

Participant ID

Project name: The right to rehabilitation for people with dementia

Survey 1: Dementia pre-training survey

Start of survey:

Some questions about yourself

Q1. What is your name? _____

Q2. What is your age (in years)? _____

Q3. What is your gender?

Male

Female

Non-binary / gender diverse

My gender identity isn't listed. I identify as: _____

Prefer not to say

Q4. Which primary health networks (PHNs) do you work in?

South Eastern Melbourne PHN

Other, please state the PHN: _____

Q5. What is the postcode of your primary work place? _____

Q6 Are you a:

GP

Practice nurse

Q7. My primary workplace is a:

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- GP medical centre
- Private business
- Outpatient clinics eg. cognitive disorders and memory service / geriatric clinic
- Other. Please state _____

Q8. How many years have you practised in your profession? _____

Q9. In the last 12 months, what is the average number of hours per week you have worked in your profession? _____

Q10. Have you ever undertaken specific post-graduate training in dementia?

- Yes. Please state the training _____
- No

Some questions about your practice

Q11. Approximately how many people with dementia have you treated in the last 12 months?

- None
- 1-5
- 6-10
- 11-15
- 16-20
- More than 20, please estimate how many? _____

Q12. Do you know about the SEMPHN Dementia pathway?

- Yes
- No.

Comment _____

Some questions about your knowledge of dementia

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Q13. Please select true or false according to each statement about dementia.

Most forms of dementia do not generally shorten a person's life	True	False
Blood vessel disease (vascular dementia) is the most common form of dementia	True	False
People can recover from the most common forms of dementia	True	False
Dementia is a normal part of the ageing process	True	False
Dementia does not result from physical changes in the brain	True	False
Planning for end of life care is generally not necessary following a diagnosis of dementia	True	False
Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia	True	False
It is impossible to communicate with a person who has advanced dementia	True	False
It is important to correct a person with dementia when they are confused	True	False
People experiencing advanced dementia often communicate through body language	True	False
Uncharacteristic behaviours in a person experiencing dementia are generally a response to unmet needs	True	False
Medications are the most effective way of treating behavioural symptoms of dementia	True	False
People experiencing dementia do not generally have problems making decisions	True	False
Movement is generally affected in the later stages of dementia	True	False
Difficulty eating and drinking generally occurs in the later stages of dementia	True	False
People with advanced dementia may have difficulty speaking	True	False
People experiencing dementia often have difficulty learning new skills	True	False
Daily care for a person with advanced dementia is effective	True	False

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when it focuses on providing comfort		
Having high blood pressure increases a person's risk of developing dementia	True	False
Maintaining a healthy lifestyle does not reduce the risk of developing the most common forms of dementia	True	False
Symptoms of depression can be mistaken for symptoms of dementia	True	False
The sudden onset of cognitive problems is characteristic of common forms of dementia	True	False
Exercise is generally beneficial for people experiencing dementia	True	False
Early diagnosis of dementia does not generally improve quality of life for people experiencing the condition	True	False

Some questions about your attitudes and confidence toward dementia

Q14. Please read the following statements carefully. Once you have read each statement please select the number on the scale that corresponds with your answer, where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree', 3 is 'Neither Agree or Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Much can be done to improve the quality of life for people with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
Managing dementia is more often frustrating than rewarding.	1	2	3	4	5
The early detection of dementia benefits the patient.	1	2	3	4	5
It is important for relative/family carers of people with dementia to seek external support (e.g. counselling/support groups).	1	2	3	4	5
Relatives/family carers of patients with dementia should be encouraged to contact Dementia Australia.	1	2	3	4	5
GPs are in the best position to help relatives/carers with organising care for someone with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5

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I fear communicating a diagnosis of dementia will damage the doctor patient relationship.	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer treating patients with other chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus or hypertension.	1	2	3	4	5
Patients with dementia should be informed early so they can plan for the future.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel frustrated because I do not know how to effectively treat people with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to discuss legal issues associated with a diagnosis of dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to diagnose dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to provide appropriate medical care for a person with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to provide advice about managing dementia related symptoms.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my knowledge of local resources to assist families/carers caring for a person with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
Much can be done to support people with dementia to maintain their independence in everyday activities	1	2	3	4	5
I know which allied health professionals in my area provide therapy for people with dementia to help them maintain their independence for as long as possible.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident to discuss dementia reablement and rehabilitation therapies with my patient	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident my referrals to health professionals will be accepted for people living with dementia	1	2	3	4	5

Some questions about your knowledge and referrals to allied health for people with dementia

Q15. Have you referred people with dementia to allied health professionals in the past 12 months?

Yes. Please estimate how many? _____

No. Skip to Q19

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Q16. Which allied health professionals have you referred people with dementia to in the past 12 months (Multiple choices allowed)?

- Physiotherapy
- Exercise physiology
- Occupational Therapy
- Speech Therapy
- Psychology
- Other, Please state _____

Q17. How confident are you in your understanding of the roles of allied health therapists (e.g. physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech pathologists and psychologists) in providing reablement and rehabilitation for people with dementia?

Scale of 0-10 (0-I know nothing, 10-I know very well)

Q18 Please read the following statements carefully. Once you have read each statement please select the number on the scale that corresponds with your answer, where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree', 3 is 'Neither Agree or Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Rehabilitation is aimed at improving function for people only after a specific acute event like a stroke or a hip fracture					
People with dementia are unable to engage in rehabilitation					
Allied health professionals can help reduce carer partner stress					
Nothing can be done to keep people with dementia engaged in meaningful activities					
If a person with dementia is having difficulty with an activity, support should be organised to do it all for them.					
Interventions should support the person with dementia to continue activities that are meaningful to them					
Exercise may slow cognitive decline in people with dementia					
Exercise can improve physical function and mobility in people with dementia					

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The only role of occupational therapy for people with dementia is home safety and driving assessments					
It's important for people with dementia to remain mentally and socially active					
Memory and cognitive strategies can support functional activities in the mild to moderate stages of dementia					
A combination of exercise and home hazard modifications can reduce risk of falls in people with dementia					
The only role of a speech pathologist in dementia is to manage swallowing difficulties					
Psychologists can help people with dementia manage grief associated with a diagnosis					
Cognitive rehabilitation can improve activities of daily living and maintain relationships for people with dementia					
Communication practice, aides and strategies can help support communication for people with dementia and their care partners					

Q19. Are there any further comments you would like to make?

End of survey. Thank you!

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Project name: The right to rehabilitation for people with dementia

Survey 2: Dementia post training survey

Some questions about your knowledge of dementia

Q1. Please select true or false according to each statement about dementia.

Most forms of dementia do not generally shorten a person's life	True	False
Blood vessel disease (vascular dementia) is the most common form of dementia	True	False
People can recover from the most common forms of dementia	True	False
Dementia is a normal part of the ageing process	True	False
Dementia does not result from physical changes in the brain	True	False
Planning for end of life care is generally not necessary following a diagnosis of dementia	True	False
Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia	True	False
It is impossible to communicate with a person who has advanced dementia	True	False
It is important to correct a person with dementia when they are confused	True	False
People experiencing advanced dementia often communicate through body language	True	False
Uncharacteristic behaviours in a person experiencing dementia are generally a response to unmet needs	True	False
Medications are the most effective way of treating behavioural symptoms of dementia	True	False
People experiencing dementia do not generally have problems making decisions	True	False
Movement is generally affected in the later stages of dementia	True	False
Difficulty eating and drinking generally occurs in the later stages of dementia	True	False
People with advanced dementia may have difficulty speaking	True	False

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People experiencing dementia often have difficulty learning new skills	True	False
Daily care for a person with advanced dementia is effective when it focuses on providing comfort	True	False
Having high blood pressure increases a person's risk of developing dementia	True	False
Maintaining a healthy lifestyle does not reduce the risk of developing the most common forms of dementia	True	False
Symptoms of depression can be mistaken for symptoms of dementia	True	False
The sudden onset of cognitive problems is characteristic of common forms of dementia	True	False
Exercise is generally beneficial for people experiencing dementia	True	False
Early diagnosis of dementia does not generally improve quality of life for people experiencing the condition	True	False

Some questions about your attitudes and confidence toward dementia

Q2. Please read the following statements carefully. Once you have read each statement please select the number on the scale that corresponds with your answer, where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree', 3 is 'Neither Agree or Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Much can be done to improve the quality of life for people with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
Managing dementia is more often frustrating than rewarding.	1	2	3	4	5
The early detection of dementia benefits the patient.	1	2	3	4	5
It is important for relative/family carers of people with dementia to seek external support (e.g. counselling/support groups).	1	2	3	4	5
Relatives/family carers of patients with	1	2	3	4	5

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dementia should be encouraged to contact Dementia Australia.					
GPs are in the best position to help relatives/carers with organising care for someone with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I fear communicating a diagnosis of dementia will damage the doctor patient relationship.	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer treating patients with other chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus or hypertension.	1	2	3	4	5
Patients with dementia should be informed early so they can plan for the future.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel frustrated because I do not know how to effectively treat people with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to discuss legal issues associated with a diagnosis of dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to diagnose dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to provide appropriate medical care for a person with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to provide advice about managing dementia related symptoms.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my knowledge of local resources to assist families/carers caring for a person with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
Much can be done to support people with dementia to maintain their independence in everyday activities	1	2	3	4	5
I know which allied health professionals in my area provide therapy for people with dementia to help them maintain their independence for as long as possible.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident to discuss dementia reablement and rehabilitation therapies with my patient	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident my referrals to health professionals will be accepted for people living with dementia	1	2	3	4	5

Some questions about your knowledge in allied health therapy for people with dementia

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Q3. Please read the following statements carefully. Once you have read each statement please select the number on the scale that corresponds with your answer, where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree', 3 is 'Neither Agree or Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Rehabilitation is aimed at improving function for people only after a specific acute event like a stroke or a hip fracture					
People with dementia are unable to engage in rehabilitation					
Allied health professionals can help reduce carer partner stress					
Nothing can be done to keep people with dementia engaged in meaningful activities					
If a person with dementia is having difficulty with an activity, support should be organised to do it all for them.					
Interventions should support the person with dementia to continue activities that are meaningful to them					
Exercise may slow cognitive decline in people with dementia					
Exercise can improve physical function and mobility in people with dementia					
The only role of occupational therapy for people with dementia is home safety and driving assessments					
It's important for people with dementia to remain mentally and socially active					
Memory and cognitive strategies can support functional activities in the mild to moderate stages of dementia					
A combination of exercise and home hazard modifications can reduce risk of falls in people with dementia					
The only role of a speech pathologist in dementia is to manage swallowing difficulties					
Psychologists can help people with dementia manage grief associated with a diagnosis					

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Cognitive rehabilitation can improve activities of daily living for people with dementia					
Communication practice, aides and strategies can help support communication for people with dementia and their care partners					

Q4 How confident are you in your understanding of the roles of allied health therapists (e.g. physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech pathologists and psychologists) in providing reablement and rehabilitation for people with dementia?

Scale of 0-10 (0-I know nothing, 10-I know very well)

Please add any additional comments

End of survey. Thank you!

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Project name: The right to rehabilitation for people with dementia

Please enter your name so that we can link your survey to the survey you completed at the face-to-face training.

(Once we have linked your results via a participant ID, your name will be removed for data analysis)

Survey 2: Dementia post training survey

Some questions about your knowledge of dementia

Q1. Please select true or false according to each statement about dementia.

Most forms of dementia do not generally shorten a person's life	True	False
Blood vessel disease (vascular dementia) is the most common form of dementia	True	False
People can recover from the most common forms of dementia	True	False
Dementia is a normal part of the ageing process	True	False
Dementia does not result from physical changes in the brain	True	False
Planning for end of life care is generally not necessary following a diagnosis of dementia	True	False
Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia	True	False
It is impossible to communicate with a person who has advanced dementia	True	False
It is important to correct a person with dementia when they are confused	True	False
People experiencing advanced dementia often communicate through body language	True	False
Uncharacteristic behaviours in a person experiencing dementia are generally a response to unmet needs	True	False
Medications are the most effective way of treating behavioural symptoms of dementia	True	False
People experiencing dementia do not generally have problems making decisions	True	False

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Movement is generally affected in the later stages of dementia	True	False
Difficulty eating and drinking generally occurs in the later stages of dementia	True	False
People with advanced dementia may have difficulty speaking	True	False
People experiencing dementia often have difficulty learning new skills	True	False
Daily care for a person with advanced dementia is effective when it focuses on providing comfort	True	False
Having high blood pressure increases a person's risk of developing dementia	True	False
Maintaining a healthy lifestyle does not reduce the risk of developing the most common forms of dementia	True	False
Symptoms of depression can be mistaken for symptoms of dementia	True	False
The sudden onset of cognitive problems is characteristic of common forms of dementia	True	False
Exercise is generally beneficial for people experiencing dementia	True	False
Early diagnosis of dementia does not generally improve quality of life for people experiencing the condition	True	False

Some questions about your attitudes and confidence toward dementia

Q2. Please read the following statements carefully. Once you have read each statement please select the number on the scale that corresponds with your answer, where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree', 3 is 'Neither Agree or Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Much can be done to improve the quality of life for people with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5

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Managing dementia is more often frustrating than rewarding.	1	2	3	4	5
The early detection of dementia benefits the patient.	1	2	3	4	5
It is important for relative/family carers of people with dementia to seek external support (e.g. counselling/support groups).	1	2	3	4	5
Relatives/family carers of patients with dementia should be encouraged to contact Dementia Australia.	1	2	3	4	5
GPs are in the best position to help relatives/carers with organising care for someone with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I fear communicating a diagnosis of dementia will damage the doctor patient relationship.	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer treating patients with other chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus or hypertension.	1	2	3	4	5
Patients with dementia should be informed early so they can plan for the future.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel frustrated because I do not know how to effectively treat people with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to discuss legal issues associated with a diagnosis of dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to diagnose dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to provide appropriate medical care for a person with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my ability to provide advice about managing dementia related symptoms.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident in my knowledge of local resources to assist families/carers caring for a person with dementia.	1	2	3	4	5
Much can be done to support people with dementia to maintain their independence in everyday activities	1	2	3	4	5
I know which allied health professionals in my area provide therapy for people with dementia to help them maintain their independence for as long as possible.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident to discuss dementia reablement and rehabilitation therapies with my patient	1	2	3	4	5

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I feel confident my referrals to health professionals will be accepted for people living with dementia	1	2	3	4	5
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Some questions about your knowledge in allied health therapy for people with dementia

Q3. Please read the following statements carefully. Once you have read each statement please select the number on the scale that corresponds with your answer, where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree', 3 is 'Neither Agree or Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Rehabilitation is aimed at improving function for people only after a specific acute event like a stroke or a hip fracture					
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A combination of exercise and home hazard modifications can reduce risk of falls in people with dementia					

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The only role of a speech pathologist in dementia is to manage swallowing difficulties					
Psychologists can help people with dementia manage grief associated with a diagnosis					
Cognitive rehabilitation can improve activities of daily living for people with dementia					
Communication practice, aides and strategies can help support communication for people with dementia and their care partners					

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Scale of 0-10 (0-I know nothing, 10-I know very well)

Please add any additional comments

End of survey. Thank you!