

## 1. Data familiarisation

- The first author immersed themselves in the data, reviewing all qualitative responses in conjunction with results from a thorough literature review.
- An initial list of key psychosocial factors and recurrent themes was suggested and explored and revised with the whole research team.

## 2. Identifying a thematic framework

- A thematic framework was devised, including psychosocial 'components' and themes emergent in the data along with known factors from literature.
- 'Subcomponents' were identified for each main 'component' (e.g. 'avoidance' as a subcomponent of 'sexual impact').

## 3. Indexing

- The thematic framework was systematically applied to the full dataset, using the subcomponents as codes or indexes with which to categorise each qualitative response.
- The first author coded the data, with second coding and triangulation undertaken by the final author.

## 4. Charting

- To build a picture of the data as a whole, verbatim quotations were arranged according to the appropriate thematic reference and charted alongside other quotations with the same or conceptually similar codes/indexes.

## 5. Mapping and interpretation

- The chart of psychosocial factors and supporting quotations was examined to map and interpret the dataset as a whole.
- Associations between subcomponents were assessed and the final concepts were defined and named.