**Delirium Superimposed on Dementia Original Questionnaire**

1. Do you think it is possible to differentiate delirium from dementia?
   * + Yes, always
     + In some circumstances
     + No
     + Other
2. Do you think it is possible to differentiate delirium from BPSD (Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of dementia)?
   * + Yes
     + In some circumstances
     + No
3. In what stages of dementia, it is more challenging to distinguish delirium from dementia?
   * + Mild dementia
     + Moderate dementia
     + Severe dementia
     + All stages of dementia
4. In which type of dementia the diagnosis of DSD is more challenging?
   * + Alzheimer dementia
     + Vascular dementia
     + Lewy Body dementia
     + Parkinson dementia
5. How do you assess for the presence of DSD in clinical practice?
   * + DSM­5 criteria
     + ICD­10 criteria
     + CAM
     + CAM­ICU
     + ICDSC
     + DRS­R­98
     + Other
6. How do you assess for the presence of DSD in research studies?
   * + DSM­5 criteria
     + ICD­10 criteria
     + CAM
     + CAM­ICU
     + ICDSC
     + DRS­R­98
     + EEG
     + Neuroimaging
     + Other
7. What neurocognitive or motor features are more useful to diagnose DSD?
   * + Attention deficits
     + Visual perception deficits
     + Disorganized thinking
     + Memory deficits
     + Arousability
     + Fluctuation in cognitive status
     + All
     + None
     + Other
8. What "attention" subtype you believe should be tested in dementia patients for the diagnosis of DSD?
   * + Sustained attention
     + Selective attention
     + Working memory
     + Divided attention
     + Attention switching
9. What test do you use to test attention in patients with DSD in clinical practice?
   * + Months of the year backwards
     + Months of the year forward
     + Days of the week backwards
     + Days of the week forward
     + Counting 20 to 1
     + Series of letters (e.g. SAVEAHAART)
     + Digit span forward
     + Digit span backwards
     + Other
10. What test do you use to test attention in patients with dementia in research studies?
    * + Months of the year backwards
      + Months of the year forward
      + Days of the week backwards
      + Days of the week forward
      + Counting 20 to 1
      + Series of letters (e.g. SAVEAHAART)
      + Digit span forward
      + Digit span backwards
      + Other
11. How do you define the pre­delirium cognitive status in clinical practice?

* IQCODE
* Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR)
* AD8
* Instruments for Comprehensive Evaluation of the Elderly (ICE­E)
* Previous medical records
* History from family/significant others
* None
* Other

1. How do you define the pre­delirium cognitive status in research studies?
   * + IQCODE
     + Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR) AD8
     + Previous medical records
     + None
     + History from family/significant others
     + Instruments for Comprehensive Evaluation of the Elderly (ICE­E)
     + Other
2. How do you stage the severity of dementia in clinical practice?
   * + Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)
     + Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR)
     + Bedford Alzheimer Nursing Severity Scale (BANS­S)
     + Dementia severity rating scale (DSRS)
     + None
     + Other
3. How do you stage the severity of dementia in research studies?
   * + Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)
     + Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR)
     + Bedford Alzheimer Nursing Severity Scale (BANS­S)
     + Dementia severity rating scale (DSRS)
     + None
     + Other
4. Do you believe motor fluctuations might be important for the diagnosis of DSD?
   * + Yes
     + No
5. Do you a specific test to monitor motor fluctuation in patients with DSD in clinical practice?

* Trunk control test
* Tinetti Scale
* Hierarchical assessment of Balance and Mobility
* RASS
* m­RASS
* Actigraphy
* None
* Other

1. Do you a specific test to monitor motor fluctuation in patients with DSD in research studies?

* Trunk control test
* Tinetti scale
* Hierarchical Assessment of Balance and Mobility
* m­RASS
* Actigraphy
* None
* Other

1. How do you measure level of alertness in DSD in clinical practice?
   * + Observational scale of level of alertness (OSLA)
     + RASS
     + m­RASS
     + Glasgow Coma Scale
     + None
2. How do you measure level of alertness in DSD in research studies?
   * + Observational scale of level of alertness (OSLA)
     + RASS
     + None
     + Glasgow Coma Scale
     + m­RASS
3. What is your job?
   * + Doctor
     + Staff nurse
     + Scientist
4. Are you a member of the EDA or ADS or AIP?
   * + EDA
     + ADS
     + AIP
     + Australian Delirium Society
     + No
     + Other
5. In which setting do you work?
   * + Geriatrics
     + Internal medicine ­ acute medicine
     + Internal medicine specialties (cardiology, respiratory, gastroenterology) Neurology
     + ICU­ adults
     + Liaison psychiatry
     + Emergency medicine
     + Nursing home­community care home
     + Old age psychiatry
     + Palliative care
     + Other
6. Where is your practice setting?
   * + General hospital affiliated to university
     + University hospital
     + General practice/community
     + Non­academic, outpatient
     + Non­academic, hospital
     + Other
7. How would you rate your knowledge of delirium on a scale from 0 (none) to 10 (excellent)?

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10

1. How would you rate your ability to detect DSD on a scale from 0 (none) to 10 (excellent)?

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10