



Universiteit  
Leiden  
The Netherlands

**Implementing a personalized integrated stepped-care method (STIP-method) to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia in nursing homes: protocol for a mixed methods study**

Verstraeten, H.M.F.; Ziylan, C.; Gerritsen, D.L.; Huijsman, R.; Nakanishi, M.; Smalbrugge, M.; ... ; Bakker, T.J.E.M.

**Citation**

Verstraeten, H. M. F., Ziylan, C., Gerritsen, D. L., Huijsman, R., Nakanishi, M., Smalbrugge, M., ... Bakker, T. J. E. M. (2022). Implementing a personalized integrated stepped-care method (STIP-method) to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia in nursing homes: protocol for a mixed methods study. *Jmir Research Protocols*, 11(6). doi:10.2196/34550

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3666008>

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Protocol

# Implementing a Personalized Integrated Stepped-Care Method (STIP-Method) to Prevent and Treat Neuropsychiatric Symptoms in Persons With Dementia in Nursing Homes: Protocol for a Mixed Methods Study

Helma M F Verstraeten<sup>1</sup>, MSc; Canan Ziyilan<sup>2</sup>, PhD; Debby L Gerritsen<sup>3</sup>, PhD; Robbert Huijsman<sup>4</sup>, PhD; Miharu Nakanishi<sup>5</sup>, PhD; Martin Smalbrugge<sup>6</sup>, MD, PhD; Jenny T van der Steen<sup>1,7</sup>, PhD; Sytse U Zuidema<sup>8</sup>, MD, PhD; Wilco P Achterberg<sup>1</sup>, MD, PhD; Ton J E M Bakker<sup>2,9</sup>, MD, PhD

<sup>1</sup>Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Research Centre Innovations in Care, Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup>Department of Primary and Community Care, Radboud Institute for Health Sciences, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>4</sup>Erasmus School of Health Policy & Management, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>5</sup>Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai-shi, Japan

<sup>6</sup>Department of Medicine for Older People, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Amsterdam University Medical Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>7</sup>Department of Primary and Community Care, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>8</sup>Department of Primary Care and Elderly Care Medicine, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

<sup>9</sup>Stichting Wetenschap Balans, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

**Corresponding Author:**

Helma M F Verstraeten, MSc

Department of Public Health and Primary Care

Leiden University Medical Center

Albinusdreef 2

Leiden, 2333 ZA

The Netherlands

Phone: 31 610081039

Email: [w.m.f.verstraeten-de\\_keuninck@lumc.nl](mailto:w.m.f.verstraeten-de_keuninck@lumc.nl)

## Abstract

**Background:** Neuropsychiatric symptoms occur frequently in many nursing home residents with dementia. Despite the availability of multidisciplinary guidelines, neuropsychiatric symptoms are often inadequately managed. Three proven effective methods for managing neuropsychiatric symptoms were integrated into a single intervention method: the STIP-Method, a personalized integrated stepped-care method to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms. The STIP-Method comprises 5 phases of clinical reasoning to neuropsychiatric symptoms and 4 stepped-care interventions and is supported with a web application.

**Objective:** This study aims to identify the facilitators and barriers in the implementation of the STIP-Method in nursing homes.

**Methods:** A mixed methods design within a participatory action research was used to implement the STIP-Method in 4 facilities of 2 Dutch nursing home organizations. In total, we aimed at participation of 160-200 persons with dementia and expected an intervention fidelity of 50% or more, based on earlier studies regarding implementation of effective psychosocial interventions to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms. All involved managers and professionals were trained in the principles of the STIP-Method and in using the web application. An advisory board of professionals, managers, and informal caregivers in each facility supported the implementation during 21 months, including an intermission of 6 months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In these 6-weekly advisory board meetings, 2 researchers stimulated the members to reflect on progress of the implementation by making use of available data from patient records and the web application. Additionally, the 2 researchers invited the members to suggest how to improve the implementation. Data analysis will involve (1) analysis of facilitators and barriers to the implementation derived from verbatim text reports of advisory board meetings to better understand the implementation process; (2) analysis of patient records in accordance with multidisciplinary guidelines to neuropsychiatric symptoms: personalized, interdisciplinary, and

proactive management of neuropsychiatric symptoms; (3) evaluation of the web application in terms of usability scores; (4) pre- and postimplementation analysis of patient records and the web application to evaluate the impact of the STIP-Method, such as changes in neuropsychiatric symptoms and informal caregiver burden.

**Results:** We enrolled 328 persons with dementia. Data collection started in July 2019 and ended in December 2021. The first version of this manuscript was submitted in October 2021. The first results of data analysis are expected to be published in December 2022 and final results in June 2023.

**Conclusions:** Our study may increase understanding of facilitators and barriers to the prevention and treatment of neuropsychiatric symptoms in nursing home residents with dementia by implementing the integrated STIP-Method. The need for well-designed implementation studies is of importance to provide nursing homes with optimal tools to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms.

**International Registered Report Identifier (IRRID):** DERR1-10.2196/34550

(*JMIR Res Protoc* 2022;11(6):e34550) doi: [10.2196/34550](https://doi.org/10.2196/34550)

## KEYWORDS

dementia; neuropsychiatric symptoms; caregiver; implementation; psychosocial intervention; nursing homes

## Introduction

### Background

Neuropsychiatric symptoms such as depression, anxiety, apathy, agitation, and aggressive behavior are highly prevalent in persons with dementia. The prevalence rates of clinically relevant neuropsychiatric symptoms are over 70% [1,2] and the cumulative 2-year prevalence is about 97% [3]. In persons with dementia, neuropsychiatric symptoms are associated with psychological distress, increased mortality, greater functional impairment, lower quality of life, increased emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and long-term care admissions as well as high caregiver burden [4-9].

Although psychotropic medication is often prescribed to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia, this type of medication is associated with limited effect and considerable side effects [10,11]. National and international guidelines on the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms recommend psychosocial, personalized, and interdisciplinary interventions for first-line treatment to reduce the inappropriate prescription of psychotropic medication [12-15]. Person-centered care, that is, care that fits wishes, needs, and capabilities of persons with dementia and their (informal) caregivers, is the basic principle in the Dutch guideline “Problem behavior in people with dementia” [15]. Several psychosocial multicomponent interventions have been developed to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia and are effective according to the Dutch guideline [15]: Integrative reactivation and rehabilitation (IRR) [16]; Grip on Challenging Behavior (Grip) [17]; and the Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behavior in Dementia (STA OP!) [18]. As shown in Table 1, these interventions all consist of a continuous loop of detection; analysis; treatment of physical, cognitive, and psychosocial problems; and

evaluation. At the same time, these interventions slightly differ from each other. Multimedia Appendix 1 [12, 16, 19-33] includes a detailed description of the 3 methods.

Two recent consecutive audits of quality of care in nursing homes carried out by Dutch Health Inspectorate with an interval of 2 years both showed late, inadequate, or incorrect management of neuropsychiatric symptoms despite the existence of national guidelines and advices based on the first audit [34,35]. A broad analysis of neuropsychiatric symptoms is still insufficiently implemented. As a result, possible interventions are poorly implemented [35]. Although IRR, Grip, and STA OP! have been developed and proven to be effective when actually applied as intended, these programs are not broadly implemented within Dutch nursing homes beyond the research setting [35]. Even though the intervention fidelity of IRR, defined as the adherent and competent delivery of an intervention as set forth in the research plan [36], was rather high (90%) within the studied nursing homes, it showed a limited transferability to nursing homes outside the research setting because of a lack in necessary knowledge and skills. Within Grip, all necessary forms of the program were used in only a small percentage of persons with dementia [37]. The intervention STA OP! was performed in only a small proportion (39%) of persons with dementia [18]. An overview of determined facilitators and barriers to implementation is presented in Table 2. The low level of intervention fidelity of these Dutch programs is in line with results of international studies on intervention fidelity of effective psychosocial interventions to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms. For example, the effective DEMBASE program in Japan was fully implemented in 52% of persons with dementia [38]. The overall intervention fidelity of Dementia Care Mapping was poor [39]. Only 13% of nursing homes completed the fully protocol to an acceptable level [39].

**Table 1.** Overview of characteristics of 3 effective methods to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms, as described in Bakker et al [16], Zwijsen et al 2014 [17], and Pieper et al 2018 [18].

Characteristics	IRR <sup>a</sup>	Grip <sup>b</sup>	STA OP! <sup>c</sup>
Proactive method (start when admitted to nursing home)	✓		
Reactive method (start when problems are signaled by nursing staff)		✓	✓
Cyclical process (detection, analysis, treatment, evaluation)	✓	✓	✓
Physical functioning	✓	✓	✓
Assessment and management of pain			✓
Cognitive functioning	✓	✓	✓
Psychosocial functioning	✓	✓	✓
Stepped-care model (stepping up interventions from the least to the most intensive and stepping down, linked to patients' needs)			✓
Matched-care model (client and therapy are matched, based on intake information about specific problems and patient characteristics)	✓		
Interdisciplinary collaboration	✓	✓	✓
Involvement of informal caregiver	✓	✓	
Treatment of informal caregiver	✓		
Standard involved disciplines	Nurse, elderly care physician, clinical psychologist, social worker	Nurse, psychologist, elderly care physician	Nurse, psychologist, social worker, elderly care physician, occupational therapist, physical therapist
Indicative involved disciplines	For each patient, at least two of the following therapists are involved: music therapist, psychomotor therapist, creative therapist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, speech therapist, dietician	Other disciplines are involved if needed. For example, occupational therapist	N/A <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>IRR: integrative reactivation and rehabilitation.

<sup>b</sup>Grip: Grip on Challenging Behavior.

<sup>c</sup>STA OP!: Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behavior in Dementia

<sup>d</sup>N/A: not applicable.

**Table 2.** Overview of facilitators and barriers of implementation, as described in Zwijsen et al [37], Hakvoort et al [40], and Pieper et al [41]<sup>a</sup>.

	Grip <sup>b</sup>	STA OP! <sup>c,d</sup>
Facilitators for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in power, for example, management board of directors</li> <li>• Enhanced awareness: positive attitude toward change</li> <li>• Group size: 10-15 participants for training sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in power, for example, presence of persons with a motivational leadership style</li> <li>• Enhanced awareness: positive attitude toward change</li> </ul>
Barriers for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff turnover</li> <li>• High workload</li> <li>• Involvement in multiple projects or new innovations</li> <li>• Canceled meetings</li> <li>• Organizational changes</li> <li>• Large number of forms to be filled in</li> <li>• Lack of digitalized forms</li> <li>• Lack of information for informal caregivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff turnover</li> <li>• High workload</li> <li>• Involvement in multiple projects or new innovations</li> <li>• Absence of essential disciplines</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup>Facilitators and barriers were not investigated for integrative reactivation and rehabilitation.

<sup>b</sup>Grip: Grip on Challenging Behavior.

<sup>c</sup>STA OP!: Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behavior in Dementia.

<sup>d</sup>Group size was not indicated as a facilitator or a barrier for implementation within STA OP!

Recent studies have shown that interventions should be aimed at both persons with dementia and their informal caregivers. Specific interventions for informal caregivers have long-lasting effects on depression and anxiety symptoms, increase quality of life, and are cost-effective [42]. When implementing a multicomponent care improvement intervention, it is important to understand the implementation process to improve sustainability in clinical practice [12,43,44] to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms. Although factors for IRR, Grip, and STA OP! have been investigated, nursing homes did not succeed in implementing these methods.

If taken into account the known facilitators and barriers, to what extent will effective methods be implemented? Are there other facilitators and barriers that have not been taken into account? Therefore, the researchers involved in IRR, Grip, and STA OP! (TJEMB, MS, and WPA) and experts on implementation and management of neuropsychiatric symptoms (DLG, JTS, SUZ) collaboratively developed a joint multicomponent intervention, the STIP-Method: a personalized integrated stepped-care method to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia in nursing homes, which is compliant with the current Dutch guidelines to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms [15]. In addition to the overarching elements of the existing 3 methods, the stepped-care model was integrated into the STIP-Method. Stepped care can be defined as a staged, evidence-based system comprising hierarchically delivered interventions linked to patients' needs: from the least to the most intensive, and stepping down or up when needed [45,46]. The integral STIP-Method especially focuses on interdisciplinary collaboration and shared decision making. Shared decision making between professionals and persons with dementia and informal caregivers is of proven importance to achieve real person-centered care [47]. Finally, the STIP-Method is supported by the use of a web application that finds its roots in Sweden: BPSD Care, in which BPSD stands for Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia. In Sweden, it forms

a nationwide quality registry that is globally acknowledged as an innovation in the psychosocial dementia care program context [48]. Adaptations of the BPSD-registry program have been developed in both Denmark [49] and Japan [50-52]. The use of BPSD Care has been shown to be supportive in significantly reducing neuropsychiatric symptoms, increasing quality of life in persons with dementia [53], and leading to a lower sense of burden among professionals [51].

## Objectives

This study aims to identify the facilitators and barriers in the implementation of the STIP-Method in nursing homes. Based on earlier studies on intervention fidelity of effective psychosocial interventions to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms [18,37], we hypothesize that the STIP-Method will be delivered according to protocol to 50% or more persons with dementia (intervention fidelity). Additional aims are to evaluate to what extent the STIP-Method is delivered according to protocol (intervention fidelity), to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the STIP-Method on neuropsychiatric symptoms, restraint use, aggression incidents, and use of psychotropic medication. Furthermore, we assess the contribution of the BPSD Care web application to the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms. We expect the study will deliver an in-depth understanding of facilitators and barriers to the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms to positively influence these implementation aspects through (1) emphasis on interdisciplinary collaboration and involvement of informal caregivers, (2) implementation of the web application BPSD Care, and (3) considering the facilitators and barriers regarding the interdisciplinary implementation of Grip and STA OP!

## Methods

### Study Design

We used a mixed methods design within a participatory action research. Principles and processes of participatory action research were used during the implementation of the STIP-Method, and mixed methods were applied through data collection stages (qualitative and quantitative). Participatory action research involves a cyclical process of fact finding, action, and reflection, leading to further inquiry and action for change [54]. This approach has frequently been proven to be effective in involving persons with dementia and informal caregivers and blends research with action [55]. Table 2 shows the enhanced awareness of the method as a facilitating factor in implementing Grip and STA OP! To raise awareness, it is essential that all disciplines experience a sense of urgency and autonomy with regard to management of neuropsychiatric symptoms [37,40,41]. To provide this sense, it is vital to actively involve the target group in the implementation process. Therefore, researchers actively collaborated with professionals, managers, and informal caregivers to support the implementation of the STIP-Method. During implementation, explicit attention was given to the

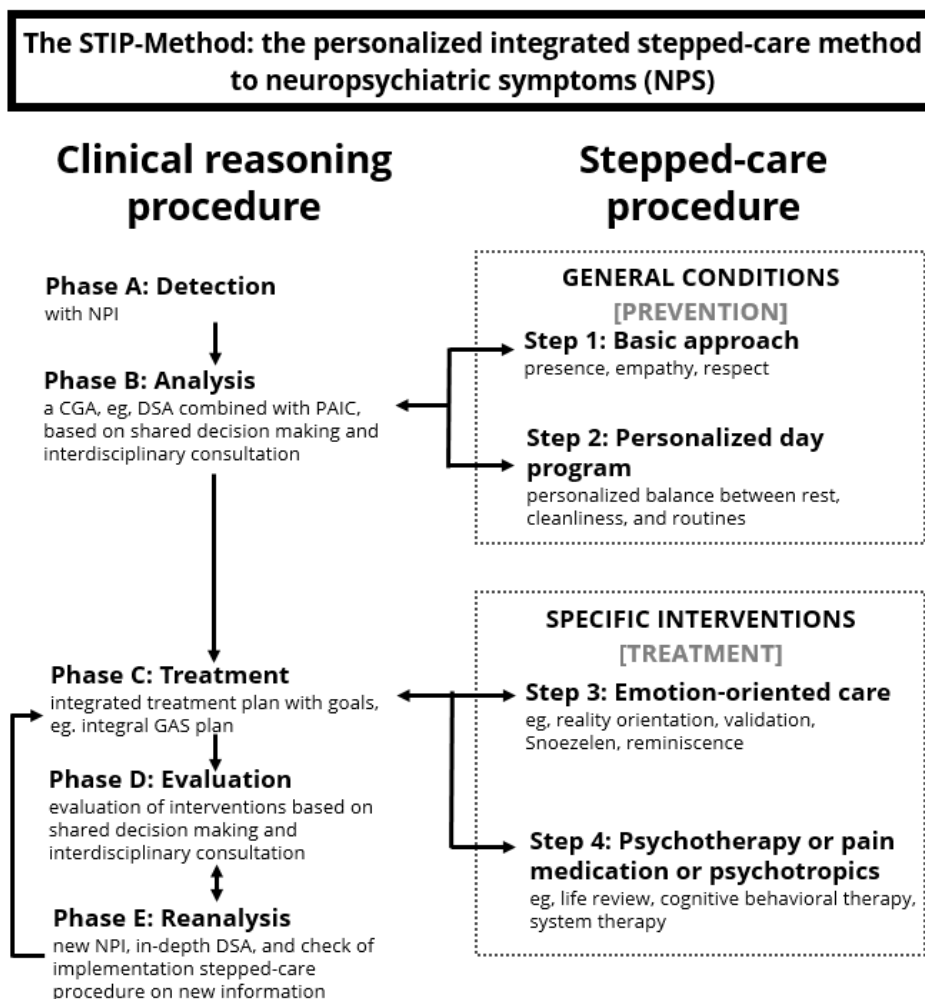
lessons learned from the implementation of IRR, Grip, and STA OP!, so as to understand whether implementation will be improved when these lessons were taken into account. When implementation will not be improved, understanding of the underlying causes is of great importance. Qualitative methods were used to examine facilitators and barriers in the implementation of the STIP-Method. Inductive content analysis was performed using the data directly to define codes and themes, which is further explained in the “Analysis” section [56]. Quantitative methods were used to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the STIP-Method and to assess the contribution of the BPSD Care web application to the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms. Data were collected between July 2019 and December 2021 in the Netherlands with a 6-month intermission due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Intervention: The STIP-Method

#### Overview

The STIP-Method consists of 2 types of procedures: clinical reasoning comprising 5 phases, and a stepped-care procedure comprising 4 interventions (Figure 1). The intervention is supported with the BPSD Care web application to facilitate the clinical reasoning procedure.

**Figure 1.** The STIP-Method. CGA: Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment; DSA: dynamic system analysis; GAS: Goal Attainment Scaling; NPI: Neuropsychiatric Inventory; PAIC: Pain Assessment in Impaired Cognition.



### ***Clinical Reasoning Procedure***

The clinical reasoning procedure is made up of 5 phases (A, B, C, D, and E). Phase A involves identifying and assessing neuropsychiatric symptoms using the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) [33]. In addition, activities of daily living are assessed via the Barthel Index [57,58], cognitive functioning with the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) [59], and pain perception via the Pain Assessment in Impaired Cognition (PAIC) [60]. In phase B, the analysis phase, factors behind specific behavior are explored based on an extended biography together with the person with dementia or informal caregiver. A broad needs assessment is performed that focuses on basic needs, pain, and physical and psychosocial needs, for example, based on the 7 domains of the Dynamic System Analysis: biology, cognition, personality characteristics, emotional aspects, communication, social context, and life history [61,62]. In phase C, treatment, an integrated treatment plan comprising all involved disciplines is drawn up and carried out. This plan incorporates the relevant themes, goals to be achieved, and interventions to be used per discipline. Subsequently in phase D the integral treatment plan is evaluated in an interdisciplinary manner, with consideration for perceptions of both persons with dementia and their informal caregivers. If the interdisciplinary team concludes that goals in the integral treatment plan are not achieved, an in-depth reanalysis will follow in phase E. For example, when an NPI score does not decrease after the intervention, the patient's symptoms are assumed to persist. In case of new aspects, the 5 phases of the clinical reasoning process are run through again.

### ***Stepped-Care Procedure***

Within the stepped-care approach, 4 steps (1-4) of increasing intensity of interventions are distinguished [63,64]. Based on the broad analysis, potentially suitable interventions are examined. Steps 1 and 2 are general conditions for all persons with dementia. Step 1 concerns an appropriate basic approach with presence, empathy, and respect. In step 2 the focus is on a tailor-made daily program that takes into account concrete preferences, hobbies, and activities of persons with dementia based on an in-depth biography. If the effect of these steps is insufficient, specific interventions of steps 3 and 4 can be applied. These steps can also follow immediately after phase B, the analysis phase. In step 3 emotion-oriented care is used to support persons with dementia in coping with the cognitive, emotional, and social consequences by connecting to their individual abilities and subjective experience. Included methods are reality orientation, reminiscence, Powerless in Daily Living (PDL care), and 'Snoezelen' (a method to actively stimulate the senses of hearing, touch, vision, and smell in a resident-oriented, nonthreatening environment [65]). PDL care is a type of demand-oriented care that is given multidisciplinary, whereby tools and methods from occupational therapy and physiotherapy are integrated into the care procedures of nurses and therapists [66]. Step 4 refers to a personalized form of (a selection of) 11 available psychotherapeutic interventions from the IRR program focusing on persons with dementia and informal caregivers [16]. [Multimedia Appendix 1](#) includes a detailed description of these psychotherapeutic interventions. It is a common misconception that persons with mild to severe

dementia cannot be treated. Of course the cognitive status of a person with dementia plays a role in determining appropriate psychotherapeutic interventions.

### ***BPSD Care Web Application***

The web-based BPSD registry is translated into Dutch and is launched under the title "BPSD Care web application." This web application supports the process of clinical reasoning by providing a visualization of longitudinal change in neuropsychiatric symptoms to inform interdisciplinary decision making [38]. Visual feedback to motivate professionals was suggested to be a vital facilitator for implementation in Japan [38]. The registry relies on outlining the frequency, severity, and emotional burden of neuropsychiatric symptoms using the NPI scale (phase A), providing a comprehensive checklist for possible causes of neuropsychiatric symptoms and various scales (MMSE, Barthel Index, and PAIC) to better explore the factors behind specific behavior (phase B). Furthermore, the registry offers evidence-based care plan proposals to reduce neuropsychiatric symptoms and supports monitoring results of the employed interventions in a convenient way. The web application is used adjacent to the regular patient records in nursing home organizations.

### ***Setting***

The STIP-Method was implemented in 4 facilities from 2 Dutch nursing home organizations. Implementation lasted 21 months (from October 1, 2019, to July 1, 2021), including an intermission of 6 months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2017 and 2018, professionals and management employed in these 2 nursing home organizations were trained in step-by-step management of neuropsychiatric symptoms using the stepped-care method. Although the board, management, and professionals of both nursing home organizations indicated that professionals had improved their knowledge about neuropsychiatric symptoms after training, they indicated that they still inadequately involve persons with dementia and informal caregivers in the treatment process. Both organizations recognized the necessity to improve management of neuropsychiatric symptoms and consequently, the STIP-Method was implemented in these 2 organizations.

### ***Implementation***

#### ***Training***

All managers and professionals of the 4 nursing homes were trained in the principles of the STIP-Method. The training course guided (1) neuropsychiatric symptoms and determining underlying factors in persons with dementia; (2) coordination between professionals and collaboration with persons with dementia and informal caregivers; (3) the use of web application BPSD Care; and (4) implementation of agreed interventions with an emphasis on stepped-care procedure steps 1 and 2. Interventions from steps 3 and 4 were discussed briefly. The training was provided by involved researchers during 4 sessions of 3 hours and was organized at their own facility. A group size between 10 and 15 participants for training sessions was maintained (facilitating factor of the Grip study) [40]. In-depth training is necessary to master stepped-care procedure steps 3 and 4. Participants were encouraged by the researchers to attend

an available elaborate training course for steps 3 and 4. This course was provided beyond the scope of this study.

### **Advisory Boards**

The implementation of the STIP-Method was supported by means of (1) advisory boards, (2) collective advisory board meetings, and (3) a project group. Based on the identified facilitators in the Grip and STA OP! studies [40,41], the advisory boards consisted of, on average, 8 members: a psychologist, an elderly care physician, a manager, 2 informal caregivers, and 2 or 3 members of the nursing staff. The advisory board meetings were held in each facility once every 6 weeks and lasted 90 minutes. Progress of implementation was discussed based on data from patient records and the BPSD Care web application. The meetings were moderated by 2 researchers (TJEMB and a researcher outside the study group) to facilitate the process of identifying facilitators and barriers. The agenda for the meetings was determined by the members of the advisory boards, enabling them to discuss what was important to them to further improve the implementation. In addition, a collective advisory board meeting was planned every 24 weeks for the 4 advisory boards to learn from each other's experiences. Furthermore, a project group of professionals, managers, and board members of each organization met every 12 weeks to discuss progress and to make adjustments at organizational level where necessary (facilitator of the Grip Study [40]).

### **Support by Two Researchers**

During the whole intervention period, 2 researchers (1 implementation specialist and 1 STIP-Method content specialist [TJEMB]) supported and stimulated participants of the advisory boards to reflect on available data from patient records and the web application BPSD Care. Additionally, researchers encouraged participants of advisory boards to seek for ways to increase implementation.

### **Study Population**

To identify differences in implementation aspects in and between nursing home organizations, both organizations have chosen 2 participating facilities. On average, a nursing home facility houses 40-50 persons with dementia. Taking into account the number of beds and turnover of nursing home residents, 160-200 persons with dementia were expected to be included within the 4 facilities.

### **Recruitment**

Within each nursing home facility, managers were asked to send an invitation letter, a participant information letter, and a consent form to the legal representatives of persons with dementia. The representatives were asked to allow researchers to access the patient records. Representatives could give permission by signing and returning the written informed consent form to the nursing home in a prestamped envelope. After 4 weeks, a reminder was sent to the managers to motivate their team members to contact representatives about the informed consent forms. Participants had the right to withdraw from participation at any time. No financial incentive to participate was provided.

Besides recruitment of persons with dementia, each participating nursing home facility had to form an advisory board. Managers had the freedom to decide whom to invite to the advisory board meetings. Informal caregivers received financial compensation because of the effort required to attend the meetings.

### **Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

Persons with dementia were included if they met the following criteria: (1) dementia diagnosis; and (2) residing on psychogeriatric wards of nursing homes. Informal caregivers had to be able to understand and communicate in Dutch.

### **Data Collection**

#### ***Methods to Identify Facilitators and Barriers in the Implementation of the STIP-Method***

During the advisory board meetings, participants were invited to share suggestions for facilitators and barriers at organizational and facility levels. Additionally, board members and managers were interviewed after implementation in order to challenge them to reflect on their role during the implementation process and to identify their perceived facilitators and barriers. Finally, after the implementation period, we collected experiences from participants of advisory board groups by conducting an online survey to assess the contribution of advisory board groups toward the implementation of the STIP-Method. Topics were frequency, composition of the advisory board meetings, and usefulness of the meetings.

#### ***Instruments to Assess Intervention Fidelity***

To evaluate if the STIP-Method was implemented in a personalized, interdisciplinary, and proactive manner, we assessed all patient records and registries in the BPSD Care web application at the start and the end of the implementation. Consideration was given to the availability and date of completion of 5 phases of clinical reasoning and 4 stepped-care interventions. Whether the care was personalized was evaluated by checking if an appropriate basic approach with presence, empathy, and respect (step 1) was used and if a tailor-made daily program was drawn up (step 2). With regard to interdisciplinary collaboration, we assessed whether and to what extent an integral treatment plan was applied. During a consensus meeting of the involved researchers of IRR, Grip, and STA OP!, it was decided to define proactive implementation as 2 weeks after admission to the nursing home, based on earlier research and previous experiences [16]. Furthermore, a qualitative analysis was carried out on 50 patient records at baseline and 50 after implementation. We used a specific quality standard based on the Dutch multidisciplinary guideline on problem behavior in dementia [15]. With regard to the qualitative analysis, the 9 elements of the STIP-Method were graded using a 4-point scale (missing, insufficient, sufficient, and good). The definitions of these grades are outlined in Table 3. All observations were independently scored by 2 researchers (HMFV and a researcher outside the study group) to monitor interrater reliability.



**Table 3.** Qualitative analysis of patient records.

Definition	Good (=standard)	Sufficient	Insufficient
Clinical reasoning phases			
A: Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neuropsychiatric inventory is fully completed</li> <li>Results are discussed in an interdisciplinary manner</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
B: Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biography consists of concrete information on physical, psychological, and social domains</li> <li>Biography is up to date</li> <li>Broad analysis includes at a minimum a physical examination, neuropsychological factors, biography, information about personality and contextual factors</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
C: Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integral treatment plan (with informal caregiver, psychologist, professionals, and elderly care physician) involves at least physical, psychological, and social domain</li> <li>Attention for informal caregiver aspects within the social domain</li> <li>Focus on factors extracted from broad analysis</li> <li>Measurable treatment goals and interventions</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
D: Interdisciplinary evaluation: behavior visits <sup>a</sup> , multidisciplinary consultations, and care plan reviews <sup>b</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation of goals and degree of implementation of actions</li> <li>Information about progress and satisfaction of persons with dementia and informal caregiver is available</li> <li>Appointment for next evaluation is available</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
E: Reanalysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not further defined: reference to phases A and B</li> </ul>		
Stepped-care interventions			
1: Basic approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results from broad analysis</li> <li>Describes how real contact, with presence, empathy, and respect, can be made with persons with dementia</li> <li>Is based on the needs of the person with dementia and informal caregiver</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
2: Personalized day program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results from broad analysis</li> <li>Fits well with the needs of the person with dementia</li> <li>Concrete preferences, hobbies, and activities are taken into account</li> <li>Consists of concrete actions and activities</li> <li>Easy to find in patient record</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
3: Emotion-oriented care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results from broad analysis</li> <li>Responds to underlying needs and causes</li> <li>Easy to find in patient record</li> <li>Drawn up on an interdisciplinary manner</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all
4: Psychotherapeutic interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interventions to target the diagnosed physical function problems</li> <li>Focus on emotional experience, personality, traumatic life experiences, social functioning (including informal caregiver burden)</li> </ul>	Does not fully meet the standard	Does not meet the standard at all

<sup>a</sup>Visits related to neuropsychiatric symptoms and with the presence of at least a psychologist, an elderly care physician, and a registered or practice licensed nurse.

<sup>b</sup>Reviews of the care plan with the presence of an elderly care physician and a registered or practice licensed nurse.

### ***Instruments to Assess the Impact of the Implementation of the STIP-Method***

During the implementation period, the progress of the NPI scores among persons with dementia was used to assess the impact of the implementation on the level of frequency, severity, and informal caregiver burden of neuropsychiatric symptoms. In addition, the number of freedom-restricting measures, aggression incidents, and the prescription of psychotropic medication were used.

### ***Instruments to Assess to What Extent the BPSD Care Web Application Does Contribute to the Facilitation of Clinical Reasoning and the Management of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms***

At baseline and after implementation, all involved professionals were requested to fill in a digital, self-constructed questionnaire to evaluate ongoing implementation of the STIP-Method, including the BPSD Care web application. Participants rated the usability of the web application on items of the System Usability Scale, a validated 10-item questionnaire with a 5-point response scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly

agree (5) that lead to a score between 1 and 100 [67]. Job satisfaction was measured by 7 questions derived from the Dutch employee satisfaction survey from ActiZ (Dutch Association for Health Care Providers in Elderly Care) [68]. The Employee Net Promotor Score was used to summarize caregiver satisfaction and is based on a single question: "How likely is that you would recommend our organization to a friend or colleague?" Participants gave an answer ranging from 0 (not all likely) to 10 (extremely likely). The score is calculated as the percentage of "promoters" (individuals scoring a 9 or 10) minus the percentage of "detractors" (individuals answering 0-6) [69]. To assess the general usability of the STIP-Method, questions regarding 5 phases of clinical reasoning and 4 stepped-care interventions were added with a 5-point response scale ranging from not useful (1) to very useful (5). Furthermore, a multiple-choice question was asked to assess the purpose of using the web application. In addition, verbatim text reports of advisory board meetings were used to assess the contribution of the web application to the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms. An extended overview of the used assessment instruments is shown in Table 4. Figure 2 depicts a timeline for implementation and data collection.

**Table 4.** Overview of concepts, measures, and measurements to assess the implementation of the STIP-Method, a personalized integrated stepped-care method.

Source and assessment	Measurement instrument	Time of measurement	
		Start implementation	End implementation
<b>Advisory board meetings</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitators and barriers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advisory boards at each facility<sup>a</sup></li> <li>Collective advisory board meeting (all 4 facilities)<sup>b</sup></li> <li>Project group<sup>c</sup></li> </ul>		
<b>Patient records</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability and date of completion of 5 phases of clinical reasoning + 4 stepped-care interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality standard: STIP-Method</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality check patient records with a 4-point scale (good, sufficient, insufficient, and missing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality standard: STIP-Method</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<b>BPSD<sup>d</sup> Care</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neuropsychiatric symptoms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neuropsychiatric Inventory</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad needs assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory of causes based on Dynamic System Analysis</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cognitive functioning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mini-Mental State Examination</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities of daily living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barthel Index</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pain Assessment in Impaired Cognition</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<b>Pharmacists' electronic patient records</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medication use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the ATC<sup>e</sup> classification system on psychotropic medication: antipsychotics (N05A), anxiolytics (N05B), hypnotics (N05C), antidepressants (N06A), anti-dementia medication (N06D), and anti-epileptic medication (N03)</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<b>Patient records</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization and facility</li> <li>Type of dementia</li> <li>Date of admission to nursing home</li> <li>Demographics: sex, date of birth</li> <li>Restraint use</li> <li>Reported aggression incidents</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<b>Online survey</b>			

Source and assessment	Measurement instrument	Time of measurement	
		Start implementation	End implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation of the STIP-Method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short evaluation of ongoing implementation of the STIP-Method, including the BPSD web application. To assess feasibility, satisfaction, job satisfaction</li> </ul>	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process evaluation advisory board meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation of using advisory board groups. Focusing on frequency, composition, utility, and effects</li> </ul>		✓
<b>Semistructured interview</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process evaluation of the STIP-Method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board members and local project leaders</li> </ul>		✓

<sup>a</sup>Every 6 weeks (12 in total).

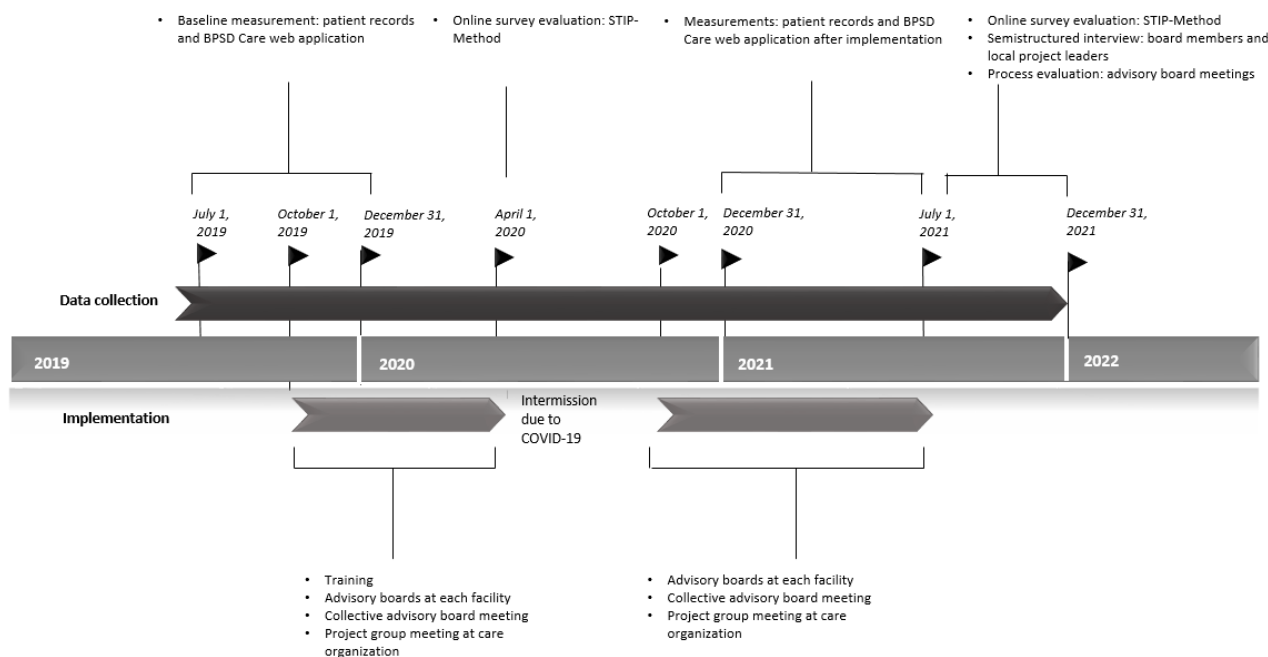
<sup>b</sup>Every 6 months (4 in total).

<sup>c</sup>Every 3 months (8 in total).

<sup>d</sup>BPSD: Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia

<sup>e</sup>ATC: Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical.

**Figure 2.** Timeline for implementation and data collection. BPSD: Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia.



**Analysis**

Data extracted from patient records were coded with unique identification numbers to guarantee privacy. All analyses will be undertaken at the level of nursing home and persons with dementia. All advisory board meetings were audio-recorded. Verbatim transcription will be done by a researcher (HMFV) with the support of research assistants. The transcripts will be coded using content analysis, facilitated by the qualitative analysis software ATLAS.Ti.9. Two researchers (HMFV and CZ) will code in vivo the first 3 advisory board meetings together to reach clarity about how to code the board meetings consistently. Hereafter, the researchers will discuss any conflicting codes and ambiguous statements to come to an

agreement about the final coding scheme. Then, the identified facilitators and barriers will be categorized into main themes.

**Ethics Approval**

The study started after being reviewed by the Medical Ethics Committee of the Erasmus University Rotterdam, under file number MEC-2019-0343.

**Dissemination Plan**

At the completion of the study, we will present the findings at national and international scientific conferences; professional events for stakeholder group; and at our professional website. Findings will be presented in a summarized form with no identifying information. We will also publish the results in

peer-reviewed journals, open access publications, and lay magazines.

## Results

We enrolled 328 persons with dementia. Data collection started in July 2019 and ended in December 2021. The first version of this manuscript was submitted in October 2021. The first results of data analysis are expected to be published in December 2022 and final results in June 2023.

## Discussion

### Relevance

This protocol describes a mixed methods study within a participatory action research to implement the STIP-Method to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia in nursing homes. The STIP-Method is developed from 3 already proven effective methods to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms. Previous research on the implementation of these 3 methods showed a low level of intervention fidelity. A better understanding of the implementation process is necessary to improve sustainability in clinical practice to improve the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms [12,43,44]. We expect the study will deliver an in-depth understanding of facilitators and barriers to the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms to positively influence these factors. Although not

an effect study, it aims to measure impact in real-life care settings related to the intervention fidelity.

### Strengths and Limitations

A strength of this study is that the STIP-Method is more comprehensive, as it uses the key elements from the underlying effective interventions. Furthermore, we aimed to gain insight into the best manner of implementation by using an advisory board of, among others, informal caregivers. A possible limitation is a potential tension in nursing homes between urgency as recognized in the participating organizations and the increased difficulty to implement an intervention with more elements than the already known stepped-care interventions. In addition, BPSD Care was used as an application adjacent to patient records. Within the Grip study, managers prior to implementation indicated a tool adjacent to patient records as a barrier [40]. However, within the Grip study, using 2 systems did not cause any problems. The lack of a connection between systems may be a barrier in our study.

### Conclusions

We anticipate that our results can be used to improve the intervention fidelity of multicomponent interventions to prevent and treat neuropsychiatric symptoms in persons with dementia. These improvements may enhance quality of life for persons with dementia and their informal caregivers and may improve job satisfaction and the attractiveness of their profession.

## Acknowledgments

The project is funded by a grant of the ZonMw Memorabel program (project number 733050864). ZonMw is the governmental Netherlands organization for health research and development. We also thank Corine van Maar for her help with identifying the facilitators and barriers.

## Data Availability

The data sets generated and analyzed during this study will be available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. We will use the DataverseNL, a publicly accessible data repository platform.

## Authors' Contributions

HMFV is the first author of the manuscript and participated in the design of the study. WPA, TJEMB, and CZ were responsible for the study and intervention designs. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript and contributed to the drafting and revision of the manuscript.

## Conflicts of Interest

The researchers involved in integrative reactivation and rehabilitation (IRR), Grip on Challenging Behavior (Grip), and Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behavior in Dementia (STA OP!) (TJEMB, MS, and WPA) and experts on the implementation and management of neuropsychiatric symptoms (DLG, JTS, and SUZ) collaboratively developed a joint multicomponent intervention, the STIP-Method, and provided input to the process of development. MN was involved in the development of the web application. All authors have declared that they have no competing interests.

## Multimedia Appendix 1

Description of existing effective methods: 1. Integrative reactivation and rehabilitation (IRR), 2. Grip on challenging behavior (Grip) and 3. Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behavior in Dementia (STA OP!); similarities and differences.

[\[DOCX File, 382 KB-Multimedia Appendix 1\]](#)

## References

1. Seitz DP, Purandare N, Conn DK. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among older adults in long-term care homes: a systematic review. *Int Psychogeriatr* 2010 Nov;22(7):1025-1039. [doi: [10.1017/S1041610210000608](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1041610210000608)] [Medline: [20522279](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20522279/)]
2. Zuidema SU, Koopmans R, Verhey F. Prevalence and predictors of neuropsychiatric symptoms in cognitively impaired nursing home patients. *J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol* 2007 Mar;20(1):41-49. [doi: [10.1177/0891988706292762](https://doi.org/10.1177/0891988706292762)] [Medline: [17341770](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17341770/)]
3. Wetzels RB, Zuidema SU, de Jonghe JF, Verhey FR, Koopmans RT. Course of neuropsychiatric symptoms in residents with dementia in nursing homes over 2-year period. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2010 Dec;18(12):1054-1065. [doi: [10.1097/jgp.0b013e3181f60fa1](https://doi.org/10.1097/jgp.0b013e3181f60fa1)] [Medline: [21155143](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21155143/)]
4. Allegri RF, Sarasola D, Serrano CM, Taragano FE, Arizaga RL, Butman J, et al. Neuropsychiatric symptoms as a predictor of caregiver burden in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat* 2006 Mar;2(1):105-110 [FREE Full text] [Medline: [19412452](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19412452/)]
5. Berger G, Bernhardt T, Weimer E, Peters J, Kratzsch T, Frolich L. Longitudinal study on the relationship between symptomatology of dementia and levels of subjective burden and depression among family caregivers in memory clinic patients. *J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol* 2005 Sep;18(3):119-128. [doi: [10.1177/0891988704273375](https://doi.org/10.1177/0891988704273375)] [Medline: [16100100](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16100100/)]
6. Okura T, Langa KM. Caregiver burden and neuropsychiatric symptoms in older adults with cognitive impairment: the Aging, Demographics, and Memory Study (ADAMS). *Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord* 2011;25(2):116-121 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1097/WAD.0b013e318203f208](https://doi.org/10.1097/WAD.0b013e318203f208)] [Medline: [21192239](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21192239/)]
7. Okura T, Plassman BL, Steffens DC, Llewellyn DJ, Potter GG, Langa KM. Neuropsychiatric symptoms and the risk of institutionalization and death: the aging, demographics, and memory study. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2011 Mar;59(3):473-481 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1111/j.1532-5415.2011.03314.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-5415.2011.03314.x)] [Medline: [21391937](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21391937/)]
8. Peters ME, Schwartz S, Han D, Rabins PV, Steinberg M, Tschanz JT, et al. Neuropsychiatric symptoms as predictors of progression to severe Alzheimer's dementia and death: the Cache County Dementia Progression Study. *Am J Psychiatry* 2015 May;172(5):460-465 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1176/appi.ajp.2014.14040480](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2014.14040480)] [Medline: [25585033](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25585033/)]
9. Toot S, Swinson T, Devine M, Challis D, Orrell M. Causes of nursing home placement for older people with dementia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int. Psychogeriatr* 2016 Nov 03;29(2):195-208. [doi: [10.1017/s1041610216001654](https://doi.org/10.1017/s1041610216001654)]
10. Seitz DP, Gill SS, Herrmann N, Brisbin S, Rapoport MJ, Rines J, et al. Pharmacological treatments for neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia in long-term care: a systematic review. *Int. Psychogeriatr* 2012 Oct 19;25(2):185-203. [doi: [10.1017/s1041610212001627](https://doi.org/10.1017/s1041610212001627)]
11. Zuidema SU, de Jonghe JF, Verhey FR, Koopmans RT. Neuropsychiatric symptoms in nursing home patients: factor structure invariance of the Dutch nursing home version of the neuropsychiatric inventory in different stages of dementia. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2007;24(3):169-176. [doi: [10.1159/000105603](https://doi.org/10.1159/000105603)] [Medline: [17641527](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17641527/)]
12. Algate DL, Beck C, Kolanowski A, Whall A, Berent S, Richards K, et al. Need-driven dementia-compromised behavior: An alternative view of disruptive behavior. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* 2016 Sep 04;11(6):10-19. [doi: [10.1177/153331759601100603](https://doi.org/10.1177/153331759601100603)]
13. Draper B, Henry B, Sanford FI. The IPA complete guides to behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia - specialists guide. IPA Online. Milwaukee, WI: International Psychogeriatric Association; 2012. URL: [http://myalzheimersstory.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/IPA\\_BPSD\\_Specialists\\_Guide\\_Online-1.pdf](http://myalzheimersstory.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/IPA_BPSD_Specialists_Guide_Online-1.pdf) [accessed 2021-08-03]
14. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Dementia: assessment, management and support for people living with dementia and their carers. NICE. London, UK: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK); 2018 Jun. URL: [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK513207/pdf/Bookshelf\\_NBK513207.pdf](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK513207/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK513207.pdf) [accessed 2021-07-03]
15. Verenso/NIP. Richtlijn 'Probleemgedrag bij mensen met dementie'. Verenso. 2018 Jan. URL: <https://www.verenso.nl/richtlijnen-en-praktijkvoering/richtlijnendatabase/probleemgedrag-bij-mensen-met-dementie> [accessed 2021-06-21]
16. Bakker TJ, Duivenvoorden HJ, van der Lee J, Olde Rikkert MG, Beekman ATF, Ribbe MW. Integrative Psychotherapeutic Nursing Home Program to Reduce Multiple Psychiatric Symptoms of Cognitively Impaired Patients and Caregiver Burden: Randomized Controlled Trial. *The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 2011 Jun;19(6):507-520. [doi: [10.1097/jgp.0b013e3181eafdc6](https://doi.org/10.1097/jgp.0b013e3181eafdc6)]
17. Zwijsen SA, Smalbrugge M, Eefsting JA, Twisk JWR, Gerritsen DL, Pot AM, et al. Coming to grips with challenging behavior: a cluster randomized controlled trial on the effects of a multidisciplinary care program for challenging behavior in dementia. *J Am Med Dir Assoc* 2014 Jul;15(7):531.e1-531.e10. [doi: [10.1016/j.jamda.2014.04.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamda.2014.04.007)] [Medline: [24878214](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24878214/)]
18. Pieper MJC, Francke AL, van der Steen JT, Scherder EJA, Twisk JWR, Kovach CR, et al. Effects of a Stepwise Multidisciplinary Intervention for Challenging Behavior in Advanced Dementia: A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2016 Feb 25;64(2):261-269. [doi: [10.1111/jgs.13868](https://doi.org/10.1111/jgs.13868)] [Medline: [26804064](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26804064/)]
19. Bakker TJ. Palliative care in chronic psycho-geriatrics: A case-study. *Patient Education and Counseling* 2000 Aug;41(1):107-113. [doi: [10.1016/s0738-3991\(00\)00120-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0738-3991(00)00120-8)]
20. Bakker TJ, Duivenvoorden HJ, Schudel WJ. Psychogeriatric reactivation in a psychiatric-skilled nursing home: a clinical-empirical exploration. *Int. J. Geriatr. Psychiatry* 2001 Jan;16(1):1-6. [doi: [10.1002/1099-1166\(200101\)16:1<1::aid-gps254>3.0.co;2-5](https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-1166(200101)16:1<1::aid-gps254>3.0.co;2-5)]

21. Zwijsen SA, Gerritsen DL, Eefsting JA, Hertogh CM, Pot AM, Smalbrugge M. The development of the Grip on Challenging Behaviour dementia care programme. *Int J Palliat Nurs* 2014 Jan;20(1):15-21. [doi: [10.12968/ijpn.2014.20.1.15](https://doi.org/10.12968/ijpn.2014.20.1.15)] [Medline: [24464169](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24464169/)]
22. de Jonghe JFM, Kat MG, Kalisvaart CJ, Boelaarts L. [Neuropsychiatric inventory questionnaire (NPI-Q): A validity study of the Dutch form]. *Tijdschr Gerontol Geriatr* 2003 Apr;34(2):74-77. [Medline: [12741091](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12741091/)]
23. Kovach CR, Logan BR, Noonan PE, Schlidt AM, Smerz J, Simpson M, et al. Effects of the Serial Trial Intervention on Discomfort and Behavior of Nursing Home Residents With Dementia. *Am J Alzheimers Dis Other Demen* 2006;21(3):147-155. [doi: [10.1177/1533317506288949](https://doi.org/10.1177/1533317506288949)]
24. Kovach CR, Noonan PE, Griffie J, Muchka S, Weissman DE. Use of the assessment of discomfort in dementia protocol. *Appl Nurs Res* 2001 Nov;14(4):193-200. [doi: [10.1053/apnr.2001.26784](https://doi.org/10.1053/apnr.2001.26784)] [Medline: [11699022](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11699022/)]
25. Kovach CR, Noonan PE, Griffie J, Muchka S, Weissman DE. The assessment of discomfort in dementia protocol. *Pain Manag Nurs* 2002 Mar;3(1):16-27. [doi: [10.1053/jpmn.2002.30389](https://doi.org/10.1053/jpmn.2002.30389)] [Medline: [11893998](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11893998/)]
26. Kovach CR, Weissman DE, Griffie J, Matson S, Muchka S. Assessment and Treatment of Discomfort for People with Late-Stage Dementia. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* 1999 Dec;18(6):412-419. [doi: [10.1016/s0885-3924\(99\)00094-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0885-3924(99)00094-9)]
27. Kovach CR, Noonan PE, Schlidt AM, Wells T. A Model of Consequences of Need-Driven, Dementia-Compromised Behavior. *J Nursing Scholarship* 2005 Jun;37(2):134-140. [doi: [10.1111/j.1547-5069.2005.00025.1.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1547-5069.2005.00025.1.x)]
28. Pieper MJ, Achterberg WP, Francke AL, van der Steen JT, Scherder EJ, Kovach CR. The implementation of the serial trial intervention for pain and challenging behaviour in advanced dementia patients (STA OP!): a clustered randomized controlled trial. *BMC Geriatr* 2011 Mar 24;11(12):1-11 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1186/1471-2318-11-12](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2318-11-12)] [Medline: [21435251](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21435251/)]
29. Wood S, Cummings JL, Hsu M, Barclay T, Wheatley MV, Yarema KT, et al. The use of the neuropsychiatric inventory in nursing home residents. Characterization and measurement. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2000 Dec;8(1):75-83. [doi: [10.1097/00019442-200002000-00010](https://doi.org/10.1097/00019442-200002000-00010)] [Medline: [10648298](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10648298/)]
30. de Jonghe JF, Kat MG. Factor structure and validity of the Dutch version of the Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI-D). *J Am Geriatr Soc* 1996 Jul;44(7):888-889. [doi: [10.1111/j.1532-5415.1996.tb03762.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-5415.1996.tb03762.x)] [Medline: [8675952](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8675952/)]
31. Zwakhalen SM, Hamers JP, Berger MP. Improving the clinical usefulness of a behavioural pain scale for older people with dementia. *J Adv Nurs* 2007 Jun;58(5):493-502. [doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04255.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04255.x)] [Medline: [17442027](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17442027/)]
32. Fries BE, Simon SE, Morris JN, Flodstrom C, Bookstein FL. Pain in U.S. nursing homes: validating a pain scale for the minimum data set. *Gerontologist* 2001 May;41(2):173-179. [doi: [10.1093/geront/41.2.173](https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/41.2.173)] [Medline: [11327482](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11327482/)]
33. Cummings JL, Mega M, Gray K, Rosenberg-Thompson S, Carusi DA, Gornbein J. The Neuropsychiatric Inventory: comprehensive assessment of psychopathology in dementia. *Neurology* 1994 Dec 01;44(12):2308-2314. [doi: [10.1212/wnl.44.12.2308](https://doi.org/10.1212/wnl.44.12.2308)] [Medline: [7991117](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7991117/)]
34. Inspectie voor de Gezondheidszorg. Zorg aan mensen met dementie en onbegrepen gedrag: Bevindingen inspectie geven richting voor verdere ontwikkeling door zorginstellingen. Waardigheid en trots. 2015 Jun. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/bdxczrx> [accessed 2021-06-05]
35. Inspectie voor Gezondheidszorg en Jeugd (IGJ). Verbetering nodig in zorg voor cliënten met zeer ernstig probleemgedrag bij dementie. IGJ. 2020 Jan. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/a47z85pr> [accessed 2021-06-03]
36. Santacroce SJ, Maccarelli LM, Grey M. Intervention fidelity. *Nurs Res* 2004;53(1):63-66. [doi: [10.1097/00006199-200401000-00010](https://doi.org/10.1097/00006199-200401000-00010)] [Medline: [14726779](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14726779/)]
37. Zwijsen SA, Smalbrugge M, Eefsting JA, Gerritsen DL, Hertogh CPM, Pot AM. Grip on challenging behavior: process evaluation of the implementation of a care program. *Trials* 2014 Jul 25;15:302 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1186/1745-6215-15-302](https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-15-302)] [Medline: [25059544](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25059544/)]
38. Nakanishi M, Ziylan C, Bakker T, Granvik E, Nägga K, Nishida A. Facilitators and barriers associated with the implementation of a Swedish psychosocial dementia care programme in Japan: a secondary analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. *Scand J Caring Sci* 2021 Jun;35(2):430-441. [doi: [10.1111/scs.12854](https://doi.org/10.1111/scs.12854)] [Medline: [32285513](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32285513/)]
39. Griffiths AW, Robinson OC, Shoesmith E, Kelley R, Surr CA. Staff experiences of implementing Dementia Care Mapping to improve the quality of dementia care in care homes: a qualitative process evaluation. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2021 Feb 12;21(1):138. [doi: [10.1186/s12913-021-06152-6](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-06152-6)] [Medline: [33579279](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33579279/)]
40. Hakvoort E, Zwijsen S, Smalbrugge M. Implementatiepakket Grip op probleemgedrag. Inhoudelijke en financiële eindrapportage. DocPlayer. 2016 Jan 27. URL: <http://docplayer.nl/37194010-Vumc-implementatiepakket-grip-op-probleemgedrag.html> [accessed 2021-07-27]
41. Pieper MJC, Achterberg WP, van der Steen JT, Francke AL. Implementation of a Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behaviour in Dementia (STA OP!): A Process Evaluation. *Int J Integr Care* 2018 Sep 07;18(3):1-12 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.5334/ijic.3973](https://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.3973)] [Medline: [30220897](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30220897/)]
42. Livingston G, Huntley J, Sommerlad A, Ames D, Ballard C, Banerjee S, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2020 report of the Lancet Commission. *The Lancet* 2020 Aug;396(10248):413-446. [doi: [10.1016/s0140-6736\(20\)30367-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(20)30367-6)]
43. Leontjevas R, Gerritsen DL, Koopmans RT, Smalbrugge M, Vernooij-Dassen MJ. Process evaluation to explore internal and external validity of the "Act in Case of Depression" care program in nursing homes. *J Am Med Dir Assoc* 2012 Apr;13(5):488.e1-488.e8. [doi: [10.1016/j.jamda.2012.03.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamda.2012.03.006)] [Medline: [22521629](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22521629/)]

44. Proctor E, Silmere H, Raghavan R, Hovmand P, Aarons G, Bunger A, et al. Outcomes for implementation research: conceptual distinctions, measurement challenges, and research agenda. *Adm Policy Ment Health* 2011 Mar 19;38(2):65-76 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1007/s10488-010-0319-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-010-0319-7)] [Medline: [20957426](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20957426/)]
45. Ho FY, Yeung WF, Ng TH, Chan CS. The Efficacy and Cost-Effectiveness of Stepped Care Prevention and Treatment for Depressive and/or Anxiety Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sci Rep* 2016 Jul 05;6:29281 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1038/srep29281](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep29281)] [Medline: [27377429](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27377429/)]
46. March S, Donovan CL, Baldwin S, Ford M, Spence SH. Using stepped-care approaches within internet-based interventions for youth anxiety: Three case studies. *Internet Interv* 2019 Sep 10;18:100281 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1016/j.invent.2019.100281](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.invent.2019.100281)] [Medline: [31890629](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31890629/)]
47. Miller LM, Whitlatch CJ, Lyons KS. Shared decision-making in dementia: A review of patient and family carer involvement. *Dementia (London)* 2016 Oct 27;15(5):1141-1157. [doi: [10.1177/1471301214555542](https://doi.org/10.1177/1471301214555542)] [Medline: [25370075](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25370075/)]
48. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). *Care Needed: Improving the Lives of People with Dementia*. OCED. Paris, France: OECD Publishing; 2018. URL: <https://read.oecd.org/10.1787/9789264085107-en?format=pdf> [accessed 2021-07-13]
49. Sundhedsstyrelsen. BPSD-modellen. Metode til malrettet pleje af beboere med demens og adfærdsmæssige og psykiske symptomer. Sundhedsstyrelsen. København, Denmark: Sundhedsstyrelsen; 2019 Jan 14. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/4bkkmrdz> [accessed 2021-08-06]
50. Nakanishi M, Endo K, Hirooka K, Granvik E, Minthon L, Nägga K, et al. Psychosocial behaviour management programme for home-dwelling people with dementia: A cluster-randomized controlled trial. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2018 Mar 31;33(3):495-503. [doi: [10.1002/gps.4784](https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.4784)] [Medline: [28857263](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28857263/)]
51. Nakanishi M, Endo K, Hirooka K, Nakashima T, Morimoto Y, Granvik E, et al. Dementia behaviour management programme at home: impact of a palliative care approach on care managers and professional caregivers of home care services. *Aging Ment Health* 2018 Aug 29;22(8):1057-1062. [doi: [10.1080/13607863.2017.1332160](https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2017.1332160)] [Medline: [28553880](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28553880/)]
52. Nakanishi M, Hirooka K, Imai Y, Inoue S, Yukari Y, Katayama C, et al. Dementia Care Competence Among Care Professionals and Reduced Challenging Behavior of Home-Dwelling Persons with Dementia: A Pre- and Post-Intervention Data Analysis. *JAD* 2018 Jun 19;64(2):515-523. [doi: [10.3233/jad-171077](https://doi.org/10.3233/jad-171077)]
53. Mayer S, Granvik E, Minthon L, Nägga K. Improved quality of life by active intervention with the Swedish BPSD registry. *Alzheimer's & Dementia* 2014;10:139-140. [doi: [10.1016/j.jalz.2014.04.088](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2014.04.088)]
54. Minkler M. Using Participatory Action Research to build Healthy Communities. *Public Health Rep* 2000;115(2-3):191-197 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1093/phr/115.2.191](https://doi.org/10.1093/phr/115.2.191)] [Medline: [10968753](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10968753/)]
55. Waterman H, Tillen D, Dickson R, de Koning K. Action research: a systematic review and guidance for assessment. *Health Technol Assess* 2001;5(23):iii-157 [FREE Full text] [Medline: [11785749](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11785749/)]
56. Elo S, Kyngäs H. The qualitative content analysis process. *J Adv Nurs* 2008 Apr;62(1):107-115. [doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04569.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04569.x)] [Medline: [18352969](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18352969/)]
57. Bouwstra H, Smit EB, Wattel EM, van der Wouden JC, Hertogh CPM, Terluin B, et al. Measurement Properties of the Barthel Index in Geriatric Rehabilitation. *J Am Med Dir Assoc* 2019 Apr;20(4):420.e1-425.e1. [doi: [10.1016/j.jamda.2018.09.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamda.2018.09.033)] [Medline: [30448338](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30448338/)]
58. Hopman-Rock M, van Hirtum H, de Vreede P, Freiberger E. Activities of daily living in older community-dwelling persons: a systematic review of psychometric properties of instruments. *Aging Clin Exp Res* 2019 Jul;31(7):917-925 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1007/s40520-018-1034-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40520-018-1034-6)] [Medline: [30191453](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30191453/)]
59. Folstein MF, Folstein SE, McHugh PR. "Mini-mental state": A practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *Journal of Psychiatric Research* 1975;12(3):189-198. [doi: [10.1016/0022-3956\(75\)90026-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-3956(75)90026-6)]
60. Corbett A, Achterberg W, Husebo B, Lobbezoo F, de Vet H, Kunz M, EU-COST action td 1005 Pain Assessment in Patients with Impaired Cognition, especially Dementia Collaborators: <http://www.cost-td1005.net/>. An international road map to improve pain assessment in people with impaired cognition: the development of the Pain Assessment in Impaired Cognition (PAIC) meta-tool. *BMC Neurol* 2014 Dec 10;14(229):229-214 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1186/s12883-014-0229-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12883-014-0229-5)] [Medline: [25726717](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25726717/)]
61. Bakker TJEM. Psychogeriatric. Model voor een dynamische systeemanalyse. *Metamedica* 1989;66(5):374-394.
62. Bakker TJEM. Psycho-geriatrie. Behandelpraktijk in meer dimensies. Lisse, The Netherlands: Swets & Zeitlinger; 1997.
63. Bakker TJEM. Hoe kijk je naar ouderen? Nurse Academy. 2018. URL: [https://www.nurseacademyot.nl/leermodules/leermodules\\_artikel/t/hoe\\_kijk\\_je\\_naar\\_ouderen](https://www.nurseacademyot.nl/leermodules/leermodules_artikel/t/hoe_kijk_je_naar_ouderen) [accessed 2021-06-04]
64. Bakker TJEM, Collet J, van den Brink JMA, Oude Voshaar RC. Kwetsbare ouderen. In: Van Alphen SPJ, Oude Voshaar RC, Bouckaert F, Videler AC, editors. *Handboek persoonlijkheidsstoornissen bij ouderen*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: De Tijdstroom; 2018:265-278.
65. Kok W, Pater J, Choufour J. Snoezelen. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Bernardus Expertisecentrum/Fontis; 2000.
66. Van Dijk GC. Care of people who are powerless in daily living (PDL care): a theoretical approach. The University of Groningen. 2008. URL: <https://research.rug.nl/files/10341698/COMPLETE.pdf> [accessed 2021-08-03]
67. Bangor A, Kortum PT, Miller JT. An Empirical Evaluation of the System Usability Scale. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction* 2008 Jul 30;24(6):574-594. [doi: [10.1080/10447310802205776](https://doi.org/10.1080/10447310802205776)]



68. ActiZ. Kijk op Mijn Medewerkers? Overzicht van vragen. ActiZ. 2021. URL: [https://actizbz.zendesk.com/hc/nl/article\\_attachments/4411327043346/Vragenlijst\\_KoMM\\_incl\\_bibliotheekvragen.pdf](https://actizbz.zendesk.com/hc/nl/article_attachments/4411327043346/Vragenlijst_KoMM_incl_bibliotheekvragen.pdf) [accessed 2021-08-02]
69. Reichheld FF. The one number you need to grow. *Harv Bus Rev* 2004 Jun;81(12):46-54, 124. [Medline: [14712543](#)]

## Abbreviations

**BPSD:** Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia

**Grip:** Grip on Challenging Behavior

**IRR:** integrative reactivation and rehabilitation

**MMSE:** Mini-Mental State Examination

**NPI:** Neuropsychiatric Inventory

**PAIC:** Pain Assessment in Impaired Cognition

**STA OP!:** Stepwise, Multidisciplinary Intervention for Pain and Challenging Behavior in Dementia

*Edited by T Leung; submitted 28.10.21; peer-reviewed by W Eikelboom, B Davis; comments to author 18.04.22; revised version received 09.05.22; accepted 16.05.22; published 22.06.22*

*Please cite as:*

*Verstraeten HMF, Ziylan C, Gerritsen DL, Huijsman R, Nakanishi M, Smalbrugge M, van der Steen JT, Zuidema SU, Achterberg WP, Bakker TJEM*

*Implementing a Personalized Integrated Stepped-Care Method (STIP-Method) to Prevent and Treat Neuropsychiatric Symptoms in Persons With Dementia in Nursing Homes: Protocol for a Mixed Methods Study*

*JMIR Res Protoc* 2022;11(6):e34550

URL: <https://www.researchprotocols.org/2022/6/e34550>

doi: [10.2196/34550](https://doi.org/10.2196/34550)

PMID:

©Helma M F Verstraeten, Canan Ziylan, Debby L Gerritsen, Robbert Huijsman, Miharuru Nakanishi, Martin Smalbrugge, Jenny T van der Steen, Sytse U Zuidema, Wilco P Achterberg, Ton J E M Bakker. Originally published in JMIR Research Protocols (<https://www.researchprotocols.org>), 22.06.2022. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR Research Protocols, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <https://www.researchprotocols.org>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.