

Supplement 2: an overview of the categories and the accompanying codes with the referenced article to show the rigour of the study. The number between brackets refers to the article number in table 1 of the manuscript.

Categories	Codes
1 Active patient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient is active (2) - Activated people (4) - Activated individual (4) - Remoralised social citizen (autonomous, proactive and responsible) (4) - SM = active (4) - Active participation in care (12) - Participation (31) - Actively engaged in their care (14) - Active participant (26) - Active role in treatment (28) - Take active part in their treatment planning (f.e. decision-making) (29) - Active partners (31) - Being actively involved in managing health issues (35) - Patient engagement (4) - Trough conscious and planned engagement (12) - Increasing patient engagement in care (13)
2 Responsible patient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only patient is responsible (2) - Patient responsibility (7, 16) - Personal responsibility (4) - Self-governance (4) - Individual responsibility (4) - Remoralised social citizen (autonomous, proactive and responsible) (4) - Shared responsibility for making and carrying out health related decisions (28)
4 Coping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coping (9, 10, 32) - Linked with models of coping/coping with adversity (9) - To cope psychosocial problems (10, 15) - Coping skills (25)
5 Individualized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual's ability (10, 35) - Individual's ability to manage (9) - Individualized approach (1) - Patient perceived problems (2) - Patient-driven (33) - Individual engagement (35) - Patient engagement in activities to promote health (33) - Individual identifying their own problems (33) - Individualized (10, 12, 25) - Based on perceptions of patient about their condition (2) - Individual (4, 31, 32, 35) - Care taken by individuals towards their own health and wellbeing (13) - Reducing reliance on formal health care services, by better management of existing conditions (13) - Performed by individuals (14)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual task (15) - Patient's central role - Personally (31) - Ability of individual (33) - Self-identified needs (32) - Information taught based on patient's agenda (28) - Care form themselves towards their own health and wellbeing (4) - Patients attitudes: motivation of the patient (1) - Intrinsic value for patients (35) - Placing patient's needs, values, priorities at the heart of health care (35) - Based on internal motivation (10)
<p>6 Partnership patient-provider</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration and guidance of the individual's physician and other health care providers (10, 15) - Receiving feedback (19) - Patients as partners in care (7) - Co-operative relationship provider-patient (7) - Relationship with healthcare provider (7) - Knowing when to report the changes to health provider (7) - Positive reinforcement from health providers are essential (possible antecedents) (7) - Partnership health providers/clients (12) - Working effectively with health professionals (13) - Interacting with health care providers (15) - Interaction with health care clinicians (17) - Collaborate with their health care professionals (22) - Communication with health providers (27) - Partnership (28) - Building a partnership between caregiver and patient (28) - Patient-caregiver relationship (28) - Collaborative interactions (28) - Collaborative system of care, involving a range of professionals in partnership with patients (35) - Support from health care professionals (35) - Patient-caregiver partnership (28) - Partner within the health care environment, social community environment (32) - In conjunction with health care professionals (33, 35) - Partnership/collaboration with health-care providers - Forming a relationship with a provider (32) - Communication strategies (e.g. with doctors) (10) - Managing relations with significant others (15)
<p>7 Social support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family support (10) - Relationships with peers family (10) - Social support, not in isolation (4) - With support of others (4) - Family- and community reliance (9) - Social support (10, 19) - Social and medical support (14) - Communication with family (27) - Influenced by social network (31)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People always SM in their unique social context (31) - Functioning within interpersonal and family environment (32) - Intra-, inter-, environmental system (32) - In conjunction with family and community (33, 35) - Social facilitation (33) - Support from health systems (35)
8 Lifetime task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lifetime task (2) - Day-to-day task (10, 15) - Day-to-day management of their disease (16) - @Home-management tasks/strategies (10) - individuals @ home (31) - Manage daily living (10) - Managing impact of chronic disease on everyday life (35) - Individual's daily life (6) - Daily life (21) - Everyday life (6) - Daily tasks (14) - On a day-to-day basis (26) - Every day (28) - Day-to-day health decisions (28) - Context of daily living (32) - Daily process (33) - Managing daily consequences of living with chronic condition (34) - On-going monitoring of perceived health (33) - Living with illness (31)
9 Self-management-skills	<p>Problem-solving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem solving (2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 32, 33, 33) - Problem-based (2) <p>Decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision-making (2, 33, 33) - Informed decision-making (4) - Shared decision-making - Collaborative decision-making (28) - Decision-making (10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 32) - Decision-making focus shifts to patient (34) - Actively sharing decision-making with health professionals, significant others/carers, other supporters - Making informed choices (19) <p>Resource utilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource utilization (2, 33) - Finding and utilizing resources (33) - Access to use support services (34) - Resource utilization (32) - Activating resource (33) <p>Patient-provider partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of a patient-provider partnership (2) - Partnering with health care providers (33) - Forming partnership with clinicians (33) - Forming a relationship with a provider (32) <p>Goal setting, taking action and evaluating the attainment of the goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action-planning (2)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking action (33) - Making and implementing short term action plans (33) - Action plans (10) - Take action based on internal motivation (10) - Take appropriate actions (32) - Action planning (11, 12) - Taking action (32) - Actions: direct, observable behaviours, cognitive strategies or decisions (32) - Goal-setting (10, 19, 25, 28) - Setting of realistic goals (27) - Skill development (25) - Skills are taught based on patient's agenda (28) - Range skills (34) - Evaluating if goals are met (27, 25)
<p>10 Self-management domains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Role management ▪ Emotional management ▪ Medical management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role management (2, 3, 6, 12, 14, 31) - Role management: maintain meaningful participation and occupational engagement (12) - Maintaining life roles (22) - Adapting new behaviours and life roles (32) - Adapting new behaviours and habits (35) - Behaviours to manage the disease and its associated effects (32) - Changing health behaviours (7) - Behaviour change (11) - Practice new health behaviours (35) - Engaging in behaviours (32) - Individualistic behavioural change approaches (4) - Making changes to improve health-related behaviours and clinical outcomes (28) - Readiness to change (28) - Implementing changes (33) - Range of attitudes and behaviours (34) <p>Emotional management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emotional management (2, 3, 6, 12, 14) - Emotional management: maintain meaningful participation and occupational engagement (12) - Biographical work (managing emotions) (31) - Dealing with associated emotions (32) - Practice new health behaviours (35) - Engaging in behaviours (32) - Exclusively behavioural (33) - Managing emotional consequences (35) - Management of psychological consequences (anger management, dealing with depression, stress management...) (10) - Managing emotional and psychological responses to illness (15) - Managing emotions (31) - Managing emotional impact of conditions (13) - Managing emotional consequence of living with chronic condition (30) - Assertiveness (10) <p>Medical management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical management (2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 22, 31) - Using medicine (15)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing and planning a medication administration schedule (8) - Drug management (10) - Taking medication (32) - Remain compliant with prescribed medication (33) Treatment adherence (12) - Lifestyle behaviours (diet and physical activity) (25) - Managing lifestyle changes (9, 10, 33) - Lifestyle changes (9, 10, 26) - Adopting lifestyles (risk factors and promoting health by focusing on prevention and early intervention) (34) - Illness management (managing persistent symptoms) (31) - Manage illness-related symptoms and impairments (31) - Symptom management (including self-monitoring) (10) - Responding to symptoms (13) - Recognizing and responding to symptoms - Managing symptoms (14, 35, 33, 34) - Recognition and response to symptoms (33) - Cognitive symptom management (27) - Prevent further illness or accidents responding to symptoms (13) - To control disease (31) - Managing condition(s) (4, 12, 23) - Managing acute episodes and emergencies (15) - Managing their illness (22) - Managing treatments (35) - Event management (32) - Managing symptoms and signs of illness (35) - Managing impact of the patients illness on effective functioning (33) - Managing symptoms, treatment (9) - Monitoring one's condition (9) - Monitoring changes + reporting changes to health provider (8) - Adjusting treatment plan, based on self-monitoring (8) - Monitoring level and intensity of symptoms (e.g. pain) + objective data (e.g. blood pressure) (7) - Self-monitoring (4, 8, 25, 26) - Monitoring physical indicators (15) - Monitoring health status (17) - Monitor illness (33) - Monitoring symptoms and signs of illness (35) - Monitoring (35) - Monitoring impact of conditions on physical, emotional, occupational and social functioning (34) - Monitoring signs and symptoms (35) - Symptom management (including self-monitoring) (10)
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