Supplementary Material

Lessons from Detecting Cognitive Impairment Including Dementia (DetectCID) in Primary Care

Data Harmonization Dictionary

A. Dementia, Mild Cognitive Impairment, and other cognitive impairment diagnoses (ICD-10)

A.1 Dementia

Dementia	
F01.50	Vascular dementia without behavioral disturbance
F01.51	Vascular dementia with behavioral disturbance
F02.80	Dementia in other diseases classified elsewhere without behavioral disturbance
F02.81	Dementia in other diseases classified elsewhere with behavioral disturbance
F03.90	Unspecified dementia without behavioral disturbance
F03.91	Unspecified dementia with behavioral disturbance
F10.27	Alcohol dependence with alcohol-induced persisting dementia
F19.17	Other psychoactive substance abuse with psychoactive substance-induced
	persisting dementia
F19.27	Other psychoactive substance dependence with psychoactive substance-induced
	persisting dementia
F19.97	Other psychoactive substance use, unspecified with psychoactive substance-
	induced persisting dementia
G23.1	Progressive supranuclear ophthalmoplegia
G30.0	Alzheimer's disease with early onset
G30.1	Alzheimer's disease with late onset
G30.8	Other Alzheimer's disease
G30.9	Alzheimer's disease, unspecified
G31.01	Pick's disease
G31.09	Other frontotemporal dementia
G31.1	Senile degeneration of brain, not elsewhere classified
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G31.83	Dementia with Lewy bodies
G31.85	Corticobasal degeneration
G31.9	Degenerative disease of nervous system, unspecified
R41.0	Disorientation, dementia with delirium

A.2 Mild cognitive impairment

G31.84 Mild cognitive impairment

A.3 Other cognitive disorders

F05	Delirium due to known physiological condition
F06.8	Other specified mental disorders due to known physiological condition
F09	Unspecified mental disorder due to known physiological condition
G10	Huntington's Disease

G20	Parkinson's disease
G31.89	Other specified degenerative diseases of nervous system
R41.1	Anterograde amnesia
R41.2	Retrograde amnesia
R41.3	Other amnesia
R41.4	Neurologic neglect syndrome
R41.81	Age-related cognitive decline
R41.82	Altered mental status, unspecified
R41.83	Borderline intellectual functioning
R41.840	Attention and concentration deficit
R41.841	Cognitive communication deficit
R41.842	Visuospatial deficit
R41.843	Psychomotor deficit
R41.844	Frontal lobe and executive function deficit
R41.89	Other symptoms and signs involving cognitive functions and awareness
R41.9	Unspecified symptoms and signs involving cognitive functions and awareness

B. Tests ordered for reversible causes of cognitive impairment

CT brain scan

MRI brain scan

Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) test

Folate panel

Vitamin B12

HemoglobinA1c test

Complete blood count (CBC) test

Comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP) test

HIV test

Rapid plasma reagin (RPR) or other syphilis test

C. New prescriptions for dementia medications prescribed

Aricept/Donepezil

Rivastigmine

Memantine

Galantamine

D. Referral for cognitive impairment or dementia evaluation by specialists

Neurologist

Geriatrician

Psychiatrist

Neuropsychologist

Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR)

http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/srqr/

http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/srqr/	
	Page no(s).
Title and abstract	Т
Title - Concise description of the nature and topic of the study Identifying the study as	
qualitative or indicating the approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory) or data collection	
methods (e.g., interview, focus group) is recommended	1
Abstract - Summary of key elements of the study using the abstract format of the intended	
publication; typically includes background, purpose, methods, results, and conclusions	4
Introduction	
Problem formulation - Description and significance of the problem/phenomenon studied;	
review of relevant theory and empirical work; problem statement	5-7
Purpose or research question - Purpose of the study and specific objectives or questions	7
Methods	T
Qualitative approach and research paradigm - Qualitative approach (e.g., ethnography,	
grounded theory, case study, phenomenology, narrative research) and guiding theory if	
appropriate; identifying the research paradigm (e.g., postpositivist, constructivist/	
interpretivist) is also recommended; rationale**	8
Researcher characteristics and reflexivity - Researchers' characteristics that may influence	
the research, including personal attributes, qualifications/experience, relationship with	
participants, assumptions, and/or presuppositions; potential or actual interaction between	
researchers' characteristics and the research questions, approach, methods, results, and/or	
transferability	8
Context - Setting/site and salient contextual factors; rationale**	7
Sampling strategy - How and why research participants, documents, or events were selected;	
criteria for deciding when no further sampling was necessary (e.g., sampling saturation);	
rationale**	7
Ethical issues pertaining to human subjects - Documentation of approval by an appropriate	
ethics review board and participant consent, or explanation for lack thereof; other	
confidentiality and data security issues	8
Data collection methods - Types of data collected; details of data collection procedures	
including (as appropriate) start and stop dates of data collection and analysis, iterative process,	
triangulation of sources/methods, and modification of procedures in response to evolving study	
findings; rationale**	7
Data collection instruments and technologies - Description of instruments (e.g., interview	
guides, questionnaires) and devices (e.g., audio recorders) used for data collection; if/how the	
instrument(s) changed over the course of the study	7
Units of study - Number and relevant characteristics of participants, documents, or events	
included in the study; level of participation (could be reported in results)	7
Data processing - Methods for processing data prior to and during analysis, including	
transcription, data entry, data management and security, verification of data integrity, data	
coding, and anonymization/de-identification of excerpts	8
Data analysis - Process by which inferences, themes, etc., were identified and developed,	
including the researchers involved in data analysis; usually references a specific paradigm or	
approach; rationale**	8
mpround, automate	

Techniques to enhance trustworthiness - Techniques to enhance trustworthiness and

credibility of data analysis (e.g., member checking, audit trail, triangulation); rationale**

8

Results/findings

Synthesis and interpretation - Main findings (e.g., interpretations, inferences, and themes);	
might include development of a theory or model, or integration with prior research or theory	9-16
Links to empirical data - Evidence (e.g., quotes, field notes, text excerpts, photographs) to	
substantiate analytic findings	9-16, 27-29

Discussion

Integration with prior work, implications, transferability, and contribution(s) to the field	
- Short summary of main findings; explanation of how findings and conclusions connect to,	
support, elaborate on, or challenge conclusions of earlier scholarship; discussion of scope of	
application/generalizability; identification of unique contribution(s) to scholarship in a	
discipline or field	16-19
Limitations - Trustworthiness and limitations of findings	18

Other

Conflicts of interest - Potential sources of influence or perceived influence on study conduct	
and conclusions; how these were managed	20-21
Funding - Sources of funding and other support; role of funders in data collection,	
interpretation, and reporting	20

Reference:

O'Brien BC, Harris IB, Beckman TJ, Reed DA, Cook DA. **Standards for reporting qualitative research: a synthesis of recommendations.** *Academic Medicine*, Vol. 89, No. 9 / Sept 2014. DOI: 10.1097/ACM.0000000000000388