[Name of the Writer]

 [Name of the Institution]

***1.***

The sampling method used was descriptive qualitative. 21 subjects comprising 14 women and 7 men participated in critical individual interviews 1. The transcripts were thematically analyzed.

2.

Initially, 67 Australian subjects gave consent to be interviewed. It was a convenience sample recruited through a promotion at conferences, social media, newspaper advertising and radio interviews. However, a criterion was observed while recruiting these subjects in the initial stage. They ought to be able to read English and deem themselves as the essential providers of care for a friend, family member or spouse suffering from dementia. The person suffering should also have been living in long-term care, community or had died in the past 2 years. Furthermore, efforts were waged to recruit a diverse sample of subjects. Care type, gender, caring relationship, LGBT and gender were the aspects of variations utilized to select participants. In the end, 21 subjects were finalized based on these samples.

3.

An alternative sampling technique to produce enhanced results and precision would have been quantitative studies conducted with a larger sample. It will permit a systematic assessment of risk factors, as gender, age and relationship to the person receiving care.

4.

There exist prominent ethical confines in the selection of subjects. The subjects were informed that the interview will address questions pertinent to homicide. However, the study was structured to explore a broad exploration of the caregiving experience and participants were not informed that the primary focus was homicidal ideation. Furthermore, there exists the likelihood of participants not revealing thoughts of homicide under the impression of being hospitalized or having the affected person removed from their care.

5.

It was not revealed to prospective participants that the primary focus of the study will be the homicide ideation. Thus, this step was taken as a precautionary measure for the subjects.

End Notes

1. O'Dwyer ST, Moyle W, Taylor T, Creese J, Zimmer-Gembeck MJ. Homicidal ideation in family carers of people with dementia. *Aging Ment Health*. 2016;20(11):1174-1181. doi:10.1080/13607863.2015.1065793