

C Coding tree

	SUBTHEMES	GROUPS	CODES
1. Systemic framework	1.1. Sociocultural enlightenment of purpose, content, and scope of physiotherapy		- Biomedical image of PT in general public - Advocacy for societal change and clarification
	1.2. Quality and resource management within healthcare system		- Eminent impact of back pain on healthcare system
		1.2.1. Quality assurance measures	- Potential approach of incorporating post-graduation education
		1.2.2. Financial and timely resources	- Systemic time constraints - Time constraints for patient education - Time constraints impacts effectiveness - Time constraints as qualitative barrier (1) - Time constraints in comprehensive assessment - Time constraints in multifaceted role
2. Interdisciplinary collaboration	2.1. Interprofessional exchange		- Acknowledging professional boundaries - Benefits of interprofessional collaboration and learning - Potential of interdisciplinary professional events - Importance of interdisciplinary collaboration (1)
	2.2. Establishment of networks		- Critical significance of collaborative network - Challenges in interdisciplinary coordination - Holistic framework beyond PTs boundaries - Importance of interdisciplinary collaboration (2) - Efficiency in interdisciplinary collaboration
3. Educational approach for therapeutic practice	3.1. Training for knowledge transfer and acquisition of practical tools		- Generational gap in understanding evidence-based concepts - Integral role of knowledge and experience - Frustration stemming from inadequacy of tools & approaches - Informed perspective through enhanced understanding - Importance of external feedback and self-reflection - Significance of self-reflection through role plays - Pain knowledge based communicational skills - Skill development through knowledge and practice - Need for standardized guidelines as common basis - Challenges of implementing BPS-approach in therapy (1) - Enhanced proficiency through specialized courses - Advanced educational tools through specialized courses - Advocacy for comprehensive further education
		3.1.1. Training of biomedical and biopsychosocial approaches	- Limited efficacy of biomedical approach - Biomedical foundation in PT to build on - Biomedical foundation of assessment (1) - Biomedical foundation of assessment (2) - Raising awareness for holistic approaches early on - Barriers to BPS practice implementation - Challenges of implementing BPS-approach in therapy (2)
		3.1.2. Training in communication and coaching	- Need for communicational training in undergraduate programs - Insufficient undergraduate training in coaching

			- Advocacy for improved communication training - Initially limited communicational skills - Enhancing practical training in curriculum
		3.1.3. Significance of therapeutic conversation in training	- Limited recognition of conversational intervention - Conversation as fully valued and significant intervention (1) - Conversation as fully valued and significant intervention (2) - Need to justify conversational therapy - Patient-centered approach in PT - Bias on conversational therapeutic value
	3.2. Psychological training		- Deficiency of undergraduate psychosocial training
	3.3. Focus on developing common factors in undergraduate training		- Empathy and communicational skills as effective common factors - Development of cognitive flexibility in patient communication
	3.4. Instructional techniques and strategies in training		- Strategic presentation of unappealing topic - Educational value of inspirational educators - Enhancing undergraduate education by motivational presentation - Training methodologies for coaching skills
	Critical concerns		- Priorities in basic training and post-graduation focus - Limited time frame in undergraduate training - Advocacy for partial inclusion in undergraduate training - Perception that it is not necessary for universal change
4. Foundational attributes of physiotherapists	4.1. Inherent interpersonal competencies		- Insufficiency of biomedical proficiency alone - Genuine interest in person as fundamental element in therapy - Crucial role of PTs attitude about own potential of individuals (1) - Crucial role of PTs attitude about own potential of individuals (2) - Significance of understanding individuals - Empathy as basic requirement for BPS-approach in physiotherapy - Emphasis on patient-centered sensitivity
	4.2. Intrinsic drivers		- Continuous need for professional development - Having open mindset prevents frustration in PT - Uncertainty and comfort as barriers to change - Barriers to intrinsic engagement - Uncertainty-induced desire for simplicity in therapy - Importance of having mentors and practicing self-reflection

Codes in bold text have been used for the reporting of the results, quotes with grey codes have been excluded from reporting.