

Supplementary table A: Post-hoc analysis of associations between worsening in behavioural and psychological symptoms (from the pre-pandemic to the pandemic assessment) and pre-pandemic traits for the 104 persons with dementia.

	mean (SD)	P
NPI-12 total score		
Use of psychotropic drugs (N05A, N05B, N05C, N06A, N06D)		
Yes	0.58 (0.50)	0.36
No	0.47 (0.51)	
Use of antidementia drugs (N06D)		
Yes	0.58 (0.50)	0.85
No	0.48 (0.50)	
Receiving the LIVE-intervention [#]		
Yes	0.57 (0.51)	0.81
No	0.54 (0.40)	
NPI-12 psychosis subsyndrome		
Use of antipsychotic drugs (N05A)		
Yes	0.33 (0.52)	0.92
No	0.36 (0.48)	
Receiving the LIVE-intervention [#]		
Yes	0.29 (0.46)	0.45
No	0.37 (0.49)	
CSDD total score		
Use of antidepressant drugs (N06A)		
Yes	0.63 (0.50)	0.88
No	0.61 (0.49)	
Receiving the LIVE-intervention [#]		
Yes	0.62 (0.50)	0.97
No	0.61 (0.49)	

Table legend:

Pre-pandemic: Six-month assessment of the parent trial (12 Dec 2019 to 11 Mar 2020). Pandemic: PAN.DEM assessment (20 Apr. to 15 May 15 2020). SD: standard deviation. P: P values for difference between groups by unequal variances t-test, * indicates two-tailed $P < .05$. NPI-12: Neuropsychiatric Inventory, twelve item version: with psychosis subsyndrome constituting delusions and hallucinations. CSDD: Cornell Scale of Depression in Dementia. Change dichotomised into worsening/not worsening. Drugs classified by the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Index. [#]21 (20%) received the LIVE-intervention: Multicomponent intervention of the parent trial comprising Learning, Innovation, Volunteers, and Empowerment.