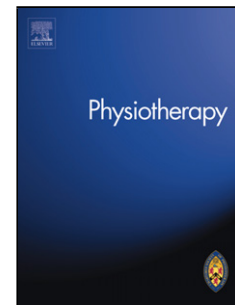


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**Outcomes of Physical Activity for People Living with Dementia:
Qualitative Study to Inform a Core Outcome Set.**

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Abstract

Background: The need for a Core Outcome Set to evaluate physical activity interventions for people living with dementia, across stages of disease and intervention settings has been established. This qualitative study precedes the consensus phase of developing this Core Outcome Set and aims to: (i) compare the outcomes identified by patients, carers and professionals to those previously reported in the literature; (ii) and understand “why” certain outcomes are considered important.

Design and Methods: In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with people living with dementia, family carers and professionals (n=29). The outcomes identified in the interviews were mapped to a list of outcomes reported in a recent literature review. An in-depth thematic analysis was conducted to understand the importance of physical activity in dementia care.

Results: A comprehensive, inductively derived list of 77 outcomes, common across stages of dementia and intervention setting, was put together for the consensus phase of this Core Outcome Set: ten of these were new outcomes generated by this qualitative study. Five themes explained why stakeholders perceived physical activity outcomes as important for people living with dementia: “being well and staying well”, “having a role towards others”, “maintaining identity”, “being connected to the present” and “delivering good quality care”.

Conclusion: Ten new outcomes of physical activity, not previously reported in recent literature, were identified. Physical activity is considered important to

people living with dementia due to its positive impact on multiple health outcomes for both patients and carers.

Keywords: Physical activity; Dementia; Core Outcome Set; Qualitative study.

Introduction

Dementia is a major cause of dependency and disability among older people, resulting in increased burden on individuals, carers and health care services [1]. The need for research into interventions to improve care of people living with dementia is evident [2]. Physical activity, defined by the World Health Organization as “any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure”, may be one such intervention. Despite the large number of available studies, guidance on the ideal dose of physical activity for people living with dementia is lacking. A recent literature review [3] identified substantial heterogeneity of outcomes reported in physical activity research for people living with dementia. This is one factor limiting meta-analyses and the establishment of robust conclusions in this field. The development of a Core Outcome Set – a minimum set of outcomes to be measured across trials of a particular intervention and/or health condition [4] – has therefore been recommended for physical activity interventions for people with dementia [3]. This Core Outcome Set has been designed to be applicable

across stages of disease progression and intervention settings [3] to maximise homogeneity in this field of research, knowing that specific outcomes for different stages of disease, types of dementia or activity settings can still be measured by researchers, in addition to those recommended by the Core Outcome Set [4].

A gold standard for Core Outcome Set development is yet to be defined. The inclusion of qualitative methods preceding the consensus phase of COS development, represents a methodological innovation considered particularly necessary when research in the field of the Core Outcome Set lacks sufficient qualitative work [5]. Most qualitative studies about physical activity for people with dementia are linked to a specific intervention and are aimed at exploring feasibility, barriers and facilitators to that intervention [6-10]. The few available qualitative papers, not linked to a specific intervention, include only care home settings [11, 12] or people living with early stages of dementia [13, 14] and do not meet the needs of a Core Outcome Set applicable across intervention settings, types of dementia and stages of the condition. Furthermore, these qualitative studies are not centred on intervention outcomes, and therefore many outcomes, relevant to participants, may have been missed during data collection.

Views of multiple stakeholders - patients, carers and professionals - may facilitate the selection of meaningful outcomes for this Core Outcome Set,

leading to the implementation of tailored interventions, in research and clinical practice, as recommended in dementia research and policy [15].

The present qualitative study aimed to inform the next stage (a consensus study) of a Core Outcome Set to evaluate physical activity interventions for people with dementia by (i) comparing the outcomes identified by professionals, carers and patients against those previously described in the literature and (ii) gaining a deeper understanding of “why” certain outcomes are considered important in dementia care.

Design and Methods

The present study was reported according to the consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ) [16].

Registration and Ethical Approval

This study is part of the development of a Core Outcome Set, registered with the Core Outcome Measures in Effectiveness Trials initiative¹. Ethical approval was obtained from the ethics committee at the Faculty Health Sciences, University of Southampton (ethics number: 19524). All participants provided informed consent prior to taking part in this study.

¹ (blinded for peer review)

Recruitment and Patient and Public Involvement

Recruitment visits were made to support groups, exercise groups and dementia related activities and events. Posters were made available in public spaces (e.g. libraries, churches, social centres) and flyers distributed via gatekeepers in charities and support groups. The study poster and a short description of this research was made available through websites and newsletters of professional organisations. Participants interested in taking part contacted the research team using the contact details provided on posters and flyers. Information about the study was provided to potential participants (verbally and in a writing via the participant information sheet). A date for interview was only arranged with those who wanted to participate. A phone call was made the day before the interview to offer any further clarifications and confirm the interview date. Formal consent was recorded on the day of the interview.

This study benefited from patient and public involvement during recruitment and data analysis. A former carer of a person living with dementia, who also had a role as a leader in a carer support group, assisted the team to identify local dementia services and advised on strategies to approach gatekeepers in those organisations. This strategy had a very positive impact on recruitment for this study. She also contributed to the data analysis, by discussing findings with the authors as analysis progressed.

Inclusion criteria

The following participants were included:

- People with a diagnosis of dementia, with capacity to consent to take part in research at the time of data collection and able to communicate verbally in English;
- Family members who were currently involved or had previously been involved in the care of a relative living with dementia;
- Professionals who have been involved in promoting, designing or supporting physical activity for people with dementia.

Exclusion criteria

People with dementia were excluded if they had been bedridden since before the diagnosis. Family members were excluded if they were not in contact with the person with dementia since their diagnosis. Professionals were excluded if their professional role in dementia care was undertaken exclusively outside of the United Kingdom. Exclusion criteria were discussed with those who expressed an interest in taking part.

Sampling

Purposive sampling was used, aiming for a maximum variation strategy [17] across stakeholder groups, using the following criteria:

- Stage of disease progression, determined by the Mini-Mental State Examination score, completed by the first author (interviewer) immediately prior to the interview: “Mild to moderate” – 17 to 26; “Moderate to severe” - 10 to 16 and “Severe” – less than 10 [18];
- Type of dementia;
- Activity setting (i.e. community, care or nursing homes, assisted living; hospital);
- Levels of physical activity, determined by the score on the Physical Activity Scale for the Elderly [19], completed immediately before the interview, with input from the carer; Scores range from zero (no physical activity completed in the previous seven days) to 693.9 (maximum physical activity level score);
- Socioeconomic deprivation, determined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation [20], using the participants’ post code, with scores ranging from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

Recruitment aimed to reach data saturation, which was defined as the point where new data being collected made little or no difference to the codes being generated from the data analysis [21].

Data collection

In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted and audio-recorded by the first author [initials blinded for peer review], a female clinical doctoral research fellow and physiotherapist with previous experience of conducting qualitative studies and, at the time of data collection, was a senior clinician in an Older Person's Mental Health in-patient service, including a dementia ward. Participants were aware of the professional background of the interviewer. Reflective notes were written after each interview.

The interview topic guide was designed to enable participants to discuss outcomes of physical activity and explore the importance of such outcomes. Professionals and carers were interviewed face-to-face or remotely (via telephone or video call), according to their preference. People living with dementia were interviewed face-to-face, in a private venue of their choice, and encouraged to have a relative or friend with them at all times. During the interviews with people living with dementia, the following strategies were used, based on previous research [22], and the interviewer's [initials blinded for peer review] experience of communicating with people with living with dementia: asking simple questions, giving time for the person to answer, rephrasing the question with help from the carer, maintaining good eye contact, reading body language for signs of fatigue or distress, offering breaks and choosing the time and venue for the interview according to the person's needs. These strategies

also facilitated the capacity assessment. Capacity to consent to research was assessed based on the British Psychological Society guidance [23]. When present, the carer helped the researcher to explain the study to the person with dementia, providing all possible opportunities to make an informed decision. Carers were also encouraged to note any signs of discomfort or distress, which may indicate the need to stop the interview.

Data analysis

To address the aims of this study, two separate types of analysis were completed. Both analysis' steps were completed predominantly by the first author, with regular guidance and in consultation with other authors.

Aim 1: Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically [24]. The transcripts were not returned to the participants for comments or corrections. Initial inductive (data driven) and semantic codes (close to the participants' own words) were used across the data set, to identify potential outcomes of physical activity. An outcome was defined as "a perceived consequence or impact, positive or negative, for people living with dementia, their carers or health services, whether intended or incidental, arising from undertaking physical activity". Codes with equivalent semantic meanings were merged and grouped into higher level codes (outcome domains). At this stage, a deductive approach was used, and the outcome domains were compared, by two

independent researchers [first author and a researcher independent from this research team], against the outcome domains previously reported in the literature [3]. A merged final list of outcome domains was created and the scope of each outcome domain defined.

Aim 2: Outcome domains were thematically organised, by identifying patterns and connections between outcomes that could be described by a higher level theme [24]. Each theme represented a meaningful concept to answer the question: “why is physical activity important to people living with dementia?” The final data analysis was presented back to four participants for member checking [25].

Results

Participant Characteristics

Interviews were conducted with 29 participants (5 people living with dementia; 14 carers and 10 professionals). The average interview duration was 67 minutes, ranging from 35 to 101 minutes. Table 1 describes the sample characteristics. Previous research suggests that interviews involving people in severe stages of dementia can be triangulated with interviews of their carers [26]. When it was not possible to gather the views of the person living with dementia, the carer was interviewed instead, aiming to get as close as possible

to the views of those at the later stages of dementia. In this study, nine of the carers interviewed, were carers of people living with severe dementia and/or people with dementia who were unable to communicate verbally or provide consent.

Aim 1: Comparing outcome domains generated by this study, against those found in the literature.

A final list of 77 outcome domains (60 positive/beneficial) was generated. Figure 1 illustrates the process of defining this list of outcome domains. Of the final 77 outcome domains, 10 (8 positive/beneficial) were new outcomes generated by this qualitative study and not reported in the literature; nine (4 positive/beneficial) had been identified previously but were not mentioned by participants in this study. Tables 2a and 2b highlight these outcome domains presented per stakeholder group, stage of disease progression and activity setting. An extended version of these tables including all 77 outcome domains, which will be considered in the consensus phase, can be found in supplementary material.

Most outcome domains (69 out of 77) were reported by both stakeholder groups, in multiple settings and dementia stages (Tables 2a, 2b and supplementary material). Data saturation was reached in both stakeholder groups, with no new outcome domains being generated by the last professional

interview and only two new outcomes generated in the last patient/carer interview.

Aim 2: Understanding why physical activity is important

Five core themes explained the importance of physical activity. All themes were described across stages of disease, intervention settings, and incorporated the views of both stakeholder groups (professionals and patients/carers). There were no opposing views between stakeholders. The generated themes are described below.

Being well and staying well

Participants across all stakeholder groups reported using physical activity to improve or maintain multiple aspects of health and wellbeing of the person living with dementia, keeping an overall state of wellness - physical, cognitive and emotional - despite the diagnosis of dementia.

“Mental and physical health. I mean as a starting, as a baseline point. You are better, you are in better health, the more you get to do it. (...) Well, I mean physical stamina, strength, these things support everything. Body and

mind are connected. (...) It is promoting health. It promotes health across the board.” Occupational therapist (All stages - Care homes).

“It gets me out of my routine, because (...) if I was at home, and things like that, it would drive me up the wall.” Person living with dementia (mild to moderate stages – home).

The data demonstrated that potential positive health benefits of physical activity for people living with dementia are often influenced by other factors: participants weighed up the benefits against the burden that physical activity may generate for people living with dementia; and the extent to which supporting physical activity was beneficial or detrimental to carers. All stakeholder groups also expressed concerns about the potential for increased physical activity increasing the risk of falls:

“Interviewer [initials blinded for peer review]: would anything stop you from walking? Participant: NO! No. (...) Unless you fall flat on your face.”
 Person living with dementia (Moderate to severe stages – home)

The negative effects or burden of physical activity were not only related to accidents and injuries but also to a range of emotional and behavioural negative effects, such as becoming agitated or distressed, feeling exhausted or not being able to sleep after the activity.

“Interviewer [initials blinded for peer review]: *You said you stopped the ball game because (...) she was aggressive...*” Participant: *“It wasn’t an aggression as in it didn’t cause harm to anyone, but the way she was kicking. It was a bit forceful, with quite a grimaced face so that would demonstrate to me that she wasn’t particularly happy about this task.”* Occupational Therapist (All stages – Hospital).

Carers also reported on the burden of supporting activity: increased workload from keeping the person living with dementia active, while managing their own health; and perceived negative emotions associated with the activity, such as responsibility, boredom, guilt and worry.

“To be honest I think it was like a tedious kind of thing to do [walking with her mother up and down the corridor] because it was very slow and... I mean but it did feel like it was a good thing to do. I did feel it was like a good thing to do. But I did find it a little bit tedious. And I would feel quite anxious that mum might fall and she was anxious! And I would be very tired as well by this stage...” Daughter (Severe stages – Community).

Conversely, it was suggested that carers also had positive experiences of keeping the person with dementia active, such as bonding with the person living with dementia during the activity, having quality time together, developing support networks with peers and improving their own health.

“I think that it is quite bonding because I think they are learning more about their family.” Activity coordinator (All stages - Nursing home).

In addition, carers could see their burden of care being alleviated by witnessing an improved behaviour from the person with dementia and ensuring their functional independence.

“I think we hadn’t really thought ahead, to when mum would lose her mobility... what would we do then? Or how would we cope? So it seemed very important [to keep her mobile]” Daughter (Severe stages – Community).

Maintaining independence was not only considered important for managing carer burden, but also key for people living with dementia:

“Well, you need exercise, don’t you? Otherwise you just would just tighten up and wouldn’t be able to do things, surely.” Person living with dementia (Mild to moderate stages – Care home)

When supported by others, activity was also an opportunity to give family carers a break.

“In respect to the fact that I know John is somewhere doing something he enjoys, that is independent of me, he is not reliant on me for that at all, I don’t have a huge part in it, he has his own friends down there, he has something that is entirely his. And it is a form of activity. It gives me free time...” Wife (Mild to moderate stages – Community).

Maintaining identity

This theme related to a continuity of identity that was achieved through activity, by enabling people living with dementia to do what they are passionate about. Activity was described by patients, carers and professionals, as a means by which the person with dementia could stay in control, keep life as “normal as possible” and minimize the disruption caused by the diagnosis of dementia.

“I suppose it is important... it sort of, as far as you can, just carry on! You know, it might not be as normal but, just do what you can! As long as you can!” Person living with dementia (Mild to moderate stages – Community).

Having a role towards others

Activity was also reported to be used as a source of social benefits; fighting loneliness and isolation.

“Because I imagine it can be a very lonely existence [to live with dementia], and if, if through sport in general, or whatever, that can be improved, that can only be fantastic.” Private company (All stages – Community).

Activity generated benefits such as feeling included, gaining a sense of belonging to groups, teams and being active members of society. It also

allowed people with dementia to maintain or assume new roles, giving meaning to a new stage of life. It offered people with dementia the opportunity of being interested in a cause and feeling valued, by gaining interest from others.

“That’s why I came here [became a volunteer in a gardening centre]. Just to be able to help them (...), because I know what it is like (...) and now I understand how the team gets together and do it. You know what I mean? It is great!” Person living with dementia (Mild to moderate stages – Community).

Being connected to the present

While the diagnosis of dementia was described by participants as taking the person away to a difficult-to-access “dementia world”, activity was described as an anchor to the present. It is a way of retrieving positive memories and emotions to the present and “living in the moment”. Whilst active, people with dementia aimed to have a fulfilling time, filled with opportunities and new experiences. “Being active” was seen as having a positive, proactive attitude of wanting to be alive and wanting to fight the hopelessness of the diagnosis.

“So, so yeah if you’ve got, if you have just been diagnosed I would say: try not to be put off by the bigger picture. (...) And try and still do things. (...) Do things that they are used to do. But differently. So sort of fight the dementia if you like. Not fight against it, because you can’t. Hopefully we will get a cure

one day, but actually still do things in spite of it if you like.” Daughter (All stages – Community and Care home).

“Well, because it [gardening] gets me to stay out and being alive.”

Person living with dementia (Mild to moderate stages – home).

Delivering good quality care

For those providing formal or informal care, delivering activity that people living with dementia could adhere to was considered part of delivering “good care”. It was considered “good” because it was cost-effective and specialised for dementia. Participants also reported that providing activity promotes a positive reputation for institutional settings.

“From the perspective of the retirement community, (...) I think they liked the fact that it reflected well on them, that they were doing this, so they (...) had it permanently on their website and things like that.” Private company (All stages - Community and residential homes).

Providing activity also promoted staff satisfaction and retention. From the perspective of family carers, the provision of physical activity helped them feel that they had chosen the right care for their loved one.

For the carers [live-in carers, privately funded by relatives], you know, our job is to keep the carers content. If we can keep them happy we can keep

them. And changing a live-in carer is a challenge as you can imagine. Son
(Stage not known – Community).

Discussion

This qualitative study precedes the consensus phase of developing a Core Outcome Set to be used to evaluate physical activity interventions for people with dementia, and represents an innovative methodological approach in Core Outcome Set development. To our knowledge this is also the first qualitative study exploring outcomes of physical activity across dementia types and stages of disease progression, and first qualitative study being published as a pre-consensus phase of a Core Outcome Set. A list of 77 outcome domains, including 10 novel outcome domains, was developed. Most outcome domains were relevant across stakeholders, settings and stages of disease progression, and were organised under five themes: “Being well and staying well”, “Maintaining identity”, “Having a role towards with others”, “Being connected to the present” and “Delivering good quality care”. This study makes two distinct contributions to knowledge: it informs the development of Core Outcome Set methodology; provides new in-depth knowledge about the importance of physical activity in dementia care.

Implications for Core Outcome Set methodology

A total of 10 outcome domains would have been missed in the consensus phase, had this qualitative study not been undertaken. This is a surprisingly high number of outcome domains, as it is often reported that qualitative studies do not add any outcomes to those already in the literature [27].

In line with other Core Outcome Sets for progressive conditions, it was anticipated that the consensus study would be subdivided according to the different stages of disease progression [28]. However, our findings indicate that outcomes of physical activity overlap greatly across settings and stages of dementia. The initial protocol [28] was therefore changed to a single consensus survey. The potential for qualitative findings to inform the structure and design of a Core Outcome Set had not been previously identified [5], and it should be taken into account by future Core Outcome Set developers.

Contributions to knowledge about relevant effects of physical activity

The new outcomes “carer developing friends and getting support”; “meeting individual needs of patient and family”; “becoming interested and gaining interest from others”; “reframing and revisiting the person with dementia” (Table 2a) indicate the important role that physical activity has in supporting people living with dementia and their carers in both adapting to the

diagnosis and as dementia progresses. The use of physical activity to maintain the identity as that of “someone active” despite the diagnosis is explained in this study, supporting findings from previous qualitative work [14]. However, the use of activity to embrace new roles (as shown, by the new outcome domains “reframing the person with dementia” and “carer making friends and getting support”) is a new perspective, indicating that physical activity can be used as a tool, not only to maintain, but also to adapt a sense of self-identity, as dementia progresses. The concept of exercise identity was shown to be key in a recent model of exercise participation for people with chronic conditions, highlighting how patients choose to exercise according to their age and gender identity, social and cultural norms [29]. Physical activity can therefore be used by people living with dementia, as in other chronic conditions, to continuously (re)frame their identity, while living with a progressive condition.

The remaining new outcomes generated by this study reflect potential physical needs of people, either at later stages of dementia, or of those with multiple comorbidities: “improving posture”, “preventing incontinence”, “managing lower limb oedema” and “managing pressure ulcers”. The fact that these are new outcomes, demonstrates the lack of research into physical activity for people with severe dementia [3] and provides new insights into the potential that physical activity may have across stages of disease and for addressing the multi-morbidity that often accompanies the progression of dementia [30].

The present study highlights how physical activity interventions can support families living with dementia from early diagnosis and throughout their dementia journeys; a key message in dementia care guidelines and policies [31].

Strengths and Limitations

In-depth interviews were a challenging method for patients at later stages of dementia or those with limited verbal communication, leading to a sample with more carers than people living with dementia, and a relatively small sample of people living with dementia. This is a potential limitation because this Core Outcome Set aims to be applicable to physical activity interventions including people with dementia in all stages of the condition, and with no restrictions in terms of communication abilities. Including a higher proportion of carers was a successful strategy to gather the views of those closest to people living with late stage dementia. The present study also informs the next stage of the development of this Core Outcome Set (a consensus study), where a larger sample of people living with dementia will be recruited.

The identification of outcomes from the interviews was conducted by one researcher only. To minimise this potential limitation, the analysis benefited from patient and public involvement through regular reflections with a former carer of someone living with dementia as the data analysis progressed; the final analysis findings were also ‘member checked’ by four participants [25]. The

process of merging the list of outcomes from this qualitative study with the outcomes in the literature was conducted independently by two researchers, increasing the rigor of this stage of data analysis.

Conclusion

This qualitative study makes an important contribution to Core Outcome Set methodology. By adding 10 outcome domains to the list previously generated from published literature it has demonstrated the important role qualitative methods can play in ensuring outcomes meaningful to patients, carers and professionals are not missed. This study also highlights the value of physical activity across the stages of dementia progression. Whilst confirming findings from previous studies that physical activity can contribute to “Being well and staying well” and “Delivering good quality care” it has also identified an important new finding that physical activity is important in the process of adapting to the diagnosis through “Maintaining identity”, “Having a role towards and with others” and “Being connected to the present”.

Contribution of paper:

- Qualitative methods ensure relevant outcomes are not missed in Core Outcome Sets.

- Physical activity can enable a constant adaptation of self-identity to patients and carers as the dementia progresses and may bring positive outcomes to those living with severe dementia and/or comorbidities.
- Physical activity for people living with dementia is linked to good quality care, overall wellness, living in the present and being connected with others.

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Conflicts of interest

None to declare.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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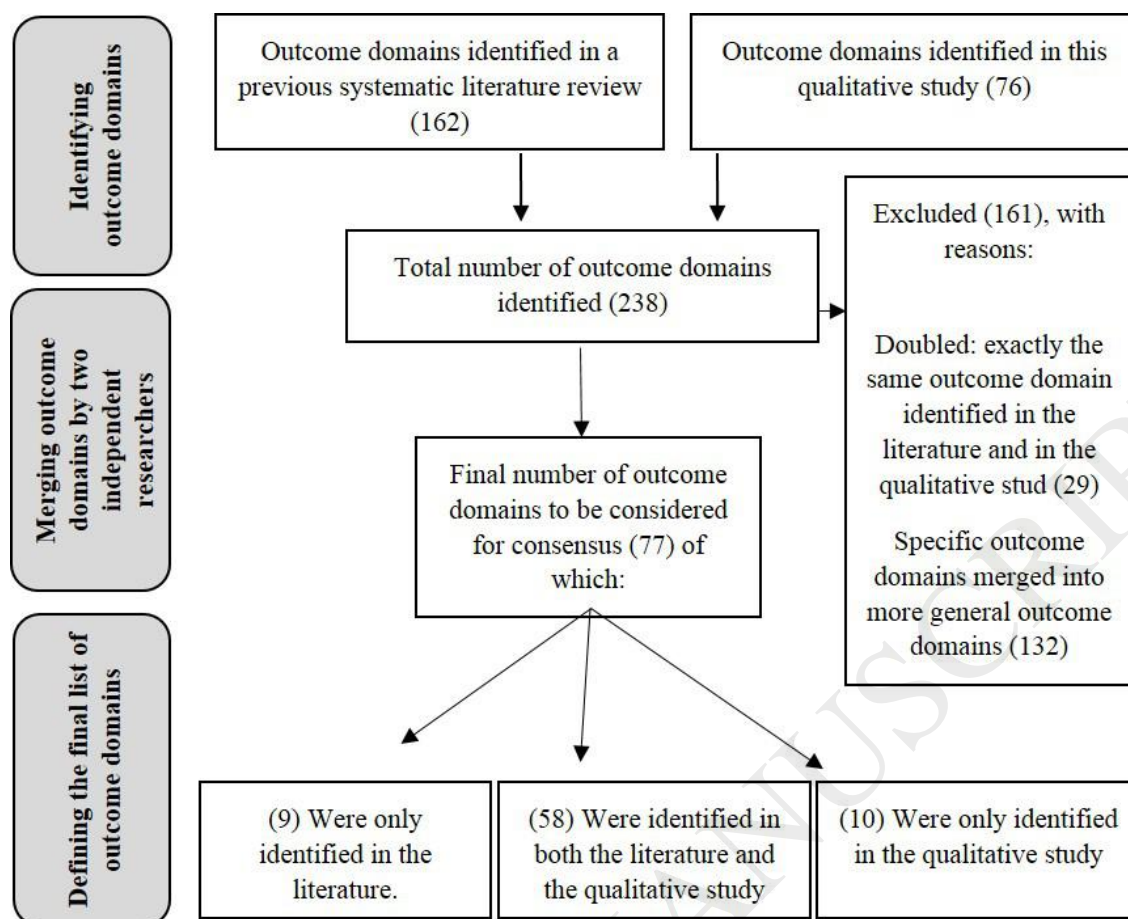


Figure 1- Flowchart of the development of final list of outcome domains to be considered in the next phase: consensus study.

Figure.1 Flowchart of the development of final list of outcome domains to be considered in the next phase:consensus study

Table 1- Sample characterisation.

Stakeholder group 1: people with dementia and their carers (n=19)	Mean (SD) or n (%) People living with dementia	Mean (SD) or n (%) Carers
<i>Role</i>		
People living with dementia	5 (26%)	-
Spouses	-	6 (32%)
Adult children or children in law	-	8 (42%)
<i>Demographics</i>		
Age (years)	75 (11.8)	62 (12.4)
Gender (female)	3 (60%)	10 (71%)
Levels of physical activity	58.5 (74.0)	-
Mini Mental State Examination	19.2 (3.9)	-
Index of Multiple Deprivation	7.8 (1.9)	6 (2.7)
<i>Experience of doing or supporting activity in which of the following setting(s)</i>		
Community	3 (60%)	9 (64%)
Care or nursing home	2 (40%)	2 (14%)
Assisted living	0 (0%)	4 (29%)
Hospital	0 (0%)	2 (14%)
<i>Living with the following stage of disease progression or having experience of supporting activity for a relative through the following stage(s) of disease progression</i>		
Mild to moderate	4 (80%)	6 (43%)
Moderate to severe	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
All stages	-	7 (50%)
Not known	-	1 (7%)
<i>Type of dementia</i>		
Alzheimer's disease	2 (40%)	9 (64%)
Mixed dementia	1 (20%)	1 (7%)
Vascular dementia	1 (20%)	1 (7%)
Lewy body dementia	0 (0%)	2 (14%)
Young onset Alzheimer's disease	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
Not Known	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Stakeholder group 2: professionals (n=10)	Mean (SD) or n (%)	
<i>Role</i>		
Physiotherapists	4 (40%)	

Occupational Therapists	2 (20%)
Activity coordinators	1 (10%)
Charities	2 (20%)
Private companies	1 (10%)
Involved in delivering research	1 (10%)
<i>Demographics</i>	
Age (years)	43 (10.1)
Gender (female)	5 (50%)
<i>Professional setting</i>	
Community	7 (70%)
Care or nursing home	7 (70%)
Hospital	4 (40%)
<i>Experience per stage of disease progression</i>	
Experience in care for people with mild to moderate dementia	1 (10%)
Experience in care for people at all stages of dementia	9 (90%)

Table 2a. Outcome domains identified in this qualitative study (n=10), but not previously identified in the literature.

NEW Outcome domains identified in this qualitative study (n=10), and not previously identified in the literature									
Outcome domain identified	Scope	Stakeholder		Stage			Setting		
		Prof. and	Patient and	Mild to	Mode rate	Severe	Community	Institution	Hospital
Positive outcome domains (n=8):									
Improving posture	Includes sitting and standing posture.	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x
Managing lower limb oedema	Fluid retention in the lower limbs.	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x
Managing pressure ulcers	Preventing pressure ulcers and recovering skin integrity.	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x
Preventing incontinence	Regularly using the toilet, by mobilising to the toilet or commode instead of using a pad.	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x
Carer developing friendships and peer support	Family carers meeting other relatives of people living with dementia and developing a network of friendship and peer support.	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x
Meeting individual	Meeting individual needs of the person living with dementia. These includes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

needs of patient and family	identity, physical, spiritual, emotional and social needs. Meeting tailored needs of families.								
Becoming interested and gaining interest of others	Gaining the interest of the person living with dementia and the interest of staff, formal carers and relatives. Getting relatives and formal carers to know the person with dementia and becoming interested in what they can do.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Reframing and revisiting the person with dementia	Recovering one's "old self" even if for brief moments. Relatives having moments of seeing the "old" person with dementia by seeing them active as they were before the diagnosis. Relatives and staff or formal carers being surprised by the ability of the person living with dementia. Using activity to highlight what the person with dementia can still do.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Negative outcome domains or risks of physical activity (n=2):									
Eating or drinking something harmful	Eating or drinking something that should not be ingested, by confusing it with real food or drink.	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Not being able to	This was linked to possible changes of environment or routine caused by the	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	-

sleep after an activity	activity (e.g. coming back to care after having been on holiday).								
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“prof. and researchers” - professionals and researchers; “patients and carers” – people living with dementia and their

informal carers or relatives. Boxes identified with "x" indicate that the outcome domain has been identified in that context.

Boxes identified with “-” indicate that an outcome domain has not been identified in that particular context.

Table 2b - Outcome domains measured and referred to in the literature, but not identified in this qualitative study (n=9)

Outcome domains measured or referred to in the literature, but NOT identified in this qualitative study (n=9)									
Outcome domain identified.	Scope	Stakeholder		Stage			Setting		
		Prof. and	Patient s and	Mild to	Mode rate	Seve re	Commu nity	Institut ion	Hospi tal
Positive outcome domains (n=4)									
Carer mobility	Carer mobility and balance, ability to walk with less joint pain.	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Carer mood	Simply described as “carer mood”.	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	-
Carer quality of life	Carer wellbeing and quality of life. At times linked to carer burden.	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x
Carer sleep	Improved carer sleep quality.	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	-
Negative outcome domains or risks of physical activity (n=5)									
Being admitted to hospital or experiencing a deterioration in health	Being hospitalized or admitted to an emergency department. Experiencing a deterioration of overall health or becoming too unwell to continue activity.	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-

Discovering cysts	Ganglion cyst.	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
Feeling dizzy, nauseous or fainting	Feeling dizzy, nauseous or light-headed. Having a syncopal episode.	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Increasing mortality	Number of deaths during activity or within the time period while the person with dementia was a participant in an activity intervention.	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Moving into care	Being placed into an institution for permanent full-time care.	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-

“prof. and researchers” - professionals and researchers; “patients and carers” – people living with dementia and their informal carers or relatives. Boxes identified with “-” indicate that an outcome domain has not been identified in that particular context.