandemic, when many countries required people to remain in their homes. However, remotely delivered interventions may also be useful in many other kinds of situations when it is difficult for caregivers to access services in person.

Study characteristics

We searched up to April 2020 for randomised controlled trials that addressed our review questions. We found 12 studies with 944 participants that compared groups of caregivers receiving usual care, or some non-specific contact with researchers, with other groups receiving remotely delivered interventions that involved information with training, support or both. We found another 14 studies with 1423 participants that compared simple information provision with more complex interventions that involved training or support. The interventions lasted an average of 16 weeks. Three studies took place in China; all the others were from North America or Europe. About half used the telephone and about half used the Internet to deliver the interventions.

What are the main results of our review?

Compared with the usual services provided for caregivers where the studies took place, or with non-specific contact with the researchers, we found that the information, training and support interventions probably had no important effect on caregivers' overall burden, depressive symptoms, or quality of life. Caregivers in both groups may have been equally likely to drop out of the studies for any reason. Compared to information only, interventions which included training and support may result in a slight reduction of caregiver burden, probably reduce depressive symptoms, may have little or no effect on quality of life, and probably make it more likely that caregivers drop out of the studies. We did not find any obvious effects of different intervention components, but we were not able to draw any firm conclusions about this. There was no evidence on whether the interventions improved the quality of life of the people with dementia who were being cared for. We did not find any studies that reported harmful effects of the interventions or the additional burden they might add to the caregiver's life. We do not know how the interventions would perform in countries where few health and social care services are available for people with dementia and their families, or in situations where caregivers are unable to access usual services.

How reliable are these results?

We found that most studies were well-conducted, but because most outcomes were subjective, there was a risk that the expectations of the caregivers and researchers could have influenced results. For some outcomes, there were inconsistent results among studies. Overall, our confidence in our findings was moderate or low so the results could be affected by further research.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings 1. Complex information, support and training interventions compared to usual treatment, waiting list or attention control informations for informal caregivers of people with dementia

Interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) compared to usual treatment, waiting list or attention for informal caregivers of people with dementia

Participants or population: Informal caregivers of people with dementia

Setting: Community

Intervention: Any intervention including information, training or support

Comparison: Usual treatment, waiting list or attention control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Nº of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with usual treatment, waiting list or attention	Risk with any intervention				
Caregiver burden assessed with: self-reported scales - lower score indicates less burden follow up: median 24 weeks	-	SMD 0.06 lower (0.35 lower to 0.23 higher)	-	597 (9 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE ¹	Any intervention probably does not affect caregiver burden. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - SMD 0.12 higher for support or support with information - SMD 0.14 lower for training or training with information - SMD 0.17 lower for multicomponent interventions involving support and training
Caregiver mood assessed with: self-reported scales - lower score indicates fewer depressive symptoms follow up: median 24 weeks	-	SMD 0.05 lower (0.22 lower to 0.12 higher)	-	638 (8 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE ¹	Any intervention probably does not affect caregiver mood - depressive symptoms. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - SMD 0.06 lower for support or support with information - SMD 0.02 higher for training or training with information - SMD 0.06 lower for multicomponent interventions involving support and training

Caregiver health-related quality of life (HRQoL) assessed with: self-reported scales - higher score indicates better QoL follow up: range 6 weeks to 24 weeks	-	SMD 0.1 higher (0.13 lower to 0.32 higher)	-	311 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE ²	Any intervention probably does not affect caregiver health-related quality of life. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - SMD 0.12 lower for training or training with information - SMD 0.15 higher for multicomponent interventions involving support and training
Dropouts for any reason assessed with: number of dropouts for any reason throughout the trial follow up: median 18 weeks	Study population		RR 1.15 (0.87 to 1.53)	661 (8 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ LOW ^{3 4}	Any intervention probably results in little or no difference in dropouts for any reason. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - RR 1.01 for support or support with information - RR 1.42 for training or training with information - RR 1.10 for multicomponent interventions involving support and training
Use of health and social resources assessed with: Frequency of use throughout the trial follow up: mean 24 weeks	Study population		Rate ratio 1.05 (0.93 to 1.19)	4776 person-weeks (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE ⁵	Any intervention probably results in little to no difference in use of health and social resources.
Institutional care - nursing home placement assessed with: Frequency of nursing home placement throughout the trial follow up: median 24 weeks	Study population		RR 0.59 (0.11 to 3.11)	34 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ VERY LOW ^{6 7}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of any intervention on institutional care - nursing home placement.

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **HRQoL:** Health-related quality of life; **QoL:** Quality of life; **RCT:** Randomised controlled trial; **RR:** Risk ratio; **SMD:** Standardised mean difference

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

- ¹Downgraded for study limitations: Presence of high risk for performance and detection bias due to lack of blinding for participants, personnel, and the use of self-reported outcome scales by unblinded participants. Also, presence of attrition bias.
- ²Downgraded for study limitations: Presence of high risk for performance bias.
- ³Downgraded for study limitations: Presence of high risk for performance and detection bias. Lack of blinding for participants might affect the overall rate of dropouts.
- ⁴Downgraded for imprecision: Few events to get precise estimates (< 300 overall). 95% CI includes a negligible effect and important benefit/harm.
- ⁵Downgraded for imprecision: Rate ratio estimated with 1 study only including 250 participants and 4776 person-weeks of follow up.
- ⁶Downgraded for study limitations: Unclear risk for selection bias. High risk for performance and detection bias.
- ⁷Downgraded for imprecision: Only 1 study with very few events (5 overall).

Summary of findings 2. Complex information, support and training interventions compared to information provision only for informal caregivers of people with dementia

Interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) compared to control information alone for informal caregivers of people with dementia

Participants or population: Informal caregivers of people with dementia

Setting: Community

Intervention: Any intervention including information, training or support

Comparison: Information

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Nº of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with control information	Risk with any intervention				
Caregiver burden assessed with: self-reported scales - lower score indicates less burden follow up: median 20 weeks	-	SMD 0.24 lower (0.51 lower to 0.04 higher)	-	650 (9 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW ^{1 2}	Any intervention may result in a slight reduction in caregiver burden. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - SMD 0.03 lower for support or support with information - SMD 0.31 lower for training or training with information



						SMD 0.11 lower for multicomponent interventions involving support and training
Caregiver mood assessed with: self-reported scales - lower score indicates fewer depressive symptoms follow up: median 20 weeks	-	SMD 0.25 lower (0.43 lower to 0.06 lower)	-	1100 (11 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE ¹	Any intervention probably results in a slight improvement in caregiver mood - depressive symptoms. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - SMD 0.28 lower for support or support with information - SMD 0.31 lower for training or training with information - SMD 0.04 higher for multicomponent interventions involving support and training
Caregiver health-related quality of life (HRQoL) assessed with: self-reported scales - higher score indicates better QoL follow up: range 12 weeks to 24 weeks	-	SMD 0.03 lower (0.28 lower to 0.21 higher)	-	257 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ LOW ¹³	Any intervention may result in little or no difference in caregiver health-related quality of life.
Dropouts for any reason assessed with: number of dropouts for any reason throughout the trial follow up: median 16 weeks	Study population		RR 1.51 (1.04 to 2.20)	1266 (12 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE ¹	Any intervention probably results in an increase in dropouts for any reason. There are no important differences in effect estimates among type of interventions: - RR 1.10 for support or support with information - RR 1.51 for training or training with information - RR 1.25 for multicomponent interventions involving support and training
	130 per 1000	196 per 1000 (135 to 286)				
Use of health and social resources - not reported	-	-	-	-	-	No included study reported use of health and social resources.
Institutional care - nursing home placement assessed with: frequency of nursing home placement throughout the trial follow up: mean 12 weeks	Study population		RR 2.67 (0.12 to 60.93)	32 (1 RCT)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW ^{4 5}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of any intervention on institutional care - nursing home placement.
	0 per 1000	0 per 1000 (0 to 0)				

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **HRQoL:** Health-related quality of life; **QoL:** Quality of life; **RCT:** Randomised controlled trial; **RR:** Risk ratio; **SMD:** Standardised mean difference

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

¹Downgraded for study limitations: Presence of high risk for performance and detection bias due to the lack of blinding for participants, personnel, and the use of self-reported outcome scales by unblinded participants. Also, presence of attrition bias.

²Downgraded for inconsistency: Unexplained important heterogeneity ($I^2 > 60\%$ or not overlapping 95% confidence intervals).

³Downgraded for imprecision: Few participants to get precise estimates (< 300 overall).

⁴Downgraded for study limitations: Presence of high risk for performance and detection bias due to lack of blinding for participants, personnel, and the use of self-reported outcome scales by unblinded participants.

⁵Downgraded for imprecision: Few events to get precise estimates (< 300 overall). 95% CI includes a negligible effect and important benefit/harm.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

It is estimated that worldwide, about 50 million people have dementia, and there are nearly 10 million new cases every year (WHO 2020). Many people with dementia are being cared for at home by an unpaid informal caregiver, who is usually a female family member, often a spouse or daughter. It is estimated that family caregivers spend five to 20 hours per day and an average of 60 hours per week caring for the person living with dementia (Marziali 2006).

As a consequence of their role as caregiver of a person with a progressive and irreversible disease, the informal caregiver may experience a range of physical, emotional, financial and social harms (Collins 2011). This situation has been widely described in the literature and is known as caregiver burden (Dillehay 1990; George 1986). Caregiver burden is associated with characteristics of the caregiver, such as gender, and characteristics of the person with dementia, such as behavioural problems, stage of dementia and the presence of neuropsychiatric disturbances (Haley 2004). It is a strong predictor of a move from home care to residential care for people with dementia (Eska 2013).

Description of the intervention

A variety of psychosocial interventions have been suggested to prevent or to reduce the negative consequences of dementia care on informal caregivers (Cooke 2001; Etters 2008; Pusey 2001; Selwood 2007). The interventions are generally heterogeneous regarding (i) their theoretical framework, (ii) the focus and the type of interventions reported (e.g. behavioural intervention, stress management, education about the disease), and (iii) the administration format (group or individual, generic or tailored to specific needs, telephone- or Internet-based).

Interventions that are delivered remotely using written materials, the telephone or Internet may be particularly suitable for caregivers of people with dementia who can struggle to access face-to-face services because of their own health problems, poor access to transport, or difficulties finding substitute care. At the time of writing, measures used by many countries to contain the COVID-19 pandemic require that most people, including people with dementia and their family carers, are confined to their homes, isolating themselves from direct contact with others. In such circumstances, there is no alternative to remote delivery of interventions.

There are also, however, significant barriers to remote delivery of interventions, particularly for older caregivers. They may have sensory impairments or other disabilities that make use of the necessary technologies difficult. They may also lack confidence with the technologies involved and may particularly value direct contact with others, being less familiar than many younger people with the experience of finding support in online communities.

This review assesses the efficacy and acceptability of remotely delivered interventions that aim to offer information, training and support, or a mixture of these, to informal carers of people with dementia.

Information

We considered information interventions to have two key elements: (i) they involve the provision of standardised information whose contents are determined by the professional; and (ii) the participant has a passive role (i.e. there is no interaction with the professional or active practice of skills). The intervention can address various aspects: issues related to the person with dementia (e.g. signs and symptoms, natural history, treatments and care alternatives), their care (e.g. activities of daily living, nutrition, communication with the person with dementia), the difficulties derived from their care (behavioural problems, role incompatibility, use of drugs, sleep disturbances), or resources available in the community (Gallagher-Thompson 2010). The format of implementation can vary: leaflets, manuals, lectures or audio-visual presentations. The nature of these interventions makes them relatively easy to deliver remotely.

Training

The key element of training interventions is to provide caregivers with the practical skills to manage the burden of care. Caregivers will play an active role in the program (e.g. through supervised practice, or role playing). The training may relate to the care of the person with dementia (e.g. recognising behavioural triggers, communicating more effectively, tailoring tasks to patients' capabilities) or to management of the caregiver's psychological stress. Training can be classified into the following categories: (i) meeting patients' basic care needs, (ii) managing behavioural problems, and (iii) managing and coping with caregiver stress (Losada Baltar 2004; Martin-Carrasco 2014). Delivery of these elements remotely is likely to be more challenging than the simple provision of information.

Support

The key element of support interventions is the participants' active role in discussing and sharing feelings, problems or issues related to care with other caregivers and professionals (Winter 2006). This category could include two types of support: (i) peer support (e.g. participation in a caregivers' group that is not professionally facilitated), and (ii) professional support (e.g. receiving counselling from a health professional) (Mittelman 2004). Peer support groups, in particular, are usually face-to-face, but as technologies develop, it is increasingly possible for these to take place online.

How the intervention might work

Interventions for caregivers of people with dementia may work in a variety of ways depending on the content. Broadly speaking, they are intended to improve caregivers' knowledge about the disease and its care (Ducharme 2011; Liddle 2012); to increase their sense of competence (Laakkonen 2012) and their ability to cope with difficult situations (e.g. behavioural disturbances, communication problems) (Cheng 2012); and to relieve feelings of isolation, as well as to allow caregivers to attend to their own emotional and physical needs (Roth 2009).

Why it is important to do this review

Throughout the world, the majority of care for people with dementia is provided by family members. Anything that can be done to ease the burden of this care will be good for the caregivers and for the people they care for. It may also ease the burden on health and social care systems, for example by improving caregivers' health and by delaying institutional care for the person

with dementia. All health and care systems are struggling with the magnitude of the problem presented by dementia. Remote delivery of interventions to support caregivers, if acceptable and effective, offers the opportunity to reach more people than conventional services, potentially at lower cost.

Development of remotely delivered interventions acquired a new urgency in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strain on family caregivers who are isolated with a person with dementia is hugely magnified. Not only are they cut off from their usual community and professional supports, but so is the person with dementia, whose behaviour may be more challenging as a result. Because of their age and vulnerability, these groups may experience more prolonged periods of isolation than other members of the community. Identification of effective interventions for caregivers that can be delivered remotely is needed more than ever.

This review aims to collate the best evidence about the efficacy and acceptability of these interventions to facilitate decision-making by those designing, delivering and receiving services.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the efficacy and acceptability of remotely delivered interventions aiming to reduce the burden and improve the mood and quality of life (QoL) of informal caregivers of people with dementia.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in which caregivers were randomly assigned to remotely delivered psychoeducational interventions that included information with support or training, or to a control condition. The control condition could be simple provision of information or waiting list, usual care or a non-specific intervention serving as an attention control.

We excluded all non-randomised studies and also RCTs with a cross-over design, due to the high risk of carryover effects.

Types of participants

Eligible trials included informal caregivers of people with dementia receiving care at home. The dementia of the cared-for person could be of any type. We accepted clinical diagnoses or diagnoses reached using formal diagnostic criteria such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), the National Institute on Aging - Alzheimer's Association (NIA-AA) or the Alzheimer's criteria of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders

and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS-ADRDA). Caregivers had to be unpaid adults (relatives, or members of the person's community; 18 years of age or older), of either sex, and of any ethnic or geographical origin. Studies that included caregivers of people with mixed diagnoses were included only if data on caregivers of people with dementia could be extracted separately.

Types of interventions

We included trials that assessed remote delivery of structured interventions involving training, support, information provision, or combinations of these elements, and that only targeted informal caregivers. We considered an intervention to be structured if there was a clear description of a standard set of components and how they were implemented. They could be delivered using paper, the telephone, the Internet or a mixture of these, but did not involve any face-to-face contact with professionals or other caregivers. These interventions had to be compared with a control condition, which could be provision of information alone or a waiting list, usual care or any non-specific intervention serving as an attention control. Participants in waiting list groups were offered the experimental interventions once the study finished. Participants in attention control groups received a similar amount of contact with professionals to those in the experimental group, but the content of the contact involved no specific information, training or support related to dementia.

The following interventions were excluded:

- interventions aimed at healthcare professionals;
- interventions aimed at the people with dementia;
- respite care interventions;
- interventions for caregivers that are individually tailored and whose components are not well defined; and
- interventions for caregivers that are predominantly psychotherapy, including interventions based entirely on the cognitive behavioural model (CBT). However, interventions that included elements of CBT as part of a larger, multimodal intervention were eligible for inclusion.

We used the following criteria to identify information, support and training. Information interventions include two key elements: (i) they provide standardised information, and (ii) the caregiver plays a passive role. Support interventions promote caregiver interaction with other people (professionals or peers). Training interventions are structured interventions intended to train caregivers in practical skills in order to prevent or alleviate the negative consequences of care giving.

We used the following operational criteria to categorise the interventions:

Intervention	Definition	Key elements
Information	Structured programmes with standardised information about issues related to care of people with dementia and caregiver burden. The contents of the intervention can include issues related to:	The intervention involves the provision of standardised information whose contents are determined by a professional in charge of the dementia.

	• Manifestation of dementia (e.g. signs and symptoms, natural history, treatments and care alternatives). • Care of the people with dementia (e.g. activities of daily living, nutrition, communication with the person with dementia). • Difficulties associated with their care (e.g. managing behavioural problems, role incompatibilities, use of drugs, sleep disturbances), or resources available in the community.	The participant has a passive role , and there is no interaction with the professional or active learning and practice of appropriate skills.
Support	Programmes that allow the caregiver to talk, discuss or share information about their caregiver issues. There are two types of support: • Peer support (e.g. participating in a caregivers' group that is not professionally facilitated). • Professional support (e.g. having counselling from a health professional).	The participant has an interactive role talking, discussing or sharing their feelings, problems or contents related to the care provided with other caregivers or professionals.
Training	Structured interventions intended to empower caregivers with practical skills to manage the issues related to care. The skills to be acquired may relate to the care of the person with dementia, or to the management of the caregiver's psychological stress, according to the following categories: • Fulfilling basic care needs. • Management of behavioural problems. • Stress management and coping style.	Caregivers play an active role (e.g. through supervised practice, role playing, etc.) in the intervention provided.

We compared (1) all interventions involving training, support or both, with or without information provision, with usual treatment, waiting list or attention control and (2) all interventions involving training, support or both, with or without information provision, with provision of information alone. We used the Template for Intervention Description and Replication (TIDieR) checklist to describe the interventions tested in each included trial, to obtain a detailed account of the assessed interventions, and to improve comparability among studies (Hoffmann 2014).

Types of outcome measures

We focused on outcomes that have been identified as relevant to evaluate effectiveness of psychosocial interventions in dementia care (Moniz-Cook 2008).

Primary outcomes

- Caregiver burden, measured by validated questionnaires such as the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI) or the Sense of Competence Questionnaire (SCQ 27).
- Caregiver mood or psychosocial well-being, measured by validated questionnaires such as the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), or the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ).
- Caregiver health-related quality of life (HRQoL), measured by the EuroQoL Group's instrument (EUROQOL), the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) or the World Health Organization (WHO) Quality of Life assessment tool (WHOQOL).

- Acceptability of the intervention: we used dropouts for any reason as a surrogate for the acceptability of interventions.

Secondary outcomes

- Caregiver knowledge and skills.
- Use of health or social resources.
- Admission of the person with dementia to institutional care.
- QoL of the person with dementia, measured by validated questionnaires such as the specific Quality of life in Alzheimer's disease (QOL-AD) instrument, the Dementia Quality of Life (DQOL) instrument, or the generic EQ-5D instrument.

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We searched ALOIS, the Specialised Register of the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group (www.medicines.ox.ac.uk/alois) on 10 April 2020. We used the following terms: (caregiv* or carer*) and (support* or information* or program* or training* or psychoeducation* or psychoeducation* or skill* or education* or tele* or video* or computer* or internet* or online or stress*). In addition, when trials are added to the ALOIS database, they are assigned a 'study aim.' One of the possible study aims is "caregiver focussed." We searched the whole database using this aim filter.

ALOIS is maintained by the Information Specialists of the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group (CDCIG), and contains studies that fall within the areas of dementia prevention, dementia

treatment and management, and cognitive enhancement in healthy elderly populations. The studies are identified through:

1. Monthly searches of a number of major healthcare databases: MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, PsycInfo and LILACS;
2. Monthly searches of a number of trial registers: ISRCTN; UMIN (Japan's Trial Register); the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (WHO ICTRP) portal (which covers ClinicalTrials.gov; ISRCTN; the Chinese Clinical Trials Register; the German Clinical Trials Register; the Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials and the Netherlands National Trials Register, plus others);
3. Quarterly search of the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL);
4. Six-monthly searches of a number of grey literature source: ISI Web of Science Core Collection.

To view a list of all sources searched for ALOIS, see [About ALOIS](#) on the ALOIS website (www.medicine.ox.ac.uk/alouis).

We also ran additional searches in MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, CINAHL, and CENTRAL. We searched two international trials registries, ClinicalTrials.gov at the US National Institutes of Health, and the WHO ICTRP, to ensure that the search was as comprehensive and as up-to-date as possible. We have presented the search strategies used and the number of results retrieved in [Appendix 1](#).

The most recent search for this review was done on 10 April 2020. Before that date, we had run searches in December 2015, July 2016, May 2017, May 2018 and May 2019.

Searching other resources

We complemented this search with manual searches of the bibliographies of relevant review papers and published trials to locate additional relevant studies.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Pairs of review authors (two of EGF, JRR, JB) independently examined the titles and abstracts of citations obtained by the searches to identify studies that may meet the inclusion criteria. We retrieved the full-texts of all potentially eligible articles and examined these against the inclusion and exclusion criteria, again independently and in duplicate. Studies excluded and reasons for exclusion are reported in the [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) table.

Data extraction and management

Pairs of review authors (two of EGF, JRR, BS, JB) independently extracted data using a standardised data collection form. In case of disagreement, another review author (IS) was consulted and consensus sought. For each study, extracted data included: trial registry identification, funding and potential conflicts of interest, main methodological characteristics, results. We described the key characteristics of each trial in tables, paying special attention to the characteristics of the interventions assessed. We described the interventions according to the TiDieR checklist ([Hoffmann 2014](#)).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

We assessed the risk of bias in included studies by following the guidance of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011](#)). Pairs of review authors (two of EGF, JRR, JB) extracted the appropriate information and independently rated the risk of bias for each study and outcome. In case of disagreement, another review author (IS) was consulted and consensus sought. We assessed the following sources of bias: selection bias (including random sequence generation and allocation concealment); performance bias (blinding of participants and personnel); detection bias (blinding of outcome assessments); attrition bias (incomplete outcome data); and reporting bias (selective reporting).

Using 'Risk of bias' tables, we rated the risk of bias in each domain as either "low risk," "unclear risk" or "high risk" and provided an explanation for each rating. We considered trials with inadequate randomisation and lack of blinding (for outcome assessment) as being at overall "high risk of bias."

Measures of treatment effect

We used the risk ratio (RR) with its 95% confidence interval (CI) as the measure of treatment effect for dichotomous data and the mean difference (MD) with its 95% CI as the measure of treatment effect for continuous data. We used the SMD with its 95% CI for continuous outcomes only if similar outcome constructs were measured by different rating scales.

Unit of analysis issues

The unit of analysis was the individual allocated to a treatment group. We did not identify any eligible cluster-randomised trials. If a trial reported outcomes at more than one time point (e.g. weekly or monthly outcome measures; end-of-trial and follow-up outcome measures), we extracted the measure closest in time to the end of treatment and used this as a measure of the acute effect of the intervention. If a trial included more than one control or experimental group, we followed the guidance of the updated *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2020](#)). When managing several eligible experimental interventions versus a unique control, we split the control sample to avoid over-counting participants. Where there was more than one control group, we combined these if it was conceptually reasonable to do so.

Dealing with missing data

We used intention-to-treat (ITT) data where this was reported. If an included study imputed missing data, we reported the data imputation method.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We considered heterogeneity in study characteristics to decide if combining the results would be clinically meaningful. If we judged the studies to be too heterogeneous, then we did not conduct meta-analyses, but reported individual results. We assessed between-studies heterogeneity in meta-analyses using the I^2 statistic, complemented with the examination of overlapping 95% CI.

Assessment of reporting biases

We assessed small study bias using funnel plots where there were 10 or more studies in a comparison.

In the bibliographic searches, if we found any RCT included in any clinical trial register that we considered could have been completed, but for which we had not been able to locate any results, we contacted the authors to request information about the status of the trial, and the trial results, if it had been completed.

Data synthesis

If we considered trials to be sufficiently similar that it was appropriate to pool data, we conducted meta-analyses using a random-effects model for two main comparisons:

1. a comparison of all interventions involving information, training or support versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control;
2. a comparison of all interventions involving training or support (with or without information) versus information alone.

Where there were sufficient data, we stratified the analyses by type of intervention.

We conducted all analyses in Review Manager version 5.3 ([Review Manager 2014](#)).

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Depending on availability of data, we intended to conduct subgroup analyses according to:

- the intensity/length of the intervention provided;
- the mode of delivery of the intervention: telephone-only versus Internet with or without telephone;
- the characteristics of participants; and
- the outcome scales used to score each construct of interest.

Sensitivity analysis

If feasible, we intended to perform sensitivity analyses to assess the influence of studies at higher risk of bias, and the impact of attrition on the robustness of the pooled results. However, the small number of included studies by group comparison precluded

reliable sensitivity analyses. Another form of sensitivity analysis, the leave-one-study method, did not identify any specific study as highly influential on the combined results.

'Summary of findings' tables

We summarised the review findings in a 'Summary of findings' table using the online GRADEpro GDT application ([GRADEpro GDT](#)). In the table, we reported the estimated treatment effects for the review's primary outcomes and for resources use and institutionalisation. For each effect estimate, we used the GRADE approach ([Schünemann 2013](#)) to rate our confidence that the estimate is correct (high, moderate, low or very low certainty). GRADE ratings take account of study limitations, imprecision of effect estimates, inconsistency among studies, indirectness of evidence and publication bias. When assessing imprecision, we considered that an absolute value of SMD 0.50 probably represented an important between-group difference. We considered inconsistency to be substantial enough to downgrade our confidence in the effect estimate if we found I^2 to be greater than 60%.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

After a first assessment by the CDCIG information specialist, we assessed the remaining 2,010 potentially relevant records. Of these, 264 records remained after first assessment by the author team, and after more detailed screening of titles and abstracts, we retrieved 94 full-text articles for assessment. We excluded 52 articles, recording the reasons for exclusion. We included 26 studies (39 references) in the qualitative synthesis and 25 studies in the quantitative synthesis. Three studies are awaiting classification because they may be eligible, but there is not enough information in their registry protocols to make an eligibility decision (see [Studies awaiting classification](#)). Another 13 studies are ongoing studies that have not yet reported results (see [Ongoing studies](#)). [Figure 1](#) presents the flow diagram of the study selection process.

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.

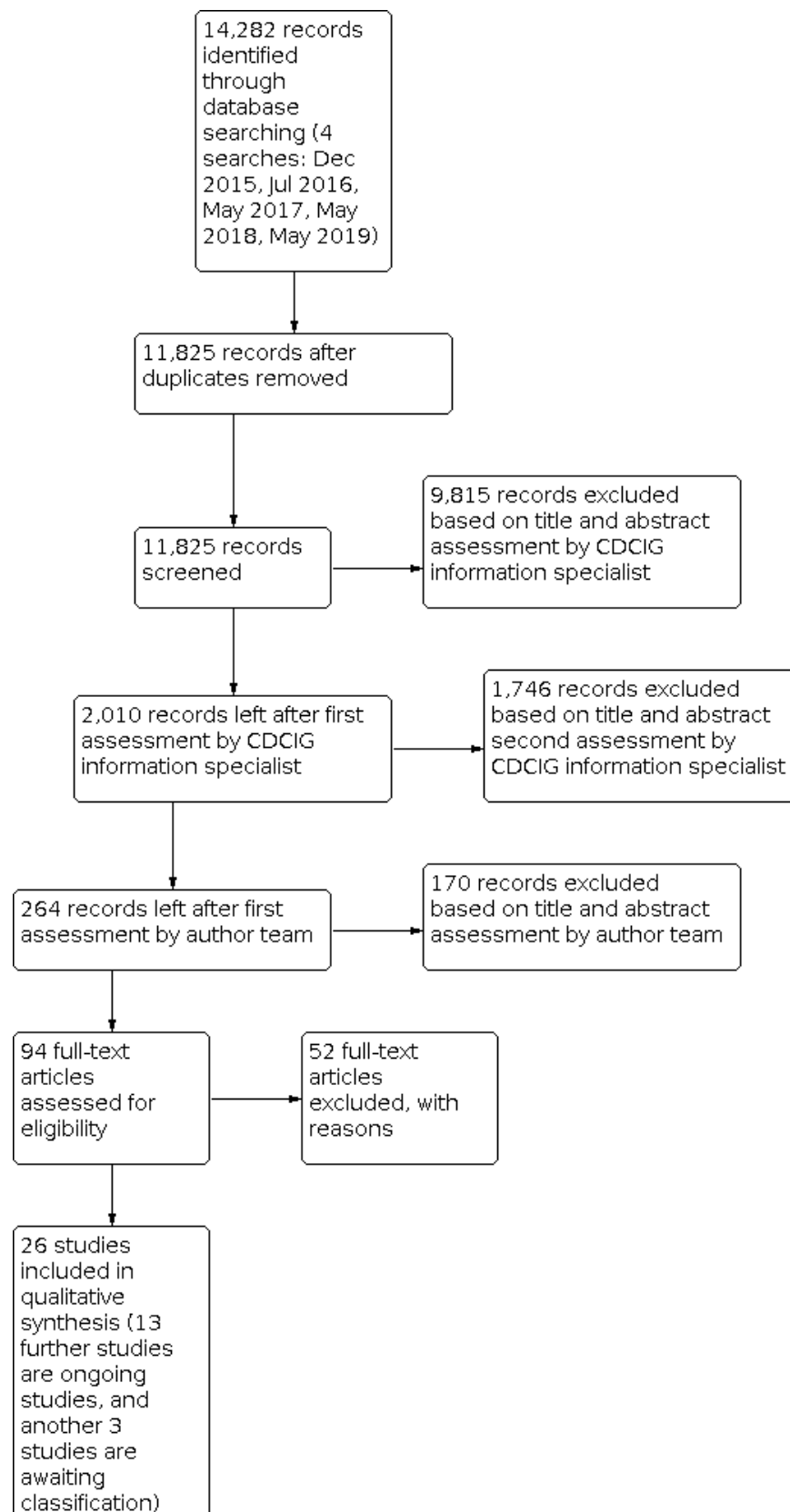
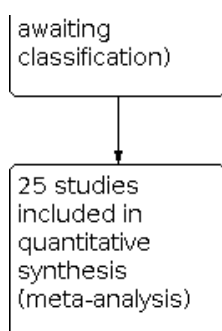


Figure 1. (Continued)



Included studies

We identified 26 studies with 2367 participants for inclusion in the review (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)).

Setting and participants

Included studies were conducted or published over 25 years (from 1995 to 2020). Most studies were from the US (15 studies, 58%). China and the Netherlands contributed three studies each, France two studies, and Canada, Spain and the UK one study each. Studies had a median sample size of 67 participants (interquartile range (IQR) 49 to 110) and a median duration of 16 weeks (IQR 12 to 24). Only six studies (23%) provided data for a continuation follow-up after the end of the intervention (median of 24 weeks).

Most caregivers were female (72%) with a median age of 63 years (range 51 to 72 years). Care recipients were mainly diagnosed with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease (83%), had a median age of 78 years (range 62 to 81 years) and had been treated for dementia for a median of 38.5 months (range 30 to 53 months).

Interventions

We examined the descriptions of the experimental interventions in the included studies to look for elements meeting our definitions of information, training and support. Almost all of the experimental interventions specified provision of information to caregivers as a component of a more complex intervention. We considered this element was not present in only three studies: [Davis 2004](#) and [Dowling 2014](#), which we considered to be relatively pure training interventions, and [Winter 2007](#), which we considered to be a relatively pure support intervention. However, even in these cases, it was possible that some provision of information did occur during the course of delivery of the other elements. Therefore, we constructed three subgroups of experimental intervention based on the predominant components: training with or without information, support with or without information, and interventions including both support and training elements. We considered these groups to be exploratory, recognising that all the interventions were complex in nature and that there is inevitably some overlap among the categories.

We classified the experimental intervention in 12 studies as training or training with information ([Au 2015](#); [Au 2019](#); [Blom 2015](#); [Czaja 2013](#); [Davis 2004](#); [Dowling 2014](#); [Gant 2007](#); [Kajiyama 2013](#); [Martindale-Adams 2013](#); [Metcalf 2019](#); [NCT00056316](#); [NCT03417219](#)), in eight studies as support or support with information ([Brennan 1995](#); [Hattink 2015](#); [Hayden 2012](#); [Kwok 2013](#); [Mahoney 2003](#); [Nunez-Naveira 2016](#); [Torkamani 2014](#); [Winter 2007](#)),

and in six studies as involving both training and support with information ([Cristancho-Lacroix 2015](#); [Duggleby 2018](#); [Gustafson 2019](#); [Huis in het Veld 2020](#); [Tremont 2008](#); [Tremont 2015](#)). Fourteen studies delivered the remote intervention by telephone and 12 using the Internet.

Eight studies included usual treatment ([Brennan 1995](#); [Cristancho-Lacroix 2015](#); [Mahoney 2003](#); [Nunez-Naveira 2016](#); [Torkamani 2014](#); [Tremont 2008](#)) or waiting list ([Hattink 2015](#); [Metcalf 2019](#)) as the control condition. Four studies provided some form of attention control during the treatment period, with or without socially supportive telephone calls ([Davis 2004](#); [Dowling 2014](#); [Hayden 2012](#); [Tremont 2015](#)). Eight studies provided specific information on dementia and related problems ([Blom 2015](#); [Duggleby 2018](#); [Gustafson 2019](#); [Kajiyama 2013](#); [Kwok 2013](#); [Martindale-Adams 2013](#); [NCT03417219](#); [Winter 2007](#)) in the control condition. Six further studies provided both information and some form of control attention ([Au 2015](#); [Au 2019](#); [Czaja 2013](#); [Gant 2007](#); [Huis in het Veld 2020](#); [NCT00056316](#)).

The TIDieR checklist for included studies is reported in Additional tables ([Table 1](#); [Table 2](#); [Table 3](#); [Table 4](#); [Table 5](#); [Table 6](#); [Table 7](#); [Table 8](#); [Table 9](#); [Table 10](#); [Table 11](#); [Table 12](#); [Table 13](#); [Table 14](#); [Table 15](#); [Table 16](#); [Table 17](#); [Table 18](#); [Table 19](#); [Table 20](#); [Table 21](#); [Table 22](#); [Table 23](#); [Table 24](#); [Table 25](#); [Table 26](#)).

Outcome measures

Caregiver burden and caregiver mood were the most frequently reported outcomes across studies.

Caregiver burden was reported in 17 studies using four different scales: the Zarit Burden Inventory (ZBI, versions of 22-item and 12-item; 12 studies, 65%); the 24-item Revised Memory and Behavior Checklist (RMBPC, four studies, 23%); the 10-item Burden Scale for Family Caregivers (BSFC, one study) and another 6-item scale (one study).

Caregiver mood was reported in 17 studies using five different scales: the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression (CES-D, versions of 20-item and 10-item; 12 studies, 71%); the 21-item Beck Depression Inventory (BDI, two studies, 12%); the 30-item Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), the 8-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ), and the SF-12 v2 Mental Component Summary (MCS) (one study each). For 16 of these studies, the scale measures depressive symptoms; therefore in the interests of accuracy, we describe the outcome simply as depressive symptoms.

Caregiver HRQoL was reported in four studies with four different scales: the 19-item Perceived Quality of Life Scale (PQoL), the EuroQol-5D Visual Analogue Scale (EQ-5D VAS), the EuroQol-5D 5-level (EQ-5D-5L), and the 36-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36).

Caregiver knowledge and skills was reported in eight studies using six different scales; the Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy (RSCSE with 15- and 19-item versions; three studies, 37%); the 10-item General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), the 30-item Alzheimer's Disease Knowledge Scale (ADKS), the 32-item Trust in Own Abilities (TOA), the 4-item Caregiver Competence Scale (CCS), and a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) (one study each).

Care recipient QoL was not reported in any of the included studies.

Because studies used so many different measures with different metrics to report conceptually similar outcomes, we used the SMD for continuous outcomes as the measure of effect size.

Two studies ([Duggleby 2018](#); [Huis in het Veld 2020](#)) reported results for caregiver knowledge and skills as mean differences that could not be pooled with the raw effects extracted from the rest of studies. Both studies are included in their respective comparisons and the results reported accordingly.

Funding

All studies but one reported being funded by public grants. Funding source was not stated for [Kwok 2013](#).

Excluded studies

We excluded 52 studies with reasons (see [Characteristics of excluded studies](#)).

Risk of bias in included studies

We performed a 'Risk of bias' assessment for each included trial. Our judgements regarding the overall risk of bias in individual studies are presented in [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#).

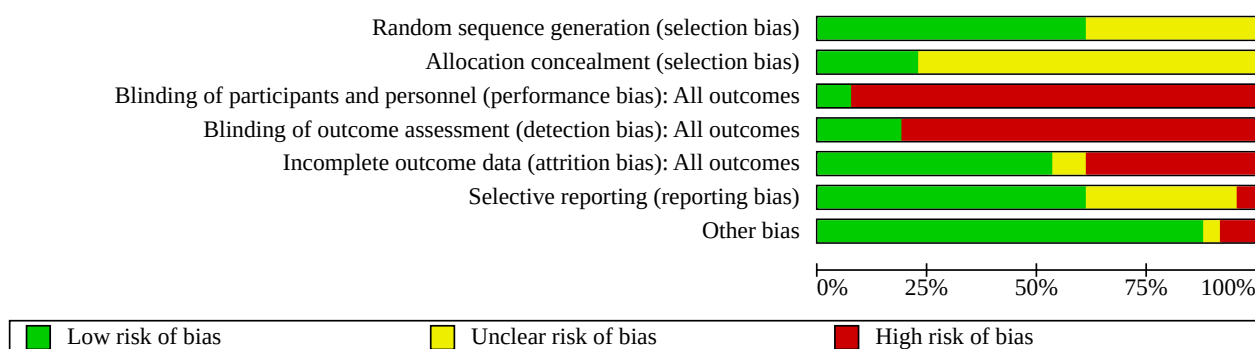
Figure 2. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias): All outcomes	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): All outcomes	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias): All outcomes	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Au 2015	?	?	+	+	+	?	+
Au 2019	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Blom 2015	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
Brennan 1995	+	?	+	+	+	?	+
Cristancho-Lacroix 2015	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
Czaja 2013	?	?	+	+	+	?	+
Davis 2004	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Dowling 2014	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
Duggleby 2018	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gant 2007	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
Gustafson 2019	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Hattink 2015	+	?	+	+	+	+	?
Hayden 2012	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Huis in het Veld 2020	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kajiyama 2013	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Kwok 2013	+	?	+	+	+	?	+
Mahoney 2003	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Martindale-Adams 2013	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Metcalf 2019	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NCT00056316	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
NCT03417219	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
Nunez-Naveira 2016	+	?	+	+	+	?	+
Torkamani 2014	?	?	+	+	?	?	+

Figure 2. (Continued)

Nunez-Naveira 2016	+	?	-	-	-	?	+
Torkamani 2014	?	?	-	-	?	?	+
Tremont 2008	+	?	-	-	-	?	+
Tremont 2015	+	?	-	+	+	+	+
Winter 2007	?	?	-	-	?	?	-

Figure 3. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.



Allocation

All included studies were reported to be randomised. However, many studies did not describe the randomisation procedure in sufficient detail to assess risk of bias, and we considered the risk to be unclear. We asked authors for additional information, which we included, if available, in the 'Risk of bias' tables.

We judged most studies to be at unclear risk of bias for allocation concealment because of insufficient information. We asked authors for additional information, which we included, if available, in the 'Risk of bias' tables.

Blinding

Due to the characteristics of interventions included in this review, blinding of participants and personnel was, in general, not feasible. We rated all studies but [Au 2019](#) and [Blom 2015](#) as being at high risk of bias. Both studies asserted that participants did not know whether the intervention they received was the experimental or the control, and the data were all collected via the Internet with no intermediary interviewer.

We judged most studies to be at high risk of bias for blinding of outcome assessment because most outcomes were subjective and assessed with participant self-report scales. We considered five studies to be at low risk of bias in this domain ([Au 2015](#); [Au 2019](#); [Blom 2015](#); [Huis in het Veld 2020](#); [Tremont 2015](#)).

Incomplete outcome data

We judged most studies to be at low or unclear risk of bias in this domain. We rated the risk as high in 10 studies because they did not provide data about the flow of participants over the study period or presented high attrition rates or differential

attrition rates by intervention ([Blom 2015](#); [Czaja 2013](#); [Davis 2004](#); [Duggleby 2018](#); [Gustafson 2019](#); [Kajiyama 2013](#); [Mahoney 2003](#); [NCT03417219](#); [Nunez-Naveira 2016](#); [Tremont 2008](#)).

Selective reporting

About 50% of the studies did not report the availability of a protocol or clinical trial registry entry. We asked authors for additional information, which we included, if available, in the 'Risk of bias' tables. We rated most studies as being at unclear risk of bias for lacking information on prespecification of outcomes at the protocol stage and whether they were primary or secondary outcomes. We judged one study to be at high risk of bias for reporting only statistically significant results ([Davis 2004](#)).

Other potential sources of bias

We judged two studies to be at high risk of bias ([Au 2015](#); [Winter 2007](#)). The [Au 2015](#) study broke randomisation by adding further data to a pilot study already published; the [Winter 2007](#) study found, after randomisation, a relevant imbalance of prognostic factors at baseline.

Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings 1** Complex information, support and training interventions compared to usual treatment, waiting list or attention control informations for informal caregivers of people with dementia; **Summary of findings 2** Complex information, support and training interventions compared to information provision only for informal caregivers of people with dementia

1 Any intervention involving training, support or both (with or without information) versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control

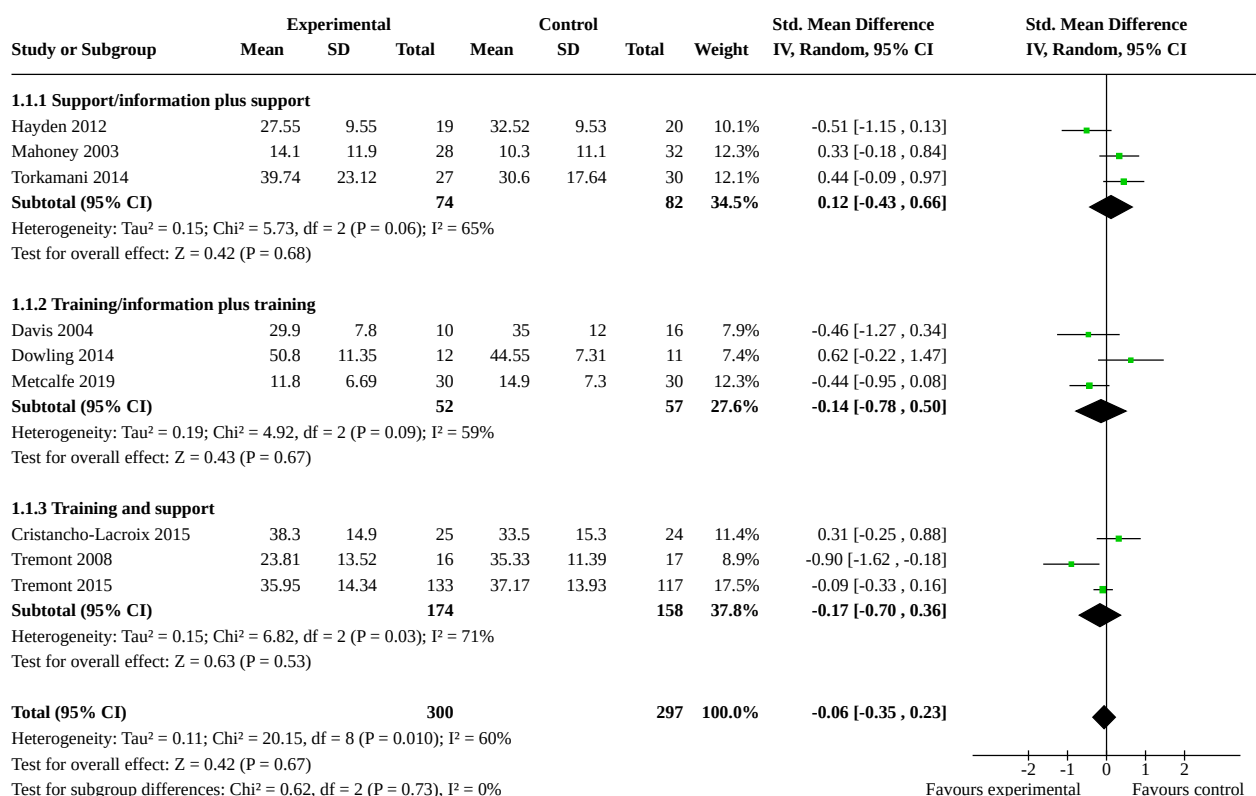
Primary outcomes

1.1 Caregiver burden

Based on moderate-certainty evidence from nine randomised studies including 597 participants, we found that remotely

delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably do not affect caregiver burden (SMD -0.06, 95% CI -0.35 to 0.23; $I^2 = 60\%$). Negative values indicate less burden in the experimental intervention group. The range of SMD values includes no effect and small effects in favour of either experimental intervention or control. There is no evidence of important differences in effect estimates among types of interventions ([Analysis 1.1](#); [Figure 4](#)).

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, outcome: 1.1 Caregiver burden.

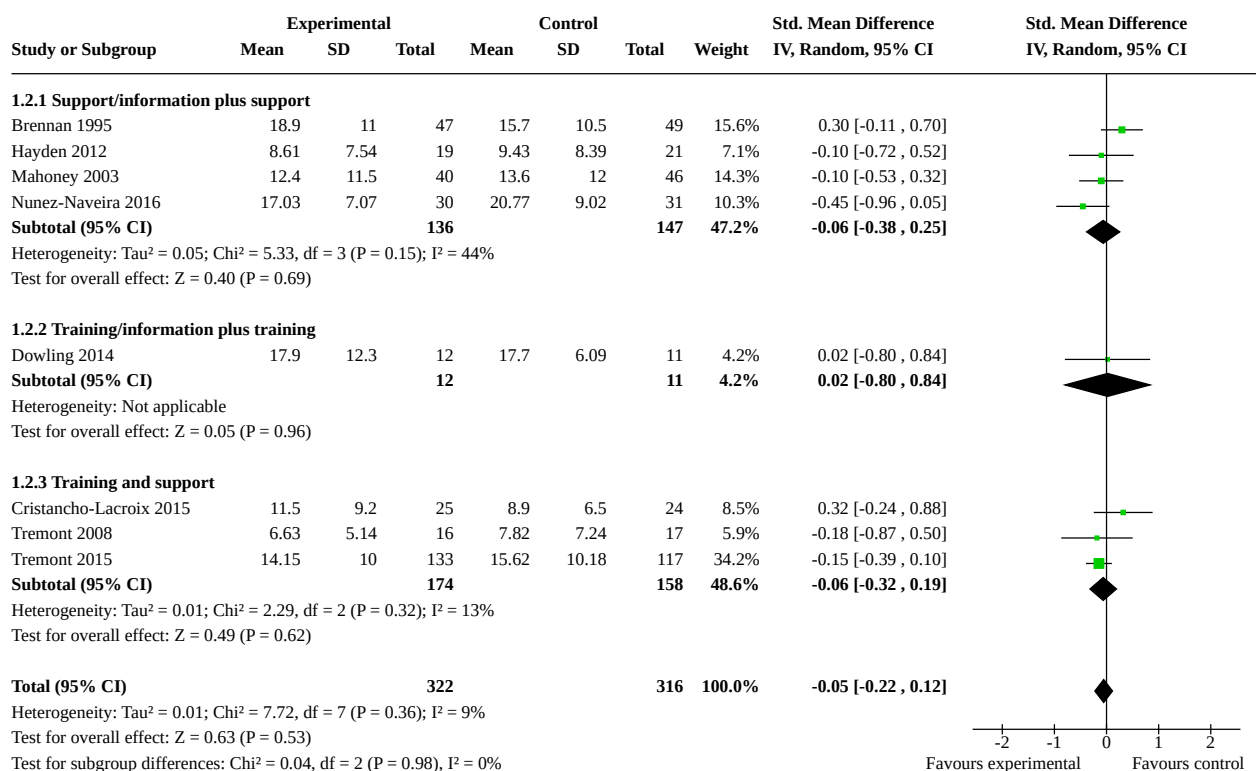


- Support/information or support interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from three randomised studies including 156 participants, the evidence suggests little or no difference in caregiver burden (SMD 0.12, 95% CI -0.43 to 0.66) ([Figure 4](#), upper panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect and moderate effects in favour of either experimental or control interventions.
- Training/information or training interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from three randomised studies including 109 participants, the evidence suggests little or no difference in caregiver burden (SMD -0.14, 95% CI -0.78 to 0.50) ([Figure 4](#), middle panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a large effect in favour of the experimental interventions or a moderate effect in favour of the control interventions.
- Interventions including both training and support elements versus control interventions: the evidence from three randomised studies including 332 participants is very uncertain

about the effect of interventions including both training and support on caregiver burden (SMD -0.17, 95% CI -0.70 to 0.36) ([Figure 4](#), lower panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a large effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a moderate effect in favour of the control interventions.

1.2 Caregiver depressive symptoms

Based on moderate-certainty evidence from eight randomised studies including 638 participants, we found that remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably do not affect caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD -0.05, 95% CI -0.22 to 0.12; $I^2 = 9\%$). Negative values indicate fewer depressive symptoms in the experimental intervention group. The range of SMD values includes no effect, a small effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a negligible effect in favour of the control interventions. There is no evidence of important differences in effect estimates among types of interventions ([Analysis 1.2](#); [Figure 5](#)).

Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, outcome: 1.2 Caregiver mood.

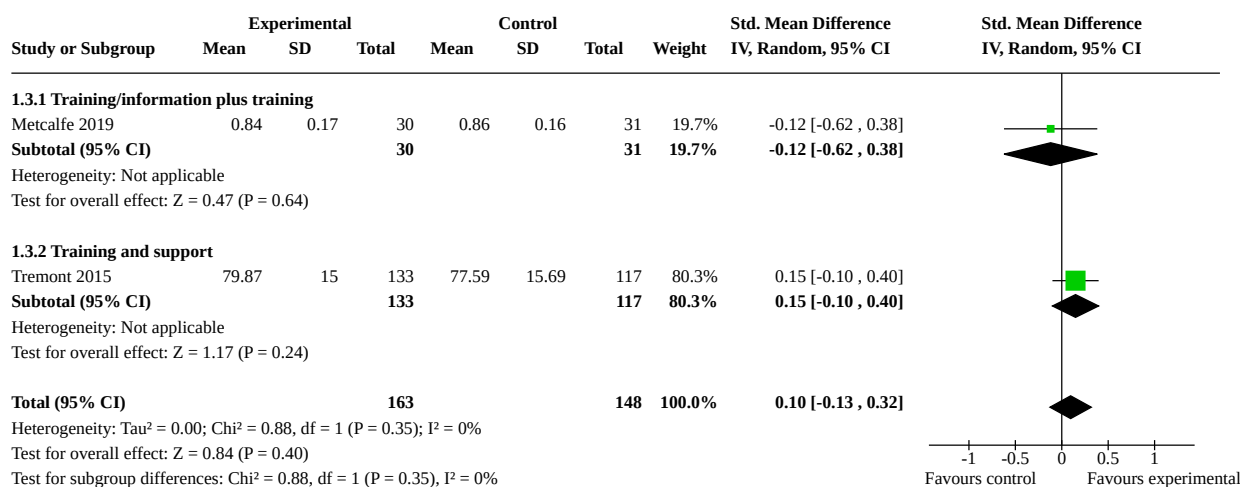
- Support/information or support interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from four randomised studies including 283 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may have little or no effect on caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD -0.06, 95% CI -0.38 to 0.25) (Figure 5, upper panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect and small effects in favour of either experimental or control interventions.
- Training/information or training interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 23 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may have little or no effect on caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD 0.02, 95% CI -0.80 to 0.84) (Figure 5, middle panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect and large effects in favour of either experimental or control interventions.
- Interventions involving both training and support elements versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from three randomised studies including 332 participants, the

evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may have little or no effect on caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD -0.06, 95% CI -0.32 to 0.19) (Figure 5, lower panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a small effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a very small effect in favour of the control interventions.

1.3 Caregiver HRQoL

Based on moderate-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 311 participants, remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably do not affect caregiver HRQoL (SMD 0.10, 95% CI -0.13 to 0.32; $I^2 = 0\%$). Positive values indicate better HRQoL in the experimental intervention group. The range of SMD values include no effect, a small effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a negligible effect in favour of the control interventions. There is no evidence of important differences in effect estimates among types of interventions (Analysis 1.3; Figure 6).

Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, outcome: 1.3 Caregiver HRQoL.



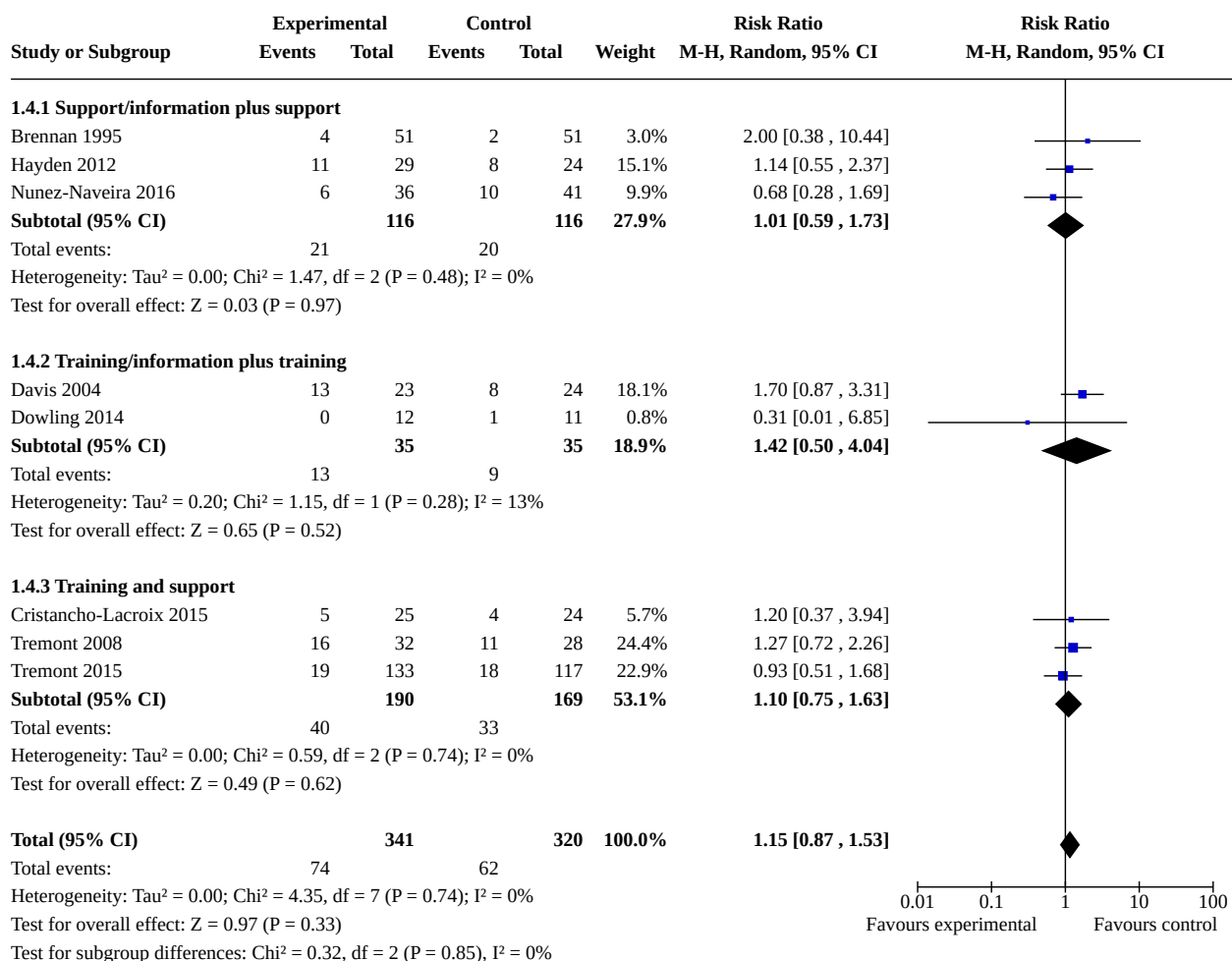
- Training/information or training interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 61 participants, the evidence suggests that there may be little or no difference in caregiver HRQoL (SMD -0.12, 95% CI -0.62 to 0.38) (Figure 6, upper panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a small effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a moderate effect in favour of the control interventions.
- Interventions including both training and support elements versus control interventions: based on moderate-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 250 participants, the experimental intervention probably has little or no effect on caregiver HRQoL (SMD 0.15, 95% CI -0.10 to 0.40) (Figure 6, lower panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a moderate

effect in favour of the experimental intervention and a negligible effect in favour of the control intervention.

1.4 Dropouts for any reason

Based on low-certainty evidence from eight randomised studies including 661 participants, remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably result in little or no difference in dropouts for any reason (RR 1.15, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.53; $I^2 = 0\%$). The risk for the experimental intervention group was 223 per 1000 (95% CI 169 to 296) versus 194 per 1000 for the control group. There is no evidence of important differences in risk of dropout among types of interventions (Analysis 1.4; Figure 7).

Figure 7. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, outcome: 1.4 Dropouts for any reason.



- Support/information or support interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from three randomised studies including 232 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may not affect the risk of dropping out of the study for any reason (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.59 to 1.73) (Figure 7, upper panel). The risk of dropout in the experimental intervention group was 174 per 1000, versus 172 per 1000 for the control group.
- Training/information or training interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 70 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may not affect the risk of dropping out for any reason (RR 1.42, 95% CI 0.50 to 4.04) (Figure 7, middle panel). The risk of dropout in the experimental intervention group was 365 per 1000, versus 257 per 1000 for the control group.
- Interventions including both training and support elements versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from three randomised studies including 359 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may not affect the risk of dropping out of the study for any reason (RR

1.10, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.63) (Figure 7, lower panel). The risk for intervention was 215 per 1000, versus 195 per 1000 for control.

Secondary outcomes

1.5 Caregiver knowledge and skills

Based on low-certainty evidence from four randomised studies including 223 participants (Cristancho-Lacroix 2015; Hattink 2015; Metcalfe 2019; Nunez-Naveira 2016), the evidence suggests that remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) may make little or no difference to caregiver knowledge and skills (SMD 0.20, 95% CI -0.10 to 0.50; $I^2 = 21\%$). Positive values favour the experimental intervention group. The range of SMD values includes no effect, a moderate effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a negligible effect in favour of the control interventions. There is no evidence of important differences in effect estimates among types of intervention (Analysis 1.5).

- Support/information or support interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 120 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may result in little

or no difference in caregiver knowledge and skills (SMD 0.18, 95% CI -0.18 to 0.54). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a moderate effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a small effect in favour of the control interventions.

- Training/information or training interventions versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 54 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental intervention may make little or no difference to caregiver knowledge and skills (SMD -0.12, 95% CI -0.65 to 0.42). The range of SMD values includes no effect and moderate effects in favour of either the experimental or control intervention.
- Interventions including both training and support elements versus control interventions: based on low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 49 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental intervention may result in an increase in caregiver knowledge and skills (SMD 0.61, 95% CI 0.04 to 1.18). The SMD values range from a negligible to a large effect in favour of the experimental intervention.

1.6 Use of health and social resources

Based on moderate-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 250 participants (Tremont 2015), a remotely delivered intervention involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably results in little or no difference in use of health and social resources (Rate Ratio 1.05, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.19) (Analysis 1.6).

1.7 Admission to institutional care (nursing home placement)

Due to very low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 34 participants (Hayden 2012), the evidence is very uncertain about the effect of a remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) on institutional care (nursing home) placement (RR 0.59, 95% CI 0.11 to 3.11) (Analysis 1.7).

1.8 Care recipient QoL

We found no studies that examined the QoL of the cared-for person with dementia.

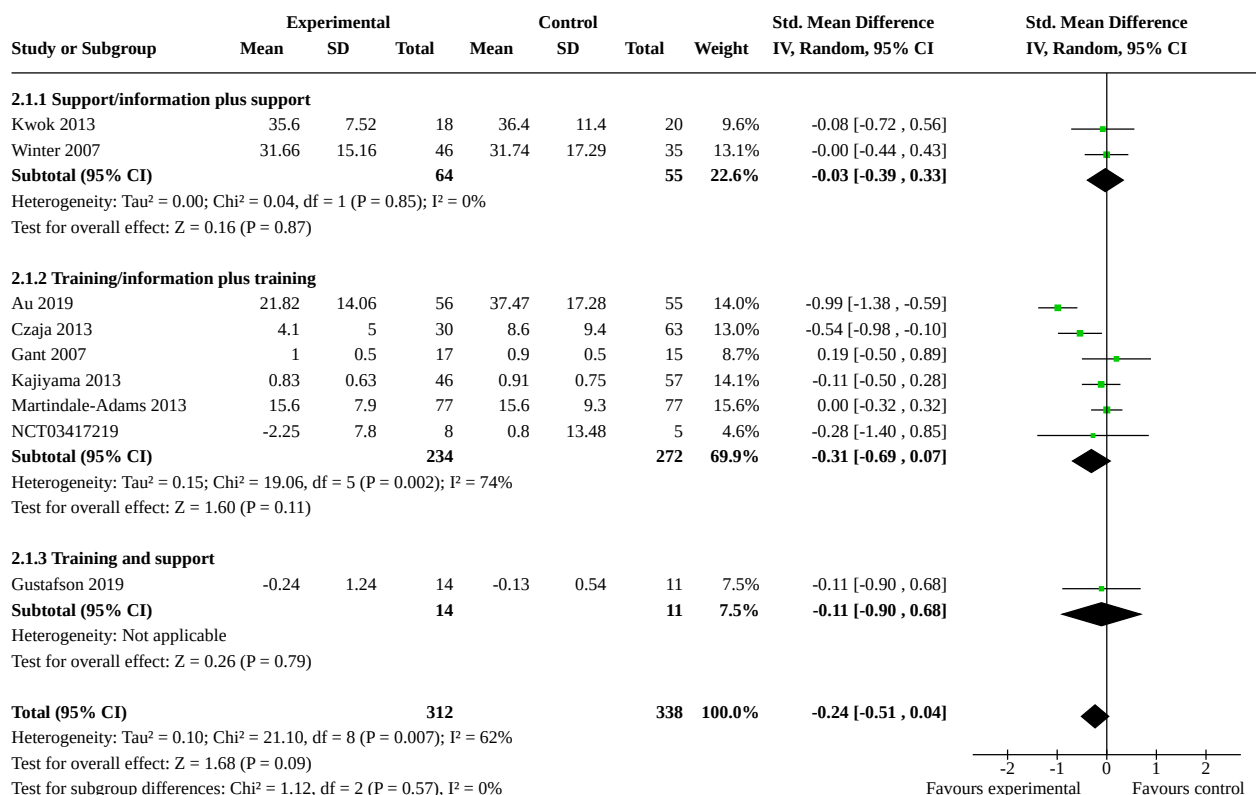
2 Any intervention involving training, support or both (with or without information) versus information alone

Primary outcomes

2.1 Caregiver burden

Based on low-certainty evidence from nine studies including 650 participants, remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) may result in a slight reduction in caregiver burden (SMD -0.24, 95% CI -0.51 to 0.04; $I^2 = 62%$) compared to a control condition of information provision alone. Negative values indicate lower burden in the experimental intervention group. The SMD values range from a moderate effect in favour of the experimental interventions to a negligible effect in favour of the control interventions (information provision). There is no evidence of important differences in effect estimates among types of interventions (Analysis 2.1; Figure 8).

Figure 8. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Any intervention versus control information, outcome: 2.1 Caregiver burden.



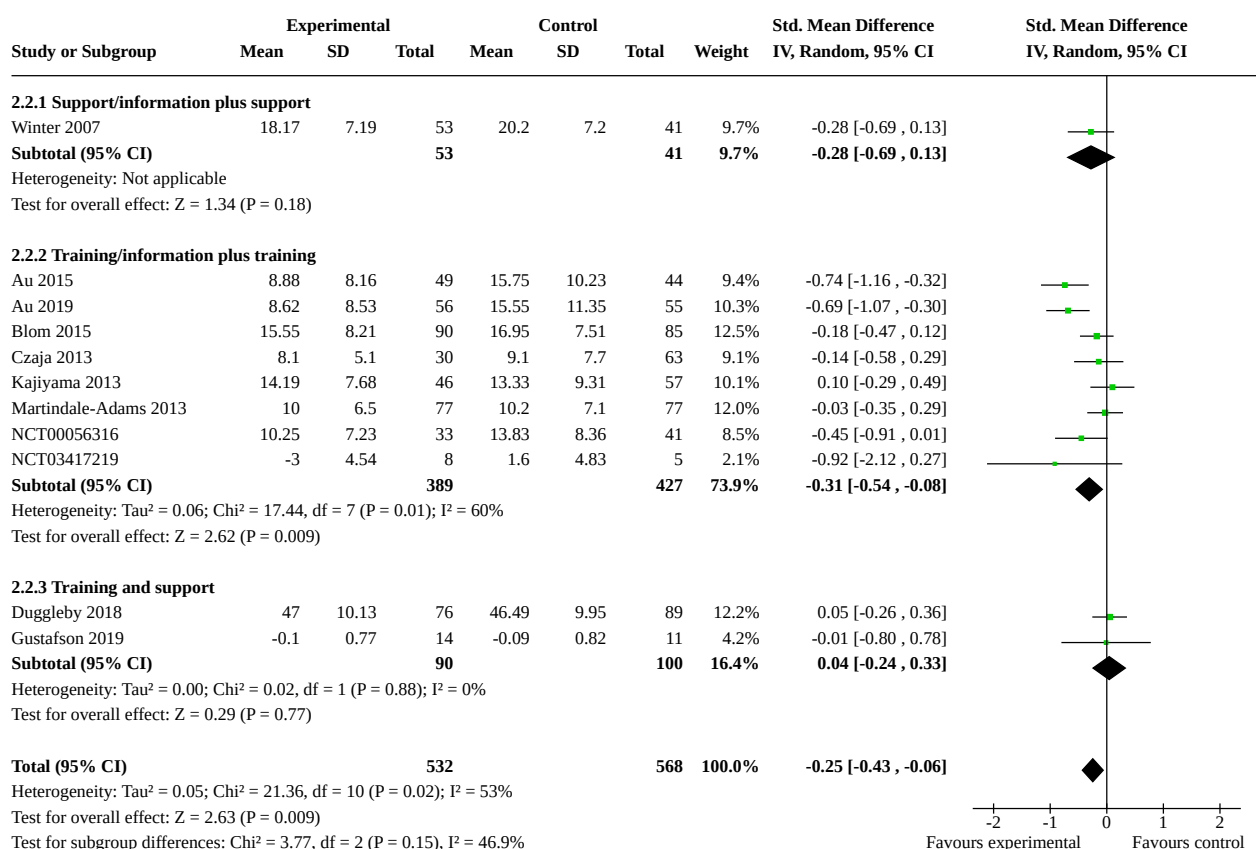
- Support/information or support interventions versus information alone: based on low-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 119 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental interventions may have little or no effect on caregiver burden (SMD -0.03, 95% CI -0.39 to 0.33) (Figure 8, upper panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect and small effects in favour of either experimental or control interventions.
- Training/information or training interventions versus information alone: based on low-certainty evidence from six randomised studies including 506 participants, the evidence suggests intervention may reduce caregiver burden (SMD -0.31, 95% CI -0.69 to 0.07) (Figure 8, middle panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a large effect in favour of the experimental interventions and a negligible effect in favour of control interventions.
- Interventions involving both support and training elements with information versus information alone: based on low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 25 participants,

the evidence suggests that the interventions may have little or no effect on caregiver burden (SMD -0.11, 95% CI -0.90 to 0.68) (Figure 8, lower panel). The SMD values range from a large effect in favour of the experimental intervention to a moderate effect in favour of the control intervention.

2.2 Caregiver depressive symptoms

Based on moderate-certainty evidence from 11 randomised studies including 1100 participants, remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably result in a slight improvement in caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD -0.25, 95% CI -0.43 to -0.06; $I^2 = 53\%$) compared to a control condition of information alone. Negative values indicate fewer depressive symptoms in the experimental intervention group. SMD values range from a negligible effect to a moderate effect in favour of the experimental interventions. There is no evidence of important differences in effect estimates among types of interventions (Analysis 2.2; Figure 9). We detected no small study effects, that can indicated publication bias (analyses not shown).

Figure 9. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Any intervention versus control information, outcome: 2.2 Caregiver mood.



- Support/information or support interventions versus information alone: the evidence from one randomised study including 94 participants is inconclusive about the effect of the experimental intervention on caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD -0.28, 95% CI -0.69 to 0.13) (Figure 9, upper panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect, a moderate effect in favour of the experimental intervention and a small effect in favour of the control intervention.

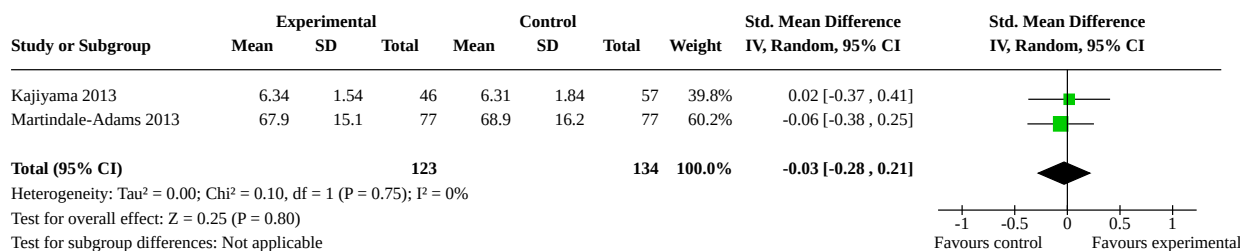
- Training/information or training interventions versus information alone: based on low-certainty evidence from eight randomised studies including 816 participants, the evidence suggests the experimental intervention may improve caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD -0.31, 95% CI -0.54 to -0.08) (Figure 9, middle panel). SMD values range from a negligible to a moderate effect in favour of the experimental interventions.

- Interventions involving both support and training elements with information versus information alone: based on low-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 190 participants, the evidence suggests that the intervention may result in little or no difference to caregiver depressive symptoms (SMD 0.04, 95% CI -0.24 to 0.33) (Figure 9, lower panel). The range of SMD values includes no effect and small effects in favour of either experimental or control interventions.

2.3 Caregiver HRQoL

Based on low-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 257 participants, remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) may result in little or no difference in caregiver HRQoL when compared with information alone (SMD -0.03, 95% CI -0.28 to 0.21; $I^2 = 0\%$). Positive values indicate better HRQoL in the experimental intervention group. The range of SMD values includes no effect and small effects in favour of either experimental or control interventions (Analysis 2.3; Figure 10).

Figure 10. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Any intervention versus control information, outcome: 2.3 Caregiver HRQoL.

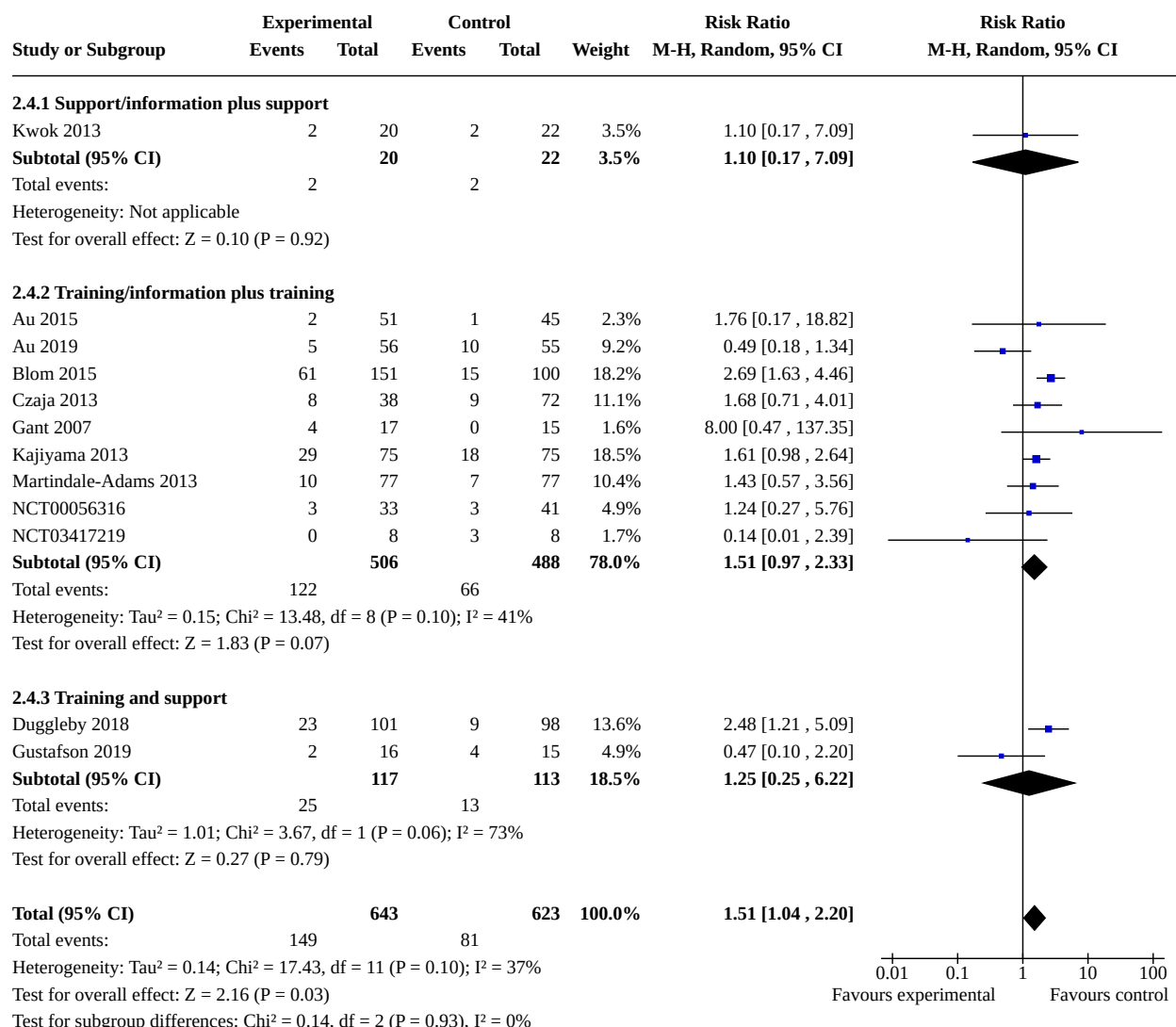


2.4 Dropouts for any reason

Based on moderate-certainty evidence from 12 randomised studies including 1266 participants, remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) probably result in an increase in dropouts for any reason (RR 1.51, 95% CI 1.04 to 2.20; $I^2 = 37\%$). The risk of dropout from

the experimental interventions was 196 per 1000 (95% CI 135 to 286) versus 130 per 1000 for the control interventions (information alone). There is no evidence of important differences in risk among types of interventions (Analysis 2.4; Figure 11). We detected no small study effects, which can indicate publication bias (analyses not shown).

Figure 11. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Any intervention versus control information, outcome: 2.4 Dropouts for any reason.



- Support/information or support interventions versus information alone: based on low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 42 participants, the evidence suggests that the experimental intervention may have little or no effect on dropouts for any reason (RR 1.10, 95% CI 0.17 to 7.09) (Figure 11, upper panel). The risk of dropping out from the experimental interventions was 100 per 1000 versus 91 per 1000 for the control intervention.
- Training/information or training interventions versus information alone: based on moderate-certainty evidence from nine randomised studies including 994 participants, the experimental interventions likely result in a large increase in dropouts for any reason (RR 1.51, 95% CI 0.97 to 2.33) (Figure 11, middle panel). The risk of dropping out from the experimental interventions was 204 per 1000 versus 135 per 1000 for the control interventions.
- Interventions involving both support and training elements with information versus information alone: based on very low-

certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 230 participants, the evidence is very uncertain about the effect of the experimental interventions on dropouts for any reason (RR 1.25, 95% CI 0.25 to 6.22) (Figure 11, lower panel). The risk of dropping out from the experimental interventions was 144 per 1000 versus 115 per 1000 for the control interventions.

Secondary outcomes

2.5 Caregiver knowledge and skills

Based on low-certainty evidence from two randomised studies including 70 participants, the evidence was inconclusive about any effect of remotely delivered interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) on caregiver knowledge and skills compared to a control condition of information alone (SMD 0.18, 95% CI -0.29 to 0.65; I² = 0%). Positive values indicate better caregiver knowledge and skills score in the experimental intervention group. The range of SMD values include no effect, a large effect in favour of the experimental interventions

and a moderate effect in favour of the control interventions (Analysis 2.5).

Another two studies (Duggleby 2018; Huis in het Veld 2020), whose results we were unable to include in the meta-analysis, also reported data on this outcome. Evidence from Duggleby 2018 including 199 participants suggests that the experimental intervention has little or no effect on caregiver knowledge and skills assessed with the 10-item GSES (MD 0.22, 95% CI -0.78 to 1.22). Evidence from Huis in het Veld 2020 including 54 participants also suggests little or no effect of the experimental intervention on caregiver knowledge and skills assessed with the 32-item TOA (MD -2.16, 95% CI -6.86 to 2.53).

2.6 Use of health/social resources

We did not find any studies that examined the use of health and social resources.

2.7 Admission to institutional care (nursing home placement)

Based on very low-certainty evidence from one randomised study including 32 participants (Gant 2007), the evidence is very uncertain about the effect of the experimental intervention on admission to institutional care (nursing home placement) (RR 2.67, 95% CI 0.12 to 60.93) (Analysis 2.6).

2.8 Care recipient QoL

We did not find any studies that examined the QoL of the cared-for person with dementia.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Our review included 26 studies with a total of 2367 participants. We conducted two comparisons:

- Interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control;
- Interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) versus information alone.

Interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control

Primary outcomes

In this comparison, we found that the experimental interventions probably make little or no difference to caregiver burden (nine studies, 597 participants), caregiver depressive symptoms (eight studies, 638 participants) or caregiver HRQoL (two studies, 311 participants), and probably have little or no effect on dropouts for any reason (eight studies, 661 participants).

Secondary outcomes

We found that the experimental interventions may have little or no effect on caregiver knowledge and skills (four studies, 223 participants), or on use of health and social resources (one study, 250 participants). We found that the evidence is very uncertain about their effect on admission to institutional care (nursing home placement). We did not find studies that examined the QoL of the care recipient.

Interventions involving training, support or both (with or without information) versus information alone

Primary outcomes

In this comparison, we found that interventions including training or support compared to information alone may result in a slight reduction in caregiver burden (nine studies, 650 participants), probably result in a slight reduction in caregiver depressive symptoms (11 studies, 1100 participants), may make little or no difference to caregiver HRQoL (two studies, 257 participants), and probably result in a large increase in dropouts for any reason (12 studies, 1266 participants).

Secondary outcomes

We found no evidence of an effect of the experimental interventions on caregiver knowledge and skills and very uncertain evidence about the effect on institutional care (nursing home placement) (one study, 32 participants). We did not find studies that examined the use of health and social resources or the QoL of the cared-for person with dementia.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

We believe that we are likely to have identified all the studies that address the efficacy and safety of remotely delivered psychoeducational interventions for caregivers of people with dementia. Our search for evidence was extensive, using the Specialised Register of the CDIG, as well as running complementary searches in appropriate electronic databases, clinical trials registries, and hand-searching references from included studies.

The average characteristics of caregivers (mostly females over 60 years of age) and care recipients (83% Alzheimer's diagnosis) are representative of the patient-caregiver dyads that usually access community health and social care facilities.

There was significant diversity in the outcomes measured in the included trials. Of our primary outcomes, caregiver burden and caregiver mood were most frequently assessed, but assessment of mood in most studies relied on scales of depressive symptoms. Few studies used validated measures of caregiver anxiety, which would also be of interest. Caregivers' HRQoL was assessed in only four trials. We did not find explicit reporting of adverse effects of the interventions and the additional burden they might add to the caregiver's life. Although acceptability is a complex, multi-dimensional construct, it is difficult to measure and we were only able to approximate it using measures of overall dropout from the studies as a surrogate.

Ten studies reported, if not acceptability, quality control indicators associated with uptake of the interventions, fidelity of implementation or user satisfaction with the programs. As described below, these indicators and assessment areas varied very widely across studies and so we did not attempt to combine them. Au 2019 assessed program fidelity using an unblinding rating system after the end of each session. Brennan 1995 assessed service use by counting service contacts. Cristancho-Lacroix 2015 assessed the percentage of participants finishing the protocol. Davis 2004 assessed treatment implementation with audiotaped sessions and weekly caregiving logs, among other treatment delivery and receipt checks. Duggleby 2018 assessed if the intervention was used at least once, Martindale-Adams

2013 assessed percentage of participants attending a minimum number of program sessions. Metcalfe 2019 assessed technology acceptance measuring the perceived usefulness, the perceived ease of use, computer self-efficacy and behavioural intentions. Nunez-Naveira 2016 assessed the feasibility of the intervention with three self-completed questionnaires developed for the study. Torkamani 2014 assessed the web platform with satisfaction questionnaires. Tremont 2015 assessed the intervention with a treatment satisfaction questionnaire.

There are two issues that may compromise the applicability of results from this review: its reliance mostly on populations from high-income countries with distinct health and social services at community level, and the limitation of the available evidence to the acute effects of interventions, assessed at a median of 16 weeks. Little evidence comes from studies conducted in non-Western countries (only three studies conducted in China), and most studies were conducted in the United States (15 of 26) which, unlike European countries (eight studies), lacks a universal public health system. We also lack sufficient information to determine whether results apply over longer follow-up periods, or if effects could be delayed in time, as the developed skills and coping strategies might help caregivers as the dementia progresses. In fact, very few studies (six of 26) presented data to assess effects over time after the end of the experimental interventions (median follow-up time 24 weeks). These studies describe per protocol results (completers only) rather than intention-to-treat results. These missing data limit the applicability of our review.

In summary, evidence is lacking for several important outcomes. The applicability of the evidence from our review may be restricted to populations of high-income countries, and to the acute effects of interventions.

Quality of the evidence

We used GRADE methods to rate the overall certainty of the evidence for each outcome. All results were downgraded for study limitations. The most widespread risk of bias was the risk of performance bias due to self-rating of subjective outcomes by participants who were not blind to the treatment. Randomisation methods were not always reported in sufficient detail to allow risk of bias to be assessed. In some studies, there was a risk of attrition bias. We also downgraded some results for inconsistency between studies.

For the comparison of any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, we consider the certainty of evidence to be low to moderate. Evidence certainty is low for dropouts for any cause, and moderate for caregiver burden, caregiver mood (depressive symptoms), and caregiver HRQoL ([Summary of findings 1](#)).

For the comparison of any intervention versus control information, we consider the certainty of evidence to be low to moderate. Evidence certainty is low for caregiver burden and caregiver HRQoL, and moderate for caregiver mood (depressive symptoms) and dropouts for any cause ([Summary of findings 2](#)).

Potential biases in the review process

We conducted this systematic review in accordance with Cochrane's current standards. However, the following potential limitations in the review process deserve mention:

- The complexity and heterogeneity of the interventions in our review, and their incompletely documented methodology and results, present notable disadvantages when trying to summarise the evidence of complex interventions on caregiver well-being (Belle 2003; Gaugler 2017). We have used the TIDieR template (Hoffmann 2014) to describe interventions, and following consultation with the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group, we have classified experimental interventions into three groups for the purposes of subgroup analyses (support alone or with information, training alone or with information, and interventions including both support and training). This was because all but three studies that provided support or training also included provision of information. Further, we have classified control interventions in two categories (one grouping together usual treatment, waiting list and attention control, and the other including information provision only). Pooled analyses for each comparison grouped together all experimental interventions in an overall category labelled 'any treatment'. This inclusive category does not present misclassification bias. However, subgroup analyses by type of experimental intervention may present misclassification issues, which usually tend to bias effects to the null hypothesis of no difference.
- This review has examined efficacy at a median time of 16 weeks. There is no information on longer effects of the interventions. Only six studies reported any data for longer follow-up (median of 24 weeks). However, these studies form a selected subset of all included studies and present data for completers only, which may introduce additional bias because of attrition and missing information. Therefore, we have not conducted a follow-up analysis.
- We contacted study authors of the included trials where the publicly available information for methodological aspects of the studies and/or reported results was unclear or missing. We received responses from some authors (acknowledged in [Characteristics of included studies](#)), but many others were impossible to locate or did not respond to our information requests.

An unexpected finding of this review is that, contrary to what might have been anticipated, psychoeducational interventions for caregivers seem to show slightly more efficacy on decreasing burden and improving mood of caregivers, when compared with a control intervention that involved the simple provision of structured information about dementia, than when compared with usual treatment, being on a waiting list, or having non-specific attention. It is possible that the differential dropout rates we have found in the comparison of experimental interventions with information alone might contribute to this unforeseen result. Since most studies reported outcomes for completers only and experimental interventions were associated with a higher risk of dropout, especially in the studies using an information-only control, it is conceivable that attrition bias might have inflated effect sizes in favour of interventions in this comparison.

Since most studies have been run in high income countries with developed health and social care systems, it is also possible that usual treatment control groups had access at least to basic information and support as part of standard care services or from other community sources (charities, self-help groups). If this were the case, usual treatment might represent a level of care that could be efficacious enough to narrow the differences with any other

intervention. In support of this argument, it is worth noting that in the first comparison, most studies included usual treatment ($n = 6$) or attention controls ($n = 4$), and only two studies (Hattink 2015; Metcalfe 2019) included a waiting list control group.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Other recent reviews have concluded that the efficacy of interventions including information and support or training, is relatively small with absolute average effects of about SMD 0.20 on caregivers' burden (Abrahams 2018; Williams 2019a), caregivers' mood-depression (Abrahams 2018), and caregivers' QoL (Abrahams 2018). These effect sizes are slightly higher than those previously reported for remotely delivered interventions (Internet-based or telephone-based), but well within the range of variability for effect sizes. Reviews addressing caregiver burden in dementia (Deeken 2019) and dementia among several other chronic conditions (stroke survivors, non-small cell lung cancer and brain injury) (Ploeg 2018), and reviewing technology-based and Web-based interventions respectively, report effect sizes of SMD -0.13 (95% CI -0.24 to -0.02) in favour of any intervention and SMD 0.03 in favour of control (95% CI -0.31 to 0.36). Our values overlap with those results: SMD -0.06 (95% CI -0.35 to 0.23) for comparison versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control and SMD -0.24 (95% CI -0.51 to 0.04) for comparison versus control information. For caregiver mood (mainly assessed with depression questionnaires), Deeken 2019 (in dementia caregivers) and Sherifali 2018 (in other chronic condition caregivers) report effect sizes of SMD -0.20 (95% CI -0.31 to -0.10) and SMD -0.19 (95% CI -0.43 to 0.05) in favour of any intervention, and our values also agree with those results: SMD -0.05 (95% CI -0.22 to 0.12) for comparison versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control and SMD -0.25 (95% CI -0.43 to -0.06) for comparison versus control information. For caregiver QoL in chronic conditions (mostly dementia but also stroke, lung cancer and brain injury), Sherifali 2018 reports a negligible effect size of SMD 0.01 in favour of any intervention but with a very wide confidence interval that covers a moderate effect in both directions, in favour and against intervention (95% CI -0.49 to 0.51). Our results are also compatible: SMD 0.10 in favour of any intervention (95% CI -0.13 to 0.32) for comparison versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention control and SMD -0.03 (95% CI -0.28 to 0.21) for comparison versus control information. We have not found effect sizes from other reviews dealing with the outcome of dropouts for any reason.

Two qualitative reviews (Egan 2018; Hopwood 2018) indicate positive responses to the use of Internet-based interventions by caregivers, and that they might be efficacious to improve mental health and reduce caregiver burden. However, they also highlight problems with determining the effectiveness of Internet interventions: the marked methodological diversity across studies (Egan 2018), and the need for high-quality studies to increase the quality of evidence (Hopwood 2018).

An earlier Cochrane Review that partially overlaps with ours (Lins 2014) found that telephone counselling for informal carers of people with dementia was efficacious for decreasing depressive symptoms (SMD -0.32; 95% CI -0.63 to -0.01) and caregiver burden (SMD -0.45; 95% CI -0.90 to 0.01). These results are the most favourable we have seen reported for any remotely delivered intervention. The review is restricted to a comparison of telephone counselling with no treatment, usual care, or friendly calls for

chatting. It is worth noting that all but one of the studies included in that review are also included in ours. For depressive symptoms, Tremont 2008 and Winter 2007 overlap with ours, as well as Davis 2004, Tremont 2008, and Winter 2007 for caregiver burden. However, we did not include another study that Lins 2014 included for both outcomes (Finkel 2007). Hence, the reviews are not entirely comparable.

In summary, given the large variability of effect sizes reported by other reviews, our results seem consistent with those previously published for caregiver burden, mood and QoL. We cannot compare our results for acceptability of interventions (dropouts for any cause) with other reviews, which did not study this outcome.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Remotely delivered, complex interventions involving information, support or training for informal caregivers of people with dementia may slightly reduce caregiver burden and depressive symptoms when compared with provision of information alone, but not when compared with usual treatment, waiting list or attention control. In settings where social and health resources are well developed and available to caregivers of people with dementia, these interventions may not add significantly to usual care. We cannot comment on the efficacy of these interventions in settings with less-developed health and social care systems or in situations when usual care services cannot be accessed.

Implications for research

Overall, remotely delivered interventions involving training or support seem to be less acceptable than control interventions, as assessed by the number of participants dropping out. This might limit their applicability in community settings. It is therefore important to investigate causes for dropouts, including any difficulties related to the delivery of the interventions, such as the use of online platforms, or the nature of learning materials. It is also important to investigate adverse effects as possible causes for dropouts, including the additional burden they might add to a caregiver's life. Our results for important outcomes such as caregiver quality of life and improvement in caregiver knowledge and skills were very imprecise, at least in part because few studies measured them. These outcomes should be included in future studies, without neglecting core outcomes such as caregiver burden and mood, including both depression and anxiety. Mixed methods study designs, incorporating qualitative elements, may be particularly useful for these complex and heterogeneous interventions in order to aid interpretation of quantitative data on efficacy and acceptability or dropout. Given the rapid increase in the numbers of people with dementia in low-income countries, research into interventions to improve the situation of family caregivers in these settings would be very valuable.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Au 2015

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Multicentre, parallel randomised study. No. of participating centres: Two centres (United Christian Hospital; Prince of Whales Hospital; Hong Kong, China) Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Informal caregivers aged 25 or older, caring for a familiar diagnosed of Alzheimer's disease for at least 3 months. Exclusion criteria: Participants who showed signs of severe intellectual deficits, demonstrated suicidal ideation, exhibited evidence of psychotic disorders, or could not read or speak fluent Chinese/Cantonese. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - PsyED with BA (n = 51). - PsyED only (n = 45). Baseline characteristics: - Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 56.2 years (SD = 10.6). Most caregivers were females (76 of 93, 82%), spouses or children of AD patients (85 participants of 93, 91%). The mean time for caring was 10.4 hours/day (SD = 8.9). The mean CES-D score was 13.5 (SD = 8.0). - Care recipients: Mean age was 80.9 years (SD = 6.6). There were 60 females of 93 (64.5%) and 33 males of 93 (35.5%). Mean MMSE was 15.7 (SD = 5.6).
Interventions	Experimental: Psychoeducation with telephone-assisted behavioral activation (PsyED-BA). All participants received a psychoeducation program via telephone for 4 weeks. Then, the experimental group received eight biweekly telephone follow-up calls of BA practice focused on pleasant event scheduling and improving communications. Control: Psychoeducation only (PsyED). All participants received a psychoeducation program via telephone for 4 weeks. Then, the control group received eight biweekly telephone follow-up calls of general discussion of psychoeducation and related information. Length of intervention: 4 months.

Au 2015 (Continued)

Outcomes

Primary outcomes:

- Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D) (range scores 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms).

Secondary outcomes:

- None reported

Outcomes assessment: At 4 months.

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Funding: Food and Health Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR Government (HKPolyU-2011-K-JB3).

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised, however the process of randomization is not described.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There is not information on blinding procedures for participants, professionals were not blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Research staff carrying out the assessments and interventions had no knowledge of the allocation. All assessments at the three time points were carried out by research staff not involved in executing the PsyED program or the subsequent interventions". Comment: Intervention components and procedures were comparable.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: Data recorded from 93 caregivers of 96 randomised, and the study provides reasons for discontinuation on treatment by arm.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is not clinical trial registration and/or available protocol.
Other bias	High risk	Comment: Break of randomization. Data added to a former pilot study already published.

Au 2019

Study characteristics

Methods

Design: Parallel randomised controlled trial.

No. of participating centres: Two: United Christian Hospital and Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong, China.

Au 2019 (Continued)

Study dates: January 2015 to June 2016.

Participants	Inclusion criteria: Primary caregivers (spouse, kin, or sibling) aged 25 or above caring for a care recipient diagnosed with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease. Providing at least 14 hours of care per week for at least 3 months. Exclusion criteria: Presence of signs of the following conditions: severe intellectual deficits, suicidal ideation, psychotic disorders, or lack of the ability to read Chinese and speak Cantonese. No. of participants randomised to intervention: - TBA (n=56). - TGM (n=55). Baseline characteristics: - Caregivers: Mean age was 57.1 years (SD=10.2); 90 females and 21 males. The average years of caregiving were 4 (1.8) with an average of 10.9 (7.6) hours/day spent in caregiving. Mean score of burden (22-item ZBI) at baseline 30.9 (SD=17.2). - Care recipients: 69 participants (62%) presented moderate dementia, 42 participants (38%) presented severe dementia.
Interventions	Experimental: Telephone-administered psycho-education with behavioral activation intervention (TBA). Control: Telephone general monitoring. Length of intervention: Four-month.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Depressive symptoms (CES-D). Secondary outcomes: - Caregiver burden (Zarit Burden Scale). Outcomes assessment: An average of about 5 months since baseline.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT03552159. Funding: Research Council of the Food and Health Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Health Care Promotion Fund 0310015). Conflicts of interest: None declared. Fidelity / adherence: Authors report that 60% of participants fully covered the program and 40% adequately covered the program.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Allocation sequence was obtained by random number generation by a staff who was not involved in enrolling/assigning participants... block randomization was used to achieve balance between the numbers of participants in both arms".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The allocation was concealed in sequentially numbered sealed envelopes".

Au 2019 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "... both assessors and participants were blinded to intervention condition".
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Assessments were carried out by research assistants who were blind to the group allocation of participants". Comment: Intervention components and procedures were comparable.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: The study presents reasons for losses to follow-up without relevant differences between arms, also ITT analysis was done.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Study registration available (NCT03552159), all prespecified results are reported.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: No other source of bias detected.

Blom 2015

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised study. No. of participant centres: Dutch Alzheimer's Society; The Netherlands. Study dates: Between 2010 and 2012.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Family caregivers of people with dementia with at least some symptoms of depression or anxiety or feelings of burden (CES-D > 4 or HADS-A > 3 or a burden score of at least 6 on a scale ranging from 0 to 10). Exclusion criteria: Caregivers with a high level of depression or anxiety (CES-D > 15 or HADS-A > 7) or who had suicidal thoughts were first evaluated by an elderly care physician for evaluation and to refer those who were in need of immediate medical treatment. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Internet course Mastery over Dementia (MoD) (n = 151). - Minimal intervention (digital newsletters, e-bulletins) (n = 100). Baseline characteristics: - Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 61.2 years (SD = 12.4). Most caregivers were females (170 of 245, 69%), spouses of dementia patients (143 participants of 245, 58%). The mean CES-D score was 17.4 (SD = 9.4). - Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 75.9 years (SD = 9.4). Most were females (148 of 245, 60%). The mean severity of dementia measured by IQ-CODE was 58.9 (SD = 5.7).
Interventions	Experimental: Internet course Mastery over Dementia (MoD). The Internet course consists of 8 lessons and a booster session with the guidance of a coach monitoring the progress of participants and evaluating the homework. Control: Digital newsletters (e-bulletins). Caregivers received a minimal intervention consisting of digital newsletters with practical information on providing care for someone with dementia. The bulletins were sent by email according to a fixed schedule (every 3 weeks) over nearly 6 months.

Blom 2015 (Continued)

Length of intervention: 5 - 6 months.

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Depression, assessed by the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), (scores range 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms). Secondary outcomes: - Anxiety, assessed by the 7-item anxiety subscale of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) (scores range 0 to 21, higher scores denote more anxiety symptoms). - Role overload, assessed by the Self-Perceived Pressure from Informal Care scale (SPPIC), (range score 0 to 9, higher scores denote higher role overload). - Caregiver perceived stress, assessed by the Dutch version of the Revised Memory and Behavioral Problem Checklist (RMBPC), (mean product score ranging from 0 to 16, higher scores represent higher burden). - Sense of competence, assessed by the SSCQ scale (score range 0 to 7, higher scores represent higher sense of competence). - Severity of dementia (IQCODE), (score range 0 to 64, higher scores denote higher severity). Outcomes assessment: At 5 - 6 months.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Dutch trial register (NTR2051). Funding: Supported by the Alzheimer's Society in the Netherlands, the health care provider Geriant and the VU University. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A researcher not connected to the study used a computerized random-number generator for block randomization with variable sizes (experimental group=3: comparison group = 2)".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on procedures to conceal random allocation.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Participants did not know whether the intervention they received was the experimental or the comparison intervention. The data were all collected via the Internet with no intermediary interviewer."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The data were all collected via the Internet with no intermediary interviewer".
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There are differential reasons for follow-up between trial arms; 59 of 151 participants (39.1%) were lost to follow-up in the intervention group, whereas 11 of 100 participants (11%) were lost to follow-up in the control intervention.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: There is a clinical trial registration and a published protocol for the study.

Blom 2015 (Continued)

Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.
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Brennan 1995
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised study. No. of participating centres: One centre. Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers with (i) primary responsibility as a family caregiver for a person with Alzheimer's disease who was living at home, (ii) a local telephone exchange, and (iii) the ability to read and write English. Exclusion criteria: None stated. No. of participants randomised to interventions: -ComputerLink (n = 51). - Control (n = 51). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Predominantly female (67%), educated at or beyond high school (86%), with a median age of 64 years. Care recipients: Predominantly spouses (68%) or parents (28%), who had required care for an average of 34 months (SD = 26.8) at the start of the study.
Interventions	Experimental: ComputerLink, a computer network providing information, communication, and decision-support functions for caregivers. Control: Placebo training experience identifying local services and resources. Length of intervention: 12 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Decision-making confidence (modification of a previous scale). - Decision-making skills (investigator-developed self-report instrument). Secondary outcomes: - The Instrumental and Expressive Social Support Scale (IESS). A 27-item scale to measure the perceived adequacy of available support from the social network. - Burden, assessed with the Impact of Caregiving Scale (higher scores indicate greater burden). - Depression, assessed with the 20-item Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Scores range from 0 to 60, higher scores indicate a greater level of depression. - Caregiver contact with community and medical services. Outcomes assessment: At 12 months.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Brennan 1995 (Continued)

Funding: National Institute of Aging (AG 8617).

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Fidelity / adherence: Authors reported an average of 2 service contacts/week per participant.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Block randomization, blocks of 10 (information provided by authors).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention cannot be blinded to participants and/or personnel.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Self-reported outcomes (information provided by authors). Intervention components and procedures were not comparable with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: 4 participants of 51 randomised to intervention (8%) dropped out, 2 participants of 51 randomised to control intervention (4%) dropped out.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is not clinical registration and/or protocol available.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Cristancho-Lacroix 2015

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised study. No. of participant centres: 1 day care centre in Paris, France. Study dates: Between 2011 and 2014.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: French-speaking caregivers of community-dwelling persons with Alzheimer's disease (DSM criteria). Caregivers had to spend at least 4 hours per week with their relative, be aged 18 years or older, scored 12 or more on the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14), and have access to a computer with Internet connection. Exclusion criteria: Professional caregivers. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Password-protected website program (Diapason) (n = 25). - Usual care (information) (n = 24). Baseline characteristics:

Cristancho-Lacroix 2015 (Continued)

Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 61.6 years (SD = 11.6). Most caregivers were females (32 of 49, 65%), spouses or daughters/sons of AD patients (47 participants of 49, 96%). The mean self-perceived stress (PSS-14) was 24.3 (SD = 7.9).

Care recipients: The mean time since onset of symptoms was 4.4 years (SD = 3.3). The mean MMSE score was 18.7 (SD = 5.0).

Interventions	Experimental: Usual care plus the Diapason program. Twelve thematic sessions were sequentially and weekly unblocked once the previous one was entirely viewed. Each session included theoretical and practical information, videos of health professionals, and a practice guide for applying the session's content in real life. Participants could access different website sections (i.e., relaxation training, forum) for as long as they wished at any time. Intervention targeted (1) caregivers' beliefs about illness and the caregiving role, (2) caregivers' skills to manage daily life difficulties, and (3) caregivers' social support and help-seeking behavior to obtain respite or financial support, and to meet and discuss with peers through a forum. Control: Usual care. Information about the illness during their semiannual follow-up with their geriatrician. The control group participants were given access to the Diapason program at the end of the study. Length of intervention: 3 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Perceived stress of caregivers, measured by the item Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14), (score range 0 to 56, higher scores indicate higher stress levels). Secondary outcomes: - Self-efficacy, measured by the Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy (RSCS), (3 self-efficacy domains with a score range from 0 to 100 each one, higher scores indicate a higher degree of confidence for each situation: obtaining respite, responding to disruptive behaviour, and controlling upsetting thoughts). - Perception and reaction to cognitive or behavioral symptoms, evaluated with the Revised Memory and Behavior Problems Checklist (RMBPC), (score range 0 to 96, higher scores indicate greater perceived burden). - Subjective burden, evaluated with the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), (score range 0 to 88, higher scores denote greater burden). - Depressive symptoms, measured with a version of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II), (range score 0 to 63, higher scores indicate higher levels of depressive symptoms). - Self-perceived health, measured with the Nottingham Health Profile (NHP), (range score 0 to 100, lower scores indicate less QoL). Outcomes assessment: At 3 months (final assessment), and 6 months (follow-up assessment).
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT01430286. Funding: French Health Ministry (Projet de Recherche en Qualité Hospitalière 2009-PREQHOS 2009) and Fondation Méderic Alzheimer project grants 2012-2014. Conflicts of interest: Some authors and researchers were involved in the development of the Diapason web program. Fidelity / adherence: Authors reported that 71% of participants completed the protocol and validated at least 10 of 12 outline sessions.
Risk of bias	
Bias	Authors' judgement Support for judgement

Cristancho-Lacroix 2015 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were recruited and randomised offline in 2 parallel groups based on a computer-generated randomization list using blocking and stratification by sex and relationship (spouses vs non-spouses)".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on procedures to conceal random allocation.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Study described as unblinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were not comparable with participants not blind to intervention and subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: 8 participants of 25 (32%) dropped out from the intervention arm, 7 participants of 24 (29.2%) dropped out from the control arm. Reasons for discontinuation on treatment reported.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: There is a clinical trial registration (NCT01430286).
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Czaja 2013
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised study. No. of participating centres: Recruitment from a variety of sources (memory disorder clinics, social service agencies, churches, community centres, newspaper advertisements, and community presentations). Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers 21 years or older, living or sharing cooking facilities with the patient, and having had provided care for a minimum of 4 hours/day for at least the past 6 months. Having a telephone, planning to remain in the area for at least 6 months, and competency in either English or Spanish. Dementia patients (physician diagnosis of AD or other dementia) with a MMSE score < 24 and presenting at least one limitation in activities of daily living, or two limitations in instrumental activities of daily living. Exclusion criteria: Caregiver or patient presenting an illness or disability that would prohibit participation, or if the patient had an MMSE score of 0 and was bedridden. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Technology-based multi-component psychosocial intervention (n = 38). - Attention control (n = 36). - information alone (n = 36) Baseline characteristics:

Czaja 2013 (Continued)

Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 60.2 years (SD = 13.0). Most caregivers were females (84%), spouses, sons or daughter of patients (88.2%). On average caregivers had been providing care for 5.6 years (SD = 5.2).

Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 79.5 years (SD = 9.4). Patients had average scores of about 11.

Interventions	Experimental: Technology-based multi-component standardised psychosocial intervention including six 1-hour monthly sessions, two in-home sessions, and four sessions delivered by videophone. Control: - Attention control condition: Participants received the same amount of contact as those in the intervention condition but the content was structured around nutrition and healthy eating. - information alone: Participants received a packet of educational materials (basic information about dementia, caregiving, safety, and community resources) and a brief (< 15 minute) telephone "check-in call" at 3 months post randomization. Length of intervention: 5 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Depression, assessed with CES-D (score range 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms). - Burden, assessed with the Revised Memory and Behavior Problems Checklist (RMBPC), (score range 0 to 96, higher scores represent higher perceived stress). - Positive aspects of caregiving (9-item instrument; score range 0 to 36, higher scores indicate more positive feelings about caregiving). - Social support (10-item instrument; responses scored on a 4-point scale, 0 = never to 3 = very often). Secondary outcomes: None stated. Outcomes assessment: At 5-month.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Not reported. Funding: Langeloth Foundation, Cisco Corp., AT&T, and the Administration on Aging. Conflicts of interest: None declared. Other: Results report combined data for both control groups.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised, however no information on the randomization procedure is described.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: No information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions cannot be blinded to participants.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Quote: "A certified assessor blind to group assignment administered the follow-up assessment".

Remotely delivered information, training and support for informal caregivers of people with dementia (Review)

Czaja 2013 (Continued)

All outcomes

Comment: The information-only control group presents components and procedures not comparable to the rest of trial arms. Unmasked study with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes.

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Differential drop out rates by treatment arms. Two participants of 38 (5.3%) dropped out from the intervention arm, 2 participants of 36 (5.5%) dropped out from the attention control arm, but 7 participants of 36 (19.4%) dropped out from the control intervention.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is not clinical trial registration and/or available protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Davis 2004
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Multicentric parallel randomised study. No. of participating centres: Geriatric clinics and home care agencies in central Alabama, USA. Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers living with the care recipients, having primary caregiving responsibility for an average of at least 4 hours/day, be able to speak and read English, available by phone, and no participating in any other caregiver study. AD patients diagnosed by physicians, aged 50 years or older, with a MMSE score of 24 or less, and presenting 4 or more behavior problems (RMBPC). Exclusion criteria: Caregiver or care recipient hospitalised for 2 or more weeks during the 24-week study period, and patients presenting also DSM-IV diagnosis of alcoholism or schizophrenia. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Telephone training (n = 23). - In-home training (n = 24). - Friendly calls (n = 24). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 67.1 years (SD = 13.6). Most caregivers were females, spouses, sons or daughter of AD patients. The mean caregiving burden (SCB-A) was 35.8 (SD = 12.4). Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 74.1 years (SD = 11.8)
Interventions	Experimental: - Telephone training included standardised skill training through 12 weekly telephone contacts. - In-home training included standardised skill training through 12 weekly in-home contacts. Control: 12 weekly friendly (socially supportive) phone calls. Length of intervention: 12 weeks.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes:

Davis 2004 (Continued)

- Caregiver burden (SCB-A), with higher scores denoting greater burden.
- Caregiver distress (SCB-B), with higher scores denoting greater stress/burden.
- Caregiver depression, assessed by the Geriatric Depression Rating Scale (GDRS), (score range 0 to 30, higher scores indicate more depressive symptoms).
- Caregiver social support (ISEL), (range score 0 to 30, higher scores indicate more perceived social support).
- Caregiver life satisfaction (LSI-Z), with higher scores denoting more life satisfaction.

Secondary outcomes: None stated.

Outcomes assessment: At 12 weeks (final assessment), and at 24 weeks (follow-up assessment).

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Funding: National Institute of Nursing Research (K01 NR 00095), and REACH Project (5U01NR 04261).

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised but there is not information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on procedures to conceal random allocation.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions were not blinded to participants and personnel.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were comparable between trial arms, and data collection was independent of the intervention staff, however by the time of follow up assessments it is possible that the data collectors of subjective participant-reported outcomes knew the group assignment of the caregiver dyad.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Comparisons of drop-outs between groups were relevant (In home-training 25%, Telephone training 56,52, and Friendly calls 33,33%).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Comment: There is no clinical trial register identification and/or available protocol, however only significant outcome variables from those recorded in the methods section are reported.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Dowling 2014

Study characteristics

Methods

Design: Parallel randomised controlled trial.

Remotely delivered information, training and support for informal caregivers of people with dementia (Review)

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Dowling 2014 (Continued)

No. of participating centres: One, the UCSF Memory and Aging Center.

Study dates: Recruitment between July 2011 and March 2012.

Participants

Inclusion criteria: Caregivers needed to reside with and be the primary care provider for a family member with frontotemporal dementia (FTD), speak and read English, have Internet access at speeds consistent with video communication.

Exclusion criteria: Caregivers with evidence of severe cognitive impairment or active psychosis.

No. of participants randomised to interventions:

- Life Enhancing Activities for Family Caregivers (LEAF), (n = 12).

- Attention control (n = 12).

Baseline characteristics:

Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 59.6 years (SD = 8.1). Most caregivers were female (69%), and spousal caregivers (87%). The length of time as a caregiver was 4.2 years (SD = 2.1), The average burden assessed with the ZBI was 47.1 (SD = 13.5).

Care recipients: Persons diagnosed with FTD.

Interventions

Experimental: LEAF program delivered across 5 skill-building sessions with one-on-one in-person sessions with the facilitator (n = 1), or with one-on-one Internet video-conference with the facilitator (n = 11).

Control: Five one-on-one sessions with the facilitator. The sessions were comparable in length to the intervention sessions but consisted of an interview and did not have any didactic portion of skills practice.

Length of intervention: 5 weeks.

Outcomes

Primary outcomes:

- Positive and negative affect, assessed with the 20-item version of the Differential Emotions Scale (DES).

- Depressive mood, assessed with the 20-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scales (CES-D), (range score 0 to 60, higher scores indicate more depressive symptoms).

- Caregiver stress, assessed with the 10-item Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), (scores range from 0 to 40, higher scores indicate greater stress).

- Caregiver distress, assessed with the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI), (higher scores indicate greater caregiver distress).

- Caregiver burden, assessed with the 22-item Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), (scores range from 0 to 88, higher scores denote higher burden).

Secondary outcomes: None stated.

Outcomes assessment: At 6 weeks (final assessment), and at 10 weeks (follow-up assessment).

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: NCT01825681.

Funding: Grant from the Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Dowling 2014 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "subjects were randomised to the intervention or control conditions determined by a computer-generated random number sequence."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participants and personnel were not blinded to interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were comparable between study arms, however this is an unmasked study with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes. Moreover, intervention facilitators were not blind to intervention condition.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: Overall, 4 participants of 24 (16.7%) were lost to follow up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Clinical trial registration NCT01825681
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Duggleby 2018

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Randomised parallel trial. No. of participating centres: Multicenter. Study dates: June 2015 to April 2017.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Carers (18+ years) of community-living care recipients with Alzheimer's disease and related dementia (ADRD) and two or more chronic conditions, and 65+ years. Carers were all English speaking and either a family or friend of the care recipient, with access to a computer and a valid email address Exclusion criteria: Non-English speaking carers; care recipient under the age of 65 years, who did not have ADRD and chronic conditions, or who was not a community-living care recipient. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - My Tools 4 Care (MT4C) (n=101). - Educational control group as usual care (n=98). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age was 63.6 years (SD=11.6), 81% were female (161 of 199), most were spouse or partners (189 of 199, 95%), with a mean duration of care of 4.3 years (SD=4.2). Care recipients: Mean age was 80.3 years (SD=7.7), most were males (104 of 199, 52%).

Duggleby 2018 (Continued)

Interventions	Experimental: MT4C is a Web-based intervention intended to support carers . Control: Educational group Length of intervention: 3 months.	
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - mental component summary score (MCS) from the SF-12v2. Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating a better health-related quality of life. Secondary outcomes: - physical component summary score (PCS) from the SF-12v2. Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating a better health-related quality of life. - General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES). Total scores range from 10 to 40, with higher scores indicating a greater level of self-efficacy. - Herth Hope Index (HHI). Total scores range from 12 to 48, with higher scores indicating a greater hope. - Health and Social Services Utilization Inventory (HSSUI). Outcomes assessment: At 3 and 6 months after baseline.	
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT02428387. Funding: Canadian Institutes of Health Research (TTF 128261). Conflicts of interest: No competing interests declared. Fidelity / adherence: Authors report that 73% of caregivers used the intervention at least once over the 3-month intervention period.	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A biostatistician...generated group allocations using stratified permuted block randomization".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Random number sequences were fed... into RedCap, a secure, password-protected Web-based randomization service... which allocated clients to the two groups according to a random sequence".
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Given the nature of the study, the research team was unblinded to group allocation".
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Data collection forms were emailed to participants following the first interview. However, outcomes were participant-reported and intervention components and procedures were not comparable.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: intention-to-treat principles were used in all analyses. However, randomised groups presented differential attrition; at 3-month 23 participants of 101 (23%) were lost to follow-up in the intervention group whereas 9 participants of 98 (9%) were lost in the comparison group. Rates at 6-month follow-up were 27% (28/101) and 17% (17/98) respectively.

Duggleby 2018 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: study is registered (NCT02428387) and protocol published (Duggleby 2017). Reported outcomes agree with those described in registry and protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: none detected.

Gant 2007

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised study. No. of participant centres: One. Missouri, USA. Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Primary caregivers (men) for a family member diagnosed with dementia; living in same residence as care recipient; caregiver between ages of 30 and 85; no plans to place the family member in a nursing home or hospital services within the next 6 months; visual acuity sufficient to read a book; auditory ability to hear voice on the telephone and TV; access to telephone, TV, and VCR; an established relationship with a clinic or primary care physician with whom caregiver had visited within the last year; at least 2 care recipient memory or behavior problems that occurred in the past week, and at least a moderate level of distress (upset or annoyance) following 2 or more care recipient behaviours. Exclusion criteria: Current alcohol abuse or serious suicidal ideation; history of suicide attempt; no current involvement in another caregiver intervention project. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Video intervention (video/workbook/telephone coaching condition) (n = 17). - Educational booklet, check-in-call condition (n = 15). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 71.6 years (SD = 9.7). All caregivers were men and most were spouse (88%). Care recipients: Mean age for patients with dementia was 76.1 years (SD = 7.6).
Interventions	Experimental (video/workbook/telephone coaching condition): Participants received a 10-session video series, a workbook adapted for men from the Dementia Caregiving Skills Program, and 12 weekly telephone calls from a trained coach. Control (education/check-in-call condition): Participants received by mail a 37-page booklet, Basic Dementia Care Guide, which included information on dementia and suggestions for dealing with a variety of caregiving challenges. Caregivers then received approximately 7 biweekly telephone calls by a trained staff member. Length of intervention: 12 weeks.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Memory and behavior problems, assessed by the RMBPC scale (score range 0 to 96, higher scores reflect higher levels of perceived caregiver burden). - Self-efficacy, assessed by the 15-item Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy (score range 0 to 100, higher scores denote more self-efficacy).

Gant 2007 (Continued)

- Positive and negative emotions of the caregiver, assessed by the Positive and Negative Affect Scale (score range 10 to 50, higher scores denote either more positive or negative emotions).
- target complaints interview (3 most upset situations assessed with a Likert scale (1: slightly or not at all, 5: extremely).

Secondary outcomes: None stated for the caregiver.

Outcomes assessment: At 12 weeks.

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Funding: Grants from the Missouri Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Research Board, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Use of an online random number generator, Research Randomizer available at randomizer.org (information provided by authors).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: The randomization sequence was concealed for project coordinator (information provided by authors).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participants and personnel were not blinded to interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Assessment interviews were conducted by the trained project staff who were blind to condition". Comment: However, intervention components and procedures were not comparable with participants not blind to intervention and subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Of the 32 randomised caregivers, 4 did not complete the program; all 4 of these withdrawals were from the video group. Reasons for withdrawal included insufficient interest and time (n = 3), as well as nursing home placement of the care recipient (n = 1). For the purposes of outcome analyses, an intent-to-treat approach (pre-intervention scores carried forward) was used to handle the missing data."
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no available protocol or clinical trial registry.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Gustafson 2019
Study characteristics

Methods

Design: Parallel randomised clinical trial.

No. of participating centres: One. Wisconsin, USA.

Gustafson 2019 (Continued)

Study dates: Not reported.

Participants	Inclusion criteria: Primary caregivers for a patient with dementia, providing care in the patient's home, and able to read English. Exclusion criteria: No stated. No. of participants randomised to intervention: - D-CHESS (n=16). - Control group (n=15). Baseline characteristics: - Caregivers: 19 females and 12 males. - Care recipients: Mean Clinical Dementia Rating score 1.55 (SD=0.93), range from 0.5 (very mild dementia) to 3.0 (severe dementia).	
Interventions	Experimental: Dementia-Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System (D-CHESS). Control: Emailed informative book without any further training. Length of intervention: 6 months.	
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Caregiver burden assessed with a 6-item caregiver load scale. - Family conflict assessed with a 12-item adapted scale. - Satisfaction with care decisions assessed with the 6-item Satisfaction with Decision Scale. - Social support assessed with the 14-item MOS Social Support Survey. - Anxiety assessed with the 7-item Generalised Anxiety Disorder scale. - Depression assessed with the 8-item Patient Health Questionnaire. - Loneliness assessed with the 20-item UCLA Loneliness Scale. - Coping competence assessed with an ad-hoc 9-item scale. Secondary outcomes: - Not stated. Outcomes assessment: At 6 months.	
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Not reported. Funding: Internal funds; University of Wisconsin-Madison. Conflicts of interest: Authors state nothing to disclose.	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: The randomization procedure is not described.

Gustafson 2019 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: The D-CHESS intervention group received access to the website and any of three commercially available sensors (a Bluetooth tracker, a GPS location tracker, and a motion sensor). It makes unlikely to mask interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were not comparable in an unmasked study with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "... one participant in the control group was a significant outlier on five of the eight outcome variables; this participant was removed from all analyses."
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: There is no available protocol or clinical trial registration number, however the study reports all outcomes described in its method section independently of their significance.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Hattink 2015
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised trial. No. of participating centres: Multinational study (Netherlands, UK). Study dates: May 2013 to March 2014.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Informal caregivers, volunteers, and professional caregivers of a person with dementia, who were sufficiently computer literate to utilize the STAR website. Exclusion criteria: Not reported. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - STAR intervention (n = 27 lay people - informal caregivers plus volunteers). - Wait-list control group (n = 32). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 53.9 years (SD = 13), most were female (71%), 63% of participants were caring 2 or more years. Care recipients: The study does not provide information.
Interventions	Experimental: E-learning tool: European Skills Training and Reskilling (STAR) project. Control: No intervention but free access to STAR after research ended. Length of intervention: 2 to 4 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Knowledge on dementia assessed with the 30-item Alzheimer's Disease Knowledge Scale (ADKS).

Hattink 2015 (Continued)

- Attitudes toward dementia assessed with 2 questions from the Alzheimer's disease survey.
- Approaches to dementia assessed with the Approaches to Dementia Questionnaire.
- Usefulness and user friendliness assessed with an *ad hoc* 29-item questionnaire.

Secondary outcomes:

- Empathy assessed with the 28-item Interpersonal Reactivity Index.
- Quality of life assessed with 2 distinct questions - only administered to informal caregivers.
- Burden assessed with 1 question - only administered to informal caregivers.
- Sense of competence assessed with the 7-item Short Sense of Competence Questionnaire - only administered to informal caregivers.

Outcomes assessment: 2 to 4 months.

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Funding: European Union Leonardo da Vinci Life Long Learning Programme (no. 510364-2010) and the BAVO Foundation in the Netherlands.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Interventions were randomly assigned by strata using randomization software.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information to judge allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions could not be blinded. In fact, participants randomly allocated to the STAR intervention were invited to take part in a Facebook community.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Outcome assessments were based on standardized self-assessed questionnaires delivered online but filled with participants unblinded to interventions.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: With a high total dropouts at post-test (39%), reasons are recorded and no relevant differences appeared between completers and dropouts.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: All outcomes described are reported.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Comment: The study reports data grouped for informal caregivers and volunteers together as lay people because of the relatively small number of volunteers.

Hayden 2012

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Randomised parallel trial. No. of participating centres: One. Study dates: 8/2007 to 6/2012.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Patient with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease under current treatment, living in community and ambulatory, with age 50-95 years. Caregiver age 18-90 years; patient and caregiver residing within 2 hours of Los Angeles; home Internet access. Exclusion criteria: Patient living in residential setting; acute illness or chronic disease in patient or caregiver; patient or caregiver plans to leave area within the year. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Caregiver website support (n = 29). - Caregiver brief supportive phone calls (n = 24). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 67.4 years (SD = 11.6). Most caregivers were females (81%), partners or spouses of AD patients (60%). Care recipients: Mean age was 81.1 years (SD = 7.4).
Interventions	Experimental: Caregiver website support (customary care plus access to an intensive, interactive on-line education and support website information for 6 months). Control: Caregiver brief supportive phone calls (customary care plus monthly brief telephone calls with project staff). Length of intervention: 6 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Caregiver burden assessed with the 12-item Zarit Short Burden Scale. Range of scores from 12 to 60; higher scores mean greater caregiver burden. - Patient problematic behavioral patterns assessed with the 24-item Revised Memory and Behavior Problem Checklist (RMPBPC). Range of scores from 0 to 96; higher scores mean greater frequency of problematic behaviours. - Caregiver negative reactions to problematic behavioral patterns assessed with the Negative Reactions Scale from the RMBPC. Range of scores from 0 to 96; higher scores mean greater degree of distress. - Caregiver depression assessed with the 21-item Beck Depression Inventory. Range of scores from 0 to 63; higher scores mean increased endorsement of depressive symptoms. Secondary outcomes: - Patient medication adherence. - Number of participants placed in assisted living or nursing homes 12 months from baseline. Outcomes assessment: At 6- and 12-month post-randomisation.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT00416078. Funding: Veteran's Affairs Health Services Research and Development (Grant IIR 05-107).

Hayden 2012 (Continued)

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised but without information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions cannot be blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There is no information on outcome assessment, but intervention components and procedures are not comparable with subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: There is a high attrition rate but similar between arms. 11 of 29 participants (38%) dropped out from the experimental arm, 8 of 24 participants (33%) dropped out from the control arm.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Trial registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00416078).
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Huis in het Veld 2020

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised controlled trial. No. of participating centres: One. VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands. Study dates: March 2017 - August 2017.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregiver aged at least 18 years and relative of a person with dementia living at home. Must have regular contact with the care recipient (at least once a week) and access to the Internet, as well as be able to read and write Dutch. Exclusion criteria: Not stated. No. of participants randomised to intervention: - Major self-management support intervention (n=27). - Medium self-management support intervention (n=27). - Minor self-management support intervention (n=27). Baseline characteristics: - Caregivers: Mean age 56.5 years (SD=12.5), primarily female (71 of 81, 88%).

Huis in het Veld 2020 (Continued)

- Care recipients: Mean age 75.1 (SD=9.9), more often male (42 of 81, 52%), with Alzheimer's disease being the most prevalent for of dementia (47 of 81, 57%).

Interventions	Experimental: Three personal e-mail contacts with a nurse specialised in dementia care plus six online videos, and six electronic bulletins (e-bulletins). Control: - Medium intervention: Six online videos and six e-bulletins. - Minor intervention: Only six e-bulletins. Length of intervention: 12 weeks.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Self-efficacy measured with the 32-item Trust in Own Abilities (TOA). Secondary outcomes: - Presence and number of behaviours and mood problems of the person with dementia assessed with the Revised Memory and Behavioral Problem Checklist (RMBPC). - Impact of providing family care assessed with the 11-item Dyadic Relationship Scale (DRS). Outcomes assessment: At 12 weeks.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NL6090 (old code NTR6237). Funding: Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development. Conflicts of interest: None declared. Other: Results extracted for the comparison major intervention (support) versus medium intervention (information).

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Block randomization with block sizes of 6 and 9 to achieve balance in the allocation of participants to intervention arms.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Once randomised, participants received and e-mail communication from the principal investigator (who was not related with the randomization procedure) containing elements of the intervention arm.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participant and researcher blinding is not possible due to the sort of e-health intervention they are receiving.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were comparable and subjective participant-reported outcomes were administered through the Internet.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: Attrition rate at 12 weeks (as assessed by returning outcome questionnaires) is relatively low (15 participants of 81, 18.5%).

Huis in het Veld 2020 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: There is a trial registration and trial protocol. All outcomes prespecified in the protocol are reported.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Kajiyama 2013
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised study. No. of participant centres: One, in Stanford; USA. Study dates: From May 2011 to January 2012.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers at least 21 years of age or older; caring for an individual with a clinical diagnosis of dementia; and with access to the Internet on any type of computer or had access to a DVD player. Exclusion criteria: Caregivers that scored > 30 on the CES-D scale; and if they were engaged in caregiving activities for less than an average of 8 hours/week. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - iCare protocol (ICC) (n = 75). - Education/Information-Only Condition (EOC) (n = 75). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 56.1 years (SD = 11.4). Most were female (83%), spouse, partner or child of the patient (89%). The mean number of hours of care was 66.9 hours per week (SD = 40.6). The mean score for CES-D was 15.9 (SD = 8.0). Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 77.8 years (SD = 9.9).
Interventions	Experimental: iCare Condition (ICC), online iCare Stress Management e-Training Program developed from the "Coping with Caregiving" program. Control: Education/Information-Only Condition (EOC). Participants were exposed to a website containing similar navigational features, but with content focused on information about dementia. In addition, links to video-taped information were provided. Written materials from various health agencies were also provided in a booklet format. Thus, extensive information using 'state-of-the-art' media strategies was made available to these participants, but without a format designed to enhance the development of specific skills to deal with stress from caregiving. Length of intervention: 3 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Caregiver stress, assessed by the 10-item Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) (range scores 0 to 40, higher scores denote more perceived stress). Secondary outcomes: - Caregiver level of bother due to disruptive behaviours, assessed by the Revised Memory and Behavior Problems Checklist (RMBPC) (range scores 0 to 96, higher scores denote more perceived stress). - Caregiver level of depression, assessed by the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) (range scores 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms).

Kajiyama 2013 (Continued)

- Quality of life, assessed by the Perceived quality of life (PQoL).

Outcomes assessment: At 3 months.

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: NCT01378195.

Funding: National Institute on Aging (Award No. R44AG032762).

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised but there is no information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention cannot be blinded to participants and/or personnel.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Outcome assessment was done by self-report questionnaires, but Intervention components and procedures were not comparable.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: High level of attrition and also differential. 29 participants of 75 randomised to intervention (38.7%) were lost to follow up, 18 participants of 75 randomised to control intervention (24%) were lost to follow up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: This is a registered trial (NCT01378195). Article include the outcomes recorded in the trial registration.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Kwok 2013

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised study. No. of participant centres: One, Hong Kong, China. Study dates: Recruitment between February 2011 and March 2012.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers of care recipients having clinical diagnosis of dementia of any stage, and being the primary caregivers. Exclusion criteria: Caregivers under the age of 18 years and those exhibiting intellectual impairment. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Telephone-delivered psychoeducation group (n = 20). - Control group (n = 22).

Kwok 2013 (Continued)

Baseline characteristics:

Caregivers: Most caregivers were female (71%), and spouse or child of patients (89%), 60% of caregivers presented an age between 31 and 50 years.

Care recipients: Most patients were female (74%).

Interventions

Experimental: A 12-session psychoeducation program delivered by registered social workers over the telephone (approximately 30 minutes per session, one session per week).

Control: DVD with educational information about dementia caregiving.

Length of intervention: 12 weeks.

Outcomes
Primary outcomes:

- Caregiver burden, measured by the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), (score range 0 to 88, higher scores indicate greater burden).

- Caregiver self-efficacy, measured by the Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-efficacy, (continuous scale from 0% to 100%, higher scores indicated greater sense of self-efficacy).

Secondary outcomes:

- Care recipients stage of dementia, indexed by the Global Deterioration Scale, (7 stages from 1 = no cognitive decline, to 7 = severe dementia).

- Care recipients cognitive functioning, assessed by the Abbreviated Mental Test.

- Behavioral problems of care recipients, measured by the participants using the Cohen-Mansfeld Agitation Inventory (scores range 29 to 203, higher scores indicate greater agitated behaviours).

Outcomes assessment: At 12 weeks.

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Funding: None declared.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The participants were randomly assigned to either a psychoeducation group (intervention group) or a control group using a computerized randomization program."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions were not blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Pretests were carried out by a research assistant or by self-administration of the caregivers. Post-tests were administered to the participants approximately 3 months after pretest by a research assistant blind to the group assignment of the participants."

Kwok 2013 (Continued)

		Comment: Intervention components and procedures were not comparable throughout the study.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: There is a low and non differential attrition: two participants of 20 (10%) dropped out from the intervention group, 2 participants of 22 (9.1%) dropped out from the control group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no trial registration and/or available protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Mahoney 2003
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised study. No. of participant centres: One, in Boston; USA. Study dates: Participants were recruited over a 22-month period between 1997 and 1999.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers over 21 years of age, providing 4 or more hours/day of assistance or supervision for a minimum of 6 months to a family member with AD who had at least two impairments of instrumental activities of daily living (e.g., driving, shopping, or managing money) or one activity of daily living (e.g., toileting, bathing, eating), and exhibited at least one AD-related disturbing behavior. Caregivers were required to have touch-tone telephone service, and a touch-tone phone was provided if needed. Exclusion criteria: Caregivers with plans to institutionalise the family member within 6 months, were participating in another clinical intervention study for caregivers, were terminally ill, or refused consent. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Resources to Enhance Alzheimer's Caregiver Health for Telephone-Linked Care (REACH for TLC) (n = 49). - Usual care (n = 51). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 62.6 years (SD = 12.7). Most were female (78%), and spouses, child or sibling of the care recipient (97%). Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 77.5 years (SD = 8.5); 48% were female. The mean MMSE score was 11.4 (SD = 8.3).
Interventions	Experimental (REACH for TLC): A multisystem telecommunications based approach to help caregivers manage Alzheimer's related disturbing behaviours. They received yearlong access to an IVR-mediated system. The system provided caregiver stress monitoring and counselling information, personal voice-mail linkage to AD experts, a voice-mail telephone support group, and a distraction call for care recipients. Control: Usual care group. Length of intervention: 12 month access to the IVR-mediated system; 18 month follow-up.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes:

Mahoney 2003 (Continued)

- Caregiver bother, measured by the RMBPC scale (score range 0 to 96, higher scores denote greater perceived burden).
- Caregiver anxiety, measured by the State Anxiety Inventory (STAI), (10-item with response options from 1 = not at all to 4 = very much, with 4 items scaled negatively; higher scores denote greater anxiety).
- Caregiver depression, assessed with the CES-D scale (range score 0 to 60, higher scores indicate more depressive symptoms).

Secondary outcomes: None stated.

Outcomes assessment: At 6 (intermediate assessment), 12 (final assessment), and 18 months (follow-up assessment).

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported.

Funding: Supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Institute on Aging under Research Grant AG13255-01-06. This study was part of the NIH-sponsored Resources to Enhance Alzheimer's Caregiver Health (REACH) multisite collaborative project, 1995–2001.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Computer-generated random assignment.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "After the completion of the baseline data, the interviewer opened an envelope that contained the group assignment."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions cannot be blinded to participants and/or personnel.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Research assistants were not blind to interventions and intervention components and procedures were not comparable with subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There are high number of drop-outs for relevant outcomes (>50%) in both groups at 18 months.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: All outcomes and comparisons reported in the REACH protocol are presented.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Martindale-Adams 2013

Study characteristics

Methods

Design: Parallel randomised study.

No. of participating centres: One, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Memphis, Tennessee, USA.

Martindale-Adams 2013 (Continued)

Study dates: October 2004 to September 2007.

Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers reporting stress or difficulty with care, living with care recipient, and providing 4 or more hours/day of supervision or care for at least 6 months. Care recipients had a dementia diagnosis or MMSE score of 23 or less and at least 1 ADL or 2 IL limitations. One member of the dyad had to be a veteran receiving services at VAMC Memphis. Exclusion criteria: Planned nursing home admission within 6 months. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Telephone Support for Dementia Caregivers (n = 77). - information alone (n = 77). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 65.6 years (SD = 12.4). Most caregivers were female (83.7%). The mean length of time caregiving was 48.9 months (SD = 38.5). The mean caregiving hours on duty was 16.4 (SD = 8.6), and the mean caregiving time was 6.5 hours/day (SD = 4.9). The mean score for burden was 17.05 (SD = 8.7). Care recipients: Mean age for patents was 77.4 years (SD = 7.4), and most were male (87.6%). The mean MMSE score was 15.4 (SD = 7.5).
Interventions	Experimental: Telephone Support for Dementia Caregivers included 12 individual in-home and telephone sessions and 5 telephone support group sessions. The support groups met bi-weekly for 2 months and monthly thereafter for 1 year, for a total of 14 hour-long sessions. The sessions were semi-structured telephone calls with education, skills-building, and support. Control: Control caregivers received pamphlets on dementia and safety and information for local resources. Length of intervention: 12 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - General health, assessed with one question from the SF-36. - Caregiver burden, assessed with the ZBI scale (12-item), (score range 0 to 48, higher scores denote greater burden). - Depression, assessed by the CES-D scale, (score range 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms). - Overall mental health, assessed by the General Well-Being Scale 22-item (scoring is 1 = definitely true, all of the time to 5 = definitely false, not at all; higher scores indicate greater well-being). - Bother, assessed with the RMBPC scale (score range 0 to 96, higher scores represent higher perceived burden). - Care recipient health, assessed with one question from the SF-36 (1 = poor to 5 = excellent). Secondary outcomes: None stated. Outcomes assessment: At 6 (intermediate assessment), and 12 months (final assessment).
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT00119561. Funding: Veterans Health Administration, Health Services Research and Development Service (IIR-03-287-1), US Department of Veteran Affairs; and Memphis Veterans Affairs Medical Center. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Martindale-Adams 2013 (Continued)

Fidelity / adherence: 61% of participants took part in at least 75% of the support group sessions of the program.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised but there is no information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions cannot be blinded. Study described as open trial in the protocol.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were not comparable in an unmasked study with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: There is a low attrition rate and similar between groups: 8 participants of 77 (10.4%) were lost to follow up in the intervention group, 7 participants of 77 (9.1%) were lost to follow up in the control group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Clinical Trials Identifier: NCT00119561.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Metcalfe 2019
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised controlled trial. No. of participating centres: International multicenter trial including three centres: Klinikum rechts der Isar, München, Germany; Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France; Bradford School of Dementia Studies, Bradford; UK. Study dates: First enrolment in the year 2016.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Primary informal carers of patients with dementia in Alzheimer's disease or behavioural-variant frontotemporal dementia and an onset before the age of 65 years; age over 18 years; basic computer literacy and access to computer and the Internet. Exclusion criteria: Carers of people with other dementia. No. of participants randomised to intervention: - RHAPSODY programme immediate access (n=30). - Wait-list control (n=30). Baseline characteristics: - Caregivers: Mean age 57.4 years (SD=10.1), 61% females, mean caregiving years 2.2 (SD=1.5).

Metcalfe 2019 (Continued)

- Care recipients: Mean age 61.7 years (SD=4.9), 49% females.

Interventions	Experimental: Web-based e-learning programme (RHAPSODY). Control: Standard treatment (usually one single counselling session), wait-list control group. Length of intervention: 6 weeks.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Self-efficacy assessed with the Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy (RSCSE). - Disease-related knowledge assessed with the Coping with the Caregiving Role Questionnaire, self-designed. Secondary outcomes: - Stress assessed with the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). - Health-related quality of life (EuroQol EQ-5D-5L). - Caregiver burden assessed with the Burden Scale for Family Caregivers (BSFC). - Patient symptoms assessed with the REvised Memory and Behaviour Checklist (RMBC). - Technology acceptance assessed with the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) adapted. Outcomes assessment: At 6 weeks and at 12 weeks (when wait-list control have crossed to e-learning for 6 weeks).
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: DRKS00009891. Funding: Public grants from German, French, and UK agencies. Conflicts of interest: None declared. Other: Care recipients present early-onset dementia (onset of symptoms before the age of 65 years).

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Computer-generated randomization and closed envelopes were used to assign participants to group A (immediate access to the online programme) or group B (wait-list control with delayed access to the programme)."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Computer-generated randomization and closed envelopes were used to assign participants to group A (immediate access to the online programme) or group B (wait-list control with delayed access to the programme)."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Unblinded study as reported by authors.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There is no information on blinding of outcome assessors. This is an unmasked study with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes, with components and intervention procedures not comparable.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Comment: Three participants (one at each intervention site) of 61 dropped out during the study.

Metcalfe 2019 (Continued)

All outcomes

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: There is a clinical registration number and protocol. All prespecified outcomes are reported.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

NCT00056316
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Randomised parallel trial. No. of participating centres: One. Study dates: Recruitment from 10/2001 to 3/2004.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Female caregivers, 50 years and older, living with the dementia patient in the same home. Exclusion criteria: Insulin dependent diabetes, thyroid disease. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Behavioral skills training (n = 33). - Basic education (n = 41). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants (all females) was 60.9 years (SD = 10.8). Care recipients: There is no available information in the registered protocol.
Interventions	Experimental: Behavioral skills training, multicomponent behavioral intervention using 10-session video series, workbook, and weekly telephone coaching sessions. Control: Basic education, Basic Care Guide booklet and bi-weekly telephone calls by a trained staff member. Length of intervention: 10 weeks.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Beck Depression Inventory II (21-item BDI, total range from 0 to 63 points; higher scores mean greater severity). Secondary outcomes: - Negative Affect Scale. Outcomes assessment: At (approximately) 12 weeks, and 3 and 6 months post-intervention.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT00056316. Funding: NIMH Grant/Contract R21MH061956. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

NCT00056316 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study described as randomised but without information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions cannot be blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Outcomes assessor was blind to randomised interventions, but intervention components and procedures were not comparable with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: 3 participants of 33 (9%) dropped out from the experimental group, 3 participants of 41 (7%) dropped out from the control group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Trial registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00056316).
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

NCT03417219

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised controlled trial. No. of participating centres: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA, USA. Study dates: 2015 -2017.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers of 18 years and older with reported distress associated to caregiving, providing at least 7 hours of care per week over the past 3 months, living with a Veteran diagnosed with dementia, and proficient in spoken and written English. Exclusion criteria: Current or lifetime history of any psychiatric disorder with psychotic features, prominent suicidal or homicidal ideation, met DSM-IV criteria for drug or alcohol abuse or dependence (except nicotine) within the past six months, presence of alcohol intoxication or alcohol withdrawal during study recruitment or participation, diagnosis of probable or possible dementia, a Telephone Cognitive Screen score of <20, participation in another caregiver intervention study within the past year, lack of access to telephone and Internet services in the home, illness that would prevent study participation, planned transfer of care recipient to another caregiver or nursing home within 6 months, currently living with an implantable cardioverter defibrillator or pacemaker, and known pregnancy at time of consent. No. of participants randomised to intervention: - Education and Skill Building Rehabilitation-mobile (ESBR-m, n=8). - Usual care (n=8). Baseline characteristics:

NCT03417219 (Continued)

- Caregivers: Mean age 66.06 years (SD=10.04), 13 females and 3 males

- Care recipients: No information provided.

Interventions	Experimental: Education and skill building rehabilitation-mobile (ESBR-m). Control: Usual care plus supplemental educational materials. Length of intervention: 3 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Caregiver burden: 22-item Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI). - Depressive symptoms: 20-item Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression (CES-D). - Stress: 14-item Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Secondary outcomes: - None stated. Outcomes assessment: At 4 months.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: NCT03417219. Funding: VA office of Research and Development. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Sequential randomization procedure modified to assure comparability at baseline for dementia subtype.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: The study is presented as open label because of the impossibility to mask interventions throughout the study.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There is no information on blinding of outcome assessors beyond baseline, however this is an unmasked study with participants not blind to interventions and subjective participant-reported outcomes. Moreover, interventions components and procedures are not comparable.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: The study aimed to recruit 40 participants but closed with 16 (40% of sample target). Of those participants, all allocated to ESBR-m completed the study (8/8) whereas 3 of participants allocated to usual care did not complete the study (3/8). There is no information on reasons for no completion.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: There is a trial registration and published protocol: All prespecified outcomes are reported.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Nunez-Naveira 2016

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Multicentre, multinational parallel randomised study. No. of participating centres: Several centres from Spain (n = 2), Denmark (n = 2), and Poland (n = 4). Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Taking care of a person diagnosed with dementia by a specialist or a neurologist according to standardised criteria (ICD-10, DSM-IV-TR, NINCDS-ADRDA), being the primary caregiver, and suffering burden according to the ZBI 22-item scale (total score of 24 or more). Exclusion criteria: To present conditions that might prevent the evaluation of the participant or the interaction with the platform: cognitive impairment, illiterate, severe hearing and visual or motoric problems. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Application understAID (n = 36). - Control (n = 41). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mainly women (64%) with a mean ZBI score of 44.92 (SD = 11). Care recipients: The most frequent GDS stages were GDS4 (31%) and GDS5 (36%), followed by GD6 (26.2%) whereas only 6.6% were severely demented (GDS7).
Interventions	Experimental: The understAID application developed as an information and communication technology (ICT) and accessible through any device with Internet connection. Control: Participants in the control group did not use the application and maintained their usual lifestyle. Length of intervention: 3 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Depressive symptoms, assessed by the CES-D scale (score range 0 to 60, higher scores indicate more depressive symptoms). - Sense of competence, assessed with the Caregiver Competence Scale (CCS), (maximum score of 16 points, higher scores indicate more feelings of competence). - Caregiving satisfaction, assessed with the Revised Caregiving Satisfaction Scale (RCSS), (maximum score of 30 points, higher scores indicate more feelings of satisfaction). Secondary outcomes: None stated. Outcomes assessment: At 3 months.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Not reported. Funding: European Commission grant no. AAL-2012-5-107, and national funding agencies from Spain, Denmark, and Poland. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Nunez-Naveira 2016 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were randomly assigned to the experimental or to the control group by using a computer-based random number generator."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participants and personnel were not blinded to interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Outcome assessors were not blind and intervention components and procedures are not comparable..
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Differential attrition. Six participants of 36 (16.7%) dropped out from the experimental group, 10 participants of 41 (24.4%) dropped out from the control group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is not clinical trial registration and/or available protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Torkamani 2014

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised study. No. of participant centres: Three European sites: the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, London, UK; Badalona Serveis Assistencials, Badalona, Spain; and the Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Athens, Greece. Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: None stated for caregivers. Care recipients should be hospital outpatients with a diagnosis of dementia; living at home with a full time carer, presenting a Barthel Index score of at least 35 (indicating some degree of independence), and a MMSE of at least 9 and no more than 21 (indicating moderate to mild cognitive impairment). Exclusion criteria: None specified. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Computerised information platform (n = 30). - Control group without intervention (n = 30). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 60.7 years (SD = 13.9). No other information is available. Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 78.03 years (SD = 6.91), with a mean disease duration of 3.2 years (SD = 2.18), and a mean MMSE score of 19.32 (SD = 5.0).

Torkamani 2014 (Continued)

Interventions	Experimental: ALADDIN, a computerised information platform to offer support and information to the carer, and to manage distant monitoring with caregivers and clinicians. Control: Assessment at 3 time points without any further contact or intervention. Length of intervention: 6 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Caregiver burden, assessed by the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), (score range 0 to 88; higher scores denote greater burden). - Caregiver depression, assessed by the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; score range 0 to 63, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms) and the Zung Depression Self Rating Scale (ZDSR, score range 20 to 80, higher scores represent more severe depression). - Caregiver quality of life, assessed by the EuroQoL (EQ5D, summary index value of 0-1, lower scores represent poorer QoL), and the Quality of Life Scale (QOLS, score range 16 to 112, higher scores indicate better QoL). Secondary outcomes: Not stated. Outcomes assessment: At 3 (intermediate assessment) and 6 months (final assessment).
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Not reported. Funding: Grant from the Ambient Assisted Living, European Commission. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study reported as randomised but there is no information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participants and personnel were not blinded to interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: There is no information on blinding of outcome assessors. Moreover, this is an unmasked study with participants not masked to interventions, subjective participant-reported outcomes and not comparable intervention components and procedures.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information to figure out the flowchart of the study.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no trial registry and/or available protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Tremont 2008

Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel group randomised study. No. of participant centres: One in New England, USA. Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers of 21 or older years of age; living with a relative with dementia in the community; and providing a minimum of 4 hours of supervision or direct care per day for at least six months prior to enrolment. Care recipients should have had a medical diagnosis of dementia (DSM criteria); a Clinical Dementia Rating (score of 1 (mild) or 2 (moderate)); and be aged 50 or older. Exclusion criteria: Presence of a significant psychiatric illness (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder) or cognitive impairment. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Family Intervention Telephone Tracking-Dementia (FITT-D) (n = 32). - Standard care (n = 28). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 63.3 years (SD = 11.8), providing an average of 44.3 months of care (SD = 37.5), with a mean of 18.7 hours/day of care (SD = 7.8). All were spousal caregivers or adult child caregivers. The ZBI mean score for burden was 33.0 (SD = 15.8). Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 75.6 years (SD = 9.9). Mean time since dementia diagnosis was 38.6 months (SD = 36.9).
Interventions	Experimental: FITT-D, a multi-component intervention delivered in 23 telephone contacts over 12 months. Control: Standard care. Length of intervention: 12 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Burden (Zarit Burden Interview) (score range 0 to 88, higher scores denote higher burden). - Caregiver depression, assessed by the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) (score range 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms). - Caregiver reaction to memory and behavior problems, assessed by the Revised Memory and Behavior Problem Checklist (RMBPC), (score range 0 to 96, higher scores reflect higher levels of perceived caregiver burden). Secondary outcomes: - Caregivers Alzheimer's Disease Knowledge Test. - Caregivers SF 36 General Health. - Caregivers Self Efficacy Scale. - Family Assessment Device. - Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Outcomes assessment: At 12 months

Tremont 2008 (Continued)

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: Not reported

Funding: Grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (MH62561).

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Caregivers were urn randomised to groups to ensure that the two conditions were balanced on dementia severity (Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) 1 or 2), caregiver gender, and relationship type (spouse versus other)."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment throughout the trial..
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participants and personnel were not blinded to interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The research assistant was blind to group membership." Comment: Intervention components and procedures are not comparable what makes blinding of outcome assessment for subjective participant-reported outcomes highly unlikely even if using blinded research assistants.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: High and differential attrition. 16 participants of 32 (50%) dropped out from the experimental group, 10 participants of 28 (35.7%) dropped out from the control group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no trial registration and/or available protocol.
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Tremont 2015
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: Parallel randomised controlled study. No. of participating centres: 2 local hospital memory clinics and recruitment from the community. USA. Study dates: Enrollment from March 2008 to August 2012.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Caregivers of patients formally diagnosed with any type of dementia by a neurologist, geriatrician, or psychiatrist (DSM-IV criteria). Family member or other adult in caregiver role for at least 6 months, and who provided at least 4 hours/day of supervision or direct assistance for the person with dementia. Caregivers presenting at least two of the following experiences in a screening interview (feeling overwhelmed and stressed; sad mood/depression; anger or frustration; loss of contact with family and friends; conflict in family or family stress; neglecting their own health; demands or pressures of caregiving are too much; exhaustion and fatigue; and not taking care of their own needs or other significant responsibilities). Care recipients living in the community, and there was no plan for the care re-

Tremont 2015 (Continued)

recipient to be placed in long term care or the caregiver to end their role within 6 months of study enrolment.

Exclusion criteria: Presenting major acute medical illness; English not as primary language, cognitive impairment; or no access to a telephone. Care recipients living in nursing homes or assisted living centres. Care recipients with other major medical conditions affecting independent functioning.

No. of participants randomised to interventions:

- FITT-C (n = 133).
- Non-directive telephone support (n = 117).

Baseline characteristics:

Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 62.72 years (SD = 12.99). Most caregivers were female (78%) and spouse or adult child of the care recipient (93%). The mean length of caregiving was 44.79 months (SD = 34.26), and the mean ZBI score was 38.18 (SD = 14.12).

Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 78.06 years (SD = 10.06). The mean time since diagnosis was 30.60 months (SD = 30.77). A 77% presented a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

Interventions

Experimental: Family Intervention: Telephone Tracking-Caregiver (FITT-C), an entirely telephone-based psychosocial intervention. Its aims are to enhance coping with the caregiver through active problem-solving and facilitating positive changes within the family system. Caregivers received 16 telephone contacts distributed over 6 months.

Control: Non-directive telephone support with same number of sessions and time period of the FITT-C intervention.

Length of intervention: 6 months.

Outcomes

Primary outcomes:

- Burden (Zarit Burden Interview) (score range 0 to 88, higher scores denote higher burden).
- Depressive symptoms (CES-D) (score range 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms).
- Burden (RMBPC-Reaction), (score range 0 to 96, higher scores reflect higher levels of perceived caregiver burden).

Secondary outcomes:

- Family assessment device (FAS), (general functioning subscale, 12 items rated along a 4-point Likert scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree).
- Self-efficacy Questionnaire (SEQ) (10 items presented on a 0-10 scale with higher score reflecting more self-efficacy).
- Positive aspects of caregiving (PAC) (responses are provided on a 5-point Likert-type scale with higher scores representing more positive appraisals).
- health-related quality of life (EuroQoL) (5 questions and an overall rating using a three-category response format: no problem / moderate problem / severe problem).

Outcomes assessment: At 6 months.

Notes

Clinical trial registration code: NCT 00735800.

Funding: Grant from the National Institute of Nursing Research (NR010559).

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Tremont 2015 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were randomly assigned to receive FITT-C (n = 133) or TS (n = 117) using an urn randomization procedure, to balance the two conditions on non-treatment variables that might affect outcome".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no information on allocation concealment throughout the trial.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Interventions cannot be blinded to participants.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Outcome assessments were conducted face-to-face at the baseline (before random assignment) and by telephone at the 6-month assessment by a research assistant who was blind to group membership." Comment: Intervention components and procedures had a comparable frequency.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: 19 participants of 133 (14.3%) dropped out from the experimental group, 18 participants of 117 (15.4%) dropped out from the control group. Reasons for dropping out were similar between groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Trial registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00735800).
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: None detected.

Winter 2007
Study characteristics

Methods	Design: parallel group randomised trial. No. of participant centres: A service organization, Supportive Older Women's Network, and an academic research centre in Philadelphia; USA. Study dates: Not reported.
Participants	Inclusion criteria: Female caregivers, 50 years of age or older, providing care for a minimum of 6 months to a relative with a physician's diagnosis of ADRD, and having weekly access to a telephone for at least 1 hour. Exclusion criteria: Male caregivers. No. of participants randomised to interventions: - Telesupport (n = 58). - Usual care (n = 45). Baseline characteristics: Caregivers: Mean age for participants was 66.6 years (SD = 9.1), a 42% were spouses of care recipients. Average years of caregiving were 4.4 (SD = 4.0). Caregivers presented a CES-D score of 15.1 (SD = 10.9).

Winter 2007 (Continued)

Care recipients: Mean age for patients was 80.2 years (SD = 9.1).

Interventions	Experimental: Telesupport treatment; professionally led telephone-based support groups conducted by trained social workers who used conference- calling technology service to link 5 caregivers per group for an hour weekly. Caregivers used their own telephones with no charge. Control: Usual care, control group. Length of intervention: 6 months.
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: - Caregiver depression, assessed by the 20-item Centers for Epidemiological Studies–Depression Scale (CES-D), (score range 0 to 30, higher scores denote more depressive symptoms). - Caregiver burden, assessed by the 22-item Zarit burden scale, (score range 0 to 88, higher scores denote higher burden). - Personal gains, were measured with a 6-item scale adapted from Kaye' Gain Through Group Involvement Scale, (score range 6 to 18, higher scores represent more personal gain). Secondary outcomes: None stated. Outcomes assessment: At 6 months.
Notes	Clinical trial registration code: Not reported Funding: Funds from the Alzheimer's Association. Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Study reported as randomised but without information on the randomization procedure.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The Supportive Older Women's Network was notified of caregivers randomised to intervention and contacted caregivers to enrol them in a group."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Participants and personnel were not blinded to interventions.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: Intervention components and procedures were not comparable. This and the unblinded participants and subjective participant-reported outcomes makes blinding outcome assessments highly unlikely.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no data on attrition by treatment arms. Overall, 22 participants of 103 (21.4%) dropped out.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: There is no trial registration and/or available protocol.
Other bias	High risk	Comment: There is an imbalance in numbers randomised (58 to experimental group, 45 to control group), and differences in age at baseline (participants

Winter 2007 (Continued)

randomised to experimental group are older, about a mean of 5 years, than those randomised to control group).

AAL: Active Assisted Living; AD: Alzheimer Disease; ADKS: Alzheimer's Disease Knowledge Scale; ADL: Activities of Daily Living; ADRD: Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias; BA: Behavioral activation; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory; BSFC: Burden Scale for Family Caregivers; CA: California; CCS: Caregiver Competence Scale; CDR: Clinical Dementia Rating; CES-D: Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression scale; D-CHESS: Dementia-Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System; DES: Differential Emotions Scale; DRS: Dyadic Relationship Scale; DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual; DVD: Digital Versatile Disc; EOC: Education Only Condition; EQ: EuroQol; ESBR-m: Education and Skill Building Rehabilitation-mobile; FAS: family Assessment Service; FITT-C: Family Intervention Telephone Tracking-Caregiver; FITT-D: Family Intervention Telephone Tracking-Dementia; FTD: Frontotemporal Dementia; GDRS: Geriatric depression Rating scale; GDS: Global Deterioration Scale; GPS: Global Positioning System; GSES: General-Self-Efficacy Scale; HADS-A: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale- anxiety; HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; HHI: Herth Hope Index; HSSUI: Health and Social Services Utilization Inventory; ICC: iCare Condition; ICD: International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems; ICT: Information and Communication technology; IESS: Instrumental and Expressive Social Support Scale; IQ: CODE: Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly; ISEL: Interpersonal Support Evaluation List; ITT: Intention to treat; IVR: Interactive Voice Response; LEAF: Life Enhancing Activities for Family; LSI-Z: Life Satisfaction Inventory-Z; MCS: Mental Component Summary; MMSE: Mini Mental State Examination; MoD: Mastery over Dementia; MT4C: My Tools 4 care; NHP: Nottingham Health Profile; NIH: National Institutes of Health; NINCDS-ADRDA: National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association; NPI: Neuropsychiatric Inventory; PAC: Positive aspects of caregiving; PQoL: Perceived Quality of Life; PSS: Perceived stress scale; PsyED: Psychoeducation; QoL: Quality of Life; QOLS: Quality of life Scale; RCSE: Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy; RCSS: Revised Caregiving Satisfaction Scale; REACH: Resources for Enhancing Alzheimer's Caregiver Health; RMBPC: Revised Memory and Behavioral Problem Checklist; RSCS: Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy; SCB: Screen for Caregiver Burden; SD: standard deviation; SEQ: Self-efficacy Questionnaire; SF: Short Form; SPPIC: Self-perceived Pressure from Informal Care Scale; SSCQ: Short Sense of Competence Questionnaire; STAI: State -Trait Anxiety Inventory; STAR: Skills Training and Reskilling; TAM: Technology Acceptance Model; TBA: Telephone behavioral activation; TGM: Telephone general monitoring; TLC: Telephone-Linked Care; TOA: Trust in Own Abilities; TV: Television; UCSF: University of California, San Francisco; UK: United Kingdom; USA: United States of America; VA: Veterans Affairs; VCR: videocassette recorder; VU: Vrije Universiteit; ZBI: Zarit burden interview.

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Au 2014	Wrong intervention: telephone-assisted pleasant-event scheduling (TAPES) intervention includes a psychotherapy intervention.
Barnes 2018	Wrong intervention: individualised one-to-one cognitive behavioural approach.
Beauchamp 2005	Wrong population: care receivers do not present a diagnosis of dementia (DSM/ICD/NINCDS-ADRDA criteria).
Behrndt 2019	Wrong intervention: involves an intervention with the person with dementia (ISRCTN16412551).
Berwig 2019	Wrong intervention: telephone intervention follows a face-to-face intervention (DRKS00013736).
Boots 2017	Wrong intervention: intervention combines face-to-face coaching with tailored web-based modules (NTR4748).
Bradley 2020	Wrong intervention: detection and management of dementia (ACTRN12618001485224).
Chang 2004	Wrong study design: corrupted randomisation (caregivers recruited from a support group were assigned to the same group (experimental or attention only).
Chiatti 2013	Wrong intervention: intervention arms are case management (NCT01700556).
Chiu 2010	Wrong intervention: the aim of intervention is to assess usability issues with caregiver email use.

Study	Reason for exclusion
Eisdorfer 2003	Wrong intervention: the arm of structural ecosystems therapy plus computer-telephone integrated system does not fit criteria for remote intervention.
Finkel 2007	Wrong intervention: no eligible control intervention (study compared two information strategies delivered online or with printed materials).
Gallagher-Thompson 2007	Wrong intervention: Includes a comparison of an in-home behavioral management program (IHBMP) versus a telephone support condition (TSC); TSC is not the experimental but the control intervention.
Gallagher-Thompson 2008	Wrong intervention: Includes a comparison of CBT-based intervention (Coping with Caregiving - CwC) versus a minimal telephone-based control condition (TSC); TSC is not the experimental but the control intervention.
Gallagher-Thompson 2010	Wrong population: care receivers do not present a diagnosis of dementia (DSM/ICD/NINCDS-ADRDA criteria).
Gallagher-Thompson 2015	Wrong intervention: no eligible control intervention (study compared two information strategies).
Gies 2014	Wrong intervention: the study assesses the feasibility of using a psychometric instrument administered in a web-based format versus a face-to-face interview.
Glueckauf 2012	Wrong intervention: intervention are telephone-based CBT and face-to-face CBT.
Goodman 1990	Wrong study design: study not totally randomised and also presenting with cross-over issues.
Hepburn 2007	Wrong intervention: experimental intervention (CD-ROM) is not remote (no delivered by telephone or Internet).
Hicken 2016	Wrong intervention: no eligible control intervention (study compared telephone and Internet-based interventions).
Hughes 2015	Wrong population: health care providers.
IRCT2017080915426N4	Wrong intervention: mixed remote and face-to-face interventions.
ISRCTN15654731	Wrong intervention: dyadic intervention.
ISRCTN41346609	Wrong intervention: computerised cognitive behaviour therapy versus online information package.
Kales 2018	Wrong intervention: individualised prescription based on 900 evidence-based strategies (NCT02420535).
Kurz 2010	Wrong intervention: intervention is not remote (face-to-face intervention).
Kwok 2014	Wrong study design: within-subjects pretest-posttest design.
Lai 2013	Wrong intervention: 8 participants with face-to-face intervention and 3 with online intervention.
Marziali 2006	Wrong population: caregivers of persons with neurodegenerative disease (unknown frequency of dementia among them).
Mavandadi 2017	Wrong study design: study is not randomised and do not present comparative concurrent arms (NCT02463708).
Mavandadi 2017a	Wrong intervention: intervention is dyadic.

Study	Reason for exclusion
Moskowitz 2019	Wrong intervention: intervention is focused on management of emotions and includes psychotherapeutic procedures.
NCT02483520	Wrong intervention: individualised intervention with in-home video monitoring to manage challenging behaviours of persons with dementia.
NCT02585232	Wrong intervention. Dyadic intervention (NCT02585232).
NCT03308032	Wrong comparison: process evaluation in the design of a self-directed online training (NCT03308032).
NCT03378050	Wrong intervention: individualised telephone-based intervention to address caregiver identified problems and unmet needs (NCT03378050).
NCT03901456	Wrong intervention: care plan tailored to caregivers (NCT03901456).
NCT04037501	Wrong intervention: care plan tailored to caregivers (NCT04037501).
NCT04165213	Wrong population: training of long-term care staff (NCT04165213).
NCT04226872	Wrong population: support of caregivers when care receivers are in long-term care facilities (NCT04226872).
Possin 2019	Wrong intervention: dyadic intervention (NCT02213458).
Schinköthe 2014	Wrong intervention: CBT telephone intervention.
Steffen 2000	Wrong intervention: mixed remote and face-to-face interventions.
Töpfer 2018	Wrong intervention: individual therapy with CBT sessions.
UMIN000031151	Wrong intervention: face-to-face intervention (UMIN000031151).
Van Mierlo 2015	Wrong population: mixed informal and professional caregivers allocated randomly to interventions on case manager level.
van Rijn 2019	Wrong intervention: no eligible control intervention (study compared telephone counselling versus e-learning platform - NTR5521).
Whitlatch 2019	Wrong intervention: intervention is not remote.
Williams 2010	Wrong study design: non-randomised trial.
Williams 2019	Wrong intervention: tailored strategy for dementia care.
Wray 2010	Wrong population: intervention focuses on care receivers.

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification *[ordered by study ID]*

[NCT03119259](#)

Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.

NCT03119259 (Continued)

Interventions	I-CARE support versus usual care.
Outcomes	- Caregiver burden (NPI-Caregiver Distress) - Health care utilization (acute care)
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03119259. PI: Richard Holden (rjholden@iupui.edu)

NCT03689179

Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Virtual coaching versus wait list control.
Outcomes	- Anxiety symptoms (7-item anxiety scale of HADS) - Caregiver burden (24-item Caregiver Burden Inventory) - Depressive symptoms (8-item PROMIS Depression scale)
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03689179. PI: Rebecca Utz, University of Utah.

NCT04026919

Methods	Might be a parallel randomised controlled trial (describes randomization procedure) but also a single group trial as reported in the intervention model. We contacted author who said it is a randomised controlled trial but confidentiality agreements preclude her to give us more information. We have some reservations and prefer to categorize the study as awaiting classification until more information is unveiled or until publication.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Online support program versus no treatment.
Outcomes	- Caregiver burden (7-item reduced Zarit Burden Interview) - Anxiety and depression (14-item HADS)
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04026919. PI: Igone Etxeberria (igone.etxeberria@ehu.eus).

HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; NPI: Neuropsychiatric Inventory; PI: Principal Investigator.

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

ACTRN12615000509561

Study name	An online program for carers of people with dementia on management of behavioural and psychological symptoms.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia..
Interventions	Online educational programme versus educational website of Alzheimer's Australia.
Outcomes	- Neuropsychiatric Inventory Questionnaire (NPI-Q) - carer distress scale - Zarit Burden Inventory
Starting date	May 2015.
Contact information	Prof. Lee-Fay Low(lee-fay.low@sydney.edu.au).
Notes	Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry ACTRN12615000509561.

ACTRN12619001662156

Study name	Can online dementia education improve stress and quality of life for dementia carers? A randomised controlled trial.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	7-week MOOC course on dementia versus simple information from the Dementia Australia website.
Outcomes	- Quality of life for caregivers (C-DEMQL) - Quality of life for care recipients (DEM-QOL) - Caregiver knowledge & skills (Dementia Knowledge Assessment Scale) - Caregiver knowledge & skills (Dementia Literacy Assessment Model)
Starting date	January 2020.
Contact information	Dr Sarang Kim (sarang.kim@utas.edu.au).
Notes	Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry ACTRN12619001662156.

Berwig 2017

Study name	Talking time: telephone support groups for informal caregivers of people with dementia.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Telephone-based structured support groups versus usual care.

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Berwig 2017 (Continued)

Outcomes	- Mental Component Summary of the General Health Questionnaires Short Form 12 (SF-12) - Caregiver reaction scale - Patient Health Questionnaire - 9 items (PHQ-9)
Starting date	Study completed May 2017. No results posted or published yet.
Contact information	Martin.Berwig@medizin.uni-leipzig.de
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02806583.

Dam 2017

Study name	Effectiveness of an online social support intervention for caregivers of people with dementia: the study protocol of a randomised controlled trial.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Inlife social support intervention versus waiting-list control group.
Outcomes	- Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) - Care related Quality of Life scale (CarerQoL) - Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)
Starting date	October 2016.
Contact information	m.devugt@maastrichtuniversity.nl
Notes	Dutch trial register, NTR6131.

ISRCTN16021595

Study name	A psycho-educational intervention for family caregivers of patients with dementia using a mobile application.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Psychoeducation versus standard routine care.
Outcomes	- Zarit Burden Inventory (ZBI) - Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) - Gain in Alzheimer care instrument (GAIN)
Starting date	January 2014.

ISRCTN16021595 (Continued)

Contact information	Dr Chuen Chai Dennis Seow (dennis.seow.c.c@sgh.com.sg).
Notes	ISRCTN16021595.

Kovaleva 2018

Study name	Testing Tele-Savvy: protocol for a randomised controlled trial.
Methods	Three arms parallel randomised trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Tele-Savvy intervention condition / attention control condition / usual care.
Outcomes	- Zarit Burden Inventory (ZBI) - Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) - Caregiver assessment of behavioral skill - Alzheimer's Disease Related Quality of Life (ADRQL)
Starting date	May 2017 (recruiting; estimated study completion date November 2020).
Contact information	PI: Kenneth Hepburn, Emory University. Contact: Rachel Nash (rachel.nash@emory.edu).
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03033875.

Mehta 2018

Study name	Effectiveness of iSupport for informal caregivers of people with dementia: a randomised controlled trial.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Online support programme (iSupport) versus psycho-education about dementia (minimal intervention).
Outcomes	- Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) - Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) - Zarit Burden Scale (ZBS)
Starting date	September 2017.
Contact information	kala.mehta@ucsf.edu
Notes	NTR6593.

Mehta 2018 (Continued)

Clinical Trials Registry-India: CTRI/2017/02/007876.

NCT02106065

Study name	VA cultivating access to resources, education, and skills for dementia caregivers (VA CARES).
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Education and skill-building rehabilitation (ESBR) versus usual care.
Outcomes	- Zart Burden Interview (ZBI) - Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) - Long-term care placement status
Starting date	February 2014 (Study completion date: September 2019).
Contact information	Blake K Scanlon (Blake.Scanlon@va.gov).
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02106065.

NCT03260608

Study name	Effectiveness of a psychoeducation and support protocol by phone in the aid of caregivers of patients with dementia.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Telesupport versus usual care.
Outcomes	- Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI) - Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) - Quality of Life Questionnaire - WHOQOL
Starting date	August 2017 (Estimated study completion date: June 2020).
Contact information	Artur S Schuh (schuh.afs@gmail.com); Andressa H Hermes-Pereira (andressahpereira@gmail.com).
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03260608.

NCT03819816

Study name	Development and evaluation of the DEA app (DEA).
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NCT03819816 (Continued)

Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	3-module support app versus standard information.
Outcomes	- Caregiver burden (Burden Scale for Family Caregivers) - Caregiver quality of life (12-item Short-Form Health Survey) - Caregiver quality of life (Adult Carer Quality of Life Questionnaire)
Starting date	January 2019 (Estimated study completion date: November 2019).
Contact information	Valentin Ritschl, Medical University of Vienna (valentin.ritschl@meduniwien.ac.at).
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03819816.

NCT04104568

Study name	Effectiveness of an online training and support program (iSupport) for informal dementia caregivers (iSupportPT).
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	iSupport versus education-only e-book.
Outcomes	- Caregiver burden (22-item Zarit Burden Interview) - Symptoms of depression & anxiety (14-item HADS) - Caregiver quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF) - Caregiver knowledge & skills (10-item Generalised Self-efficacy Scale)
Starting date	January 2020 (Estimated study completion date: January 2021).
Contact information	Soraia T Sousa, Universidade de Porto (teles.s.soraia@gmail.com). Constança Paúl, Universidade de Porto (paul@icbas.up.pt).
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04104568.

NCT04330482

Study name	Translating a dementia caregiver intervention into a mobile application.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	Mobile health app versus Internet information links.

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NCT04330482 (Continued)

Outcomes	- Acceptability of the intervention (completion rates) - Caregiver mood (CES-D) - Caregiver burden (ZBI)
Starting date	January 2020 (Estimated study completion date: May 2021).
Contact information	Geoffrey Tremont, Rhode Island Hospital (gtremont@lifespan.org).
Notes	ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04330482.

Pinto-Bruno 2019

Study name	An online minimally guided intervention to support family and other unpaid carers of people with dementia: protocol for a randomised controlled trial.
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Caregivers of people with dementia.
Interventions	iSupport versus waiting list control group.
Outcomes	- Caregiver mood (CES-D) - Caregiver burden (ZBI)
Starting date	January 2019 (expected publication of results June 2020).
Contact information	Ángel C Pinto-Bruno, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (a.c.pintobruno@vu.nl).
Notes	Netherlands Trial Register: NL6417.

ADRQL: Alzheimer's Disease Related Quality of Life; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory; CES-D: Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression scale; ESBR: Education and Skill Building Rehabilitation; HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; MOOC: Massive Online Open Course; NPI-Q: Neuropsychiatric Inventory Questionnaire; PHQ: Patient Health Questionnaire; PSS: Perceived Stress Scale; SF: Short Form; WHOQOL: World Health Organization Quality of Life; ZBI: Zarit Burden Interview; ZBS: Zarit Burden Scale.

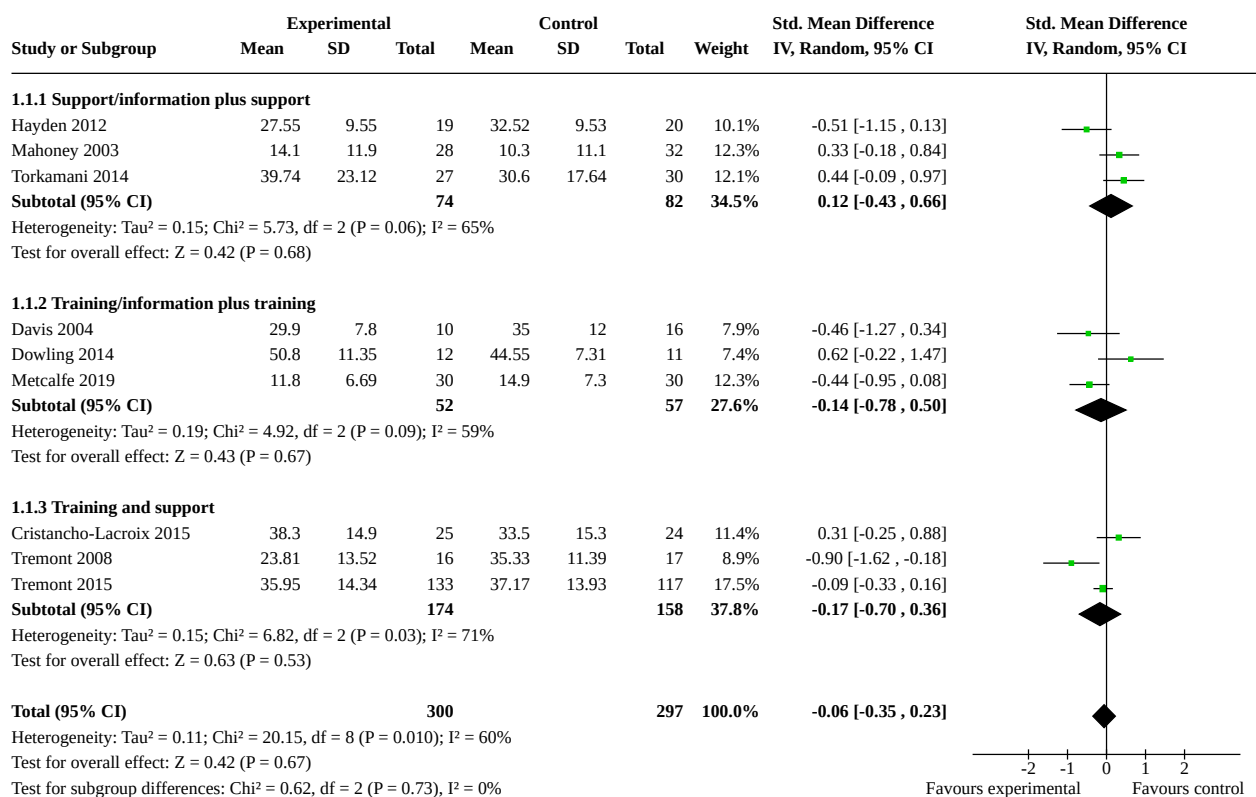
DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention

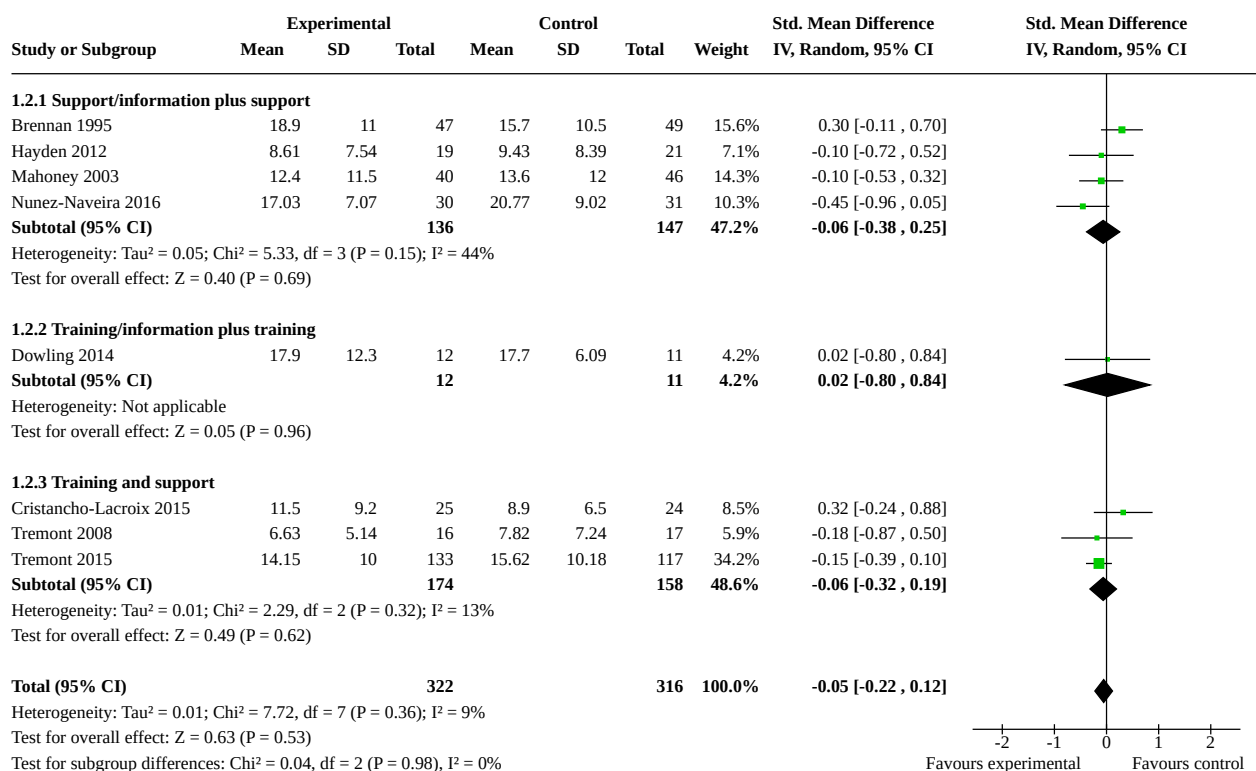
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1.1 Caregiver burden	9	597	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.06 [-0.35, 0.23]
1.1.1 Support/information plus support	3	156	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.12 [-0.43, 0.66]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1.1.2 Training/information plus training	3	109	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.14 [-0.78, 0.50]
1.1.3 Training and support	3	332	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.17 [-0.70, 0.36]
1.2 Caregiver mood	8	638	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.05 [-0.22, 0.12]
1.2.1 Support/information plus support	4	283	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.06 [-0.38, 0.25]
1.2.2 Training/information plus training	1	23	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.02 [-0.80, 0.84]
1.2.3 Training and support	3	332	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.06 [-0.32, 0.19]
1.3 Caregiver HRQoL	2	311	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.10 [-0.13, 0.32]
1.3.1 Training/information plus training	1	61	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.12 [-0.62, 0.38]
1.3.2 Training and support	1	250	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.15 [-0.10, 0.40]
1.4 Dropouts for any reason	8	661	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.87, 1.53]
1.4.1 Support/information plus support	3	232	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.59, 1.73]
1.4.2 Training/information plus training	2	70	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.42 [0.50, 4.04]
1.4.3 Training and support	3	359	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.10 [0.75, 1.63]
1.5 Caregiver knowledge and skills	4	223	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.20 [-0.10, 0.50]
1.5.1 Support/information plus support	2	120	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.18 [-0.18, 0.54]
1.5.2 Training/information plus training	1	54	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.12 [-0.65, 0.42]
1.5.3 Training and support	1	49	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.61 [0.04, 1.18]
1.6 Use of health and social resources	1		Rate Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.93, 1.19]
1.7 Institutional care - nursing home placement	1	34	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.59 [0.11, 3.11]

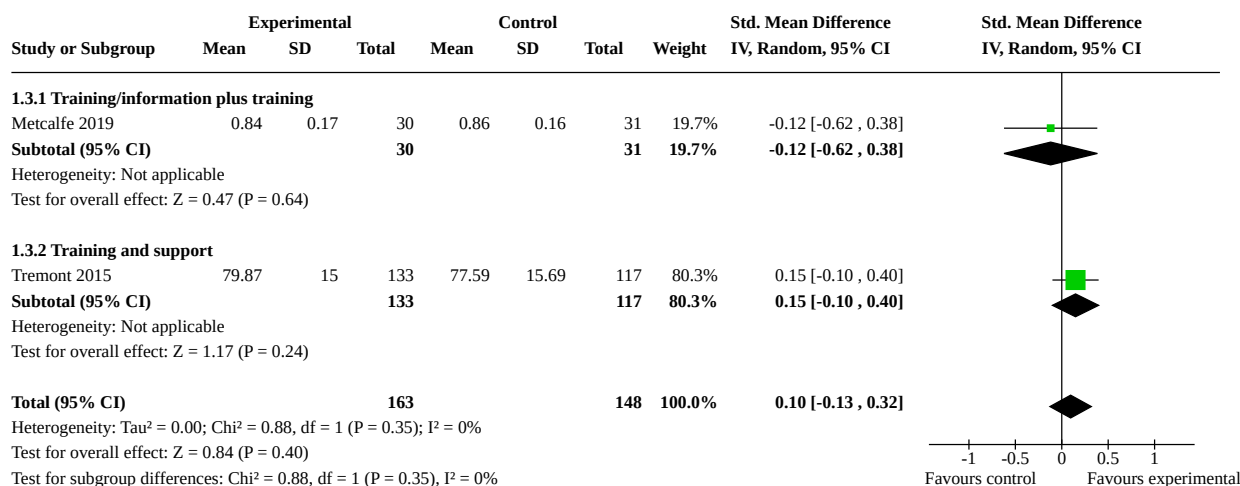
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 1: Caregiver burden



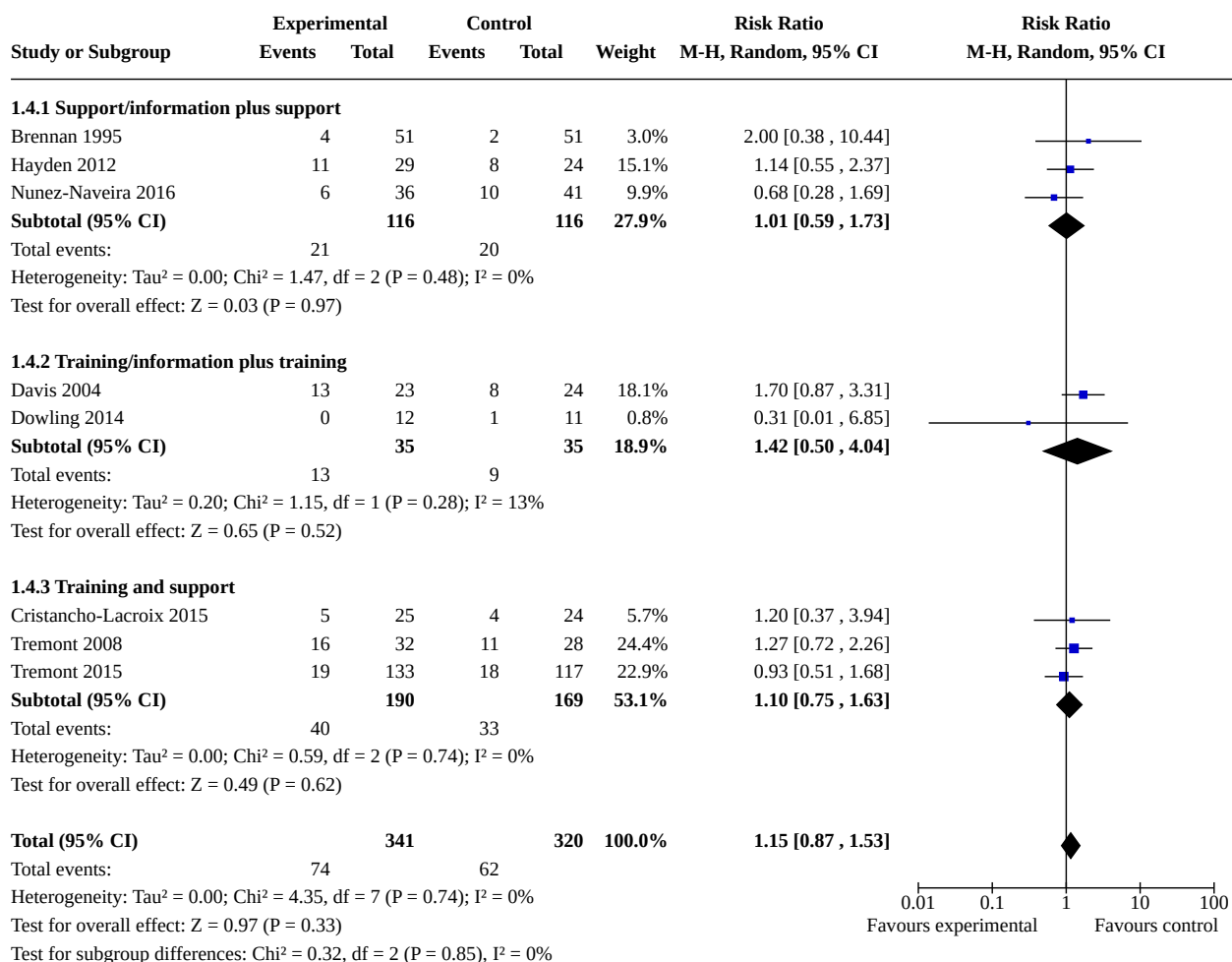
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 2: Caregiver mood



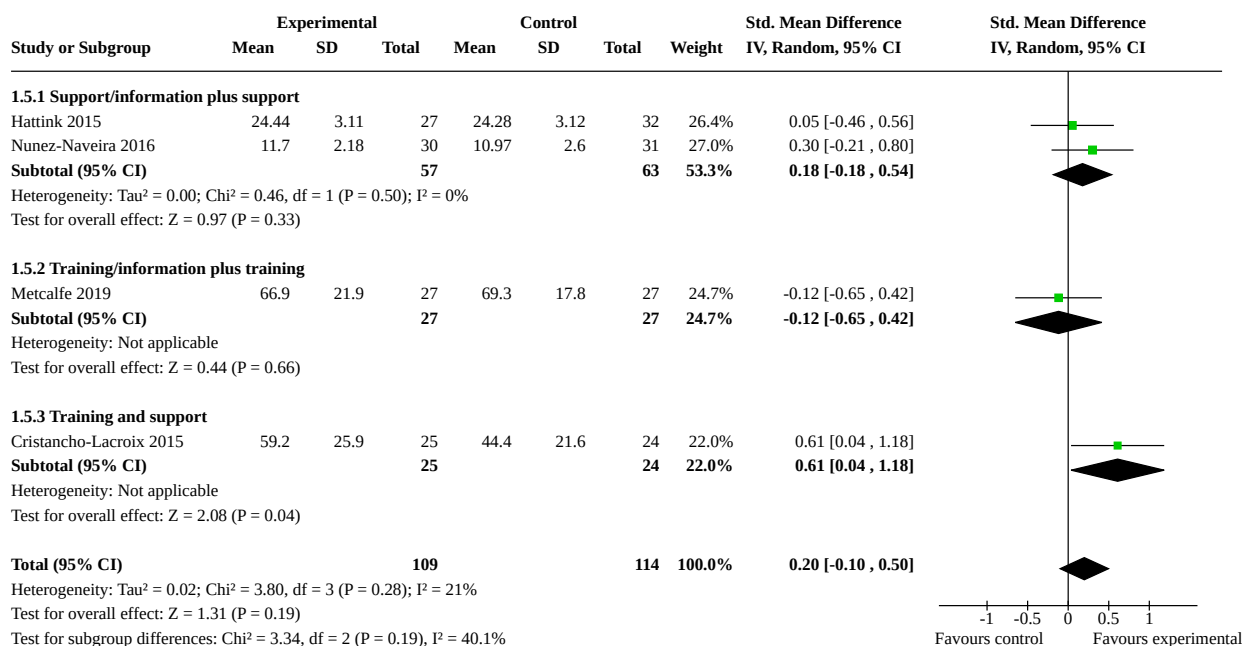
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 3: Caregiver HRQoL



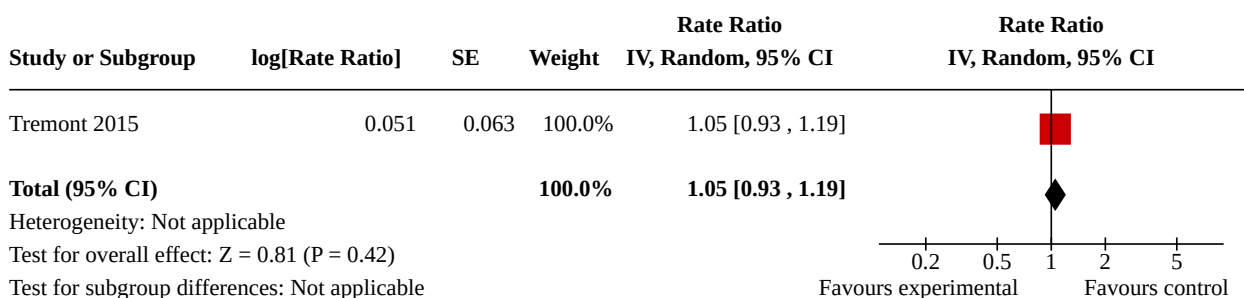
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 4: Dropouts for any reason



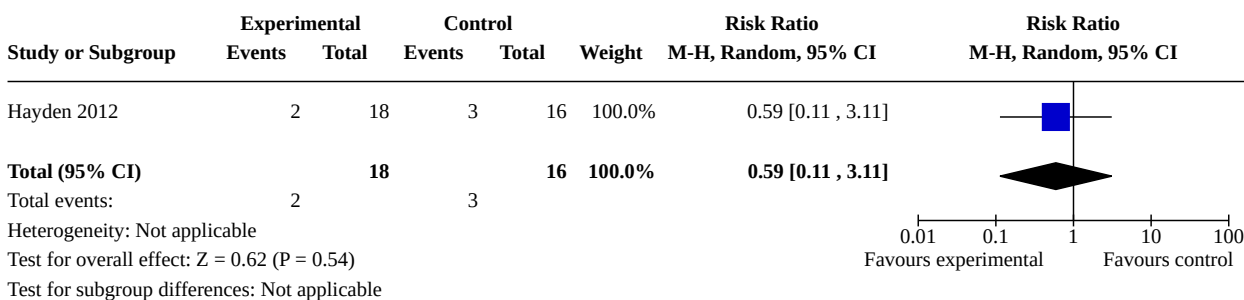
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 5: Caregiver knowledge and skills



Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 6: Use of health and social resources



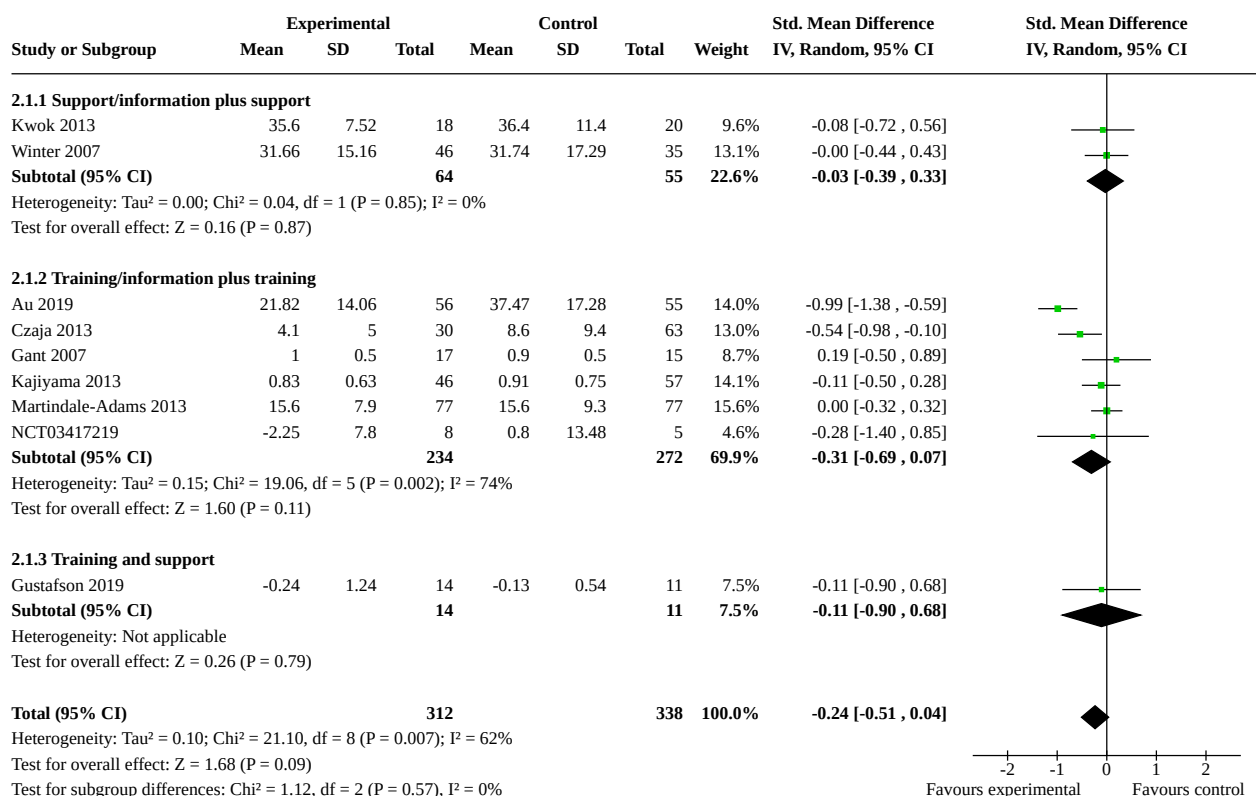
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1: Any intervention versus usual treatment, waiting list or attention, Outcome 7: Institutional care - nursing home placement



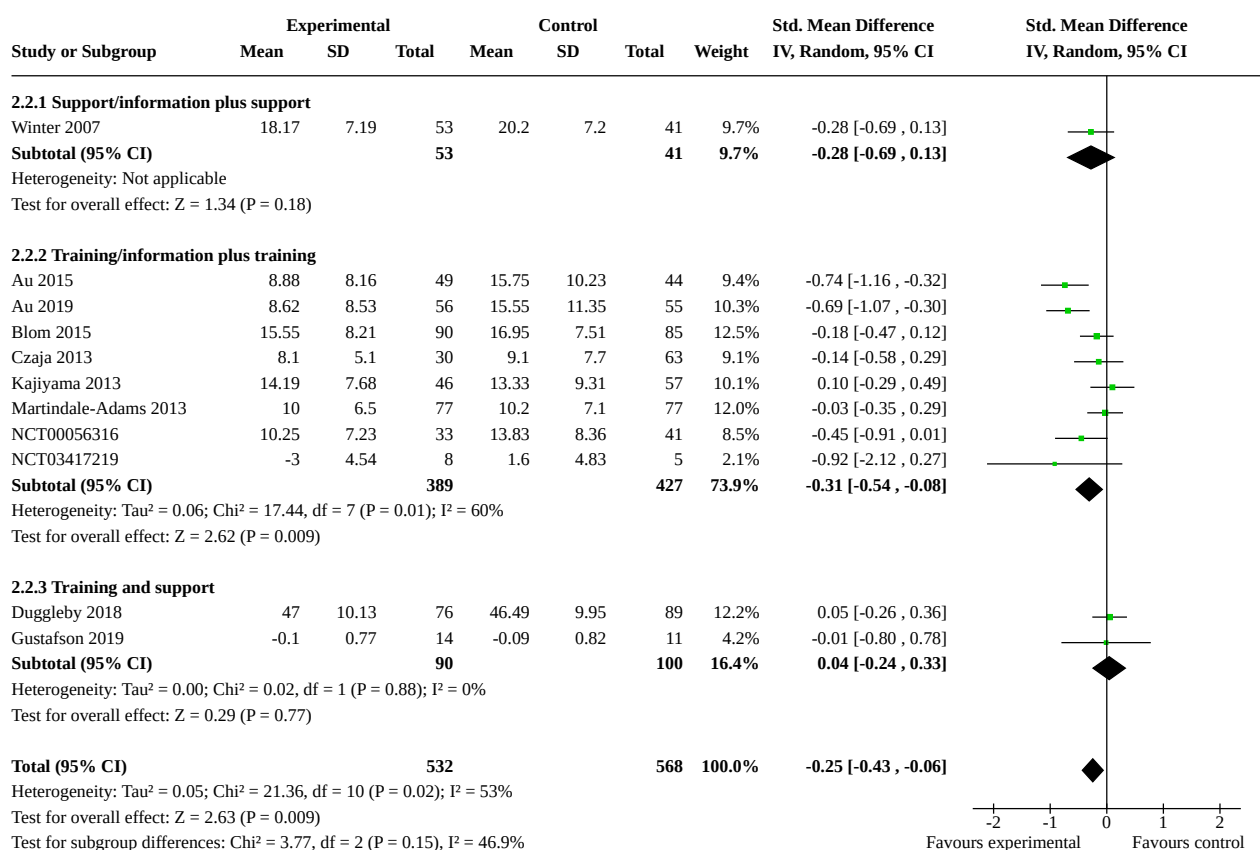
Comparison 2. Any intervention versus control information

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
2.1 Caregiver burden	9	650	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.24 [-0.51, 0.04]
2.1.1 Support/information plus support	2	119	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.03 [-0.39, 0.33]
2.1.2 Training/information plus training	6	506	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.31 [-0.69, 0.07]
2.1.3 Training and support	1	25	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.11 [-0.90, 0.68]
2.2 Caregiver mood	11	1100	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.25 [-0.43, -0.06]
2.2.1 Support/information plus support	1	94	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.28 [-0.69, 0.13]
2.2.2 Training/information plus training	8	816	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.31 [-0.54, -0.08]
2.2.3 Training and support	2	190	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.04 [-0.24, 0.33]
2.3 Caregiver HRQoL	2	257	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.03 [-0.28, 0.21]
2.4 Dropouts for any reason	12	1266	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.51 [1.04, 2.20]
2.4.1 Support/information plus support	1	42	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.10 [0.17, 7.09]
2.4.2 Training/information plus training	9	994	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.97, 2.33]
2.4.3 Training and support	2	230	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.25 [0.25, 6.22]
2.5 Caregiver knowledge and skills	2	70	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.18 [-0.29, 0.65]
2.5.1 Support/information plus support	1	38	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.17 [-0.47, 0.81]
2.5.2 Training/information plus raining	1	32	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.19 [-0.51, 0.88]
2.6 Institutional care - nursing home placement	1	32	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.67 [0.12, 60.93]

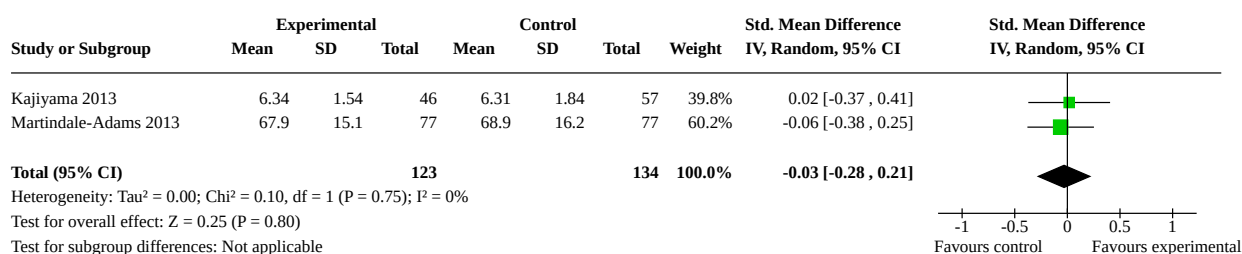
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2: Any intervention versus control information, Outcome 1: Caregiver burden



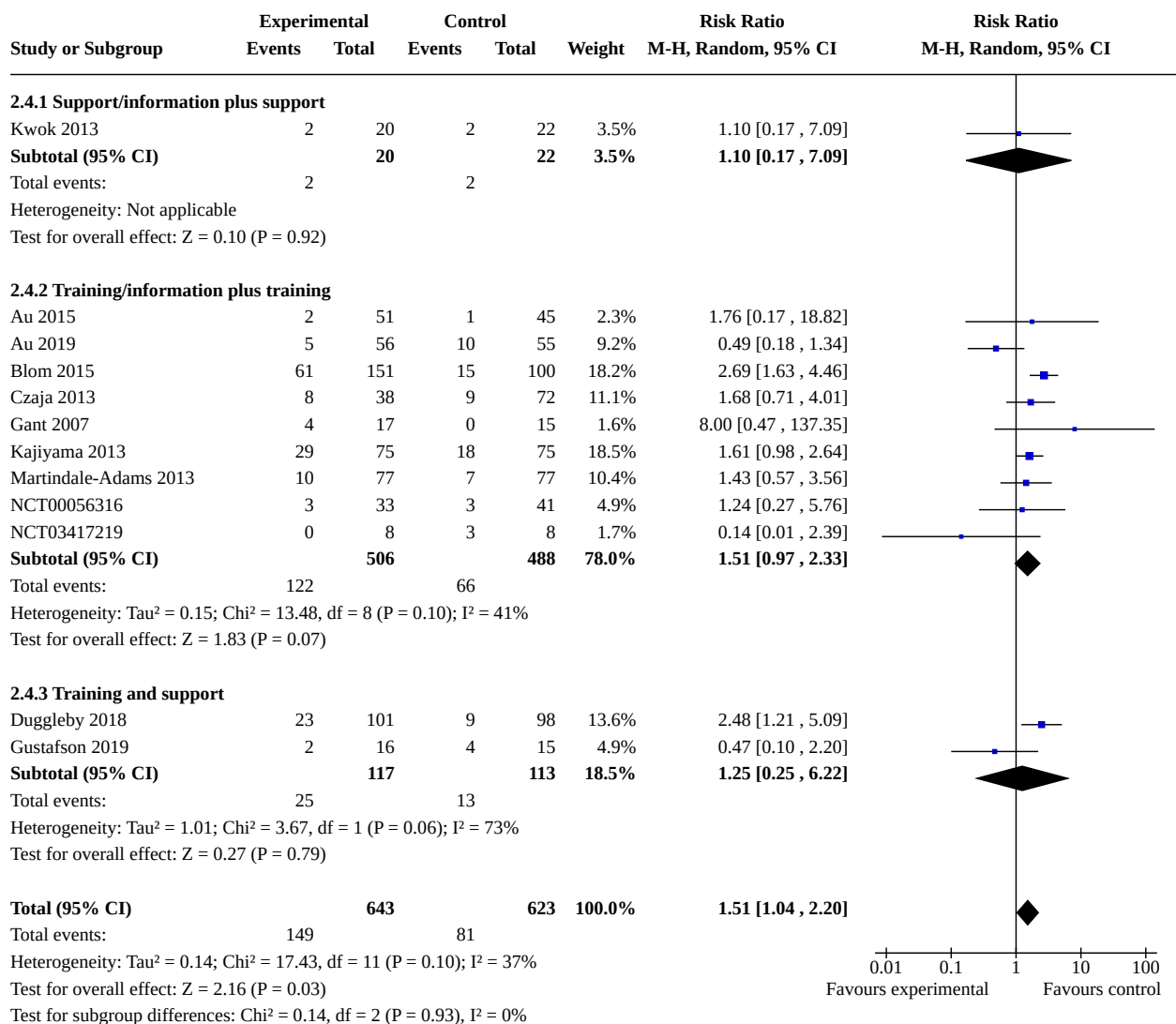
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2: Any intervention versus control information, Outcome 2: Caregiver mood



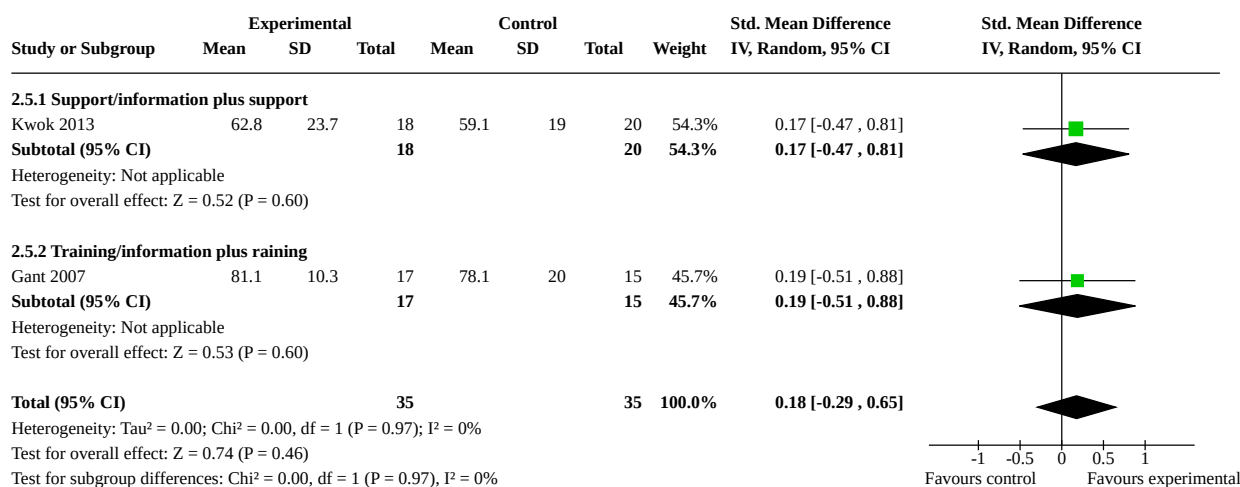
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2: Any intervention versus control information, Outcome 3: Caregiver HRQoL



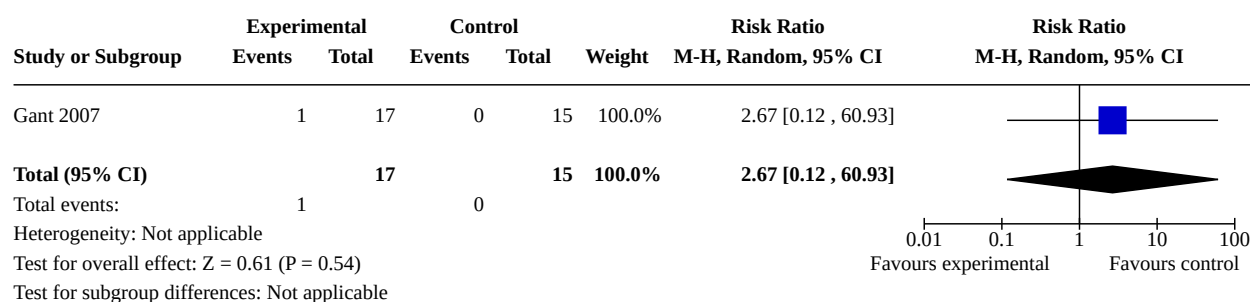
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2: Any intervention versus control information, Outcome 4: Dropouts for any reason



Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2: Any intervention versus control information, Outcome 5: Caregiver knowledge and skills



Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2: Any intervention versus control information, Outcome 6: Institutional care - nursing home placement



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. TiDieR - Au 2015

Study	Au 2015	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Psychoeducation with behavioral activation (PsyED-BA).	Psychoeducation only (PsyED).
WHY	Based on the Gallagher-Thompson's program Coping with Caregiving. The aim is to enhance the use of coping skills via behavioral activation (BA), since it would be more acceptable and helpful than change dysfunctional thoughts, overcome barriers to treatment access and train paraprofessionals to deliver some modules of the program.	General discussion about the psychoeducation program and information packet.
WHAT materials	Caregivers were given a printed copy of the psychoeducation program (adapted from the Chinese version of the Coping with Caregiving manual) together with an information packet with fact	Caregivers were given a printed copy of the psychoeducation program (adapted from the Chinese version of the Coping with Caregiving

Table 1. TiDieR - Au 2015 *(Continued)*

	sheets concerning local organizations, community resources, and social and mental issues related to dementia. 1.- Patient-Change Workshop, Procedures Manual, Progress Notes, Problem Behavior Tracking forms, written cueing systems for repetitive verbal behavior, audio/videotape or tactile diversion program for repetitive vocal and physical behaviours, and verbal and physical prompting procedures for continence and self-feeding problems, Caregiver Self-Change Recording Form. 2.- Self-change Workshop, Problem Behavior Tracking forms, Caregiver-self change recording form.	ing manual) together with an information packet with fact sheets concerning local organizations, community resources, and social and mental issues related to dementia.
PROCEDURES	Participants were contacted by telephone within the same week of the baseline assessment to start the psychoeducation program. There were a total of four weekly intervention telephone calls, each lasting about 30 minutes. - In the first week, all participants were taught about the symptoms and associated behavioral changes of dementia and the possible effects on the caregivers. Participants were also invited to share their caregiving experiences. - In the second week, participants learned about the physical, social, and psychological consequences of stress and being aware of their own stress. They were invited to talk about their own stress. - In the third week, they learned about the principles of identifying and scheduling pleasant events for themselves. - In the fourth week, participants learned about communication: communicating their own needs to seek support from their family members. They also learned about the characteristics of various different types of communications: passive, aggressive, and assertive. Participants had eight biweekly telephone sessions over the following 4 months. Each session consisted of a telephone call lasting 15 to 20 minutes. The first four sessions focused on pleasant event scheduling and the other four sessions on effective communication. The tasks involved in each of the four sessions were as follows: 1. Activity monitoring: how is the participant spending time/ communicating now? 2. Activity scheduling: schedule pleasant event/effective communications 3. Reinforcing or modifying the pleasant event and communication based on feedback or self-evaluation 4. Activity rescheduling/revision based on changes after modification. Finally, social work services were available upon requests in outpatient departments in which the care recipients received their regular follow-up.	Participants were contacted by telephone within the same week of the baseline assessment to start the psychoeducation program. There were a total of four weekly intervention telephone calls, each lasting about 30 minutes. Participants had eight biweekly telephone sessions over the following 4 months. Each session consisted of a telephone call lasting 15 to 20 minutes: - Participants were asked to go through the materials of the psychoeducation program and the information package. For each of the telephone session, the participants were asked to select their own topics for general discussion. If the caregiver selected pleasant event scheduling or communications, general discussion would be carried out without any BA procedures. Finally, social work services were available upon requests in outpatient departments in which the care recipients received their regular follow-up.
WHO provided	Five paraprofessionals recruited trained to administer BA procedures. They were between 55 and 60 years old and had previously completed post-secondary school training in areas related to human services (i.e., nursing or management). They had subsequently completed a 42-hour course on Introduction to Psychol-	

Table 1. TIDieR - Au 2015 *(Continued)*

ogy and had then received 20 hours of group training led by a social worker and a clinical psychologist (the principal investigator of the study) on BA in the context of the Copy with Caregiving program. Each paraprofessional worker was tested on a mock case before delivering the program to actual caregivers. Ongoing weekly supervision was provided by the clinical psychologist and social worker.

HOW delivered	Individually over the telephone.
WHERE occurred	At home.
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Twelve sessions: sessions 1 to 4 were delivered weekly, sessions 5 to 12 were delivered biweekly. Each session consisted of a telephone call lasting 15 to 20 minutes.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.
HOW WELL planned	No described.
HOW WELL actual	No described.

Table 2. TIDieR - Au 2019

Study	Au 2019	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Psychoeducation with behavioral activation (TBA).	General Monitoring (TMG).
WHY	Behavioral activation (BA) focuses on constructing reinforcement contingencies that increase functional behavior and self-efficacy. Self-efficacy refers to the person's beliefs about the abilities to exercise control on the events affecting their lives. The intervention was adapted from the Chinese Version of the Coping with Caregiving.	General discussion about the psychoeducation program and information packet.
WHAT materials	Written information, including the forms for pleasant event scheduling, was mailed to participants before the program started.	Information packet.
PROCEDURES	Four weekly sessions of psychoeducation and eight sessions of behavioral activation. Themes of the psychoeducation component were as follows. Session 1 (week 1): · Symptoms and associated behavioral changes in dementia · Stages in dementia · Caregiving roles and demands · Effects on caregivers Session 2 (week 2): · Physical, social and psychological consequence of stress	All TGM participants received four weekly psycho-education sessions over the phone with the same contents as in the TBA group. These caregivers were then assigned to eight bi-weekly sessions of general monitoring with no BA intervention. Each of these sessions started with checking in with the caregiver through inviting them to update their caregiving situation. Caregivers were then guided to discuss one of the following topics at each session in this order: 1. caregiver's health 2. care-recipient's needs

Table 2. TIDier - Au 2019 *(Continued)*

	· Identifying stress reactions · Awareness of stress · Stress and well-being Session 3 (week 3): · The effect of life events on mood · Tracking daily/ weekly events · Identifying pleasant events · Scheduling pleasant events Session 4 (week 4): · Communication needs to family members · Types of communications: passive, aggressive and assertive · Resources available in the community · Planning in the future Themes of the behavioral activation component were: · Session 1 – Review the present use of time. Using the monitoring form · Session 2 – Brain-storm pleasant events. Scheduling pleasant activities · Session 3 – Review scheduling of events. Discuss how to improve · Session 4 – Review modifications. Consolidate gains on scheduling · Session 5 – Review present social support. Explore new sources of support · Session 6 – Examine communication skills. Explore new options · Session 7 – Review new communications. Discuss how to improve · Session 8 – Review modification. Consolidate gains on support	3. caregiver's routines 4. social support. As there were a total of eight sessions, the last four sessions repeated the order of the first four. While some caregivers might report on attempts they made on their own initiative to improve their scheduling and communication, no specific attempt was made to ask them to review these attempts.
WHO provided	An interventionist with a degree in social work delivered all the four sessions of psycho-education. Six paraprofessional coaches, between 50 and 60 years old and with an undergraduate degree in helping or service professions, delivered the BA or MG interventions, or carried out monitoring. A social worker and a clinical psychologist provided the training and facilitated weekly supervision separately for TBA and TGM coaches.	
HOW delivered	Individually over the telephone.	
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Twelve sessions: sessions 1 to 4 were delivered weekly and sessions 5 to 12 were delivered biweekly. Each session lasted about 20 minutes.	

Table 2. TiDier - Au 2019 (Continued)

TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.
HOW WELL planned	The program fidelity was assessed by a rating system built into recording form. At the end of each session, all interventionists, including the paraprofessionals, were asked to rate to what extent they were able to follow the protocol for each of the four PE sessions (3 = fully; 2 = adequately with at least 60% of the material covered; 1 = slightly; 0 = not at all). A similar procedure was adopted for each of the 8 sessions for both TBA and TGM. In addition, 10 cases from TBA and 10 cases from TGM were audiotaped. Interventionists' adherence to the intervention protocol was assessed by two graduate students who had received eight hours of training on the coding scheme. The sessions were coded with reference to four core TBA strategies (activity planning, review to improve on scheduling, develop new help-seeking communication skills and review to improve on communications) and four core TGM strategies (updating on caregiving situation, health and needs of the caregiver and the care-recipient, daily routines and family communications).
HOW WELL actual	As planned. Minimal deviations to the main components of the intervention.

Table 3. TiDier - Blom 2015

Study	Blom 2015	
TiDier item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Mastery of dementia (MoD).	Minimal Intervention (e-bulletins).
WHY	A guided self-help Internet course 'Mastery over Dementia' (MoD) designed to reduce caregivers' symptoms of depression and anxiety. MoD included a combination of psycho-education with active participation of the caregiver, management of behavioral problems, teaching coping strategies, components of cognitive behavioral therapy (cognitive reframing: changing non-helpful into helpful thoughts), and increasing social support.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Internet contents.	E-bulletins (digital newsletters).
PROCEDURES	The Internet course consists of 8 lessons and a booster session with the guidance of a coach monitoring the progress of participants and evaluating the homework. Each lesson has the same structure and consists of information (text material and videos), exercises, and homework, with an evaluation at the start and end of each session. The elements of the course were presented in the following order: · coping with behavioral problems (problem solving) · relaxation · arranging help from others · changing non-helping thoughts into helping thoughts (cognitive restructuring) · communication with others (assertiveness training). The booster session was provided a month after participants finished the eight lessons, and provided a summary of what was learned.	Caregivers received a minimal intervention consisting of e-bulletins (digital newsletters) with practical information on providing care for someone with dementia. The bulletins were sent by email according to a fixed schedule (every 3 weeks) over nearly 6 months. The topics of the bulletin, which did not overlap with the content of MoD, were: · driving · holiday breaks · medication · legal affairs · activities throughout the day

Table 3. TiDieR - Blom 2015 *(Continued)*

	After every lesson, participants sent their homework to a coach via a secure application. The coach sent electronic feedback to caregivers on their homework within three working days. The feedback had to be opened before the next lesson could be started. Participants were automatically reminded to start with a new lesson or to send in their homework if they were not active for a fixed period of time. All participants in this study received feedback from the same coach, a psychologist employed by a health care agency with additional training in cognitive behavioral therapy and experience in the field of dementia.	· help with daily routines · grieving · safety measures in the home · possibilities for peer support. There was no contact with a coach over the length of the study.
WHO provided	Internet intervention. A coach monitored the progression of the participants.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Eight lessons plus a booster session.	The bulletins were sent by email according to a fixed schedule (every 3 weeks) over nearly 6 months.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 4. TiDieR - Brennan 1995

Study	Brennan 1995	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	ComputerLink.	None beyond general information to identify local resources.
WHY	The intervention aimed to help caregivers develop problem-solving skills, manage their own emotions, and increase their knowledge of dementia and caregiver-support strategies.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Caregivers received a Wyse 30 terminal and a Everex modem system.	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	ComputerLink provided three functions: · information · decision support · communication The electronic Encyclopedia provided extensive factual information to enhance self-care and understanding of Alzheimer's disease and promote health	None beyond general information to identify local resources.

Remotely delivered information, training and support for informal caregivers of people with dementia (Review)

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Table 4. TiDieR - Brennan 1995 (Continued)

management of the care recipient. The program uses a system to help caregivers to resolve problems basing in the multiattribute utility theory of von Winterfeldt & Edwards. ComputerLink permitted several options for communication among caregivers, including private mail, access to a public bulletin board, and a section of questions and answers.

A nurse moderator entered the system daily and read and responded to messages. The nurse served as a moderator and facilitator.

WHO provided	Study nurses who had completed an intervention training programme.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	No applicable.
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Participants had access to the system 24 hours a day during 12 months.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	Indicators for logging in the system.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	Caregivers logged into the system 3,875 times, They accessed it a mean of 83 times over 12 months. A typical encounter lasted 13 minutes.	No applicable.

Table 5. TiDieR - Cristancho-Lacroix 2015

Study	Cristancho-Lacroix 2015	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Diapason.	Treatment as usual.
WHY	The program's content on the web was based on cognitive theories of stress.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Web materials.	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	· Session 1: Caregiver stress – this session presents a definition of stress, its causes and consequences on caregivers, risk factors for chronic stress, and mechanisms and effects of relaxation (includes a link to the relaxation training in the Diapason website), as well as strategies for managing stress underlining the importance of looking for respite. · Session 2: Understanding the disease – in this session, the Alzheimer's disease diagnosis procedure, the symptoms, the progression of the illness, and the consequences on daily life activities for persons with Alzheimer's disease (PWAD) are explained. · Session 3: Maintaining the loved ones' autonomy – this session presents the reasons and strategies to involve loved ones in the process of care in order to stimulate the preserved functions and compensate for the lost ones. The session underlines the importance of maintaining the self-esteem of PWAD. · Session 4: Understanding their reactions – in this session, the most frequent behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) and their char-	No applicable.

Table 5. TiDieR - Cristancho-Lacroix 2015 *(Continued)*

acteristics are succinctly described and illustrated by examples from daily life. The contextual and intrinsic factors that might be associated with them are also described.

- Session 5: Coping with behavioral and emotional troubles – this session presents practical advice on how to cope vis-à-vis the BPSD described in the previous session.
- Session 6: Communicating with loved ones – this session includes the description of the most frequent language troubles and the strategies to modulate and adapt communication to the preserved skills of PWAD.
- Session 7: Improving their daily lives – this session presents strategies to facilitate the performance of activities that become difficult or impossible to execute due to apraxia, illustrating them with examples adapted to daily life.
- Session 8: Avoiding falls – the session includes practical advice for maintaining and stimulating the relative's balance and actions to adopt in the event of a fall. In addition, various actions are described to adapt the relative's home.
- Session 9: Pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions – this session includes a brief presentation of different interventions available for caregivers in France with pharmacological treatment as well as cognitive and psychological support.
- Session 10: Social and financial support – this session presents the different stakeholders and services that may help caregivers in their daily life. The financial and social support provided by the French government is also revised.
- Session 11: About the future – this session provides caregivers with information about the role of disease progression anticipation, inviting them to try and foresee solutions keeping a prospective vision, encouraging them to look for further sources of information, and social support to reduce the uncertainty of caregiving situations.
- Session 12: In a nutshell – the last session encompasses a summary of the Diapason program, emphasizing the acceptance of support and help and the importance of obtaining more information to anticipate and avoid stressful circumstances.

Additionally the website contains other sections that can be consulted at any time:

- Relaxation training: guidelines for learning relaxation as well as 2 videos for the modelling of Schultz's Autogenic Training and Jacobson's method.
- Life Stories: stories about 4 couples, based on testimonials of caregivers, in which difficult situations are illustrated and possible solutions to manage them are discussed (i.e., apathy of patient, caregivers' isolation).
- Glossary: a glossary for technical words (i.e., neuropsychological assessment, aphasia).
- Stimulation: practical activities to stimulate autonomy and share pleasant activities with the relatives in daily life.
- Forum: a private and anonymous forum to interact with peers, to express their concerns, discuss solutions to daily problems, and share their feelings and experiences. The participants use nicknames to protect their privacy. A clinical psychologist participates in the discussions if necessary (i.e., avoiding aggressive or inappropriate comments).

Table 5. TIDieR - Cristancho-Lacroix 2015 (Continued)

WHO provided	No web-moderate self-provided intervention except when using the forum re-source.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	Home.	No applicable.
WHEN and HOW MUCH	The length of the intervention was 3 months, with each weekly session lasting 15 to 30 minutes on average, but there was no time limit and the participants could access different website sections (i.e., relaxation training, forum) for as long as they wished at any time.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	Indicators for login in the system.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	On average, participants used the website 19.7 times (SD 12.9) and for 262.2 minutes (SD 270.7) during the first 3 months.	No applicable.

Table 6. TIDieR - Czaja 2013

Study	Czaja 2013	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Named "intervention condition".	Two control conditions which were combined: attention control and information
WHY	The intervention condition was modelled after the REACH II intervention.	No described.
WHAT materials	A videophone (CISCO IP 7900) was installed in the caregivers' homes and connected to a Digital Subscriber Line and to a secure server at the host site. Participants in this condition also received a caregiver notebook with basic information about caregiving and community resources.	Caregivers in the attention condition were provided with a notebook with information related to nutrition. The information condition group received educational materials with basic information about dementia, safety, and community resources.
PROCEDURES	The intervention included education and skills training. It was designed to address five caregiver risk areas (safety, social support, problem behaviours, depression, and caregiver health). The intervention was standardized with respect to the treatment domains and strategies used within the treatment domains but individualized with respect to the amount of emphasis within a treatment domain based on a risk assessment administered at baseline. Certified interventionists taught problem solving strategies to deal with the care recipients' problem behaviours and training on stress management, healthy behavior strategies, community resources, and communication strategies. The intervention included six 1-hour monthly	Attention condition: participants received two 1-hour in-home sessions and four videophone sessions. They also participated in five telephone support group sessions, which were interspersed with the individual intervention sessions. The support groups followed the same format as those for the intervention group. The content for the attention control condition was structured around nutrition and healthy eating.

Table 6. TIDieR - Czaja 2013 *(Continued)*

TABLE 6. INTERVENTION CONDITION

	sessions. The four educational seminars were brief video lectures from experts on topics relevant to caregiving (i.e., update on Alzheimer disease, caregiver depression) and were presented serially; a new video appeared monthly beginning in month 2 of the intervention. The intervention also included five videophone support group sessions, which were interspersed throughout the intervention period. The support groups were structured and included up to six caregivers and a certified group leader. During the support group sessions caregivers received topical information (related to the material covered in the individual intervention sessions) and shared experiences and concerns.	Information condition: participants were mailed a packet of educational materials and received a brief (<15 minute) telephone “check-in call” at 3 months post randomisation.
WHO provided	Interventionists. All assessors and interventionists received training and were certified before entering the field.	
HOW delivered	Online plus telephone.	Face to face plus telephone.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	6 sessions (1 hour each).	· 6 sessions (1 hour each). · 15 minutes “check-in-call”.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	Interventionists submitted taped treatment sessions for review and feedback as part of the certification. Treatment implementation was monitored and maintained by weekly supervision meetings. Both interventionists and assessors followed a detailed manual of operations and a delivery assessment form was completed after each contact.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 7. TIDieR - Davis 2004

Study	Davis 2004	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Telephone training or in-home training (this review only includes evidence from telephone training).	Friendly, socially supportive, telephone calls.
WHY	The study was grounded in the stress, appraisal and coping theory of Lazarus. The premise for the caregivers skill training intervention was that improvements in caregiver's outcomes could be addressed by expanding caregiver's repertoire of effective appraisal and coping strategies through telephone training strategies	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Caregivers received a standardized, loose-leaf notebook with suggestions for managing frequently encountered Alzheimer's disease situations. They had to fill out a weekly log on problems they had managed over the past week.	Socially supportive friendly telephone calls.
PROCEDURES	Caregivers participated in training sessions focused on:	Friendly callers made an initial home visit of approx-

Table 7. TiDieR - Davis 2994 *(Continued)*

	· general problem solving · caregiver appraisal of behavior problems · written behavioral programs for managing specific problems · strategies for handling effective responses to difficult caregiving situations. They received an initial home visit of 45 minutes to introduce the trained interventionist and to familiarize with the uses of the notebook and log sheets. At each weekly contact, the interventionist reviewed the past week of caregiving problems with the caregiver, discussed the log entries and used selected notebook sections to help the caregiver manage the situation.		imately 45 minutes to introduce themselves. At the time of each contact, callers required about the caregiver's past week as well as any changes in their general health and medication regimen.
WHO provided	Interventionists.		
HOW delivered	Telephone.		
WHERE occurred	At home.		
WHEN and HOW MUCH	12 weekly telephone contacts.		
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.		
MODIFICATIONS	No described.		
HOW WELL planned	Telephone contacts were tape recorded and reviewed to assess continued adherence.		
HOW WELL actual	Telephone contacts averaged 37 minutes (SD=18)		Friendly telephone calls averaged 16 minutes (SD=12).

Table 8. TiDieR - Dowling 2014

Study	Dowling 2014	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	LEAF (Life Enhancing Activities for Family Caregivers).	Attention control group.
WHY	The positive affect intervention teaches participants a series of behavioral and cognitive "skills" for increasing positive affect coping with health-related and other life stresses. The skills include noticing and capitalizing on positive events, gratitude, mindfulness, positive reappraisal, focusing on personal strengths, attainable goals, and acts of kindness.	No described.
WHAT materials	No described.	
PROCEDURES	Skill-building Intervention Sessions · Session 1: Positive Events and Gratitude – Identify a positive or meaningful event in the last week and what it means to note, favour, and capitalize on positive events. Homework: write down 3 things that went well each day and why they went well. Begin a gratitude	Participants randomised to the control group engaged in 5 one-on-one sessions with a facilitator. The sessions were comparable in length to the intervention sessions (approximately 1 hour) but consisted of an interview and did

Table 8. TiDieR - Dowling 2014 *(Continued)*

	journal (writing one thing each day you are grateful for) that continued throughout the rest of the intervention. • Session 2: Mindfulness – Teach concepts of mindful attention and non-judgment. Homework: (a) practice awareness of breathing and meditation for 10 minutes daily and (b) once a day take the time to enjoy something that you usually hurry through, do one thing at a time, and pay attention to it. Participants were encouraged to continue the breathing exercise through the remaining weeks of the intervention and to continue the gratitude journal. • Session 3: Positive Reappraisal – Discuss the meaning of positive reappraisal and how to apply it to everyday occurrences. Homework: each day think of one negative or stressful thing that happened. Practice positive reappraisal – why it may not be as bad as initially thought or something good that might come of it. Participants were encouraged to write about their experience reappraising at the end of each day and to continue their gratitude journal and mindful breathing exercises. • Session 4: Personal Strengths and Attainable Goal – Generate a list of personal strengths that can be used in everyday life. Define attainable goals and practice setting one related to self-care. Homework: achieve attainable goal. Participants were encouraged to write about their goals at end of day and to continue their gratitude journal and mindful breathing exercises. • Session 5: Altruistic Behaviors/Acts of Kindness – Doing for Others – Discuss the positive impact of doing for others. Homework: do something nice for someone else each day. Participants were encouraged to write about their acts of kindness at end of day and to continue their gratitude journal and mindful breathing exercises.	not have any didactic portion or skills practice. Each session began with the completion of the modified Differential Emotions Scale (DES). In addition to these affect questions, each session had qualitative and quantitative questions and activities centered on a theme (i.e., life history, health history, diet and exercise, social networks, and meaning and spirituality), to keep the sessions different and interesting for participants. Home practice for the control group consisted of the brief daily affect reports. At the start of sessions 2 through 6, the facilitator reviewed the previous week's affect diary with the participant.
WHO provided	Facilitators for the intervention sessions were trained for content and delivery. Two were clinical nurse specialists in fronto-temporal dementia and 1 was a psychologist.	The facilitator for the control group sessions was a research associate, familiar with the content of the intervention sessions so as to not engage in the intervention content during control sessions with participants.
HOW delivered	Mainly by video-conference (only 1 subject participated in-person, all others participated remotely).	
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	6 sessions of 1 hour each.	
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	All sessions were audio-recorded digitally for both quality assurance and intervention evaluation.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 9. TiDieR - Duggleby 2018

Study	Duggleby 2018	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	My Tools 4 Care (MT4C).	Information.
WHY	The aim of the intervention, based on transition theory, was to support carers through transitions and increase their self-efficacy, hope, and health related quality of life. The intervention had multiple components and included choice, as the carers could choose which sections they would like use, and when. User-generated content is encouraged throughout the intervention as participants may write in sections, add stories, pictures, music etc. Sections include: · About Me · Common Changes to Expect · Frequently Asked Questions and Resources · Important Health Information (about person they are caring for).	No applicable.
WHAT materials	An online version of the Toolkit entitled My Tools 4 Care (MT4C) (https://www.mytools4care.ca/).	A copy of the Alzheimer Society's booklet The Progression of Alzheimer's Disease, sent by email.
PROCEDURES	Participants received information for the MT4C website, (i.e., the website address, a unique username and password to access the site for 3 months), and an electronic copy of a Toolkit Checklist in which the participant will be asked to document their use of MT4C (i.e., time spent and content accessed over the 3 months). Participants also received an electronic copy of the Alzheimer Society's educational booklet, The Progression of Alzheimer's Disease.	The electronic document consists of a five-part series that describes the stages of Alzheimer's disease. It is written for the person with Alzheimer disease, their family and carers and is freely accessible via the Alzheimer Society of Canada website.
WHO provided	Whole intervention was over the Internet.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online	Emailed booklet.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Intervention was accessible for 3 months.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	Webpage recorded the time and duration of access.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	73% of caregivers used MT4C at least once over the 3-month period. By 3 months, participants spent most of their time on Section 2 – Common changes to expect (median 15 minutes) and Section 4 – Resources (median 10 minutes).	No applicable.

Table 10. TIDieR - Gant 2007

Study	Gant 2007	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Video/workbook/telephone coaching condition.	Education/check-in-call condition.
WHY	No described.	
WHAT materials	Caregivers in the video condition received a 10-session video series, a workbook from the Dementia Caregiving Skills Program, and weekly telephone calls from a trained coach.	Participants received by mail a 37-page booklet, Basic Dementia Care Guide and phone calls.
PROCEDURES	The intervention used primarily behavioural strategies: behavioural activation, behavioural management, and stress reduction through relaxation training. The workbook provided didactic and experimental materials to reinforce information presented in each video session. Participants received 12 weekly phone calls by trained research staff who served as coaches. The first 10 calls reinforced each of the video sessions, the last 2 calls served as follow-up for further application of concepts. Coaches followed a coach manual that provided a script for reviewing didactic materials and assignments with caregivers, and for assisting them in the application of intervention concepts to their problems. During the coaching calls caregivers reported the specific behavioural strategies that they devised, written down, used, and evaluated, based on the behaviour management module that they learned to apply to their situations.	Intervention included information on dementia and suggestions for dealing with a variety of caregiving challenges. In a cover letter, procedures for maximizing the benefits of this educational booklet were provided. Caregivers then received approximately 7 biweekly telephone calls by a trained staff member. In these calls, the staff member checked on the safety of the caregiver and family member, discussed the caregiver's use of the suggestions from the guide, and responded to questions by referring the caregiver to appropriate sections in the guide. A standardized script was used for calls to participants in this comparison condition.
WHO provided	Coaches following a coach manual.	
HOW delivered	By telephone.	
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	12 weekly telephone calls.	7 bi-weekly telephone calls.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 11. TIDieR - Gustafson 2019

Study	Gustafson 2019	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	D-CHESS (Dementia–Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System).	Caregiving booklet.

Table 11. TIDieR - Gustafson 2019 (Continued)

WHY	D-CHESS was designed to help with motivation, decision making, stress reduction, and access to services by allowing caregivers to obtain information and support without concern for location, distance, time, confidentiality, or education.	No described.
WHAT materials	Website. Participants were also offered the use of three commercially available sensors: a Bluetooth tracker, a GPS location tracker, and a motion sensor. The Bluetooth tracker would help locate lost items such as keys; the GPS location tracker could be carried by a patient, allowing the caregiver to monitor the patient's location; and the motion sensor could be used to alert a caregiver if the patient entered specific areas of the home that could be hazardous.	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	This system offered detailed information about dementia, personal accounts of how other caregivers coped, descriptions and locations of services that caregivers may need, and links to vetted online resources. Users could anonymously pose questions to experts, receive suggestions of resources for help, communicate with other caregivers through facilitated discussion groups, and use decision aids to work through key issues. In addition, D-CHESS services offer other elements proven effective in caregiver programs, such as assertive out-reach, action planning, and peer and family support, as well as quality informational resources such as expert advice and vetted articles and websites.	No described.
WHO provided	Whole intervention was over the Internet.	No described.
HOW delivered	Online.	Booklet.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	The intervention group received access to the D-CHESS website for 6 months.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	D-CHESS automatically collected use data, including: number of participants logging on, number of page views, specific services used, discussion group posts, data input to decision aids, and private messages sent to the Alzheimer's disease information specialist at the Wisconsin Alzheimer's Disease Research Center.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	Overall, participants continued to access D-CHESS throughout the study, with 100%, 50%, 71%, 71%, 57%, and 64% logging on during months 1 through 6, respectively.	No applicable.

Table 12. TIDieR - Hattink 2015

Study	Hattink 2015	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	STAR E-Learning (European Skills Training and Reskilling).	Waiting list.
WHY	The STAR training portal was designed to provide dementia care training both for informal and formal caregivers. It is designed as a multilingual e-learning tool from experts on education, technology, and dementia care.	Participants in the control group were informed they could follow the e-learning

Table 12. TIDieR - Hattink 2015 (Continued)

		course after post-test measurements were performed within the experimental intervention.
WHAT materials	The course content was developed from 3 perspectives: · Medical model of dementia: information on types of dementia, symptoms and diagnostics · Functional consequences in daily life and how to compensate for disabilities · Dealing with the psychosocial consequences for the person with dementia and his family	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	The STAR training portal offers the following functionality: · 8 modules on different topics in dementia care (2 at basic level, 6 at intermediate to advanced level): what is dementia; living with dementia; getting a diagnosis; practical difficulties in daily life; emotional impact of dementia; support strategies; positive and empathic communication; looking after yourself · Learning Path Advisor to assess baseline knowledge and confidence, to suggest the point to start the course · Facebook and LinkedIn communities to promote peer support and provide opportunities to contact dementia care professionals The modules consist of text, videos, interactive exercises, knowledge tests, and also include references to other websites, literature, and videos.	No applicable..
WHO provided	Whole intervention was over the Internet.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	The intervention group received access to the STAR website for 4 months.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs. Caregivers can follow their own learning path.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	Pilot study to assess STAR's usefulness, user friendliness, and impact on knowledge.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	As planned.	No applicable.

Table 13. TIDieR - Hayden 2012

Study	Hayden 2012	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention

Table 13. TiDieR - Hayden 2012 (Continued)

BRIEF NAME	The use of Internet technology for psychoeducation and support with dementia caregivers.	Customary care plus monthly brief telephone calls.
WHY	Data suggest that providing education, social support, and ongoing professional consultation to families involved in the care of a relative with Alzheimer's disease results in improvement in caregiver psychological status, and sometimes even slows the functional decline of the patient.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Customary care and access to an intensive, interactive online education and support website.	Customary care and telephone calls.
PROCEDURES	- Online education and support, provided by nine brief educational streaming videos, with brief written brochures, plus non-compulsory weekly 1-hour professionally hosted synchronous online chats to review the educational material and problem-solving care issues, using the rest of the group as sources of feedback. Participants received weekly telephone and email reminders about the chat sessions. - Additional focus centered on self-care promotion via behavioural interventions and goal attainment scaling.	Active control condition involving supportive phone calls.
WHO provided	Geriatricians, a geriatric psychiatrist, clinical psychologists, a research sociologist, and master's and bachelor's level support staff. Both interventions were provided by the same team.	
HOW delivered	Internet.	Telephone.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	6-month interventions.	
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	Reports of technological challenges encountered by many of the participants as well as constraints due to VA resources and information security policies.	

Table 14. TiDieR - Huis in het Veld 2020

Study	Huis in het Veld 2020	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Major Self-Management Support Intervention.	- Medium Self-Management Support Intervention - Minor Self-Management Support Intervention

Table 14. TiDieR - Huis in het Veld 2020 *(Continued)*

WHY	The intervention is based on the 5 steps of the “5A model” of self-management support and the person-centered care theory of Kitwood. · assessing the state of behavior, beliefs, and motivation · advising based upon personal health risks · agreeing on a realistic set of goals · assisting in anticipating barriers and developing a specific action plan · arranging follow-up.	Not described.
WHAT materials	Emails, online videos, e-bulletins.	Online videos and e-bulletins.
PROCEDURES	The major intervention arm consists of the following elements: · 3 personal email contacts with a nurse specialized in dementia care · provision of 6 online videos about how to manage behavior changes in a relative with dementia and to improve self-efficacy in managing with this behavior · provision of e-bulletins with practical information about different types of behavior changes and how to manage them The nurse gave feedback on assignments and gave feedback on the plan that the family caregiver came up with in the assignments. There were 6 videos about different types of behavior changes that occur frequently (dependent behavior, aggressive behavior, suspicious behavior, apathy or indifference, nighttime restlessness, and masking behavior). Family caregivers chosen the number of videos they watch and the accompanying assignments that they do themselves, depending on their own needs and the behavior changes that occur in their relative with dementia. The behavior changes covered in the bulletins were the same as in the videos. The e-bulletins involve assignments to help caregivers translate the generic information to their own situation and to reflect on possible causes of the behavior changes, how they want to influence the behavior, and how they want to cope with it.	· The medium self-management support intervention consists only of the online videos and e-bulletins · The minor self-management support intervention consists only of the e-bulletins, the same as those in the major and medium support interventions
WHO provided	The personal email contacts were handled by a nurse with a Bachelor’s or Master’s qualification in nursing and with follow-up training in dementia care.	
HOW delivered	Email plus online videos plus e-bulletins.	Online videos plus e-bulletins.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	6 weeks.	
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 15. TiDieR - Kajiyama 2013

Study	Kajiyama 2013	
TiDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	iCare Stress Management e-Training Program (ICC).	Education/Information-Only Condition (EOC).
WHY	The iCare program is an adaptation of the psycho-educational program 'Coping with Caregiving' (CwC) developed by Gallagher-Thompson and colleagues that aims to teach a set of core coping skills to caregivers for stress management. These include: relaxation training; learning to increase everyday pleasant activities (including if possible some pleasant activities with the person with dementia); cognitive restructuring (of unduly negative appraisals regarding caregiving and themselves); and improved communication skills on how to ask for help effectively from family members and relevant community and medical institutions.	The EOC served as a control for the purpose of obtaining new information about dementia and what to expect in caring for dementia patients. It also controlled for the involvement with relevant information on the Internet and for the general cognitive and experiential capacity required to 'navigate' in complex Internet materials.
WHAT materials	Website and video-recordings.	
PROCEDURES	Educational modules had a hierarchical structure. Participants were encouraged to practice specific assignments in each module over a 7-to-10-day interval before moving to the next one. The iCare program consists of the following modules: · information segment about what 'dementia' means and what are common problems associated with it · components on dealing with stress including techniques for relaxation, stress management, and challenging unduly negative thoughts about caregiving · behavioral activation (increasing everyday positive activities for oneself and the patient with dementia) · communication skills to improve help-seeking with family and community institutions as well as improving ability to relate to the patient with dementia · managing difficult behaviours of the patient with dementia · review of 'healthy habits' (nutrition and exercise) for the caregiver along with information on national resources they can consult for further on-going assistance At the end of each module, CGs were asked to create their own individual 'action plans' in the workbook requiring them to describe what they had learned by completing the module and relevant assignments and how they planned to use the information from that specific module in the future in their daily lives.	Caregivers assigned to the EOC were exposed to a website containing similar navigational features, but with content focused on information about dementia, obtained from reputable national sources. In addition, links to certain video-taped information were provided.
WHO provided	Online.	
HOW delivered	Online.	
WHERE occurred	At home.	

Table 15. TIDieR - Kajiyama 2013 *(Continued)*

WHEN and HOW MUCH	During 3 months.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 16. TIDieR - Kwok 2013

Study	Kwok 2013	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Psychoeducational intervention.	DVD information.
WHY	The intervention is based on theories of psychosocial transition and stress coping, under the framework of cognitive behavioral therapy, and focuses on: · providing emotional support · directing caregivers to appropriate resources · encouraging caregivers to attend to their own physical, emotional, and social needs · educating caregivers on strategies to cope with ongoing problems	No described.
WHAT materials	Manualized psychoeducational intervention.	DVD with educational information about dementia caregiving.
PROCEDURES	The participants in the intervention group were educated and given advice on topics related to dementia caregiving: · knowledge of dementia · skills of communicating with the patient · management of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia · caregivers' own emotional issues · resources available in the community · long-term care plan The topics covered and the schedule of presentation were similar to typical psychoeducation interventions held "on site" at community centres.	No applicable.
WHO provided	A registered social worker.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	By telephone.	DVD.
WHERE occurred	At home.	

Table 16. TIDieR - Kwok 2013 (Continued)

WHEN and HOW MUCH	12 sessions (approximately 30 minutes per session, one session per week).	No applicable.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 17. TIDieR - Mahoney 2003

Study	Mahoney 2003	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	TLC System.	Control.
WHY	The theoretical model asserts that the background and context of stress (caregiving relationship), plus the stressor (care recipient's behaviours), as mediated by caregiver mastery, resulted in manifestations of caregiver stress.	No described.
WHAT materials	The technology consisted of an integrated telephone network system and an IVR computer network system.	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	Caregivers dialled in from any standard touch-tone telephone and heard the narrator greet them by name, review the menu of four module options, and provide the service they requested. The included modules were: · Weekly caregiver's conversation: monitored the caregiver's stress levels and provided information on how to manage the care recipient's behavioural problems. · Personal mailbox: allowed caregivers to send and receive communications through voice mail among themselves or to communicate with a clinical nurse specialist who directly answered or triaged questions to a multidisciplinary professional panel of Alzheimer's disease experts. · Bulletin board: in-home telephone support group that provided personal and caregiver group voice mail, similar to a computer chat group. · Activity-respite conversation: care recipient distraction module designed to reduce disruptive behaviours and to provide caregivers with respite time.	No applicable.
WHO provided	Internet intervention.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Telephone-delivered.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	The intervention group had access to the system for a 12-month period, after which their passwords were disabled.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed and not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs. However, because caregivers have diverse needs and preferences, the intervention	No applicable.

Table 17. TIDieR - Mahoney 2003 (Continued)

offered multiple components with flexibility to effectively appeal to a variety of users. Participants chose the type of component, frequency, duration, and timing of the usage.

MODIFICATIONS	None described.
HOW WELL planned	No described.
HOW WELL actual	No described.

Table 18. TIDieR - Martindale-Adams 2013

Study	Martindale-Adams 2013	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Telephone support (CONNECT).	Printed materials.
WHY	Content and structure of the intervention were based on the 6-month REACH II intervention of 12 individual in-home and telephone sessions and five telephone support group sessions.	No described.
WHAT materials	Session materials consisted of a Caregiver Notebook and commercially available pamphlets. The Notebook comprised 29 behaviour – management chapters of five to eight pages each (i.e., bathing, repeated questions), and 17 caregiver stress/coping chapters (i.e., assertiveness, communication, grief) based on research and practice, written in large print and at a fifth-grade reading level.	Control caregivers received pamphlets on dementia and safety as well as telephone numbers for local resources.
PROCEDURES	Like REACH, the multi-component intervention targeted caregiving risks, including risks associated with emotional and physical well-being, safety, burden, social support, and patient behaviour management. The first six sessions covered all Caregiver Notebook chapters that were standardized to include the following topics: · introduction · basic information about dementia and financial and legal issues · safety · caregiver health and well-being · communication · problem solving The sessions were semi-structured telephone calls with education, skills-building, and support. Each session began with a relaxation exercise, caregiver updates, review of strategies tried from the preceding session's topic, and the group leader's presentation on a behaviour management or stress and coping topic. The rest of the session included discussion and practice by the entire group on the session's topic, selection of individual strategies to try, selection of the next session's topic, and closure, including another signal breath relaxation exercise.	Control caregivers received pamphlets on dementia and safety as well as telephone numbers for local resources.

Table 18. TIDieR - Martindale-Adams 2013 (Continued)

WHO provided	Trained professionals.	
HOW delivered	Telephone.	Printed materials.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Groups met 14 times over 1 year. The support groups met bi-weekly for 2 months and monthly thereafter for 1 year, for a total of 14 hour-long sessions.	No described.
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	Of the 77 intervention caregivers, 47 (61%) had at least 75% of the 14 sessions and 59 (76.6%) completed at least half. Six caregivers (7.8%) had fewer than three sessions.	No applicable.

Table 19. TIDieR - Metcalfe 2019

Study	Metcalfe 2019	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	RHAPSODY.	Wait-list.
WHY	The intervention adopts a multiple-component model of dementia carer support inspired by the REACH II Study adapted to the care of people with young onset dementia.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Online device	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	The programme features seven modules: · What is young onset dementia? · Medical perspective on young onset dementia · Frequent problems and solutions · Dealing with challenging behaviours · Family issues · How to get help · Looking after yourself	No applicable.
WHO provided	Internet intervention.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	

Table 19. TIDieR - Metcalfe 2019 *(Continued)*

WHEN and HOW MUCH	6 weeks.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 20. TIDieR - NCT00056316

Study	NCT00056316	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Behavioural intervention.	Basic education.
WHY	No described.	
WHAT materials	Video, workbook and telephone calls.	37-page Basic Care Guide and telephone calls.
PROCEDURES	Multicomponent behavioral intervention using 10-session video series, workbook, and weekly telephone coaching sessions.	Participants receive 37-page Basic Care Guide and bi-weekly telephone calls by a trained staff member.
WHO provided	Trained staff member.	
HOW delivered	Video plus telephone.	Booklet.
WHERE occurred	No described.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	No described.	
TAILORING	No described.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 21. TIDieR - NCT03417219

Study	NCT03417219	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention

Table 21. TIDieR - NCT03417219 (Continued)

BRIEF NAME	Education and Skill Building Rehabilitation-mobile (ESBR-m).	Usual care plus supplemental educational materials.
WHY	No described.	
WHAT materials	Internet contents.	Educational materials.
PROCEDURES	Participants randomised to the ESBR-m group will participate in four, 90-minute group (5 participants) sessions. These four sessions are supplemented with a booster session one month following the last intervention session.	Participants randomised to the usual care group will receive supplemental educational materials.
WHO provided	No described.	
HOW delivered	Internet.	Booklets.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Four, 90-minute group sessions.	No applicable.
TAILORING	No described.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	No described.	
HOW WELL actual	No described.	

Table 22. TIDieR - Nunez-Naveira 2016

Study	Nunez-Naveira 2016	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	UnderstAID.	Participants in the control group did not use the application and maintained their usual lifestyle.
WHY	No described.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Smartphone, PC or Tablet.	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	The understAID consists on a Learning section with a database of contents organized in 5 modules with information about 15 different topics. The topics cover information about the care of a person with dementia and caring for oneself as a caregiver, and consist of text, videos, and images and they also include references to other websites. The modules and topics included in understAID are: · Module 1, Cognitive Declines (Topics: Attention, Memory, and Orientation) · Module 2, Daily Tasks (Topics: Bathing, Incontinence, Massage and Touch, and Physical Exercises)	No applicable.

Table 22. TIDieR - Nunez-Naveira 2016 *(Continued)*

- Module 3, Behavioural Changes (Topics: Anxiety and Agitated Behaviour, Depressive Mood, Manic Symptoms, and Emotional Control and Recognition)

- Module 4, Social Activities (Communication and Apathy and Loss of Motivation)

- Module 5, You as a Caregiver (Topics: Coping with Own Stress and Motivation).

Additionally, it has a Social Network section where the caregivers can interact with other participants and exchange information and opinions. This section was moderated by the researchers of the study.

WHO provided	Internet intervention.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	Three months.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs. However, underSTaID also included the option of filling in an interactive customisation questionnaire with questions about the level of dementia of the person cared by the informal caregiver and about the preferences, energy, and time availability for learning of the caregiver. By answering these questions at the entry of the application, the information level showed to the informal caregivers is personalized and adjusted to their personal situation.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	No described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	No described.	No applicable.

Table 23. TIDieR - Torkamani 2014

Study	Torkamani 2014	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	ALADDIN.	The participants in the control group were only assessed at the study three time points, without any further contact or intervention.
WHY	No described.	No applicable.

Table 23. TIDieR - Torkamani 2014 *(Continued)*

WHAT materials	Internet contents.	No applicable.
PROCEDURES	ALADDIN is a computerized platform designed to offer avenues of support and information to the carer. It also manages and communicates information related to the patient with dementia and their carers from their home to the clinicians, facilitating distant monitoring. ALADDIN has four key features: · ‘ALADDIN TV’ provides information and educational material about dementia, as well as musical entertainment and relaxation and exercise techniques · The ‘SOCIAL NETWORKING’ feature provides a forum for carers using ALADDIN to communicate with each other · ‘MY TASKS’ is the distant monitoring feature of ALADDIN, where carers complete questionnaires about their own and their relatives’ health. Their responses can subsequently generate clinical alerts based on set parameters, comparing new responses to previous data, resulting in the immediate detection of change by the clinicians monitoring the system · The ‘CONTACT US’ feature allows the carer to alert the clinical site and/or generate a request for contact	No applicable.
WHO provided	Internet intervention.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Online.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	The project ran for 6 months.	
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs. However, being the primary users of ALADDIN, the caregivers chose the schedule of their tasks.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	The system was monitored twice daily by the clinical teams.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	No described.	No applicable.

Table 24. TIDieR - Tremont 2008

Study	Tremont 2008	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Family Intervention: Telephone Tracking – Dementia (FITT-D).	Standard care.
WHY	The intervention is delivered entirely over the telephone. Theoretical underpinnings of the intervention are based on psychosocial transition, transactional stress and coping, and a systems view of family functioning.	No applicable.

Table 24. TIDieR - Tremont 2008 (Continued)

WHAT materials	Treatment manual and interventions guide. Telephone.	No applicable
PROCEDURES	Telephone calls included an initial call (orientation and psychoeducation), weekly calls for six weeks, 12 additional contacts every two weeks, and four monthly termination calls. Initial contacts lasted approximately 60 minutes, and follow-up contacts lasted about 15–30 minutes. The calls focused on providing emotional support, directing caregivers to appropriate resources, encouraging caregivers to attend to their own physical, emotional and social needs, and teaching caregivers strategies to cope with ongoing problems. The intervention did not provide case management, serve as a question-and-answer hotline, or provide psychotherapy over the telephone. The FITT method consists of two stages: · The initial stage, Orientation and Psychoeducation, involved providing caregivers with a rationale for the FITT, an introduction to educational and resource materials, a description of what would happen during future phone contacts and an assessment of key areas thought to be instrumental in addressing caregiver burden and mental health (i.e., caregivers' health, functioning, mood, thinking and family life). The psychoeducation component of this initial stage involved reviewing information about dementia and common psychological, emotional, psychosocial and medical effects of caregiving · The second stage, Follow-up, involved weekly and bi-weekly contacts in which new problems were identified, positive and negative changes in caregivers or care recipients were discussed, and psychoeducational information was reviewed and applied for particular situations. The final four follow-up calls (monthly) addressed issues of termination by allowing caregivers to anticipate FITT contacts coming to an end and to foster reliance on the support network established during the intervention.	No applicable.
WHO provided	Two master's level therapists who were trained in the FITT-D procedure delivered the intervention. Doctoral-level staff supervised therapists weekly to ensure adherence to the protocol and minimize drift.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Telephone.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	23 telephone contacts over 12 months. Initial contacts lasted approximately 60 minutes, and follow-up contacts lasted about 15–30 minutes. The intervention involved approximately 12 hours of contact between the therapist and caregiver.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	Sessions were audio- taped, and two raters reviewed 30 randomly selected telephone contacts and independently completed adherence and competence scales.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	No described.	No applicable.

Table 25. TIDieR - Tremont 2015

Study	Tremont 2015	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Family Intervention: Telephone Tracking-Caregiver (FITT-C).	Telephone Support (TS).
WHY	The theoretical framework of FITT-C is based on psychosocial transition, transactional stress and coping, and a systems view of family functioning. The three underlying theories of FITT-C are geared toward enhancing coping within the caregiver through active problem solving and facilitating positive changes within the family system.	The control condition was designed to account for nonspecific therapeutic factors, such as interpersonal contact and relationship. The approach was based on a nondirective control condition.
WHAT materials	Telephone.	Telephone.
PROCEDURES	Focused on providing dementia education, emotional support, directing caregivers to appropriate resources, encouraging caregivers to attend to their physical, emotional, and social needs, and teaching caregivers strategies to cope with ongoing problems. The FITT method consisted of an initial orientation and psycho-education call that involved providing caregivers with a rationale of FITT, an introduction to the resource materials, a description of future telephone contacts, and education about dementia and effects of caregiving. The remaining contacts identified changes since the last call, assessed key areas for the caregiver (i.e., health, functioning, mood, social support, and family life), and provided interventions and psychoeducation to help caregivers solve problems and use family resources. The focus of the final two calls changed to identifying helpful aspects of contacts and how these functions could be met after termination. After the final call, the therapist prepared a letter briefly highlighting the progress during the intervention and encouraged the caregiver to continue to develop and use adaptive coping strategies.	The primary goal of this condition was to provide nondirective support for caregivers through empathic and reflective listening and open-ended questioning. The role of the therapist was to provide unconditional positive regard to caregivers and to establish a supportive relationship. Therapists were discouraged from providing directive strategies, such as education, problem-solving, advice-giving, or task directives. However, education was not withheld if the caregiver had the wrong information.
WHO provided	Individuals recruited to serve as therapists had experience working with dementia patients and/or caregivers or psychotherapy experience working with adults. Therapists were required to be master's level and received training in dementia and caregiving. FITT-C therapists received additional training in the intervention method.	
HOW delivered	Telephone.	
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	16 telephone contacts over 6 months. Although initial telephone contacts had standardized durations (approximately 60 minutes), follow-up contacts varied depending on the severity of caregiver problems (15–30 minutes).	
TAILORING	Interventions were comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	
HOW WELL planned	Quality control was implemented by weekly supervision of both the FITT-C and TS therapists. All telephone contacts were audiotaped, and a subset was reviewed during supervision sessions to ensure adherence and to better guide therapists' intervention strategies. Any deviations from the treatment protocol were brought to the therapist's attention for remediation.	

Table 25. TIDieR - Tremont 2015 *(Continued)*

HOW WELL actual	The number of missed telephone calls from 16 planned calls was comparable between conditions with an average of 1.81 missed calls for FITT-C and 1.22 for TS. The average call length was slightly longer for the FITT-C group (37 minutes) compared with TS (30 minutes).
------------------------	--

Table 26. TIDieR - Winter 2007

Study	Winter 2007	
TIDieR item	Experimental intervention	Control intervention
BRIEF NAME	Telesupport group treatment.	Control condition.
WHY	No described.	No applicable.
WHAT materials	Conference-calling technology (Toshiba Digital Business Telephone Model DKT2010-S System and Centrex teleconference service) to link 5 caregivers per group for an hour weekly.	Nurses and an educational booklet.
PROCEDURES	The primary goal was to enhance caregiver ability to manage daily stressors by providing emotional support and validation. Initially, facilitators focused on developing group cohesion. As groups progress, disclosure of intimate problems and personal conflicts emerge. Caregivers express emotions and share coping strategies including cognitive reframing and practical approaches to organizing care routines. They also assist each other in problem solving and share educational resources. The mutual support and validation provided by group members normalize experiences and provide a supportive social network, core to the service model.	No described.
WHO provided	Telesupport groups were conducted by trained social workers.	No applicable.
HOW delivered	Teleconference Group format.	No applicable.
WHERE occurred	At home.	
WHEN and HOW MUCH	26 possible sessions in the 6 months following baseline.	No applicable.
TAILORING	Intervention was comprehensively designed, not tailored to cover individual or unmet needs.	No applicable.
MODIFICATIONS	None described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL planned	No described.	No applicable.
HOW WELL actual	Telesupport group caregivers participated in an average of 14.8 sessions, of a possible 26.	No applicable.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Source Search strategy Hits retrieved ALOIS (www.medicine.ox.ac.uk/alois) Sources searched and search strategies

Source	Search strategy	Hits retrieved
ALOIS (www.medicine.ox.ac.uk/alois) [Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	Advanced search: Study aim: Caregiver focused AND study design: RCT OR CCT OR Unclear	Dec 2015: 183 Jul 2016: 2 May 2017: 3 May 2018: 4 May 2019: 207
MEDLINE In-process and other non-indexed citations and MEDLINE 1950-present (Ovid SP) [Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	1 Dementia/ 2 Delirium/ 3 Wernicke Encephalopathy/ 4 Delirium, Dementia, Amnestic, Cognitive Disorders/ 5 ("benign senescent forgetfulness" or ("normal pressure hydrocephalus" and "shunt*") or ("organic brain disease" or "organic brain syndrome") or ((cerebral* or cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular) adj2 insufficien*) or (cerebr* adj2 deteriorat*) or (chronic adj2 (cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular)) or (creutzfeldt or jcd or cjd) or (lewy* adj2 bod*) or (pick* adj2 disease) or alzheimer* or binswanger* or deliri* or dement* or huntington* or korsako*).tw. 6 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 7 Caregivers/ 8 (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*).tw. 9 7 or 8 10 Audiovisual aids/ 11 Books/ 12 Consumer Health Information/ 13 Health Education/ 14 Health Information Systems/ 15 Health Literacy/ 16 Health promotion/ 17 Information Dissemination/ 18 Pamphlets/ 19 Social Media/ 20 Telephone/	Dec 2015: 1282 Jul 2016: 166 May 2017: 159 May 2018: 169 May 2019: 164

(Continued)

- 21 ("Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals).tw.
- 22 Education/
- 23 Training Support/
- 24 (Education or Train or Training).tw.
- 25 Community Networks/
- 26 Homemaker Services/
- 27 Respite Care/
- 28 Self-Help Groups/
- 29 Social Support/
- 30 ((caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*) adj5 Support).tw.
- 31 (counsel* or respite).tw.
- 32 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31
- 33 6 and 9 and 32
- 34 (randomized controlled trial or controlled clinical trial).pt. or randomized.ab. or placebo.ab. or drug therapy.fs. or randomly.ab. or trial.ab. or groups.ab.
- 35 33 and 34
- 36 dementia/
- 37 delirium/
- 38 Wernicke Encephalopathy/
- 39 cognitive defect/
- 40 ("benign senescent forgetfulness" or ("normal pressure hydrocephalus" and "shunt*") or ("organic brain disease" or "organic brain syndrome") or ((cerebral* or cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular) adj2 insufficien*) or (cerebr* adj2 deteriorat*) or (chronic adj2 (cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular)) or (creutzfeldt or jcd or cjd) or (lewy* adj2 bod*) or (pick* adj2 disease) or alzheimer* or binswanger* or deliri* or dement* or huntington* or korsako*).tw.
- 41 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40
- 42 Caregivers/
- 43 (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*).tw.
- 44 42 or 43
- 45 audiovisual aid/
- 46 book/
- 47 consumer health information/

(Continued)

- 48 health education/
- 49 medical information system/
- 50 health literacy/
- 51 health promotion/
- 52 information dissemination/
- 53 publication/
- 54 social media/
- 55 telephone/
- 56 ("Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals).tw.
- 57 education/
- 58 (Education or Train or Training).tw.
- 59 community care/
- 60 home care/
- 61 respite care/
- 62 self help/
- 63 social support/
- 64 ((caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*) adj5 Support).tw.
- 65 (counsel* or respite).tw.
- 66 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63 or 64 or 65
- 67 randomized controlled trial/
- 68 controlled clinical trial/
- 69 random\$.ti,ab.
- 70 randomization/
- 71 intermethod comparison/
- 72 placebo.ti,ab.
- 73 (compare or compared or comparison).ti.
- 74 ((evaluated or evaluate or evaluating or assessed or assess) and (compare or compared or comparing or comparison)).ab.
- 75 (open adj label).ti,ab.
- 76 ((double or single or doubly or singly) adj (blind or blinded or blindly)).ti,ab.
- 77 Double-Blind Method/
- 78 parallel group\$1.ti,ab.
- 79 (crossover or cross over).ti,ab.

(Continued)

80 ((assign\$ or match or matched or allocation) adj5 (alternate or group\$1 or intervention\$1 or patient\$1 or subject\$1 or participant\$1)).ti,ab.

81 (assigned or allocated).ti,ab.

82 (controlled adj7 (study or design or trial)).ti,ab.

83 (volunteer or volunteers).ti,ab.

84 trial.ti.

85 66 or 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84

86 41 and 44 and 66 and 85

87 (2015* or 2016*).em.

88 86 and 87

89 Dementia/

90 Delirium/

91 Wernicke Encephalopathy/

92 Delirium, Dementia, Amnestic, Cognitive Disorders/

93 ("benign senescent forgetfulness" or ("normal pressure hydrocephalus" and "shunt*") or ("organic brain disease" or "organic brain syndrome") or ((cerebral* or cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular) adj2 insufficien*) or (cere-br* adj2 deteriorat*) or (chronic adj2 (cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular)) or (creutzfeldt or jcd or cjd) or (lewy* adj2 bod*) or (pick* adj2 disease) or alzheimer* or binswanger* or deliri* or dement* or huntington* or kor-sako*).tw.

94 89 or 90 or 91 or 92 or 93

95 Caregivers/

96 (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*).tw.

97 95 or 96

98 Audiovisual aids/

99 Books/

100 Consumer Health Information/

101 Health Education/

102 Health Information Systems/

103 Health Literacy/

104 Health promotion/

105 Information Dissemination/

106 Pamphlets/

107 Social Media/

108 Telephone/

(Continued)

109 ("Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals).tw.

110 Education/

111 Training Support/

112 (Education or Train or Training).tw.

113 Community Networks/

114 Homemaker Services/

115 Respite Care/

116 Self-Help Groups/

117 Social Support/

118 ((caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*) adj5 Support).tw.

119 (counsel* or respite).tw.

120 98 or 99 or 100 or 101 or 102 or 103 or 104 or 105 or 106 or 107 or 108 or 109 or 110 or 111 or 112 or 113 or 114 or 115 or 116 or 117 or 118 or 119

121 94 and 97 and 120

122 (randomized controlled trial or controlled clinical trial).pt. or randomized.ab. or placebo.ab. or drug therapy.fs. or randomly.ab. or trial.ab. or groups.ab.

123 121 and 122

Embase	1 Dementia/	Dec 2015: 1857
1974-2019 May 14 (Ovid SP)	2 Delirium/	Jul 2016: 379
[Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	3 Wernicke Encephalopathy/	May 2017: 331
	4 Delirium, Dementia, Amnestic, Cognitive Disorders/	May 2018: 574
	5 ("benign senescent forgetfulness" or ("normal pressure hydrocephalus" and "shunt*") or ("organic brain disease" or "organic brain syndrome") or ((cerebral* or cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular) adj2 insufficien*) or (cerebr* adj2 deteriorat*) or (chronic adj2 (cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular)) or (creutzfeldt or jcd or cjd) or (lewy* adj2 bod*) or (pick* adj2 disease) or alzheimer* or binswanger* or deliri* or dement* or huntington* or korsako*).tw.	May 2019: 465
	6 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5	
	7 Caregivers/	
	8 (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*).tw.	
	9 7 or 8	
	10 Audiovisual aids/	
	11 Books/	
	12 Consumer Health Information/	

(Continued)

- 13 Health Education/
- 14 Health Information Systems/
- 15 Health Literacy/
- 16 Health promotion/
- 17 Information Dissemination/
- 18 Pamphlets/
- 19 Social Media/
- 20 Telephone/
- 21 ("Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals).tw.
- 22 Education/
- 23 Training Support/
- 24 (Education or Train or Training).tw.
- 25 Community Networks/
- 26 Homemaker Services/
- 27 Respite Care/
- 28 Self-Help Groups/
- 29 Social Support/
- 30 ((caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*) adj5 Support).tw.
- 31 (counsel* or respite).tw.
- 32 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31
- 33 6 and 9 and 32
- 34 (randomized controlled trial or controlled clinical trial).pt. or randomized.ab. or placebo.ab. or drug therapy.fs. or randomly.ab. or trial.ab. or groups.ab.
- 35 33 and 34
- 36 dementia/
- 37 delirium/
- 38 Wernicke Encephalopathy/
- 39 cognitive defect/
- 40 ("benign senescent forgetfulness" or ("normal pressure hydrocephalus" and "shunt*") or ("organic brain disease" or "organic brain syndrome") or ((cerebral* or cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular) adj2 insufficien*) or (cerebr* adj2 deteriorat*) or (chronic adj2 (cerebrovascular or cerebro-vascular)) or (creutzfeldt or jcd or cjd) or (lewy* adj2 bod*) or (pick* adj2 disease) or alzheimer* or binswanger* or deliri* or dement* or huntington* or korsako*).tw.

(Continued)

- 41 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40
- 42 Caregivers/
- 43 (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*).tw.
- 44 42 or 43
- 45 audiovisual aid/
- 46 book/
- 47 consumer health information/
- 48 health education/
- 49 medical information system/
- 50 health literacy/
- 51 health promotion/
- 52 information dissemination/
- 53 publication/
- 54 social media/
- 55 telephone/
- 56 ("Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals).tw.
- 57 education/
- 58 (Education or Train or Training).tw.
- 59 community care/
- 60 home care/
- 61 respite care/
- 62 self help/
- 63 social support/
- 64 ((caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*) adj5 Support).tw.
- 65 (counsel* or respite).tw.
- 66 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63 or 64 or 65
- 67 randomized controlled trial/
- 68 controlled clinical trial/
- 69 random\$.ti,ab.
- 70 randomization/
- 71 intermethod comparison/
- 72 placebo.ti,ab.

(Continued)

73 (compare or compared or comparison).ti.

74 ((evaluated or evaluate or evaluating or assessed or assess) and (compare or compared or comparing or comparison)).ab.

75 (open adj label).ti,ab.

76 ((double or single or doubly or singly) adj (blind or blinded or blindly)).ti,ab.

77 Double-Blind Method/

78 parallel group\$1.ti,ab.

79 (crossover or cross over).ti,ab.

80 ((assign\$ or match or matched or allocation) adj5 (alternate or group\$1 or intervention\$1 or patient\$1 or subject\$1 or participant\$1)).ti,ab.

81 (assigned or allocated).ti,ab.

82 (controlled adj7 (study or design or trial)).ti,ab.

83 (volunteer or volunteers).ti,ab.

84 trial.ti.

85 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84

86 41 and 44 and 66 and 85

PSYCINFO	1 dement*.ti,ab.	Dec 2015: 835
1806-May week 2 2019 (Ovid SP)	2 alzheimer*.ti,ab.	Jul 2016: 81
[Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	3 exp Dementia/	May 2017: 71
	4 (lewy* adj2 bod*).ti,ab.	May 2018: 77
	5 (frontotemporal* or FTD or FTLD).ti,ab.	May 2019: 59
	6 2 or 3 or 4 or 5	
	7 Caregivers/	
	8 (caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*).ti,ab.	
	9 7 or 8	
	10 Educational Audiovisual Aids/	
	11 book/	
	12 exp Health Education/	
	13 Health Literacy/	
	14 Health Promotion/	
	15 Information Dissemination/	
	16 exp Social Media/	
	17 exp Telephone Systems/	

(Continued)

18 ("Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals).ti,ab.

19 Education/

20 (Education or Train or Training).ti,ab.

21 Community Mental Health Services/

22 Community Services/

23 Home Care/

24 Respite Care/

25 Support Groups/

26 Self Help Techniques/

27 Social Support/

28 ((caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*) adj5 Support).ti,ab.

29 (counsel* or respite).ti,ab.

30 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29

31 exp Clinical Trials/

32 randomly.ab.

33 randomi?ed.ti,ab.

34 placebo.ti,ab.

35 groups.ab.

36 "double-blind*".ti,ab.

37 "single-blind*".ti,ab.

38 RCT.ti,ab.

39 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38

40 6 and 9 and 30 and 39

CINAHL (EBSCOhost)	S1 (MH "Dementia+")	Dec 2015: 1364
[Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	S2 (MH "Delirium") or (MH "Delirium, Dementia, Amnestic, Cognitive Disorders")	Jul 2016: 179
	S3 (MH "Wernicke's Encephalopathy")	May 2017: 129
	S4 TX dement*	May 2018: 275
	S5 TX alzheimer*	May 2019: 442
	S6 TX lewy* N2 bod*	
	S7 TX deliri*	
	S8 TX chronic N2 cerebrovascular	

(Continued)

S9 TX "organic brain disease" or "organic brain syndrome"

S10 TX "normal pressure hydrocephalus" and "shunt"

S11 TX "benign senescent forgetfulness"

S12 TX cerebr* N2 deteriorat*

S13 TX cerebral* N2 insufficient*

S14 TX pick* N2 disease

S15 TX creutzfeldt or jcd or cjd

S16 TX huntington*

S17 TX binswanger*

S18 TX korsako*

S19 S1 or S2 or S3 or S4 or S5 or S6 or S7 or S8 or S9 or S10 or S11 or S12 or S13 or S14 or S15 or S16 or S17 or S18

S20 (MH "Caregivers") OR (MH "Caregiver Support")

S21 TX caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*

S22 S20 OR S21

S23 (MH "Books")

S24 (MH "Consumer Health Information")

S25 (MH "Health Education")

S26 (MH "Health Information Systems") OR (MH "Home Health Care Information Systems")

S27 (MH "Health Promotion")

S28 (MH "Pamphlets")

S29 (MH "Social Media")

S30 (MH "Telephone")

S31 TX "Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals

S32 (MH "Education")

S33 TX Education or Train or Training

S34 (MH "Community Networks")

S35 (MH "Homemaker Services")

S36 (MH "Respite Care")

S37 TX caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kin* or parent* or relatives or spouse*

S38 TX support

S39 S37 AND S38

(Continued)

S40 TX counsel* or respite

S41 S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32
OR S33 OR S34 OR S35 OR S36 OR S39 OR S40

S42 S19 AND S41

S43 S22 AND S42

S44 (MH "Randomized Controlled Trials")

S45 AB randomly

S46 AB placebo

S47 AB groups

S48 AB randomised

S49 TI randomised

S50 TI randomized

S51 AB randomized

S52 AB "double-blind**"

S53 TI "double-blind**"

S54 TI "single-blind**"

S55 AB "single-blind**"

S56 AB RCT

S57 S44 OR S45 OR S46 OR S47 OR S48 OR S49 OR S50 OR S51 OR S52 OR S53
OR S54 OR S55 OR S56

S58 S43 AND S57

Web of Science Core Collection [Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	(dement* OR alzheimer* OR "lew* bod*" OR frontotemporal OR FTD OR FTLD OR "severe* cognit* impair*") AND TOPIC: (cargiver* OR care-giver* OR car- er* OR daughter* OR dependents OR families* OR family* OR folk* OR kin- ship OR parent* OR relatives OR spouse*) AND TOPIC: ("Patient information" OR "social media" OR Audiovisual* OR Audio-visual* OR Book* OR Leaflet* OR Lecture* OR Manuals OR Education OR Train OR Training OR counsel* OR respite) AND TOPIC: (random* OR trial OR placebo OR "double-blind**" OR "sin- gle-blind**" OR RCT OR "control group*") Timespan: All years. Search language=Auto	Dec 2015: 1171
		Jul 2016: 207
		May 2017: 267
		May 2018: 220
		May 2019: 160
LILACS (BIREME) [Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	Information OR informações or INFORMAÇÃO or educación OR educação OR education OR manual OR Capacitación OR training [Words] and "cuidador fa- miliar" OR caregiver OR cônjuge OR filha OR hija OR daughter OR family OR fa- miliar [Words] and dementia OR Demencia OR demência OR alzheimers OR Alzheimer [Words]	Dec 2015: 131
		Jul 2016: 10
		May 2017: 6
		May 2018: 6
		May 2019: 5

(Continued)

CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library, issue 5 of 12, 2019) [Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	#1 MeSH descriptor: [Dementia] explode all trees	Dec 2015: 1220
	#2 MeSH descriptor: [Delirium, Dementia, Amnestic, Cognitive Disorders] explode all trees	Jul 2016: 52
	#3 alzheimer* or binswanger* or deliri* or dement* or huntington* or korsako*	May 2017: 108
	#4 #1 or #2 or #3	May 2018: 276
	#5 MeSH descriptor: [Caregivers] explode all trees	May 2019: 505
	#6 caregiver* or care-giver* or carer* or daughter* or dependents or families* or family* or folk* or kinship or parent* or relatives or spouse*	
	#7 #5 or #6	
	#8 MeSH descriptor: [Audiovisual Aids] explode all trees	
	#9 MeSH descriptor: [Books] explode all trees	
	#10 MeSH descriptor: [Consumer Health Information] explode all trees	
	#11 MeSH descriptor: [Information Dissemination] explode all trees	
	#12 MeSH descriptor: [Health Promotion] explode all trees	
	#13 MeSH descriptor: [Health Literacy] explode all trees	
	#14 MeSH descriptor: [Health Information Systems] explode all trees	
	#15 MeSH descriptor: [Pamphlets] explode all trees	
	#16 MeSH descriptor: [Social Media] explode all trees	
	#17 MeSH descriptor: [Telephone] explode all trees	
	#18 "Patient information" or "social media" or Audiovisual* or Audio-visual* or Book* or Leaflet* or Lecture* or Manuals	
	#19 MeSH descriptor: [Education] explode all trees	
	#20 MeSH descriptor: [Training Support] explode all trees	
	#21 Education or Train or Training	
	#22 MeSH descriptor: [Community Networks] explode all trees	
	#23 MeSH descriptor: [Homemaker Services] explode all trees	
	#24 MeSH descriptor: [Respite Care] explode all trees	
	#25 MeSH descriptor: [Self-Help Groups] explode all trees	
	#26 MeSH descriptor: [Social Support] explode all trees	
	#27 counsel* or respite	
	#28 #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27	
	#29 #4 and #7 and #28	
Clinicaltrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov)	Search terms: dementia AND condition: carer OR caregiver [Interventional studies] All dates, all status	Dec 2015: 113
		Jul 2016: 8

(Continued)

[Date of most recent search: 10 April 2020]	May 2017: 58
	May 2018: 92
	May 2019: 88

ICTRP Search Portal (http://apps.who.int/trialssearch) [includes: Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry; ClinicalTrilas.gov; ISRCTN; Chinese Clinical Trial Registry; Clinical Trials Registry – India; Clinical Research Information Service – Republic of Korea; German Clinical Trials Register; Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials; Japan Primary Registries Network; Pan African Clinical Trial Registry; Sri Lanka Clinical Trials Registry; The Netherlands National Trial Register]	(Title: dementia or Alzheimer or alzheimers or lewy) AND (condition: carer or caregiver) All dates, all status	Dec2015: 12
		Jul 2016: 11
		May 2017: 15
		May 2018: 46
		May 2019: 38
[Date of most recent search: 109 April 2020]		

TOTAL before de-duplication and first assessment	Dec 2015: 8168
	Jul 2016: 1095
	May 2017: 1147
	May 2018: 1739
	May 2019: 2133
	TOTAL: 14,282

TOTAL after de-duplication	Dec 2015: 7211
	Jul 2016: 827
	May 2017: 908
	May 2018: 1321
	May 2019: 1558
	TOTAL: 11,825

TOTAL after first assessment by CDCIG information specialist	Dec 2015: 1028
	Jul 2016: 183
	May 2017: 125

(Continued)

May 2018: 252

May 2019:

422

TOTAL: 2,010

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 2, 2007

Review first published: Issue 12, 2020

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

All review authors (EGF, JB, JRR, BSZ, IS, JM) contributed to the design, development, and drafting the protocol.

Pairs of review authors (EGF, JB, JRR, GM, BSZ, JM) screened the studies for eligibility, obtained full text studies and performed data abstraction.

Pairs of review authors (EGF, JB, JRR, IS) assessed the risk of bias and rated the quality of evidence (GRADE).

JB and BSZ conducted data analysis; EGF, JRR and JM assisted with data interpretation.

All review authors (EGF, JB, JRR, BSZ, IS, JM) contributed to the final text.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

EGF: none known

JB: none known

JRR: none known

BSZ: none known

IS: none known

JM: none known

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Iberoamerican Cochrane Centre, Spain
- International Cochrane Centre

External sources

- NIHR, UK

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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

- In a significant change from the published protocol on which this review was based, we amended the criteria for eligibility of studies in order to focus on remotely delivered interventions. This change was made in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic for reasons explained more fully in the Background section.
- We moved the outcome 'number of dropouts for any reason,' as a surrogate for intervention acceptability, from secondary to primary outcomes before data analysis in consultation with the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group (CDCIG). This was done because Cochrane recommends that primary outcomes should include at least one harm-related outcome. We did not anticipate

that harms would be reported in many included studies, but considered that reasons for dropout would be likely to include some 'harms' (such as unacceptable additional burden of the intervention), among other reasons.

- The published protocol did not specify the exact comparisons to be made. After reviewing previous literature, communicating with experts in the field and discussion with the CDCIG, we defined two main comparisons. Because many studies of interventions for caregivers use an information-only intervention as a comparator for a more complex intervention, these comparisons were of complex interventions versus either (i) waiting list, usual care or a non-specific intervention serving as an attention control, or (ii) a simple information intervention. Because almost all complex interventions include an element of information-provision (i.e. there are very few pure training or pure support interventions), we then defined the following subgroups within the complex interventions: support or support and information, training or training and information, and multicomponent interventions including support and training with or without information. These decisions were made prior to data analysis.
- We did not proceed to additional subgroup analyses and sensitivity analyses as planned in the original protocol because of insufficient information. When data allowed, we ran stratified analysis by intervention subgroup as defined above for each combination of comparison and outcome.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Affect; Bias; Caregiver Burden [*prevention & control]; Caregivers [*education] [psychology]; Dementia [*nursing]; Family; Health Services Accessibility [statistics & numerical data]; Health Services Needs and Demand [statistics & numerical data]; Institutionalization [statistics & numerical data]; Nursing Homes [statistics & numerical data]; Quality of Life; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

MeSH check words

Humans