

Factors Influencing General Practitioners' Deprescribing Decisions for Older Adults with Insights Into Frailty: A Qualitative Study in Greek Primary Care

Journal: Drugs & Aging

Alexandros Paraskevopoulos^{1*}, Björn Wettermark², Ioanna Tsiligianni¹

¹Department of Social Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Crete, Greece.

²Department of Pharmacy, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden.

*Corresponding Author. Email: medp2012113@med.uoc.gr. ORCID iD: 0009-0000-8407-8793.

Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative studies (COREQ): 32-item checklist

No. of item	Description	Response
Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity		
<i>Personal Characteristics</i>		
1. Interviewer/facilitator	Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group?	Alexandros Paraskevopoulos (AP).
2. Credentials	What were the researcher's credentials? E.g. PhD, MD	MD, PhD candidate.
3. Occupation	What was their occupation at the time of the study?	Resident General Practitioner.
4. Gender	Was the researcher male or female?	Male.
5. Experience and training	What experience or training did the researcher have?	AP received training in conducting interviews from a workshop organized by the department of Social Medicine at the University of Crete before conducting the interviews.
<i>Relationship with participants</i>		
6. Relationship established	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?	The interviewer had no previous relationship with the candidates.
7. Participant knowledge of the interviewer	What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research	Participants had no previous relationship with the interviewer.
8. Interviewer characteristics	What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator? e.g. Bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic	No characteristics were reported.

Domain 2: study design		
<i>Theoretical framework</i>		
9. Methodological orientation and Theory	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis	Grounded theory.
<i>Participant selection</i>		
10. Sampling	How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball	Stratified (rural or urban region) sampling.
11. Method of approach	How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email	By telephone.
12. Sample size	How many participants were in the study?	30.
13. Non-participation	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?	Three General Practitioners (GPs) refused to participate citing a lack of time. No participants dropped out.
<i>Setting</i>		
14. Setting of data collection	Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace	Primary Care Facilities.
15. Presence of non-participants	Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers?	No.
16. Description of sample	What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date	15 GPs working in rural primary care facilities and 15 GPs working in urban facilities. Out of the total, there were 20 females and 10 males.
<i>Data collection</i>		
17. Interview guide	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested?	A topic guide written by the authors was used. The guide was pilot tested on three GPs.
18. Repeat interviews	Were repeat interviews carried out?	No.
19. Audio/visual recording	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?	Audio recording was used.
20. Field notes	Were field notes made during and/or after the inter view or focus group?	No.
21. Duration	What was the duration of the interviews or focus group?	22-83 minutes (median duration 38 minutes)

22. Data saturation	Was data saturation discussed?	Data saturation was achieved when the themes identified during concurrent thematic analysis were consistently repeated in the interviews.
23. Transcripts returned	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or correction?	No.
Domain 3: analysis and findings		
<i>Data analysis</i>		
24. Number of data coders	How many data coders coded the data?	Two
25. Description of the coding tree	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?	The Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF) was used.
26. Derivation of themes	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?	The themes were generated from the data that was collected.
27. Software	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?	NVivo 14
28. Participant checking	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?	No.
<i>Reporting</i>		
29. Quotations presented	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings? Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number	Yes.
30. Data and findings consistent	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?	Yes.
31. Clarity of major themes	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?	Yes.
32. Clarity of minor themes	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?	Discussion of major and minor themes.

Developed from:

Tong A, Sainsbury P, Craig J. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 2007. Volume 19, Number 6: pp. 349 – 357