



Bilaga 8 Extraktion av data från kvalitativa primärstudier /Appendix 8 Extraction of data from qualitative studies

Tabell 1 Upplevelser och erfarenheter av användning av rullstolar och tillbehör./**Table 1** Experiences of using wheelchairs and additional equipment.

Author Year Country Reference	Aim	Theory or approach Competence of researchers	Setting, recruitment	Participants	Data collection	Data analysis
Arthanat et al. 2012 USA [1]	To examines the impact of the iBOTwheelchair on current consumers by highlighting its usability in multiple contexts and verifying the value associated with its ownership.	No specific theory or approach A group of three researchers.	Everyday users of iBOT Participants were recruited through their iBOT® training and delivery site.	N=7 6 males 1 female.	Interviews and ratings	Content analysis.
Barbareschi et al. 2020 UK [2]	To investigate personal experiences, needs and concerns of wheelchair users in relation to wheelchair transfers performed in their everyday lives.	No specific theory or approach.	Participants were recruited from a database and through Disabled People Organizations.	N=15 6 males 9 females	Focus groups and interviews.	Thematic analysis.
Blach Rossen et al. 2012 Denmark [3]	The aim of this paper is to explore how users of electric wheelchairs experience their everyday lite and how their electric wheelchairs influence their daily occupation.	ValMO model (Value, Meaning and Occupation model). A group of four researchers.	Participants were recruited from The Centre of Multiple Sclerosis in Denmark. Purposeful sample.	N=9 5 males 4 females.	Semi-structured interviews.	Thematic qualitative analysis.
Borisoff et al. 2018 Canada [4]	To describe how people who use wheelchairs participate and move at home and in the community over an entire yearlong period, including during times of inclement weather conditions	No specific theory or approach Three researchers	Recruitment occurred via advertisements sent to organizations associated with people who use wheelchairs in Winnipeg, Manitoba.	N=11 6 males 5 females.	Interviews (connected to collected data).	Content analysis.

Author Year Country Reference	Aim	Theory or approach Competence of researchers	Setting, recruitment	Participants	Data collection	Data analysis
Bowers et al. 2020 UK [5]	The current study aims to explore the psychological factors explaining in the availability of powered wheelchairs and associated features. How can psychological features, concepts, or processes derived from theoretical approaches such as the TAM, TPB, and the HBM be used to understand powered wheelchair users' perceptions and the use of their assistive technological features?	Theory of Planned Behavior and Health Relief Model	Convenience sample of participants was obtained for the study Participants were recruited through charitable organizations, support groups, and from advertising at a campus	15 participants 7 males 8 females	Interviews (face-to face, telephone, video)	Theory-led latent thematic analysis
Fomiatti et al. 2014 Australia [6]	To explore the individual experience of being a scooter user and the ways in which scooters impact the individual's community and social engagement, daily activities and enhances mobility.	A constructivist approach A group of four researchers.	Participants were recruited through contacting local retirement and lifestyle villages.	No declaration.	Semi structured interviews.	Thematic analysis.

Author Year Country Reference	Aim	Theory or approach Competence of researchers	Setting, recruitment	Participants	Data collection	Data analysis
Frank et al 2012 UK [7]	To explore the experience of pain and discomfort in users of electric-powered indoor/outdoor wheelchairs (EPIOCs) provided by a National Health Service.	No specific theory or approach. A group of four researchers.	The Specialist Wheelchair Service at Stanmore Through the Stanmore Specialist Wheelchair Service departmental database.	N=64.	In-depth interviews.	Thematic analysis.
Geisbreicht et al. 2011 Canada [8]	To explore the experience of using a PPW for community-based occupations of meaning among individuals who use both a manual wheelchair and a power wheelchair.	No specific theory or approach. Four researchers.	Through an organization	N=8 6 males 2 female. Dual-users.	Two focusgroups.	Qualitative descriptive method.
Gudgeon et al. 2015 UK [9]	The study aimed to explore the lived experiences of children and young people who use an Electric Powered Indoor/Outdoor wheelchair (EPIOC).	Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.	The participants were recruited by two Children's Occupational Therapy teams and Wheelchair Service. The teams identified eligible participants, discussed the study with them and their parents and gave out information sheets containing a response form.	N=9.	Semi-structured interviews.	Interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Author Year Country Reference	Aim	Theory or approach Competence of researchers	Setting, recruitment	Participants	Data collection	Data analysis
Hughes et al. 2019 UK [10]	This study aimed to explore the lived experience of people with chronic pain and paraplegia to identify issues which influence their QoL.	Interpretive phenomenology. Three researchers.	Advertisements placed on online forums and distributed via an email list.	N=6 1 male 5 females.	Photographs and interviews.	Interpretive phenomenological analysis.
Krantz et al. 2017 Sweden [11]	To describe the everyday life experience of being an experienced active wheelchair user in Sweden.	No specific theory or approach.	Through disability organizations, snowball sampling.	N= 11 8 males 3 females	Semi-structured interviews.	Thematic qualitative content analysis.
Mandy et al. 2011 UK [12]	To explore users' experiences of the Neater-Uniwheelchair in the home environment	No specific theory A group of three researchers.	At home Participants from another study, volunteer sample.	N=13 9 males 6 females.	Records and diaries	Framework analysis, with a five step process: familiarization, identifying a thematic framework, indexing, charting, mapping and interpretation.
Mattie et al. 2020 Canada [13]	This study aimed to examine the lived experience of users of wheelchairs with user-initiated seating adjustability and investigate the impact of this functionality in their day-to-day lives.	A phenomenographic approach A group of five researchers	Unclear	N=8 5 males 4 females	Semi-structured interviews	Thematic analysis

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Mattie et al. 2020 Canada [14]	The study aimed to evaluate manual wheelchair users' ability to use the Nino® to complete a variety of wheelchair skills, and also investigated task demand, user confidence, and user perceptions.	No specific theory or approach. A group of seven researchers.	Volunteer participants were recruited through posters at multiple rehabilitation facilities, from a database of contacts from previous studies, and through word of mouth.	N=12 6 males 6 females.	Semi-structured interviews.	Directed content analysis informed by the UTAUT (User acceptance of information technology).
Pettersson et al. 2014 Sweden [15]	To describe how men and women experience their use of PWs and PSs in everyday occupations, in the home and in society at large.	No specific theory or approach. Five researchers.	A rehabilitation clinic in the south of Sweden. Purposefully selected.	N=16 People with different neurological disorders participated.	Four focusgroups.	Data analysis was performed interactively two authors. The preliminary findings were validated several times by the other co-authors. All the co-authors agreed on the findings.

Author Year Country Reference	Aim	Theory or approach Competence of researchers	Setting, recruitment	Participants	Data collection	Data analysis
Rice et al. 2018 USA [16]	To examine the circumstances surrounding the worst fall experienced in the past year, injuries sustained and recovery techniques used.	No specific theory or approach. A team of five researchers.	Participants were recruited from a community through posting of flyers at a physical therapy clinic, an assisted living facility and through word of mouth.	N=9 Fulltime power wheelchair users living with a variety of impairments participated in the study.	A questionnaire and semi structured interviews.	A thematic analysis. Two authors, read and re-read all the interviews. They then individually coded the responses to explore common themes. After initial coding, they met to compare and discuss the key themes and patterns.
Rice et al. 2021 USA 4527	To examine the influence of use of the anterior tilt-in-space power seat function on performance of functional activities, physical health, and user satisfaction on among power wheelchair users.	No specific theory or approach.	A convenience sample of participants were recruited through the Disability Resources and Educational Services research registry, posting of flyers in areas frequented by full-time wheelchair users and face-to-face interactions with research staff.	10 participants 3 males 7 females	Semi structured interview	A thematic analysis was performed to analyze the interview data

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Rushton et al. 2016 Canada [17]	To explore: a) how residents experienced an IPW that used three different modes of control and. b) what perceived effect the IPW would have on their daily lives.	No specific theory or approach. A team of six researchers. Three occupational therapists, one epidemiologist/ occupational therapist, one social scientist and one computer scientist.	3 long-term care (LTC) facilities	N=10 A volunteer sample of participants.	Two in-depth, semi-structured qualitative interviews.	A thematic analysis approach was used Preliminary data analyses were conducted by both interviewers throughout the data collection process, Trustworthiness strategies were incorporated into our study procedures.
Titus et al. 2018 UK [18]	To examine how power tilt was used in daily life from the perspectives of adults who used power tilt and therapists who prescribed this technology	Grounded theory approach Two researchers.	The participants were chosen based on their in-depth experiences with power tilt, from two different but related perspectives: people who use wheelchairs and therapists who prescribe power tilt wheelchairs	N 11 5 users 6 therapists	10 interviews (five participants, two interviews each), and 5 time-tilt journals from participants who used power tilt and (2), 12 interviews (six participants, two interviews each) from therapists who prescribed power tilt.	Comparative analysis was the primary analytic method used.

Author Year Country Reference	Aim	Theory or approach Competence of researchers	Setting, recruitment	Participants	Data collection	Data analysis
Titus et al. 2019 UK [19]	To explore the complexities of how power tilt use is integrated within the context of daily life	Grounded theory approach	Participants were recruited through local occupational therapy and physiotherapy service providers. Two groups: adults who used power tilt wheelchairs and, therapists who prescribed this technology.	N = 11 5 users 6 therapists	Interviews and tilt-tracing journals	The constant comparative approach

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