

Table 1: Summary of articles

Authors	Title	Journal	Year	Country of study	Methodology	No. Participants	Mean Age	Gender	Dementia	Dwelling	Intervention	Control	Length of time	Setting	Data collection time points	Measures	Other data methods
Orrell, M., Aguirre, E., Spector, A., Hoare, Z., Woods, R.T., Streater, A., Donovan, H., Hoe, J., Knapp, M., Whitaker, C., & Russell, I.	Maintenance cognitive stimulation therapy for dementia: single-blind, multicentre, pragmatic randomised controlled trial	The British Journal of Psychiatry, 204, 454-461	2014	UK	RCT	236 baseline; 218 3 month follow-up, 199 6 month follow up (123 Maintenance group; 113 TAU group)	82.7 (i); 83.5 (ct)	65% female (i); 62% female (ct)	31% AD (i and ct)	41% care home (i); 44% care home (ct)	CST and maintenance	CST and TAU for maintenance period	7 weeks, 14 sessions of CST followed by 24 week maintenance programme or TAU	Care home and community service in UK (n=18)	Baseline (start of CST sessions), 3 months and 6 months	Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale – Cognition Subscale (ADAS-Cog); Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study – Activities of Daily Living (ADCS-ADL); Quality of Life-Alzheimer's Disease (QoL-AD) and proxy version; Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI); Dementia Quality of Life scale (DEMQL) and proxy version	
Orrell, M., Spector, A., Thorgrimsen, L., & Woods, B.	A pilot study examining the effectiveness of maintenance Cognitive Stimulation Therapy (MCST) for people with dementia	International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 20(5), 446–451	2005	UK	Quantitative control and intervention	35 from four care homes (8 CST & maintenance; 12 CST; 15 no CST) small groups	84.3 (MCST); 82.8 (CST); 85.2 (no CST)	87.5% female (MCST); 100% female (CST and no CST)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% residential home	CST and maintenance	CST only and no CST or maintenance	16 weeks maintenance programme	Residential homes (n=2)	Baseline (start of CST sessions), 1 week following CST and after 16 weeks maintenance	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Quality of Life-Alzheimer's Disease (QoL-AD); Holden Communication Scale; Clifton Assessment Procedures for the Elderly—Behaviour Rating Scale	
Spagnolo, P., Arico, M., Bergamelli, C., Mazzucco, S., Boldrini, P., Di Giorgi, E., & Gallucci, M.	A pilot study on behavioural and cognitive effects of Cognitive Stimulation Training based on 3R Mental Stimulation. The Treviso Dementia (TREDDEM) Study	NeuroRehabilitation, 36, 151–156	2015	Italy	Retrospective observational study	36 outpatients of a service and caregivers	78.7	63.8% female	47.2% AD	Not reported - outpatients	3R Mental Stimulation (CS)	n/a	14 group meetings twice a week (person with dementia and caregivers)	Outpatients of a cognitive impairment centre	Baseline and post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Cumulative Illness Rating Scale (CIRS); Basic Activity of Daily Living (ADL); Instrumental Activity of Daily Living (IADL); Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS); Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI)	
da Cruz, T. J., Sá, S. P., da Costa Lindolpho, M., & Caldas, C. P.	Cognitive stimulation for older people with Alzheimer's disease performed by the caregiver	Revista Brasileira De Enfermagem, 68(3), 450-6	2015	Brazil	Case study	5 (and caregivers) - 13 started but only 5 included	Aged over 71	Mostly female	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% Community	CS Therapeutic sessions	n/a	Weekly for three months	Community	Baseline and post 1, 2 and 3 at monthly intervals	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Katz scale (Katz); Clock Drawing Test (CDT); Lawton Scale (Lawton); Verbal Fluency Test (VFT)	Participant observations
Middlestadt, J., Folkerts, A. K., Blawath, S., & Kalbe, E.	Cognitive stimulation for people with dementia in long-term care facilities: Baseline cognitive level predicts cognitive gains, moderated by depression	Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 4 (1), 253-68	2016	Germany	RCT	71 (36 in experimental group; 35 control group)	86.2 (i); 89.3 (ct)	83.3% female (i); 85.7% female (ct)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% nursing homes	NEUROvitals sinreich (modified version)	TAU	twice a week for 8 weeks (60 min sessions)	Nursing home	Pre and post (one week of intervention) and six-week follow up	Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale (ADAS-Cog); Neuropsychiatric Inventory Home version (NPI-NH); Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study – Activities of Daily Living (ADCS-ADL); Quality of Life—Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD) and proxy version	
Mapelli, D., Rosa, D., Mocita, R., & Sava, D.	Cognitive stimulation in patients with dementia: Randomized controlled trial	Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders 3, 263-271	2013	Italy	RCT	30 (10 to experiment group; 10 to placebo group; 10 to care as usual)	82.6 (i); 84.5 (pl); 84.7 (ct)	not reported	53.3% AD	100% nursing home	CS	OT or TAU	40 sessions over 8 weeks, one hour	Nursing home	Baseline and 8 weeks later	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Clinical Dementia Rating Scale; Esame Neuropsicologico Breve 2 (ENB2); Behavioural Pathology in Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale (Behave-AD symptoms and Behave-AD global); Geriatric Depression Scale	
Streater, A., Spector, A., Aguirre, E., & Orrell, M.	Cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) for people with dementia in practice: an observational study	British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 79(12), 762-767	2016	UK	Observational	89 at baseline (56 on final assessment)	80.4	57% female	52% AD	90% community	CST and maintenance	TAU	7 weeks, 14 sessions of CST followed by 24 week maintenance programme or TAU	Care home and community service in UK - 11 settings	3 time points over 12 months - Baseline, during the CST and after 24 weeks of maintenance	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Quality of Life – Alzheimer's Disease (QoL-AD)	
Aguirre, E., Hoare, Z., Streater, A., Spector, A., Woods, B., Hoe, J., & Orrell, M.	Cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) for people with dementia - who benefits most?	International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 28, 284-290	2013	UK	non-controlled interventional study	272 baseline (236 on follow up)	82.6	61% female	34.2% AD	58% community; 42% care homes	CST	n/a	7 weeks of 14 sessions (45 mins)	Community day centres and mental health teams and residential homes (n=18)	Pre and Post CST sessions	Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale (ADAS-Cog); Quality of Life—Alzheimer's Disease (QoL-AD) and proxy version; Dementia Quality of Life scale (DEMQL) and proxy version; Neuropsychiatric inventory (NPI); Alzheimer's Disease Co-operative Study—Activities of Daily Living Inventory (ADCS-ADL)	Adherence to treatment and participant records completed by facilitators
Spector, A., Orrell, M., & Woods, B.	Cognitive Stimulation Therapy (CST): effects on different areas of cognitive function for people with dementia	International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 25(12); https://doi.org.ezproxy.northampton.ac.uk/10.1002/gps.2464	2010	UK	RCT	201 baseline	85.7 (i); 84.7 (ct)	83.4% female (i); 72.0% female (ct)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	No break down provided	CST	TAU	14 sessions	Day centres (n=5) and residential homes (n18)	Pre and post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale (ADAS-Cog)	
Hall, L., Orrell, M., Stott, J., & Spector, A.	Cognitive stimulation therapy (CST): Neuropsychological mechanisms of change	International Psychogeriatrics, 25(3), 479–489	2013	UK	Quantitative single cohort study	34 post measures (22 completed pre and post)	80.3	58.8% female	23.5% AD	100% Community	CST	n/a	14 sessions over 7 weeks (45 mins)	Day centres (n=3), memory clinics (n=2) and day hospital (n=3) running CST - (n=8 settings)	Pre and post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); WMS-III Logical Memory; WMS-III Information and Orientation; WMS-III Visual Reproduction; WMS-III Digit Span; Token Test; Boston Naming Test-2 (BNT-2); D-KEFS Verbal Fluency; Trail Making; Wechsler Test of Adult Reading (WTAR)	Facilitator checklist of the key principles of CST
Capotosto, E., Belacchi, C., Gardini, S., Faggian, S., Piras, F., Mantoan, V., Salvalaio, E., Pradelli, S., & Borella, E.	Cognitive stimulation therapy in the Italian context: its efficacy in cognitive and non-cognitive measures in older adults with dementia	International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry 32(3), 331-40	2017	Italy	RCT	39	86.5 (i) 88.2 (ct)	75% female (i); 63% female (ct)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% residential home	CST-IT	educational activities	14 sessions over 7 weeks (45 mins)	Residential homes (n=2)	Pre and Post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment scale-cognitive subscale (ADAS-Cog); Quality of life—Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD) ; Cornell scale for depression in dementia and the social and emotional loneliness scale; Disability Assessment for Dementia; Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI); backward digit span test; narrative language test; 6-item social and emotional loneliness scale	
Martinez-Moreno, M., Cerulla, N., Chico, G., Quintano, M., & Garolera, M.	Comparison of neuropsychological and functional outcomes in Alzheimer's disease patients with good or bad response to a cognitive stimulation treatment: A retrospective analysis	International Psychogeriatrics, 28(11), 1821–1833	2016	Spain	retrospective observational study	60 (completed the intervention and both measures times)	75.1	58% female	100% AD	100% Community	CS and OT	n/a	1 year (2 or 3 times per week)	Outpatient clinics	Pre and Post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale WAIS-III forward and backward digit span; TB-R = Review Barcelona Test; PGCIALD scale for Instrumental Activities of Daily Living; Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status Stimulus Booklet A (RBANS)	
Cove, J., Jacobi, N., Donovan, H., Orrell, M., Stott, J., & Spector, A.	Effectiveness of weekly cognitive stimulation therapy for people with dementia and the additional impact of enhancing cognitive stimulation therapy with a carer training program	Clinical Interventions in Aging, 9, 2143-2150	2014	UK	RCT	21 people with dementia and carers receiving weekly CST and carer training; 24 people with dementia receiving CST weekly, 23 people with dementia and carers on a waiting list	75.4 (CST and carer training); 76.8 (CST); 77.8 (ct)	52.4% male (CST and training); 62.5% male (CST); 56.5% female (ct)	71.4% AD (CST and training); 47.8% AD (CST); 47.8% AD (ct)	95.2% community (CST and training); 83.3% community (CST); 100% community (ct)	CST and CST with carer CST training	no CST or Carer CST	14 weekly sessions	Community setting	Baseline (2 weeks prior) and Post (2 weeks after)	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale—Cognition (ADAS-Cog); Quality of Life— Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD); Quality of Caregiver and Patient Relationship (QCPR)	
Kallio, E.-L., Öhman, H., Hietanen, M., Soini, H., Standberg, T.E., Kautiainen, H., & Pitkälä, K.H.	Effects of cognitive training on cognition and quality of life of older persons with dementia	Journal of American Geriatrics Society, 66, 664-670	2018	Finland	RCT	147 (76 in cognitive training group, 71 control group - day care as usual)	82.6 (i); 83.6 (ct)	65.8% female (i); 78.9% (ct)	83% AD	100% community	CT programme and TAU	TAU	twice a week for 45 mins for 12 weeks	Community - Day centres	Pre, 3 month and 9 month	15-dimensional instrument (15D) proxy, to assess HRQoL; Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale (ADAS-Cog)	
Coen, R.F., Flynn, B., Rigney, E., & O'Conner, E.	Efficacy of a cognitive stimulation therapy programme for people with dementia	Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, 28(3), 145-147	2011	Ireland	RCT	27 (13 control and 14 CST)	78.4 (i) 81.3 (ct)	64.% male (i); 69.2% female (ct)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	No break down provided	CST	TAU	7 weeks of 14 sessions (45 mins)	Long-term care, a hospital and nursing home (n=3)	Pre and post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale - Cognition (ADAS-Cog); Clinical Dementia Rating scale; Rating Anxiety in Dementia (RAID); Quality of Life— Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD); Geriatric Depression Scale; Clifton Assessment Procedures for the Elderly – Behavioural Rating Scale	Qualitative notes from the CST leads

Spector, A., Thorgrimsen, L., Woods, B., Royan, L., Davies, S., Butterworth, M., & Orrell, M.	Efficacy of an evidence-based cognitive stimulation therapy programme for people with dementia: randomised controlled trial.	British Journal of Psychiatry, 183, 248-254	2003	UK	RCT	115 intervention (97 assessed at follow up), 86 control (70 assessed at follow up)	85.7 (i); 84.7 (ct)	83.4% female (i); 72.0% female (ct)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	No break down provided	CST	TAU	14 session run twice a week for 45 mins	Day centres and residential homes (n=23)	Pre and post measures	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale - Cognition (ADAS-Cog); Quality of Life - Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD); Holden Communication Scale; Clifton Assessment Procedures for the Elderly - Behaviour Rating Scale; Clinical Dementia Rating scale; Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia; Rating Anxiety in Dementia
Piras, F., Carbone, E., Faggian, S., Salvalaio, E., Gardini, S., & Borella, E.	Efficacy of cognitive stimulation therapy for older adults with vascular dementia	Dementia Neuropsychology, 11(4), 434-441	2017	Italy	RCT	35 - 21 CST-IT and 14 control group	83.8 (i); 85.4 (ct)	71.4% female (i); 92.8% female (ct)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% residential home	CST-IT	educational activities	14 session run twice a week for 45 mins	Residential homes	Pre and post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale - Cognition (ADAS-Cog); Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD); narrative language test (language); Neuropsychiatric inventory (NPI); Quality of Life - Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD); Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia; 6-item social and Emotional Loneliness Scale; backward digit span task (memory)
Farina, E., Mantovani, F., Fioravanti, R., Pignatti, R., Chiavari, L., Imbornone, E., Olivotto, F., Alberoni, M., Mariani, C., & Nemni, R.	Evaluating two group programmes of cognitive training in mild-to-moderate AD: Is there any difference between a 'global' stimulation and a 'cognitive-specific' one?	Aging & Mental Health, 10(3), 211-218	2006	Italy	Non-randomised control group	32 (groups of 4) into 'global' stimulation or the 'cognitive-specific' programme - one dropped out during the study and 3 were not included in the 6 month follow up	73.2 (i); 72.7 (ct)	62.5% female (i and ct)	100% AD	No break down provided	CS (carers also had a short educational programme for both groups)	Global stimulation	15 training sessions (one session of 3 hrs a day, 3 days per week, reducing to two sessions a week in the 5th week and one session in the 6th week).	Day-Hospital of the Neurorehabilitation Unit	Pre, post and 6 months	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test; Clinical Insight Rating scale; Revised Memory and Behaviour Problems Checklist; Rey figure copy and recall; Attentional Matrices; Verbal fluency for Letters and Categories; Geriatric Depression Scale; Functional Living Skills Assessment; Activities of daily living - instrumental activities of daily living (IADL); Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI); Clinical insight rating scale; Carer measures: Burden Inventory and Beck Depression Scale
Salotti, P., De Sanctis, B., Clementi, A., Fernandez Ferreira, M., & De Silvestris, T.	Evaluation of the efficacy of a cognitive rehabilitation treatment on a group of Alzheimer's patients with moderate cognitive impairment: A pilot study	Aging Clinical and Experimental Research, 25(4), 403-09.	2013	Italy	mixed-design variance model analysis (non randomised control/intervention group)	9 (4 experimental group and 5 control)	83 (i); 77.8 (ct)	100% female (i and ct)	100% AD	No break down provided	ROT and CT	Group stimulation	3 x week for 12 months, 60 mins individually	Alzheimer's Day Care Centre	Pre, every 3 months and post	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Milan Overall Dementia Assessment (MODA); The Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)
Woods, B., Thorgrimsen, L., Spector, A., Royan, L., & Orrell, M.	Improved quality of life and cognitive stimulation therapy in dementia	Aging & Mental Health, 10(3), 219-226	2006	UK	RCT	201	85.3	78.6% female	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	No break down provided	CST		14 session run twice a week for 45 mins	Residential homes or day centres	Baseline and 8 weeks later	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Quality of Life-Alzheimer's Disease (QoL-AD); Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS-Cog); Clinical Dementia Rating; Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia; Rating for Anxiety in Dementia; Clifton Assessment Procedures for the Elderly-Behaviour Rating Scale; Holden Communication Scale
Fernandez, A.L., Manoiloff, L.M., & Monti, A.A.	Long-term cognitive treatment of Alzheimer's disease: A single case study	Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, 16(1), 96-109	2011	Argentina	Experimental design case study	1	67	Male	100% AD	100% Community	cognitive rehabilitation treatment		3 1-hour sessions a week over 336 sessions in 2 yrs and 10 months	Community	Baseline (3 years) evaluated once a year and during intervention	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Mattis Dementia Rating Scale (MDRS); Modified Rey's Complex Figure; Memory and Naming subscales of ADAS; Digit Span
Stewart, D.B., Berg-Weger, M., Tebb, S., Sakamoto, M., Roselle, K., Downing, L., Lundy, J., & Hayden, D.	Making a difference: A study of cognitive stimulation therapy for persons with dementia	Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 60(4), 300-312	2017	USA	Observational descriptive pre/post test	38	78	60% female	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	No break down provided	CST	n/a	14 session run twice a week for 45 mins	Long-term care community, Alzheimer's Association chapter and A Programme of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly.	Baseline and post CST (7weeks)	Saint Louis University Mental Status Exam (SLUMS) cognitive assessment; Quality of Life-Alzheimer's Disease (QoL-AD); Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia
Bergamaschi, S., Arcara, G., Calza, A., Villani, D., Orgeta, V., & Mondini, S.	One-year repeated cycles of cognitive training (CT) for Alzheimer's disease	Aging Clinical and Experimental Research, 25(4), 421-426	2013	Italy	RCT	32	78.1 (i); 77.7 (ct)	not reported	100% AD	No break down provided	CT	Non specific cognitive activity	20 sessions 2hrs a day, 5 days a week, repeated five times	Day centres	Baseline and after 1 year	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Milan Overall Dementia Assessment (MODA); Esame Neuropsicologico Breve-ENB-2; Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia; Instrumental Activities of Daily Living
Cavallo, M., & Angilletta, C.	Similarity among tasks is the key to show generalization of cognitive training effects in Alzheimer's disease: a case study	Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition, 24(3), 247-255	2017	Italy	Single case study	9 (1 experimental and 8 control)	77 (i); 76.8 (ct)	100% male (i); 75% male (ct)	100% AD	Assisted Health Residence	Geographical Exercise for cognitive optimization (GEO)	CT	3 times a week for 2 months (20 mins)	Assisted Health Residence	Baseline and end of study and 6 month follow up	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Short Intelligence Test; digit span forwards and backwards; two-syllable words repetition test; Graded Naming test; Token test; Visual Object and Space Perception Battery; timed and untimed tests: timed tests encompassed letter (F, A, S) and category (animals) spoken verbal fluency tasks; Hayling Sentence Completion test; Brixton test; Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
Spector, A., Gardner, C., & Orrell, M.	The impact of Cognitive Stimulation Therapy groups on people with dementia: views from participants, their carers and group facilitators	Aging & Mental Health, 15(8), 945-949	2011	UK	Qualitative	17 people with dementia from existing CST groups, 14 carers and 7 facilitators	82	70% female	94% AD	100% community	CST	n/a	14 session run twice a week for 45 mins	Existing CST group run in day care settings	Post CST sessions	Focus groups and interviews
Cavallo, M., Zanalda, E., Johnston, H., Bonansea, A., & Angilletta, C.	Cognitive training in a large group of patients affected by early-stage Alzheimer's disease can have long-lasting effects: A case-control study	Brain Impairment, 17(2), 182-192	2016	Italy	Case control study	40 with AD and 40 healthy controls	75.5 (i); 76.3 (ct)	67.5% female (i); 60% female (ct)	100% AD	Assisted Health Residence	Geographical Exercise for cognitive optimization (GEO)	GEO cognitive training	3 times a week for 2 months (20 mins)	Assisted Health Residence	Pre and post and 12 month follow up	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE); Short Intelligence Test; Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; Digit span backwards and forwards; two-syllable word repartition; Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test; Graded Naming test; Token test; Visual Object and Space Perception Battery
Bertrand, E. Naylor, R., Laks, J., Marinho, V., Spector, A., & Mograbi, D.C.	Cognitive stimulation therapy for Brazilian people with dementia: examination of implementation issues and cultural adaptation	Aging & Mental Health, 23(10), 1400-1404	2019	Brazil	Qualitative	13 people with dementia; 15 caregivers; 9 health professionals		Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	CST	Not reported	No details provided	Recruited from a hospital setting and caregiver's association, part of an existing RCT study	Not reported	Focus groups and interviews
Kelly, M.E., Finan, S., Lawless, M., Scully, N., Fitzpatrick, J., Quigley, M., Tyrrell, F., O'Regan, A., & Devane, A.	An evaluation of community-based cognitive stimulation therapy: A pilot study with an Irish population of people with dementia	Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, 34, 157-167	2017	Ireland	Repeated measures (pre-post intervention) design	20 people with dementia; 20 caregivers; 8 CST facilitators	73	55% female (people with dementia)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% community	CST	n/a	14 sessions run once a week for 90 mins	4 community sites	Pre and Post	Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCa) or Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE - converted to MoCa score); Quality of Life - Alzheimer's Disease scale (QoL-AD); Memory Awareness Rating Scale-Functioning Subscale (MARS-F); Likert scales were used for cognitive ability, satisfaction with cognitive performance, and well-being; Carer ratings: QoL-AD proxy, MARS-F proxy and Likert scales were used to assess cognitive ability, wellbeing, level of engagement, confidence and satisfaction; Facilitators: Job satisfaction and level of engagement and satisfaction
Liu, Q., Jones, M., & Hocking, C.	Describing and measuring the 'switch-on' effect in people with dementia who participate in cognitive stimulation therapy: A mixed methods study	The British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 0(0), 1-10.	2019	New Zealand	Mixed-method	4 couples (people with dementia and carer)	77.7	100% male (people with dementia)	All diagnosed with dementia - no breakdown	100% community	CST	n/a	No details provided	Community	Pre, Mid and Post	Volitional Questionnaire; Semi structured interviews (all participants at 3 time points)

i	Intervention group
ct	Control group
pl	Placebo group
CST	Cognitive stimulation therapy
MCST	Maintenance cognitive stimulation
TAU	Treatment as usual