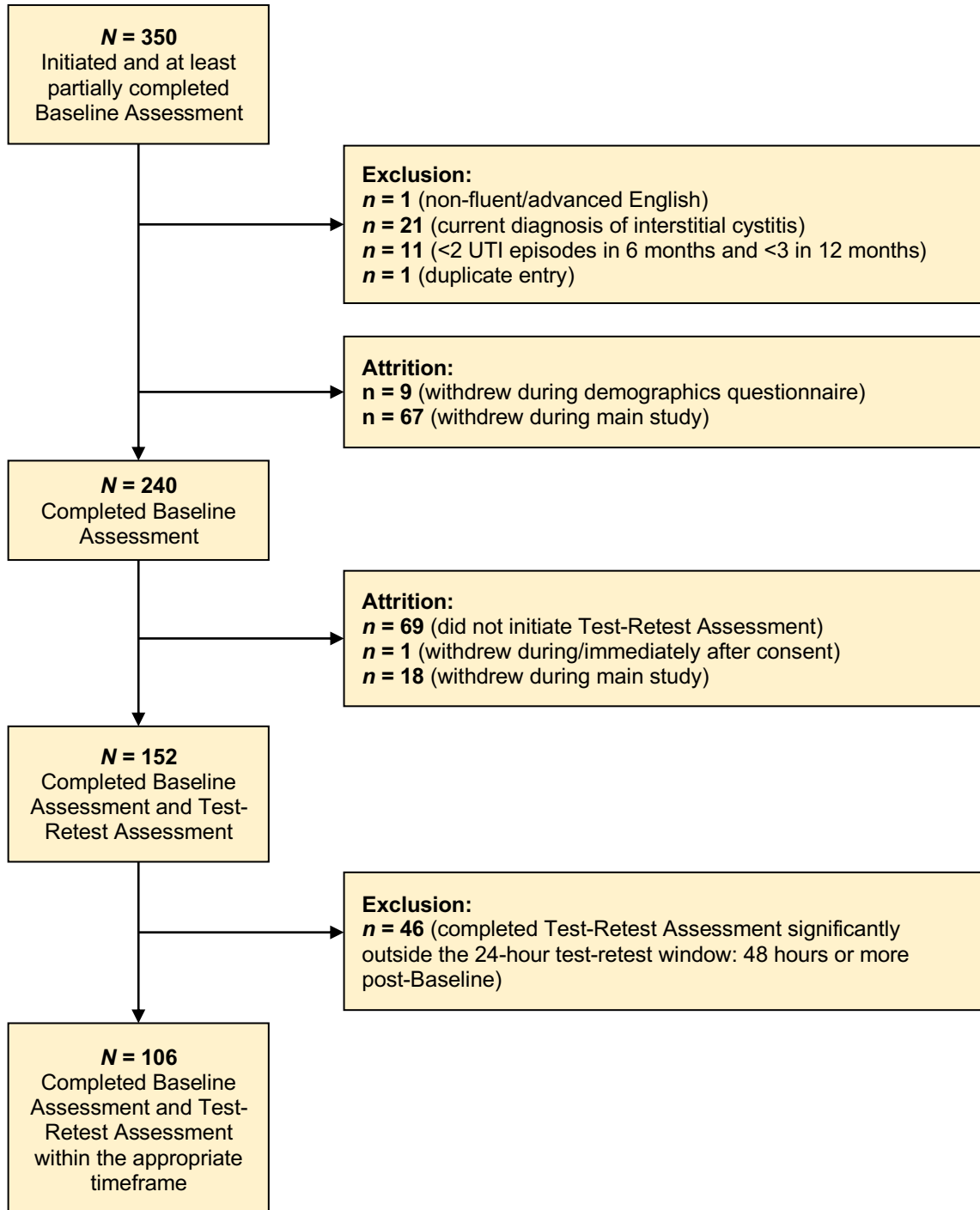


Recruitment

To reduce risk of selection bias and sampling error, a large sample representative of the different subgroups that make up the rUTI patient cohort was sought via a broad recruitment strategy via two possible sources: (1) via people signed up to receive newsletters and research notifications from a key stakeholder group, and (2) via other UTI-related online sources, such as support groups. Interested participants were encouraged to share the study information on social media.

Recruitment and retention over the 24-hour period was supported by reminder emails and incentivised using a single £25 online shopping voucher prize draw for one random winner, aiming to reduce dropout and attrition bias.

Sampling



Note. Data from all 240 participants who completed the Baseline Assessment were included in every statistical test, except for the test-retest analyses which were conducted only with those who completed both the Baseline and Test-Retest Assessments ( $N = 106$ ). Participants with missing data (for example, those who withdrew from the Baseline and/or Test-Retest Assessment without completion) were excluded from analysis.