


Rachel A. Hadler, M.D.^{1,2,3} , Seth Weeks, M.S.⁴, Yifan He, M.D.⁵, Mony Fraer, M.D., M.S.⁶ and Franklin Dexter, M.D., Ph.D.⁷

Original Article

Cite this article: Hadler RA, Weeks S, He Y, Fraer M, Dexter F (2024) Dignity-related distress and recall among alert, non-delirious critically ill patients. *Palliative and Supportive Care*, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1478951524000725>

Received: 23 January 2024

Revised: 27 March 2024

Accepted: 14 April 2024

Keywords:

Dignity; mental recall; critical illness; end-stage renal disease

Corresponding author: Rachel A. Hadler;

Email: Rachel.hadler@emory.edu

¹Department of Anesthesiology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA; ²Emory Critical Care Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA; ³Department of Geriatrics and Extended Care, Division of Palliative Medicine, Atlanta VA Medical Center, Decatur, GA, USA; ⁴University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, USA; ⁵Department of Anesthesiology, University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School, Worcester, MA, USA; ⁶Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, USA and ⁷Department of Anesthesia, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, USA

Abstract

Objectives. Critical illness is associated with multiple undesired impacts, including residual psychological distress, frequently associated with recollections of critical illness. Dignity-related distress is highly prevalent among the one-fifth of critically ill patients who are alert. The distress may be associated with unpleasant recollections of care. We examined whether patients at risk for dignity-related distress had recall of their reported distress approximately 1 week after assessment and whether this recall differed from another high-risk group, specifically patients undergoing dialysis for end-stage renal disease.

Methods. The prospective cohort study included patients with critical illness and patients with end-stage renal disease enrolled from intensive care units (ICUs) and dialysis units at 1 academic center. Distress was assessed using the Patient Dignity Inventory (PDI). Participants received in-patient or telephonic follow-up 7–10 days after the initial interaction. Follow-up encounters focused on recollection of key aspects of the interpersonal interaction as well as the content of the PDI.

Results. A total of 32 critically ill patients participated in initial assessment and follow-up. In total, 26 dialysis patients participated in both phases. The groups' demographics differed. Fifty percent ($n = 16$) of critically ill patients and 58% ($n = 15$) of dialysis patients reported a mean score per item of >1.6 , corresponding with severe distress on the PDI. Among the ICU patients, the 95% upper 2-sided confidence interval for the median level of recall was commensurate with the participant having had no recall of the initial interview beyond remembering that there was an interview. The end-stage renal disease group did not demonstrate significantly better recall.

Significance of results. Dignity-related distress is high in both critically ill patients and those with end-stage renal disease; however, recollection of assessment is poor in both groups. Any intervention designed to mitigate dignity-related distress will need either to be immediately deployable or not to be reliant upon recollection for impact.

Introduction

The intensive care unit (ICU) serves as a lifeline for acutely ill patients, providing comprehensive care and monitoring in a highly specialized environment. Critically ill patients often encounter a complex amalgamation of medical interventions, clinical uncertainty, and physical and emotional distress, the combination of which has been associated with numerous physical, psychological, and cognitive sequelae (Rawal et al. 2017). Survivors of critical illness frequently struggle to remember their experiences during their stay in the ICU and to differentiate concrete remembered experiences from concurrent hallucinations and delusions (Maartmann-Moe et al. 2021).

Recall of critical illness has implications for patient experience, psychological outcomes, and long-term quality of life. Patients who have experienced intubation and sedation in an ICU setting demonstrate significantly reduced recall when compared to controls (Chenaud et al. 2006). Recollections may be of factual care experiences, noise, or dreams/delusions, but are frequently associated with discomfort/uncomfortable events and experiences (Chenaud et al. 2006; Maartmann-Moe et al. 2021; Marra et al. 2017). Adverse and delusional memories of critical illness have been associated with the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (Bashar et al. 2018; Myhren et al. 2010) and similar symptoms after discharge. Studies of recall in other populations, such as patients receiving anesthesia, demonstrate that

© The Author(s), 2024. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution and reproduction, provided the original article is properly cited.

recall is poor even in awake and responsive patients receiving acute care procedures and accompanying medications (Chadha et al. 2020). These studies suggest that patient-reported outcomes and measured satisfaction may not reliably reflect true recall of the peri-operative experience (Chadha et al. 2020; van de Leur et al. 2004). Studies exploring informed consent in critical illness have yielded similar findings (Schelling 2007), suggesting that even those critically ill patients who appear awake, alert, and able to participate in a complex consent process may not remember their care experience reliably.

While recall may be unreliable in critical illness, critically ill patients commonly report psychological and existential distress. Distress has been demonstrated to be high even in the approximately 1 in 5 critically ill patients who are awake, alert, and comparatively stable (Hadler and Dexter 2023; Mergler et al. 2022; Zhuang et al. *in press*). Treatment of distress in this population is complicated by fluctuating medical states, numerous transitions in care, and challenges in identifying high-risk patients (Hadler and Dexter 2023; Hadler et al. 2023a). Limited recall of critical illness experiences further complicates intervention design and evaluation in distress related to critical illness (Hadler and Dexter 2023; Hadler et al. 2023a). In this prospective cohort study, we sought to compare recall and distress in critically ill patients with patients experiencing chronic illness (end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis).

Methods

This study was approved by the University of Iowa Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Recruitment: Critically ill participants were recruited from any of 3 ICUs across a major academic hospital. Patients were eligible for recruitment if they had been admitted to the ICU for greater than 48 hours and, based upon chart review, were unlikely to be sedated or delirious at the time of assessment (Mergler et al. 2022; Zhuang et al. *in press*). Dialysis patients were recruited from 2 outpatient dialysis facilities in the same city and associated with the same health system. The patients were approached during a dialysis session. After a potential participant had consented to the study, a research assistant (SW or YH) would write the participant's name on a name badge that they would affix to their own (the interviewer's) chest. They would then review the Patient Dignity Inventory (PDI) (Chochinov et al. 2008) with the participant, manually documenting their responses. We characterized a mean per-item score of ≥ 1.6 as "above average distress" based on this being the median response (78/155) in an earlier cohort study of ICU patients at a different hospital (Hadler et al. 2023b). Severe distress was characterized based upon work by Crespo et al. (2020) in their studies of dignity and desire for death. From their Table 3, a mean per-item score of ≥ 1.92 was associated with finding death preferable to the participant's current condition (Crespo et al. 2020; Hadler et al. 2023b; Zhuang et al. *in press*). Demographic and medical data were subsequently collected from the electronic medical record.

Participants received follow-up either in-person or telephonically within 7–10 days of their initial interview, with subsequent plans to reassess in following weeks if recall was substantial. Patients who received telephonic follow-up had either been discharged from the hospital or were unavailable during a subsequent dialysis session. Follow-up interviews were scripted and were conducted by the same research assistant who had previously interacted with the participant. Specifically, the interviewer

asked participants what they recalled from the previous week's interactions. Prompts were provided when respondents did not provide additional information. Respondents were first asked if they remembered the interviewer, second the name badge (with the participant's name), and third, whether they remembered having participated in a survey and, if so, its content. Survey content was grouped into the 4 themes identified in Mergler's factor analysis of the PDI among critically ill patients (Mergler et al. 2022).

The scoring rubric was designed before study initiation based on previous recall studies in patients undergoing ambulatory surgery (Chadha et al. 2020). Recall of an item without a prompt (e.g., the respondent recalled their name on the interviewer's name badge independently) received 1 point; recall after prompting was assigned half a point. A respondent who recalled the survey, the name badge, and all 4 themes would receive a maximum of 6 points (see Appendix). If a respondent had only 2 points, the implication would be recall would be limited to recognition of the practitioner as being part of the patient care team, asking questions but without context.

To quantify recall, we transcribed the recorded follow-up interactions and graded them against the rubric. Median responses were then described by making comparison to the rubric. Our primary interest was the median recall score for the ICU patients and the 95% 2-sided Clopper–Pearson exact confidence interval for that score. Groups were compared using the exact Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney test, with Student's *t*-test with unequal variances as sensitivity analysis (Stata v18.0, StataCorp, College Station, Texas). Our initial sample size selection was based on a paired analysis of 30 patients in each group. However, the race of the patients differed between groups and there were far more ICU than dialysis patients available to enroll at the health system. Therefore, we made no consideration to pairing patients.

Results

Between July and September 2022, 137 critically ill and 39 dialysis patients met the initial screening criteria. There were 42 (30.6%) critically ill patients who initially participated in PDI completion; 74 (54.0%) of the individuals screened were either asleep or receiving care at the time of initial in-person screening and were not approached for consent; and 21 (15.3%) patients declined to participate. Among the 42 patients, 32 (76.2%) participated in the final analysis, with the remaining 10 (23.8%) lost to follow-up or declining to participate in the follow-up interview. Among the 39 dialysis patients screened, 26 (66.7%) were included in the final analysis, 12 (30.8%) declined to participate, and 1 died before follow-up could occur. The number of patients receiving routine outpatient treatment at dialysis centers affiliated with our hospital system limited the availability of dialysis patients. The critical care and dialysis groups differed in key features, including age and race (Table 1).

Participants in each group appeared to experience distress aligning with different themes identified in previous work (Hadler et al. 2023b; Mergler et al. 2022). When we examined the mean scores by theme between groups, ICU patients reported more distress related to dependency, and dialysis patients reported more distress related to interactions with others and peace of mind. Mean scores for illness-related scores were comparable, although it must be noted that these themes are not distinct dimensions (Mergler et al. 2022) and were identified using factor analysis from ICU patients, not dialysis patients (Supplemental table). In keeping with previous studies assessing dignity in critical illness using the PDI (Crespo et al. 2020; Mergler et al. 2022; Zhuang et al. *in press*),

Table 1. Study population

	Critical illness (<i>n</i> = 32)	End-stage renal disease (<i>n</i> = 26)
Mean age (standard deviation)	63.7 (48.1–79.2)	56.7 (38.8–74.7)
Gender, <i>n</i> (%)		
M	17 (53.1)	13 (50.0)
F	15 (46.9)	13 (50.0)
Race, <i>n</i> (%)		
Black	0 (0)	9 (34.6)
White	31 (96.9)	16 (61.5)
Other/not reported	1 (3.1)	1 (3.8)
Ethnicity, <i>n</i> (%)		
Hispanic	1 (3.1)	1 (3.8)
Not Hispanic	31 (96.9)	25 (96.2)
Presence of life-sustaining treatment, <i>n</i> (%)	6 (18.8)	N/a
Life-sustaining treatment type, <i>n</i> (%)		N/a
Pressors/inotropes	2 (6.3)	
Mechanical circulatory support	3 (9.4)	
Continuous anti-Hypertensives (e.g. nifedipine)	1 (3.1)	
Admitting unit, <i>n</i> (%)		N/a
Medical	11 (34.3)	
Surgical /neurosciences	3 (9.4)	
Cardiovascular	18 (56.3)	

Table 2. Dignity-related distress

	Critical care (<i>n</i> = 32)	Dialysis (<i>n</i> = 26)
Mean score per item >1.6, <i>n</i> (%)	16 (50.0)	15 (57.7)
Mean score per item >1.92, <i>n</i> (%)	11 (34.4)	12 (46.1)

we calculated overall mean scores per item in respondents. The means (standard deviations) were 1.85 (0.78) among ICU patients and 1.92 (0.82), respectively, among dialysis patients. There were 50.0% (*n* = 16) of critically ill patients and 57.6% (*n* = 15) of dialysis patients who had a mean score per item of >1.6 (i.e., reported severe distress). And 34.4% (*n* = 11) of critically ill patients and nearly half of dialysis patients (46.1%, *n* = 12) had a per-item score >1.92, associated with preferring death over their current state (Crespo et al. 2020) (Table 2).

Recall scores in both groups were low. Among ICU patients, the 95% upper 2-sided confidence interval for the median level of recall was a score of 1.5, suggesting that the participant had no

Table 3. Recall scores

	Critical care	Dialysis	Significance testing
Median score (25th percentile, 75th percentile)	1.25 (0, 1.75)	1.5 (1, 2.5)	<i>p</i> Value: 0.57
			Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney test; <i>p</i> = 0.35
			Two-sample <i>t</i> -test (difference, 95% CI) 0.31 (–0.35, 0.98)

recall of the event beyond remembering that they had interacted with the interviewer. The observed median was 1.25. No significant differences were observed between groups by multiple analysis methods (Table 3).

Discussion

Retrospective studies of recall in critically ill patients have demonstrated that many critically ill patients may have some component of ICU recall; however, these reported memories are highly subjective (e.g., memories of dreams) (Roberts et al. 2006, 2007; Rundshagen et al. 2002). Patients who experience recall of concrete events largely remember unpleasant stimuli such as endotracheal intubation (Rotondi et al. 2002; Rundshagen et al. 2002). The single prospective study of recall in critically ill patients centers upon the experiences of early mobilization protocols in cancer patients mechanically ventilated in the setting of acute respiratory failure (Hsu et al. 2020). In our study, we sought to understand short-term recollections in a group of critically ill patients for whom we expected to have a higher probability of recall – patients who required ICU admission for at least 2 days but whose disease states and care needs were such that they were without delirium, and alert when awake. These patients represent approximately one-fifth of all critically ill adult patients at tertiary care facilities (i.e., even at hospitals taking care of the sickest of patients) (Hadler and Dexter 2023). Our current findings suggest that, even though this cohort of patients objectively appears more likely to recall discrete events from their ICU stay, they are unlikely to recall significant components of a survey assessing their distress during ICU admission. Even having completed the survey was the practical limit of reliable recall.

While recall was poor, dignity-related distress was notably high in both groups: nearly half of critically ill patients and almost two-thirds of dialysis patients reported severe dignity-related distress, in many cases sufficiently severe that death would be preferable to their current state (Crespo et al. 2020). These findings align with other studies of dignity-related distress in critical illness (Mergler et al. 2022; Zhuang et al. *in press*) and suggest that dignity-related distress is common among critically ill patients. Developing an intervention to address dignity-related distress in critical illness is essential. We previously showed that the family lacks significant insight into the distress, so these assessments should not wait for family availability (Zhuang et al. *in press*). Our current study's findings suggest that any intervention designed to target distress in critical illness would need to be (1) promptly deployable and (2) independent of recollection of the intervention to be impactful or to assess impact.

Recall was also poor in dialysis patients. Dialysis patients also reported more severe distress. While the PDI itself has not been

validated in patients with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis, approximately 25% of patients with end-stage renal disease report symptoms of depression. Other forms of distress are also common (Goh and Griva 2018; Palmer et al. 2013; Zalai et al. 2012). A series of cognitive behavioral therapy-based interventions have been trialed or are being tested in dialysis patients, some with at least a short-term impact upon distress in these patients (Hudson et al. 2016; Rodrigue et al. 2011), and may offer a path forward toward treating distress in both groups.

Our study has several notable limitations. Participants received treatment through a single medical center, representing local demographics and care characteristics (e.g., among the ICU patients, 97% were white). Critically ill respondents frequently conflated survey participation with discharge planning interactions, suggesting that the high frequency of visitors discussing, in some cases, overlapping topics may dilute the impact/ memorability of any 1 encounter. The critically ill patients at the study hospital largely demonstrate mild severity of illness as evidenced by limited utilization of life support (Hadler et al. 2023a; Table 1). Our earlier retrospective cohort study characterized >10,000 of these patients over 10 years (Hadler et al. 2023a). Most patients alert and without delirium in the ICU for 2 days remained so for at least 4 days, principally because of recovery and ICU discharge (Hadler et al. 2023a). Given evidence suggesting that poor recall and lack of memory in critical illness is associated with severity of illness (Ringdal et al. 2009), the comparative health of our study population reinforces our findings because even those patients had little recall. Finally, in electing to compare recall and distress in critically and chronically ill patients, we did not necessarily capture distinctions between distress/recall in patients with chronic or critical illness and a population without serious illness. However, our findings suggest that dignity-related distress is high in patients with both chronic and critical illness, findings corroborated by other work (Chochinov et al. 2016). Further work is needed for treatment options for dignity-related distress within the constraints identified in the current and earlier studies.

Supplementary material. The supplementary material for this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1478951524000725>.

Funding. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Conflicts of Interest. The authors declare none.

References

- Bashar FR, Vahedian-Azimi A, Hajiesmaeili M, et al. (2018) Post-ICU psychological morbidity in very long ICU stay patients with ARDS and delirium. *Journal of Critical Care* 43, 88–94. doi:10.1016/j.jcrrc.2017.08.034
- Chadha RM, Dexter F and Brull SJ (2020) Lack of recall after sedation for cataract surgery and its effect on the validity of measuring patient satisfaction. *Korean Journal of Anesthesiology* 73(4), 319–325. doi:10.4097/kja.19314
- Chenaud C, Merlani P, Luyasu S, et al. (2006) Informed consent for research obtained during the intensive care unit stay. *Critical Care* 10, 1–8. doi:10.1186/cc5120
- Chochinov HM, Hassard T, McClement S, et al. (2008) The Patient Dignity Inventory: A novel way of measuring dignity related distress in Palliative Care. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* 36(6), 559–571. doi:10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2007.12.018
- Chochinov HM, Johnston W, McClement SE, et al. (2016) Dignity and distress towards the end of life across four non-cancer populations. *PLoS One* 11(1), e0147607. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0147607
- Crespo I, Rodríguez-Prat A, Monforte-Royo C, et al. (2020) Health-related quality of life in patients with advanced cancer who express a wish to hasten death: A comparative study. *Palliative Medicine* 34(5), 630–638. doi:10.1177/0269216320904607
- Goh ZS and Griva K (2018) Anxiety and depression in patients with end-stage renal disease: Impact and management challenges—a narrative review. *International Journal of Nephrology and Renovascular Disease* 11, 93–102. doi:10.2147/IJNRD.S126615
- Hadler RA and Dexter F (2023) Forecasting caseload of critically ill patients who are alert and without delirium for at least two consecutive days for the assessment of their psychological distress. *Cureus* 15, e39859. doi:10.7759/cureus.39859
- Hadler RA, Dexter F and Epstein RH (2023a) Logistic regression and machine learning models for predicting whether intensive care patients who are alert and without delirium remain as such for at least two more days. *Cureus* 15, e34913. doi:10.7759/cureus.34913
- Hadler RA, Dexter F and Mergler BD (2023b) Lack of useful predictors of dignity-related distress among the critically ill as assessed with the Patient Dignity Inventory. *Anesthesia & Analgesia* 137(3), 676–681. doi:10.1213/ANE.00000000000006405
- Hsu SH, Campbell C, Weeks AK, et al. (2020) A pilot survey of ventilated cancer patients' perspectives and recollections of early mobility in the intensive care unit. *Supportive Care in Cancer* 28, 747–753. doi:10.1007/s00520-019-04867-1
- Hudson JL, Moss-Morris R, Game D, et al. (2016) Improving distress in dialysis (iDiD): A feasibility two-arm parallel randomised controlled trial of an online cognitive behavioural therapy intervention with and without therapist-led telephone support for psychological distress in patients undergoing haemodialysis. *BMJ Open* 6(4), e011286. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-011286
- Maartmann-Moe CC, Solberg MT, Larsen MH, et al. (2021) Patients' memories from intensive care unit: A qualitative systematic review. *Nursing Open* 8(5), 2221–2234. doi:10.1002/nop.2.804
- Marra A, Pandharipande PP and Patel MB (2017) Intensive care unit delirium and intensive care unit-related posttraumatic stress disorder. *Surgical Clinics* 97(6), 1215–1235. doi:10.1016/j.suc.2017.07.008
- Mergler BD, Goldshore MA, Shea JA, et al. (2022) The patient dignity inventory and dignity-related distress among the critically ill. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* 63(3), 359–365. doi:10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2021.12.001
- Myhren H, Ekeberg Ø, Tøien K, et al. (2010) Posttraumatic stress, anxiety and depression symptoms in patients during the first year post intensive care unit discharge. *Critical Care* 14(1), 1–10. doi:10.1186/cc8870
- Palmer S, Vecchio M, Craig JC, et al. (2013) Prevalence of depression in chronic kidney disease: Systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *Kidney International* 84(1), 179–191. doi:10.1038/ki.2013.77
- Rawal G, Yadav S and Kumar R (2017) Post-intensive care syndrome: An overview. *Journal of Translational Internal Medicine* 5(2), 90–92. doi:10.1515/jtim-2016-0016
- Ringdal M, Plos K, Lundberg D, et al. (2009) Outcome after injury: Memories, health-related quality of life, anxiety, and symptoms of depression after intensive care. *The Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery* 66(4), 1226–1233. doi:10.1097/TA.0b013e318181b8e3
- Roberts BL, Rickard CM, Rajbhandari D, et al. (2006) Patients' dreams in ICU: Recall at two years post discharge and comparison to delirium status during ICU admission: A multicentre cohort study. *Intensive and Critical Care Nursing* 22(5), 264–273. doi:10.1016/j.iccn.2006.02.002
- Roberts BL, Rickard CM, Rajbhandari D, et al. (2007) Factual memories of ICU: Recall at two years post-discharge and comparison with delirium status during ICU admission—a multicentre cohort study. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 16(9), 1669–1677. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.2006.01588.x
- Rodrigue JR, Mandelbrot DA and Pavlakis M (2011) A psychological intervention to improve quality of life and reduce psychological distress in adults awaiting kidney transplantation. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation* 26(2), 709–715. doi:10.1093/ndt/gfq382

- Rotondi AJ, Chelluri L, Sirio C, et al.** (2002) Patients' recollections of stressful experiences while receiving prolonged mechanical ventilation in an intensive care unit. *Critical Care Medicine* **30**(4), 746–752. doi:10.1097/00003246-200204000-00004
- Rundshagen I, Schnabel K, Wegner C, et al.** (2002) Incidence of recall, nightmares, and hallucinations during analgesedation in intensive care. *Intensive Care Medicine* **28**, 38–43. doi:10.1007/s00134-001-1168-3
- Schelling G** (2007) Post-traumatic stress disorder in somatic disease: Lessons from critically ill patients. *Progress in Brain Research* **167**, 229–237. doi:10.1016/S0079-6123(07)67016-2
- van de Leur JP, van der Schans CP, Loef BG, et al.** (2004) Discomfort and factual recollection in intensive care unit patients. *Critical Care* **8**, 1–7. doi:10.1186/cc2976
- Zalai D, Szeifert L and Novak M** (2012) Psychological distress and depression in patients with chronic kidney disease. *Seminars in Dialysis* **25**(4), 428–438. doi:10.1111/j.1525-139X.2012.01100.x
- Zhuang C, Dexter F and Hadler RA** (in press) Poor concordance between intensive care unit patients' and family members' Patient Dignity Inventory scores despite communication of dignity-related distress. *Anesthesia & Analgesia*.

Appendix

Patient Dignity and Recall Follow-up Script

Research team member: Good morning/afternoon, I am here to follow up with you about a study you participated in about 1 week ago. Do you mind sharing with me anything you remember from that visit?

1. Do you remember what I asked you to do?
2. Do you remember anything specific about what I was wearing?
 - a. Prompt: like a name tag?

If answer to [1] is "No", data collection stops here. If answer to [1] is "yes", proceed with the following questions:

I'd like you to think for 2 minutes about what you remember. If you'd like, you can use this pencil and paper (provided by the study team) to make notes. *Wait 2 minutes; provide pencil/paper.*

3. Do you remember anything about what was on the survey?

If no, proceed to prompts. If yes, elicit further information, then can proceed to prompts if gaps:

 - a. Prompt 1: Do you remember any questions about symptoms or how you feel and think about your illness? (*Illness-related concerns*) *If yes, ask for specific information about which questions remembered; if no, proceed to next prompt.*
 - b. Prompt 2: Do you remember any questions about your relationships with other people? (*Interactions with others*) *If yes, ask for specific information about which questions remembered; if no, proceed to next prompt.*
 - c. Prompt 3: Do you remember any questions about your state of mind or being at peace? (*Peace of mind*) *If yes, ask for specific information about which questions remembered; if no, proceed to next prompt.*
 - d. Prompt 4: Do you remember any questions about needing help or your level of independence? (*Dependency*) *If yes, ask for specific information about which questions remembered; if no, proceed to next prompt.*

Following completion of questions: Thank you for your time and participation.

Scoring:

1. **1 point for recall that participated in survey**
2. **1 point for recall of name tag, 0.5 point with prompt**
3. **1 point per theme remembered independently, 0.5 point per theme remembered with prompt.**

Maximum number of points achievable: 6 (full recall of interaction and all 4 themes without prompts).