

Additional File 9

Simplified comparison table of studies included in Parker at al. (2024) systematic review

Reference	Measure	Sample	Summary of findings
Qualitative Studies			
Ludlow, Brown & Schulz (2018), <i>UK</i>	Semi-structured interviews	15 parents/caregivers	Parents reported difficulties managing tics; limited professional knowledge; stigma; limited school support; and inadequate healthcare guidance.
Rivera-Navarro, Cubo & Almanzan (2009), <i>Spain</i>	Focus groups	29 participants (CYP, adults, caregivers, HCPs)	Diagnosis delays; limited understanding by professionals; stigma; and communication difficulties between families and healthcare services.
Quantitative Studies			
Alalwan (2022), <i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Survey	59 HCPs and 316 medical students	Moderate knowledge of tic disorders; family physicians performed better; limited awareness of behavioural therapies.
Ganos et al. (2021), <i>International</i>	Survey	346 Movement Disorder Society clinicians	Diagnosis mainly based on clinical assessment; behavioural therapy preferred but access limited; family education viewed as essential.
Katona (2013), <i>UK</i>	Survey	94 medical students	Limited understanding of tic causes and evidence of persistent stigma despite increasing awareness.

Marcks et al. (2004), <i>USA</i>	Survey	37 secondary HCPs, 30 primary HCPs	Generally good knowledge but poor understanding of diagnostic criteria and behavioural interventions; awareness of stigma was high.
O'Hare (2016), <i>Australia</i>	Survey	86 caregivers of CYP with tics, 104 caregiver control group	Frequent dissatisfaction with healthcare and school support; misdiagnosis and stigma remained common.
Wand et al. (1992), <i>Canada</i>	Survey	462 respondents with personal or familial experience of tics	Misdiagnosis common; most participants relied on non-medical sources for information, e.g., media.
Wellen et al. (2023), <i>USA</i>	Survey	186 parents/caregivers	Families consulted multiple providers; limited specialist access; financial barriers; and primary care knowledge gaps were common.
Mixed Method Studies			
Cuenca et al. (2015), <i>UK</i>	Survey & interviews	295 caregivers; 42 CYP	Parents reported limited professional knowledge; referral difficulties; and limited access to specialist services.
Marino et al. (2023), <i>UK</i>	Survey (open & closed questions)	33 adults with tics and 94 parents of CYP with tics	Primary care frequently failed to recognise tics; referrals were delayed; and many families were dissatisfied with support.
Rodin et al. (2021), <i>Uganda</i>	Survey & interviews	138 secondary care HCPs and 14 students; 6 HCPs interviewed	Limited knowledge and confidence diagnosing tic disorders; cultural beliefs contributed to stigma and misdiagnosis; strong demand for education.
Stacy et al. (2023), <i>USA</i>	Survey	300 secondary care HCPs and 67 parents/caregivers	Inconsistent knowledge of diagnosis and treatment among clinicians; communication and recognition of stigma varied across professionals.