Appendix III: Codes for Deductive Content Analysis

Core Area	Williamson/Clarke (Initial)
Death	Mortality/survival
	Physiological/clinical
Physiological or clinical	Infection
Life impact	Pain
	Function (physical, social, role)
	Psychosocial
	Mental health
	HRQL
	Compliance (including withdrawal from treatment)
	Satisfaction
Resource use	Resource use (economic, hospital, operative, medication)
Adverse events	Adverse events/effects

Table 1: COMET (Core Outcome Measures in Effectiveness Trials)

Table 2: Key Domains of Patient Navigation Care and Intervention Components according to Chan et al.

Domain	Patient Navigation Intervention Components
Care coordination	 Coming up with individualized plans (e.g., action plans, return-to-work plans) Reminders to patients and/or providers

	 Ensuring availability of medical records Scheduling and arranging appointments Facilitating linkages and/or providing referrals to follow-up services and support Liaising/communicating with health care providers Serving as primary contact person or reference of care Providing a link between acute and community services Assisting transitions across settings and providers Monitoring and/or following up with
Education/information provision	 patients Education (including one-on-one or group education) Information provision (which may also be tailored, include use of decision aids, involve clarifying doubts/providing explanations, or include information about available services and resources or test instructions) Providing take-home learning materials Use of media campaign or materials
Empowerment	 Problem solving with individuals (e.g., physical, psychological, and social issues) Encouragement/motivation (e.g., using strengths-based approach or video testimonials) Guidance (e.g., guiding patients to identify concerns/preferences, guidance in administering self-test, guidance on treatment and diagnostic tests) Communication coaching (to facilitate communication between patients and health care providers) Counselling (e.g., psychosocial, medical, or barriers counselling, motivational interviewing) Promoting self-care (e.g., home-based exercise and relaxation) Assisting in self-management (e.g., psychosocial stress management, symptom management) Self-help group support Caregiver support or family counselling

	 Fostering social interactions Peer modelling (e.g., via survivor narratives) Skills training/building
Comfort/emotional support	 Emotional, social, or psychosocial support (e.g., accompanying patients during appointments, providing practical advice or coping strategies, or providing an avenue for patients to get help or advice) Providing culturally safe environment Ensuring female physicians are available Spiritual support
Direct care provision	Provision of direct nursing care/servicesSymptom management
Advocacy	- Advocacy
Language assistance	- Translation services and assistance
Logistics assistance	 Outreach Sending out invitations for screening Providing direct access to screening tests (e.g., mailing of screening kits, navigators performing the screening themselves) Transportation services and assistance Modifying service hours Offering services in residential communities Offering mobile screening services (e.g., mammography vans at worksites) Assisting in eldercare and/or childcare arrangements Providing tours of the clinics Assisting in obtaining medications
Financial assistance	 Subsidizing costs for transportation Providing assistance with financial and health insurance Assisting in completing paperwork and/or making financial applications Reducing out-of-pocket costs using vouchers and reimbursements Assisting in sourcing for low-cost sources of care Offering free or subsidized screening services

- Offering financial incentives for screening