

Table 2. Barriers for access to a dementia diagnosis, long-term care, and family carers' support in Brazil, and linked vignette characteristics

		Barriers	Characteristics ^a
Barriers for access to a dementia diagnosis	Education and awareness	Poor dementia awareness among the general public	A, C, D, E, G, J
		Poor dementia awareness among healthcare professionals	A, C, D, E, G, J
		Misconception by healthcare workers and general public of dementia as part of the natural aging process	A, C, D, E, G, J, I
		Poor training in dementia among healthcare professionals	A, D, E, G, J
		No diagnosis disclosure by doctors	A, C, D, E, G, I, J, L
	Structure	Lack of FHS in some municipalities and areas	F, G
		Lack of good quality public transportation to enable people to travel for healthcare appointments	F, G
	Support	Lack of family support	M, N, O
Barriers for access to long-term care	Education and awareness	Poor dementia awareness among the general public and healthcare professionals	A, C, D, E, G, I, J
		Poor training in dementia among healthcare professionals	A, D, F, H
	Structure	No formal carers and enough numbers of day centres funded by the government	F, H
		Lack of widespread good quality health units, infrastructure, public transportation to enable people to travel for healthcare appointments	F, H
		Lack of FHS covering 100% of territory, gaps in the structure of family health teams	D, F, K
	Support	Lack of high quality public LTC facilities	D, F, H, K

Barriers and gaps to family carers' support	Education and awareness	Lack of awareness among the general public	A, E, I, G, P
		Lack of awareness among the government about carers needs	D, G, J, P
		Families may not be informed of diagnosis	A, D, I, G, J, P
		Insecurity about the care needs of people living with dementia and limited opportunities to seek information	B, E, I, G, P
	Support	No formal carers or respite care services funded by the government	D, E, I, G
		Absence of social safety net for family carers: no cash transference programs	E, G, I

^aNote. Labels: A- female and male sexes, B- female sex, C- any age group, D- any geographical region, E- rural or urban area, F- rural or remote areas, G- high, middle and low SES, H- middle and low SES, I- any level of education, J- public or private healthcare system, K- public healthcare system, L- primary or secondary levels of healthcare, M- no family caregiver around, N- age of family caregiver or family member, O- living alone or distant from family members, P- stigma.