

Supplemental materials for:

Teper M, Vedel I, Yang X, Margo-Dermer E, Hudon C. Understanding barriers to and facilitators of case management in primary care: a systematic review and thematic synthesis. *Ann Fam Med*. 2020;18(4):355-363.

Supplemental Appendix 1:

Search strategies employed in Medline, CINAHL and Embase

Medline

Searched September 4, 2019 by Matthew Hacker Teper (M.H.T.)

| # | Searches |
|----|---|
| 1 | Case Management/ |
| 2 | case manage*.tw,kf. |
| 3 | care manage*.tw,kf. |
| 4 | patient centered medical home*.tw,kf. |
| 5 | managed care program*.tw,kf. |
| 6 | patient care team*.tw,kf. |
| 7 | or/1-6 |
| 8 | exp Qualitative Research/ |
| 9 | (mixed adj (method* or studies)).ti,ab,kf. |
| 10 | exp Interviews as Topic/ |
| 11 | exp Questionnaires/ |
| 12 | interview*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 13 | focus group*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 14 | ((action or participatory) and research).ti,ab,kf. |
| 15 | exp Community-Based Participatory Research/ |
| 16 | grounded theory.ti,ab,kf. |
| 17 | phenomenolog*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 18 | exp Narration/ |
| 19 | narrat*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 20 | conversation*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 21 | discourse*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 22 | (ethnograph* or ethnomethodolog* or ethno methodolog* or autoethnograph*).ti,ab,kf. |
| 23 | hermeneutic*.ti,ab,kf. |

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| | |
|----|---|
| 24 | constructivis*.ti,ab,kf. |
| 25 | ((case or field) adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kf. |
| 26 | ((participant* or field) adj observ*).ti,ab,kf. |
| 27 | ((purpos* or theoretical or judgement or "maximum variation" or convenience or "critical case" or "deviant case" or "key informant" or snowball or cluster) adj sampl*).ti,ab,kf. |
| 28 | (experience* or perspective* or perception* or meaning* or view? or viewpoint*).ti. |
| 29 | ((lived or life or personal* or patient? or patients? or survivor*) adj3 (experience* or perspective* or perception* or meaning*)).ti,ab,kf. |
| 30 | ((thematic or content) adj analys*).ti,ab,kf. |
| 31 | "group discussion*".ti,ab,kf. |
| 32 | (cope or copes or coping or thrive or thrives or thriving).ti,ab,kf. |
| 33 | or/8-32 |
| 34 | Interprofessional Relations/ |
| 35 | Interprofessional Relation*.tw. |
| 36 | "Attitude of Health Personnel"/ |
| 37 | (attitude adj3 health professional*).tw. |
| 38 | Communication Barriers/ |
| 39 | (communication adj3 barrier*).tw. |
| 40 | Interdisciplinary Communication/ |
| 41 | (interdisciplinary adj3 communication).tw. |
| 42 | Social Work/ |
| 43 | social work*.tw. |
| 44 | power.tw. |
| 45 | "power (psychology)"/ |
| 46 | Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice/ |
| 47 | Communication/ |
| 48 | Cooperative Behavior/ |
| 49 | Workload/ |
| 50 | Health Resources/ |
| 51 | or/34-50 |

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| | |
|----|--|
| 52 | Primary Health Care/ |
| 53 | Family Practice/ |
| 54 | Ambulatory Care/ |
| 55 | exp Ambulatory Care Facilities/ |
| 56 | Community Health Services/ |
| 57 | Community Medicine/ |
| 58 | Home Care Services/ |
| 59 | (primary care or primary healthcare or primary health care or primary practice? or general practice? or family practice? or outpatient? or ambulatory care or community care or community health* or community medicine or home care).ti,ab. |
| 60 | or/52-59 |
| 61 | 7 and 33 and 59 and 60 |

CINAHL

Searched September 5, 2019 by Matthew Hacker Teper (M.H.T.)

| # | Searches |
|-----|--|
| S34 | S7 AND S8 AND S28 AND S33 |
| S33 | S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32 |
| S32 | TI ("primary care" or "primary healthcare" or "primary health care" or primary W0 practice* or general W0 practice* or family W0 practice* or outpatient* or "ambulatory care" or "community care" or community W0 health* or "community medicine" or "home care") OR AB ("primary care" or "primary healthcare" or "primary health care" or primary W0 practice* or general W0 practice* or family W0 practice* or outpatient* or "ambulatory care" or "community care" or community W0 health* or "community medicine" or "home care") |
| S31 | (MH "Home Health Care") |
| S30 | (MH "Community Medicine") |
| S29 | (MH "Community Health Services") |
| S28 | (MH "Ambulatory Care Facilities+") |
| S27 | (MH "Ambulatory Care") |
| S26 | (MH "Family Practice") |
| S25 | (MH "Primary Health Care") |

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| | |
|-----|---|
| S24 | S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22 OR S23 |
| S23 | (MH "Health Resource Utilization") |
| S22 | (MH "Workload") |
| S21 | (MH "Cooperative Behavior") |
| S20 | (MH "Communication") |
| S19 | TI power OR AB power |
| S18 | (MH "Power") |
| S17 | TI social work OR AB social work |
| S16 | (MH "Social Work") |
| S15 | TI interdisciplinary communication OR AB interdisciplinary communication |
| S14 | TI communication N3 barrier* OR AB communication N3 barrier* |
| S13 | (MH "Communication Barriers") |
| S12 | TI attitude N3 health professional* OR AB attitude N3 health professional* |
| S11 | (MH "Attitude of Health Personnel") |
| S10 | TI interprofessional relation* OR AB interprofessional relation* |
| S9 | (MH "Interprofessional Relations") |
| S8 | qualitative OR ethnoI* OR ethnog* OR ethnonurs* OR emic OR etic OR leininger OR noblit OR "field note*" OR "field record*" OR fieldnote* OR "field stud*" or "participant observ*" OR "participant observation*" OR hermaneutic* OR phenomenolog* OR "lived experience*" OR heidegger* OR husserl* OR "merleau-pont*" OR colaizzi OR giorgi OR ricoeur OR spiegelberg OR "van kaam" OR "van manen" OR "grounded theory" OR "constant compar*" OR "theoretical sampl*" OR glaser AND strauss OR "content analy*" OR "thematic analy*" OR narrative* OR "unstructured categor*" OR "structured categor*" OR "unstructured interview*" OR "semi-structured interview*" OR "maximum variation*" OR snowball OR audio* OR tape* OR video* OR metasyntes* OR "meta-syntes*" OR metasummar* OR "meta-summar*" OR metastud* OR "meta-stud*" OR "meta-ethnograph*" OR metaethnog* OR "meta-narrative*" OR metanarrat* OR " meta-interpretation*" OR metainterpret* OR "qualitative meta-analy*" OR "qualitative metaanaly*" OR "qualitative metanaly*" OR "purposive sampl*" OR "action research" OR "focus group*" or photovoice or "photo voice" or "mixed method" |
| S7 | S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 |
| S6 | TI patient care team* OR AB patient care team* |
| S5 | TI managed care program* OR AB managed care program* |

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| | |
|----|--|
| S4 | TI patient centered medical home* OR AB patient centered medical home* |
| S3 | TI care manage* OR AB care manage* |
| S2 | TI case manage* OR AB case manage |
| S1 | MH (“Case Management”) |

Embase

Searched September 4, 2019 by Matthew Hacker Teper (M.H.T.)

| # | Searches |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Case Management/ |
| 2 | case manage*.tw,kw. |
| 3 | care manage*.tw,kw. |
| 4 | patient centered medical home*.tw,kw. |
| 5 | managed care program*.tw,kw. |
| 6 | patient care team*.tw,kw. |
| 7 | or/1-6 |
| 8 | qualitative research*.mp. |
| 9 | qualitative stud*.mp. |
| 10 | action research.mp. |
| 11 | Participatory Research/ |
| 12 | participatory research.mp. |
| 13 | case stud*.mp. |
| 14 | ethno*.mp. |
| 15 | grounded theory.mp. |
| 16 | phenomeno*.mp. |
| 17 | Narrative/ |
| 18 | narrative*.mp. |
| 19 | biograph*.mp. |
| 20 | Autobiograph*.mp. |
| 21 | documentar*.mp. |
| 22 | qualitative synthes*.mp. |

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| | |
|----|--|
| 23 | active feedback.mp. |
| 24 | conversation*.mp. |
| 25 | discourse*.mp. |
| 26 | thematic.mp. |
| 27 | qualitative data.mp. |
| 28 | key informant*.mp. |
| 29 | focus group*.mp. |
| 30 | case report*.mp. |
| 31 | exp Interview/ |
| 32 | interview*.mp. |
| 33 | exp Observational method/ |
| 34 | observer*.mp. |
| 35 | visual data.mp. |
| 36 | (audio adj record*).mp. |
| 37 | Cultural Anthropology/ |
| 38 | experience*.mp. |
| 39 | or/8-38 |
| 40 | public relations/ |
| 41 | interprofessional relation*.tw. |
| 42 | health personnel attitude/ |
| 43 | (attitude adj3 health professional*).tw. |
| 44 | communication barrier/ |
| 45 | (communication adj3 barrier*).tw. |
| 46 | interdisciplinary communication/ |
| 47 | (interdisciplinary adj3 communication).tw. |
| 48 | social work/ |
| 49 | social work*.tw. |
| 50 | power.tw. |
| 51 | attitude to health/ |
| 52 | interpersonal communication/ |

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| | |
|----|--|
| 53 | cooperation/ |
| 54 | workload/ |
| 55 | health care planning/ |
| 56 | or/40-55 |
| 57 | primary health care/ |
| 58 | general practice/ |
| 59 | ambulatory care/ |
| 60 | exp outpatient department/ |
| 61 | community care/ |
| 62 | community medicine/ |
| 63 | home care/ |
| 64 | (primary care or primary healthcare or primary health care or primary practice? or general practice? or family practice? or outpatient? or ambulatory care or community care or community health* or community medicine or home care).ti,ab. |
| 65 | or/56-63 |
| 66 | 7 and 39 and 56 and 65 |

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Supplemental Appendix 2

A description of the framework, *An in-depth analysis of theoretical frameworks for the study of care coordination*, by Van Houdt et al. (44)

Introduction: The framework, *an in-depth analysis of theoretical frameworks for the study of care coordination*, was developed in response to the understanding that patients with “complex chronic illnesses” often require long-term care from a diverse range of healthcare and social care professionals. High quality care for these patients, the authors argue, requires service coordination in both the community and the hospital.

Methods: This framework, published in 2013, is a meta-synthesis review of currently published frameworks of care coordination. Based on a search of PubMed and ISI Web of Knowledge, the authors retrieved seven care coordination frameworks, which they combined with four studies identified by a previous review by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (80).

Results: This summary framework identifies 14 “key concepts” of care coordination, that are commonly described across the individually identified frameworks. They are described below

| Key Concept | Prevalence (number of frameworks) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| External factors | 2 |
| Structure | 7 |
| Task characteristics | 5 |
| Cultural factors | 1 |
| Knowledge and technology | 6 |
| Need for coordination | 4 |
| Administrative operational processes | 6 |
| Exchange of information/communication | 9 |
| Goals | 6 |
| Roles | 4 |
| Quality of relationship | 4 |
| Patient outcome | 7 |
| Team Outcome | 5 |
| Organizational or inter-organizational outcome | 4 |

These factors are described with varying levels of detail. While the analysis of our systematic review and thematic synthesis begins with these concepts, the remainder of the coding and analysis process remained highly inductive.

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Supplemental Appendix 3:

An assessment of the quality of included studies, assessed with the *Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR)* tool (45). Red boxes indicate that a criterion is not satisfied.

Studies of the lowest methodological quality are highlighted in yellow.

| | Al Sayah (2014) | Balard (2016) | Bowers (2016) | Carrier (2012) | Chen (2008) | De Stampa (2014) | Dick (2006) | Egan (2009) | Feltes (1994) | Gimm (2016) | Hoff (2017) | Iliffe (2011) | Larsson (2017) | Netting (1996) | Netting (1999) | O'Malley (2014) | Olsson (2012) | Peckham (2014) | Sargent (2008) | Yamashita (2005) | You (2016) | Young (2009) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| Title/Abstract | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Title | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Abstract | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Introduction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Problem | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Purpose/Question | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Methods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qualitative Approach | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Researcher Reflexivity | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Context | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Sampling Strategy | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Ethical Issues | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Data Collection Methods | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Data Collection Instruments | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Units of Study | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Data Processing | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Data Analysis | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Trustworthiness | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Results/Findings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Synthesis/Interpretation | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Link to Empirical Data | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Discussion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Integration with Prior Work | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Limitations | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conflicts of Interest | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Funding | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |

References

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Supplemental Table 1: Table of characteristics of included studies, ordered by primary author’s last name, showing year, country, qualitative design, patient population/setting and main areas of questioning.

| Study (Year) | Country | Qualitative Design | Data Collection Method(s) | Study Population and Setting | Team, Clinic and Patient Description | Main areas of questioning |
|-------------------------------|---------|--|---|--|---|---|
| Al Sayah et al. (2014) (56) | Canada | Focused ethnography | Semi-structured interviews | Nurse-case managers (n = 20) working in three Primary Care Networks (PCNs) across Alberta | Physicians and nurses with access to decentralized pharmacists, dietitians, social workers, psychologists and exercise specialists. General patient population. | Nurses asked about (1) personal experience in PCN; (2) role of nurse in PCN team; (3) barriers and facilitators to teamwork in PCN |
| Balard et al. (2016) (49) | France | Inductive qualitative grounded theory analysis | Open-ended, semi-structured interviews (n = 35) | Older patients (age 60+) (n = 19); their informal caregivers (n = 11); and case managers (n = 5) | State-sponsored case managers working with primary care providers (physicians, nurses and physiotherapists). Elderly patient population. | Case managers asked about (1) conceptions of role and work; (2) relationships with patients; (3) motivations to practice; (4) perceived successes and limitations of intervention |
| Bowers & Jacobson (2002) (54) | USA | Grounded dimensional analysis (grounded theory and dimensional analysis) | Interviews | “Best” case managers (n = 6), selected from “multiple informant sources” | State-sponsored case managers working with primary care providers. Elderly, disabled and chronically ill Medicaid-eligible patient population. | Case managers asked questions to help researchers understand what “excellent” case managers think about the nature and quality of their work |
| Carrier (2012) (46) | Canada | Qualitative exploratory | Document analysis, | Case managers interviewed (n = 14) | Teams of case managers, social | Case managers interviewed and |

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| | | embedded case study | interviews, direct observation | and shadowed (n = 6) at three Health and Social Service Centers (one mega-urban, one urban, one semi-rural) | workers, nurses and occupational therapists working with family medicine clinic. Frail and elderly patient population. | shadowed to rendering explicit the coordination processes and professional practices of case managers |
| Chen (2008) (48) | USA | Grounded theory analysis | Semi-structured interviews (n = 24) | Case managers (n = 24) representing 10 community support programs in 7 counties of southern Wisconsin | State-sponsored case managers working with primary care providers. Mentally ill patient population. | Case managers asked to describe their work; to describe their relationships with families; and to identify reasons why they would, or would not, contact a patient's family without consent |
| de Stampa et al. (2014) (25) | France | Grounded theory analysis | Focus groups | Case managers (n = 59) working at 14 multidisciplinary health centers across France | Multidisciplinary teams (nurses, social workers, psychologists, occupational therapists) working with primary care providers. Frail and elderly patient population. | Case managers asked about (1) motivations for becoming a case manager; (2) activities of case managers; (3) team of case managers and partnering; (4) implementation of CM |
| Dick & Frazier (2006) (57) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study | Focus groups (n = 3), individual in-depth interviews (n = 10), participant observation (n = 2) | 36 Boston-based nurse practitioners (NPs) who provided primary care to homebound elders. NPs worked in clinical health centers, community-based programs and certified home care agencies | NPs collaborating with physicians, social workers, and pharmacy. Frail and elderly patient population | NPs asked to (1) identify and classify care activities; and (2) describe perceptions of the outcomes of their care activities |

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| Egan (2009) (61) | Canada | Qualitative descriptive study * | Focus groups and individual interviews | Case managers (n = 30) from Ontario Community Care Access Centres <u>Centers</u> (CCACs) who provided homecare to older adults | Community-based case managers who refer to homecare services (nursing, personal support, occupational therapy, nutrition, social work). Elderly patient population, recovering from hip fractures | Case managers asked questions about general experience and patient needs assessment |
| Feltz (1994) (53) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study | Open-ended, in-depth interviews | Case managers (n = 7) purposively selected from statewide CM agency in Connecticut | State-sponsored case managers (nursing or social work background) working with primary care providers. Frail and elderly patient population. | Case managers asked open-ended questions designed to elicit “stories” about doing CM |
| Gimm, Polk & Nichols (2016) (26) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study * | Focus groups (n = 13) and in-depth telephone interviews (n = 37) | Healthcare professionals in Maryland Patient Centred <u>Centered</u> Medical Home (PCMH) physicians (n = 82), nurse practitioners (n = 6) and administrators (n = 5) | Individual primary care practices organized into larger units and given access to external nurses “local care coordinators” and an information portal cataloguing patient interactions with the healthcare system. | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) motivation for joining PCMH program; (2) perception of various PCMH Program elements |
| Hoff & Scott (2017) (60) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study * | Semi-structured interviews (n = 51) | Six primary care PCMH (patient centered medical home) practices, varying in in clinic size, number of patients, urbaneness, sickness of patient. Physicians (n = 21), | Physicians, nurses, NPs, medical assistants and administrators working in clinics of varying size, geography (urban vs. suburban) and characteristics (healthy vs. sick) | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) types of activities staff engaged in; (2) staff perspectives on PCMH activities |

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| Illffe et al. (2011) (38) | UK | Qualitative case study | Semi-structured individual interviews, by telephone (n = 41), face-to-face (n = 29), plus stakeholder analysis | nurses (n = 14) and administrators (n = 5) Community nurse managers from 10 English strategic health authorities and two Welsh health boards (n = 41), plus nurse case managers (n = 12), GPs (n = 12) and NHS community service managers (n = 15), all from primary care trusts (PCTs) and caring for older people | patients). General patient population. State-sponsored nurse-case managers working with physician practices. Variation in clinic geography (inner city vs. urban vs. rural). Elderly and chronically ill patient population. | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) motivations for introducing nurse case managers; (2) models of CM used; (3) working relationships between nurse case managers and other healthcare professionals; (4) perceptions of CM; (5) perceived contribution and impact of nurse CM; (6) factors supporting or inhibiting nurse CM |
| Larsson et al. (2017) (52) | Sweden | Qualitative descriptive study * | Semi-structured interviews (n = 18) | Primary care managers (n = 18) in western Sweden. Manager backgrounds included RNs (n = RNs); physicians (n = 5); specialist nurses (n = 5) | Primary care centers that collaborate with municipal health services. Blend of clinics that were public/private; low/high SES. | Managers asked to describe their roles, plus the roles of their employees, in care planning for patients with complex needs. |
| Netting & Williams (1996) (59) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study * | Semi-structured interviews, all face-to-face (n = 105), plus informal dialogs with participants | Physicians (n = 40), case managers (n = 32), care assistants (n = 2), office staff (n = 23), administrators and managers (n = 8), from nine urban sites across the U.S. | Physicians working in tandem with nurses, advanced practice nurses, social workers and physician assistants. Variation in pay mix, and community environment. Frail | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) relationships among healthcare professionals; (2) roles played by various professionals; and (3) professional identity |

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|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Netting & Williams (1999) (58) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study * | Semi-structured interviews, all face-to-face (n = 89) | Physicians (n = 44), RNs (n = 12), office staff (n = 8), nurse practitioners (n = 7), MSW-level social workers (n = 5), care assistants (n = 5), paraprofessionals (n = 3), managers (n = 3), physician assistants (n = 2), from nine urban sites across the U.S. | and elderly patient population. Physicians working in tandem with nurses, advanced practice nurses, social workers and physician assistants. Variation in pay mix, and community environment. Frail and elderly patient population. | Healthcare professionals asked (1) how much and in what ways did CM become integrated into practice; and (2) what were the critical factors that led to integration? |
| O'Malley et al. (2014) (55) | USA | Qualitative descriptive study * | In-depth interviews (n = 63) | Physicians (n = 22), administrative staff (n = 12), managers (n = 9), RNs (n = 7), medical assistants (n = 7), NPs/PAs (n = 3), primary care experts (n = 3) from 27 PCMHs across 17 states. | Variation in clinic size (1 to 50+ physicians); ownership styles (physician-owned vs. hospital-owned vs. community vs. military); electronic health record use. Collocated healthcare professionals. General patient population, including pediatrics. | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) team composition and role delegation; (2) barriers to teamwork and how they were (or were not) overcome; and (3) how space, policy and technology affect team-based practice |
| Olsson et al. (2012) (51) | Sweden | Qualitative content analysis | Focus groups (n = 2) | Registered Nurses (RNs) (n = 10) working in outpatient clinics, with three years' experience with CM | Psychiatric care and health-care centers. Patient interactions in home and in clinic. No patient population identified. | RNs asked about (1) care planning process; (2) communication with caregivers; (3) patient assessment |
| Peckham (2014) (47) | Canada | Mixed methods sequential | In-depth qualitative key | Case managers (n = 10), who previously performed a | Case managers from Community Care Access Centers | Case managers asked about (1) the "unit of care"; (2) the services |

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| | | explanatory study | informant interviews | “Balance of Care” simulation | (CCACs), conducting home visits as part of an “Aging at Home” initiative. Frail and elderly patient population. | required by caregivers and care recipients; and (3) the impact of ethno-racial diversity |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Sargent (2008) (39) | UK | Grounded theory analysis * | Individual interviews (n = 46) | Community matrons, active case managers, advanced primary nurses and advanced practice practitioners in six Primary Care Trusts (PCTs), scattered across the UK (n = 46), plus clinical and program leads (n = 11) | State-sponsored community matrons working alongside physician practices. Frail and elderly patient population. | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) professional background; (2) descriptions of care models; (3) day-to-day case manager activities; (4) caseloads; (5) collaboration; (6) concerns |
| Yamashita (2005) (62) | Canada | Grounded theory analysis | Two-time (repeated) interviews | Registered nurses (RNs) who had worked as case managers for a minimum of four months (n = 16) | Nurse case managers conduct homecare visits, rely on relationships built with other healthcare agencies. Frail and elderly patient population. | RNs asked about (1) establishing and maintaining relationships with patients and agencies; and (2) advocating for patient needs |
| You (2016) (50) | Australia | Qualitative descriptive study * | Individual interviews (n = 23) and group interviews (n = 10), | Diverse healthcare professionals, primarily trained in social work, allied health, and nursing, working as case managers (n = 47) | State-sponsored case managed community aged programs. Practices both government owned and private non-profit. Variation in geography and organizational size. Frail and elderly patient population. | Healthcare professionals asked to describe the roles do case managers fulfill in their practice |

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| Young (2009) (63) | USA | Qualitative content analysis | In-depth personal interviews (n = 20) plus qualitative content analysis | Nurse (n = 15) and social work (n = 5) case managers, working in public housing and university-affiliated community nursing centers | Community-based case managers act as liaisons to complex healthcare system, beginning with primary care provider. General (but socially vulnerable) patient population. | Healthcare professionals asked about (1) how to nurse and social work case managers conceptualize and practice advocacy; and (2) how to professional relationships facilitate advocacy |
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* denotes when design is not specified, but has been deduced by the primary researcher (M.H.T.)

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