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The ATT Assessment Standard: current practice* across sites

Key Themes †	ATTILA Site Exemplar Questions‡
Motivation The person's motivation drives their choice to carry out or not carry out daily activity. They may not have insight into their ability to carry out daily activities safely or are motivated to do things that are of importance but not safe to do.	1. Insight Does the person's lack of insight into their difficulties put them at risk? e.g., no insight into their lack of ability to safely do everyday activity (may appear over confident), lacks confidence to do activities leading to risks lack insight to activate ATT if required, not able to be involved in ATT process 2. Values Does what is important to the person put them at risk? e.g., the person's skills not matching what they think is really important to do, nothing important to them leading to passivity, support is not acceptable to them as they feel it is important to be independent, not willing to explore options i.e., they don't want ugly equipment as they are house proud.
Routines Maintaining particular routines and responsibilities for activities of daily living are pivotal aspects of life. These, routines, and activities provide meaning and structure to how people spend their time.	3. Wandering/disorientation Does the person's routine put them at risk? e.g., wandering, disturbance in day/night activity levels, getting up at night and become disoriented, kitchen routines not effective, periods of restlessness, periods of agitation/aggression 4. Daily Activity Does the person's responsibility for their daily activity put them at risk? e.g., cannot manage medication, cannot safely do their cooking, make a hot drink/snack, cannot safely bathe/dress
Communication skills These skills enable people to describe our needs and to respond to the messages of others.	5. Conversation Does the person's ability to have a conversation put them at risk? e.g., confabulation, unable to communicate their needs, unable to use a telephone or lifeline unit without becoming disorientated in conversation. 6. Express needs Does the person's ability to express their needs put them at risk? e.g., to speech impairment, an inability to express their needs, incomplete sentence structure, mute, speak in another language only
Cognitive skills Cognitive skills Impaired cognitive skill of the person can impact on their daily activities, and how ATT might be used to reduce risks and facilitate their engagement in meaningful activities	7. Memory Does memory and having an understanding of how to do things put them at risk? e.g., needing prompting, forgetting to take medication, forgetting to close doors/turn off taps, no awareness of how to use appliances, no awareness of how to respond to alarms 8. Problem solve Does the ability to problem solve put the person at risk? e.g., unable to anticipate and adapt to difficulties that arise and makes inappropriate decisions
Physical skills People use physical skills in order to move themselves or objects while doing everyday things. This includes posture, mobility, strength, and effort.	9. Mobility Does the person's mobility put them at risk? e.g., poor posture and instability/poor balance when walking indoors, unsafe using stairs, unsafe walking outdoors, walk with a shuffle or a stoop putting at risk of falls, very mobile (alongside disorientation) 10. Grip/Dexterity Does the person's grip/dexterity put them at risk? e.g., drops hot liquids/burn risk, cannot effectively use domestic appliances due to poor grip, cannot operate ATT due to poor grip and lack of strength
Physical environment Each physical environment offers a different combination of opportunities and resources, demands, and constraints	11. Space Does the person's physical space put them at risks? E.g., blocked access, rugs, cables, bolts/chains, poor state of repair, poor lighting, negotiating stairs, accessing rooms 12. Resources Does the persons physical resources put them at risk? e.g., appliances are in disrepair and a fire risk, i.e., electric fire, cookers, no smoke alarms, excessively hot water/risk of scalding, only bath available and person not safe to use, no night light when needed
Social environment The social environment consists of the people in the life of the person with dementia e.g., carers, neighbours, home helps, friends, family. Daily activities are completed in particular ways that have been defined by society norms	13. Social support Does the person's social support put them at risk? e.g., no family support, carers needs not being met, no carer currently unavailable when needed to prompt, provide emergency access or respond to an alert, no acceptance of a non-familiar person, no one to maintain ATT 14. The way activity is completed Does the way the person complete the activity put them at risk? e.g., unsafely using an overhead gas grill instead of a toaster, unsafely going to the toilet at night due to lack of light, unsafely having a night time bath when tired, using stairs repeatedly in the day when physically not able, not wearing shoes/coat outdoors in wet weather

*As defined within the ATT Assessment documentation across sites; † output from Framework Analysis using MOHOST; ‡ Each question was criterion referenced and rated on a 4 point rating scale (supplementary materials Table 2).