

Supplementary file. Search processes, screening and data analysis

Step	Review processes	Program/package
Search of evidence	1. To ensure transparency in terms of total numbers of articles retrieved, searches were saved using an EBSCO account. This allowed for the additional searching of new papers over the course of the review.	
Screening	2. Articles retrieved were exported to Endnote to allow for the removal of duplicates, the generation of reference lists.	EndNote is software tool for publishing and managing bibliographies, citations and references. https://endnote.com/
	3. Remaining references were then transferred to Covidence screening software package. Title and abstract screening was conducted by two team members independently. Agreement by two members of the team was required for an article to merit a full-text read. Disagreements were resolved by consensus within the team.	Covidence is a software for screening and data extraction tool for systematic reviews. https://www.covidence.org/home
Data analysis	4. To increase rigour in data analysis, Nvivo version 11 software was used to organise and support thematic analysis. 5. A word cloud was generated in Nvivo to aid the identification of trending topics by analysing frequencies of word use in the 14 selected papers. Weighted percentages of word use were calculated and compared for word frequencies. The results were visually displayed using a word cloud (Figure 3). The word cloud helped in visualising and generating codes and themes (node). 6. The primary coder (HA) inductively identified preliminary concepts relating to the research question for topic selection. These concepts were discussed among the research team (JH and MM) and revised to ensure the full depth of data was captured in the analysis. After repeated readings of the included studies, a list of codes and themes was constructed.	Nvivo is a qualitative data analysis software. https://www.qsrinternational.com/nvivo/nvivo-products