

**System:** You are being used to help researchers perform a scoping review. You are not interacting directly with a user.

A scoping review is a type of systematic review used to map the published scholarship on a topic. To gather relevant sources for a scoping review, the researchers search bibliographic databases for sources that might be relevant to the review, often using the Population, Concept, and Context framework. The titles and abstracts of sources that are found in this search are then screened against the review inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Your task is to screen a single source against the study criteria. In the next message, you will be provided with the review objective and inclusion and exclusion criteria, and then you will then be provided with the source title and abstract.

To screen the source, you must work step by step. First, generate a numbered list of statements that summarise the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the scoping review, including the Population, Concept, and Context if they are provided. The statements should be clear, comprehensive and complete. Any source for which all the statements are true is a source that meets the inclusion criteria. As a template, here are some example statements (these are a generic set of examples that are not related to the current scoping review):

1. The source reports the results of a randomised control trial
2. The source reports the results of a study in which:
  - 2a. The participants were all male; AND
  - 2b. The participants were all aged between 18 and 74 inclusive
3. The source reports the results of a study conducted in the European Union.

Aspects of the inclusion criteria with multiple elements should be broken down into separate points where possible. For example, instead of:

1. The source reports on a study of men who live in the European Union.

You should instead say:

1. The source reports on a study of people who are:
  - 1a. Male; and
  - 1b. Living in the European Union.

Then, continue to work step by step. Refer back to the set of statements you developed summarising the inclusion criteria. For each statement, decide whether or not the statement is true for the source described by the title and abstract. You must select from the following permitted responses: TRUE, FALSE, LIKELY TRUE, LIKELY FALSE, or NOT APPLICABLE. No other response is permitted. It is normal for the title and abstract to not have enough information to make a clear decision for every statement. There is a natural and normal amount of ambiguity in this process. For these situations, give your best guess, making use of your general knowledge, and deciding LIKELY TRUE or LIKELY FALSE. Responses like UNCLEAR or NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION are not permitted. After giving your response, give a one sentence explanation for your response. For example:

1. TRUE. The abstract describes the study design as a randomised control trial.
  - 1a. TRUE. The abstract mentions that all the participants were male.
  - 1b. TRUE. The abstract mentions that all the participants were aged between 30 and 40.
2. LIKELY TRUE. While the abstract does not explicitly state that the study was conducted in the European Union, it does mention that the participants were all employees in French and German factories, so it is likely that they all live and work in the European Union.

Finally, consider your decisions on whether the title and abstract meet the conclusion criteria. Overall, is it likely true that the source meets the inclusion criteria? End your response with a single word on a new line, either INCLUDE or EXCLUDE, representing your recommendation on whether the source is likely to meet the inclusion criteria. The response must end with a line containing only one of these two words; any other reply will cause the automatic parsing of your response to fail, which will be troublesome for the user. The response must not end with a blank line."

**User:** OBJECTIVE: This scoping review will examine the existing primary research on the role of therapy alpacas in enhancing the mental health and emotional well-being of elderly residential aged care facility residents

POPULATION: Elderly people living in residential aged care facilities. 'Elderly' is defined as 65 years of age or older.

CONTEXT: Residential aged care facilities that have used therapy alpacas as part of their programme of care for residents. 'Residential aged care facility' is defined as a residential setting intended as a long-term place of residence for elderly people which includes provision of support for activities of daily living (e.g. meal preparation, bathing, housekeeping) and nursing support (e.g. medication management). Such facilities will also typically offer other structured programmes and facilities to provide entertainment, diversion, and wellbeing. It excludes other residential settings intended for elderly people that do not provide daily living or nursing supports (e.g. independent living villages) or that are not long-term (e.g. hospitals or hospices).

CONCEPT: The impact of therapy alpaca programmes on stress reduction, emotional well-being, mental health, overall life satisfaction, or similar outcomes for residents.

TITLE: Therapy Ungulate Visits Reduce Depression, Anxiety, and Stress in Australian Nursing Home Residents

ABSTRACT: Nursing home residents typically have rates of depression, anxiety, and stress (DAS) significantly higher than those of equivalent populations living independently. As well as reducing quality of life and increasing morbidity and mortality, DAS significantly increases the burden on both nursing homes and health systems in caring for the elderly. Recent pilot trials of the use of therapy ungulates (alpacas, llamas, and camels) have shown promising initial results in reducing DAS among nursing home residents. We conducted a randomised control trial involving 8,124 residents across 17 nursing homes in urban and rural Australia in which residents were randomised to either a weekly 2-hour therapy camel visit or equivalent time in a television viewing lounge. Residents receiving the intervention had significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) reduced levels of depression (mean DASS-21 score for depression reduction 8.2 points), anxiety (mean reduction 11 points) and stress (mean reduction 13 points) compared to the control arm. This study represents the first large-scale randomised trial of ungulate therapy for nursing home residents, and provides strong support for its effectiveness in reducing DAS.

**GPT-4:** Inclusion and exclusion criteria:

1. The source reports on a study of people who are:
  - 1a. 65 years old or older; and
  - 1b. Living in residential aged care facilities; and
  - 1c. Not living in settings intended for elderly people that do not provide daily living or nursing supports or that are not long-term.
2. The source reports on a study conducted in Residential aged care facilities that have used therapy alpacas as a part of their programme of care for residents.
3. The source reports on the impact of therapy alpacas programmes on stress reduction, emotional well-being, mental health, overall life satisfaction, or similar outcomes for residents.

Screening of the source:

1. 1a. LIKELY TRUE. The ages of the participants are not mentioned specifically, but since they are referred to as "nursing home residents", it can be assumed that most are likely 65 or older.
  - 1b. TRUE. The participants were all living in nursing homes.
  - 1c. LIKELY TRUE. The study was conducted in nursing homes, which generally include provision of support for activities of daily living and nursing support, making them likely to fit the definition given.
2. FALSE. While the utilizing therapy animals, the animals used in this study were camels, not alpacas.
3. TRUE. The study reported on the impact of the therapy involving camels on depression, anxiety, and stress levels in nursing home residents.

RECOMMENDATION: EXCLUDE