|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure** | **Cut off** | **Grief prevalence range**  | **Studies reporting prevalence** |
| **Pre death grief** |  |  |  |
| Marwit Meuser Caregiver Grief Inventory (MM-CGI). A 50 item instrument consisting of three factors; Personal Sacrifice Burden (PSB) Heartfelt Sadness and Longing (HSL) and Worry and Felt Isolation (WFI).  | ≥175 considered at risk of high grief1 | 10-18% (n=3) | Chan 2019: 16% in a sample of mainly adult children and primary carersLiew 2018: 10-18% in sample of mainly of adult children caring for people with moderate or severe dementia Sanders 2005: 10% in a sample of adult children and spouses who had been caring for an average of four years.  |
| Marwit Meuser Caregiver Grief Inventory Short Form (MM-CGI SF); an 18 item instrument derived from the MM-CGI  | ≥70 considered at risk of high grief1,2 | 22% (n=1) | Ott 2007: 22% in a sample of adult children and spouses caring for people with moderate or severe dementia |
| Prolonged Grief Disorder Scale (PG-12); 12 items measuring pre death grief symptoms such as yearning and bitterness and assesses for PGD diagnosis.  | Set criteria to meet PGD diagnosis3 | 16.7% (n=1) | Passoni 2015: 16.7% in a sample of mainly spouse or adult children caring for someone with moderate dementia |
| Inventory of Complicated Grief short form pre-loss version  | 32 (on average all items reported occurring at least monthly indicating high occurrence of symptoms)4 | 38% (n=1) | Moore 2017: 38% in a sample of carers providing care for somebody with advanced dementia living in a care home |
| Prolonged Grief Disorder Scale (PG-12); the study used 11 items measuring pre-death grief symptoms such as yearning and bitterness and assesses for PGD diagnosis.  | Set criteria to meet PGD diagnosis3 | Low rate | Givens 2011: Low rate met criteria in a sample of spouse and adult children where the PwD was residing in a nursing home |
| **Complicated grief** |  |  |  |
| 19 item Inventory of Complicated Grief (ICG); measures frequency of grief symptoms and behaviours that may be maladaptive such as anger, disbelief and hallucinations | 30: Conservative clinical cut off 25: Complicated grief | 20-26% (n=2) | Schulz 2006: 20% scores >30; In a sample providing care at home for somebody with moderate or severe dementia, on average 18 weeks since death Nam 20155: 26% of spouse and adult child carers assigned to a persistently high grief trajectory group (mean score above 25 at 3 time points ranging from post death- 60+ weeks post death) |
| ICG revised - 16 item | 32 | 22% (n=1) | Moore 2017: 22% in a sample of participants who were caring for somebody living in care home, on average seven months post death |
| ICG revised - 15 item | 30 | 6% (n=1) | Romero 2013: 6% in a sample who had mainly been caring for somebody with moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease, 13 months post death |
| Prolonged Grief Disorder Scale (PG-12); the study used 11 items measuring post-death grief symptoms such as yearning and bitterness and assesses for PGD diagnosis.  | Set criteria to meet PGD diagnosis3 | Low rate | Givens 2011: Low rate met criteria in a sample of spouse and adult children where the PwD was residing in a nursing home at both 2 month post-death and 7 month post-death follow up |

|  |
| --- |
| Supplementary file 2:Reported grief prevalence1 cut off scores are statistically and not clinically driven based on scores being 1 standard deviation above the normative sample |
| 2 only on one or more subscale, not total grief |
| 3 PASSONI, S., TORALDO, A., VILLA, B. & BOTTINI, G. 2015. Prolonged grief in caregivers of community dwelling dementia patients. *Am J Alzheimers Dis Other Demen,* 30**,** 192-200. |
| 4 not a clinical cut off score |
| 5 individual prevalence not reported, group trajectory over time |