## **Supplementary Material**

## Indicative Interview Topic Guide - Caregivers

Introduction and general chat about topic important to person (pet, career, picture in room, environment/weather) to determine person's ability to take part and build rapport.

Outline parameters of interview – including that we may touch on some impossible dilemmas where there may not be answers.

#### Supporting the person with dementia (study partner) with personal care

- Describe caregiver role. Enjoy role?
- Talk me through a usual morning care routine (dressing/undressing, bathing/showering, washing, hair care, nail, skin, meds, toileting, oral hygiene, shaving, eating, drinking)
- Differences between evening/morning care
- What like/dislike about looking after person with dementia?
- Refusals? How often? Impact on self/person?
- Are there any aspects that worry you?
- Caregiver knowledge and experiences burden of role
- Time for care

### **Strategies Used**

- How cope with refusals? If difficult, why?
- You mentioned.... as being difficult to cope with- How cope with it?
- Describe last time you experienced a refusal of care- what did you do?
- How know what to do? How decide?
- How find out about ways to cope with refusals?
- Different strategies for different refusal behaviours? E.gs. How work? Probe....
- Successful ways of coping- how work? Always successful?
- Unsuccessful strategies why?
- Difficulties with strategies Time/resources?
- What makes it hard to provide care for the person/person with dementia? What could make it easier?
- Tensions Knowledge/time/experience?
- Use of key words?
- Impact on the caregiver
- Emotion-led care
- Trust (person with dementia carer; family carer paid carer)
- Care home staff only: All staff act the same?
- Family carer only: paid carer intrusion (supportive/negative), continuity, impact; refusals = fear of them not coming
- Teamwork care home/paid carers/family members

## Available Support

- Training
- Advice/information availability
- Do you discuss ways to cope with refusals with anyone?
- Support available? Where? How used?
- Where/how can you access support?
- Is there enough support? Does it help?
- What support would help?
- Resources available? For what?
- Navigating services work required from carer

# Supplementary material

## Analysis categories

MainGenericSubcategories and example datacategorycategoriesManagementFinding theLeaving and returning later	
Management   Finding the   Leaving and returning later	
of refusals right moment I'd get that done and then out would con	ie the
of care to care arms again, so I'd go back and sit on the	e toilet
(underpinned by and leave him until he'd got out of his litt	
knowing the or whatever you wanted to call it. (Family	
person) 36, Spouse)	
Changing the timing of care	
so, she's got dentures, a full-set, and	erm
yeah, she, yeah, like I said, she really do	
taking them out. So, you have to kind of	
get her <b>at the right time</b> . Erm often it's j	
before she goes to bed. (Family Carer 1	
	Ј,
Daughter) Addressing unmet needs first	
-	thom but
so, talk to them about what's worrying	
then 'would you like a cup of tea or woul	
something to eat?' you know kind of like,	
know because they might want a cup of	
might be you know dehydrated (Care Ho	me 2,
Care Assistant 1)	
Using specific Encouraging / Explaining	
communication sometimes you can just say "oh come or	
strategies cajole her a bit and just go "come one, it	
(underpinned by get up" and stuff like that. (Care Home 3	, Care
knowing the Assistant 1)	
person) Showing emotions	
I've tried being angry or sad or I've tried	
and just there is no response at all [chuc	:kle]
(Family Carer 8, Daughter)	
Being firm	
he doesn't want to do anything, so, so ye	ou say
"right come on [name] you've got to" [tra	ils off].
[Deep breath] anyway erm [pause] even	
get his pyjamas off and it is a struggle (F	•
Carer 4, Spouse)	
Describing the care activity in a minimising	way
I go 'I have <b>just</b> got to do a <b>little</b> fresher	
below is that alright?' and they will either	
up or they hold onto a bar so that I can a	
them again, front and back and if they a	
wearing the pads, I get the pad on, I go	
<i>there</i> <sup>2</sup> (Care home 2, Care Assistant 4)	nouny
Being tactful: Providing reduced care	
simplifying, she doesn't like being out of bed, we have	had had
	•
adapting care again, it's their choice. As long as it does	
(underpinned happen too much,if you want a bed d	
by knowing the have bed day. We still try and get them t	•
person) still try and give them personal care even	

	have a nightshirt put back on and then back into bed because then at least they've had some sort of personal care (Care Home 3, Care Assistant 1)
	Leaving care uncompleted
	it's easier, just to melt down and say 'okay well if you don't want one [bath] it doesn't matter' you
	know and I think that's the easiest way because
	you wind yourself up and it is not that important if
	he doesn't have a bath, if he wants to be smelly
	well I can change the sheets next day and give
	him clean pyjamas you know it doesn't, it isn't life
	or death (Family Carer 20, Spouse)
	Changing the mode of care
	I would say, "come on, I'm going to wash your
	hair today" [reply] "I don't need to wash my hair
	today!" She'd only wash it once a weekso I
	bought dry shampoo (Family Carer 6, Spouse)
Having	Routine
confidence in	It's very important to [name], yeah she likes that
care	routine, well that's the routine I've always done
(underpinned by	with her and that's what she seems to respond to
knowing the	well. (Care Home 5, Care Assistant 1)
person)	Distraction
	she is yelling the place down, so I started going
	'meow meow meow meow' and she stopped and
	so the other girl said, 'oh I think you're shouting so loud you are upsetting your cat' and so she
	went 'oh' and then she got her distracted, she got
	her cat, and she was fine. (Care Home 2, Care
	Assistant 3)
	Cheerful approach
	if you go in with the right sort of banter and the
	way you talk, she is pretty good but obviously it is
	like everyone, you get your good, you get your
	bad days (Care Home 2, Care Assistant 4)
	Continuing with care
	I'd say, "take your trousers off [name]." "No, I'm
	going to bed in them." "You can't go to bed in
	your trousers, look here's your pyjamas, let's put
	these on, you need to take those off." "No." And then I thought what Dr [name] had told me one
	time. The odd time shout at him but don't do it
	often because it won't work if you use it and I just
	looked at him and I said "[name], you WILL take
	your trousers off." I've never seen a pair of
	trousers undone as quick in all my life And
	then I'd feel guilty (Family Carer 36, Spouse)
	Creating time for care
	[Day centre] is a bit hard for me because getting,
	chivvying [the person living with dementia] along
	to get ready takes time So, whatI need to
	do, is get up earlier on a Thursday morning
	because we need to be there at 9am (Family
Cooking	Carer 41, Friend)
Seeking	Bringing in others

support from others when safety is at risk (underpinned by knowing the person)	At the beginning oh he did not want them [homecare workers]. I had to really really be strong and say, "listen if you want to stay at home, you've got to accept this because I can't cope." And it was difficult at the beginning because he was on double-ups four times a day so you couldn't get the continuity with the carers. But now we've got it down to just mornings and we've just got the two carers, he's fine (Family Carer 40, Spouse) <b>Calling on services</b> I did have to ask the Doctor for a little bit of help because I was getting to the stage thinking I can't do this anymore, I have been to that stage (Family Carer 21, Spouse) <b>Using more than one person</b>
	<i>if there is two of you, one can actually talk to him face to face and the other one is assisting</i> (Care Home 2, Care Assistant 4)
	others when safety is at risk (underpinned by knowing the