

Telephone-delivered psychoeducational intervention for Hong Kong Chinese dementia caregivers: a single-blinded randomized controlled trial

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Purpose: Many family caregivers of persons with dementia (PWD) are unable to participate in community center-based caregiver support services because of logistical constraints. This study evaluated the effectiveness of a telephone-delivered psychoeducational intervention for family caregivers of PWD in alleviating caregiver burden and enhancing caregiving self-efficacy.

Subjects and methods: In a single-blinded randomized controlled trial, 38 family caregivers of PWD were randomly allocated into an intervention group or a control group. The intervention group received psychoeducation from a registered social worker over the phone for 12 sessions. Caregivers in the control group were given a DVD containing educational information about dementia caregiving. Outcomes of the intervention were measured by the Chinese versions of the Zarit Burden Interview and the Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-efficacy. Mann–Whitney *U* tests were used to compare the differences between the intervention and control groups.

Results: The level of burden of caregivers in the intervention group reduced significantly compared with caregivers in the control group. Caregivers in the intervention group also reported significantly more gain in self-efficacy in obtaining respite than the control group.

Conclusion: A structured telephone intervention can benefit dementia caregivers in terms of self-efficacy and caregiving burden. The limitations of the research and recommendations for intervention are discussed.

Keywords: telephone intervention, psychoeducation, dementia caregivers

Introduction

In the Chinese population in Hong Kong, close to 10% of elderly people are at risk of very mild to mild dementia.¹ Dementia is not only a disease to the patient; family caregivers of persons with dementia (PWD) are often highly stressed because of their caregiving duties. Stress and burden of caregivers are associated with a number of detrimental outcomes on both the caregiver and PWD, including depression, reduced quality of life, and premature institutionalization of PWD.^{2–4} Emotional strain also adversely affects the caregivers' physical health and mortality.⁵ Increasing concerns have been drawn, thus, to the health and well-being of dementia caregivers in recent years, with ample studies being carried out on the effectiveness of various interventions in reducing the stress and burden of caregivers.^{6–9}

In a meta-analysis examining the overall effectiveness of caregiver interventions, psychoeducational interventions were found to have the most consistent effects on most outcome measures, including caregivers' knowledge of dementia, well-being, burden,

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and depressive symptoms.¹⁰ Psychoeducation for dementia caregivers involves “structured presentation of information about dementia, expectable caring issues, stress management, and techniques to manage behaviors of PWD,”¹¹ and may include an active role of participants.⁷ Interventions are typically delivered by a professional worker through lectures, group discussions, and written materials.

Due to its high accessibility and cost-effective implementation,¹² a telephone-delivered support service for dementia caregivers has received considerable attention from researchers and caregivers alike in Western countries. Caregivers have expressed positive feedback that telephone interventions and support services fulfilled their needs, as well as preference for telecommunication sessions over the traditional face-to-face support groups.^{13,14} Moreover, studies have shown that telephone intervention benefited the caregivers in terms of increasing their use of appropriate community services, reducing caregiver burden and depression, and improving caregiving self-efficacy as well as quality of life.^{8,12,15–18}

Telephone intervention has been shown to be effective in delivering psychoeducation to dementia caregivers with various cultural backgrounds.¹⁹ In Hong Kong, many caregivers fail to join caregiver support services because of logistical problems. Telephone-delivered interventions can be a viable alternative for providing support for these caregivers who fail to attend traditional face-to-face interventions.^{17,20}

Using a single-blinded randomized controlled trial design, the present study investigates the effectiveness of a telephone-delivered psychoeducational intervention in supporting dementia caregivers in the community. The intervention is based on theories including psychosocial transition and stress coping theory, under the framework of cognitive behavioral therapy,^{10,12,21} and focuses on providing emotional support; directing caregivers to appropriate resources; encouraging them to attend to their own physical, emotional, and social needs; and educating them on strategies to cope with ongoing problems. It is hypothesized that the telephone-delivered psychoeducational intervention can alleviate caregiver burden and enhance caregiving self-efficacy.

Method

Participants and procedure

Forty-two family caregivers of PWD were recruited through memory clinic and hotline services of a dementia service center between February 2011 and March 2012. Inclusion criteria included (1) care recipients having clinical diagnosis

of dementia of any stage, and (2) participants being the primary caregivers of care recipients. Exclusion criteria were caregivers who were under the age of 18 years and those exhibiting intellectual impairment. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants before inclusion into the study. Ethics approval was obtained from the Joint Chinese University of Hong Kong – New Territories East Cluster Clinical Research Ethics Committee.

The participants were randomly assigned to either a psychoeducation group (intervention group) or a control group using a computerized randomization program. Both the intervention and the control groups received at the time of pretest a DVD that contained educational information about dementia caregiving. The participants in the intervention group, in addition to the educational DVD, received a 12-session psychoeducation program delivered by registered social workers over the telephone. Figure 1 illustrates the recruitment procedure.

Demographic information and measures on both the participants and care recipients were obtained at pretest prior to group assignment. Pretests were carried out by a research assistant or by self-administration of the caregivers. Post-tests were administered to the participants approximately 3 months after pretest by a research assistant blind to the group assignment of the participants.

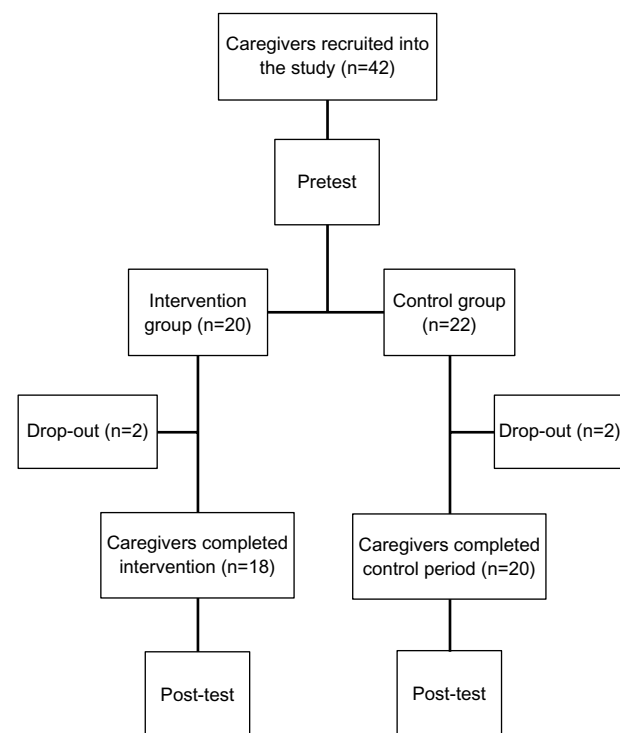


Figure 1 Recruitment procedure.

Intervention

The psychoeducation intervention program involved 12 sessions of consultation delivered by registered social workers over the telephone (approximately 30 minutes per session, one session per week). The participants in the intervention group were educated and given advice on topics related to dementia caregiving, including knowledge of dementia, skills of communicating with the patient, management of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD), caregivers' own emotional issues, resources available in the community, and long-term care plan. The topics covered and the schedule of presentation were similar to typical psychoeducation interventions held "on site" at community centers (Table 1). The day and time of phone calls were flexible to the agreement between the participants and the social workers.

Measures

Basic demographic information about the participants and the care recipients, as well as the clinical parameters of the care recipients (stage of dementia, cognitive functioning, and behavioral problems), were collected as baseline variables. Outcome measures were caregiver burden and caregiving self-efficacy.

Measures on care recipients

Stage of dementia was indexed by the Global Deterioration Scale,²² administered to participants, which categorized the clinical characteristics of dementia patients into seven stages (1 = no cognitive decline, 7 = severe dementia).

Cognitive functioning was assessed by the Abbreviated Mental Test,²³ a ten-item screening test for abnormal cognitive function in elders. The Hong Kong Chinese version of the test has been validated locally and a cut-off score of 6 out of 10 had shown a sensitivity of 96% and a specificity of 94% in a Hong Kong Chinese elderly sample.²⁴ Cronbach's α of the Chinese version of this instrument was 0.81.²⁵

Behavioral problems of care recipients were measured by the participants using the Chinese version of the Cohen–Mansfeld Agitation Inventory.^{26,27} The 29-item form measured the frequency of a list of agitated behaviors on a 7-point scale (1 = never, 7 = several times an hour). Cronbach's α was 0.70 in this sample of care recipients.

Measures on family caregivers

Caregiver burden was measured by the Chinese version of the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI).^{28,29} The ZBI consisted of 22 items pertaining to dementia caregiving in areas of perceived physical and psychological well-being, social life, and finances. The participants indicated, on a 5-point scale (0 = not at all to 4 = nearly always) during pretest and post-test, how often they experienced distress resulting from caring for a relative with dementia. Cronbach's α in this sample were 0.81 and 0.85 for pretest and post-test, respectively.

Caregiving self-efficacy was measured by the Chinese version of the Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-efficacy Scale.^{30,31} The 15-item scale consisted of three subscales (five items per subscale), namely self-efficacy – obtaining respite (SE-OR), self-efficacy – responding to disturbing behaviors (SE-RDB), and self-efficacy – controlling upsetting thoughts (SE-CUT). The participants rated their level of confidence in executing the corresponding tasks of the subscales on a continuous scale from 0% to 100%, according to their recent situation. The average scores of the subscales were reported separately for each domain. Cronbach's α for SE-OR, SE-RDB, and SE-CUT were 0.90, 0.93, and 0.92, respectively, for pretest, and 0.91, 0.96, and 0.96, respectively, for post-test.

Data analysis

Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS version 20 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive statistics were first calculated. Demographic data and baseline measures on the caregivers and the care recipients were compared between the intervention and the control groups. Outcomes measures (ZBI, Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-efficacy Scale) were analyzed by first calculating the

Table 1 Topics of intervention

Session	Topic
1	Identifying problems and seeking help
2	Person-centered care in understanding the illness (dementia)
3	Communication skills with people with dementia
4	Cognitive training and social activities planning (daily schedule planning)
5	Understanding behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia
6	Management of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia
7	Emotional support (grief and bereavement)
8	Emotional support (pressure release)
9	Environmental design and technological support
10	Introduction of community resource and utilization
11	Financial planning and ethical consideration
12	Future planning (long-term care concern)

within-group pretest–post-test change scores, and then comparing the change scores between the intervention and the control groups. χ^2 tests were used for analyzing categorical data; for ordinal or interval scale data, given the small sample size, Mann–Whitney U tests were used for comparisons between groups.

Results

Forty-two participants were recruited, four of them (two from the intervention group and two from the control group) dropped out of the study. The reason for dropout was that they were not approachable for the post-test. All the participants of the intervention group (including the two dropouts) completed the intervention protocol.

The demographic and baseline characteristics of the intervention ($n = 18$) and the control ($n = 20$) groups were analyzed using χ^2 tests and Mann–Whitney U tests. The results indicated that the two groups were comparable on all demographic variables as well as baseline measures; all P -values were nonsignificant (Table 2).

Caregiver burden

Pretest, post-test, and change scores on the ZBI of the intervention and the control groups are displayed in Table 3. On the whole, the level of caregiver burden reduced from pretest to post-test in the intervention group (median change score -2.50 , range -14 to 9), whereas the level of caregiver burden increased in the control group (median change score 3.00 , range -22 to 13). Comparison of change scores between the two groups by Mann–Whitney U test revealed a statistically significant reduction in caregiver burden elicited by the intervention, $U = 83.0$, $P < 0.01$ (one-tailed), $r = 0.46$.

Caregiving self-efficacy

Table 4 summarizes the pretest, post-test, and change scores on SE-OR, SE-RDB, and SE-CUT. SE-OR of the intervention group increased after the program (median change score 3.00 , range -44 to 30), whereas the control group had a slight decrease (median change score -0.40 , range -32 to 32). Mann–Whitney U test revealed a significant difference between the two groups, $U = 123.0$, $P = 0.05$ (one-tailed), $r = 0.27$. As for SE-RDB, both the intervention and the control groups had an increase (median change score for intervention group 7.50 , range -20 to 26 , and median change score for control group 3.00 , range -18 to 17). Mann–Whitney U test indicated a nonsignificant trend whereby the intervention group showed a larger increase, $U = 130.5$, $P = 0.075$ (one-tailed). In respect of SE-CUT, both

Table 2 Demographic and baseline characteristics of intervention and control groups

Demographic/baseline characteristic	Total/median (%/range)		P
	Intervention group	Control group	
Patient gender			0.351
Male	6 (33.3%)	4 (20.0%)	
Female	12 (66.7%)	16 (80%)	
Carer gender			0.880
Male	5 (27.8%)	6 (30.0%)	
Female	13 (72.2%)	14 (70.0%)	
Relationship with patient			0.142
Spouse	1 (5.6%)	3 (15.0%)	
Child	17 (94.4%)	13 (65.0%)	
Grandchild	0 (0%)	1 (5.0%)	
Son/daughter-in-law	0 (0%)	3 (15.0%)	
Daily time spent with patient			0.619
< 1 hour	3 (16.7%)	1 (5.3%)	
1–3 hours	2 (11.1%)	4 (21.1%)	
4–6 hours	6 (33.3%)	9 (47.4%)	
7–9 hours	1 (5.6%)	1 (5.3%)	
> 9 hours	6 (33.3%)	4 (21.1%)	
Carer age range (y)			0.344
31–40	1 (5.6%)	2 (10.0%)	
41–50	10 (55.6%)	11 (55.0%)	
51–60	6 (33.3%)	2 (10.0%)	
61–70	1 (5.6%)	2 (10.0%)	
71–80	0 (0%)	1 (5.0%)	
> 80	0 (0%)	2 (10.0%)	
Carer education level			0.667
Illiterate	0 (0%)	1 (5.0%)	
Primary	1 (5.6%)	1 (5.0%)	
Secondary	12 (66.7%)	15 (75.0%)	
Tertiary	5 (27.8%)	3 (15.0%)	
Carer marital status			0.564
Single	7 (38.9%)	6 (30.0%)	
Married	11 (61.1%)	14 (70.0%)	
Carer monthly family income			0.885
\$10,000 or less	3 (16.7%)	5 (25.0%)	
\$10,001–\$20,000	9 (50%)	9 (45.0%)	
\$20,001–\$30,000	2 (11.1%)	2 (10.0%)	
\$30,001–\$40,000	2 (11.1%)	2 (10.0%)	
\$40,001–\$50,000	2 (11.1%)	1 (5.0%)	
More than \$50,000	0 (0%)	1 (5.0%)	
Maid employment			0.083
Full time	7 (38.9%)	10 (52.6%)	
Part time	0 (0%)	3 (15.8%)	
No	11 (61.1%)	6 (31.6%)	
GDS	5.00 (4–6)	5.00 (4–6)	0.532
AMT	4.00 (2–8)	4.00 (0–7)	0.642
CMAI	45.5 (33–63)	41.5 (31–79)	0.482
ZBI	37.0 (17–54)	34.0 (15–57)	0.290
SE-OR	40.0 (30–100)	60.0 (40–100)	0.103
SE-RDB	50.0 (6–98)	50.0 (34–100)	0.742
SE-CUT	58.0 (40–100)	70.0 (10–90)	0.701

Abbreviations: AMT, Abbreviated Mental Test; CMAI, Cohen–Mansfield Agitation Inventory; GDS, Global Deterioration Scale; SE-CUT, self-efficacy – controlling upsetting thoughts; SE-OR, self-efficacy – obtaining respite; SE-RDB, self-efficacy – responding to disturbing behaviors; ZBI, Zarit Burden Interview.

Table 3 Pretest scores, post-test scores, and comparison of change score on the Zarit Burden Interview between intervention and control groups

	Intervention		Control		U	P
	Median (range)	Mean (SD)	Median (range)	Mean (SD)		
Pretest	37.0 (17–54)	37.4 (8.66)	34.0 (15–57)	34.1 (13.3)		
Post-test	36.5 (24–50)	35.6 (7.52)	34.0 (20–62)	36.4 (11.4)		
Change score ^a	–2.50 (–14–9)	–1.83 (5.26)	3.00 (–22–13)	2.25 (7.09)	83.0	0.002*

Notes: ^aChange score = post-test (raw score) – pretest (raw score); *P < 0.01 (one-tailed).

the intervention and the control groups had a median change score of 0 (range –14 to 22 and –36 to 20, respectively); a nonsignificant difference between groups was observed, $U = 169$, $P = 0.381$ (one-tailed).

Discussion

The objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of a telephone-delivered psychoeducational intervention

Table 4 Pretest scores, post-test scores, and comparison of change score on self-efficacy – obtaining respite (SE-OR), self-efficacy – responding to disturbing behaviors (SE-RDB), and self-efficacy – controlling upsetting thoughts (SE-CUT) between intervention and control groups

	Intervention		Control		U	P
	Median (range)	Mean (SD)	Median (range)	Mean (SD)		
SE-OR						
Pretest	40.0 (30–100)	56.7 (25.1)	60.0 (40–100)	64.6 (17.5)		
Post-test	63.0 (20–100)	63.1 (29.9)	60.0 (39.2–100)	64.7 (18.8)		
Change score ^a	3.00 (–44–30)	6.44 (17.6)	–0.40 (–32–32)	0.06 (16.43)	123.0	0.050*
SE-RDB						
Pretest	50.0 (6–98)	56.9 (22.1)	50.0 (34–100)	56.7 (18.3)		
Post-test	60.0 (10–100)	62.8 (23.7)	51.0 (32–100)	59.1 (19.0)		
Change score ^a	7.50 (–20–26)	5.94 (10.96)	3.00 (–18–17)	2.35 (8.04)	130.5	0.075
SE-CUT						
Pretest	58.0 (40–100)	62.2 (16.8)	70.0 (10–90)	60.8 (22.5)		
Post-test	61.0 (42–100)	64.3 (17.7)	61.0 (20–95)	60.7 (22.8)		
Change score ^a	0 (–14–22)	2.11 (7.90)	0 (–36–20)	–0.07 (13.42)	169.0	0.381

Notes: ^aChange score = post-test (raw score) – pretest (raw score); *P = 0.05 (one-tailed).

in alleviating caregiver burden and enhancing caregiving self-efficacy. It was found that the intervention protocol managed to significantly reduce the caregiving burden, as well as improve the caregivers' self-efficacy in obtaining respite. A marginal significance in improving the caregivers' self-efficacy in responding to disruptive behavior was also observed. The high participation rate of the intervention group revealed the high acceptance of this intervention and the need from caregivers who were restricted from receiving in-person support. The caregiving burden of caregivers of PWD was largely related to the constant caring, due to the deterioration of functional capacity of PWD;³² caregivers needed to invest a great deal of time and effort in the caregiving task. By helping the caregivers enhance their self-efficacy, particularly in the aspect of rest-seeking (SE-OR in this study), their caregiver burden could be alleviated.

Intervention in respect of caregivers could be divided into two main aspects, namely those targeted to reducing the amount of caregiving, and those targeted to improving caregiving skills.¹⁰ The intervention of this study blended the two aspects. Knowledge related to dementia and dementia care, especially BPSD management, was comprehensively delivered to the participants, according to the capability as well as the individual needs of the participants. Caregiving skills (eg, in terms of communication with PWD) were discussed too, which was anticipated to help the participants perform their caregiving tasks more effectively, thus enhancing their self-efficacy in obtaining respite as well as reducing their caregiving burden.

The improvement in self-efficacy and reduction in caregiving burden might also be attributed to the emotional support in the intervention. Caregivers experienced both burden and satisfaction in their caregiving experience.³³ Acknowledging the participants' burden and worries and developing customized coping strategies, which was the focus in the emotional support sessions of the intervention, might have inspired the participants to search for their internal satisfaction and gain from their caregiving task, thus achieving the positive result of this research.

In this study, an improvement in the participants' self-efficacy in terms of responding to disturbing behaviors was observed in the intervention group, although the result was not statistically significant. The positive outcome was likely to be attributed to the knowledge related to dementia care delivered in the intervention; caregivers might have overestimated patients' ability, due to lack of knowledge,¹¹ which, in turn, adversely affected their belief in caregiving tasks. Delivering comprehensive dementia care knowledge and

discussing customized BPSD management with the participants would then help them develop better belief in handling the disruptive behavior of PWD. The marginal significance of the improvement observed in this study was likely due to the small sample size. In addition, effectiveness of achieving treatment goals was associated with both intervention method and length of intervention,¹⁰ implying that a longer or more intensive intervention period might yield a more significant result in this aspect.

In this study, no difference in self-efficacy in terms of controlling upsetting thoughts was observed. It has been suggested that three elements, namely better caregiver mental health, positive caregiving strategies, and promoting caregiver training and support programs, would help boost caregiver gain.³⁴ The intervention of this study had covered all three elements, and the research results demonstrated the effectiveness of the intervention on the latter two elements. More emphasis on the former one might further help caregivers control their upsetting thoughts related to caregiving.

One limitation of this study was that the degree of effectiveness of the intervention on to caregivers of PWD of different dementia stages was not investigated, due to the relatively small sample size. It was believed that caregivers of PWD of different dementia stages would have different needs, thus different coping strategies, as they would encounter different challenges. Further research with a larger sample size could be implemented to better design intervention models for caregivers of PWD of different dementia stages.

In addition, postintervention effect was not investigated in this study. A meta-analysis pointed out that multicomponent intervention achieved effective results in enhancing caregivers' well-being in the short term.¹⁰ Although the results of this study are in line with the results from the meta-analysis, further research should also investigate the postintervention effect for better evaluating the effectiveness of the intervention as well as determining an optimal time line for the boosting intervention.

One limitation about the intervention was the difficulty in fixing a mutually convenient time for intervention. Many caregivers in Hong Kong were relatively available for intervention during the night-time or at weekends, but on the other hand the social workers who offered the intervention often worked during the daytime and therefore there might be difficulty fixing a mutually convenient intervention time with caregivers. If the intervention was to be arranged at night-time at the convenience of caregivers, it might, in turn, increase the workload of professionals.

Length of intervention was a moderating variable for effective intervention, in that a longer intervention period might benefit the caregivers more.¹⁰ This study demonstrated that a 12-session intervention (average total intervention time spent being 6 hours) could help caregivers reduce caregiving burden and increase caregivers' self-efficacy. However, whether it would be more cost-effective than face-to-face intervention would need further investigation. The outcome of this research served as a direction for intervention outcome; further research with randomized design should be launched for comparing different intervention lengths and confirming an optimal and cost-effective session design so that this mixed intervention model could be effectively carried out to the community caregivers.

This study demonstrates that an intervention mixing practical psychoeducation, caregiving skills teaching, and emotional support, delivered by telephone, would help enhance the participants' self-efficacy in obtaining respite as well as reduce their caregiving burden. The intervention also offers flexibility in terms of location to the caregivers of PWD, who are very often occupied by their caregiving tasks and cannot spare time for intervention. In addition, dementia is still a stigma in Chinese society;³⁵ caregivers may be hesitant to receive proper intervention. An intervention delivered by telephone thus may fill this service gap in offering an intervention with which the caregivers may culturally feel comfortable.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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