

Inclusion- and exclusion criteria according to the PCC elements

| PCC Elements | Inclusion Criteria | Exclusion Criteria | Justification |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Population | Only primary caregivers who are parents, foster parents, or adoptive parents of children and young people with complex communication needs, aged 17;11 (years; months) and younger. | Any other caregivers who are not parents, for example distant family or professional caregivers even though Mc Naughton et al. (2008) regards the above as part of the family. | Although Marshall and Goldbart (2008) describe parents as the experts when it comes to their children and especially those with CCN due to their vast amount of knowledge, they found that all parents were not equally involved with AAC intervention. Hence the importance of finding out what literature says regarding parents and why some of them are less actively involved. As stated by McNaughton and Light (2015), between 1985 and 2014 most research was conducted on the population with CCN aged 17 years and younger. |
| Concept | Primary caregivers must be involved in the implementation of the AAC intervention through participation and engagement and not only in primary care. | If no primary caregivers are involved or if they are involved but do not have to take any responsibility for the AAC intervention, those studies will be excluded. | For communication to be effective, the role and function of the primary caregiver within intervention should be taken into consideration (McNaughton et al., 2019). |
| Context | AAC has to form part of the intervention plan. Articles published in English and dated from 1980–2021 will be included. | If AAC intervention is not implemented studies will be excluded. | The main aim of the review is to determine the nature of the primary caregiver's perception on their involvement in AAC intervention of their children with CCN to enable communication competence (Light & McNaughton, 2014) |