

Supplement 1. The scope of the review: PI(E)COS and SPiDER.

| | Qualitative study | Quantitative study |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Population interest | <p>Sample:</p> <p>Adults diagnosed with chronic HF</p> | <p>Population:</p> <p>Adults diagnosed with chronic HF</p> |
| Phenomenon | <p>Phenomenon of interest:</p> <p>Any beliefs or personal accounts on what clinical, environmental, or psychosocial aspects of living with HF hinder or enable physical activity.</p> | <p>Intervention/Exposure:</p> <p>Any clinical, environmental, or psychosocial variable, formulated as a correlate/predictor of physical activity in HF;</p> |
| Design of the study | <p>Design:</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews, focus groups, think-aloud studies; narrative reviews of qualitative studies.</p> | <p>Control group:</p> <p>For dichotomous variables of exposure, the comparator group is the group of individuals living with HF not presenting with the clinical, environmental, or psychosocial variable (e.g., lack of comorbidity). NA for continuous variables.</p> |
| Outcome | <p>Evaluation:</p> <p>Physical activity, defined as any bodily movement that requires metabolic energy expenditure (WHO, 2010).</p> | <p>Outcome:</p> <p>Physical activity, defined as any bodily movement that requires metabolic energy expenditure (WHO, 2010), of any mode (e.g., walking); any intensity (e.g., MVPA); in any setting (as exercise prescription or otherwise).</p> |
| Research methods | <p>Research type:</p> <p>Any qualitative methods (e.g., Phenomenological, ethnographic, or ground theory research studies)</p> | <p>Type of study design:</p> <p>Cohort studies, cross-sectional observational studies, case-control studies.</p> |