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Adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of metabolic and bariatric surgery and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through mHealth – a qualitative study

Journal: BMJ Open

Manuscript ID bmjopen-2022-064893

Article Type: Original research

Date Submitted by the Author: 18-May-2022

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Keywords: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, Quality in health care < HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT, Telemedicine < BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIOINFORMATICS
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Adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of metabolic and bariatric surgery and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through mHealth – a qualitative study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study aimed to explore adolescents and professionals’ experiences of metabolic and bariatric surgery (MBS) and to explore perceived needs and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through an mHealth intervention to improve long-term healthy lifestyle behavior and health outcomes.

Design: An inductive qualitative study using in-depth semi-structured interviews.

Setting: Three hospital-based specialist pediatric obesity treatment units in Sweden.

Participants: A total of 18 participants (14 women and 4 men). 9 adolescents aged between 17-22 who had undergone or should undergo surgery, and 9 professionals, including researchers and clinicians in various professions as physiotherapist, dietician, nurse, psychologist, physician, pedagogue/parent.

Results: Both informant groups of participants highlighted that undergoing MBS is a complex process, hence actions are required on several levels to optimize the positive, long-term effects of surgery. Efficient communications between the health care professionals and adolescents were considered most crucial and a key success factor. Informants acknowledged the need of additional support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing and mental health to understand, form, and accept new behaviors and identity. An mHealth intervention should be seen as complementary to physical appointments and acknowledged that an app could be a way of improving access to healthcare, and a useful tool to allow for individually tailored and easily available support.

Conclusions: The findings address the importance of a personal encounter and a need for additional support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing, mental health, and healthy lifestyle behavior. These findings should be incorporated in future research concerning mHealth intervention in MBS during adolescence.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The inclusion of both adolescents and professionals from all centers offering MBS in Sweden contributed to broad variation in the studied phenomena.
- The qualitative design was valuable for achieving in-depth insights into informants’ own perspectives and experiences.
- Data were collected, analyzed, and presented in accordance with the steps following thematic analysis to facilitate a rigorous and systematic process to verify trustworthiness.
- Informants were recruited purposefully, which might lead to the study sample differing from the broader population.
- The transferability of the present results to other units may vary, depending on how the care is organized and financed, but the results are considered to be relevant and applicable to the development of mHealth interventions in similar settings.
INTRODUCTION

The worldwide prevalence of childhood obesity has increased dramatically over the past three decades, and obesity among adolescents has emerged as one of the most serious public health concerns. Severe obesity in adolescence is associated with an increased risk of several non-communicable chronic diseases, mental illness, as well as psychosocial complications, impaired quality of life, and reduced life expectancy. Moreover, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been reported to be overrepresented in youth with obesity. Lifestyle behavior interventions are the cornerstones in the treatment for adolescents with obesity, but insufficient alone for adolescents with severe obesity. Pharmacological therapies have proven to be effective however more research is needed concerning adolescents with severe obesity. Metabolic and bariatric surgery (MBS) provides an effective treatment of severe obesity and related comorbid diseases and is increasingly recommended as a treatment option. Surgery is, however, restricted to patients who fulfill certain criteria; age ≥15 years and BMI ≥35 with comorbidities and BMI ≥40 for patients also without comorbidities in accordance with international guidelines. Previous studies evaluating the effects of MBS in adolescents during short to medium term have shown good safety, substantial weight loss and improvements in obesity-related metabolic comorbidities, and acceptable surgical and nutritional adverse events. Studies show, however, that adolescents that have undergone MBS have insufficient postoperative adherence to lifestyle behavior recommendations and compliance to necessary supplementation of vitamin and minerals. A gap has emerged between postoperative treatment guidelines and observed behavior after surgery. This gap may confer a risk for negative outcomes such as weight regain, nutritional deficiencies, mental health problems, and unhealthy lifestyle. Hence, there is a need for support to improve long-term outcomes after surgery for this vulnerable group of adolescents.

Mobile health (mHealth) is rapidly expanding and mobile apps are particularly useful to reach a young population. Systematic reviews show that mHealth interventions offer exciting possibilities for promoting healthy lifestyle behaviors and mental health among youths. Pediatric weight management using mHealth is an emerging field. However, the studies in mHealth have targeted patients that have not undergone bariatric surgery. In addition, little is known about how to best provide the necessary support and to monitor the required preoperative and postoperative behavior changes after MBS. Using qualitative methods and involving the target groups when developing apps has been acknowledged as a good strategy to improve efficacy and success. Understanding the patient’s motives for undergoing MBS may be crucial to identify keys to provide support and encourage behavior changes. Further, recognizing the patient’s unmet needs seem essential to motivate behavior.

The objective of the present study was to explore adolescents and professionals’ experiences of MBS and to explore perceived needs and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through an mHealth intervention to improve long-term healthy lifestyle behavior and health outcomes.

METHODS
This is an inductive qualitative study using in-depth semi-structured interviews. Transcribed data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) 32-item checklist was applied.

**Setting and Sample**

A Swedish study encompassing three university hospital-based specialist pediatric obesity treatment units offering MBS. Units were chosen by convenience sampling through established personal contacts. Inclusion criteria were: adolescents aged 16-21, undergoing or had recently undergone (within the last four years) MBS, able to communicate in Swedish, and willing to participate in an interview. Additionally, inclusion criteria for professionals were: experience of private, clinical practice and/or research related to MBS, able to communicate in Swedish, and willing to participate in an interview. Purposive sampling was used to recruit adolescents who varied in age, gender, and whether they had undergone or should undergo surgery. The purpose sample of professionals was applied to obtain a variety of occupational and professional experience and expertise. Fourteen adolescents were invited to participate in interviews. In total, 9 adolescents, 6 females and 3 men, agreed to participate, 5 declined to take part due to a lack of time. The mean age was 19.1 years. 6 adolescents had undergone surgery at the time of the interview and 3 were waiting for surgery. Eleven professionals were invited. One professional declined to participate due to parental leave, and one due to other job assignments owing to COVID-19. In total, 9 professionals, 8 females and 1 man participated, including researchers and clinicians in various professions as physiotherapist, dietician, nurse, psychologist, physician, pedagogue/parent.

**Study Procedure**

Eligible informants were recruited by team staff through telephone calls, and/or oral information during meetings at the units. Informants who expressed an interest to participate registered their interest by contacting team staff, who sent eligible informants’ telephone numbers or email addresses to the first author (UM). All informants were emailed an information sheet detailing the purpose of the research project. No prior relationship existed between UM and the informants before study commencement.

**Patient involvement**

Patients and professionals were profoundly involved in this research through in-depths interviews which elicited informants’ experiences, concerns and preferences.

**Data collection and analysis**

Two interview guides targeting professionals and adolescents were developed by the authors, based on clinical experiences and relevant literature. Interview guides (Appendix 1 and Appendix 2) were framed around the following three domains: I) Obesity, health and lifestyle, II) MBS and behavior change, and III) Support through digital solutions. Informants were given an opportunity at the end of the interview to provide additional information. The interview guides were tested in a pilot study. Minor revisions were made, and the pilot interview was not included in the analysis.

Data collection included in-depth interviews, conducted by a female researcher (UM) with a PhD degree and training and experience in qualitative methodology. All interviews were conducted between March 23 and September 1, 2021. Each informant was interviewed individually one time. Due to COVID-19 restrictions across Sweden, all interviews were performed by telephone or video call, using Zoom by preference of the informant. At the beginning of each interview session, informants were informed about the aim of the study and
the role of the moderator (UM). Informants were told that UM has previously been involved
in studies in the field of mHealth interventions targeting young adults, but had limited
knowledge of pediatric obesity treatment, and hence had a partial understanding of the
phenomenon being studied. To ensure authenticity, informants were informed that the
interviewer had no association with the clinical units. During the consent process at the start
of the interview, issues regarding anonymity and confidentiality were discussed and all
informants provided written consent. A total of 13 interviews were conducted using Zoom
and five by telephone. The interviews lasted between 41 and 74 minutes and were audio
recorded. Field notes were taken during all interviews, and reflective notes were written
immediately after each interview.

The in total 18 interviews were professionally transcribed verbatim in an orthographic
manner, omitting minor speech hesitations to facilitate readability. Potentially identifying
details were changed or excluded, and all informants were given pseudonyms to ensure
confidentiality and anonymity. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis, as defined by
Braun and Clarke. Initially, agreement was verified between transcriptions and audio
recordings. The systematic thematic analyses followed a linear, yet iterative and reflective
process: I) familiarization with data; II) identifying codes; III) searching for patterns and
interconnections; IV) mapping and building themes; and V) reviewing themes. The first
phase of the methodological process included reading the transcripts to ensure familiarity with
the data, and noting overall impressions. Second, initial descriptive codes were identified
during an iterative process where transcripts were read and re-read. Third, the codes were
sorted into coding patterns, which allowed for the development of analytic themes from the
data. Coding, which focused on both semantic and latent meanings, was undertaken by UM,
and discussed with MÖ. Theme development was led by UM, and was reviewed by the other
authors.

RESULTS

The present study aimed to explore adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of undergoing
or providing MBS, as well as exploring their requirements for preoperative and postoperative
digital support. The results from the thematic analysis are presented in the following four
themes: Incentives for undergoing surgery – living a normal life, Key success factors –
communication and realistic expectations, Challenges, and development potential – improving
mental health and access to care, and mHealth in bariatric surgery treatment – opportunities
and suggestions. Representative quotations from the transcribed text are presented to illustrate
the results (Box 1-4). “//” denotes that the quotation has been shortened due to lengthy
pronouncements. The designation after each quotation represents the interviewee’s
identification number, followed by the label “adolescent” or “professional”.

Incentives for undergoing surgery – living a normal life

Both informant groups reflected upon an awareness that for many, undergoing MBS is a last
resort following an insight of being unable to lose weight through other measures. This need
for surgery was described as strongly associated with feelings of failure, stigma, and taboo.
Adolescents described how medical knowledge of the causes of obesity has been crucial for
making the decision of undergoing surgery, and in particular for finally starting to let go of
the shame that had been involved with having obesity. Hence, capturing the individuals’
incentives for undergoing surgery were underlined as being of decisive importance.
The individuals' own driving forces seem particularly important in relation to behavior changes. Both professionals and adolescents reported that a strong inner motivation is crucial in order to take responsibility for one's own situation and to follow recommendations for dietary intake and supplements as well as physical activity, which was stressed to be central to optimize the chances of achieving a long-term effect from the surgery. Other driving forces that emerge as being particularly important in the interviews with adolescents were being 'normal' in terms of being able to perform activities normal to others, such as walking, playing, dining, and go shopping with friends.

A majority of the young informants emphasized the importance of achieving better health and quality of life and underscored that weight loss or enhanced appearance was incidental. They also described that a strong incentive is to avert the consequences of obesity, such as being ashamed of their own body, experiencing difficulties with breathing, and social isolation. Some reported that their obesity has led to anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation. As a result, they emphasized improved mental health as a driving force. The professionals claimed that young patient's incentives for surgery are not primarily better health, but are rather linked to a longing to be normal, and not being trapped in a large body.

Box 1: Incentives for undergoing surgery – living a normal life

“So I’d gradually got past this taboo [of surgery], and knew that the benefits were great and that I needed help.//Before, I thought: ‘This is my fault. I should blame myself for weighing so much.” (adolescent 2)

“If you are motivated, that is your own driving force. And then it is easier for you to do as you are advised to do, to take that responsibility to change your life, so to say.” (adolescent 3)

“But I think that one driving force that we often forget, that’s the experience of having a big body. This state of feeling so big all the time. Being able to walk up stairs, fitting into a car, being able to learn to drive, fitting into an airplane seat. Many adolescents have a kind of longing to be normal, I think.” (professional 8)

“People look at you on the bus and you don’t want to swim, you don’t want to go to the beach.//I look forward to buying clothes, being out and playing with my siblings, being able to exercise, tie my shoes, and bend down, being with friends at school and going shopping, but I can’t do it now because I get out of breath. And I think it’s embarrassing, so I prefer to stay at home.” (adolescent 9)

Key success factors – communication and realistic expectations
Data highlighted that undergoing MBS is a complex process and that actions are therefore required on several levels to optimize the positive, long-term effects of surgery. Efficient communications between the health care professionals and adolescents were considered most crucial and a key success factor. Early and continuous contact were described as important from both informants’ perspectives. Adolescents described good communication as a personal encounter in which the professionals are available and they are seen as a person, not just as a patient with obesity.
Informants expressed good experience in meetings, such as being listened to, treated with respect and friendliness influenced their experiences of being acknowledged, as well as feeling confident, make them better prepared for undergoing surgery. Efficient communication also seems to be significant for reducing the feeling of continued failure and shame, which several of the adolescents explained has dominated their lives.

The professionals described that young adult tend to have a short-term perspective, and that they risk having unrealistic expectation that an operation will solve all life’s difficulties and challenges. In this respect, professionals emphasized the importance of a dialog regarding expectations about what are expected to be achieved. Some claimed that the patient’s preoperative expectations have an effect of the perceived self-reported postoperative outcomes. To form an alliance including components such as genuine relationships, non-judgmental treatment, understanding, and mutual trust was stressed as important.

Box 2: Key success factors – communication and realistic expectations

“I would say that it [the encounter] is an important success factor. That you succeed with building a genuine relationship where they connect to some of us and bond a bit, and that you stay in contact. //Being almost over-explicit with non-judgmental treatment. //So it’s important to show that we know that this is hard, and that you haven’t ended up in this situation because you’ve done something wrong.” (professional 6)

“The encounters, that was the most important thing, they saw me as a person, acknowledged, they understood. But mostly that they listened. It felt it like a relief, yes, it was nice. I became, like, a little bit less of a failure in that respect. Yes, it meant that I was better prepared.” (adolescent 5)

“What works well, I think, is when they come to us continuously. And you form this alliance, that they feel that ‘I’m on your side.’ //Then it’s more ‘What should we do now to ensure that this will work?’ When you’ve got there, and you don’t always get there, but if you get there then I usually think that it can be done, that they manage to make changes.” (professional 3)

“I think it’s extremely important that we talk with patients in advance about expectations for the operation, that they have realistic expectations. //that the operation is a tool, but not the solution. Expectations affect how they experience the outcome from surgery.” (professional 1)

Challenges and development potential – improving mental health and access to care

Remaining challenges within MBS as well and need of improvements were reported in all interviews. Aspects of medical treatment and complications were barely mentioned. Rather, informants emphasized the need to offer support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing, mental health, and quality of life. The professionals’ perspectives included preventing “failure” was described as a major challenge since weight gain leads to self-blame and prevent adolescents from seeking care.

Adolescents acknowledged the need of additional psychosocial support to deal with the fear of weight gain and requested more reinforcements to understand, form and accept their new behaviors, roles, and identity. Helping young patients to find the motivation to make adequate lifestyle behavioral changes, such as following to recommendations for healthy eating and physical activity as well as adhering to prescribed dietary supplements to achieve the optimal
effect of the surgery, is seen by professionals as a continuous challenge. Professionals also emphasize the importance of further efforts to avoid experience of loneliness and to facilitate access to care. Further, the professionals shared their thoughts that the care system often is seen by adolescents as incomprehensible and difficult to navigate.

The results revealed that adolescents tend to have modest health care consumption after surgery, but a low adherence to follow-up. Hence, professionals punctuated the need of improving procedures to encourage young patients to seek health care when needed and to attend follow-up visits. In this respect, professionals stressed that considerations must be taken to this particular group of patients in order to adopt interventions according to young patients’ specific needs relating to their current life situation. Adolescents expressed a lack of clarity about how to receive post-operative support. They underlined a need of direct access to health care to receive help at the right time when they themselves feel that they need support.

Box 3: Challenges and development potential – improving mental health and access to care

“Yes, the thing with bariatric surgery, strangely enough, is that even if you lose a lot of weight and get rid of comorbidities, diabetes and so on, the mental quality of life isn’t usually as good as we had hoped. At least not if you look at it over a slightly longer period of time. Here, we need to improve our efforts.” (professional 5)

“It’s the mental aspect that’s the most difficult, where the vast majority need more support than I think we can offer.//They’re adolescents, there’s a lot going on in their lives.” (professional 3)

“Yes, but that’s the million-dollar question in all the work involving lifestyle habits. What is it that creates motivation?” (professional 7)

“Too many young people feel that healthcare as a system feels quite incomprehensible. And hard to navigate. And, just, how do you even get in contact with them [healthcare staff], and what do you even say when you get hold of someone?//We need to improve access.” (professional 4)

“I would of course have liked that it was easier to come in contact [healthcare]” (adolescent 3)

“And [after surgery] they no longer want to define themselves as a patient, or as an obesity patient, or worse, or as someone who needs care, or in the worst case as the kind of person who needs to take their medication and attend their repeat appointments. So those are the challenges.” (professional 8)

mHealth in bariatric surgery treatment – opportunities and suggestions

Regarding mHealth support, both informant groups stressed that an app should be seen as complementary to physical appointments, rather than replacing them. Furthermore, relating to the advantages, informants acknowledged that an app could be a way of improving access to healthcare, and a useful tool to allow for individually tailored easily available when needs occur. Since there is a lot of information and many appointments to keep track of in relation to undergoing bariatric surgery, an app was advocated as a potential tool to ensure a better access to information.

Professionals highlighted the importance of transparency and a clear and easily assessable flow of information being vital to support patients’ self-confidence. They emphasized the need to consider prevalent neuropsychiatric diagnoses when designing the app. Adolescents agreed that support should be brief and easy to understand, and that information needs to be
provided in different ways, using written form, images, and videos. The informants gave suggestions for a variety of features and content. Both groups proposed a structure in the form of a search function, with a bank of FAQs, combined in different categories of common question areas, such as eating behavior, eating patterns, and dumping, physical activity including level and amount, concerns about hair loss, and excess skin. Adolescents expressed a need of receiving real-time physiological feedback in the form of encouragement and confirmation, but also historical behavioral-pattern data to measure their improvement related to for example diet and physical activity.

The opportunity to set goals, track progress, and generate real time alerts were highlighted from both groups. The interview data also exposed a need of providing treatment guidelines and support to follow recommendations for dietary intake, alcohol, and physical activity, but also social and emotional support to help encourage and manage such behavior changes. A chat function with health care staff at the treating clinic was suggested for improving access to health care, offering rapid support and guidance, and getting answers to simple and common questions quickly. Adolescents emphasized the need of creating social connectivity in the app to get in touch with others who have been in a similar situation. Both professionals and adolescents proposed a reminder function for taking for example dietary supplements and drinking water.

Box 4: mHealth in bariatric surgery treatment – opportunities and suggestions

“I think it’s an excellent idea, as long as it’s in addition, that it doesn’t replace physical appointments.//They [adolescents] don’t have the same way as us to look for information or contacting people.//And I think it’s very important that we offer these ways of getting in touch, that they’re used to//it will strengthen their self-confidence, in that sense that they are capable to understand the information.” (professional 4)

“Yes, I think that we have to think about the fact that we should provide information in several different ways.//There’s an overrepresentation of for example neuropsychiatric disabilities, so that means that reading a body of text is quite a big challenge for many of them.//There should be different information modalities.” (professional 7)

“Search functions or lists of contents. Yes, but the kind of common questions that you usually arise, and maybe there are answers so you don’t have to call.// If I wonder about hair loss, for example, then I can search for hair loss and see all the entries about that.” (adolescent 9)

“//so if you can build in a chat function I would have used it, because I know it can be a bit hard to reach on phone.//I don’t think people really need to spend, like, fifteen minutes talking or, like, an hour sitting with someone. Often, it’s quick things that you think of, and then it’s a case of quick answers.” (adolescent 3)

“Being able to chat and being able to read about what other people have done and what’s worked for them.// You have to be able to see other people’s mistakes, and so you don’t just believe that you’re the only one who struggle.//Yes, so that you know you’re not alone.” (adolescent 1)

“That you can log in and see your changes.//That you see things are moving ahead and going in the right direction. For example, that you’re losing weight and you’re exercising.//And motivational text that ‘Things are going well for you’, and ‘You’re doing great’, and so on. It might feel a little banal that you would get that, but I think it’s really important that you get some kind of credit for keeping at it and trying.” (adolescent 8)
DISCUSSION

This qualitative study explores adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of undergoing or providing MBS, as well as their requirements for pre- and postoperative digital support. The main findings emphasize the importance of an individualized, flexible, and accessible pre- and postoperative care with a specific focus on the need of psychological support when required. Furthermore, the results revealed that the development of an mHealth intervention could improve the process of providing brief, easily accessible information, support, and advice.

Our data show that adolescents considered living in a larger body as limiting and related to anxiety and social isolation. A wish to be “normal” in terms of being able to perform normal activities, such as tying shoes and go shopping, was emphasized as an incentive for undergoing surgery. This is in line with previous research where being normal has been found to be an important motivating factor when adolescents opt for bariatric surgery 32. Furthermore, adolescents in the present study underlined the post-surgical positive effects on their physical functioning. This finding was mirrored by healthcare professionals claiming that being able to do physical activities is overlooked as an important motivating factor for surgical treatment. Previous research investigating adolescents with severe obesity undergoing MBS 15 show that physical functioning significantly improves post-surgery, which again emphasizes the importance of defining the individual’s incentives for undergoing surgery. One central key success factors were efficient communication, meaning early and continuous contact, and a respectful and compassionate alliance between the responsible health care professionals and the patient. Furthermore, both informant groups underscored the importance of not perpetuating weight stigmatization and a need to communicate realistic expectations prior to intervention. It is well known that weight-related discussions with adolescents can be sensitive, hence, professionals should always use first language and expressions that are less sensitive to this group of patients having obesity 33,34.

The present study provides important insights into remaining challenges and need of improvements in the care for adolescents undergoing MBS. Informants emphasized a need of psychosocial support, especially to deal with fear of relapse, but also to form new healthy lifestyle behaviors, roles, and identity. Our results underlined the necessity of providing clear information regarding the effects of bariatric surgery on mental health. There is growing evidence that symptoms of depression, anxiety and self-esteem improve during the first year after MBS 34. However, in the study by Järvholm et al, 14% of adolescents that had undergone MBS reported suicidal ideation and one in five reported substantial mental health problems at their two-year-follow up 35. Furthermore, it has been reported that five years post-surgery mental health was not improved when compared to baseline in adolescents who had undergone surgery, regardless of substantial weight loss. The fact that mental health problems may persist post-surgery 20 mandates individualized long-term treatment with access to an experienced psychologist for support when needed. In a recent Swedish study two thirds of adolescents with severe obesity seeking surgical weight loss treatment had mental health problems (self-reported or reported by parents) and 52% had ADHD/ASD symptoms 36. Ideally, if possible, post-operative treatment should include support to handle challenges and feelings related to the behavior change and weight loss as well as taking potential mental health problems already present before surgery into account.

A consistent finding across interviews was that informants believed that an mHealth intervention could increase the access to healthcare providers when the need arises. The possibility of a chat and new manors of sharing information was considered to improve the
post-surgical therapeutic relationship by increasing contact with health care professionals. An mHealth intervention used to improve self-monitoring of behavior and goal setting was brought forward by the informants as a possible way to improve pre- and post-surgical treatment, including lifestyle behaviors. These findings are in accordance with previous research targeting adults with overweight and obesity when investigating the possibilities of integrating mHealth intervention to improve post-surgical follow ups. The development of a specific mHealth intervention for adolescents undergoing MBS was perceived as supporting adherence to a long-term plan, especially since many patients have neuropsychiatric diagnoses. Our study highlights the demand for adaptation to the individual patient’s needs how to be offered information. Informants proposed an integration of brief information and support using written form along with images and videos. The possibility to adapt different information routes by mHealth was also highlighted as a possibility to improve the care before and after MBS.

A qualitative design was valuable for achieving in-depth insights into informants’ own perspectives. The inclusion of both adolescents and professionals who represented different ages, genders, occupations and lived experience, contributed to broad variation in the studied phenomena. Quality criteria for qualitative research are dependability, credibility, and transferability as defined by Lincoln and Guba. In the present study, several procedures were taken to fulfill these accepted criteria to verify trustworthiness. To achieve dependability, the research process was clearly described and documented. The COREQ checklist was thoroughly followed to ease the reporting of the process and in creating a clear audit trail. Data were analyzed in accordance with the steps following thematic analysis to facilitate a rigorous and systematic process, thus supporting the study’s trustworthiness. Informants were recruited purposely, which might lead to the study sample differing from the broader population. Hence, a limitation of this study is the relatively small sample. The sample contained only four men, which partly reflects the gender balance of the population accessing surgery. The sample size was based on data saturation and accordingly, data collection was finalized when the data reached satisfactory depth and complexity to answer the research questions with sufficient confidence. Dependability was further enhanced by the use of an interview guide and during all interviews fieldnotes were taken. The interviews were rich in data and contained a variety of both positive and negative aspects, which enhanced the credibility of the results. To increase credibility during analysis, reflexive notes were taken throughout the coding process, and used as auditable verification to support the trustworthiness of the study. Moreover, researcher triangulation was used during the latter part of the analysis. In addition, representative quotations from the transcribed texts are presented to provide transparency. All quotes were accompanied by a unique identifier to demonstrate that various participants were represented across the results. The transferability of the present results to other units in Sweden may vary, depending on how the care is organized and financed. However, we consider the results to be relevant and applicable to the development of mHealth interventions in similar settings.

CONCLUSIONS

This study presents important understandings into incentives for undergoing MBS, successful aspects of surgical treatment for adolescents, what can be improved and how an mHealth intervention could provide additional support. Adolescents need for surgery was strongly associated with feelings of failure, stigma, and taboo. To form an alliance including components such as genuine relationships, non-judgmental treatment, understanding, and mutual trust was important for reducing the feeling of failure and for being better prepared for undergoing surgery. The study highlights the importance of offering support that relates to
psychosocial wellbeing, mental health, and healthy lifestyle behavioral. Support through mHealth was acknowledged as a way of improving access to healthcare, and a useful tool to allow for individually tailored easily available when needs occur. Future research regarding mHealth intervention should take these results into account when developing digital support.

Contributorship statements ML conceptualized the study together with LS, UM, MÖ and TO. LS and MÖ were responsible for recruiting informants. LS, MÖ and TO are specialist in obesity treatment and provided expertise knowledge. UM designed the study with input from the other co-authors, performed the data collection and analysis, and drafted the manuscript. MÖ participated in parts of the data analysis. All authors provided critical reviews, contributed to revising the manuscript and approved the final manuscript for submission.

Competing Interest None declared.

Funding No funding was obtained for this study.

Data sharing statements The unpublished data have been de-identified and are note available to anyone other than the researchers, as per research Swedish ethical review guidelines.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank all the participants for sharing their narratives.

Patient Consent for Publication Not required.

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Acknowledgements The author would like to thank all the participants for sharing their narratives.

Contributors ML conceptualized the study together with LS, UM, MÖ and TO. LS and MÖ were responsible for recruiting informants. LS, MÖ and TO are specialist in obesity treatment and provided expertise knowledge. UM designed the study with input from the other co-authors, performed the data collection and analysis, and drafted the manuscript. MÖ participated in parts of the data analysis. All authors provided critical reviews, contributed to revising the manuscript and approved the final manuscript for submission.

Funding No funding was obtained for this study.

Competing Interest None declared.

Patient Consent for Publication Not required.

Ethical Approval Ethical approval was obtained from The Ethical Review Agency, 2020-07247. All informants were provided with written and verbal information about the study. Written consent regarding both participation and publication was obtained from all informants, but not from guardians, in accordance with ethical approval.
Data Availability Statement Parts of the data, transcribed interview data, are provided in the article – see Box 1-4.

Data sharing statements The unpublished data have been de-identified and are not available to anyone other than the researchers, as per research Swedish ethical review guidelines.
Introduction

Information about the research project.

Overall aim, length, and structure of the interview.

Ethical aspects: confidential processing and presentation of data, opportunity to end participation, informed consent etc.

Introductory question: Have you had an operation, or will you have an operation?

Interview themes:

I. Obesity, health, and lifestyle

What is your perception of how your obesity has affected your health?

Please tell me about your driving forces for undergoing bariatric surgery.

Describe our lifestyle, and the lifestyle changes you needed to make before and (if possible to answer) after surgery.

II. Bariatric surgery and behavior change

Please describe how you perceived the process when undergoing bariatric surgery. Tell me about your story.

Explain how you perceived the support and information before, (if possible to answer) during, and after your bariatric surgery.

Please describe your thoughts and experiences regarding surgery and behavior change.

III. Support through digital solutions

Which aspects do you believe would be useful to include in an app to promote good health before and after the operation? Please share your thoughts about how the structure and content regarding the intervention could be designed.

Explain if, and in what way you think you would benefit from getting support from an app before and after the operation. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an app compared with other methods (such as meeting a professional).

I. Other

Is there anything else you would like to add that we haven’t talked about?
Introduction

Information about the research project.

Overall aim, length, and structure of the interview.

Ethical aspects: confidential processing and presentation of data, opportunity to end participation, informed consent etc.

Introductory question: Describe your job and your role in the work with overweight adolescents.

Interview themes:

I. **Bariatric surgery and behavior change**

Please reflect upon your experiences of clinical practice or research work within bariatric surgery. What aspects are important to highlight and discuss from your point of view?

Describe your view of what currently does and doesn’t work when working with overweight adolescents. What is needed in order to improve the long-term results of the operation?

Please describe your thoughts and experiences regarding surgery and behavior change.

II. **Obesity, health, and lifestyle**

Please describe your perception of how your patients/study participants feel and your thoughts regarding their health and life situation.

Tell me about your patients’ opportunities and barriers in terms of making lifestyle changes in relation to their situation.

Please reflect about the opportunities and driving forces that you feel your patients have for undergoing bariatric surgery and behaviour changes?

III. **Support through digital solutions**

Which aspects do you believe would be useful to include in an mHealth intervention to promote healthy lifestyle habits among your patients? Please share your thoughts about how the structure and content regarding the intervention could be designed.

Explain if, and in what way you think you would benefit from getting support from an app before and after the operation. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of an app compared with other methods (such as meeting a professional).

III. **Other**

Is there anything else you would like to add that we haven’t talked about?
A checklist of items that should be included in reports of qualitative research. You must report the page number in your manuscript where you consider each of the items listed in this checklist. If you have not included this information, either revise your manuscript accordingly before submitting or note N/A.

| Topic | Item No. | Guide Questions/Description | Reported on Page No. |
|-------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| **Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity** | | | |
| Personal characteristics | Interviewer/facilitator | 1 Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group? | 5 |
| | Credentials | 2 What were the researcher’s credentials? E.g. PhD, MD | 6 |
| | Occupation | 3 What was their occupation at the time of the study? | 5 |
| | Gender | 4 Was the researcher male or female? | 5 |
| | Experience and training | 5 What experience or training did the researcher have? | 5 |
| Relationship with participants | Relationship established | 6 Was a relationship established prior to study commencement? | 5 |
| | Participant knowledge of the interviewer | 7 What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research | 5 |
| | Interviewer characteristics | 8 What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator? e.g. Bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic | 5 |
| **Domain 2: Study design** | | | |
| Theoretical framework | Methodological orientation and Theory | 9 What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis | 5 |
| Participant selection | Sampling | 10 How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball | 4 |
| | Method of approach | 11 How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email | 5 |
| | Sample size | 12 How many participants were in the study? | 5 |
| | Non-participation | 13 How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons? | 5 |
| Setting | Setting of data collection | 14 Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace | 5 |
| | Presence of non-participants | 15 Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers? | 5 |
| | Description of sample | 16 What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date | 4 |
| Data collection | Interview guide | 17 Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested? | 4 |
| | Repeat interviews | 18 Were repeat interviews carried out? If yes, how many? | 5 |
| | Audio/visual recording | 19 Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data? | 5 |
| | Field notes | 20 Were field notes made during and/or after the interview or focus group? | 5 |
| | Duration | 21 What was the duration of the interview or focus group? | 5 |
| | Data saturation | 22 Was data saturation discussed? | 9 |
| | Transcripts returned | 23 Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or | 9 |
| Topic                          | Item No. | Guide Questions/Description                                                                 | Reported on Page No. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Domain 3: analysis and findings|          |                                                                                              |                      |
| Data analysis                 |          |                                                                                              |                      |
| Number of data coders         | 24       | How many data coders coded the data?                                                          | 5                    |
| Description of the coding tree| 25       | Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?                                         | 5                    |
| Derivation of themes          | 26       | Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?                                   | 5                    |
| Software                      | 27       | What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?                                    | 5                    |
| Participant checking          | 28       | Did participants provide feedback on the findings?                                             | 5                    |
| Reporting                     |          |                                                                                              |                      |
| Quotations presented          | 29       | Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings?                       | 5                    |
|                               |          | Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number                                         |                      |
| Data and findings consistent  | 30       | Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?                           | 5                    |
| Clarity of major themes       | 31       | Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?                                          | 5                    |
| Clarity of minor themes       | 32       | Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?                        | 5                    |

Developed from: Tong A, Sainsbury P, Craig J. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. International Journal for Quality in Health Care. 2007. Volume 19, Number 6: pp. 349 – 357

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Adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of metabolic and bariatric surgery and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through mHealth – a qualitative study

| Journal: | BMJ Open |
| --- | --- |
| Manuscript ID | bmjopen-2022-064893.R1 |
| Article Type: | Original research |
| Date Submitted by the Author: | 06-Sep-2022 |
| Complete List of Authors: | Mussener, Ulrika; Linköpings universitet Institutionen för medicin och hälsa, Department of Health, Medicine and Caring Sciences
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| <b>Primary Subject Heading</b>: | Health services research |
| Secondary Subject Heading: | Qualitative research |
| Keywords: | QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, Quality in health care < HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT, Telemedicine < BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIOINFORMATICS |
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Adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of metabolic and bariatric surgery and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through mHealth – a qualitative study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study aimed to explore adolescents’ and professionals’ incentives and experiences of MBS and to explore perceived needs and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through an mHealth intervention to improve long-term healthy lifestyle behavior and health outcomes.

Design: An inductive qualitative study using in-depth semi-structured interviews.

Setting: Three hospital-based specialist pediatric obesity treatment units in Sweden.

Participants: A total of 18 participants (14 women and four men). Nine adolescents aged between 17 and 22 who had undergone or were about to undergo surgery, and nine professionals, including researchers and clinicians working in various professional roles such as physiotherapist, dietician, nurse, psychologist, physician, and pedagogue.

Results: Both informant groups of participants highlighted that undergoing MBS is a complex process, and hence actions are required on several levels to optimize the positive, long-term effects of surgery. Efficient communication between the healthcare professionals and adolescents was considered crucial and a key success factor. Informants acknowledged the need for additional support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing and mental health in order to understand, form, and accept new behaviors and identity. An mHealth intervention should be seen as complementary to physical appointments, and informants acknowledged that an app could be a way of improving access to healthcare, and a useful tool to allow for individually tailored and easily available support.

Conclusions: The findings address the importance of a personal encounter and a need for additional support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing, mental health, and healthy lifestyle behavior. These findings should be incorporated into future research concerning mHealth interventions in MBS during adolescence.

Strengths and Limitations of this Study

- The inclusion of both adolescents and professionals from all centers offering MBS in Sweden contributed to broad variation in the studied phenomena.
- The qualitative design was valuable for achieving in-depth insights into informants’ own perspectives and experiences.
- Data were collected, analyzed, and presented in accordance with the steps following thematic analysis to facilitate a rigorous and systematic process to verify trustworthiness.
- Informants were recruited purposefully, which might lead to the study sample differing from the broader population.
- The transferability of the present results to other units may vary, depending on how the care is organized and financed, but the results are considered to be relevant and applicable to the development of mHealth interventions in similar settings.
INTRODUCTION

Obesity has emerged as one of the most serious public health concerns. The worldwide prevalence of overweight and obesity among children and adolescents has increased dramatically over the past three decades and is now reported to affect just over 18% and 6.8% have developed obesity. In Sweden the prevalence of overweight and obesity is reported to be 20-25%. Moreover, approximately 5%, 80,000 Swedish children, have developed obesity. Severe obesity in adolescence, defined by the American Academy of Pediatrics as the ages of 11 to 21 years, is associated with an increased risk of several non-communicable chronic diseases, mental illness, as well as psychosocial complications, impaired quality of life, and reduced life expectancy. Moreover, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been reported to be overrepresented in youth with obesity.

Lifestyle behavior interventions are the cornerstones of treatment for adolescents with obesity, but are insufficient alone for adolescents with severe obesity. Pharmacological therapies have proven to be effective but more research is needed concerning adolescents with severe obesity. Metabolic and bariatric surgery (MBS) provides effective treatment for severe obesity and related comorbid diseases, and is increasingly recommended as a treatment option. Surgery is, however, restricted to patients who fulfill certain criteria: age ≥15 years and BMI ≥ 35 with comorbidities or BMI ≥40 for patients without comorbidities in accordance with international guidelines. In Sweden the number of MBS carried out on adolescents (between 15 and 18 years) have varied between 29-66 MBS/year since 2010. During the pandemic there was a decrease resulting in a decline in the numbers of MBS, however in 2021, 33 MBS were carried out. Previous studies evaluating the effects of MBS in adolescents during the short to medium term have shown good safety, substantial weight loss and improvements in obesity-related metabolic comorbidities, and acceptable surgical and nutritional adverse events. Studies show, however, that adolescents who have undergone MBS have insufficient postoperative adherence to lifestyle behavior recommendations and insufficient compliance with necessary supplementation of vitamin and minerals. A gap has emerged between postoperative treatment guidelines and observed behavior after surgery. This gap may confer a risk of negative outcomes such as weight regain, nutritional deficiencies, mental health problems, and unhealthy lifestyle. Hence, there is a need for support to improve long-term outcomes after surgery for this vulnerable group of adolescents.

Mobile health (mHealth), defined by the WHO as the use of and capitalization on a mobile phone’s core utility of voice and short messaging service (SMS) and apps is expanding rapidly and mobile apps are particularly useful for reaching a young population. Systematic reviews show that mHealth interventions offer exciting possibilities for promoting healthy lifestyle behaviors and mental health among youths. Pediatric weight management using mHealth is an emerging field. However, the studies in mHealth have targeted patients that have not undergone bariatric surgery. In addition, little is known about how to best provide the necessary support and monitor the required preoperative and postoperative behavior changes after MBS. Using qualitative methods and involving the target groups when developing apps has been acknowledged as a good strategy to improve efficacy and success. Understanding the patient’s motives for undergoing MBS may be crucial in order to identify keys to provide support and encourage behavior changes. Further, recognizing the patient’s unmet needs seem essential to motivate behavior.

The objective of the present study was to explore adolescents’ and professionals’ incentives and experiences of MBS and to explore perceived needs and requirements for pre- and...
postoperative support through an mHealth intervention to improve long-term healthy lifestyle behavior and health outcomes.

METHODS

This is an inductive qualitative study using in-depth semi-structured interviews. Transcribed data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) 32-item checklist was applied.

Setting and Sample

A study includes encompassing three Swedish university hospital-based specialist pediatric obesity treatment units offering MBS. The units were chosen by convenience sampling through established personal contacts. Inclusion criteria were: adolescents aged 16-21, undergoing or having recently undergone (within the last four years) MBS, able to communicate in Swedish, and willing to participate in an interview. Additionally, inclusion criteria for professionals were: experience of private, clinical practice and/or research related to MBS, able to communicate in Swedish, and willing to participate in an interview. Purposive sampling was used to recruit adolescents who varied in age and gender, and in terms of whether they had undergone or should undergo surgery. The purpose sample of professionals was applied to obtain a variety of occupational and professional experience and expertise. Fourteen adolescents were invited to participate in interviews. In total, nine adolescents (six females and three males), agreed to participate, while five declined to take part due to a lack of time. The mean age was 19.1 years. Six adolescents had undergone surgery at the time of the interviews and three were waiting for surgery. Eleven professionals were invited. One professional declined to participate due to parental leave, and one due to other job assignments owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In total, nine professionals, (eight women and one man) participated, including researchers and clinicians working in various professional roles such as physiotherapist, dietician, nurse, psychologist, physician, and pedagogue (Table 1. Sample characteristics).

| Informant     | Gender |
|---------------|--------|
| Adolescent    | F      |
| Adolescent    | F      |
| Adolescent    | F      |
| Adolescent    | F      |
| Adolescent    | F      |
| Adolescent    | M      |
| Adolescent    | M      |
| Adolescent    | M      |
| Adolescent    | F      |
| Physiotherapist| F   |
| Dietician     | F      |
| Nurse         | F      |
| Physician     | F      |
| Physician     | M      |
| Psychologist  | F      |
| Nurse         | F      |
| Physician     | F      |
| Pedagogue     | F      |
Study Procedure
Eligible informants were recruited by team members through telephone calls and/or oral information during meetings at the units. Informants who expressed an interest in participating registered their interest by contacting a team member, who sent eligible informants’ telephone numbers or email addresses to the first author (UM). All informants were emailed an information sheet detailing the purpose of the research project. No prior relationship existed between UM and the informants before the study commence.

Patient and Public Involvement
Patients and professionals were deeply involved in this research through in-depths interviews which elicited informants’ experiences, concerns, and preferences. Their shared knowledge will contribute to this research area by the development of an mHealth intervention as a next step within this research project.

Data Collection and Analysis
Two interview guides targeting professionals and adolescents were developed by the authors, based on clinical experiences and relevant literature. Interview guides (Appendix 1 and Appendix 2) were framed around the following three domains: I) Obesity, health, and lifestyle, II) MBS and behavior change, and III) Support through digital solutions. Informants were given an opportunity at the end of the interview to provide additional information. The interview guides were tested in a pilot study. Minor revisions were made, and the pilot interview was not included in the analysis.

Data collection included in-depth interviews, conducted by a female researcher (UM) with a PhD degree and training and experience in qualitative methodology. All interviews were conducted between March 23 and September 1, 2021. Each informant was interviewed individually one time. Due to COVID-19 restrictions across Sweden, all interviews were performed by telephone or video call (Zoom) according to the informants’ preference. At the beginning of each interview session, informants were informed about the aim of the study and the role of the moderator (UM). Informants were told that UM had previously been involved in studies in the field of mHealth interventions targeting young adults, but had limited knowledge of pediatric obesity treatment, and hence had a partial understanding of the phenomenon being studied. To ensure authenticity, informants were informed that the interviewer had no association with the clinical units. During the consent process at the start of the interview, issues regarding anonymity and confidentiality were discussed and all informants provided written consent. A total of 13 interviews were conducted using Zoom and five by telephone. The interviews lasted between 41 and 74 minutes and were audio recorded. Field notes were taken during all interviews, and reflective notes were written immediately after each interview.

The interviews (18 in total) were professionally transcribed verbatim in an orthographic manner, omitting minor speech hesitations to facilitate readability. Potentially identifying details were changed or removed, and all informants were given pseudonyms to ensure confidentiality and anonymity. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis, as defined by Braun and Clarke. Initially, agreement was verified between transcriptions and audio recordings. The systematic thematic analyses followed a linear, yet iterative and reflective process: I) familiarization with the data; II) identifying codes; III) searching for patterns and
interconnections; IV) mapping and building themes; and V) reviewing themes. The first phase of the methodological process included reading the transcripts to ensure familiarity with the data, and noting overall impressions. Second, initial descriptive codes were identified during an iterative process in which transcripts were read and re-read. Third, the codes were sorted into coding patterns, which allowed for the development of analytic themes from the data in the fourth step. In the fifth phase, the themes were reviewed, revised, refined, and named once they were distinctive and coherent. Microsoft Excel was used to organize the data. Coding, which focused on both semantic and latent meanings, was undertaken by UM, and discussed with MÖ. Theme development was led by UM, and was reviewed by the other authors.

RESULTS
The present study aimed to explore adolescents’ and professionals’ incentives and experiences of MBS and to explore perceived needs and requirements for pre- and postoperative support through an mHealth intervention to improve long-term healthy lifestyle behavior and health outcomes.

The results from the thematic analysis are presented under the following four themes: Incentives for undergoing surgery – living a normal life, Key success factors – communication and realistic expectations, Challenges and development potential – improving mental health and access to care, and mHealth in bariatric surgery treatment – opportunities and suggestions (Table 2. Themes and examples of representative quotes).
Table 2. Themes and examples of representative quotes

Incentives for Undergoing Surgery – Living a Normal Life

“So I’d gradually got past this taboo [of surgery], and knew that the benefits were great and that I needed help. //Before, I thought: ‘This is my fault. I should blame myself for weighing so much.” (adolescent 2)

“But I think that one driving force that we often forget, that’s the experience of having a big body. This state of feeling so big all the time. Being able to walk up stairs, fitting into a car, being able to learn to drive, fitting into an airplane seat. Many adolescents have a kind of longing to be normal, I think.” (professional 8)

Key Success Factors – Communication and Realistic Expectations

“The encounters, that was the most important thing, they saw me as a person, acknowledged, they understood. But mostly that they listened. It felt it like a relief, yes, it was nice. I became, like, a little bit less of a failure in that respect. Yes, it meant that I was better prepared.” (adolescent 5)

“I think it’s extremely important that we talk with patients in advance about expectations for the operation, that they have realistic expectations, //that the operation is a tool, but not the solution. Expectations affect how they experience the outcome from surgery.” (professional 1)

Challenges and Development Potential – Improving Mental Health and Access to Care

“I would of course have liked that it was easier to come in contact [healthcare]” (adolescent 3)

“Yes, but that’s the million-dollar question in all the work involving lifestyle habits. What is it that creates motivation?/" (professional 7)

mHealth in Bariatric Surgery Treatment – Opportunities and Suggestions

“Search functions or lists of contents. Yes, but the kind of common questions that you usually arise, and maybe there are answers so you don’t have to call. // If I wonder about hair loss, for example, then I can search for hair loss and see all the entries about that.” (adolescent 9)

“I think it’s an excellent idea, as long as it’s in addition, that it doesn’t replace physical appointments. //They [adolescents] don’t have the same way as us to look for information or contacting people. //And I think it’s very important that we offer these ways of getting in touch, that they’re used to/it will strengthen their self-confidence, in that sense that they are capable to understand the information.” (professional 4)

Representative quotations from the transcribed text are presented to illustrate the results (Boxes 1-4). “/” denotes that the quotation has been shortened due to lengthy pronouncements. The designation after each quotation represents the interviewee’s identification number, followed by the label “adolescent” or “professional”.

Incentives for Undergoing Surgery – Living a Normal Life

Both informant groups reflected upon an awareness that, for many, undergoing MBS is a last resort following an insight of being unable to lose weight through other measures. This need for surgery was described as being strongly associated with feelings of failure, stigma, and taboo. Adolescents described how medical knowledge about the causes of obesity has been crucial for making the decision on undergo surgery, and in particular for finally starting to let
go of the shame that had been involved with obesity. Hence, the individuals’ incentives for undergoing surgery were underlined as being of decisive importance.

The individuals’ own driving forces appear to be particularly important in relation to behavior changes. Both professionals and adolescents reported that a strong inner motivation is crucial in order to take responsibility for one’s own situation and to follow recommendations for dietary intake and supplements, as well as physical activity, which was stressed as being central in order to optimize the chances of achieving a long-term effect from the surgery. Other driving forces that emerge as being particularly important in the interviews with adolescents were being ‘normal’ in terms of being able to perform activities that are normal to others, such as walking, playing, dining, and going shopping with friends.

A majority of the adolescents emphasized the importance of achieving better health and quality of life, and underscored that weight loss or enhanced appearance were incidental. Adolescents also described that a strong incentive is to avert the consequences of obesity, such as being ashamed of their own body, experiencing difficulties with breathing, and social isolation. Some reported that their obesity had led to anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation. As a result, they emphasized improved mental health as a driving force. The professionals claimed that young patients’ incentives for surgery are not primarily better health, but are rather linked to a longing to be normal, and not being trapped in a large body (Box 1: Incentives for undergoing surgery – living a normal life).

Box 1: Incentives for undergoing surgery – living a normal life

“So I’d gradually got past this taboo [of surgery], and knew that the benefits were great and that I needed help. Before, I thought: ‘This is my fault. I should blame myself for weighing so much.’” (adolescent 2)

“If you are motivated, that is your own driving force. And then it is easier for you to do as you are advised to do, to take that responsibility to change your life, so to speak.”

(adolescent 3)

“But I think that one driving force that we often forget, that’s the experience of having a big body. This state of feeling so big all the time. Being able to walk up stairs, fitting into a car, being able to learn to drive, fitting into an airplane seat. Many adolescents have a kind of longing to be normal, I think.” (professional 8)

“People look at you on the bus and you don’t want to swim, you don’t want to go to the beach. I look forward to buying clothes, being out and playing with my siblings, being able to exercise, tie my shoes, and bend down, being with friends at school and going shopping, but I can’t do it now because I get out of breath. And I think it’s embarrassing, so I prefer to stay at home.” (adolescent 9)

Key Success Factors – Communication and Realistic Expectations
The data highlighted that undergoing MBS is a complex process, and that actions are therefore required on several levels to optimize the positive, long-term effects of surgery. Efficient communication between healthcare professionals and adolescents was considered crucial and a key success factor. Early and continuous contact was described as being important from both informants’ perspectives. Adolescents described good communication as
a personal encounter in which professionals are available and they are seen as a person, not just as a patient with obesity.

Adolescents described how good experiences in encounters with professionals, such as being listened to, and being treated with respect and friendliness influenced their experiences of being acknowledged, as well as feeling confident, making them better prepared for undergoing surgery. Efficient communication also seems to be significant for reducing the feeling of continued failure and shame, which several of the adolescents explained has dominated their lives.

The professionals described how young adults tend to have a short-term perspective, and that they risk having unrealistic expectations that an operation will solve all life’s difficulties and challenges. In this respect, professionals emphasized the importance of a dialogue regarding expectations about what is expected to be achieved. Some professionals claimed that the patient’s preoperative expectations have an effect on the perceived self-reported postoperative outcomes. Forming an alliance including components such as genuine relationships, non-judgmental treatment, understanding, and mutual trust was stressed as important by the professionals (Box 2: Key success factors – communication and realistic expectations).

Box 2: Key success factors – communication and realistic expectations

“I would say that it [the encounter] is an important success factor. That you succeed with building a genuine relationship where they connect with some of us and bond a bit, and that you stay in contact.//Being almost over-explicit with non-judgmental treatment.//So it’s important to show that we know that this is hard, and that you haven’t ended up in this situation because you’ve done something wrong.” (professional 6)

“The encounters, that was the most important thing, they saw me as a person, acknowledged, they understood. But mostly that they listened. It felt like a relief, yes, it was nice. I became, like, a little bit less of a failure in that respect. Yes, it meant that I was better prepared.” (adolescent 5)

“What works well, I think, is when they come to us continuously. And you form this alliance, that they feel that ‘I’m on your side.’//Then it’s more ‘What should we do now to ensure that this will work?’ When you’ve got there, and you don’t always get there, but if you get there then I usually think that it can be done, that they manage to make changes.” (professional 3)

“I think it’s extremely important that we talk with patients in advance about expectations for the operation, that they have realistic expectations, //that the operation is a tool, but not the solution. Expectations affect how they experience the outcome of surgery.” (professional 1)

Challenges and Development Potential – Improving Mental Health and Access to Care

Remaining challenges within MBS and a need for improvements were reported in all interviews. Aspects relating to medical treatment and complications were barely mentioned. Rather, both groups of informants emphasized the need to offer support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing, mental health, and quality of life. The professionals’ perspectives included preventing “failure” which was described as a major challenge since weight gain leads to self-blame and prevents adolescents from seeking care. Adolescents acknowledged the need for additional psychosocial support to deal with the fear of weight gain, and
requested more reinforcement to understand, form, and accept their new behaviors, roles, and identity. Helping young patients to find the motivation to make adequate lifestyle behavioral changes, such as following recommendations for healthy eating and physical activity as well as adhering to prescribed dietary supplements to achieve the optimal effect of the surgery, was seen by the professionals as a continuous challenge. Professionals also emphasized the importance of further efforts to avoid experiences of loneliness and to facilitate access to care. Further, professionals shared their thoughts that the care system is often is seen by adolescents as incomprehensible and difficult to navigate.

The results revealed that adolescents tend to have modest healthcare consumption after surgery, but low adherence to follow-up. Hence, professionals emphasized the need to improve procedures to encourage young patients to seek healthcare when needed and to attend follow-up visits. In this respect, professionals stressed that attention must be paid to this particular group of patients in order to adopt interventions according to young patients’ specific needs in relation to their current life situation. Adolescents expressed a lack of clarity about how to receive postoperative support. They underlined a need for direct access to healthcare in order to receive help at the right time when they themselves feel that they need support (Box 3: Challenges and development potential – improving mental health and access to care).

Box 3: Challenges and development potential – improving mental health and access to care

“Yes, the thing with bariatric surgery, strangely enough, is that even if you lose a lot of weight and get rid of comorbidities, diabetes and so on, the mental quality of life isn’t usually as good as we had hoped. At least not if you look at it over a slightly longer period of time. Here, we need to improve our efforts.” (professional 5)

“It’s the mental aspect that’s the most difficult, where the vast majority need more support than I think we can offer.//They’re adolescents, there’s a lot going on in their lives.” (professional 3)

“Yes, but that’s the million-dollar question in all the work involving lifestyle habits. What is it that creates motivation?” (professional 7)

“Too many young people feel that healthcare as a system feels quite incomprehensible. And hard to navigate. And, just, how do you even get in contact with them [healthcare staff], and what do you even say when you get hold of someone?//We need to improve access.” (professional 4)

“I would of course have liked that it was easier to come in contact [healthcare]” (adolescent 3)

“And [after surgery] they no longer want to define themselves as a patient, or as an obesity patient, or worse, or as someone who needs care, or in the worst case as the kind of person who needs to take their medication and attend their repeat appointments. So those are the challenges.” (professional 8)

mHealth in Bariatric Surgery Treatment – Opportunities and Suggestions
Regarding mHealth support, both informant groups stressed that an app should be seen as complementary to physical appointments, rather than replacing them. Furthermore, in terms of the advantages, adolescents and professionals acknowledged that an app could be a way of improving access to healthcare, and a useful tool to allow for individually tailored support to
be easily available when needed. Since there is a lot of information and many appointments to keep track of in relation to undergoing bariatric surgery, an app was advocated as a potential tool to ensure better access to information.

Professionals highlighted the importance of transparency and a clear and easily accessible flow of information to support patients’ self-confidence. They emphasized the need to consider prevalent neuropsychiatric diagnoses when designing the app. Adolescents agreed that support should be brief and easy to understand, and that information needs to be provided in different ways, using written form, images, and videos. The adolescents gave suggestions for a variety of features and content. Both informant groups proposed a structure in the form of a search function, with a bank of FAQs, combined in different categories of common question areas, such as eating behavior, eating patterns, and dumping, physical activity including level and amount, concerns about hair loss, and excess skin. Adolescents expressed a need for real-time physiological feedback in the form of encouragement and confirmation, as well as historical behavioral pattern data to measure their improvement in relation to aspects such as diet and physical activity.

Opportunities to set goals, track progress, and generate real time alerts were highlighted by both groups. Professionals and adolescents expressed a need for treatment guidelines and support to follow recommendations for dietary intake, alcohol, and physical activity, as well as social and emotional support to help encourage and manage such behavior changes. A chat function with healthcare staff at the treating clinic was suggested by the adolescents in order to improve access to health care, offer rapid support and guidance, and get answers to simple common questions quickly. Adolescents also emphasized the need to create social connectivity within the app to get in touch with others who have been in a similar situation. Both professionals and adolescents proposed a reminder function for taking dietary supplements and drinking water, for example (Box 4: mHealth in bariatric surgery treatment – opportunities and suggestions).

Box 4: mHealth in bariatric surgery treatment – opportunities and suggestions

“I think it’s an excellent idea, as long as it’s in addition, that it doesn’t replace physical appointments.//They [adolescents] don’t have the same way as us to look for information or contacting people.//And I think it’s very important that we offer these ways of getting in touch, that they’re used to//it will strengthen their self-confidence, in that sense that they are capable to understand the information.” (professional 4)

“Yes, I think that we have to think about the fact that we should provide information in several different ways.//There’s an overrepresentation of for example neuropsychiatric disabilities, so that means that reading a body of text is quite a big challenge for many of them.//There should be different information modalities.” (professional 7)

“Search functions or lists of contents. Yes, but the kind of common questions that you usually arise, and maybe there are answers so you don’t have to call.// If I wonder about hair loss, for example, then I can search for hair loss and see all the entries about that.” (adolescent 9)

“//so if you can build in a chat function I would have used it, because I know it can be a bit hard to reach on phone.//I don’t think people really need to spend, like, fifteen minutes talking or, like, an hour sitting with someone. Often, it’s quick things that you think of, and then it’s a case of quick answers.” (adolescent 3)

“Being able to chat and being able to read about what other people have done and what’s worked for them.// You have to be able to see other people’s mistakes, and so you don’t just
believe that you’re the only one who struggle.//Yes, so that you know you’re not alone.” (adolescent 1)
“That you can log in and see your changes.//That you see things are moving ahead and
going in the right direction. For example, that you’re losing weight and you’re
exercising.//And motivational text that ‘Things are going well for you’, and ‘You’re doing
great’, and so on. It might feel a little banal that you would get that, but I think it’s really
important that you get some kind of credit for keeping at it and trying.” (adolescent 8)

DISCUSSION

This qualitative study explores adolescents’ and professionals’ experiences of undergoing or
providing MBS, as well as their requirements for pre- and postoperative digital support. The
main findings emphasize the importance of individualized, flexible, and accessible pre- and
postoperative care with a specific focus on the need for psychological support when required.
Furthermore, the results revealed that the development of an mHealth intervention could
improve the process of providing brief, easily accessible information, support, and advice.

Our data show that adolescents considered living in a larger body to be limiting and related to
anxiety and social isolation. A wish to be “normal” in terms of being able to perform normal
activities, such as tying shoes and going shopping, was emphasized as an incentive for
undergoing surgery. This is in line with previous research, in which being normal has been
found to be an important motivating factor when adolescents opt for bariatric surgery 37.
Furthermore, adolescents in the present study underlined the post- surgical positive effects on
their physical functioning. This finding was mirrored by healthcare professionals claiming
that being able to do physical activities is overlooked as an important motivating factor for
surgical treatment. Previous research investigating adolescents with severe obesity
undergoing MBS 18 shows that physical functioning improves post-surgery, which again
emphasizes the importance of defining the individuals’ incentives for undergoing surgery.
Two key success factors were efficient communication, meaning early and continuous
contact, and a respectful and compassionate alliance between the responsible health care
professionals and the patient. Furthermore, both informant groups underscored the importance
of not perpetuating weight stigmatization and a need to communicate realistic expectations
prior to intervention. It is well known that weight-related discussions with adolescents can be
sensitive, and professionals should hence always use language and expressions that are less
sensitive for this group of patients with obesity 38,39.

The present study provides important insights into remaining challenges and the need for
improvements in care for adolescents undergoing MBS. Informants emphasized a need for
psychosocial support, especially to deal with fear of relapse, but also to form new healthy
lifestyle behaviors, roles, and identity. Our results underlined the necessity of providing clear
information regarding the effects of bariatric surgery on mental health. There is growing
evidence that symptoms of depression, anxiety, and self-esteem issues improve during the
first year after MBS 39. However, in the study by Järvholm et al., 14% of adolescents who had
undergone MBS reported suicidal ideation and one in five reported substantial mental health
problems at their two-year follow-up 40. Furthermore, it has been reported that five years post-
surgery mental health was not improved when compared to baseline in adolescents who had
undergone surgery, regardless of substantial weight loss. The fact that mental health problems
may persist post-surgery 34 mandates individualized long-term treatment with access to an
experienced psychologist for support when needed. In a recent Swedish study, two thirds of
adolescents with severe obesity seeking surgical weight loss treatment had mental health problems (self-reported or reported by parents) and 52% had ADHD/ASD symptoms. Ideally, if possible, postoperative treatment should include support to handle challenges and feelings related to the behavior change and weight loss as well as taking into account potential mental health problems already present before surgery.

A consistent finding across interviews was that informants believed that an mHealth intervention could increase their access to healthcare providers when the need arises. The possibility of a chat and new ways of sharing information were considered to improve the post-surgical therapeutic relationship by increasing contact with healthcare professionals. The informants considered that an mHealth intervention used to improve self-monitoring of behavior and goal setting could be a possible way to improve pre- and post-surgical treatment, including lifestyle behaviors. These findings are in accordance with previous research targeting adults with overweight and obesity when investigating the possibilities of integrating mHealth interventions to improve post-surgical follow-ups. The development of a specific mHealth intervention for adolescents undergoing MBS was perceived to support adherence to a long-term plan, especially since many patients have neuropsychiatric diagnoses. Our study highlights the need for adaptation to the individual patients’ needs regarding how information is offered. Informants proposed an integration of brief information and easily accessible support in written form, along with images and videos. A systematic review by Jeminiwa aiming to assess adolescents’ preferred mobile app features showed similar results; that adolescents prefer mHealth apps that are customizable and provide support and data via simplified graphs and different information routes.

A qualitative design was valuable for achieving in-depth insights into informants’ own perspectives. The inclusion of both adolescents and professionals representing different ages, genders, occupations, and experiences, contributed to broad variation in the studied phenomena. Quality criteria for qualitative research are dependability, credibility, and transferability, as defined by Lincoln and Guba. In the present study, several procedures were taken to fulfill these accepted criteria in order to verify trustworthiness. To achieve dependability, the research process was clearly described and documented. The COREQ checklist was carefully followed to facilitate the reporting of the process and to create a clear audit trail. Data were analyzed in accordance with the steps following thematic analysis to facilitate a rigorous and systematic process, thus supporting the study’s trustworthiness. Informants were recruited purposely, which might lead to the study sample differing from the broader population. Hence, a limitation of this study is the relatively small sample. The adolescent sample contained only three men, which partly reflects the gender balance of the population accessing surgery. The sample size was based on data saturation and accordingly, data collection was finalized when the data reached satisfactory depth and complexity to answer the research questions with sufficient confidence. Dependability was further enhanced by the use of an interview guide and fieldnotes were taken during all interviews. The interviews were rich in data and contained a variety of both positive and negative aspects, which enhanced the credibility of the results. To increase credibility during analysis, reflexive notes were taken throughout the coding process, and were used as auditable verification to support the trustworthiness of the study. Moreover, researcher triangulation was used during the latter part of the analysis. In addition, representative quotations from the transcribed texts are presented to provide transparency. All quotations were accompanied by a unique identifier to demonstrate that various participants were represented across the results. The transferability of the present results to other units in Sweden may vary, depending on how the care is organized and financed. However, we
consider the results to be relevant and applicable to the development of mHealth interventions in similar settings.

CONCLUSIONS

This study presents important understandings regarding incentives for undergoing MBS, successful aspects of surgical treatment for adolescents, what can be improved and how an mHealth intervention could be developed to provide additional support. Adolescents need for surgery was strongly associated with feelings of failure, stigma, and taboo. Both adolescents and professionals highlighted the value of forming an alliance including components such as genuine relationships, non-judgmental treatment, understanding, and mutual trust for reducing the feeling of failure and for being better prepared for undergoing surgery. The study highlights the importance of offering support that relates to psychosocial wellbeing, mental health, and healthy lifestyle behavior. Support through mHealth was acknowledged by adolescents and professionals as a way of improving access to healthcare, and as a useful tool to allow for easy access to individually tailored care when the need arises. Future research regarding mHealth interventions should take these results into account when developing digital support.

Contributorship Statements ML conceptualized the study together with LS, UM, MÖ and TO. LS and MÖ were responsible for recruiting informants. LS, MÖ and TO are specialist in obesity treatment and provided expertise knowledge. UM designed the study with input from the other co-authors, performed the data collection and analysis, and drafted the manuscript. MÖ participated in parts of the data analysis. All authors provided critical reviews, contributed to revising the manuscript and approved the final manuscript for submission.

Competing Interest None declared.

Funding No funding was obtained for this study.

Data sharing statements The unpublished data have been de-identified and are not available to anyone other than the researchers, as per Swedish ethical review guidelines.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank all the participants for sharing their narratives.

Patient Consent for Publication Not required.

Ethical Approval Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethical Review Agency, 2020-07247. All informants were provided with written and verbal information about the study. Written consent regarding both participation and publication was obtained from all informants, but not from guardians, in accordance with ethical approval.

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Introduction

Information about the research project.

Overall aim, length, and structure of the interview.

Ethical aspects: confidential processing and presentation of data, opportunity to end participation, informed consent etc.

Introductory question: Have you had an operation, or will you have an operation?

Interview themes:

I. Obesity, health, and lifestyle

What is your perception of how your obesity has affected your health?

Please tell me about your driving forces for undergoing bariatric surgery.

Describe our lifestyle, and the lifestyle changes you needed to make before and (if possible to answer) after surgery.

II. Bariatric surgery and behavior change

Please describe how you perceived the process when undergoing bariatric surgery. Tell me about your story.

Explain how you perceived the support and information before, (if possible to answer) during, and after your bariatric surgery.

Please describe your thoughts and experiences regarding surgery and behavior change.

III. Support through digital solutions

Which aspects do you believe would be useful to include in an app to promote good health before and after the operation? Please share your thoughts about how the structure and content regarding the intervention could be designed.

Explain if, and in what way you think you would benefit from getting support from an app before and after the operation. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an app compared with other methods (such as meeting a professional).

I. Other

Is there anything else you would like to add that we haven’t talked about?
**Introduction**

Information about the research project.

Overall aim, length, and structure of the interview.

Ethical aspects: confidential processing and presentation of data, opportunity to end participation, informed consent etc.

Introductory question: Describe your job and your role in the work with overweight adolescents.

**Interview themes:**

I. **Bariatric surgery and behavior change**

Please reflect upon your experiences of clinical practice or research work within bariatric surgery. What aspects are important to highlight and discuss from your point of view?

Describe your view of what currently does and doesn’t work when working with overweight adolescents. What is needed in order to improve the long-term results of the operation?

Please describe your thoughts and experiences regarding surgery and behavior change.

II. **Obesity, health, and lifestyle**

Please describe your perception of how your patients/study participants feel and your thoughts regarding their health and life situation.

Tell me about your patients’ opportunities and barriers in terms of making lifestyle changes in relation to their situation.

Please reflect about the opportunities and driving forces that you feel your patients have for undergoing bariatric surgery and behaviour changes?

III. **Support through digital solutions**

Which aspects do you believe would be useful to include in an mHealth intervention to promote healthy lifestyle habits among your patients? Please share your thoughts about how the structure and content regarding the intervention could be designed.

Explain if, and in what way you think you would benefit from getting support from an app before and after the operation. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of an app compared with other methods (such as meeting a professional).

III. **Other**

Is there anything else you would like to add that we haven’t talked about?
**COREQ (COnsolidated criteria for REporting Qualitative research) Checklist**

A checklist of items that should be included in reports of qualitative research. You must report the page number in your manuscript where you consider each of the items listed in this checklist. If you have not included this information, either revise your manuscript accordingly before submitting or note N/A.

| Topic | Item No. | Guide Questions/Description | Reported on Page No. |
|-------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity | | | |
| Personal characteristics | | | |
| Interviewer/facilitator | 1 | Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group? | 5 |
| Credentials | 2 | What were the researcher’s credentials? E.g. PhD, MD | 5 |
| Occupation | 3 | What was their occupation at the time of the study? | 5 |
| Gender | 4 | Was the researcher male or female? | 5 |
| Experience and training | 5 | What experience or training did the researcher have? | 5 |
| Relationship with participants | | | |
| Relationship established | 6 | Was a relationship established prior to study commencement? | 5 |
| Participant knowledge of the interviewer | 7 | What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research | 5 |
| Interviewer characteristics | 8 | What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator? e.g. Bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic | 5 |
| Domain 2: Study design | | | |
| Theoretical framework | | | |
| Methodological orientation and Theory | 9 | What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis | 5 |
| Participant selection | | | |
| Sampling | 10 | How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball | 4 |
| Method of approach | 11 | How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email | 5 |
| Sample size | 12 | How many participants were in the study? | 5 |
| Non-participation | 13 | How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons? | 5 |
| Setting | | | |
| Setting of data collection | 14 | Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace | 5 |
| Presence of non-participants | 15 | Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers? | 5 |
| Description of sample | 16 | What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date | 4 |
| Data collection | | | |
| Interview guide | 17 | Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested? | 4 |
| Repeat interviews | 18 | Were repeat interviews carried out? If yes, how many? | 5 |
| Audio/visual recording | 19 | Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data? | 5 |
| Field notes | 20 | Were field notes made during and/or after the inter view or focus group? | 5 |
| Duration | 21 | What was the duration of the inter views or focus group? | 5 |
| Data saturation | 22 | Was data saturation discussed? | 9 |
| Transcripts returned | 23 | Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or | 9 |
| Topic | Item No. | Guide Questions/Description | Reported on Page No. |
|-------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Domain 3: analysis and findings | | | |
| Data analysis | | | |
| Number of data coders | 24 | How many data coders coded the data? | 5 |
| Description of the coding tree | 25 | Did authors provide a description of the coding tree? | 5 |
| Derivation of themes | 26 | Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data? | 5 |
| Software | 27 | What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data? | 5 |
| Participant checking | 28 | Did participants provide feedback on the findings? | 5 |
| Reporting | | | |
| Quotations presented | 29 | Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings? | 5 |
| | | Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number | |
| Data and findings consistent | 30 | Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings? | 5 |
| Clarity of major themes | 31 | Were major themes clearly presented in the findings? | 5 |
| Clarity of minor themes | 32 | Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes? | 5 |

Developed from: Tong A, Sainsbury P, Craig J. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 2007. Volume 19, Number 6: pp. 349 – 357

Once you have completed this checklist, please save a copy and upload it as part of your submission. DO NOT include this checklist as part of the main manuscript document. It must be uploaded as a separate file.