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

**Population interest**

**Phenomenon**

**Design of the study**

**Outcome**

**Research methods**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Qualitative study** | **Quantitative study** |
| **S**ample:  Adults diagnosed with chronic HF | **P**opulation:  Adults diagnosed with chronic HF |
| **P**henomenon of **i**nterest:  Any beliefs or personal accounts on what clinical, environmental, or psychosocial aspects of living with HF hinder or enable physical activity. | **I**ntervention/Exposure:  **A**ny clinical, environmental, or psychosocial variable, formulated as a correlate/predictor of physical activity in HF; |
| **D**esign:  Semi-structured interviews, focus groups, think-aloud studies; narrative reviews of qualitative studies. | **C**ontrol group:  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. |
| **E**valuation:  Physical activity, defined as any bodily movement that requires metabolic energy expenditure (WHO, 2010). | **O**utcome:  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). |
| **R**esearch type:  Any qualitative methods (e.g., Phenomenological, ethnographic, or ground theory research studies) | **T**ype of study design:  Cohort studies, cross-sectional observational studies, case-control studies. |