

The quality of the relationship perceived by spouses of people with young-onset dementia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Young-onset dementia (YOD) has a profound impact on spouses. However, little is known on how the quality of the relationship changes over time in YOD. This study aims to determine how the quality of the relationship changes over time and identify predictors of this change.

Methods: This study used data from the NEEDs in Young onset Dementia (NeedYD) study. The primary outcome measure was the quality of the relationship perceived by spouses measured throughout 24 months. Baseline characteristics of persons with YOD and spouses were also measured to assess their predictive value.

Results: Totally, 178 dyads were included. The perceived quality of the relationship deteriorated over time. A longer symptom duration, a diagnosis of frontotemporal dementia, lower levels of awareness of deficits, lower levels of initiative toward daily living activities, and higher levels of apathy, hyperactivity, depression, and anxiety in the person with YOD were associated with a lower perceived quality of the relationship by spouses. A coping style characterized by palliative and passive reacting patterns and higher levels of neuroticism in spouses was also associated with a lower quality of the relationship.

Conclusion: The quality of the relationship as perceived by spouses deteriorated over time and was influenced by characteristics of the person with YOD as well as their spouse. Helping spouses to come to terms with factors that threaten their sense of couplehood might help them to develop a more positive attitude toward their spousal relationship and improve the quality of the relationship and care.

Keywords: young-onset dementia, carers, neuropsychiatric symptoms, longitudinal studies, frontotemporal dementia

Introduction

Young-onset dementia (YOD) is defined as dementia with symptom onset before the age of 65. The onset of symptoms at a young age can cause specific challenges for spousal caregivers that may impact their perception of the spousal relationship. Having a close and high-quality relationship seems to

provide people with a sense of security and support and will also have a positive effect on our well-being and quality of life (Vangelisti and Perlman, 2006). Specific challenges that occur due to YOD may affect the quality of the spousal relationship. For example, the prolonged time to diagnosis can be a challenge since early symptoms of YOD are frequently mislabeled as marital problems, burn-out, or depression (Draper and Withall, 2016; van Vliet *et al.*, 2011). Spouses are often confronted with changes in personality and behavior in the person with YOD. Misunderstanding the cause of personality and behavioral change may affect the quality of the relationship (Holdsworth and McCabe, 2018). Spouses are also challenged by a longer period of

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care at home in YOD, and the mean time until institutionalization is reported to be 8.9 years in YOD compared to 4.2 years in late-onset dementia (LOD) (Bakker *et al.*, 2013). This can result in a higher risk of overburden in spouses (van Vliet *et al.*, 2010b).

Previous research has shown that spouses of people with YOD experience changes in the quality of the relationship due to a decline in reciprocity and changes in sexuality (Lockeridge and Simpson, 2013), shifting roles and responsibilities (Massimo *et al.*, 2013), and social isolation (Kimura *et al.*, 2015). Changes in mood, behavior, and daily functioning in the person with YOD may result in feelings of disappointment, anger, and frustration and sometimes result in conflict between spouses (van Vliet *et al.*, 2011). While similar changes have been reported by spouses of people with LOD, the impact of these changes is different in a younger life phase. Spouses of people with YOD often experience increased financial pressure due to a loss of income together with financial responsibilities, such as a mortgage and the education of children (Holdsworth and McCabe, 2018). Although most of these challenges seem to impact the quality of the relationship, some spouses of people with dementia, but not specifically YOD, might still experience high levels of emotional closeness (de Vugt *et al.*, 2003, Riedijk *et al.*, 2008). Indeed, spouses of persons with YOD have reported that they are able to spend more time together and experience a stronger bond (Wawrziczny *et al.*, 2016).

Although YOD has a profound impact on the quality of the relationship, there seems to be a lack of age-appropriate information and support services for spouses of people with YOD that help them cope with changes in their relationship (Holdsworth and McCabe, 2018). In LOD, behavioral changes in persons with LOD have been associated with a lower quality of the spousal relationship as perceived by the spouses (de Vugt *et al.*, 2003), while literature on the factors that influence the quality of the spousal relationship in YOD is scarce. Previous studies often used small sample sizes or qualitative data, and most did not specifically target the quality of the relationship itself, but had a broader focus such as describing the general caregiver experiences (Holdsworth and McCabe, 2018). Hence, quantitative studies examining changes in the quality of the relationship over time are needed due to the progressive nature of YOD.

To improve information and support services for spouses of people with YOD, this study aims to determine how the quality of the relationship changes over time and to identify factors that influence the quality of the spousal relationship. Better understanding factors that impact the quality of the relationship may provide clinical possibilities to

increase well-being and quality of life as perceived by spousal caregivers (Holdsworth and McCabe, 2018). This may reduce caregiver distress and may help caregivers to better fulfill caregiving tasks. In turn, this may lower the need for professional care and delay the time to institutionalization (Bakker *et al.*, 2013; Miller *et al.*, 2012). In line with previous studies, we hypothesize that spouses of people with YOD may experience deterioration in the perceived quality of the relationship over time due to characteristics of the person with YOD, such as neuropsychiatric symptoms, and also characteristics of the spouse, such as personality and coping strategies.

Methods

Study design and setting

The current study used data from the longitudinal two-year cohort of the NEEDs in Young onset Dementia (NeedYD) study (van Vliet *et al.*, 2010a). Persons with YOD and their primary caregiver were recruited between 2007 and 2011 through Dutch memory clinics at Amsterdam and Maastricht, regional hospitals, and mental health services. Additionally, a cohort of participants was recruited through specialized day care facilities affiliated with the Dutch National YOD taskforce. Persons with YOD completed clinical tests and participated in a semi-structured interview at baseline and after 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Spouses also completed a questionnaire and participated in a semi-structured interview at the same time points. This study is reported following the guidelines of STROBE (von Elm *et al.*, 2014).

Participants

The NeedYD study included 209 persons with YOD and their caregivers. Persons with symptom onset before the age of 65 were included, regardless of their age at which they received a dementia diagnosis. In accordance with the Dutch consensus guidelines (CBO, 2005) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders American Psychiatry (American Psychiatry Association, 2000), the dementia diagnosis was based on clinical and neuropsychological assessments, in combination with neuroimaging. Diagnosis of dementia subtypes was made in accordance with regular guidelines (Erkinjuntti, 1994; McKeith, 2006; McKhann *et al.*, 1984; Mesulam *et al.*, 2003; Neary *et al.*, 1998). Persons with YOD caused by HIV, traumatic brain injury, Down's syndrome, Huntington's disease, or alcohol abuse were excluded.

In the current study, persons with YOD and their spousal caregiver were included if they were in a

spousal relationship (dyad), shared the same household, and completed items about the quality of the relationship at a minimum of two different time points.

Primary outcome: The perceived quality of the relationship by spouses over 24 months

The primary outcome, the perceived quality of the relationship by spouses over 24 months, was quantitatively assessed by four items from the University of Southern California Longitudinal Study of Three-Generation Families measures of positive affect (Lawrence *et al.*, 1998). The four items assess the current level of (1) closeness (“how close do you feel in the relationship between you and your spouse with dementia?”), (2) communication (“how is the communication between you and your spouse with dementia?”), (3) sharing life views (“how similar are your views about life to those of your spouse with dementia?”), and (4) getting along (“how well do you and your spouse with dementia get along together?”). Each item was rated on an ordinal scale (1 = not close/well/similar/good at all, 4 = very close/well/similar/good). In line with Lawrence *et al.* (1998), we used a sum score as outcome variable (range: 4–16; Cronbach’s $\alpha = .71$). In addition to the sum score, spouses were also asked at all timepoints to assign a grade (1 = not good at all, 10 = very good) to their current perceived quality of the relationship (“how would you grade your current relationship with your spouse with dementia?”). Assessments were completed at baseline, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months (van Vliet *et al.*, 2010a).

Baseline predictor characteristics of the person with YOD

In addition to demographic characteristics such as gender and age and dementia diagnosis, the dementia severity (1 = no cognitive decline, 7 = severe dementia) in the person with YOD were assessed at baseline during a semi-structured interview using the Global Deterioration Scale (GDS; Reisberg *et al.*, 1982). In addition, the awareness of deficits (1 = absent awareness, 4 = intact awareness) in the person with YOD was rated using the Global Rating of Awareness in Dementia (GRAD; Verhey *et al.*, 1993) at baseline.

During the baseline interview with the spouse, the presence (0 = no, 1 = yes), severity (1 = minor, 3 = severe), and frequency (1 = less than once a week, 4 = once or more than once a day) of neuropsychiatric symptoms in the person with YOD were assessed using the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI; Cumming, 1997; Kat *et al.*, 2002). A continuous score per neuropsychiatric symptom was

obtained by multiplying severity and frequency scores (range = 0–12). A summed total NPI score (range: 0–144) and four NPI sub-syndrome scores were assessed (Aalten *et al.*, 2008): apathy (sum of apathy, eating abnormalities, range: 0–24), hyperactivity (sum of agitation, euphoria, disinhibition, irritability, aberrant motor behavior, range: 0–60), depression and anxiety (sum of depression and anxiety, range: 0–24), and psychosis (sum of delusions, hallucinations, nighttime disturbances, range: 0–36). During the baseline interview, spouses also completed the Interview for Deterioration in Daily Living Activities (IDDD; Teunisse and Derix, 1997). Spouses rated (0 = never, 4 = always) whether the person with YOD showed initiative toward (sum of 9 items, range: 0–36) and needed assistance to perform (sum of 11 items, range: 0–44) daily living activities, such as washing oneself, preparing a meal, and handling finances.

Baseline predictor characteristics of the spouse

In addition to demographic characteristics such as gender and age, spouses completed 12 items (1 = not at all, 5 = totally agree) of the NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-FFI; Costa and McCrae, 1989) to measure neuroticism. In line with Chapman (2007) and Saucier (1998), two subscales of neuroticism were assessed: negative affect (items 1, 11, 16, 31, and 46) and self-reproach (items 6, 21, 26, 36, 41, 51, and 56). In addition, spouses completed 47 items (1 = never, 4 = very often) of the Utrechtse Coping List (UCL; Schreurs *et al.*, 1993) to determine spousal coping strategies. Specifically, seven items measured active coping (e.g. clarifying and acting immediately), eight items measured palliative reaction patterns (e.g. diverting attention and engaging in other activities), eight items measured avoidance (e.g. avoiding certain situations), six items measured seeking social support (e.g. looking for comfort from others), five items measured reassuring thoughts (e.g. thinking that worse things can happen), seven items measured passive reaction patterns (e.g. feeling incapable), and three items measured the expression of emotions (e.g. expressing anger and frustration).

Data analysis

To test for change over time in the two primary outcomes (sum score and grade) of perceived quality of the relationship, separate linear mixed models (LMMs) were used. The fixed effect of the continuous time variables gives the average change in quality of the relationship per six months.

To evaluate associations between the baseline predictor variables and levels of the perceived quality

of the relationship, averaged over 24 months, each baseline predictor characteristic was separately added to the LMMs. Separately for each baseline predictor characteristic, a fixed effect was included. Subsequently, the LMMs were extended with an interaction effect time*predictor to test whether change over time in relationship quality was influenced by the predictor. For each LMM, model fit was examined by likelihood testing (X^2 , $p < .05$), which compared the maximum loglikelihood ($-2LL$) and the degrees of freedom (df) of the nested models. Random intercept and random slope models with an unstructured correlation matrix were used as this gave best fit.

To gain insight into how the four individual items of the sum score changed over 24 months, General Estimation Equation (GEE) models were constructed using the individual items as dependent variables. GEE models were preferred over LMMs due to the skewed distribution and ordinal measurement level of the individual items on closeness, communication, sharing life views, and getting along. While both approaches are suitable for repeated measures and give largely similar estimates for continuous outcomes, the individual-specific LMM model can differ from the marginal GEE model when the dependent variable is categorical, with the latter being appropriate if one is interested in population-average change (the regression estimate) and less in the individual-specific (random effect) part (Heck *et al.*, 2012; Twisk, 2007). In the GEE models, time was included as a predictor variable to indicate change over 24 months. An independent correlation matrix was specified for the GEE models.

All analyses were conducted in SPSS 25.0. An alpha level of .05 (in two-sided tests) was used, and a p -value of $< .05$ was considered to reflect statistical significance.

Ethical considerations

The NeedYD-study protocol was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Maastricht University Medical Center (MEC 07-2-38), the Netherlands.

Results

Participants

Of the initial 209 dyads, 178 were eligible for inclusion. Ten dyads were excluded because the spouse did not complete items about the quality of the relationship at two different time points. No differences were found regarding baseline predictor variables or outcome variables, except for the

excluded spouses who reported more symptoms of psychosis in the person with YOD.

In total, 102 males and 76 females with YOD were included, with an average age of 61.6 years ($SD = 5.3$) at baseline (Table 1). On average, symptom-onset started 7.4 years ($SD = 3.9$) before inclusion. Alzheimer's dementia (59.6%) was the most prevalent diagnosis of YOD, followed by frontotemporal dementia (FTD) (19.1%) and vascular dementia (11.2%). Of the spouses, 75 were male and 103 female (including two female–female and one male–male dyad), with an average age of 60.5 years ($SD = 6.8$) at baseline.

The averaged sum score for the quality of the relationship was 10.7 ($SD = 2.4$) at baseline and 9.8 ($SD = 2.3$) after 24 months. Spouses graded the relationship quality as merely satisfactory with a 6.4 ($SD = 2.14$) at baseline and 6.0 ($SD = 2.36$) after 24 months.

The perceived quality of the relationship by spouses over time

To indicate change in the sum score and the grade for the perceived quality of the relationship over 24 months (Table 2), two LMMs were constructed (Table 3). A linear decline in both the sum score for the quality of the relationship (slope = $-.038$, $p < .001$) and the grade for the quality of the relationship (slope = $-.020$, $p < .001$) was observed over 24 months. In-depth analyses at item-level using GEE indicated that experienced feelings of emotional closeness, satisfaction with communication, and satisfaction with sharing views deteriorated over 24 months. The item regarding getting along well did not significantly increase or decrease over 24 months (Table 4).

Baseline characteristics as a predictor of perceived quality of the relationship by spouses

Baseline characteristics of the person with YOD were separately added as predictors to the LMMs to examine their predictive value regarding the perceived quality of the relationship over 24 months. A lower sum score for quality of the relationship was associated with a higher total NPI score, higher levels of apathy, higher levels of hyperactivity, a presence of FTD, symptom duration, and lower levels of awareness in the person with YOD. All these baseline variables were also associated with a lower grade for the quality of the relationship over 24 months (Table 5). In addition, the sum score for the perceived quality of the relationship by spouses was associated to a lower level of initiative toward performing daily living activities in people with

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of persons with YOD and their spouses ($n = 178$)

	PERSONS WITH YOD	SPOUSES
Gender, N (male/female)	102/76	75/103
Age in years, mean (SD)	61.6 (5.3)	60.5 (6.8)
Symptom duration before baseline in years, mean (SD)	7.4 (3.9)	
Diagnosis, N (%)		
- Alzheimer's dementia	106 (59.6)	
- Frontotemporal dementia	34 (19.1)	
- Vascular dementia	20 (11.2)	
- Lewy body dementia	6 (3.4)	
- Mixed Alzheimer/vascular dementia	6 (3.4)	
- Not otherwise specified	6 (3.4)	
GDS, mean (SD)	4.5 (1.0)	
GRAD, mean (SD)	2.6 (.96)	
IDDD, mean (SD)		
- Initiative toward daily living activities	15.0 (10.1)	
- Performance of daily living activities	20.2 (13.6)	
NPI ¹ , mean (SD)		
- Total	25.8 (18.9)	
- Hyperactivity ($n = 138$)	13.3 (10.6)	
- Apathy ($n = 139$)	10.3 (6.6)	
- Psychosis ($n = 68$)	6.4 (6.3)	
- Depression and anxiety ($n = 120$)	5.5 (5.1)	
Neuroticism, mean (SD)		
- Self-reproach		15.5 (5.0)
- Negative affect		14.0 (4.1)
UCL, mean (SD)		
- Active coping		18.4 (3.7)
- Palliative reaction pattern		16.7 (3.2)
- Avoidance		15.3 (3.2)
- Seeking social support		12.6 (3.1)
- Reassuring thoughts		11.7 (2.5)
- Passive reaction pattern		11.2 (3.3)
- Expressing emotions		5.4 (1.5)

¹ Only scores ≥ 1 were used to compute average NPI subsyndrome scores. GDS, Global Deterioration Scale; GRAD, Global Rating of Awareness in Dementia; IDDD, Interview for Deterioration in Daily Living Activities using domain scores for initiative; NPI, Neuropsychiatric Inventory; Neuroticism = NEO-FFI; UCL, Utrechtse Coping List, using active coping.

YOD. A lower grade for the quality of the relationship over 24 months was also associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety in persons with YOD.

When adding interaction effects between time and the baseline predictor variables of the person with YOD to the LMMs, the association between the total NPI score in the person with YOD and the sum score for quality of the relationship significantly diminished over 24 months (slope = .005, $p = .007$).

The associations between apathy and the sum score for the quality of the relationship (slope = .017, $p < .001$) and hyperactivity and the sum score for the quality of the relationship (slope = .016, $p < .001$) also significantly diminished over 24 months. No significant interaction effects between time and other baseline predictor variables of the person with YOD were found.

Next, in separate LMMs, the baseline characteristics of the spouses were added as predictors to the LMMs. The sum score for the quality of the relationship over 24 months was associated with the spouses' palliative and passive reaction patterns. This coping style was also associated to a lower grade for the quality of the relationship over 24 months. More expression of emotions and more seeking of social support by spouses were also associated to a lower grade for the quality of the relationship. In addition, a higher level of negative affect in spouses was associated to a lower sum score for the quality of the relationship. In addition, a lower grade was associated to higher levels of self-reproach in the spouse, but this effect diminished over 24 months due to a significant interaction effect with time (slope = .016, $p < .047$). No other significant interaction effects between time and baseline predictor variables of the spouse were found.

Discussion

This relatively large longitudinal study showed that on average, spouses of people with YOD grade their relationship quality as merely satisfactory as they grade the relationship with a six on a scale between one and ten. Over 24 months, the perceived quality of the relationship was found to deteriorate in general. Higher levels of apathy, higher levels of hyperactivity, a presence of FTD, symptom duration, lower levels of awareness of deficits, lower levels of initiative toward performing daily living activities, and higher levels of depression and anxiety in the person with YOD were associated with a lower perceived quality of the relationship by the spouse. In addition, a coping style characterized by palliative and passive reaction patterns, seeking for social support, and the expression of emotions in the spouse was associated to a lower perceived quality of the relationship. Higher levels of neuroticism (both self-reproach and negative affect) were also associated to a lower quality of the relationship.

Interpretation

Our quantitative results correspond with previous qualitative findings (Kimura *et al.*, 2015; Lockeridge and Simpson, 2013; Massimo *et al.*, 2013; Riedijk

Table 2. Descriptive data of the items measuring perceived quality of the relationship over 24 months

	BASELINE	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	18 MONTHS	24 MONTHS
Relationship grade, mean (SD)	6.4 (2.14)	6.1 (2.33)	6.1 (2.36)	6.0 (2.5)	6.0 (2.36)
Relationship sum score, mean (SD)	10.7 (2.4)	10.2 (2.4)	9.9 (2.4)	9.8 (2.3)	9.8 (2.3)
Closeness, %					
- Not at all	1.1	1.7	1.8	3.6	1.9
- Somewhat	11.9	13.3	13.1	15.7	15.5
- Fairly	21.6	30.6	35.7	36.1	37.9
- Very	65.3	54.3	49.4	44.6	44.7
Communication, %					
- Not at all	37.0	54.0	51.8	56.0	59.0
- Somewhat	41.0	31.4	32.1	32.5	28.0
- Fairly	18.5	14.0	13.1	9.0	11.2
- Very	3.5	4.7	3.0	2.4	1.9
Sharing views, %					
- Not at all	28.2	43.2	46.1	48.5	46.5
- Somewhat	26.0	30.8	29.7	30.3	31.4
- Fairly	36.6	23.1	20.0	16.4	18.9
- Very	5.2	3.0	4.2	4.8	3.1
Getting along, %					
- Not at all	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.1
- Somewhat	13.2	15.2	16.1	11.1	13.7
- Fairly	36.2	44.4	42.7	43.8	44.1
- Very well	47.1	36.8	38.7	40.7	39.1

This table represents valid percentage of scores on the four ordinal items of the University of Southern California Longitudinal Study of Three-Generation Families measures of positive affect.

Table 3. Change in the perceived quality of the relationship over 24 months

	RELATIONSHIP SUM SCORE			RELATIONSHIP GRADE		
	ESTIMATE	SIG.	95% CI	ESTIMATE	SIG.	95% CI
Linear time effect	-.128	.003	-.213 to -.043	-.09	.047	-.185 to -.001
Quadratic time effect	.007	.125	-.002 to .016	.007	.162	-.003 to .017
Cubic time effect	-.001	.226	-.001 to .001	-.001	.224	-.001 to .001

Significant time effects are displayed in bold. Linear time = 0, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Quadratic time = time* time. Cubic time = time*time* time.

et al., 2008) and the review of Holdsworth and McCabe (2018) that spouses of people with YOD perceive a statistically significant deterioration in the quality of the relationship over time. However, in our study, the absolute average deterioration was relatively small and relationship quality was still graded as merely satisfactory over the course of the disease. Indeed, previous research indicates that spouses of persons with YOD often report to still love their husband or wife (Massimo *et al.*, 2013), were able to get along with the person with YOD, and experience relatively high levels of emotional closeness, similar to spouses of persons with LOD (de Vugt *et al.*, 2003; Riedijk *et al.*, 2008). However, several characteristics of persons with YOD and spouses were associated to a lower quality

of the relationship. For example, neuropsychiatric symptoms such as apathy and hyperactivity can be difficult to understand for spouses (Ducharme *et al.*, 2013; Massimo *et al.*, 2013; Paton *et al.*, 2004). In previous qualitative research, caregivers acknowledged to miss their comrade due to apathy and experienced a decline in reciprocity in the person with YOD (de Vugt *et al.*, 2003; Millenaar *et al.*, 2017). Hyperactivity is characterized by agitation, euphoria, disinhibition, irritability, and aberrant motor behavior. These symptoms may cause inappropriate behavior of the person with YOD and result in anger in the spouse that diminishes the quality of the relationship (Massimo *et al.*, 2013).

In contrast with previous research on LOD (de Vugt *et al.*, 2003), in our study, hyperactivity

Table 4. General estimation equation: change on individual items of the sum score for perceived quality of the relationship by spouses over 24 months

	ESTIMATE	SIG.	95% CI
Closeness			
Linear time	-.026	<.001	-.038 to -.014
Communication			
Linear time	-.035	<.001	-.049 to -.021
Sharing views			
Linear time	-.020	.001	-.032 to -.008
Getting along			
Linear time	-.009	.150	-.020 to .003

The four ordinal items of the University of Southern California Longitudinal Study of Three-Generation Families measures of positive affect are presented. Significant time effects are displayed in bold.

in persons with YOD was associated to a lower quality of the relationship by the spouses. The higher prevalence of FTD in our younger sample might explain why hyperactivity was associated to a lower quality of the relationship because FTD is characterized by stereotypical behaviors, disinhibition, and more distress related to neuropsychiatric symptoms (Bozeat *et al.*, 2000; de Vugt *et al.*, 2006). Next, a diagnosis of FTD and a lower level of deficit awareness by the person with YOD were also associated to a lower quality of the relationship perceived by the spouse. This confirms earlier findings that a lack of disease awareness in the person with YOD is linked to a lower quality of life in caregivers (Baptista *et al.*, 2016) and more unmet needs and difficulties to arrange care and support by caregivers (Millenaar *et al.*, 2017). A lower quality of the relationship was also associated to lower levels of initiative toward daily living activities in the person with YOD. In contrast, the assistance a person with YOD required in order to perform daily living activities was not associated to the quality of the relationship. It is conceivable that spouses have more understanding for the inability to perform daily living activities in a person with YOD and are less understanding of the lack of initiative toward daily living activities. A lack of initiative in persons with YOD can be difficult to understand for spouses because it is not often attributed to dementia (Paton *et al.*, 2004). As a result, spouses might blame the person with YOD for not showing enough initiative.

Subsequently, a higher level of self-reproach in the spouse was associated to a lower quality of the relationship by the spouse. Self-reproach, a subdomain of neuroticism, includes feelings of inferiority, worthlessness, helplessness, and being ashamed (Chapman, 2007). Previous research has shown that dementia caregivers with higher levels of neuroticism more often apply nonadaptive coping

strategies (de Vugt *et al.*, 2004). The use of these nonadaptive coping strategies might result in a higher burden, more frustration, and perhaps more relational conflict. This could explain why spouses who experience higher levels of self-reproach report a lower quality of the relationship. In addition, palliative and passive reacting patterns used by spouses were associated to a lower quality of the relationship. Surprisingly, seeking social support and the expression of emotions by spouses were also associated to a lower quality of the relationship. This might be due to reversed causality. Spouses who perceive the quality of their relationship as low might seek more social support from friends and relatives to express their emotions and cope with the situation (Knippenberg *et al.*, 2018; Lockeridge and Simpson, 2013).

System theory might provide a framework to better understand the complex interactions and interrelationships between aspects of the spousal relationship and YOD. Dementia is known to influence the emotional connection between the person with dementia and caregivers (Chapman *et al.*, 2019). As social relationships are continuously redefined, a loss in the emotional connection with the person with YOD may deteriorate the quality of the relationship perceived by spousal caregivers. Over time, spouses might learn to come to terms with the situation and develop a positive attitude toward their caregiving role (Lloyd *et al.*, 2016). A positive attitude toward the caregiving role and the development of an adaptive coping strategy might help spouses to cope with changes in their relationship (Lockeridge and Simpson, 2013). This might explain why spouses of people with YOD were found to feel relatively satisfied with regard to their emotional closeness and getting along.

The development of a more positive attitude toward the caregiving role or an adaptive coping strategy might explain why the influence of apathy and hyperactivity in the person with YOD diminished over time. Another explanation for the diminishing influence of apathy and hyperactivity might be that we only used baseline measurements of these predictor variables. The progressive nature of YOD and the fluctuating course of neuropsychiatric symptoms might have weakened the association between the baseline predictors and perceived quality of the relationship over time.

Strengths and limitations

A diverse population of people with YOD and their relatives was followed over time and the longitudinal design with repeated assessments allowed us to investigate changes in the quality of the relationship over time and identify factors that are associated to

Table 5. Linear mixed models: predictors of the perceived quality of the relationship by spouses over 24 months

BASELINE PREDICTOR VARIABLE	RELATIONSHIP SUM SCORE			RELATIONSHIP GRADE		
	ESTIMATE	SIG.	95% CI	ESTIMATE	SIG.	95% CI
Baseline predictor variables of the person with YOD						
Age	-.034	.233	-.091 to .022	-.038	.168	-.093 to .016
Presence of FTD	-.871	.025	-1.629 to -.113	-.750	.044	-1.479 to -.021
Symptom duration	-.558	<.001	-.850 to -.265	-.430	.003	-.715 to -.145
Dementia severity	-.255	.099	-.559 to .049	-.191	.193	-.480 to .098
Awareness of deficits	.717	<.001	.430 to 1.004	.464	.001	.183 to .746
Initiative toward daily living activities	.310	.042	.012 to .608	.133	.366	-.157 to .424
Performance in daily living activities	-.167	.276	-.469 to .134	-.008	.955	-.299 to .283
NPI total score	-.053	<.001	-.069 to -.037	-.038	<.001	-.052 to -.025
NPI total*time	.005	.007	.002 to .010			
Hyperactivity	-.956	<.001	-1.274 to -.638	-.721	<.001	-.993 to -.450
Hyperactivity*time	.016	.016	.003 to .030			
Apathy	-1.069	<.001	-1.376 to -.762	-.701	<.001	-.972 to -.430
Apathy*time	.017	.010	.004 to .030			
Psychosis	-.015	.921	-.317 to .286	-.062	.674	-.353 to .228
Depression and anxiety	-.290	.057	-.590 to .009	-.302	.040	-.589 to -.014
Baseline predictor variables of the spouse						
Gender	-.548	.076	-1.154 to .059	-.566	.056	-1.148 to .015
Age	-.016	.488	-.060 to .029	-.020	.358	-.063 to .023
Self-reproach	-.548	<.001	-.841 to -.255	-.567	<.001	-.876 to -.258
Self-reproach*time				.016	.047	.001 to .031
Negative affect	-.366	.017	-.667 to -.065	-.231	.118	-.520 to .059
Active coping	-.141	.365	-.448 to .165	.088	.556	-.207 to .383
Palliative reacting	-.537	<.001	-.836 to -.238	-.404	.006	-.692 to -.115
Avoidance	-.190	.215	-.493 to .112	-.151	.307	-.442 to .140
Seeking social support	-.281	.064	-.577 to .016	-.370	.012	-.658 to -.082
Reassuring thoughts	-.025	.868	-.327 to .276	.203	.170	-.088 to .494
Passive reacting	-.427	.005	-.725 to -.129	-.325	.027	-.614 to -.037
Expression of emotions	-.286	.063	-.587 to .016	-.529	<.001	-.881 to -.248

Each baseline predictor variable was added and analyzed separately in the linear mixed models. The linear mixed models with lowest $-2LL$ are reported. All reported estimates represent standardized effects. Significant effects are displayed in bold.

the quality of the relationship. Our study findings correspond with previous and international literature, which increases the likelihood of external validity and generalizability.

Although we intended to examine predictors of perceived quality of the relationship over time, the associations we found could be bidirectional. In terms of causality, this means that a lower relationship quality can also influence, for example, the behavior of the person with YOD or coping mechanisms of the spouse. Also, some of the effects might have occurred prior to inclusion while other effects might still occur after the 24-month follow-up.

In addition, there seems to be a lack of validated measurement tools to examine the quality of the relationship in a person with dementia and their spouse. In this study, we could not explore the perceived quality of the relationship as it was experienced by the person with YOD, as in the NeedYD study only the spouse provided information about the quality of the relationship. The quality of the

relationship experienced by the person with YOD might influence their behavior and thus have an effect on the perceived quality of the relationship by the spouse. Future studies that examine the quality of the relationship should take the view of the person with YOD into account.

The use of multiple statistical tests in our study increased the risk of a type 1 error. However, the results of our explorative study correspond with previous qualitative literature results (Holdsworth and McCabe, 2018), which creates a certain degree of confidence in the conclusions presented here.

Practical implications

Our findings can tailor interventions aimed at maintaining or improving the quality of the relationship in couples with YOD. Departing from a social perspective on health, persons with YOD and their spouses can still experience well-being and a high quality of life (Huber *et al.*, 2011; de Vugt and Dröes 2016). Helping spouses to accept or come to terms

with factors that threaten their sense of couplehood may help them to develop a more positive attitude toward their spousal relationship and improve the quality of the relationship and care.

Conclusion

This study revealed that spouses of people with YOD experience a deterioration in their perceived quality of the relationship over 24 months. This deterioration was found to occur in various relationship domains and was associated with a broad set of characteristics of both the person with YOD and the spouse. Our findings can tailor interventions aimed at maintaining or improving the quality of the relationship in couples with YOD.

Conflict of interest

None.

Description of authors' roles

J. Bruinsma conducted the analyses and wrote the paper in close collaboration with K. Peetoom, S. Köhler, J. Millenaar, F. Verhey, and M. de Vugt. Other authors had a substantial contribution to the design and data collection of the NeedYD study and critically revised this manuscript.

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