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[Qualitative Review]

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis

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ABSTRACT

Background

To increase people's access to rehabilitation services, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, we need to explore how the delivery of these services can be adapted. This includes the use of home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation. Home-based rehabilitation services may become frequently used options in the recovery process of patients, not only as a solution to accessibility barriers, but as a complement to the usual in-person inpatient rehabilitation provision. Telerehabilitation is also becoming more viable as the usability and availability of communication technologies improve.

Objectives

To identify factors that influence the organisation and delivery of in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation for people needing rehabilitation.

Search methods

We searched PubMed, Global Health, the VHL Regional Portal, Epistemonikos, Health Systems Evidence, and EBM Reviews as well as preprints, regional repositories, and rehabilitation organisations websites for eligible studies, from database inception to search date in June 2022.

Selection criteria

We included studies that used qualitative methods for data collection and analysis; and that explored patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders' experiences, perceptions and behaviours about the provision of in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services responding to patients' needs in different phases of their health conditions.

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Data collection and analysis

We used a purposive sampling approach and applied maximum variation sampling in a four-step sampling frame. We conducted a framework thematic analysis using the CFIR (Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research) framework as our starting point. We assessed our confidence in the findings using the GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in the Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach.

Main results

We included 223 studies in the review and sampled 53 of these for our analysis. Forty-five studies were conducted in high-income countries, and eight in low- and middle-income countries. Twenty studies addressed in-person home-based rehabilitation, 28 studies addressed home-based telerehabilitation services, and five studies addressed both modes of delivery. The studies mainly explored the perspectives of healthcare providers, patients with a range of different health conditions, and their informal caregivers and family members.

Based on our GRADE-CERQual assessments, we had high confidence in eight of the findings, and moderate confidence in five, indicating that it is highly likely or likely respectively that these findings are a reasonable representation of the phenomenon of interest. There were two findings with low confidence.

High and moderate confidence findings

Home-based rehabilitation services delivered in-person or through telerehabilitation

Patients experience home-based services as convenient and less disruptive of their everyday activities. Patients and providers also suggest that these services can encourage patients' self-management and can make them feel empowered about the rehabilitation process. But patients, family members, and providers describe privacy and confidentiality issues when services are provided at home. These include the increased privacy of being able to exercise at home but also the loss of privacy when one's home life is visible to others.

Patients and providers also describe other factors that can affect the success of home-based rehabilitation services. These include support from providers and family members, good communication with providers, the requirements made of patients and their surroundings, and the transition from hospital to home-based services.

Telerehabilitation specifically

Patients, family members and providers see telerehabilitation as an opportunity to make services more available. But providers point to practical problems when assessing whether patients are performing their exercises correctly. Providers and patients also describe interruptions from family members.

In addition, providers complain of a lack of equipment, infrastructure and maintenance and patients refer to usability issues and frustration with digital technology. Providers have different opinions about whether telerehabilitation is cost-efficient for them. But many patients see telerehabilitation as affordable and cost-saving if the equipment and infrastructure have been provided.

Patients and providers suggest that telerehabilitation can change the nature of their relationship. For instance, some patients describe how telerehabilitation leads to easier and more relaxed communication. Other patients describe feeling abandoned when receiving telerehabilitation services.

Patients, family members and providers call for easy-to-use technologies and more training and support. They also suggest that at least some in-person sessions with the provider are necessary. They feel that telerehabilitation services alone can make it difficult to make meaningful connections. They also explain that some services need the provider's hands. Providers highlight the importance of personalising the services to each person's needs and circumstances.

Authors' conclusions

This synthesis identified several factors that can influence the successful implementation of in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation services. These included factors that facilitate implementation, but also factors that can challenge this process. Healthcare providers, program planners and policymakers might benefit from considering these factors when designing and implementing programmes.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis

The aim of this Cochrane qualitative evidence synthesis was to explore factors that influence rehabilitation services that are delivered in people's own homes. The synthesis looked at services that were delivered in person as well as services that were delivered through telerehabilitation. To answer this question, we analysed 53 qualitative studies.

Key messages

Home-based rehabilitation, delivered in-person or through telerehabilitation, can be experienced as more accessible and more convenient than facility-based services. Patients, providers and family members also describe how home-based services can change the nature of their relationships and can have practical and resource implications that can be both positive and negative.

What was studied in this synthesis?

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a stronger focus on home-based healthcare. This includes the delivery of home-based rehabilitation services delivered in person or using telerehabilitation. Home-based rehabilitation services may become a common option in the recovery process of patients, either instead of facility-based services or as a complement to these services. Telerehabilitation is also becoming more common as people's access to digital technologies increases.

What are the main findings of this synthesis?

We analysed 53 qualitative studies where patients received rehabilitation services in their own homes. In some of the studies, healthcare providers delivered the services in person. In the other studies, providers delivered the services through telerehabilitation using digital technologies. The studies explored the views and experiences of patients, families and healthcare providers. Most of the studies were from high-income countries.

Our findings highlight several factors that can influence the organisation and delivery of home-based rehabilitation. We have moderate to high confidence in the following findings.

Home-based rehabilitation services delivered in-person or through telerehabilitation

Patients experience home-based services as convenient and less disruptive of their everyday activities. Patients and providers also suggest that these services can encourage patients' self-management and can make them feel empowered about the rehabilitation process. But patients, family members, and providers describe privacy and confidentiality issues when services are provided at home. These include the increased privacy of being able to exercise at home but also the loss of privacy when one's home life is visible to others.

Patients and providers also describe other factors that can affect the success of home-based rehabilitation services. These include support from providers and family members, good communication with providers, the requirements made of patients and their surroundings, and the transition from hospital to home-based services.

Telerehabilitation specifically

Patients, family members and providers see telerehabilitation as an opportunity to make services more available. But providers point to practical problems when assessing whether patients are performing their exercises correctly. Providers and patients also describe interruptions from family members.

In addition, providers complain of a lack of equipment, infrastructure and maintenance and patients refer to usability issues and frustration with digital technology. Providers have different opinions about whether telerehabilitation is cost-efficient for them. But many patients see telerehabilitation as affordable and cost-saving if the equipment and infrastructure has been provided.

Patients and providers suggest that telerehabilitation can change the nature of their relationship. For instance, some patients describe how telerehabilitation leads to easier and more relaxed communication. Other patients describe feeling abandoned when receiving telerehabilitation services.

Patients, family members and providers call for easy-to-use technologies and more training and support. They also suggest that at least some in-person sessions with the provider are necessary. They feel that telerehabilitation services alone can make it difficult to make meaningful connections. They also explain that some services need the provider's hands. Providers highlight the importance of personalising the services to each person's needs and circumstances.

How up to date is this synthesis?

We searched for studies that had been published up to 16 June 2022.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings 1. Summary of qualitative findings

Summary of review finding	Studies contributing to the review finding	GRADE-CERQual assessment of confidence in the evidence	Explanation of GRADE-CERQual assessment
Perceptions about rehabilitation services delivered at patients' homes through in-person encounters or via telerehabilitation			
<p>Finding 1. Patients and caregivers receiving and healthcare providers delivering telerehabilitation services perceived at least some in-person home encounters as necessary. They felt that telerehabilitation services alone lost the rapport of social interaction and the opportunity to make meaningful connections. They also pointed out that some types of services provided with the hands could not be delivered using telerehabilitation (moderate confidence finding).</p>	<p>Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Pekmezaris 2020; Saywell 2015; Shulver 2016; Van der Meer 2020</p>	Moderate confidence	Downgraded because we had minor concerns regarding methodological limitations and relevance; no/very minor concerns regarding coherence and adequacy
<p>Finding 2. Patients and healthcare providers described how in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation encouraged patients' self-management and made them feel empowered about the rehabilitation process. Patients become active contributors and shaped the process and its pace according to their needs. This was seen to facilitate the achievement of final results, whatever the goal that rehabilitation aimed to achieve (high confidence finding).</p>	<p>Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Dennett 2020; Dinesen 2019; Dubouloz 2004; Edbrooke 2020; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hoas 2016; Mohd Nordin 2014; Ng 2013; Nordin 2017; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Pekmezaris 2020; Pinto 2014; Ranaldi 2018; Randström 2012; Shulver 2016; Sureshkumar 2016; Tsai 2016; Turner 2011; Van der Meer 2020.</p>	High confidence	We had minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, and no/very minor concerns regarding coherence, adequacy, and relevance
<p>Finding 3. Patients and healthcare providers appreciated how in-person home-based rehabilitation or telerehabilitation improved patient outcomes related to independence, overall functioning at home, and everyday use of assistive devices, which are facilitated by the interaction with the home environment implicit in these types of services (low confidence finding).</p>	<p>Bodker 2015; Borade 2019; Dennett 2020; Dubouloz 2004; Govender 2019; O'Shea 2020; Pinto 2014; Randstrom 2013</p>	Low confidence	Downgraded because we had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, serious concerns regarding coherence, and moderate concerns regarding adequacy and relevance
<p>Finding 4. Patients, caregivers and healthcare providers regarded the transition from the hospital to home as a challenging process given the lack of human and infrastructure resources available in the home setting. This may have an impact on the implementation of in-person home-based rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Govender 2019; HeydariKhayat 2020; Mohd Nordin 2014; Turner 2011; VanderVeen 2019</p>	Moderate confidence	Downgraded because we had moderate concerns regarding methodological limitations, minor concerns regarding coherence, and relevance, and no/very minor concerns regarding adequacy
<p>Finding 5. Patients and healthcare providers described several factors that might affect patients' motivation and engagement with telere-</p>	<p>Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Dinesen 2019; Edbrooke 2020; Folan 2015; Hoas</p>	Moderate confidence	Downgraded because we had no/very minor concerns regarding

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<p>habilitation services, including support from healthcare providers or family members and other caregivers during sessions, good communication with the healthcare provider, what the exercise required from the patient and their surroundings, and the presence of comorbidities.</p>	<p>2016; Lawson 2020; O'Doherty 2013; O'Shea 2020; Palazzo 2016; Ranaldi 2018; Randström 2014; Saywell 2015; Stark 2019; Stuijbergen 2011; Teriö 2019; Van der Meer 2020; Vik 2009</p>		<p>methodological limitations and adequacy, moderate concerns regarding coherence, and minor concerns regarding relevance</p>
<p>Finding 6. Patients, caregivers, and providers described a number of privacy and confidentiality issues when services were provided at home. These included the increased privacy of being able to exercise at home but also the loss of privacy when elements of one's home life were visible to others.</p>	<p>Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; Ng 2013; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palazzo 2016; Pekmezaris 2020; Randström 2012; Randstrom 2013; Randström 2014; Rietdijk 2020</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations and coherence, and minor concerns regarding adequacy and relevance</p>
<p>Finding 7. Patients regarded in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation services as convenient and less disruptive of everyday activities.</p>	<p>Govender 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; HeydariKhayat 2020; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Pekmezaris 2020; Pinto 2014; Randström 2012; Randstrom 2013; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Stark 2019; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, coherence, adequacy, and relevance</p>
<p>Finding 8. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training in the context of in-person home-based rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Govender 2019; O'Doherty 2013; Randström 2014; Schopfer 2020; Umb Carlsson 2019; Van derVeen 2019</p>	<p>Low confidence</p>	<p>Downgraded because we had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, minor concerns regarding coherence, serious concerns regarding adequacy, and moderate concerns regarding relevance</p>
<p>Perceptions about rehabilitation services delivered at home through telerehabilitation</p>			
<p>Finding 9. Healthcare providers highlighted the importance of personalising the service to each patient's needs and resources at home.</p>	<p>Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; Edbrooke 2020; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Tsai 2016</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, coherence and adequacy, and minor concerns regarding relevance</p>
<p>Finding 10. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders described how telerehabilitation changed the nature of the patient-provider relationship. This included overcoming physical barriers to communication and enabling quick responses to questions, creating a more relaxed environment for communication, and supporting shared decision making. Some patients described how telerehabilitation services allowed them to keep connected with their healthcare provider after being discharged from the hospital. However, other patients felt</p>	<p>Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Dinnesen 2019; Emmerson 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Kamwesiga 2017; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; Nordin 2017; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2017; Stuijbergen 2011; Tsai 2016; Van der Meer 2020</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had minor concerns regarding methodological limitations and relevance, and no/very minor concerns regarding coherence and adequacy</p>

abandoned when receiving telerehabilitation services.

<p>Finding 11. Healthcare providers and patients described some aspects of telerehabilitation services at home as challenging. Healthcare providers described problems in assessing patients, their environment, and whether they were performing exercises correctly. Providers and patients also emphasised the need for a quiet place during telerehabilitation sessions and described challenges tied to interruptions from family members.</p>	<p>Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018; Lawson 2020; Mendell 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Rietdijk 2020; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Sureshkumar 2016; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, coherence and adequacy, and minor concerns regarding relevance</p>
<p>Finding 12. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders regarded telerehabilitation as an opportunity to make rehabilitation services more accessible.</p>	<p>Argent 2018; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Hoaas 2016; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palmcrantz 2017; Rietdijk 2020; Saywell 2015; Shulver 2017; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, coherence, adequacy and relevance</p>
<p>Finding 13. Healthcare providers and policymakers highlighted the need for adequate equipment, infrastructure and maintenance both on the provider side and the patient side but described how these needs were not always met. They described challenges including a lack of resources and investment, a lack of awareness around the resources needed, and rapid advances in technology that make technology rapidly obsolete.</p>	<p>Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Lawson 2020; Mendell 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2016; Teriö 2019; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020</p>	<p>Moderate confidence</p>	<p>Downgraded because we had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, coherence, and adequacy, and moderate concerns regarding relevance</p>
<p>Finding 14. Patients and caregivers described many usability issues related to the device, the program or the application; they also emphasised the need for easy-to-use technologies that could be adapted to the patient's individual needs. Patients and caregivers reported a lack of familiarity with, fear of or frustration with digital technology. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training and support in the use of these technologies.</p>	<p>Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Hoaas 2016; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; Mendell 2019; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Palmcrantz 2017; Rietdijk 2020; Shulver 2016; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Stuijbergen 2011; Sureshkumar 2016; Teriö 2019; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020</p>	<p>Moderate confidence</p>	<p>Downgraded because we had minor concerns regarding methodological limitations and coherence, no/very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and moderate concerns regarding relevance</p>
<p>Finding 15. Healthcare providers differed in their views about whether telerehabilitation was cost-efficient for them, but many patients encountered it as affordable and cost-saving when the equipment and infrastructure have been provided.</p>	<p>Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Van der Meer 2020</p>	<p>High confidence</p>	<p>We had no/very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, coherence and adequacy, and moderate concerns regarding relevance</p>

BACKGROUND

Description of the topic

It is estimated that 15% of the world's population live with disabilities, and that 2.4 billion people are in need of rehabilitation services (World Health Organization 2011; Negrini 2020a; Cieza 2021). Demographic changes, such as population growth, ageing, increased complexity and chronicity in diseases, and medical advances that preserve life (Gimigliano 2017), indicate that these figures will increase.

These global trends suggest that key indicators of a population's health will not only be mortality and morbidity, but also functioning (Gimigliano 2017; Negrini 2020b). Healthcare services need to respond to the increased need for long-term management of disabilities and chronic conditions by strengthening rehabilitation services (Skempes 2021).

Rehabilitation services target mobility, vision, hearing, and cognition, and contribute to optimizing function ability and well-being across the continuum of acute, subacute, and long-term care (Van Egmond 2018; EP and RMBA 2018; Gimigliano 2017; Meyer 2014). However, people do not always access the rehabilitation services they need.

According to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) (World Health Organization 2001), contextual factors, including the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which people live and conduct their lives, can act as facilitators or barriers for receiving rehabilitation services (Mlenzana 2013; Gutenbrunner 2020b). This includes factors tied to the rehabilitation services themselves, such as users' access to healthcare providers and to information about services, providers' skills and other attributes, and people's confidence in these providers; as well as broader factors related to society's lack of awareness about disability and lack of economic resources.

During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, people attempting to access rehabilitation services were facing additional challenges. Rehabilitation has in the present resource scarcity been perceived as 'non-essential', and many have been cancelled or limited, for instance by limiting care to outpatient settings (Negrini 2020b). The lack of services obviously affects the well-being and quality of life of people living with disabilities and imposes more burdens on a population that is already vulnerable. Some medical conditions can be aggravated by the lack of access to rehabilitation services. Critical situations have been reported for people with acute health conditions (e.g. stroke in adults), other conditions needing specialized inpatient rehabilitation services (e.g. spinal cord injuries, rare diseases, and musculoskeletal conditions) and long-term assessment (Boldrini 2020; Dorjbal 2019).

To increase people's access to rehabilitation services, there is a need to explore how the delivery of these services can be adapted, including through the use of home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation (Brennan 2009). These strategies could help avoid the prolonged interruption of services when other modes of service delivery are limited or not possible, for example, due to natural disasters, geographic isolation or pandemics. Home-based rehabilitation services may become the most frequently used option in the recovery process of patients, not only as an

alternative to access barriers, but as a complement to the usual rehabilitation provision.

How the intervention might work

In-person home-based rehabilitation refers to the delivery of rehabilitation services with in-person encounters provided where the patient lives, for instance at home or in nursing homes or long-term care (Chi 2020). It is often a component of a broader community-based rehabilitation process (Cobbing 2016), and one of the supportive tools that allow the continuation of care in a familiar living environment.

In-person home-based rehabilitation shares the same goals as other types of rehabilitation. It aims to let people resume their activities, improve their quality of life, reduce the burden of caregivers, and prevent complications and secondary conditions (Hotta 2015). Home-based rehabilitation aims to provide the benefits of effective treatment to people with no access to in-patient or facility-based care, or might complement such care (Stolee 2012). In addition, home-based rehabilitation focuses on improving people's participation in their own care and their ability to evaluate themselves and set goals for their recovery in the context of their own home. It can involve learning strategies for self-management related to daily activities at home and in the community; receiving exercise training; exploring community services and facilities; dialogue with professionals; and participation in activities aimed at returning to work (Steihaug 2016).

The types of services that in-person home-based rehabilitation provides vary according to the person's needs. These services can include, for instance, assessment of the home and the environment with modification of architectural barriers that may exist as well as the provision of assistive devices; home nursing and education for the person and their caregiver on topics such as hygiene, bladder and bowel management and skin care; social and psychological support for the emotional demands of the person and their family; primary care by general practitioners and therapists with services necessary for the maintenance of health, well-being and the prevention of complications, as well as transition therapies towards more complex rehabilitation interventions (Rezaei 2019).

Two Cochrane Reviews have found that in-person home-based rehabilitation may be as effective as institutional-based rehabilitation (Anderson 2017; Coupar 2012), while another, for breast cancer survivors, found that in-person home-based rehabilitation may be better than usual care for quality of life and may lead to a reduction in fatigue and anxiety, at least in the short term (Cheng 2017). Additionally, another Cochrane Review found that hospitalization at home for people recovering from stroke may lower the risk of living in an institutional setting at six months and may slightly improve patient satisfaction when compared to in-hospital care (Gonçalves-Bradley 2017).

Additional benefits of in-person home-based rehabilitation that have been reported include keeping people in a familiar environment; expanding access for people who would not otherwise receive care; aligning the rehabilitation process with each patient's daily activities at their homes (Cobbing 2016; Housley 2016; Steihaug 2016); and reducing the burden and costs of travel, at least for the patient. However, some barriers to implementation have also been described, such as difficulties

in patient adherence and requirements in logistics and human resources (Gelaw 2020; Kuo 2019; Widén 1998).

Telerehabilitation has been defined as the delivery of rehabilitation services where the patient lives via information and communication technologies (Brennan 2009). Telerehabilitation can provide many of the same services described for home-based rehabilitation, thus providing assistance to homebound patients without the physical presence of a therapist or other healthcare provider (Agostini 2015).

Cochrane Reviews assessing the effectiveness of telerehabilitation for a range of conditions show mixed results. Telerehabilitation may be better than traditional in-person services or standard care for a number of outcomes among people with multiple sclerosis (Khan 2015). For stroke patients, on the other hand, there may be no significant differences between telerehabilitation and standard delivery of rehabilitation (Laver 2020), while for people with chronic low-back pain, the effects are largely uncertain due to very low-certainty evidence (Saragiotto 2016).

Home-based telerehabilitation shares some of the same potential advantages as in-person home-based rehabilitation. Both modes of service delivery allow people to stay in a familiar environment and can help align the rehabilitation process with people's daily activities at home. In addition, home-based telerehabilitation not only reduces the burden and costs of travel for the patient, but also for the healthcare provider (Kairy 2009; Peretti 2017). It can improve accessibility in remote places, where traditional rehabilitation services may not be easily accessible (Peretti 2017; Tyagi 2018), and can thus increase the frequency and intensity of care provided to patients and consequently to motivate improvements in their own home environment (Agostini 2015). Telerehabilitation programs can also potentially be adjusted to patients' daily lives since restrictions on time or location are not always imposed, increasing people's ability to attend work (Knudsen 2019).

However, certain disadvantages of home-based telerehabilitation have been reported, including skepticism on the part of patients due to remote interaction with their physicians or rehabilitation professionals, equipment setup-related difficulties, the limited scope of exercises, and the need for proper training and education of people involved (Peretti 2017; Tyagi 2018). Telerehabilitation and other telehealth services also require reliable access to equipment, electricity and internet, which can pose serious challenges, particularly in low resource or remote settings (Odendaal 2020).

Why is it important to do this review?

Many people eligible for rehabilitation experience restricted access to services. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened service availability and accordingly introduced growing burdens on patients, families and primary healthcare providers (Bettger 2020; Bittner 2020; Ceravolo 2020a; Negrini 2020b). The restrictions that have been imposed to contain the spread of infection are limiting access to many healthcare services, including rehabilitation. Consequences might be long-lasting, increasing disabling conditions and hindering illness recovery in the population.

The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes the importance of guaranteeing equitable access to quality health services (World Health Organization 2019). As part of this goal, the WHO and the UN have called for the increased use and affordability of information and communication technology (ICT), including telerehabilitation, for people with disabilities. They have also called for more research that can support the quality of rehabilitation services (Clark 2006; World Health Organization 2011).

The identification of factors influencing the organisation and delivery of in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation for people in need of rehabilitation in pandemic and non-pandemic contexts is a relevant issue to investigate. By identifying these factors, we can more easily identify strategies that can improve the provision of these services in ways that are likely to be experienced as acceptable, feasible and equitable by patients, healthcare providers and other stakeholders.

How this review might inform or supplement what is already known in this area

As described above, several systematic reviews have assessed the efficacy and effectiveness of in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services for different patient groups (Anderson 2017; Cheng 2017; Coupar 2012; Gonçalves-Bradley 2017; Khan 2015; Laver 2020; Saragiotto 2016). In addition, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a series of rapid systematic reviews of the latest scientific literature on rehabilitation have been prepared (Andrenelli 2020; Ceravolo 2020a; Ceravolo 2020b; De Sire 2020). However, these reviews do not aim to explore factors that influence the organisation and delivery of rehabilitation services.

Bettger and colleagues recently published a commentary to describe adjustments to the continuum of rehabilitation services across 12 low-, middle-, and high-income countries in the context of national COVID-19 preparedness responses. To obtain this information, 20 authors provided reports of rehabilitation practice in their own countries (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, Guyana, India, Singapore, Spain, Tanzania, the UK,USA) during the COVID-19 pandemic (Bettger 2020). This commentary describes some of the adaptations and reorganisation of the rehabilitation services carried out in these countries in response to COVID-19. However, it is not a systematic review and does not have a methodology that allows a formal investigation of the factors that influence the organisation and delivery of rehabilitation services.

We are not aware of any systematic reviews of qualitative research exploring factors that influence the organisation and delivery of in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services, either in pandemic or 'non-pandemic' contexts. Our qualitative evidence synthesis provides information that may be helpful for organising these services and that may also inform the design of future studies and systematic reviews of effectiveness.

OBJECTIVES

- To identify factors that influence the organisation and delivery of in-person home-based rehabilitation for people needing rehabilitation.

- To identify factors that influence the organisation and delivery of home-based telerehabilitation for people needing rehabilitation.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included primary studies applying qualitative designs such as ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, grounded theory studies and qualitative process evaluations. We included studies that used both qualitative methods for data collection (e.g. focus group discussions, individual interviews, observation, diaries, document analysis), and qualitative methods for data analysis (e.g. thematic analysis, framework analysis, grounded theory). We included open-ended survey questions analysed using a qualitative methodology. We excluded studies that collected data using qualitative methods but did not analyse these data using qualitative analysis methods (e.g. open-ended survey questions where the response data are analysed using descriptive statistics only).

We included both published and unpublished studies and studies published in any language (see also section on Language translation below).

We included mixed-methods studies where it was possible to extract the data that were collected and analysed using qualitative methods.

We included studies regardless of whether they were conducted alongside studies of the effectiveness of in-person home-based rehabilitation or home-based telerehabilitation services or not.

We did not exclude studies based on our assessment of methodological limitations. We have used this information about methodological limitations to assess our confidence in the review findings.

Topic of interest

We included studies where the primary focus is experiences, perceptions and behaviours about the provision of in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services responding to patients' needs in different phases of their health conditions (Gutenbrunner 2020b).

Types of participants

We included studies that explore the experiences, perceptions and behaviours of:

- adults eligible for rehabilitation, defined as people with either a defined health condition, functioning problem, specific impairment, activity limitations, or participation restriction for which rehabilitation services are provided (Gutenbrunner 2020a);
- informal caregivers directly involved in caring for people who are eligible for rehabilitation (often a family member or friend);
- rehabilitation healthcare providers; these could include general and specialist physicians, nurses, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, respiratory therapists, psychologists, speech and language therapists, prosthetist and orthotist, community-

based rehabilitation workers, social workers, special educators, and other key professionals and lay health workers who use telerehabilitation to support or provide home-based care to patients and/or their informal caregivers, or provide in-person home-based rehabilitation services;

- other stakeholders involved in the commissioning, evaluation, design, and implementation of rehabilitation services. These could include policymakers at the local, national, or supranational level; administrative staff; information technology staff; managerial and supervisory staff at the organisational level; and technical staff who develop and maintain the platforms to provide telerehabilitation services.

Types of intervention

We define rehabilitation as "a multimodal person-centred process including functioning interventions, targeting body functions, activities and participation, and the interaction with the environment, aimed at optimising functioning in persons with health conditions, experiencing disability or likely to experience disability" (Negrini 2020c).

1. In-person home-based rehabilitation

We included studies of in-person home-based rehabilitation, which we defined as the delivery of rehabilitation services with in-person encounters provided where the patient lives (e.g. home, nursing homes, long-term care places) (Chi 2020). This can involve a range of services including continuous functioning assessment, prevention, diagnostic, therapy (e.g. nutritional support, dysphagia and swallowing, physical, psychological, cognitive, cardio-respiratory, language therapy, occupational therapy, and respiratory therapy), monitoring, supervision, education, consultation, counselling, social support, psychological support, home-based primary care, prescription and provision of assistive technologies (robotic devices, virtual reality devices, games and motion detection tools), home aids, family support, societal integration, home and workplace adaptations, mental support, home nursing and family help, and other methods of healthcare delivery (Bittner 2020; Laver 2020; Rezaei 2019).

2. Home-based telerehabilitation

We also included home-based telerehabilitation studies, which we defined as the delivery of rehabilitation services where the patient lives using information and communication technologies (Brennan 2009). This can involve the same services as listed above for in-person, home-based rehabilitation (Bittner 2020; Laver 2020; Rezaei 2019).

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

The Information Specialist Paola Andrea Ramírez developed the search strategies in consultation with the review authors, according to the search methods for qualitative synthesis (Booth 2016).

We searched the databases listed below. We did not apply any limits on language or publication date. We included a methodological filter for qualitative studies. See [Appendix 1](#) for all strategies used.

We searched the following databases for **primary studies**:

- PubMed, US National Library of Medicine (NLM) (pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) (searched 16 June 2022);
- Global Health, Ovid (<https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/solutions/ovid/global-health-30>) (searched 23 June 2022);
- VHL Regional Portal, BIREME (<https://bvsalud.org/>) (searched 16 June 2022).

We searched MedXriv via BIREME (<https://bvsalud.org/>) for **pre-prints** (searched 16 June 2022).

We searched the following databases for related **systematic reviews** that might include eligible primary studies:

- Epistemonikos, Epistemonikos Foundation (www.epistemonikos.org/) (searched 16 June 2022);
- Health Systems Evidence, McMaster University (www.healthsystemsevidence.org/) (searched 23 June 2022);
- EBM Reviews, Ovid (<https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/solutions/ovid/evidencebased-medicine-reviews-ebmr-904>) (searched 23 June 2022).

Searching other resources

We searched international and regional web portals of rehabilitation organisations and associations to identify pertinent studies (searched June 2022).

We reviewed the reference lists of all included studies and key references of systematic reviews. Where necessary, we contacted the authors of included studies to clarify published information and to seek unpublished data. We contacted researchers with expertise relevant to the review topic to request studies that might meet our inclusion criteria.

Data collection, management, and synthesis

Selection of studies

Two review authors from a team of seven (LHL, AMP, DFP, MV, LFM, MAS, KMC) independently assessed the titles and abstracts of the identified records to evaluate eligibility. We retrieved the full text of all the papers identified as potentially relevant by both review authors. Two review authors from a team of nine then assessed these papers independently (LHL, AMP, DFP, MV, CG, LFM, CA, ASR, IL). We resolved disagreements by discussion or, when required, by involving a third review author.

Where the same study, using the same sample and methods, was presented in different reports, we collated these reports so that each study (rather than each report) is the unit of interest in our review.

We included a PRISMA flow diagram to show our search results and the process of screening and selecting studies for inclusion ([Figure 1](#)).

Figure 1.

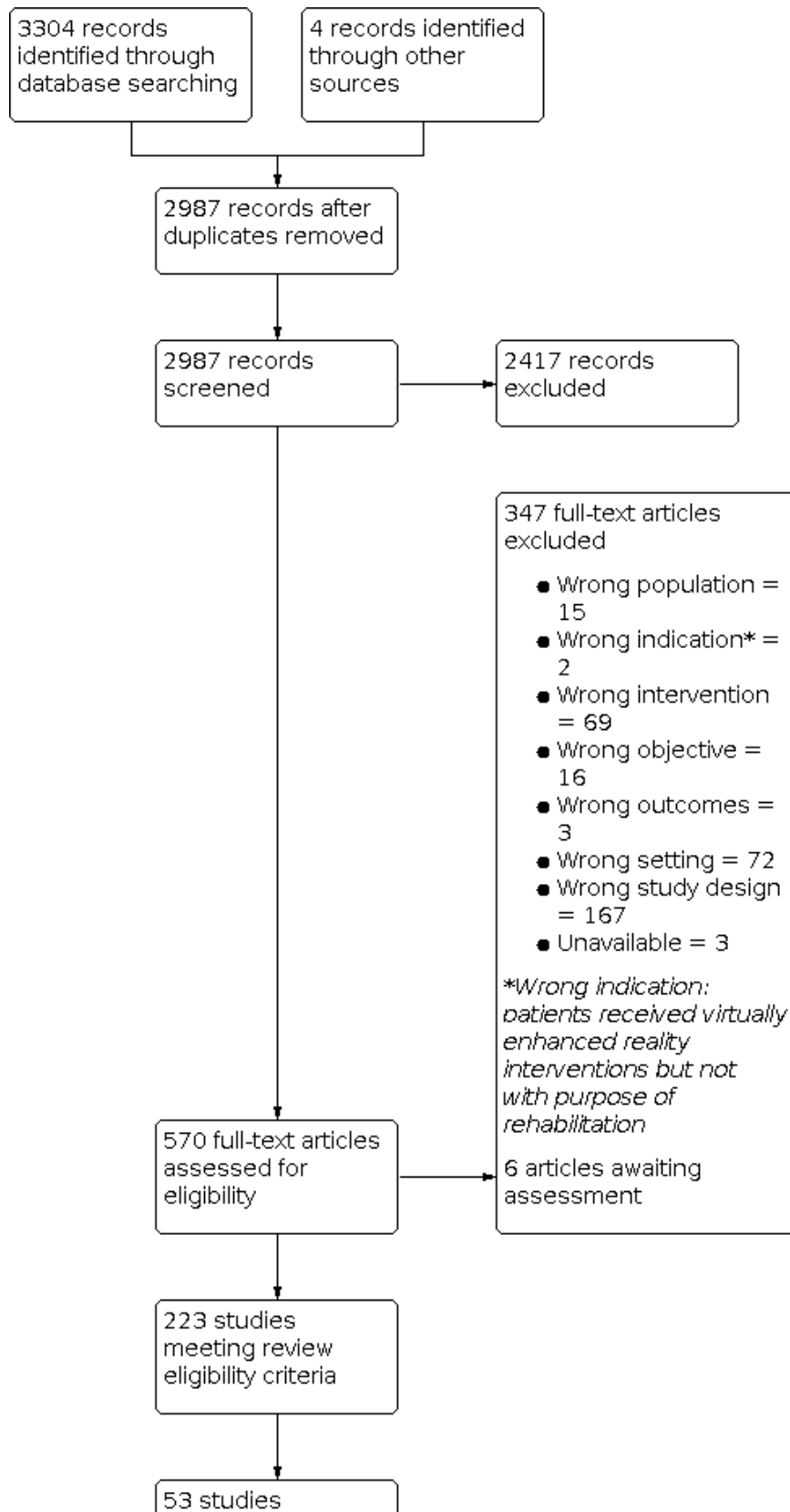
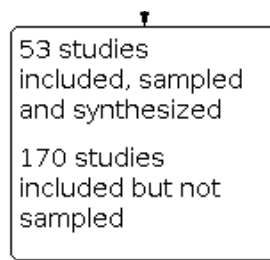


Figure 1. (Continued)



Language translation

For titles and abstracts that were published in a language that none of the review team are proficient in (i.e. languages other than English, Spanish, Norwegian, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish and Danish), we carried out an initial translation through open-source software (Google Translate). If this translation indicated inclusion, or if the translation was inadequate to decide, we retrieved the full text of the paper. We then asked members of Cochrane networks or other networks that are proficient in that language to assist us in assessing the full text of the article for inclusion. If this could not be done for a paper in a particular language, the paper was listed under ‘studies awaiting classification,’ to ensure transparency in the review process.

Sampling of studies

Qualitative evidence synthesis aims for variation in concepts rather than an exhaustive sample, and large amounts of study data can impair the quality of the analysis. As we considered that the high number of studies we had included in the review represented a problem for the analysis, we decided to select a sample of these studies for the analysis.

To ensure the broadest possible variation within the studies sampled for analysis, we used a purposive sampling approach and applied maximum variation sampling (Patton 2002). This approach has been successfully implemented in several other qualitative evidence syntheses (Ames 2019; Karimi-Shahanjarini 2019; McCartan 2020).

To answer our review questions, we decided on four criteria that would enable us to capture rich data from different settings, different types of participants and different health conditions. This became our four-step sampling frame.

First, we sampled all studies from low- and middle-income country (settings (LMICs), as most studies took place in high-income country (HIC) settings and we wanted to ensure that findings from LMICs were represented in the synthesis. This gave us seven studies.

Second, we sampled an additional 14 studies that maximized the variation on the types of participants included in the studies (patients and caregivers, healthcare providers, and other stakeholders).

Third, we sampled an additional 23 studies that maximized variation in relation to the type of disability explored in the study (mobility, vision, hearing, or cognition).

Finally, we went through the remaining studies and, for the study data that were relevant to the synthesis objective, assessed

the richness of these data. We considered a data-rich study to be one that provided more detailed descriptions to understand patients', caregivers', healthcare providers' and other stakeholders' experiences and opinions about home-based rehabilitation. We assessed the richness of these data in relation to our review question as high (i.e. providing perspectives of more than one type of participant-patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders-; addressing more than one domain in the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR); and in-depth data analysis), moderate (i.e., providing perspectives of more than one type of participant or addressing more than one domain in the CFIR framework) or poor (i.e. providing perspectives of one type of participant or addressing only one domain in the CFIR framework). We then sampled all nine studies that we rated as having moderate or high data richness.

This process gave us a total of 53 sampled studies.

Extraction of information about study characteristics

Two pairs of review authors (AMP, LFM, KMC, MAS) independently extracted information about the study characteristics of the included papers. We extracted information about:

- author(s), year, country;
- mode of rehabilitation delivery (e.g. home-based rehabilitation services, home aids, home modifications, home nursing and family help, telerehabilitation);
- type of participant (i.e. patient, caregiver, healthcare provider, other stakeholders);
- health condition (i.e. physical, vision, hearing, or cognition);
- study design, approach for data collection and analysis.

We resolved any differences of opinion about study characteristics by consensus within the pairs of review authors that extracted the information about study characteristics.

Assessing the methodological limitations of included studies

Two review authors [MV, KMC, MAS] independently assessed methodological limitations for each study using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) (Critical Appraisal Skills Programme 2013). We summarised the methodological limitations judgments across different studies for each of the domains listed below.

- Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?
- Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?
- Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?

- Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?
- Were the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?
- Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?
- Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?
- Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?
- Is there a clear statement of findings?
- How valuable is the research? (Determined by assessing the richness of the study data. See section above on 'Sampling of studies' for details).

We resolved disagreements by discussion or, when required, by engaging a third review author. Where any of the review authors were also authors of included studies, they were not involved in the assessment of the study's methodological limitations.

Data extraction, analysis and synthesis

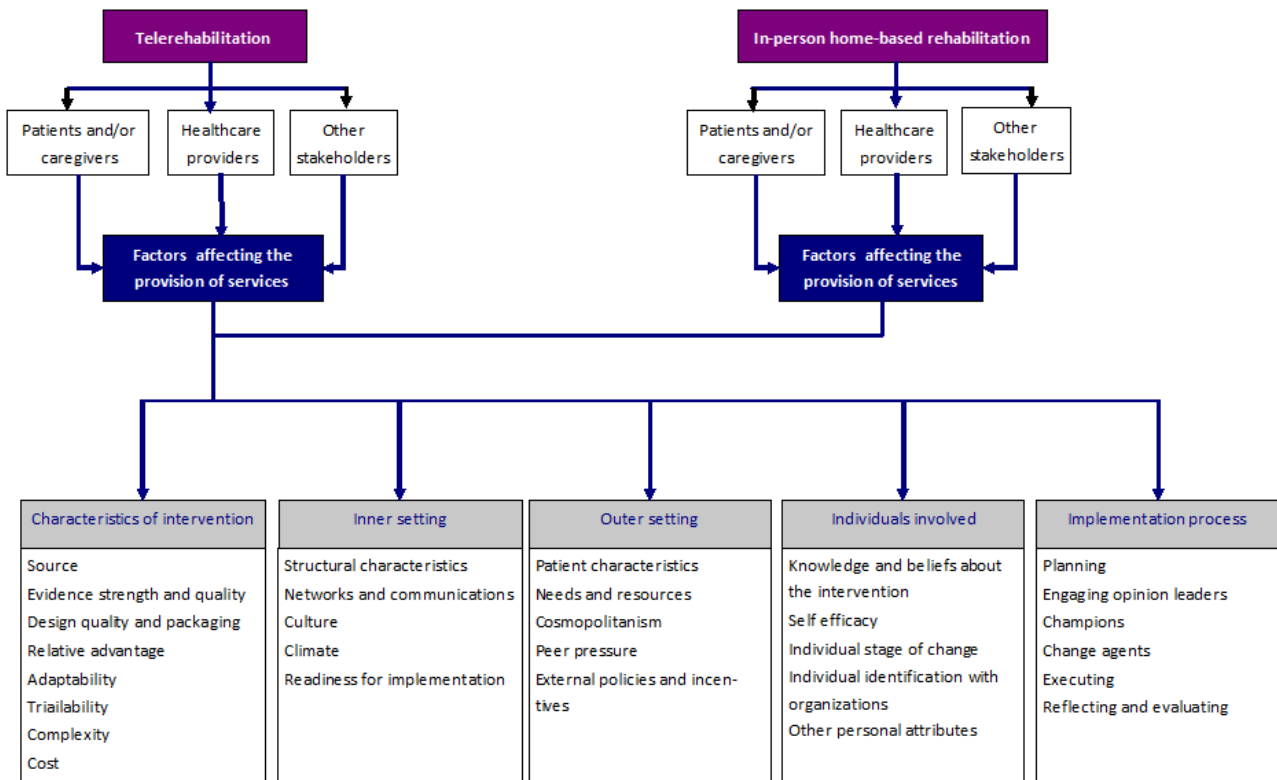
We considered a number of potentially relevant frameworks for data analysis but chose the CFIR because it provided us with a comprehensive list of factors that could influence intervention implementation (Damschroder 2009). The CFIR has been developed based on different constructs associated with effective implementation; supported by a compilation of

publications across 13 scientific disciplines (Damschroder 2009; Means 2020). CFIR facilitates systematic analysis and organisation of findings from implementation studies and, in addition, is adaptable to different settings and scenarios. The CFIR framework is composed of five major domains, each of which may affect an intervention's implementation (Damschroder 2009; Means 2020).

1. Intervention characteristics (i.e. key attributes of interventions that influence the success of implementation as their complexity, costs, design, among others).
2. Inner setting (i.e. features of the implementing organisation as their structural characteristics, networks and communications, culture, and readiness for implementation).
3. Outer setting (i.e. features of the external context or environment as external policies, incentives, and constraints; patient needs and resources; and peer pressure).
4. Characteristics of individuals involved in implementation (i.e., individual stage of change, knowledge and beliefs about the intervention, self-efficacy, and other personal attributes).
5. Implementation process (i.e. strategies or tactics that might influence implementation, these include strategies for engaging, executing, planning, reflecting and evaluating).

See also Figure 2 for a representation of using the CFIR framework in this review.

Figure 2. Relationship between CFIR Framework and this qualitative evidence synthesis



Extracting and coding the evidence against the CFIR framework: we developed a data extraction form that was based on the CFIR framework and that was piloted on a small number of studies before final approval. Five review authors (MV, LHL, AMP,

DP, and LFM) used this data extraction form to extract data on participants' experiences, perceptions, and behaviours about factors that influence the provision of in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation services and to code this data

against the CFIR framework. A pilot trial of the data extraction form was conducted to check its adequacy, and changes were made when necessary.

Once the five review authors had finished data extraction, four review authors (MV, CG, ASR, and IL) checked this data extraction and verified that all relevant data were extracted. We included data in the form of quotes or field note extracts, as well as authors' interpretations which could be presented in either the results or discussion sections of the articles.

Once our analyses were finalised, we explored whether any of the factors we had identified were primarily based on studies from high-, middle-, or low-income settings and if they represented only a particular group of patients.

Developing implications for practice

Once we had finished preparing the review findings, we examined each finding, identified factors that could influence the implementation of the intervention/s, and developed prompts for future implementers. These prompts are not intended to be recommendations but are phrased as questions to help implementers consider the implications of the review findings within their context. We sent these prompts to a selection of stakeholders from different countries and professional backgrounds to gather their feedback about the relevance of these prompts and how they are phrased and presented, and then revised the prompts accordingly. These prompts are presented in the "implications for practice" section.

Assessing our confidence in the review findings

Four review authors [MV, LHL, AMP, and DP] used the GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in the Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach to assess our confidence in each finding (Lewin 2018). GRADE-CERQual assesses confidence in the evidence, based on the following four key components.

1. Methodological limitations of included studies: the extent to which there are concerns about the design or conduct of the primary studies that contributed evidence to an individual review finding.
2. Coherence of the review finding: an assessment of how clear and cogent the fit is between the data from the primary studies and a review finding that synthesises those data. By cogent, we mean well-supported or compelling.
3. Adequacy of the data contributing to a review finding: an overall determination of the degree of richness and quantity of data supporting a review finding.
4. Relevance of the included studies to the review question: the extent to which the body of evidence from the primary studies supporting a review finding is applicable to the context (perspective or population, phenomenon of interest, setting) specified in the review question.

After assessing each of the four components, we developed a 'Summary of qualitative findings' table and made a judgment about the overall confidence in the evidence supporting the review finding. We judged confidence as high, moderate, low, or very low. The final assessment was based on consensus among the review authors. All findings started as high confidence and then were

graded down if there are important concerns regarding any of the GRADE-CERQual components.

Summary of Qualitative Findings table(s) and Evidence Profile(s)

We presented summaries of the findings and our assessments of confidence in these findings in a Summary of Qualitative Findings table. We have included detailed descriptions of our confidence assessments in an GRADE-CERQual Qualitative Evidence Profile (Appendix 2).

RESULTS

Results of the search

The search retrieved 2987 records after duplicates were removed. We reviewed 570 articles in full-text, 347 were excluded (Additional file) and 223 articles met our inclusion criteria, of which eight were performed in low- and middle-income countries. Eighty-one studies addressed in-person home-based rehabilitation without a telehealth component. One-hundred-ten studies addressed home-based telerehabilitation services. Thirty-two studies addressed both in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services. Eighty studies presented the perspectives of different types of participants, the remaining studies presented only the perspective of patients (n = 105), caregivers (n = 8), healthcare providers (n = 26), and other stakeholders (n = 5). In relation to health conditions, 63 studies focused on rehabilitation services for people who had a stroke. The remaining studies focused on people with cardiovascular diseases (n = 35), musculoskeletal disorders (n = 20), rehabilitation services for elderly people (n = 17), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (n = 11), cancer (n = 11), brain injury (n = 10), Multiple Sclerosis (n = 10), spinal cord injury, (n = 10), persistent pain (n = 4), intellectual disabilities (n = 3), hearing impairments (n = 1), joint replacements (n = 1), temporomandibular disorders (n = 1), rheumatoid arthritis (n = 1), and burn (n = 1). Six studies did not specify the health condition.

From the 223 studies that met our inclusion criteria, we sampled 53 studies for inclusion in the analysis (Figure 1). All of the sampled studies were published between 2009 and 2020, except for one from 2004 (Dubouloz 2004). All of the studies were published in English. We found six studies that could not be translated and we listed them under the section [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#).

Description of the studies

In this section, we describe the studies that we included and sampled. For a more detailed description of 53 studies that were included and sampled see [Table 1](#). For a description of studies that were included but not sampled see [Table 2](#).

Twenty of the 53 sampled studies addressed in-person home-based rehabilitation without a telehealth component. Twenty-eight of the studies addressed home-based telerehabilitation services. Five of the studies addressed both in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services.

Settings

Most of the studies were undertaken in high-income countries (45/53): Australia (n = 10), the USA (n = 7), Canada (n = 4), Denmark (n = 3), Sweden (n = 7), UK (n = 2), France (n = 1), Ireland (n =

2), the Netherlands (n = 3), New Zealand (n = 1), Norway (n = 2), Singapore (n = 1), Germany (n = 1), and Belgium and Ireland (n = 1). Eight studies were conducted in low- and middle-income countries, including Uganda (n = 2), India (n = 2), Brazil (n = 1), Iran (n = 1), South Africa (n = 1), and Malaysia (n = 1).

Participants

Seven studies presented the perspective of healthcare providers, 26 studies presented the perspective of patients, and one study presented the perspective of other stakeholders (i.e. administrators in the veteran health system of the USA). Nineteen studies presented the perspectives of different types of participants, including the perspectives of informal/family caregivers in eleven of these studies.

Health condition

Twelve studies focused on rehabilitation services for people who had had a stroke and eight studies on rehabilitation services for elderly people. The remaining studies focused on people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (six studies), cardiovascular diseases (five studies), brain injury (five studies), Multiple Sclerosis (three studies), musculoskeletal disorders (two studies), hearing impairments (one study), joint replacements (one study), spinal cord injury, (one study), persistent pain (one study), temporomandibular disorders (one study), intellectual disabilities (one study), rheumatoid arthritis (one study), lung cancer (one study), and burn (one study). Two studies did not specify the health condition.

Type of rehabilitation intervention

The interventions were multi-component in 29 studies and single component in 24 of the studies. The multi-component interventions were multidisciplinary rehabilitation (n = 16 studies), pulmonary rehabilitation (n = 6), cardiac rehabilitation (n = 5), multimodal pain rehabilitation (n = 1) and promotion of healthy lifestyles (n = 1). Single component rehabilitation interventions

were exercises (n = 13 studies), increase functioning in activities in daily living (ADL) (n = 4), cognitive rehabilitation (n = 3), nursing rehabilitation (n = 2), and communication rehabilitation (n = 2 studies).

Methodological limitations of the studies

All of the sampled studies gave some description, even if very brief, of the context, participants, sampling, methods, and analysis. However, in general, there was poor reporting of how study participants were recruited, making it difficult to establish whether the strategies used by the study authors were appropriate to the aims of the research. We also found poor reporting of researcher reflexivity across many of the studies, which limited transparency regarding the role of the researcher. Details of the methodological limitations assessments for each study are provided in [Table 3](#).

Confidence in the review findings

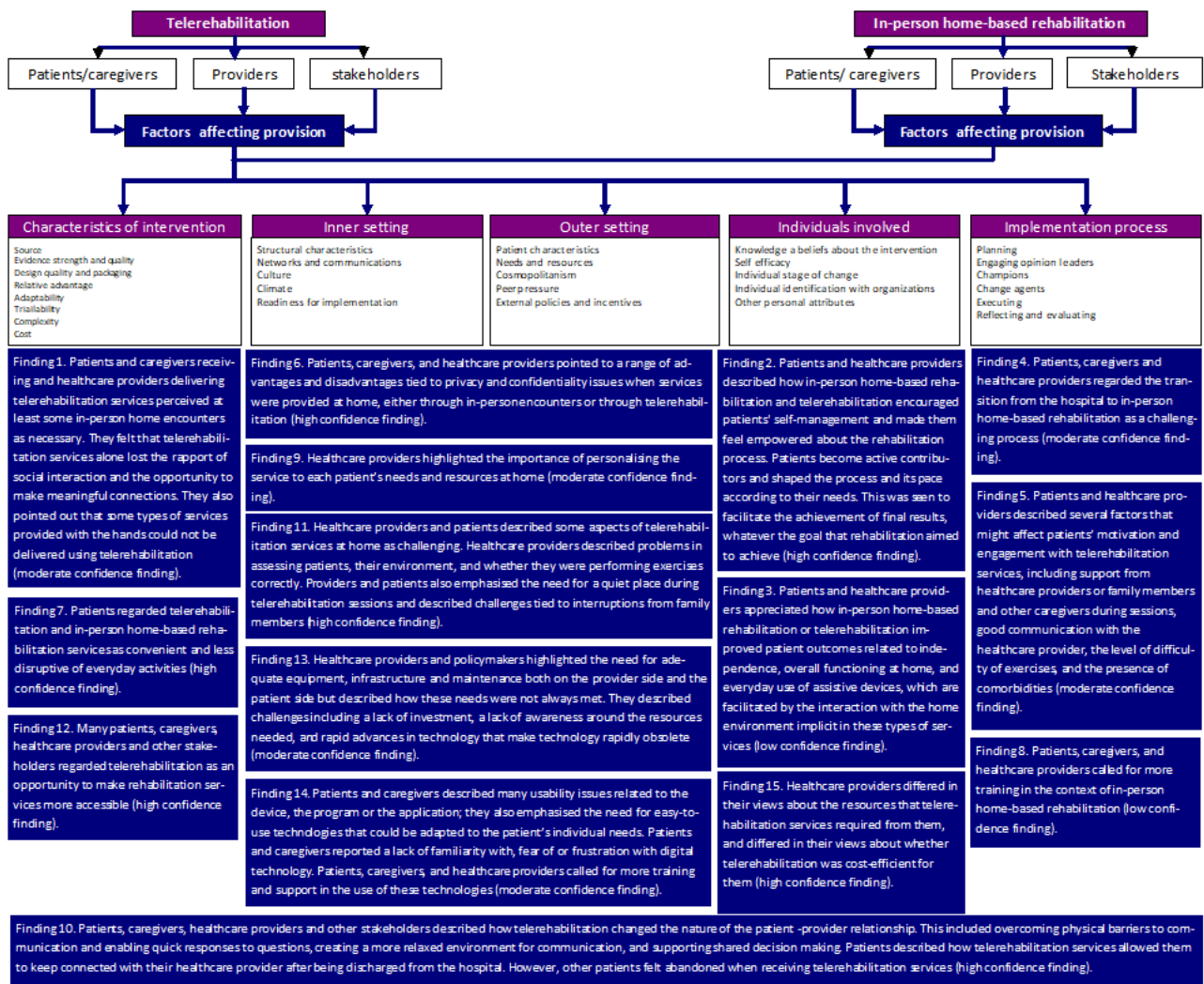
Based on our CERQual assessments, we had moderate confidence in five of our 15 findings and high confidence in eight of the findings, indicating that it is likely or highly likely that these findings are a reasonable representation of the phenomenon of interest. We had two findings where we had low confidence, indicating that it is possible that those are not a reasonable representation of the phenomenon of interest. Our explanation of the GRADE-CERQual assessment for each review finding is shown in the Evidence Profiles ([Appendix 2](#)).

Review findings

Findings and categories identified in the data

Our findings described a range of factors that could influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation, either through in-person delivery or through telerehabilitation services. We used the CFIR framework to organise these findings into factors associated with (see [Figure 3](#)):

Figure 3. Relationship between CFIR Framework and findings of this qualitative evidence synthesis



1. the characteristics of the intervention,
2. the inner setting and outer setting (i.e. features of both the implementing organisation and the external context or environment),
3. characteristics of individuals involved in implementation,
4. the implementation process (i.e. strategies or tactics that might influence implementation).

As we show in Figure 3, some findings refer simultaneously to the inner and outer settings because they have features of both the implementing organisation and the external context. The inner setting refers to the implementing organisation, which we defined in this review as the hospital or healthcare institution responsible for the rehabilitation services. The outer setting refers to the external context or environment, in which we included the patient’s home. The delivery of home-based rehabilitation requires a continuum between the hospital or health institution and the patient’s home, and therefore there it is challenging to draw a clear line between the inner and outer settings in our findings.

We have presented the findings in two main categories. In the first category, we have presented findings that were common to both in-

person and telerehabilitation services. In the second category, we focus on those findings that were specific to telerehabilitation.

Unless specifically addressed in the detailed finding, the data were not specific to in high-income country (HIC) or low- and middle-income country LMIC) settings or to specific patient groups. For a description of the context and patients in each study contributing to a finding, please refer to Table 1 (Characteristics of included studies).

Category 1: Perceptions about rehabilitation services delivered at patients’ homes through in-person encounters or via telerehabilitation

Finding 1. Patients and caregivers receiving and healthcare providers delivering telerehabilitation services perceived at least some in-person home encounters as necessary. They felt that telerehabilitation services alone lost the rapport of social interaction and the opportunity to make meaningful connections. They also pointed out that some types of services provided with the hands could not be delivered using telerehabilitation (moderate-confidence finding).

Despite generally positive perceptions about telerehabilitation, there were strong views from patients, caregivers and healthcare providers that telerehabilitation consultations cannot entirely negate the need or desire for in-person encounters (Shulver 2016; Pekmezaris 2020). Healthcare providers, caregivers and patients that participated in telerehabilitation services argued that if the option is available, they would prefer at least one in-person encounter, and if possible, more frequent opportunities to discuss experiences and challenges with these services (Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; O'Shea 2020; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019). Some patients considered that in-person follow-up would maintain their motivation with the service (Palazzo 2016).

Patients, caregivers and healthcare providers did not perceive telerehabilitation as an appropriate substitute for human contact because they did not see it as providing meaningful connections (Brouns 2018; Hale Gallardo 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Shulver 2016; Saywell 2015; Van der Meer 2020). They argued that patients need in-person home encounters with healthcare providers and benefit from peer contact in the rehabilitation setting (Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020). Other healthcare providers believed that it is essential to choose the right group of patients for telerehabilitation, and to be aware that this delivery mode is not suitable for all patients or situations (Damhus 2018).

Healthcare providers were concerned that rehabilitation services traditionally provided with the hands could not be delivered through this mode of rehabilitation delivery (e.g. some services provided by chiropractors, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and kinesiologists) (Hale Gallardo 2020; Shulver 2016).

Finding 2. Patients and healthcare providers described how in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation encouraged patients' self-management and made them feel empowered about the rehabilitation process. Patients become active contributors and shaped the process and its pace according to their needs. This was seen to facilitate the achievement of final results, whatever the goal that rehabilitation aimed to achieve (high-confidence finding).

Patients described feeling empowered by the telerehabilitation services. Patients perceived that they could make their own decisions about the pace of their exercises, stop when tired or make more efforts when encouraged to accomplish a goal. In some studies, authors described a sense of self-reflection among patients receiving telerehabilitation services, which seemed connected to having a better sense of control over their lives (Folan 2015; Hoas 2016; Nordin 2017).

These feelings of empowerment and self-reflection in patients seem to be related to having better access and control over their rehabilitation programs. Patients described how telerehabilitation platforms helped them to plan appointments and remember those appointments (Folan 2015; Ownsworth 2020), remember and check progress with exercises (Emmerson 2018; Ng 2013), share with family members and caregivers how to perform the exercises (Emmerson 2018), acquire more knowledge about self-management of their condition (Sureshkumar 2016), register their symptoms (Argent 2018; Hoas 2016), and decide when to push hard or take it easy according to their current condition (Bodker 2015; Hoas 2016; Tsai 2016; O'Shea 2020; Van der Meer 2020). Patients who used wearable devices felt that tracking their own data and analysing their results was beneficial for their

rehabilitation process (Argent 2018; Dinesen 2019; Shulver 2016; Dennett 2020; Pekmezaris 2020).

Caregivers that accessed platforms for telerehabilitation felt that those gave them more information and a clear understanding of the patient's goals (Dinesen 2019). Some of them also suggested that improvements in patients' self-efficacy could lead to a decrease in caregiver burden (Gélinas-Bronsard 2019).

Similar feelings of empowerment and improved self-management were highlighted in the in-person home-based rehabilitation studies (Dubouloz 2004). In-person home-based services helped patients feel that they had a normal life and feel less like a patient, and helped them to overcome their fears and to gain control over their bodies and their lives (Edbrooke 2020; Pinto 2014). In Pekmezaris 2020, patients who completed the in-person home-based program commented that they were able to see improvements from the exercise and use what they had learned outside of the program (Pekmezaris 2020).

Patients also mentioned that reciprocal interactions between patient and therapist, clear self-training instructions and the establishment of clear goals, were important to a better understanding of the in-person home-based rehabilitation program. These factors also contributed to patients' self-confidence, motivation and persistence in training over time (Mohd Nordin 2014; Randstrom 2013; Turner 2011).

Finding 3. Patients and healthcare providers appreciated how in-person home-based rehabilitation or telerehabilitation improved patient outcomes related to independence, overall functioning at home, and everyday use of assistive devices, which are facilitated by the interaction with the home environment implicit in these types of services (low confidence finding).

Some patients and healthcare providers described how telerehabilitation services and in-person home-based rehabilitation led to an increase in patients' daily physical activity levels, independence, and also gave them a sense of the importance of self-care (Bodker 2015; Dennett 2020; Dubouloz 2004; Govender 2019; O'Shea 2020; Pinto 2014). One patient described the following: quote: "Even with obvious limitations, little-by-little, you gain control over your life again! No more depending on anybody. I was totally destroyed but now I'm so happy on a physical and mental level! I'm more motivated" (Pinto 2014). Patients perceived exercises as positive and meaningful if they led to improved performance or if the exercises were linked to a meaningful activity of daily life.

The authors of one study emphasised how in-person home-based rehabilitation could increase patient awareness of adopting a healthy behaviour, engage them in positive lifestyle changes, improve their diet, and increase their levels of exercise (Ranaldi 2018). Patients reported a greater understanding of their condition and of potential risk factors and said that the programme increased their understanding by addressing misconceptions and managing their expectations of recovery. Medication, exercise, and coping strategies were frequently referred to by patients as areas in which they felt their knowledge had improved (Ranaldi 2018).

For patients, assistive devices at home were also important to improving their independence. For instance, orthotics services

and assistive devices for bathing, transfers from beds, personal indoor and outdoor mobility and transportation, wheelchairs, and walkers, were highly appreciated. Patients also recognized healthcare providers directly involved with the fitting of optimal assistive devices as important to promoting independence and facilitating patient participation in meaningful activities (Borade 2019; Govender 2019; Randström 2012).

Finding 4. Patients, caregivers and healthcare providers regarded the transition from the hospital to home as a challenging process given the lack of human and infrastructure resources available in the home setting. This may have an impact on the implementation of in-person home-based rehabilitation (moderate confidence finding).

The studies highlighted how the planning of in-person home-based rehabilitation programs may need to consider the challenges faced by patients, caregivers and healthcare providers in the transition from the hospital to home. Patients experienced a lack of follow-up after being discharged from the hospital. As stated in Govender 2019, quote: "No one [in the hospital] prepared me to go home. When I was at home it was even harder for me because I was very weak at that time and none knew how to take care of me"; another patient in the same study mentioned: quote: "After coming back from the hospital, I didn't know how to do most things; my family did not know anything" (Govender 2019).

This view was shared by healthcare providers who stated that the transition from the hospital to the home environment created some challenges for patients and caregivers and for the rehabilitation process. These challenges were related to the gap between the human and infrastructure resources that were available to take care of people in hospitals and the lack of these resources in the home setting. When patients returned home, they faced challenges with the architecture of their homes, and also relied on caregivers without training (VanderVeen 2019).

In addition, the process of organising home or community support was not included within the discharge process and this responsibility was often left to patients or their caregivers (Turner 2011; VanderVeen 2019). This situation created difficulties for the continuity of services and delayed the start of the outpatient rehabilitation process (Turner 2011).

The continuity of rehabilitation services after discharge was also challenging where there were long distances between the hospital and the patients' residence, and by the lack of communication between the healthcare provider at the institution and the home-based or community-based healthcare provider. This situation was stated by a healthcare provider in Malaysia as quote: "I agree; the continuity of the programme outside there [the hospital] is very lacking. I don't know who monitors them or if they get improved in that way, maybe there's continuity. So, hospital-based, healthcare-based, and then what.....?" (Mohd Nordin 2014).

Financial barriers were also mentioned as a challenge during this transition phase. Turner 2011 found that privately funded participants commonly experienced greater access to post-discharge rehabilitation services, which meant more therapy with less time constraints (Turner 2011).

In contrast to these challenges, one study highlighted how well-established follow-up home rehabilitation programs were

fundamental to the recovery of patients. HeydariKhayat 2020 described how a follow-up rehabilitation program for burn survivors played a vital role in their recovery and improvement (HeydariKhayat 2020).

Finding 5. Patients and healthcare providers described several factors that might affect patients' motivation and engagement with telerehabilitation services, including support from healthcare providers or family members and other caregivers during sessions, good communication with the healthcare provider, what the exercise required from the patient and their surroundings, and the presence of comorbidities (moderate confidence finding).

Maintenance of motivation was seen by patients as a highly relevant challenge in long-term telerehabilitation services (Hoas 2016). But even in short telerehabilitation services, patients felt that the support offered by healthcare providers in this delivery mode was insufficient or not humanized, disengaging them from the rehabilitation process (Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Palazzo 2016; Saywell 2015). Healthcare providers noted that patients receiving telerehabilitation services might not be very accountable for doing the clinician's exercises. In Lawson 2020, a healthcare provider quoted: "I wondered if not having to prepare in advance to make the trip to an appointment meant that it was easier for it to slip their mind" (Lawson 2020). In contrast, other patients experienced the encouragement from the provider as particularly meaningful and felt motivated to stick to the therapy over the four-week course. One of them said: "I'm the type of person who does things better when someone else is there and knows what he/she is doing and tells me what to do. Then I'll do it. Sometimes I don't have the, I wouldn't say motivation, but, well, then I think: Just let it be. It's not good, [...] but that's the way humans are" (Stark 2019).

Some patients described how they appreciated the support and encouragement they received from families and non-professional coaches when rehabilitation was offered at home (Stark 2019; Randstrom 2013). The positive influence that family members had on the rehabilitation process of patients was also noted in long-term care facilities (O'Doherty 2013). However, there were patients who reported that their caregivers had not given them the support they had hoped for. For example, in Stark 2019, one patient was somewhat disappointed as their family seemed not to understand the importance of the therapy and did not support them in the way they hoped for (Stark 2019).

Patients noted that good communication with the healthcare provider was a crucial factor for gaining confidence to continue with therapy. This included efforts to make sure that the instructions were clear to them as well as the provision of information and encouragement, (Edbrooke 2020; Vik 2009).

Patients described how telerehabilitation services had led to an increase in their daily physical activity levels (Bodker 2015; Dennett 2020; O'Shea 2020). However, some patients expressed that with long and intense sessions it was difficult to sustain concentration and very easy to lose motivation, mainly when their own expectations were not met (Folan 2015; Lawson 2020; O'Shea 2020; Stuijbergen 2011). Caregivers also described how they took too much responsibility for the rehabilitation process and pushed the patient too hard in relation to exercises (Dinesen 2019). In contrast, other patients expressed that if exercises were too easy, they did not see additional value in using a telerehabilitation

application and might also lose motivation (Van der Meer 2020). Healthcare providers highlighted the importance of discussing expectations, real achievable goals of exercise and its potential benefits, particularly for those whose condition was deteriorating (Dennett 2020; Teriö 2019).

For some patients, their comorbidities and other conditions limited their progress and engagement in the rehabilitation process at home (Ranaldi 2018). In stroke patients, caregivers perceived it as difficult to motivate patients to use the affected arm more often in everyday life (Stark 2019).

Finally, for some patients, adherence and engagement to home rehabilitation were enhanced when the activities did not require an excessive amount of time, equipment or physical space and when they could be adapted to personal exercises routines like walking or running (Edbrooke 2020; Rizzo 2019).

Finding 6. Patients, caregivers, and providers described a number of privacy and confidentiality issues when services were provided at home. These included the increased privacy of being able to exercise at home but also the loss of privacy when elements of one's home life were visible to others (high confidence finding).

Home-based services, delivered either through in-person visits or through telerehabilitation, allow healthcare providers to see inside patients' homes. For some healthcare providers, older patients and their caregivers, the number of persons (or colleagues in the case of healthcare providers) providing rehabilitation services in the home created feelings of anxiety and discomfort (Randström 2012; Randstrom 2013; Randström 2014). In Randstrom 2013, a family caregiver described this as follows: quote: "There are so many people coming here, and there are always new ones. You feel like you have lost your home, even though I get out of the way when they come".

Similar privacy issues were reported for telerehabilitation services. Healthcare providers were favourable to telerehabilitation services that allowed them to see into their patients' homes as this provided them with information about the environment where patients function that could be used to plan individualized services (Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020). Patients also preferred to exercise in the privacy and comfort of their own home, avoiding the stigma or embarrassment of exercising in front of others (Dennett 2020; Hoaas 2016; Pekmezaris 2020; Rietdijk 2020). In Dennett 2020, a patient described this as follows quote: "If I was doing it in a group session, I would be conscious of being clumsy and messing up and something like that. At least at home, I am more comfortable at doing it at my own pace and my own way and then monitoring it. So, I feel better doing it that way". However, other healthcare providers pointed out that group sessions could make elements of patients' personal lives visible to other participants (Bodker 2015), and suggested that privacy and confidentiality issues should be considered when planning these services (Brouns 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Ng 2013).

Patients receiving telerehabilitation services that used monitoring devices were also uncomfortable with the idea that these devices observed their movements and were concerned that this personal information could be sent to other people without their consent (Oyesanya 2019). Patients that received services that involved digital social networks expressed concerns about confidentiality

and the subsequent consequences of sharing personal medical information (Palazzo 2016). However, other patients described devices as less intrusive than home visits and noted that these gave them more control over when to mute or switch off the camera (Ownsworth 2020).

Finding 7. Patients regarded in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation services as convenient and less disruptive of everyday activities (high confidence finding).

In many studies, patients regarded telerehabilitation and in-person home-based rehabilitation services as suitable to their everyday routines and explained that exercises can be done anywhere (Dennett 2020; Malmberg 2018; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Pinto 2014; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020). Patients commented that they were able to perform and repeat those exercises that felt most effective as many times and at any moment that was convenient for them (Nordin 2017; O'Shea 2020; Tyagi 2018). Patients believed that homecare enabled them to receive the rehabilitation service with no disruption to their daily life processes (HeydariKhayat 2020; Pekmezaris 2020).

Patients felt more comfortable performing the exercises in their homes (Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Silveira 2019). They described how telerehabilitation reduces the fatigue associated with driving, and saved costs related to the journey and parking at the hospital (Govender 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2017; Tsai 2016). This last element was more relevant for patients with frequent appointments (Hale Gallardo 2020; Tsai 2016). In-person home-based rehabilitation was also considered as optimal for chronically ill patients who could not drive and depended on public transportation (Pinto 2014). It was also considered optimal for older people (Randström 2014), and for residents of distant rural areas. One patient expressed the following idea, quote: "It was really nice that you came to our place. On the one hand, coming to the hospital was a reminder of difficult days and on the other hand, my husband was working in the farm so he did not have enough time for follow-up visits in the hospital" (Stark 2019).

Finding 8. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training in the context of in-person home-based rehabilitation (low confidence finding).

Patients mentioned that they and their caregivers required more training and information to better carry over the rehabilitation program during the transition from the hospital to the home or the community (Govender 2019; Schopfer 2020; VanderVeen 2019). Healthcare providers also called for better instructions, information and continued support for patients and their caregivers to prepare them for the transition to home. As noted by one healthcare provider quote: "They [the client and caregiver] hear: "It was a stroke", and the next second they are home again. Caregivers are not included at all" (VanderVeen 2019). In the context of home-based rehabilitation of older people, there is also a need for better information for patients and caregivers on how to perform the exercises and use assistive devices at home (Randstrom 2013).

In addition, patients, caregivers and healthcare providers mentioned the need for better training of nurses and residents of long-term care facilities regarding home-based rehabilitation services (O'Doherty 2013; Umb Carlsson 2019).

Category 2: Perceptions about rehabilitation services delivered at home through telerehabilitation

Finding 9. Healthcare providers highlighted the importance of personalising the service to each patient's needs and resources at home (high confidence finding).

Healthcare providers highlighted the importance of conducting home visits as part of the planning of the telerehabilitation service (Shulver 2017). Other providers suggested that home visits might provide a good picture of the kinds of training that the patient can do at home (Bodker 2015).

Healthcare providers appreciated telerehabilitation services that allowed them to create personalised services based on patients' experiences, family interactions and individual needs (Lawson 2020). This included the value placed on having an easily accessed, portable and flexible individualized rehabilitation program (Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; Silveira 2019). In Bodker 2015, one physiotherapist said the following: "Okay, at Margaret's, she has those challenges, and there is a coffee table there, so maybe she can't walk so much in the living room, but she has a dinner table where she can do stand-up-sit-down exercises from".

Patients also expressed a feeling of confidence and enthusiasm with services or strategies that were specifically designed for their needs (Edbrooke 2020; Tsai 2016), as well as in using the resources in their own home to perform the exercises (Bodker 2015).

Healthcare providers pointed out that group sessions might not be suitable for patients who need a personalized plan and considered it necessary to assess whether an individual or group session fitted better with the patient's needs (Lawson 2020). Healthcare providers also highlighted the limitations that digital technologies placed on group interaction as only one participant can speak at a time. When two or more participants talk simultaneously, it is difficult to hear and understand what is happening, and health providers described how this led to frustration and disengagement (Bodker 2015; Ownsworth 2020).

Finding 10. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders described how telerehabilitation changed the nature of the patient-provider relationship. This included overcoming physical barriers to communication and enabling quick responses to questions, creating a more relaxed environment for communication, and supporting shared decision-making. Some patients described how telerehabilitation services allowed them to keep connected with their healthcare provider after being discharged from the hospital. However, other patients felt abandoned when receiving telerehabilitation services (high confidence finding).

In several studies, healthcare providers and patients described how telerehabilitation services could overcome physical barriers to participating in rehabilitation (Bodker 2015; Dinesen 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Lawson 2020; Nordin 2017). They described how telerehabilitation could facilitate communication with the clinician (Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Lawson 2020; Nordin 2017; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2017; Tsai 2016). For example, in Lawson 2020, the study authors highlighted that for some healthcare providers, telerehabilitation sessions made them and their patients feel more relaxed than in-person sessions. For example, a healthcare provider expressed the following, quote::

"[stroke survivors] probably felt a little bit more relaxed and comfortable because they were just logging in from their kitchen. It felt at times that it wasn't as clinical as sitting opposite someone in a clinic room." In studies where patients with aphasia were involved, they also expressed that telerehabilitation services improved their communication with the healthcare provider (Emmerson 2018; Kamwesiga 2017; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020).

Patients, healthcare providers and policymakers highlighted that telerehabilitation can enable rapid contact between patient and healthcare provider, principally when digital platforms are available and patients can send messages, ask questions, or connect with the provider in case of questions (Bodker 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Malmberg 2018). In Gélinas-Bronsard 2019, an occupational therapist also expressed that he could solve situations more quickly than following the route of an in-person appointment: *"sometimes we realize very quickly it could have been effectively solved remotely without an appointment. I give the example of an upside-down cushion that can create a lot of discomfort"*. These digital platforms allowed healthcare providers and policymakers to make quick decisions that could improve the rehabilitation process, prevent complaints reoccurring, and decrease treatment frequency and needs (Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; VanderVeen 2019).

Patients emphasised the importance of receiving feedback from healthcare providers about their rehabilitation progress and whether they were doing their exercises correctly (Argent 2018; Malmberg 2018; Palmcrantz 2017; Stuijbergen 2011). Some of the telerehabilitation services allowed for personalized or computerized feedback to patients (Argent 2018; Palazzo 2016; Palmcrantz 2017), which was considered by patients as an essential advantage of this mode of rehabilitation delivery (Palmcrantz 2017; Van der Meer 2020). Healthcare providers perceived that telerehabilitation services gave more opportunities for shared decision-making and shared responsibility about quality and safety with patients. This was not because they considered patients receiving telerehabilitation to be more qualified than patients receiving hospital-based rehabilitation. Rather this was simply because shared responsibility became a pragmatic solution to the challenges emerging with the use of information technologies and remote connection, giving patients the opportunity to freely propose and discuss solutions (Bodker 2015; Nordin 2017). In Nordin 2017, a patient described this: *"my own thinking about my situation was confirmed by the content in the web-program (Web-BCPA)"...this made me feel safe to share those thoughts (with the health care professionals) to acquire new knowledge that I can use in meetings with people that are involved in my rehabilitation...I was equipped with putting words on my thinking"*. However, healthcare providers recognized that such shifting of tasks and responsibilities requires training as well as re-calibration of skill sets between healthcare providers and patients and caregivers (Shulver 2017).

Patients who received telerehabilitation services after being discharged from a rehabilitation centre felt that continuing with a plan of exercises at home helped them feel less abandoned (Brouns 2018). This perception of having someone who was keeping an eye on them was also expressed by some patients who received only telerehabilitation services (Dennett 2020; Tsai 2016). However, for other patients who received telerehabilitation instead of in-person rehabilitation, this delivery mode led to a feeling of abandonment (Palazzo 2016).

Finding 11. Healthcare providers and patients described some aspects of telerehabilitation services at home as challenging. Healthcare providers described problems in assessing patients, their environment, and whether they were performing exercises correctly. Providers and patients also emphasised the need for a quiet place during telerehabilitation sessions and described challenges tied to interruptions from family members (high confidence finding).

Healthcare providers delivering telerehabilitation services described challenges in assessing patients' immediate environments, for instance identifying whether furniture or other elements might represent a risk for falls (Ownsworth 2020). In several studies healthcare providers also described difficulties in seeing the whole patient's body and what he or she was doing, interpreting non-verbal cues that give information about how the person is feeling physically or emotionally, and managing other problems or risks (Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018; Lawson 2020; Rietdijk 2020; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019). In Bodker 2015, one healthcare provider described the following situation, quote: "if they move far enough away, so that we can see their whole body, well, then, we can't see their face. I'm thinking that I would rather see their face than I would see them falling off a chair five metres back in the room, because I couldn't see that they were feeling bad".

Additional challenges emerged when technical problems occurred, for example, if the screen froze, preventing them from assessing what the patient was doing (Tsai 2016). When patients are performing exercises, it is not easy to know if patients have the correct position or motion (Palazzo 2016); many times, healthcare providers have not had the opportunity of demonstrating the exercises to patients (Mendell 2019). Healthcare providers described how it was impossible to physically test muscle strength, gait, or balance in telerehabilitation (Argent 2018; Tyagi 2018).

Healthcare providers and patients highlighted the need for a quiet place in the home during telerehabilitation sessions. Interruptions and distractions created by family members in the background at the patient's home (Lawson 2020; Suresh Kumar 2016), as well as patients that interrupted each other when speaking during online group rehabilitation sessions (Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018), were described as frequent challenges. Some healthcare providers suggested a planning meeting with patients and caregivers for explaining the optimal conditions for developing the telerehabilitation session (Ng 2013; Ownsworth 2020).

Finding 12. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders regarded telerehabilitation as an opportunity to make rehabilitation services more accessible (high confidence finding).

Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers, policymakers and IT engineers agreed that telerehabilitation services, including assistive, wearable, and mobile technology, represent new opportunities for healthcare delivery (Argent 2018; Dennett 2020; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; O'Shea 2020; Shulver 2017). Study authors explained that these opportunities are made possible by the fact that digital technology is becoming increasingly accessible, and many people use it on a regular basis (Argent 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palazzo 2016; Van der Meer 2020). In addition, the study authors described how digital/technological rehabilitation software that was specifically

designed for these specific populations had also improved access (Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017).

Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders pointed out that telerehabilitation can increase access to healthcare for patients in distant, rural, or underserved areas (Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; Ownsworth 2020; Shulver 2017) and for patients with difficulties in attending in-person rehabilitation centres (Damhus 2018; Hale Gallardo 2020; Rietdijk 2020; Tyagi 2018). In one study (Saywell 2015), which included the views of 15 patients who had experienced a stroke, participants described how the technology really helped with "keeping connected". Patients also noted that a program, including text messaging and phone contact and ensuring a very clear timetable of contact with the healthcare provider, could help the transition from acute care to living independently. In addition, such programs could reduce the shock and disappointment that frequently accompanies discharge from the hospital.

Finding 13. Healthcare providers and policymakers highlighted the need for adequate equipment, infrastructure and maintenance both on the provider side and the patient side but described how these needs were not always met. They described challenges including a lack of resources and investment, a lack of awareness around the resources needed, and rapid advances in technology that make technology quickly obsolete (moderate confidence finding).

Some authors emphasised how telerehabilitation is dependent on an infrastructure that requires financial investment and extensive and continuous maintenance (Bodker 2015). However, healthcare providers were concerned about the quality and range of the telerehabilitation infrastructure currently available to them and the limitations that this placed on what could be done via telehealth (Shulver 2017). Healthcare providers and policymakers had concerns regarding the lack of proper and sufficient equipment in healthcare institutions such as up-to-date computers and software, bandwidth capacity, and protections regarding the ensuing risk for security and confidentiality of data, especially with videoconferences (Brouns 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Ownsworth 2020).

Other healthcare providers were concerned that part-time clinicians or healthcare providers with a private practice might not have the appropriate space or the capacity to invest in adequate technology to provide telerehabilitation services (Hale Gallardo 2020). In Hale Gallardo 2020, one participant expressed these concerns as follows: "Most of the providers are not going to become full-time tele-rehab providers, so it is challenging to get space and equipment that can be used on a rotating basis". However, depending on the kind of telerehabilitation service provided, healthcare providers felt that they require fewer resources than in-person sessions. The provider only needs a room and a computer (Lawson 2020).

Program coordinators believed that managers were unaware of the organisational and technological resources required (Ownsworth 2020). Others pointed out that lack of investment in infrastructure and maintenance could be one of the factors that explain why telecare often fails to make the provision of healthcare services more efficient and, hence, less costly (Bodker 2015). Healthcare providers also described how rapid and ongoing advances in

technology could also pose challenges for maintaining effective telerehabilitation networks (Shulver 2017).

Healthcare providers and policymakers pointed out that to participate in telerehabilitation services, patients need appropriate equipment, enough bandwidth capacity in their home network, and devices and programs that are compatible with those used by healthcare providers (Brouns 2018; Hale Gallardo 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Tyagi 2018).

Authors indicated that patients in rural or underserved areas might have the worst internet connectivity, or may not have any connectivity, which implies the provision of telerehabilitation through telephone or other strategies (Mendell 2019). In low-income settings, patients and caregivers described high technology costs as a barrier, pointing out the necessity for low- or no-cost technology (Oyesanya 2019; Van der Meer 2020). Other patients saw the use of tablets as impractical due to the risk of being robbed in public spaces (Teriö 2019). Still others described how they were unable to participate in the telerehabilitation session because another member of the family that was handling the phones travelled away, which also complicated follow-up (Teriö 2019).

Finding 14. Patients and caregivers described many usability issues related to the device, the program or the application; they also emphasised the need for easy-to-use technologies that could be adapted to the patient's individual needs. Patients and caregivers reported a lack of familiarity with, fear of or frustration with digital technology. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training and support in the use of these technologies (moderate confidence finding).

While patients and caregivers were generally enthusiastic about using the telerehabilitation technology, they highlighted many usability issues. Some issues were related to the device (Hoas 2016; Palazzo 2016; Shulver 2016), others to the program or application (Brouns 2018; Hoas 2016; Van der Meer 2020), and others to the interaction between a patient with a disability and the technology (Teriö 2019). Patients and caregivers gave great importance to devices and programs that were simple and easy to use and navigate and fit the needs of the patient (Brouns 2018; Malmberg 2018; Palazzo 2016). According to Argent 2018, the usability of any technology was associated with the patient's engagement and motivation to participate in telerehabilitation services (Argent 2018).

In many studies patients reported a lack of familiarity with digital technology in general, and with telerehabilitation technology specifically (Damhus 2018; Emmerson 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; Mendell 2019; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Shulver 2016; Van der Meer 2020). This meant that some patients relied on a caregiver or family member to help them with the telerehabilitation devices (Brouns 2018; Hale Gallardo 2020; Lawson 2020; Shulver 2017; Tyagi 2018).

Patients and caregivers of different ages expressed being afraid of using technology or felt anxious with the use of devices and programs (Emmerson 2018; Hale Gallardo 2020); some healthcare providers indicated that those feelings prevent patients to the use and success of the telerehabilitation service (Hale Gallardo 2020). However, some patients expressed that they were able to overcome their anxiety and get along with the telerehabilitation

service (Emmerson 2018). For example, patients and caregivers described feelings of anxiety or frustration when they were not able to connect to the devices and therefore could not participate in the telerehabilitation session as planned (Damhus 2018; Folan 2015; Hoas 2016; Ownsworth 2020; Stuijbergen 2011). As described by the authors in Folan 2015: "The word "frustrating" was commonly used to describe the challenges experienced. Other words were used such as "slow", "hate", "annoying" and "mind-blowing" to describe their initial feelings towards computer use." Some healthcare providers reported that the time invested in solving problems with digital systems did not leave much room for the actual rehabilitation care of the patient or represented an extra workload (Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Van der Meer 2020). Problems related to IT systems and patients feelings of frustration sometimes discouraged them from participating in telerehabilitation services, even precluding this mode of delivery for some patients (Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Hoas 2016; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Stuijbergen 2011; Sureshkumar 2016; Tsai 2016). In Hoas 2016 a patient said quote: "I had many difficulties during a videoconference with the physiotherapist. Sometimes we saw each other but could not speak. Sometimes we could speak, but we could not see each other. It has been a slight nightmare at times" (patient). Some caregivers also described frustrations with technology performance problems or connectivity problems (Ownsworth 2020).

For some healthcare providers, the problems with IT systems did not affect the performance or delivery of the service and were regarded as a minor problem easily solved (Lawson 2020; Rietdijk 2020; Tyagi 2018). Some healthcare providers suggested planning backups for appointments when IT system problems appear (Ownsworth 2020).

In several studies, patients and caregivers perceived that in order to feel sufficiently comfortable with the technology, they needed more support and information, and also sufficient time to practice these new technology skills (Folan 2015; Hoas 2016; Palmcrantz 2017; Sureshkumar 2016; Teriö 2019; Tyagi 2018). Patients and healthcare providers proposed providing step-by-step guidelines (Ownsworth 2020), meetings to discuss optimal conditions for use (Ownsworth 2020), demonstrations (Stuijbergen 2011), a section of "Frequently Asked Question" (Van der Meer 2020), and video tutorials (Ownsworth 2020; Silveira 2019). Healthcare providers pointed out that it is crucial that they receive education and training to communicate and plan telerehabilitation services before performing in real-time (Damhus 2018; Hale Gallardo 2020).

Finding 15. Healthcare providers differed in their views about whether telerehabilitation was cost-efficient for them, but many patients encountered it as affordable and cost-saving, when the equipment and infrastructure were provided by the health services, (high confidence finding).

Healthcare providers and program coordinators had varying views about the resources required for telerehabilitation services. Some healthcare providers felt that telerehabilitation required more time than in-person sessions (Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Van der Meer 2020). Some healthcare providers explained that the administrative load of emailing patients ahead of appointments to set up telerehabilitation sessions required more organisation and resources and was less convenient than in-person

sessions (Lawson 2020). Others argued that problems with internet connections, speed, and issues with "lagging" or "drop-out" led to concerns that the time spent on actual rehabilitation would instead be spent trying to guide patients through the technology and establish or re-establish the connection during sessions (Damhus 2018; Ownsworth 2020). However, other healthcare providers felt that clinicians' administrative demands for in-person and telerehabilitation sessions were comparable (Lawson 2020).

Some authors highlighted concerns regarding the investment in infrastructure and continuous maintenance and updating. As we explained in finding 13, this investment might be underestimated and affect the cost-efficiency of this mode of rehabilitation delivery (Bodker 2015; Ownsworth 2020). Healthcare providers and other stakeholders (i.e. information technology specialists and rehabilitation managers) pointed out concerns about the capacity to invest in infrastructure and maintenance, which were more relevant in low- and middle-income countries (Teriö 2019).

Patients and caregivers described telerehabilitation services as affordable and even cost-saving. Some of them pointed out that they do not have to spend time or money on travel to the rehabilitation centre, paying for parking, or getting a replacement at work (Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2017; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020). However, if the health system did not provide the necessary technology or if was not already available in the patient's home, some patients and caregivers considered that purchasing devices or paying for application could be a barrier to effective use of telerehabilitation services (Oyesanya 2019; Van der Meer 2020).

Review author reflexivity

In keeping with quality standards for reflexivity within qualitative research, we maintained a reflexive stance throughout all stages of the review process, from study selection to data synthesis. Throughout the review process, we discussed with each other how our backgrounds and positions, views and beliefs could influence the choices we were making in terms of the scope of the review, our review methods, and our interpretation of the data.

Eleven members of the review team have clinical backgrounds in medicine, including specialists in rehabilitation (MV, LHL, AMP, LFM, SN, CK, KMC, MAS, ASR,IL); four have training and experience in qualitative research (MV, LHL, DP, CG); three (CG, IL, ASR) are researchers based at a rehabilitation hospital in Norway, three are researchers based at a rehabilitation hospital in Colombia (AMP, LFM, KMC), and two have experience in rehabilitation and health systems methodology and research (CK, SN). Our research team was composed of people with different types of exposure to the rehabilitation field and of people from both high- and middle-income countries. We, therefore, have different experiences about the organisation, availability and accessibility of health services in general and rehabilitation in particular. However, all members of the review author team believe that people with disabilities should have equitable access to healthcare without discrimination.

At the beginning of this review process, some of the review authors had concerns about the use of digital health services because of challenges in implementing these in an equitable, reliable and sustainable manner. Some review authors also had questions about the extent to which home-based rehabilitation could represent a sufficient substitute for in-patient

rehabilitation services. However, we also believed that home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation had the potential to help people access appropriate healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic and in other circumstances where access to in-patient services was challenging. One of the authors (SN) noted how, during the COVID-19 lockdown in his country, he had become suddenly aware of the need for telerehabilitation to continue following up chronic outpatients (Negrini 2020d; Romano 2021) (please also see CN's Col in the appropriate section of the declarations of interest).

Our concerns about the challenges of implementing telerehabilitation services, including the many technical challenges tied to usability and access, were confirmed in our review findings. However, our work on this review has also led us to recognise to a greater extent that home-based services have features and advantages that in-patient services may not be able to provide, and we increasingly view home-based rehabilitation as more than simply a substitute for in-patient services when these are unavailable.

DISCUSSION

This review was conceived in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to explore alternative solutions where facility-based services were suspended or severely limited. This situation has been part of a broader, global phenomenon where the pandemic has forced activities in all sectors of society to relocate to people's homes. The findings in this review suggest, however, that home-based services are not necessarily only a 'second-best' solution. In fact, the findings point to several possible advantages. These include the potential for increased convenience, independence and empowerment for patients receiving services at home and for less disruption of everyday activities. In addition, the review suggests that telerehabilitation in particular has the potential to increase patient-provider communication and shared decision-making. At the same time, the review points to challenges, including privacy and confidentiality issues when providers have access to people's homes, either digitally or in-person. Home-based telerehabilitation also brings with it a range of technical, usability and cost challenges for both providers and patients as well as challenges for providers attempting to assess patients through digital channels.

This review has increased our acknowledgement of home-based care as a *different* type of service with its own advantages and disadvantages rather than a service driven primarily by necessity. This also reflects broader social discourses around the organisation of society post-pandemic (Grundstein 2021) and an increasing realization that we may not want to return to pre-pandemic circumstances. Instead, there is a growing interest in exploring how rehabilitation providers can maintain the advantages of home-based activities including home-based rehabilitation services while addressing the many challenges.

In the 'Implications for practice' section of this review, we have drawn on our review findings to suggest issues that programme planners and implementers could consider in order to help address some of these challenges with implementing home-based rehabilitation services. This section also reiterates the needs and desires expressed by patients, family members and other caregivers and healthcare providers; including the need for more training, the importance of personalising services to each patient's

needs and resources in the home, and the need to prepare patients for the transition from institution-based to home-based care.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

The review team identified two Cochrane qualitative evidence syntheses that had a similar scope to this review (Ames 2019; Odendaal 2020). Ames 2019 explored affecting patients' and other healthcare users' perceptions and experiences of targeted digital communication via mobile devices on topics related to reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, or adolescent health. Odendaal 2020 explored health workers' perceptions and experiences of using mHealth technologies to deliver primary healthcare services. The findings from these two reviews and our own review point to many of the same topics and we have highlighted two.

First, the reviews all suggest that digital services can influence the relationships of the people involved. In all three reviews, healthcare users, patients and providers describe how digital services change the nature of the *patient-provider relationship*. Patients in our own review describe improved patient-provider communication, while healthcare users in Ames 2019 refer to increased feelings of support and connectedness with providers, and providers in Odendaal 2020 state that communicating with patients by mobile phone has improved their relationships with patients. However, some patients in our own review also describe feelings of abandonment. In addition, providers and patients in our own review and providers in the Odendaal review argue that some patients need in-person contact.

Similarly, both our own review and the Ames 2019 review suggest that these types of digital services can change the nature of the *patient's relationship with their families*. Healthcare users in Ames 2019 describe how they share information from digital messages with family and friends while our own review points to the increased involvement of family when services are home-based.

In Odendaal 2020, providers also describe the impact of digital health on the *provider-provider relationship*. Some providers appreciate being more connected to colleagues and think this improves coordination and quality of care. However, others describe problems and prefer face-to-face contact with colleagues. This particular issue was not identified in our own review, probably because our focus was on the provision of home-based rehabilitation rather than on communication between providers located in the community and the hospital.

A second topic identified by patients and providers in all three reviews is tied to internet access, access to functioning and affordable devices, and a need for training in the use of these digital systems. All of these are factors that might challenge or influence the provision of digital services.

We identified several reviews of intervention effectiveness that might complement this QES. Three of these reviews focused on telerehabilitation services for persons with multiple sclerosis (Khan 2015), patients with stroke (Laver 2020), and patients with chronic respiratory disease (Cox 2021), and were broadly similar in terms of population groups, type of rehabilitation, mode of delivery, setting, and publication date to our review.

Overall, these reviews found low-certainty evidence that telerehabilitation leads to similar or better outcomes for these patient groups when compared to traditional in-person, facility-based rehabilitation services. This suggests that telerehabilitation is not inferior for patients with stroke (Laver 2020), or for patients with chronic respiratory disease (Cox 2021)

We also identified two effectiveness reviews addressing and comparing the provision of home-based cardiac rehabilitation versus centre-based (Anderson 2017), and another review comparing care home versus hospital and own home environments for rehabilitation of older people (Ward 2008). The Ward review had insufficient evidence to make any conclusions about the effectiveness of home-based rehabilitation. However, the Anderson 2017 review found low-certainty evidence that home-based rehabilitation leads to similar outcomes as centre-based care.

All the effectiveness reviews discussed here suggest that home-based telerehabilitation and in-person home-based rehabilitations are suitable alternatives for the provision of rehabilitation services. However, the findings from our own and other qualitative evidence syntheses (Ames 2019; Odendaal 2020) suggest that the success of these services can be influenced by a range of implementation considerations. These considerations need to be taken into account by those making decisions regarding the provision of these services.

Overall completeness and applicability of the evidence and limitations of the evidence

In this review, we included 53 studies sampled from a group of 224 eligible studies. Twenty of the studies addressed in-person home-based rehabilitation, 28 of the studies addressed home-based telerehabilitation services, and five of the studies addressed both in-person home-based rehabilitation and home-based telerehabilitation services. We included the experiences and perceptions of patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders, covering different types of rehabilitation for a range of patients with different conditions, including elderly people and people with stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cardiovascular diseases.

People's views and experiences of home-based services are likely to be influenced by whether these are their only alternatives or something they have chosen instead of in-patient rehabilitation services. For instance, people who have actively chosen this option may be more likely to be positive towards it. In some studies, it was clear that the focus was on the provision of rehabilitation services in rural or underserved areas, where home-based rehabilitation was likely to be the only alternative. However, most of the studies did not explain whether the services were provided instead of available in-patient services or as a continuity of in-patient services.

There are five main limitations to the evidence we have presented. First, we did not find studies that evaluated people's experiences, perceptions and behaviours regarding home-based rehabilitation in long-term programmes. These could be important since many conditions that cause disability have a chronic evolution. Second, we did not identify studies about some health conditions, for example, Parkinson's disease or amputations, although these are important conditions for rehabilitation interventions. Third, we did not find many studies from low- or middle-income countries. It is possible that the availability and organisation of home-based

and facility-based services in these settings are not comparable to those found in the settings of the studies included. Fourth, we decided not to search CINAHL database based the rationale that research focused on the nursing and allied health professions might be captured in the general search; however, it is possible that some relevant studies may have been missed. Finally, we were not able to translate six studies that are listed in the [Studies awaiting classification](#) section. However, we do not think this small number of studies would have important impacts on sampling or on the review findings.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Below are a set of questions that may help health system or programme managers when implementing or planning for home-based services, delivered either face-to-face or through telerehabilitation. For an overview of the links between the review findings and these implications for practice, please see [Appendix 3](#).

1. Have you considered **who may benefit the most** and **opt for** telerehabilitation and other home-based services (including telerehabilitation)?

For instance, where there is a choice, have you considered offering these services to:

- people who express a preference for home-based services;
- people with frequent appointments;
- People who depend on public transportation;
- people living in rural areas and remote areas
- people who depend on a caregiver to transfer to an institution;
- people with financial constraints.

2. Have you considered how you must organise home-based services in a way that they can be adapted fully to suit each **individual's needs, accessibility, availability and home environment**?

- Are exercises adapted to the amount of time, equipment and space the patient has at home? For instance, does the patient have a quiet space to exercise without interruptions from other family members?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation services, can you provide these services including at least one in-person home visit where patients and providers can meet each other and where providers can assess the home environment and develop exercise programmes that are tailored to the individual's situation and needs?
- Before considering providing telerehabilitation services to a patient, have you discussed with them whether individual or group sessions fits their needs and preferences best?
- Are the home-based and telerehabilitation services more accessible for patients, caregivers and healthcare providers than outpatient services?

3. Have you considered how you can support **patients' motivation and ability** to carry out their exercises at home?

- Does the patient always receive clear instructions from the provider?
- Does the patient receive encouragement from the provider and from family members and other caregivers?
- Do the provider, patient and caregivers interact together to establish common expectations and goals?
- Are providers able to ascertain that patients are performing exercises safely and correctly?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation services, are providers able to monitor whether patients are performing exercises safely and correctly?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation services, are there established procedures ready to be applied to support patients and providers when problems occur during sessions?

4. Have you used the advantages that home-based rehabilitation services offer to give patients more **control over their own rehabilitation**?

- Are the programs flexible? Do patients have a choice to select among the sessions and their frequency?
- Can they plan their own appointments, access information about their condition and how to perform exercises, and track their own progress?
- Can they easily involve family members and caregivers in the rehabilitation process?

5. Do you systematically plan the **transition from hospital to home-based** rehabilitation to ensure continuity of care so as to ensure that the outpatient rehabilitation process is not delayed?

- Is planning for this transition systematically included in the discharge process?
- Are there well-established channels of communication between hospital-based healthcare providers and the community-based providers delivering services in the home?

6. Do you have a realistic overview of the **resources and costs** home-based services require?

- Have you considered the amount of time required for administrative tasks such as setting up making appointments, travel and parking, and work absence?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation, have you taken into account the amount of time required for introducing patients to the technology employed, the exercises to be performed, and establishing or re-establishing connections during sessions?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation, have you taken into account the initial costs of setting up the technology (including servers, computers, screens, mobile devices and other related technologies), as well as running costs for airtime, IT support, and maintenance of hardware and software?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation, have you taken into account who will pay for patients' computers, screens, or other devices, the maintenance and repairs?

7. Are systems in place to protect the **privacy and confidentiality** of patients and families when providers enter their homes, either in-person or through digital devices?

- For in-person visits, can you limit the number of providers that visit the home to the minimum needed?
- Can you ensure training of the providers in ethical, privacy and confidentiality issues, especially the do's and don't's?
- Have you catered for the job description of the provider at home and provided the same to the patient and caregivers?
- Is there a system for complaint reporting or redressal of grievances?
- When considering providing telerehabilitation services, do patients have full control over muting or switching off their digital devices? And are there systems in place to ensure data privacy for information gathered through these devices?

8. For telerehabilitation services, do all patients, caregivers and providers have the necessary **equipment, training and technical support**?

- Is the necessary infrastructure in place, both in the facility and in the home? This includes reliable internet connectivity, updated computers and software, and systems to repair or replace these when needed.
- Do patients and providers have access to devices and programs that are easy to use and that can be tailored to the needs of the individual?
- Do patients and providers have access to technical support when problems occur during sessions?
- Have patients, caregivers and providers received sufficient training in the use of the relevant technologies and platforms? Patients and providers in this review suggest step-by-step guidelines, meetings to discuss optimal conditions for use, demonstrations, a section of "Frequently Asked Questions", and video tutorials.
- Has this training been adapted to meet the individual's digital skills?
- Have providers received training in how to communicate and plan digital sessions?
- Are patients specifically trained to practice with the equipment which will be used at home before the transition from hospital to home? Do they learn beforehand the exercises to be performed at home? Do they have sufficient time to practice before going home?

9. Have you considered how telerehabilitation must be used to improve **the patient-provider relationship** and avoid the patient feeling abandoned?

For instance, does the system:

- enable quick and easy contact between patient and provider, allowing patients and caregivers to send messages and ask questions that will be replied to quickly?
- give patients the opportunity to share their thoughts, discuss solutions and reach shared decisions with the provider?
- enable patients to communicate orally or audio-visually with the rehabilitation professionals of the telerehabilitation providing centre?

- allow the provider to give quick feedback to patients about their progress and whether they are doing their exercises correctly?
- give patients and caregivers the opportunity to incorporate their preferences and views about how the telerehabilitation service can be improved?
- give patients opportunities to interact with other patients?

Implications for future research

Researchers carrying out future qualitative and mixed-methods research about factors that influence home-based rehabilitation services should report their research methods transparently, particularly around participant recruitment strategies, data collection strategies and ethical issues. They should be more explicit about how their own values, experiences and opinions might have influenced their collection and interpretation of the data.

We need more primary research in low- and middle-income settings that further examines the factors that we identify in our review. Most of the studies included in this review were conducted in high-income settings, and it is possible that studies from low- and middle-income settings may change some of the findings, particularly those findings relating to the need for and availability of easy-to-use technologies, appropriate investment, adequate equipment, infrastructure, maintenance, training and support.

Our review points to a number of topics that future qualitative or mixed-methods research could explore. This includes an assessment of how home-based rehabilitation services are perceived when provided *after* finalizing in-hospital rehabilitation (continuity of services) compared to services provided as a *substitute* for in-hospital rehabilitation (alternative mode of delivery). In addition, this research could explore patients' perceptions of home-based services that are provided as the only available option, for instance, for patients in remote geographical areas as compared to patients in urban and well-served regions that can attend in-hospital services.

Future research could also assess health system factors that facilitate or hinder the transition from hospital to home-based rehabilitation services, as well as the training and education needs of patients, caregivers, and providers when using telerehabilitation technologies and platforms. Future effectiveness research, including randomized trials, should explore if home-based rehabilitation can maintain the same motivation and outcomes in the short and long terms as in-patient rehabilitation.

This review suggests that it is important to focus on outcomes such as empowerment, self-management, independence, patients' control over their bodies and their lives, achieving healthier behaviours and lifestyles and improving the participation of people with disabilities.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES
Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Alary Gauvreau 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe the components and evaluate a Communities of practice (CoPs) for speech-language pathologists about participation and aphasia rehabilitation"
participant´s description	Thirteen speech-language pathologists
Health condition	Aphasia
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Communication
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Recordings and logbooks/ Thematic analysis and interpretation of descriptive statistics
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Ando 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To examine the experiences of using telemonitoring in patients with MND (motor neurone disease) on noninvasive ventilation (NIV)"

Ando 2019 (Continued)

participant 's description	Seven patients with MND and five caregivers
Health condition	Motor neurone disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Argent 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Ireland (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To perform an exploration of the opportunities and challenges of using wearable technology in rehabilitation after joint replacement surgery. Following this, clinicians were provided with a demonstration of an exemplar wearable exercise biofeedback system, and their perceptions of its potential use in the clinical setting were evaluated while incorporating the healthcare professional in the user-centred design process"
participant 's description	Ten clinicians from a multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals, including four physiotherapists, two clinical nurse specialists, two orthopaedic assistants, one occupational therapist and one staff nurse, from a hospital in Dublin
Health condition	Joint replacement
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis with a grounded-theory approach
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This project forms part of the CHES (Connected Health Early Stage Researcher Support System) Innovation Training Network and has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement no. 67620"

Argent 2018 (Continued)

Quote: "Competing interests: None declared"

Notes Study purposively sampled

Banner 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country UK (HIC)

Objective of study Quote: "This paper examines the qualitative findings from a 16-month mixed methods randomized controlled trial examining the impact of a virtual CRP (vCRP)"

participant 's description Twenty-two adults in-patients with acute coronary syndrome or following a revascularization procedure from two rurally located hospitals

Health condition Acute Coronary Syndrome

Mode of rehabilitation delivery Telerehabilitation

Type of rehabilitation provided Cardiac

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Barclay 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country Australia, USA, Canada, New Zealand, UK, Sweden and Norway (HICs)

Objective of study Quote: "To describe and compare models of service delivery intended to support community integration in the immediate period following inpatient rehabilitation for SCI, and describe the characteristics of these models or approaches"

participant 's description Ten managers of spinal services: two from USA, two from Canada, two from Australia, one from each of New Zealand, UK, Sweden and Norway

Health condition Spinal Cord Injury

Barclay 2020 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Open-ended and semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Bendelin 2018

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe how chronic pain patients work in an Internet-delivered cognitive behavioraltherapy (ICBT) program, through their descriptions of what is important when they initiate behavior change in aftercare and their descriptions of what is important for ongoing practice of selfmanagement skills in aftercare"
participant ´s description	Twenty-nine patients
Health condition	Chronic pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ patient ´s written diaries/ Latent content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Birkeland 2017

Study characteristics

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

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Birkeland 2017 *(Continued)*

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To elucidate how the interdisciplinary collaboration in reablement worked in a Norwegian context"
participant 's description	Thirty-three healthcare providers (nine physiotherapists, nine nurses, seven occupational therapists, four social educators, three auxiliary nurses and one social worker) from seven municipalities
Health condition	NA
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups interviews/ Hermeneutic approach
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Bodker 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"Telecare promises to deliver healthcare services more efficiently while, at the same time, improving the quality of care. The purpose of this paper is to challenge these promises by analysing the implications of introducing telecare in the rehabilitation of patients suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease"
participant 's description	Eleven patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and the therapist of the programme (managing nurse and the physiotherapist) from a Danish hospital
Health condition	COPD
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory and in activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Ethnographic study/ Observations and semi-structured interviews/ Analytical concepts developed within STS (Science and Technology Studies)

Bodker 2015 *(Continued)*

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest "No information on funding provided"

Quote: "No information on conflict provided"

Notes Study purposively sampled

Boland 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country New Zealand (HIC)

Objective of study Quote: "To identify the Adaptive equipment that people typically use after a stroke and the outcomes achieved as a result, and to explore people's experiences obtaining and using Adaptive equipment, to inform both practice and policy in this field."

participant's description Two hundred and fifty-eight people responded to the initial questionnaire. A sampling of respondents were interviewed

Health condition Stroke

Mode of rehabilitation delivery In-person home-based rehabilitation

Type of rehabilitation provided Activities in daily living (ADL)

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach Mixed methods/ Postal questionnaire followed by semi-structured interviews/ Grounded theory

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest Not sampled

Notes This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data werenot as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Booth 2007
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country Australia (HIC)

Objective of study Quote: "To identify the factors influencing participation and outline the benefits and challenges of providing transitional rehabilitation for people with spinal cord injury (SCI) from rural and regional locations."

participant's description Records of 40 patients

Booth 2007 (Continued)

Health condition	Spinal Cord Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded Theory/ Program records and policy and service documents/ Open and axial coding
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Borade 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	India (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To gain insight into the lived experiences of people using assistive devices with specific reference to mobility related disability in India"
participant ´s description	Twenty-five individuals having mobility related disabilities, who used one or more ads for minimum 48 weeks
Health condition	Mobility restriction
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative inquiry design/ Qualitative interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "No information on funding provided" Quote: "No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Brennan 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Ireland (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the experiences and unmet needs of women during home rehabilitation following surgery for breast cancer and to gather survivors' perspectives on and requirements from mHealth technology for postoperative breast cancer rehabilitation."
participant 's description	Ten women
Health condition	Breast Cancer Surgery
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Brewer 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To assess the feasibility and acceptability of a VW-based CR program as an extension to medical center-based CR. Our goal is to apply the study results toward the design of a patient-centered VW platform prototype with high usability, understandability, and credibility"
participant 's description	Patients recently enrolled in outpatient Cardiovascular Rehabilitation
Health condition	Acute coronary syndrome (ACS), heart valve replacement, elective percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), and stable angina
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac

Brewer 2017 (Continued)

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed method/ Survey through both closed and open-ended questions/ Ethnomethodology and structural narrative analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Brouns 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Acute coronary syndrome (ACS),"To explore which factors influence the uptake of eRehabilitation in stroke rehabilitation, among stroke patients, informal caregivers, and healthcare professionals"
participant ´s description	Thirty-two patients, fifteen informal caregivers, and 13 healthcare professionals (physiotherapists, psychologists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, physicians, and managers)
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "Stichting Innovatie Alliantie supported this project financially (Grant 2014-046PRO)" Quote:"The authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Buimer 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the determinants of patient adherence to a blended care rehabilitation program, which includes a Web portal, from a patient's perspective."

Buimer 2017 (Continued)

participant 's description	Twelve patients participated in interviews. Furthermore, portal usage data was analyzed of 31 patients
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Burkow 2015

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To assess patient acceptability of the delivery mode and components of a comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation programme for any stage of COPD, as well as the technology usability, patient outcomes and economic aspects."
participant 's description	Ten patients
Health condition	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed method/ Semi-structured interviews/ Descriptive interpretation
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Caughlin 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To summarize the facilitators and barriers to the implementation of telerehabilitation services within a research context."
participant ´s description	Other stakeholders (researchers)
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Narrative review/ Interviews/ Descriptive
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Chen 2019a
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	China (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"to assess the efficacy, safety, and acceptability of the addition of the BESMILE-HF program to usual medications for patients with chronic heart failure".
participant ´s description	Aged 18 years or above, diagnosed with chronic heart failure, Clinically stable, defined as symptoms/signs that have remained generally unchanged for ≥ 1 month
Health condition	Chronic heart failure
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis

Chen 2019a (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Chen 2019b
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	" To investigate patient perceived benefits of and barriers to using the telerehabilitation system at home"
participant ´s description	Thirteen patients with stroke who were enrolled in a clinical trial of arm motor rehabilitation therapy
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Cherry 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To determine participants' general impressions about the benefits and barriers of using robotic therapy devices for inhome rehabilitation."
participant ´s description	Ten patients
Health condition	Stroke

Cherry 2017 (Continued)

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Ethnographic/ Direct observation of the in-home environment and in-depth semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Choularia 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the perspectives of healthcare professionals and commissioners working with a stroke Early Supported Discharge service"
participant ´s description	Thirty-five key informants including practitioners, managers and commissioners
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Cross-sectional qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Clark 2013
Study characteristics

Clark 2013 *(Continued)*

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To evaluate the feasibility and utility of an Internet-based, electronic Outpatient Cardiac Rehabilitation (eOCR) program in rural primary care."
participant ´s description	Sixteen health professionals (cardiologists, general practitioners, nurses and allied health) and 24 patients participated in the project
Health condition	Cardiac disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Pilot study used a mixed methods design
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Cobley 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To investigate patients' and carers' experiences of Early Supported Discharge services and inform future Early Supported Discharge service development and provision"
participant ´s description	Twenty-seven stroke patients and fifteen15 carers in the Nottinghamshire region
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Cobley 2013 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Constantinescu 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify self-reported factors that influence adherence to conventional home therapy without a mobile device in HNC patients"
participant ´s description	Ten patients
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Conti 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Italy (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the situation of informal caregivers of persons with SCI when discharged home from a SCI Unit, in relation to needs, emotional experiences, difficulties and subsequent reactions to discharge."
participant ´s description	Eleven caregivers
Health condition	Spinal Cord Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

Conti 2015 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological/ Semi-structured interviews/ Giorgi method for analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Cottrell 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia
Objective of study	Quote:"To evaluate service provider's views on current barriers to patients' accessing Neurosurgical & Orthopaedic Physiotherapy Screening Clinic and Multidisciplinary Service"
participant 's description	Physiotherapists
Health condition	Neurosurgical and orthopaedic conditions
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Damhus 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
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Damhus 2018 *(Continued)*

Objective of study	Quote:"To examine the barriers and enablers of health professionals to online exercisebased telerehabilitation "TR" in patients with Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease "COPD", to support a successful implementation process"
participant ´s description	Twenty-five health professionals (6 nurses and 19 physiotherapists (24 to 57 years) from hospitals or municipalities
Health condition	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Theoretical domains framework/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Framework analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	"No information on funding provided" Quote:"The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Davoody 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore current processes in post-discharge stroke care, to describe current information exchange and interaction points, and to analyse their implications for design of supportive electronic tools."
participant ´s description	The care professionals at the primary care centre and the neuro team
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and non-participatory observations/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Davoody 2014 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Davoody 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore post-discharge stroke patients' information needs using patient journey mapping and to use patients' perceived needs to propose eHealth services that can support them throughout their care and rehabilitation processes."
participant 's description	Twelve participants with mild physical, cognitive and/or psychosocial disabilities
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL), exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Deighan 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To assess the acceptability, accessibility and usability of the 'Digital Heart Manual (D-HM) prototype to patients and cardiac nurses to optimise the intervention and user engagement."
participant 's description	Twenty-eight people participated; patient representatives (PR) and health professionals (HP)
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Deighan 2017 *(Continued)*

Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured questionnaires and telephone interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Delmar 2009
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify older persons' (≥75 years of age) experiences of the rehabilitation process after total hip replacement"
participant 's description	Nine patients
Health condition	Hip replacement
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological/ Interviews/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Demain 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
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Demain 2013 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote:"To identify current assistive technology knowledge and service provision and the barriers and opportunities for evidence based assistive technologies to be used in stroke upper limb rehabilitation practice, as perceived by stroke survivors, family caregivers and healthcare professionals."
participant ´s description	Thirty-one healthcare providers; 32 patients and/or family caregivers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dennett 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	England (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the user experience of a webbased intervention which was part of a multi-centre randomized controlled feasibility trial of web-based physiotherapy ""WEBPaMS" and specifically, whether or not users perceived that it had impacted on their ability to increase and sustain engagement in physical activity"
participant ´s description	Eleven patients from Plymouth site
Health condition	Multiple sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Face-to-face interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"No information on funding provided"
	"No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors"

Dennett 2020 (Continued)

Notes	Study purposively sampled
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DeVries 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore which patient-, intervention-, and environment-related factors are determinants of adherence to the online component of e-Exercise, a 12-week blended intervention for patients with hip and/or knee osteoarthritis."
participant ´s description	Ten patients
Health condition	Hip and/or knee osteoarthritis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Constant comparison analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dimaguila 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To present the perceptions of stroke survivors, on the effects of PGHD from a poststroke simulated rehabilitation technology in order to refine a Patient Reported outcome measures(PROM) - person-generated health data (PGHD) that has wider relevance and application."
participant ´s description	Ten patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Dimaguila 2019 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups and semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dinesen 2011
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	"To discuss the obstacles that arise in the co-innovation process of developing an integrated technique for tele-rehabilitation of COPD patients."
participant 's description	Representatives from district nursing, hospital, healthcare center, GP and firms; managerial staff from the pulmonary medical ward at the hospital, district nursing and healthcare center; and principal participants from the IT- and administration in the municipality and region
Health condition	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease -COPD
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Documents, participant observation and qualitative interviews/ Inductive and deductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data was not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dinesen 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
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Dinesen 2013 (Continued)

Objective of study	"To describe patients' attitudes towards tele-rehabilitation in the Danish TELEKAT (for Telehomecare, Chronic Patients and the Integrated Healthcare System) project, in order to better understand patients' behavior when performing tele-rehabilitation activities in home surroundings."
participant's description	Twenty-two patients
Health condition	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease -COPD
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Document analysis, participant observation, and qualitative interviews/ Inductive and deductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data was not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dinesen 2018

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To assess the interorganizational cooperation between health care professionals across sectors (hospitals, municipal health care centers) in a cardiac telerehabilitation program."
participant's description	Healthcare professionals (nurses, a physician, and physiotherapist)
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Documents, participant observation, and qualitative interviews/ Inductive and deductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dinesen 2019

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: " To explore the experiences of cardiac patients and their partners of participating in the Teledialog Telerehabilitation Program "TTP""
participant ´s description	Fourteen cardiac patients, twelve patient spouses/partners, and 1 son
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Documents, participant observation, and interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: " "No information on funding provided" Quote: "Conflicts of Interest: None declared"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Dithmer 2016

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe the development and testing of a prototype application ("The Heart Game") using gamification principles to assist heart patients in their telerehabilitation process in the Teledialog project."
participant ´s description	Ten patients and 3 healthcare providers
Health condition	Heart failure, myocardial infarction, or angina pectoris
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac

Dithmer 2016 *(Continued)*

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Interviews, participant observations, focus group interviews, and workshop/ Content analysis
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Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
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Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Dobson 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	New Zealand (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To understand the needs, preferences, and priorities of end users for the development of an adaptive mobile PR (mPR) support program."
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participant ´s description	Twenty-nine clinicians
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Health condition	COPD, bronchiectasis and interstitial lung disorders
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Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
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Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
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Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ A survey, ethnographicsemistructured interviews and key informant interviews/ Thematic analysis
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Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
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Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Doig 2009
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To examine the experiences of clients, family members, and therapists involved in client-centered, goal-directed therapy"
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participant ´s description	Twelve patients, ten significant others, and three occupational therapists
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Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

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Doig 2009 (Continued)

Health condition	Traumatic Brain Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cognitive
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Donoso Brown 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	SA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To qualitatively describe 1) upper extremity use at home, 2) previous home exercise or activity programs, and 3) the acceptability of a novel upper extremity home program, NeuroGame Therapy (NGT), that combines surface electromyography (sEMG) biofeedback and a commercial computer game."
participant 's description	Ten patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dow 2007
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	surface electromyography (sEMG) "To explain how is the role of the carer constructed in rehabilitation-in-the home (RITH) programs?"
participant 's description	Twenty-four carers
Health condition	Not specific
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content and thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Dubouloz 2004
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: (sEMG) "To explore the transformation of meaning perspectives among clients undergoing occupational therapy treatment for rheumatoid arthritis"
participant 's description	Six patients, five women and one man
Health condition	Arthritis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded theory/ Qualitative interviews, semi-structured interviews and suggested prompts/ Constant comparative method
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This study was funded by a research grant from the Canadian Occupational Therapy Foundation and The Arthritis Society"

Dubouloz 2004 (Continued)

Quote: "No information on conflict provided"

Notes	Study purposively sampled
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Duggan 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe an evaluation of SMART2, a personalised selfmanagement system incorporating activity planning and review, feedback on behaviour- and acceptance-based therapeutic exercises."
participant ´s description	Ten patients
Health condition	Chronic pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Edbrooke 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To characterise the views and experiences of participants with inoperable lung cancer who completed a home-based rehabilitation program"
participant ´s description	Ninety-two patients were recruited (45 intervention group, 47 usual care)
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

Edbrooke 2020 *(Continued)*

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews, home visits and telephone calls/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This research was funded through a National Health and Medical Research Council project grant (APP1060484). Lara Edbrooke is the recipient of a Victorian Government Olivia Newton John Cancer Wellness and Research Centre Supportive Care PhD scholarship, through the Victorian Cancer Agency (ONJ16010)" Quote: "The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Eliassen 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	The aim of this study was to explore how the home trainers follow up instructions and supervision by PTs in reablement.
participant ´s description	Twenty-five patients
Health condition	Not pecific condition
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Video recordings, semistructured interviews and an observation guide/ No analysis specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Emmerson 2018
Study characteristics
Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

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Emmerson 2018 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the lived experience of patients utilising touch screen tablets to support an upper limb home exercise program post stroke"
participant 's description	Ten patients from a community rehabilitation program in a large metropolitan health service
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This study was supported by the Eastern Health Foundation, 2013" Quote: "The authors declare no conflict of interest related to this work. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of this article"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Eriksson 2011
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: " To evaluate effects and experiences of patients who had undergone a shoulder joint replacement and participated in physiotherapy at home via video communication in real time"
participant 's description	Twenty-two patients
Health condition	Shoulder joint replacement
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Eriksson 2011 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Essery 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To gain a greater understanding of: how older adults experience internet-based VR"
participant 's description	Eighteen adults aged 50and over
Health condition	Neurologicalc conditions
Mode of rehabilitation de- livery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation pro- vided	Vestibular rehabilitation
Study design / Data col- lection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Feinberg 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To evaluate the Home Heart Health program, an adapted CR model for the home care setting, by exploring the programs' feasibility and acceptability"
participant 's description	Twenty-eight patients
Health condition	Heart failure, coronary artery disease, surgical aftercare following circulatory system surgery, atrial fib- rillation
Mode of rehabilitation de- livery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

Feinberg 2018 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Folan 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To gain an understanding of the experiences of clients with tetraplegia trialing assistive technologies for computer access during different stages in a public rehabilitation service"
participant 's description	Three outpatient and four in patient from the Victorian Spinal Cord Service (VSCS), Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre (RTRC) in Melbourne
Health condition	Spinal cord injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "No information on funding provided"
	Quote: "The authors declare no conflict of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Forman 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	SA (HIC)
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Forman 2014 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote: "To overcome logistic obstacles and increase efficiencies of learning, behavior modification, and exercise surveillance may increase Cardiac Rehabilitation participation."
participant 's description	Twenty-six patients
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Observational study/ Staff considerations/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Forsberg 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe experiences of using Nintendo Wii Fit for balance exercise, from the perspectives of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) and their physiotherapists (PT)."
participant 's description	Fifteen patients and nine physiotherapists
Health condition	Multiple Sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Frohmader 2015

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore and describe long-term thoughts and perceptions of the Aussie Heart Guide Programme including the role of the mentor, held by patients recovering from myocardial infarction"
participant 's description	Thirteen patients
Health condition	Myocardial infarction
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Telephone interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Frohmader 2017

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	"To explore nurse mentor perceptions of their role in the delivery of a home-based CR program for rural patients unable to attend a hospital or outpatient Cardiac Rehabilitation program. "
participant 's description	Seven nurse mentors
Health condition	Myocardial infarction
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Interpretive study/ Survey open-ended questions/ Thematic analysis

Frohman 2017 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data was not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Frost 2019

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To identify and explore change processes explaining the effects of the Rehabilitation Enablement in Chronic Heart Failure (REACH-HF) intervention taking account of reach, amount of intervention received, delivery fidelity and patient and caregiver perspectives"
participant 's description	Patients and caregivers
Health condition	Heart failure
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Interviews/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Galvin 2014

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Ireland (HIC)
Objective of study	" To explore the impact of family involvement in exercise delivery after stroke from the perspective of the individual with stroke and his or her family member"
participant 's description	Fifteen designated "family" members
Health condition	Stroke

Galvin 2014 (Continued)

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological theoretical framework and a grounded theory/ In-depth semi-structured interviews/ Framework analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Gélinas-Bronsard 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To identify older assistive technology users and family caregivers' needs related to assistive technology procurement, and to explore how to offer remote support through an Internet-based intervention"
participant 's description	Ten patients and ten family caregivers, health workers, other stakeholders (decision-makers, community partners and researchers)
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	"This work was financed by AGEWELL NCE [CRP 2015-WP2.2] and the Initiative for the development of new technologies and innovative practices in Rehabilitation (INSPIRE) research program (Ahmed) [010228]. The authors acknowledge salary support from Fonds de recherche en sante du Quebec (Auger, Ahmed) [32988,33084] and Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Mortenson) [360820]"
	Quote: "No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Gell 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To examine female cancer survivor perspectives on remote monitoring and communication to support independent, physical activity maintenance after completing a structured, facility-based program"
participant 's description	Nineteen patients
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Giesbrecht 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To develop a prototype Wheelchair Skills Training Program that could be delivered as a home program using a computer tablet, entitled Enhancing Participation in the Community by Improving Wheelchair Skills or EPIC Wheels."
participant 's description	Ten patients
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Participatory action design/ Focus groups/ Content analysis

Giesbrecht 2014 *(Continued)*

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Gilbert 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To understand what is the acceptability of Videoconferencing (VC) between clinicians and patients for a follow-up consultation for atraumatic shoulder instability?"
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participant 's description	Sixteen patients and nine clinicians
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Health condition	Atraumatic shoulder instability
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Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
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Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
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Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
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Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Giunti 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Switzerland (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To explore Multiple Sclerosis-specific needs for MS mHealth solutions for Physical Activity"
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participant 's description	Patients and physicians, physio-, occupational, and sports therapists
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Health condition	Multiple Sclerosis
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Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
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Giunti 2018 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Govender 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	South Africa (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore community reintegration experiences of CVA survivors in a peri-urban area in KwaZulu-Natal and the factors that facilitate or hinder this reintegration"
participant 's description	Eight patients who had suffered a stroke, residing in the KwaDabeka community (five male and three females, ranging from 38 to 79 years)
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative exploratory study/ Biographical surveys and semistructured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationships that may have inappropriately influenced them in writing this article"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Gustafsson 2014a
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To trial Stroke Rehabilitation Enhancing and Guiding Transition Home (STRENGTH), an approach to rehabilitation"

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

Gustafsson 2014a *(Continued)*

participant 's description	Nine participants, comprising 3 occupational therapists, 4 physiotherapists, and 2 speech pathologists
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Survey and focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Gustafsson 2014b
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate the experiences and expectations of people with stroke, during their transition from hospital to home, after participating in a novel inpatient outreach program, entitled STRENGTH"
participant 's description	Seven patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Gustafsson 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To illuminate older adults' perceptions of multi professional team's caring skills as success factors for health support in the short-term goal directed reablement"
participant 's description	Twenty-three older persons
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Not specified
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Phenomenographic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hale 2005
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	New Zealand (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To address the paucity of information on the content of home interventions for people with stroke by reporting on the practice of physiotherapeutic home-based stroke rehabilitation in New Zealand."
participant 's description	Twenty physiotherapists
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded Theory/ Semi-structured interviews/ Grounded theory analysis

Hale 2005 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Hale Gallardo 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "This study investigated barriers and facilitators to the implementation of a national TeleRehabilitation program to meet the needs of rural Veterans Health Administration "VHA" patients"
participant 's description	Ten stakeholders (medical directors and program managers)
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	N/A
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "Inc. Funding was provided by the Office of Rural Health, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs" Quote: "The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work"
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Harder 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To develop a mobile application (app) supported by user preferences to optimise selfmanagement of arm and shoulder exercises for upper-limb dysfunction (ULD) after breast cancer treatment."
participant 's description	Patients

Harder 2017 *(Continued)*

Health condition	upper-limb dysfunction (ULD) after breast cancer treatment
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hathiramani 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the experience of a sample of lymphoma survivors participating in a home-based intervention following chemotherapy"
participant 's description	Thirty-five patients
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Open-ended questionnaire/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hayward 2015
Study characteristics
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Hayward 2015 *(Continued)*

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the feasibility of self-administered, home-based SMART Arm training for one person with stroke who has severe and chronic upper-limb disability"
participant 's description	A 57-year-old man with severe upper-limb disability
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Pretest post-test follow-up/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Herber 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore what reasons do nonattenders and noncompleters give for their patterns of participation or nonparticipation in cardiac rehabilitation programmes and how future uptake could be enhanced."
participant 's description	Twenty-five patients
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Herber 2017 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Heron 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To conduct a pilot trial of the effectiveness of a revised version of The Healthy Brain Rehabilitation Manual during the acute period following a first Transient Isquemic Attack (TIA) or 'minor' stroke."
participant ´s description	Four patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cognitive
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

HeydariKhayat 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Iran (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the lived experiences of burn survivors after a six-month period of home care following hospital discharge"
participant ´s description	Sixteen burn survivors from a university hospital in kermanshah province (10 female and 6 male burn survivors)
Health condition	Burns
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

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HeydariKhayat 2020 *(Continued)*

Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"No information on funding provided" Quote:"There was no conflict of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Higgins 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To translate the existing Beating Heart Problems group program into an online format, Help Yourself Online, and second, to pilot test the Help Yourself Online program with a sample of cardiac patients"
participant 's description	Fifteen patients
Health condition	Acute cardiac event
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hill 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
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Hill 2016 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the usability and acceptability of eSALT from the perspective of participants with aphasia and speech-language pathologists"
participant's description	Five patients and three clinicians
Health condition	Aphasia
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Communication
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Usability study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hines 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore health professionals' experiences of, and attitudes towards eHealth technologies to support interdisciplinary practice within rehabilitation for people after TBI."
participant's description	health professionals (n = 17)
Health condition	Traumatic brain injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Interpretive qualitative study/ Interviews and focus groups/ Narrative analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hjelle 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe how older adults in Norway experience participation in reablement"
participant 's description	Eight older adults
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Nursing in
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hoaas 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore COPD patients' adherence and experiences in long-term telerehabilitation to understand factors affecting satisfaction and potential for service improvements"
participant 's description	Ten patients with moderate to severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Health condition	COPD
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods study/ Focus groups and questionnaires/Thematic analysis

Hoaas 2016 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "The study was funded by the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority (grant number HST1014-11)"
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Quote: "The authors declare that they have no competing interests"

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Hoffman 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To provide evidence on the acceptability of an effective postsurgical exercise intervention targeting the self-management of cancer-related fatigue"
participant´s description	Thirty-seven patients
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Open-ended questionnaire/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Hwang 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe patient experiences and perspectives of a group-based heart failure (HF) telerehabilitation program delivered to the homes via online video-conferencing."
participant´s description	Seventeen participants

Hwang 2017 (Continued)

Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Inskip 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To identify the necessary features of pulmonary telerehabilitation (P-TR) from the perspectives of individuals living with chronic lung disease and health care professionals (HCPs) who deliver pulmonary rehabilitation (PR)"
participant 's description	Fifty-two patients
Health condition	COPD, asthma, and interstitial lung disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Questionnaires and focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Jakobsen 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe health professionals' perspectives of next of kin in the context of reablement."
participant 's description	Forty-nine health professionals from different organizational levels. Registered nurses, health workers, student nurses, social educators, and occupational therapists.
Health condition	n/A
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded Theory/ Focus groups/ Comparative analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

James 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the views of people with motor neurone disease (MND) on the barriers, facilitators and potential benefits of using home-based e-Health service delivery (telehealth) to access MND multidisciplinary clinic care."
participant 's description	Twelve patients from three MND multidisciplinary clinics and an MND support association group
Health condition	Motor neurone disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative multimethod approach/ Surveys and semi-structured interviews/ Inductive analysis

James 2018 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Jansen-Kosterink 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	To look beyond the common theoretical approaches towards end-user acceptance (like the Technology Acceptance Model and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology), and to explore the factors that contribute to or hinder the acceptance of a telemedicine service for rehabilitation care by patients with a chronic disease.
participant ´s description	One hundred eighty-eight patients
Health condition	Chronic diseases
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Jäppinen 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Finland (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: " To explore postoperative patient education in physiotherapy from total hip arthroplasty (THA) patients' perspectives, which has been a little-studied area of research. "
participant ´s description	Ten patients
Health condition	Total hip arthroplasty

Jäppinen 2017 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Individual interviews/ Phenomenographic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Jelin 2012
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore female patients' experiences of participating in a 4-week web-based home intervention after in-house multidimensional rehabilitation"
participant 's description	Seven patients
Health condition	Fibromyalgia
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Systematic text condensation
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Jones 2007
Study characteristics

Jones 2007 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore patients' reasons for non-participation in or non-adherence to a home- or hospital-based CR programme."
participant 's description	Forty-nine patients, eleven aged 70 years or over, fifteen from ethnic minority groups
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Charting analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Jones 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To show the extent to which experiences from stroke survivors receiving rehabilitation in control (usual care) and intervention (integrated self-management) sites reflected the differences in rehabilitation received and whether their understandings aligned with the self-management approach employed."
participant 's description	Twenty-two patients, twelve from integrated self-management sites and ten from usual care sites
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Thematic analysis

Jones 2017 *(Continued)*

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Jullamate 2007
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Thailand (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To Identify the reasons for the provision of informal rehabilitation services at home to stroke relatives by Thai caregivers"
participant 's description	Twenty primary informal caregivers to stroke survivors
Health condition	
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Kairy 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore patients' perceptions regarding telerehabilitation services received post total knee replacement"
participant 's description	Five patients who had previously received in-home telerehabilitation post total knee arthroplasty
Health condition	Knee arthroplasty

Kairy 2013 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Kairy 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "This study aimed at exploring patients' perceptions regarding telerehabilitation services received post total knee replacement"
participant's description	Sixteen Health Practitioners (including three clinical coordinators)
Health condition	Traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Focus groups and semi-structured interviews/ Intergroup analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Kamwesiga 2017
Study characteristics

Kamwesiga 2017 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Uganda (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe the experiences and meaning of using mobile phones in everyday life after stroke, among persons with stroke and their family members"
participant ´s description	Eleven patients and nine family members
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded theory/ Semi-structured interviews/ Constant comparative method
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	"The financial support for this study was provided by the Swedish Research Council, Developmental Research [grant number 2014-28-63]" Quote: "The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the article"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Kingston 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the experience of receiving medical and rehabilitation intervention for rural and remote residents in North Queensland"
participant ´s description	Fifteen patients living in rural areas
Health condition	Traumatic hand injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Interpretive phenomenological study/ In-depth semi-structured interviews/ Inductive analysis

Kingston 2014 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Knudsen 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore patients' experiences of tele-rehabilitation and the perceived gains of taking part in the program."
participant's description	Eight patients
Health condition	Ischemic heart disease and heart valve surgery
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological-hermeneutic study/ Interviews/ Theory of Paul Ricoeur analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Krishnan 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the mobility-related preferences among stroke survivors and caregivers following post-acute rehabilitation at inpatient or skilled nursing facilities."
participant's description	Thirty-nine patients
Health condition	Stroke

Krishnan 2018 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Cross-sectional study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Comparative content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lahham 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To document the perspective of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) who underwent home-based pulmonary rehabilitation (HBPR) in a clinical trial."
participant 's description	Thirteen patients
Health condition	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease -COPD
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Respiratory
Type of rehabilitation provided	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lai 2019
Study characteristics

Lai 2019 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To examine the usability of a mobile exercise app in People with physical disabilities (PWD)"
participant 's description	Twelve patients
Health condition	Physical disabilities
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Usability testing and interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lawford 2018a
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore physiotherapists' perceptions before and after delivering exercise advice via telephone to patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA)."
participant 's description	Eight physiotherapists
Health condition	Knee osteoarthritis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Lawford 2018a (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Lawford 2018b

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore peoples' perceptions of 26 exercise therapy delivered by physiotherapists via telephone for their knee osteo arthrosis (OA)"
participant ´s description	Twenty patients
Health condition	Knee osteoarthritis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lawson 2020

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the issue of acceptability by characterizing the experience of telerehabilitation for service providers and consumers of a memory rehabilitation program"
participant ´s description	Twenty-five patients and nine health workers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Lawson 2020 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This work was supported by National Stroke Foundation: [Grant Number SPG1712]; Turner Institute for Brain and Mental Health: [Grant Number Seed Grant]"
	Quote: "No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Learmonth 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To understand experiences of persons with Multiple Sclerosis who participated in a feasibility research study of a home-based exercise intervention"
participant 's description	Eighteen patients
Health condition	Multiple sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and questionnaires/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lee 2009
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
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Lee 2009 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote: "To evaluate and to describe ARDS (acute respiratory distress syndrome) survivors' support needs"
participant 's description	Twenty-five patients
Health condition	Acute respiratory distress syndrome -ARDS
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Framework analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Letts 2011

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the perceptions of people with spinal cord injury (SCI) regarding preferred messengers and methods for obtaining physical activity (PA) information. "
participant 's description	Sixteen community-dwelling adults
Health condition	Spinal Cord Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological study/ Focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lindblom 2020

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the transition process between hospital and the home with continued rehabilitation in the home environment."
participant 's description	Patients, caregivers and healthcare professionals
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded Theory/ Semi-structured interviews/ Grounded Theory analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lou 2017

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate how mild stroke patients' and their partners' experience and manage everyday life in a context of Early supported discharge. "
participant 's description	Patients and their partners
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Interviews/ Thematic analysis

Lou 2017 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Lovo 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate the experiences of practitioners and patients during a novel interprofessional model of assessment where an urban-based physical therapist used videoconferencing to virtually join a rural nurse practitioner and a rural patient with chronic back disorders."
participant 's description	Nineteen patients
Health condition	Low back and/or leg-related pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and surveys/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lovo Grona 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To evaluate the delivery of an inter-professional (IP) spinal triage management approach to chronic back disorders using remote presence robotic technology as an innovative form of telerehabilitation in a northern Saskatchewan community. "
participant 's description	One patient, a local nurse practitioner (NP) and a physical therapist in an urban centre
Health condition	Chronic Back pain

Lovo Grona 2017 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case report/ Semi-structured interviews and survey/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lutz 2009
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To implement a stroke-specific, care coordination home telehealth (CCHT) programme for US veterans with stroke and their family caregivers."
participant 's description	Nine veterans and six caregivers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis and constant comparison
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Lykke 2019
Study characteristics

Lykke 2019 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe and interpret perspectives of older adults with disabilities and their health care professionals (HCPs) on experienced loneliness during home-based rehabilitation."
participant 's description	Seven older adults and three health care professionals
Health condition	Older Adults With Disabilities
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Interpretive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Madden 2010
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	England (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe the choices patients make when offered home-based or hospital-based cardiac rehabilitation."
participant 's description	Staff members and thirty-five patients
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Madden 2010 *(Continued)*

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Magne 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe how older adults engage in daily activities within the context of reablement and to explore participation in daily activities."
participant´s description	Ten older adults age 70 to 94 years old
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Interviews/ Text condensation
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Malmberg 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore participants' experiences of an Internet-based aural rehabilitation "IAR" program for HAusers, and to explore the possible subjective benefits of such a program"
participant´s description	Twenty patients
Health condition	Hearing impairment
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Malmberg 2018 *(Continued)*

Type of rehabilitation provided	Communication
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative exploratory study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This work was supported by Research and Technology Development, Habilitation & Health, Region Vastra Gotaland. It also was supported in part by a program grant from the Swedish Council for Wealth, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE) under grant number [2009-0055]" Quote: "The authors report no conflict of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Markle-Reid 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate the feasibility of a larger RCT to examine the effectiveness of this integrated TC intervention for community-living older adults with stroke and multimorbidity newly discharged from hospital and referred to an outpatient stroke rehabilitation setting."
participant 's description	Patients
Health condition	Stroke and multimorbidity
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Focus groups and interviews
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Martin 2018
Study characteristics

Martin 2018 *(Continued)*

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To to understand what the therapists considered to be important in terms of the challenges of living with a Traumatic Brain Injury"
participant ´s description	Therapists include both occupational therapists (OTs) and speech and language therapists (SLTs)
Health condition	Traumatic Brain Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	User-centered approach/ Semi-structured questions/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	

Martinez 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To examine the perspectives of Veterans Health Administration health care providers on implementing clinical video telehealth technology for the assessment and treatment of mild traumatic brain injury among veterans "
participant ´s description	Twenty-six providers
Health condition	Traumatic Brain Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Martinez 2017 *(Continued)*

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Marwaa 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore significant others' perspectives on how information and communication technology can support the rehabilitation process after stroke and facilitate participation in everyday life."
participant's description	A significant other of a stroke survivors
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded theory study/ Focus groups/ Grounded theory analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Mawson 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: " To develop and evaluate an information and communication technology (ICT) solution for a post-stroke Personalised Self-Managed Rehabilitation System (PSMrS)."
participant's description	Patients, family caregivers and healthcare professionals
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation

Mawson 2014 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	User-centred design/ Home visits, focus groups, in-depth interviews, cultural probes and technology biographies/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Mawson 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To understand the conditions under which this technology-based rehabilitation solution would most likely have an impact on the motor behavior of the user, what would work for whom, in what context, and how."
participant 's description	Five patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Mendell 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
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Mendell 2019 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote: "The current investigation has reviewed the online chat sessions between participants and healthcare providers to describe the content of discussions during the virtual Cardiac rehabilitation programs "vCRP" intervention. The current investigation focuses on participants randomized to the intervention arm; the vCRP"
participant ´s description	Thirty-eight patients from a tertiary care hospital in Vancouver and a regional hospital serving Northern British Columbia
Health condition	Acute coronary syndrome
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Chat sessions/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "Funding for this study was provided by the Heart and Stroke foundation of BC and Yukon and Canada Health Infoway. Dr. Lear holds the Pfizer/Heart and Stroke Foundation Chair in Cardiovascular Prevention Research" Quote: "No competing financial interests exist"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Moe 2016

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To gain knowledge about employees' experiences with establishing a new multidisciplinary team and developing a team-based work model."
participant ´s description	An occupational therapist, two care workers with further education in rehabilitation, a nurse, a physio-therapist, and a project leader
Health condition	Not an specific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis

Moe 2016 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Moe 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To generate a grounded theory of practitioners' patterns of action when establishing reablement in a community setting"
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participant's description	An occupational therapist, physiotherapist, nurse and care workers with training in rehabilitation
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Health condition	Elderly
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Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
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Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
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Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups and interviews/ Theoretical coding
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Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Mohd Nordin 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Malaysia (LMIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To explore perceptions of long term rehabilitation among rehabilitation professionals and people with stroke, and identify strategies for the provision of such services"
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participant's description	Fifteen rehabilitation professionals and eight stroke survivors
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Health condition	Stroke
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Mohd Nordin 2014 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "No information on funding provided" Quote: "The authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Moraal 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To provide an analysis of bodily experiences of a man with a lower leg amputation who used a virtual rehabilitation program."
participant 's description	One patient, 36 years old Afghanistan veteran
Health condition	Amputee
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Phenomenological exploration/ Semi-structured interviews/ Phenomenological analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Muller 2014
Study characteristics

Muller 2014 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To identify communication features that may affect the development of the therapeutic relationship during telephone support sessions for people undertaking self-directed therapy."
participant 's description	Sixty-one patients
Health condition	Chronic dizziness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Neurological
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Telephone sessions/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Nanninga 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To increase understanding of stroke survivor's needs to successfully re-establish attachment to meaningful places at home and in the community."
participant 's description	Thirty-three Stroke survivors
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Inductive and deductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Nanninga 2015 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Nasr 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To examine stroke survivors' experiences of living with stroke and with technology in order to provide technology developers with insight into values, thoughts and feelings of the potential users of a tobe-designed robotic technology for home-based rehabilitation of the hand and wrist."
participant 's description	Ten stroke survivors and their family carers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative and user-centred design/ Interviews, diaries and photography activities/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Ng 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate the feasibility of implementing the Cognitive Orientation to daily Occupational Performance approach "CO-OP" in a telerehabilitation format and to examine its impact on community integration and executive dysfunction for adults with traumatic brain injury"
participant 's description	Three patients
Health condition	Brain injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Ng 2013 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Feedback interviews, field notes and session recordings/ Descriptive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	<p>Quote: "The researchers and organizations involved in this study had no affiliation with Logitech, Skype™, or Pamela for Skype™. This study was conducted by the primary author while she was an MSc student in the Graduate Department of Rehabilitation Science at the University of Toronto. Personnel funding for her graduate studies was received from the Canadian Occupational Therapy Foundation, the Toronto Rehabilitation Institute and the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care through the Ontario Research Coalition of Research Institutes/Centres on Health and Aging. The study was supported by a grant to D. Dawson from the Ontario Neurotrauma Foundation in collaboration with the Quebec Rehabilitation Research Network (ONF-REPAR) and a grant to D. Dawson from the Ontario Rehabilitation Research Advisory Network"</p> <p>Quote: "The authors report no conflicts of interest"</p>
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Nordin 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe patients' expectations of coming home very early after stroke with support and rehabilitations at home"
participant 's description	Ten participants with mild to moderate stroke symptoms
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Nordin 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore patients' experiences of patient participation in a Web Behavior Change Program for Activity "Web-BCPA" in combination with multimodal rehabilitation "MMR" among patients with persistent pain in primary health care"
participant's description	Nineteen patients
Health condition	Chronic pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multimodal for pain
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "Financed by the Research project REHSAM (REHabilitering och SAMordning), a co-operation between the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, and the Vårdal Foundation" Quote: "Conflicts of Interest none declared"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

O'Doherty 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Ireland (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To find out how nurses view their role in relation to the rehabilitation of older people within a care-home environment Our ultimate aim was to develop guidance to improve future practice and to normalise this aspect of nursing care"
participant's description	Ten nurses working in two long-term care residences
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Nursing in

O'Doherty 2013 *(Continued)*

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Descriptive study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Data analysis was in accordance with the framework described by burnard (1991)
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "No information on funding provided" Quote: "No information on conflict provided"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

O'Hara 2015

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To understand the experiences of the clients, allied health professionals and students in using telehealth in terms of the technology, interaction via videoconferencing, comfort, confidentiality, and the accessibility of expert services, clinical knowledge and skills."
participant ´s description	Three allied health professionals and four students, from the disciplines of physiotherapy and occupational therapy. Ten patients
Health condition	Neurological conditions
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Neurologic
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Questionnaires and staff review/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

O'Shea 2020

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Ireland (HIC)
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O'Shea 2020 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote: "To explore participants' views and experiences of an eHealth phase three cardiac rehabilitation "CR" intervention: Physical Activity Towards Health "PATHway""
participant 's description	Fourty-four patients
Health condition	Cardiovascular disease
Mode of rehabilitation de- livery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation pro- vided	Cardiac
Study design / Data col- lection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Participant debriefs, interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Action under Grant Agreement no. 643491:https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/policies/ehealth. This was awarded to KM, CW, NM, NMCC, WB, VC, and RB. No the funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript"
	Quote: "The authors have declared that no competing interests exist"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Ouegnin 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To determine client's preferred mode of home exercise program delivery when offered a choice between a cellular video and paper handout"
participant 's description	Thirty patients
Health condition	Upper extremity disability
Mode of rehabilitation de- livery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation pro- vided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data col- lection approach / Data analysis approach	Cross-sectional study/ Self-report patient preference questionnaire/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Ouegnin 2018 *(Continued)*

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Ownsworth 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the perspectives of rehabilitation coordinators, individuals with acquired brain injury, and family caregivers on the usability and acceptability of VC in community based rehabilitation"
participant´s description	Thirteen multidisciplinary rehabilitation coordinators, nine patients, and eight family caregivers
Health condition	Brain injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Inductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "The authors acknowledge funding from RECOVER (University of Queensland) and the Menzies Health Institute Queensland (Griffith University). We would also like to thank all participants of the study" Quote: "The authors have nothing to disclose"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Oyesanya 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate views of technology in the context of managing one's everyday life from the perspectives of persons with Traumatic Brain Injury and their family caregivers"
participant´s description	Fifteen patients and twelve family caregivers
Health condition	Brain injury

Oyesanya 2019 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative exploratory study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This research was supported by the National Institute for Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research, Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center (PI, F. DeRuyter) (Grant # 90RE5023-01-00)" Quote: "The authors declare no conflicts of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Palacios-Ceña 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Spain (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the experiences of multiple sclerosis patients who performed a virtual home-exercise programme using Kinect."
participant 's description	Patients aged between 20 and 60 years
Health condition	Multiples Sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Unstructured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Palazzo 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	France (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To assess views of patients with chronic low back pain "cLBP" concerning barriers to home-based exercise program adherence and to record expectations regarding new technologies."
participant ´s description	Twenty-nine patients from a tertiary care hospital
Health condition	Chronic low back pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "No information on funding provided" Quote: "The authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Palmcrantz 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the feasibility and safety of using the DISKO-tool, customized for interactive stroke rehabilitation in the home setting, in different rehabilitation phases after stroke"
participant ´s description	Fifteen patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis

Palmcrantz 2017 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This project was supported through grants from VINNOVA (2012-02539), Stockholm County Council (ALF), Västerås Municipality, Västmanland County Administrative Board, Västmanland County Council, Örebro County Council and Örebro Municipality"
	Quote: "The authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Pancer 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To identify the preferred features of a Web-based self-management physical activity portal through stakeholder engagement with individuals with a spinal cord injury and health care professionals (HCPs)."
participant´s description	Thirteen individuals with an Spinal Cord Injury and nine HealthCare Professionals
Health condition	Spinal Cord Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Interpretive phenomenology methodology/ Semi-structured interviews/ analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pani 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Italy (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To evaluated patients' perspectives on the use of a system for home tele-rehabilitation, designed for subjects with low computer literacy suffering hand impairment due to rheumatic diseases"
participant´s description	Fourty patients, 20 with Rheumatoid arthritis and 20 with systemic sclerosis

Pani 2016 (Continued)

Health condition	Rheumatoid arthritis and systemic sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Multimodal for pain
Type of rehabilitation provided	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Parker 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To test and refine intervention theories by exploring the complex interactions of contexts, mechanisms and outcomes s that arise from technology deployment in the home."
participant ´s description	Five patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Different data collection methods/ Thematic and framework analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Parker 2020
Study characteristics

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Parker 2020 *(Continued)*

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To evaluate the usability and acceptability of a prototype App to deliver a combined, home-based behavioural activation and rehabilitation intervention to acute respiratory failure survivors"
participant ´s description	An acute respiratory failure survivor and care partner
Health condition	Acute respiratory failure
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Parsons 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To investigate stroke rehabilitation clinician's perceptions of the patient as an active partner in setting goals within stroke rehabilitation and factors that influence patient engagement"
participant ´s description	Twenty clinicians
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Inductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Parsons 2018 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Pasipanodya 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To describe the use of teleSCI to provide care to an individual with SCI in the midst and immediate aftermath of a natural disaster."
participant´s description	An adult who sustained a spinal cord injury
Health condition	Spinal Cord Injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Observation/ Analysis not provided
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Paul 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: " To explore the effectiveness and participant experience of web-based physiotherapy for people moderately affected with Multiple Sclerosis (MS)"
participant´s description	Thirty community dwelling adults
Health condition	Multiple Sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Paul 2014 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	A randomised controlled pilot study/ Telephone interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pauwels 2018

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	France (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To assess barriers and facilitators to home-based cycling in older patients with lumbar spinal stenosis"
participant 's description	Fifteen patients
Health condition	Lumbar spinal stenosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ / Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pearson 2016

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
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Pearson 2016 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote: To codesign a Web-based version of ESCAPE-pain that people with chronic joint pain find engaging, informative, and useful."
participant 's description	One hundred patients
Health condition	Chronic Knee and Hip Pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Focus groups and semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pekmezaris 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To analyze qualitative data from focus groups with key stakeholders to ensure the acceptability and usability of the TM COPD intervention"
participant 's description	Approximately 20 community advisory board members were invited to each meeting, with about one-third representing patients and caregivers, one-third representing providers (pulmonologists, researchers, and primary care physicians), and another one-third representing the other stakeholders (such as community-based organisations) Cab members included stakeholders, including African American and Hispanic COPD patients; nonprofessional caregivers; experts in health and social disparities; clinicians (geriatrician, pulmonary expert, and a respiratory therapist); and patient advocates
Health condition	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "This study was funded through a Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) Award (1511-33066). The statements presented in this study are solely the responsibility of the author(s) and

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Pekmezaris 2020 *(Continued)*

do not necessarily represent the views of the PCORI, its board of governors, or methodology committee"

"Conflicts of Interest: None declared"

Notes	Study purposively sampled
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Pettersson 2010
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore home care staff experiences in relation to assistive devices and the use of assistive device at work."
participant 's description	Fourteen home care staff: six assistant nurses, six home careers and two personal assistants
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pfaeffli 2012
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	New Zealand (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To present the content development process for a mHealth (mobile phone and internet-based) cardiac rehabilitation (CR) exercise intervention."
participant 's description	Thirty-eight cardiac rehabilitation patients and three cardiac rehabilitation nurses
Health condition	Ischaemic heart disease

Pfaeffli 2012 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Focus groups and interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

PfaeffliDale 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	New Zealand (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To conduct a process evaluation of the HEART intervention to determine what worked and what did not, as well as acceptability and usability."
participant ´s description	One hundred seventy-one adults
Health condition	Ischaemic heart disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pierce 2004
Study characteristics

Pierce 2004 *(Continued)*

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To test the feasibility of providing Internet-based education and support intervention to care-givers living in rural settings, including caregivers' satisfaction with the intervention."
participant 's description	Nine adult caregivers of persons with stroke
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Descriptive study/ Interviews and e-mail communications/ Framework analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pierce 2006
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USa (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To identify perceived problems of new caregivers while caring for persons with stroke during their first 3 months of caregiving in home settings"
participant 's description	Nine adult caregivers new to the role of caring for persons with stroke
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Telephone calls/ Narrative analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Pierce 2006 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Pierce 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	United States (HIC)
Objective of study	"To examine a nurse specialist's responses and advice that she gave in a web-based supportive intervention for stroke family caregivers"
participant's description	Family caregivers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Email forum/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data was not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Pinto 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Brazil (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "Explores the illness experiences, the efficacy of pulmonary rehabilitation as perceived by patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease "COPD" and their rational for improvements in health"
participant's description	Twenty-three patients with COPD
Health condition	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

Pinto 2014 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis and semantic interpretation
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "Financial support was provided by the University of Salamanca, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (J. M. S. Pinto) and CNPq (productivity in science grant #307346/2011-0 – M. Nations)" Quote: "No information on conflict provided"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Plow 2013

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USa (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To examine the usability of Nintendo Wii Fit to promote physical activity in adults with multiple sclerosis."
participant 's description	Thirty patients with mild to moderate symptoms
Health condition	Multiple Sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Ranaldi 2018

Study characteristics

Ranaldi 2018 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	UKingdom (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "Explored patient-reported outcomes of home-based cardiac rehabilitation in relation to current Scottish, UK and European guidelines"
participant ´s description	Four hundred fifty-seven patients
Health condition	Cardiovascular disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Questionnaires/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors"
	Quote: "Competing interests: None declared"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Randall 2008
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore the impact of the managed competition reform on the for-profit and the not-for-profit organisations that provided rehabilitation home-care services"
participant ´s description	Forty-nine individuals, including 17 representatives from the community care access centres, 19 representatives from the for-profit and not-for-profit provider agencies and 13 additional representatives from external organisations including government
Health condition	It is not an specific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-bases rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ In-depth interviews/ Thematic analysis

Randall 2008 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Randström 2012
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore older people's experience of environmental factors that impact on their activity and participation in home rehabilitation"
participant 's description	Ten older patients aged between 68 and 93 years (3 men and 7 women)
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Qualitative interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"No information on funding provided" Quote:"The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the article"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Randstrom 2013
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the experiences of older people and their supporting family members in relation to home rehabilitation, with a focus on activity and participation"
participant 's description	Six older people and six family members
Health condition	Elderly

Randstrom 2013 (Continued)

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Descriptive study/ Qualitative interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This research did not receive any grants from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors" Quote:"No information on conflict provided"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Randström 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore multidisciplinary teams' experiences of home rehabilitation for older people"
participant's description	Twenty-eight healthcare providers, physiotherapists (n = 6), occupational therapists (n = 3), district nurses (n = 5), nurse assistants (n = 5), home helper (n = 1), home help officers responsible for needs assessment (n = 3) and home help officers in charge of home help (n = 5). The participants' ages ranged from 28 to 61 years, while time in profession ranged from 3 to 28 years, and time working in home rehabilitation ranged from 2 to 7 years
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Descriptive study/ Focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This research did not receive any grants from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors" Quote:"No information on conflict provided"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Rayce 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "To explore how home-based telemediated exercise training offered by a physiotherapist (PT) becomes part of the conduct of everyday lives of patients with very severe COPD"
participant 's description	Patients with very severe COPD and spouses or partners
Health condition	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Ethnographic/ Observations and interviews/ Critical psychology
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Reunanen 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Finland (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: To find out what kinds of experiences the clients had of the home-based intervention and what functions and activities they considered important from the viewpoint of their own reintegration."
participant 's description	Fourteen patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Interviews/ Thematic analysis

Reunanen 2016 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Rietdijk 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote: "Acceptability of telehealth delivery of communication skills training. The research questions relating to acceptability, which are the focus of the present paper, were: 1. Are there differences between telehealth participants and in-person participants in quantitative measures of acceptability of the social communication skills intervention TBIconneCT? 2. What are the perspectives of people with TBI and their carers regarding acceptability of TBIconneCT telehealth delivery?"
participant´s description	Thirty-six patients (23 metropolitan and 13 regional) and their caregivers. Fourteen patients/caregivers received in-person services, and 15 telerehabilitation
Health condition	Brain injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Communication
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods study/ Skype interview, telephone interview or written questionnaires/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "The authors disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship and/or publication of this article: This work was supported by a grant from icare NSW and an Australian Postgraduate Award" Quote: "The authors declared the following potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: R.R., E.P., M.A. and L.T. are authors of the published training manual for the intervention reported in this paper. The authors do not receive royalties from purchases of this manual"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Rizzo 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
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Rizzo 2019 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote:"Explored orthopedic outpatients mental models of adherence to prescribed home exercise programs and how they related to mental models of adherence to other types of personal regimens"
participant ´s description	Ten patients (seven women and three men, mean age was 50.3 years. Orthopaedic diagnoses for the ten participants included three participants each for thoracolumbar/lumbar, foot and ankle, and shoulder dysfunction, and one participant for knee dysfunction
Health condition	Musculoskeletal disorders
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Interpretive study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Constant comparative method
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"No information on funding provided" Quote:"No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Rothgangel 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To describe the user-centered approach that guided the design and development of a telerehabilitation platform for patients with phantom limb pain."
participant ´s description	Patients
Health condition	Phantom Limb Pain
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Pain
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	A User-Centered Approach/ Questionnaire and interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Rothgangel 2017 *(Continued)*

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Sankaran 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Belgium (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To investigate the impact of the HeartHab app on patients' overall motivation, increasing physical activities, reaching exercise targets, quality of life, and modifiable risk factors in patients with CAD during telerehabilitation."
participant 's description	Thirty-two patients
Health condition	Coronary artery disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Questionnaires, semi-structured interviews/ Context analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Saywell 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	New Zealand (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To draw on the insights of people with stroke to assist in the development of a telerehabilitation program, using easily accessible technology to deliver an intervention"
participant 's description	Fifteen patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Saywell 2015 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Descriptive study/ Questionnaires,/Inductive analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This study was completed using a grant from Physiotherapy New Zealand" Quote:"The authors report no declarations of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Schopfer 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore among patients the rationale for declining to participate in cr even when a home-based cardiac rehabilitation program is available"
participant ´s description	Ten patients, all of them male, 40% smokers, 30% had prior coronary artery bypass surgery, and 60% had a recent percutaneous coronary intervention
Health condition	Cardiovascular disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods study/ Quantitative survey and open-ended semi-structured phone interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This study was supported by a grant from the Department of Veterans Affairs Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (VA QUERI 1IP1HX002002-01) and a contract with the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI IH-1304-6787). Dr Schopfer was supported by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) under award no. KL2TR000143 and NIH NHLBI K23HL136886. This research is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH or reflect the position or policy of the Department of Veterans Affairs" Quote:"All authors declare no conflicts of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Serpanou 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Greece (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the physical therapists' perspectives about patients with incomplete post-traumatic paraplegia adherence to recommended home exercises"
participant 's description	Thirteen registered physical therapists
Health condition	Spinal cord injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Shirai 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the experiences of individuals living with Spinal cord injury/disease on the use of Pressure Ulcer Target (PUT), a mobile educational app for PI prevention and management."
participant 's description	Nine patients
Health condition	Spinal cord injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Shirai 2020 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Shulver 2016

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	"To examine healthcare worker views on telehealth, and their implications for implementation to mainstream healthcare services for older people. The study includes a focus on two further dimensions of urban versus rural services and level of clinician experience with telehealth"
participant 's description	Forty-four health workers (experienced and inexperienced) providing services to older people in the areas of rehabilitation and allied health, residential aged care and palliative care
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This research was supported by a Flinders University, South Australia project 'Telehealth in the Home: Aged and Palliative Care in South Australia', an initiative funded by the Australian Government" Quote:"The authors declare that they have no competing interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Shulver 2017

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"How do community dwelling older people experience rehabilitation programmes using telehealth technologies?"
participant 's description	Thirteen older patients, three spouses and one caregiver
Health condition	Elderly

Shulver 2017 (Continued)

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This research was supported by a Flinders University, South Australia project 'Telehealth in the Home: Aged and Palliative Care in South Australia', an initiative funded by the Australian Government" Quote:"No conflict of interests to declare"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Silveira 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"Investigated the perceptions of persons with multiple sclerosis "MS" who use wheelchairs regarding preferences for the design of exercise programs"
participant ´s description	Twenty patients who use wheelchairs
Health condition	Multiple Sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This work was supported through a training grant from the National Multiple Sclerosis Society (MB 0029)" Quote:"The authors report no conflicts of interest"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Silver 2012
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify the barriers encountered by individuals with acute spinal cord injury as they attempt to reintegrate into their community during the challenging first year post inpatient rehabilitation."
participant ´s description	Twenty-six patients
Health condition	Spinal cord injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Self-reported data Goal Tracking Form (GTF)/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Sivan 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To evaluate whether the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) framework provides a useful basis to ensure that key user needs are identified in the development of a home-based arm rehabilitation system for stroke patients"
participant ´s description	Nine patients and six healthcare professionals
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Analysis not specified

Sivan 2014 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Smaerup 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify possible reasons for a modest level of exercise compliance during computer-assisted training for vestibular rehabilitation"
participant 's description	Seven participants with peripheral, central and/or mixed vestibular dysfunction
Health condition	Vestibular dysfunction
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Neurologic
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Interpretative analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Spasić 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To demonstrate the feasibility of a Web-based, interactive app, and to conduct a preliminary review of its practicability as part of a complex medical intervention in the rehabilitation of knee disorders. Based on the precognitions of stakeholder expectations, our objective was to examine possible ways of facilitating remote self-care"
participant 's description	Forty-four participants: 29 patients and 15 physiotherapists
Health condition	Knee disorders

Spasić 2015 (Continued)

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Questionnaires/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Standen 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To investigate if effectiveness depends on adherence, so did patients use the intervention to the recommended level"
participant ´s description	Seventeen patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL) Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Stark 2019
Study characteristics
Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

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Stark 2019 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Germany (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To investigate the experiences of chronic stroke patients and non-professional coaches with home-based constraint induced movement therapy "homeCIMT""
participant ´s description	Thirteen patients and nine non-professional coaches (family members)
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Hermeneutic phenomenological analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship and/or publication of this article: The study was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Grant No. BMBF 01-GX-1003)"
	Quote:"The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and/or publication of this article"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Steihaug 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To use general policy guidelines and staff experience of rehabilitation work in two boroughs in Oslo to develop a model for the organisation of and cooperation on homebased rehabilitation."
participant ´s description	Fifteen employees in the boroughs, five employees in two nursing homes, two in two hospitals and two general practitioners (GPs)
Health condition	It is not an specific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL) Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Practice-oriented study/ Interviews/ Thematic analysis

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Steihaug 2014 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Steihaug 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To investigate how rehabilitation work is perceived and carried out by first-line service providers compared with the guidelines issued by Norway's health authorities."
participant 's description	Twenty-four participants: 19 women and five men. Fifteen were employees of the boroughs; five were employees in two nursing homes; two were hospital employees; and two were general practitioners (GPs). Seven of the informants were managers or middle managers
Health condition	It is not an specific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Practice-oriented study/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Stuifbergen 2011
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the feasibility of home-based computer-assisted training and systematically examine the perceptions of people with MS regarding home use of the program"
participant 's description	Thirty-four patients (relapse-free for at least 90 days)

Stuifbergen 2011 *(Continued)*

Health condition	Multiple Sclerosis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cognitive
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative exploratory study/ Questionnaires/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:'This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Nursing Research, Grant 1R21NR011076' Quote:"The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Sturkenboom 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:" To evaluate fidelity, treatment enactment and the experiences of an occupational therapy intervention in Parkinson's disease, to identify factors that affect intervention delivery and benefits."
participant ´s description	One hundred and twenty-four home-dwelling Parkinson's disease patients and their primary caregivers (recipients), and 18 occupational therapists
Health condition	Parkinson's disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Focus groups/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Sureshkumar 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	India (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify operational issues encountered by study participants in using the 'Care for Stroke' intervention."
participant 's description	Sixty patients and their caregivers living in Chennai
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Framework approach
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This work was supported by a Wellcome Trust Capacity Strengthening Strategic Award to the Public Health Foundation of India and a consortium of UK universities" "Competing interests: None declared"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Sørensen 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To develop a theoretical account of the behavioural pattern of adherence to home-based inspiratory muscle training (IMT) in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)"
participant 's description	Thirty-three patients
Health condition	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Grounded Theory(Data collection no clear/ Analysis not specified)

Sørensen 2019 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Tamm 1996

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To investigate the ethical dilemmas community-based occupational therapists report encountering in home settings."
participant 's description	Twenty-three community-based occupational therapists
Health condition	It is not an especific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Dilemmas/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Taule 2014

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore experiences of mild-stroke survivors in the context of early supported discharge. "
participant 's description	Eight patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

Taule 2014 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Text condensation
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Taylor 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To understand the issues encountered during the provision of technology services that supported this trial."
participant 's description	Eight clinical staff (therapists, nurses and doctors)
Health condition	It is not an especific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Staff observations and documents including job logs, meetings, emails and technology descriptions/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Taylor 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
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Taylor 2016 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote:"To identify which technical factors influence the quality of video conferencing in the home setting and to assess the impact of these factors on the clinical perceptions and acceptance of video conferencing for health care delivery into the home."
participant ´s description	Clinical teams
Health condition	It is not an especific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Action research/ computer-based questionnaire/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Teriö 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Uganda (LMIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To evaluate the implementation process of a mobile phone-supported family-centred rehabilitation intervention and to gain knowledge on the mechanisms of impact as well as the contextual factors that might have affected the implementation process and its outcome"
participant ´s description	Twelve participants; four occupational therapists, three researchers, three information technology (IT) specialists and two rehabilitation managers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL)
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Single-case study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Framework approach
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This study was supported by grant from The Swedish Research Council grant number 2014-28-63 that was used for design of the study, interpretation of data and manuscript writing. Further, the study was supported by a Minor Field Studies (MFS), as SIDA (The Swedish International Development Co operation Agency) funded scholarship for field studies with the purpose to give students an opportunity to learn more about low- and middle income countries, development issues and to pro-

Teriö 2019 (Continued)

mote internationalization. MFS funded data collection, analysis and interpretation of data and manuscript writing"

Quote:"The authors declare that they have no competing interests"

Notes Study purposively sampled

Thirumalai 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country USA (HIC)

Objective of study Quote:"To describes the development process of the TEAMS (Tele-Exercise and Multiple Sclerosis) app, which is being used by people with multiple sclerosis in a large randomized controlled trial to engage in home-based telerehabilitation."

participant ´s description Twenty-one patients

Health condition Multiple sclerosis

Mode of rehabilitation delivery Telerehabilitation

Type of rehabilitation provided Exercise therapy

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach Mixed methods/ Interviews/ Thematic analysis

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Thorup 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country Denmark (HIC)

Objective of study Quote:"To explore pedometer use and self-determined motivation for walking during a cardiac telerehabilitation program from patients' and health professionals' experiences."

participant ´s description Twelve patients, eleven health professionals, six physiotherapists and five registered nurses

Health condition Cardiac

Thorup 2016 (Continued)

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Observations and interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Timmerman 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:" To evaluate the feasibility of a telehealthcare application for operable lung cancer patients, consisting of ambulant symptom and physical activity monitoring (S&PAM) and a web-accessible home-based exercise program (WEP), and identify possible barriers for successful adoption and implementation"
participant ´s description	Twenty-two patients and their treating healthcare professional
Health condition	Lung cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Townsend 2013
Study characteristics

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Townsend 2013 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To examine how people with chronic illness use eHealth in their daily lives, how it affects patient-provider relationships, and the ethical and practical ramifications for patients, providers, and service delivery."
participant 's description	Sixty patients
Health condition	Arthritis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multimodal for pain
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Tsai 2016

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To determine the level of satisfaction and experience of an eight-week supervised home-based telerehabilitation exercise program using real-time videoconferencing in people with COPD"
participant 's description	Eleven patients referred to a tertiary hospital pulmonary rehabilitation program in Sydney
Health condition	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Respiratory
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This study was supported by the New South Wales Agency for Clinical Innovation (ACI), New South Wales, Australia"

Tsai 2016 (Continued)

Quote:"The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest"

Notes Study purposively sampled

Tung 2012
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore how older people maintained and improved their self-efficacy in managing home rehabilitation and their adherence to rehabilitation exercise programmes following orthopaedic surgery."
participant ´s description	Fifteen older people who had returned to their homes following orthopaedic Surgery
Health condition	Orthopaedic Surgery
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL) Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Turner 2011
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the service and support needs of individuals with acquired brain injury "ABI" and their family caregivers during the transition phase from hospital to home"
participant ´s description	Twenty patients with acquired brain injury and 18 family caregivers
Health condition	Brain injury
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation

Turner 2011 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"The completion of this study was supported by an Australian Post-Graduate Award held by Benjamin Turner"
	Quote:"No information on conflict provided"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Tyagi 2018

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Singapore (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the barriers and facilitators of telerehabilitation as perceived by stroke patients, caregivers, and rehabilitation therapists recruited from one of the largest trials of TeleRehabilitation in a developed Asian country to date"
participant ´s description	Thirty-seven participants, including patients, their caregivers, and tele-therapists
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"Supported by the Singapore Millennium Foundation (Grant Number: R e 608 -000 e 048 -592) and Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health Tele-Health InnOvation Research (THOR) Program Grant (Grant Number: R e 608 e 000 e 120 - 733)"
	Quote:"No information on conflict provided"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Umb Carlsson 2019

Study characteristics

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

Umb Carlsson 2019 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore residents', staff members' and rehabilitation professionals' experiences of how a health-promotion intervention affected the habits of people living in a group home regarding eating habits and physical activities and staffs' ways of working"
participant 's description	Five residents, six staff members and five rehabilitation professionals
Health condition	Intellectual disability
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Promotion of healthy lifestyles
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative approach/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This work was financially supported by Research and Development in So" rmland, Sweden and Eskilstuna municipality, Sweden" Quote:"The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

Valdés 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Canada (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify the factors that influence the use of an at-home virtual rehabilitation gaming system from the perspective of therapists, engineers, and adults and adolescents with hemiparesis secondary to stroke, brain injury, and cerebral palsy."
participant 's description	Seven adults and three adolescents with hemiparesis. Also, therapists and engineers
Health condition	Hemiparesis
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy

Valdés 2018 (Continued)

Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Van der Meer 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To assess the needs, facilitators and barriers of the use of an e-Health application from the perspective of both orofacial physical therapists and patients with TMD"
participant ´s description	Nine patients and eleven Orofacial Physical therapists
Health condition	Temporomandibular disorders
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Descriptive study/ Open face-to-face interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"This study was funded by the Dutch Organisation for Scientific Research (Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek – NWO) [grant number 023.006.004]" Quote:"There is no conflict of interest within this study"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

VanderVeen 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore the perspectives of health and social care professionals involved in stroke rehabilitation"

VanderVeen 2019 *(Continued)*

participant 's description	Fourteen professionals with different backgrounds and roles in treating Dutch clients post stroke
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Multidisciplinary
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative focus group study/ Focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote:"The authors received no specific funding for this work" Quote:"Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist"
Notes	Study purposively sampled

VanEngen-Verheul 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To determine factors identified by cardiac rehabilitation (CR) teams on what is needed to successfully implement a web-based audit and feedback (A&F) intervention with outreach visits to improve the quality of CR care"
participant 's description	Forty-nine cardiac rehabilitation professionals
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Concept mapping/ Data collection and analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

VanVelsen 2016
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To understand what determines trust in portals that facilitate rehabilitation therapy, both from the perspective of the patient and the healthcare professional"
participant ´s description	Fifteen patients
Health condition	Cerebrovascular accident, chronic back pain, chronic pain, and cerebral infarction
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Not specified
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Cerebrovascular accident, chronic back pain, chronic pain, and cerebral infarction
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Vik 2009
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Norway (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore and describe how older adults who received home-based rehabilitation perceived the staff during a period of six months when they received rehabilitation Specifically, the study focused on how the participants collaborated with and made use of the services from the staff"
participant ´s description	Three older adults over the age of 65
Health condition	Elderly
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Nursing in
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Case study/ Qualitative interviews/ Grounded theory approach

Vik 2009 (Continued)

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	Quote: "The authors would like to thank the participants for so willingly sharing their experiences with us, and Sør-Trøndelag University College for financial support for this study"
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Quote: "No information on conflict provided"

Notes	Study purposively sampled
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Vloothuis 2020
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "How do the patient-caregiver couples exercise together? and what does exercising together bring about, besides more hours of practice?"
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participant 's description	Seven patients and seven caregivers
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Health condition	Stroke
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Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
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Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
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Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Explorative qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Inductive thematic analysis
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Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
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Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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VonKoch 1998
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
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Objective of study	Quote: "To explore differences between a therapy session with a stroke patient in two different contexts, the patient's home and in the hospital."
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participant 's description	Two therapists
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Health condition	Stroke
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VonKoch 1998 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ participant observations and semistructured interviews and documents/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

VonKoch 2000
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To describe the content of a programme involving early hospital discharge and continued rehabilitation at home after stroke."
participant 's description	Patients
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Semi-structured interviews/ Analysis not specified
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wade 2016
Study characteristics

Wade 2016 (Continued)

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To develop a preferred governance and operational approach for a larger-scale home tele-health service. "
participant ´s description	Nineteen participants: senior clinicians, health service managers and policy makers
Health condition	It is not an especific illness
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	NA
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wakefield 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	USA (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To examine barriers and facilitators associated with site-level implementation of a national home-based Cardiac rehabilitation (HBCR) program in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA)"
participant ´s description	Sixteen Veterans Health Administration
Health condition	Cardiac
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ /Framework analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	

Wakefield 2019 (Continued)

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Wall 2017
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Australia (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To evaluate end-user perceptions of a new asynchronous telepractice application, 'SwallowIT', designed to support patients to remotely complete intensive swallowing therapy during curative chemoradiotherapy (CRT) treatment for head and neck cancer (HNC).@
participant 's description	Fifteen patients
Health condition	Cancer
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Communication
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Walsh 2018
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Ireland (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To engage with individuals with cardiovascular disease and other professionals within the health ecosystem to understand the personal, social, and physical factors that inhibit or promote their capacity to engage with physical activity."
participant 's description	Thirty-three patients
Health condition	Cardiovascular diseases
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation

Walsh 2018 (Continued)

Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wentink 2019

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	The Netherlands (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify end-user requirements for a comprehensive eHealth program in stroke rehabilitation."
participant 's description	Patients with stroke, their informal caregivers and health professionals
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews and focus groups/ Content analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wilms 2020

Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Denmark (HIC)
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Wilms 2020 (Continued)

Objective of study	Quote:"This article suggests a new model for understanding the impact of computerized home training on the therapeutic alliance between the therapist, the patient and training assistants."
participant ´s description	A 75-year old patient
Health condition	Visual neglect and neglect dyslexia
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Communication
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative Interpretative Phenomenological/Semi-structured interviews /interpretive phenomenological analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wingham 2006
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To explore patients´ experience of MI (miocardial infarctation) and to identify the factors which influence the choice patients make given the option of hospital or home-based CR (cardiac rehabilitation)"
participant ´s description	Seventeen patients
Health condition	Ischaemic heart disease
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Interpretive phenomenological analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wingham 2014
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To understand stroke survivors and their caregivers' experience and acceptability of using the Nintendo Wii Sports™ games (Wii™) as a home-based arm rehabilitation tool."
participant's description	Twenty patients and ten caregivers
Health condition	Stroke
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Telerehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wingham 2015
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify the needs of caregivers supporting a person with heart failure and to inform the development of a caregiver resource to be used as part of a home-based self-management programme."
participant's description	Twenty-six caregivers
Health condition	Heart failure
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Cardiac
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis

Wingham 2015 *(Continued)*

Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest

Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies
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Wingham 2019
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	UK (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To compare the caregiver outcomes between the REACH-HF and control groups; and to report the views and perceptions of caregivers on their experience of using the REACH-HF intervention."
participant 's description	Twenty caregivers
Health condition	Heart failure
Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Activities in daily living (ADL) Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Mixed methods/ Interviews/ Thematic analysis
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

Wottrich 2007
Study characteristics

Country / Income of the Country	Sweden (HIC)
Objective of study	Quote:"To identify the meaning of rehabilitation in the home environment after stroke from the perspective of members of a multiprofessional team"
participant 's description	Thirteen members of a multiprofessional outreach team (physical therapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, and a social worker)
Health condition	Stroke

Wottrich 2007 *(Continued)*

Mode of rehabilitation delivery	In-person home-based rehabilitation
Type of rehabilitation provided	Exercise therapy
Study design / Data collection approach / Data analysis approach	Empirical Phenomenological Psychological method/ Interviews/ Empirical Phenomenological Psychological method
Funding sources for the study / Conflict of interest	
Notes	This study was eligible but not sampled given that the data were not as thick as data from other eligible studies, and the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided is already covered in many of the other sampled studies

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; ; **ADL:** activities of daily living; **CoPs:** Communities of practice; **COPD:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; **HIC:** high-income country; **LIMIC:** Low- and Middle-income country; **ICBT:** Internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy; **MND:** motor neurone disease; **NIV:** non invasive ventilation; **PROM;** Patient Reported outcome measures; **PGHD:** person-generated health data; **sag:** surface electromyography; **ULD:** upper-limb dysfunction

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification *[ordered by study ID]*
Beunder 2015

Notes	Different language
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Friedrich 2015

Notes	Different language
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Hennemann 2018

Notes	Different language
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Jungbauer 2008

Notes	Different language
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Langberg 2014

Notes	Different language
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Stamm-Balderjahn

Notes Different language

ADDITIONAL TABLES
Table 1. Characteristics of studies included and sampled

Author(s), Year	Country	Mode of rehabilitation delivery	Description of study participants	Health condition or disability addressed by the study/ Type of rehabilitation delivered	Study design/ Data collection approach/ Data analysis approach
Argent 2018	Ireland	Home-based telerehabilitation	Ten healthcare professionals (four physiotherapists, two clinical nurse specialists, two orthopaedic assistants, one occupational therapist and one staff nurse)	Joint replacement/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis with a grounded-theory approach
Borade 2019	India	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Twenty-five patients having mobility related disabilities, who used one or more aids	Mobility restriction/ Activities in daily living (ADL)	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Brouns 2018	Netherlands	In-person + home-based telerehabilitation	Thirty-two patients, fifteen caregivers, and thirteen healthcare professionals (physiotherapists, psychologists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, physicians, and managers)	Stroke/ Multidisciplinary	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured individual and focus group interviews/ Direct content analysis using the implementation model of Grol
Bodker 2015	Denmark	In-person + home-based telerehabilitation	Eleven patients with COPD and the therapist of the programme (managing nurse and the physiotherapist)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease/ Pulmonary	Ethnographic/ Observations and semi-structured interviews/ Analytical concepts developed within STS (Science and Technology Studies) in order to study the taming and unleashing of telecare
Damhus 2018	Denmark	Home-based telerehabilitation	Twenty-five healthcare professionals (6 nurses and 19 physiotherapists)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease/ Respiratory	Theoretical domains framework/ Semi-structured individual and focus group interviews/ Data were triangulated and was used as a coding framework in the analysis
Dennett 2020	England	Home-based telerehabilitation	Eleven patients with multiple sclerosis	Multiple Sclerosis/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study/ In-depth, individual, face-to-face interviews/ Thematic analysis

Table 1. Characteristics of studies included and sampled (Continued)

Dinesen 2019	Denmark	Home-based telerehabilitation	Fourteen cardiac patients, twelve patient spouses/partners, and one son	Cardiac disease/ Cardiac	Descriptive case study/ Documents, participant observation, and interviews/ Thematic analysis
Dubouloz 2004	Canada	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Six patients with rheumatoid arthritis	Arthritis/ Activities in daily living (ADL)	Grounded theory study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Constant comparative analysis
Edbrooke 2020	Australia	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Ninety-two patients with non-small cell lung cancer	Cancer/ Exercise therapy	Mixed methods study / Semi-structured interviews, home visits and telephone calls/ Content analysis
Emmerson 2018	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Ten patients with stroke and upper limb impairment	Stroke/ Exercise therapy	Convergent mixed methods design, based on phenomenology/ Semi-structured interview in-depth/ Thematic analysis
Folan 2015	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Seven patients (4 in-patients and 3 out-patients) with spinal cord injury	Spinal cord injury/ Activities in daily living (ADL)	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Govender 2019	South Africa	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Five patients, five family caregivers, five community partners, five clinicians, and five researchers	Elderly/ Multi-disciplinary	Exploratory study/ Survey and semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Gélinas-Bron-sard 2019	Canada	Home-based telerehabilitation	Eight patients who had suffered a stroke	Stroke/ Multi-disciplinary	Individual qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Hale Gallardo 2020	United States	Home-based telerehabilitation	Ten stakeholders (medical directors and program managers)	Not specified/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
HeydariKhayat 2020	Iran	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Sixteen burn survivors patients	Burns/ Multi-disciplinary	Phenomenological study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Hoas 2016	Norway	Home-based telerehabilitation	Ten patients with moderate to severe COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease /Respiratory	Mixed methods study/ Analysis of logs on the webpage, semi-structured focus groups, standardised questionnaire and an individual open-ended questionnaire/ Thematic analysis
Kamwesiga 2017	Uganda	Home-based telerehabilitation	Eleven patients with stroke and nine family caregivers	Stroke/ Multi-disciplinary	Grounded theory study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Constant comparative analysis
Lawson 2020	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Twenty-five patients with stroke and nine healthcare professionals	Stroke/ Cognitive	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Inductive thematic analysis

Table 1. Characteristics of studies included and sampled (Continued)

Malmberg 2018	Sweden	Home-based telerehabilitation	Twenty patients that had used Internet interventions for hearing aid	Hearing impairment/ Communication	Qualitative exploratory study/ Semi-structured telephone interviews/ Content analysis
Mendell 2019	Canada	Home-based telerehabilitation	Thirty-eight patients with acute coronary syndrome	Acute coronary syndrome/ Cardiac	Qualitative study/ Chat sessions/ Thematic analysis
Mohd Nordin 2014	Malaysia	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Fifteen rehabilitation professionals and eight stroke survivors	Stroke/ Multi-disciplinary	Qualitative study/ Focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Ng 2013	Canada	Home-based telerehabilitation	Three patients and their significant others	Brain Injury/ Cognitive	Case study/ Feedback interviews, therapist 's field notes and session recordings/ Descriptive analysis
Nordin 2017	Sweden	Home-based telerehabilitation	Nineteen patients with persistent musculoskeletal pain	Persistent Pain/ Multimodal for pain	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
O'Doherty 2013	Ireland	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Ten nurses	Elderly/ Nursing in	Qualitative descriptive study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
O'Shea 2020	Dublin and Belgium	Home-based telerehabilitation	Forty-four patients with cardiovascular disease	Cardiovascular disease/ Cardiac	Qualitative study/ Participant debriefs, interviews/ Braun and Clarke framework for thematic analysis
Owensworth 2020	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Thirteen multidisciplinary rehabilitation coordinators, nine patients, and eight family caregivers	Brain injury/ Multidisciplinary	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Inductive analysis
Oyesanya 2019	United States	Home-based telerehabilitation	Fifteen patients and twelve caregivers	Brain Injury/ Multidisciplinary	Qualitative exploratory study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Palazzo 2016	France	In-person + home-based telerehabilitation	Twenty-nine patients with chronic low back pain	Chronic low back pain/ Multidisciplinary	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Palmcrantz 2017	Sweden	Home-based telerehabilitation	Fifteen patients who had suffered stroke	Stroke/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Pekmezaris 2020	United States	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Approximately 20 community advisory board members, one-third were patients and caregivers, one-third were providers (pulmonologists, researchers, and primary	Pulmonary diseases/ Respiratory	Qualitative study/ Focus groups/ Content analysis

Table 1. Characteristics of studies included and sampled (Continued)

			care physicians), and another one-third were the other stakeholders (such as community-based organizations)		
Pinto 2014	Brazil	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Twenty-three patients with COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease/ Respiratory	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic content analysis and contextualized semantic interpretation
Ranaldi 2018	United Kingdom	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Four hundred fifty-seven patients with cardiac disease	Cardiac disease/ Cardiac	Qualitative study/ Questionnaires/ Thematic analysis
Randström 2012	Sweden	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Ten older patients	Elderly/ Multi-disciplinary	Qualitative study/ Interviews/ Content analysis
Randstrom 2013	Sweden	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Six older patients and six family members	Elderly/ Multi-disciplinary	Qualitative descriptive study/ Interviews/ Content analysis
Randström 2014	Sweden	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Twenty-eight healthcare providers, six physiotherapists, three occupational therapists, five district nurses, five nurse assistants, one home helper, three home help officers responsible for needs assessment and five home help officers in charge of home help	Elderly/ Multi-disciplinary	Qualitative descriptive study/ Focus groups/ Content analysis
Rietdijk 2020	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Thirty-six patients and their caregivers	Elderly/ Communication	Mixed methods study/ Skype interview, telephone interview or written questionnaire/ Inductive thematic analysis
Rizzo 2019	United States	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Ten patients with orthopaedic diagnoses	Musculoskeletal/ Exercise therapy	Interpretative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Constant comparative analysis
Saywell 2015	New Zealand	Home-based telerehabilitation	Fifteen patients who had suffered stroke	Stroke/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative descriptive study/ A brief questionnaire was used to gather data on mobile phone ownership/ Inductive analysis
Schopfer 2020	United States	In-person home-based rehabilitation	One hundred and seventy one patients with cardiac diseases (acute myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass graft surgery, obstructive coronary artery disease, stable angina, valve replacement	Cardiac disease/ Cardiac	Mixed methods study/ Survey, and open-ended semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis

Table 1. Characteristics of studies included and sampled *(Continued)*
 and some outpatients with
 stable heart failure

Shulver 2016	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Forty-four health workers (experienced and inexperienced) providing services to older people in the areas of rehabilitation and allied health, residential aged care and palliative care	Elderly/ Multi-disciplinary	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured focus groups/ Thematic analysis
Shulver 2017	Australia	Home-based telerehabilitation	Thirteen older patients, three spouses and one caregiver	Elderly/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Silveira 2019	United States	Home-based telerehabilitation	Twenty patients with multiple sclerosis who use wheelchairs	Multiple Sclerosis/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Deductive content analysis
Stark 2019	Germany	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Thirteen patients and nine non-professional coaches (family members)	Stroke/ Exercise therapy	Mixed methods study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Hermeneutic phenomenological data analysis
Stuifbergen 2011	United States	In-person + home-based telerehabilitation	Thirty-four patients with multiple sclerosis	Multiple Sclerosis/ Cognitive	Qualitative exploratory, descriptive study/ Qualitative data from a questionnaire administered by phone/ Content analysis
Sureshkumar 2016	India	Home-based telerehabilitation	Sixty patients and their caregivers	Stroke/ Multi-disciplinary	Mixed methods study/ Semi-structured questionnaire/ Framework approach
Teriö 2019	Uganda	Home-based telerehabilitation	Twelve participants: Four occupational therapists, three researchers, three information technology (IT) specialists and two rehabilitation managers	Stroke/ Activities in daily living (ADL)	Single-case study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Framework approach
Tsai 2016	Australia	In-person + home-based telerehabilitation	Eleven patients with COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease/ Respiratory	Mixed methods study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic descriptive analysis
Turner 2011	Australia	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Twenty patients and eighteen family caregivers	Brain Injury/ Multidisciplinary	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Thematic analysis
Tyagi 2018	Singapore	Home-based telerehabilitation	Thirty-seven participants: 13 patient-caregiver dyads and 11 therapists	Stroke/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative study / Semi-structured in-depth interviews and focus group discussions/ Thematic analysis
Umb Carlsson 2019	Sweden	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Five residents, six staff members and five rehabilitation professionals	Intellectual disability/ Promo-	Qualitative study/ Semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis

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Table 1. Characteristics of studies included and sampled (Continued)

Author / year	Country	Mode of rehabilitation	Health condition	Population	Study design / Methods
Van der Meer 2020	Netherlands	Home-based telerehabilitation	Nine patients and eleven orofacial physical therapists	Temporo-mandibular Disorders/ Exercise therapy	Qualitative descriptive study/ Open face-to-face interviews/ Thematic analysis
VanderVeen 2019	Netherlands	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Fourteen healthcare professionals: two occupational therapists, two physical therapists, two case managers, a psychologist, an elderly advisor, a nurse, a speech therapist, a nursing home manager, a manager in allied healthcare, a general practitioner and a geriatrician.	Stroke/ Multi-disciplinary	Qualitative study/ Focus groups and semi-structured interviews/ Content analysis
Vik 2009	Norway	In-person home-based rehabilitation	Three older patients	Elderly/ Nursing in	Case study/ Interviews/ Grounded theory

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis

Author / year	Country	Health condition	Mode of rehabilitation delivery
Alary Gauvreau 2019	Canada	Aphasia	Telerehabilitation
Ando 2019	United Kingdom	Motor neurone disease	Telerehabilitation
Banner 2015	Canada	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Barclay 2020	Australia	Spinal cord injury	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Bendelin 2018	Sweden	Chronic pain	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Birkeland 2017	Norway	No specific health condition described	Home-based rehabilitation
Boland 2018	New Zealand	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Booth 2007	Australia	Spinal cord injury	Home-based rehabilitation
Brennan 2020	Ireland	Cancer	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Brewer 2017	United States	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Buimer 2017	Netherlands	Cancer	Telerehabilitation
Burkow 2015	Norway	Pulmonary diseases	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Caughlin 2020	Canada	Stroke	Telerehabilitation

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis (Continued)

Chen 2019a	China	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Chen 2019b	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Cherry 2017	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Choularia 2014	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Clark 2013	Australia	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Cobley 2013	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Constantinescu 2017	Canada	Cancer	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Conti 2015	Italy	Spinal cord injury	Home-based rehabilitation
Cottrell 2017	Australia	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Davoody 2016	Sweden	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Davoody 2014	Sweden	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
DeVries 2017	Netherlands	Arthritis	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Deighan 2017	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Delmar 2009	Denmark	Musculoskeletal	Home-based rehabilitation
Demain 2013	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Dimaguila 2019	Australia	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Dinesen 2011	Denmark	Pulmonary diseases	Telerehabilitation
Dinesen 2013	Denmark	Pulmonary diseases	Telerehabilitation
Dinesen 2018	Denmark	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Dithmer 2016	Denmark	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Dobson 2019	New Zealand	Pulmonary diseases	Telerehabilitation
Doig 2009	Australia	Traumatic brain injury	Home-based rehabilitation
Donoso Brown 2015	United States	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Dow 2007	Australia	Stroke, cancer, brain tumour, amputation, Parkinson's and musculoskeletal	Home-based rehabilitation
Duggan 2013	United Kingdom	Chronic pain	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Eliassen 2018	Norway	Musculoskeletal and Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis (Continued)

Eriksson 2011	Sweden	Musculoskeletal	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Essery 2017	United Kingdom	Vestibular dysfunction	Telerehabilitation
Feinberg 2018	United States	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Forman 2014	United States	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Forsberg 2014	Sweden	Multiple sclerosis	Telerehabilitation
Frohman 2017	Australia	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Frohman 2015	Australia	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Frost 2019	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Galvin 2014	Ireland	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Gell 2019	United States	Cancer	Telerehabilitation
Giesbrecht 2014	Canada	Elderly	Telerehabilitation
Gilbert 2019	United Kingdom	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Giunti 2018	Switzerland	Multiple sclerosis	Telerehabilitation
Gustafsson 2019	Sweden	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Gustafsson 2014a	Australia	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Gustafsson 2014b	Australia	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Hale 2005	New Zealand	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Harder 2017	United Kingdom	Cancer	Telerehabilitation
Hathiramani 2019	United Kingdom	Cancer	Home-based rehabilitation
Hayward 2015	Australia	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Herber 2017	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Heron 2019	United Kingdom	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Higgins 2017	Australia	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Hill 2016	Australia	Aphasia	Telerehabilitation
Hines 2017	Australia	Traumatic brain injury	Telerehabilitation
Hjelle 2017	Norway	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Hoffman 2017	United States	Cancer	Telerehabilitation
Hwang 2017	Australia	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis (Continued)

Inskip 2018	Canada	Pulmonary diseases	Telerehabilitation
Jakobsen 2018	Norway	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
James 2018	Australia	Motor neurone disease	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Jansen-Kosterink 2019	Netherlands	Chronic diseases	Telerehabilitation
Jäppinen 2017	Finland	Musculoskeletal	Home-based rehabilitation
Jelin 2012	Norway	Chronic pain	Telerehabilitation
Jones 2017	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Jones 2007	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Jullamate 2007	Thailand	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Kairy 2014	Canada	Traumatic brain injury	Telerehabilitation
Kairy 2013	Canada	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Kingston 2014	Australia	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Knudsen 2019	Denmark	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Krishnan 2018	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Lahham 2017	Australia	Pulmonary diseases	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Lai 2019	United States	Disability	Telerehabilitation
Lawford 2018a	Australia	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Lawford 2018b	Australia	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Learmonth 2019	Australia	Multiple sclerosis	Home-based rehabilitation
Lee 2009	Canada	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Letts 2011	Canada	Spinal cord injury	Telerehabilitation
Lindblom 2020	Sweden	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Lou 2017	Denmark	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Lovo Grona 2017	Canada	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Lovo 2019	Canada	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Lutz 2009	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Lykke 2019	Denmark	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Madden 2010	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis (Continued)

Magne 2020	Norway	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Markle-Reid 2020	Canada	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Martin 2018	United Kingdom	Traumatic brain injury	Telerehabilitation
Martinez 2017	United States	Traumatic brain injury	Telerehabilitation
Marwaa 2020	Denmark	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Mawson 2016	United Kingdom	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Mawson 2014	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Moe 2017	Norway	There is no a health condition	Home-based rehabilitation
Moe 2016	Norway	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Moraal 2013	Netherlands	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Muller 2014	United Kingdom	Vestibular dysfunction	Telerehabilitation
Nanninga 2015	Netherlands	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Nasr 2015	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Nordin 2015	Sweden	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
O'Hara 2015	Australia	Other neurologic conditions	Telerehabilitation
Ouegnin 2018	United States	Musculoskeletal	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Palacios-Ceña 2016	Spain	Multiple sclerosis	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Pancer 2019	Canada	Spinal cord injury	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Pani 2016	Italy	Arthritis	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Parker 2020	United States	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Parker 2014	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Parsons 2018	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Pasipanodya 2020	United States	Spinal cord injury	Telerehabilitation
Paul 2014	United Kingdom	Multiple sclerosis	Telerehabilitation
Pauwels 2018	France	Elderly	Home-based rehabilitation
Pearson 2016	United Kingdom	Chronic pain	Telerehabilitation
Pettersson 2010	Sweden	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
PfaeffliDale 2015	New Zealand	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis (Continued)

Pfaeffli 2012	New Zealand	Heart disease	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Pierce 2015	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Pierce 2004	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Pierce 2006	United States	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Plow 2013	United States	Multiple sclerosis	Telerehabilitation
Randall 2008	Canada	There is no a health condition	Home-based rehabilitation
Rayce 2020	Denmark	Pulmonary diseases	Home-based rehabilitation
Reunanen 2016	Finland	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Rothgangel 2017	Netherlands	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Sankaran 2019	Belgium	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Serpanou 2019	Greece	Spinal cord injury	Home-based rehabilitation
Shirai 2020	Canada	Spinal cord injury	Telerehabilitation
Silver 2012	United States	Spinal cord injury	Home-based rehabilitation
Sivan 2014	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Smaerup 2017	Denmark	Vestibular dysfunction	Telerehabilitation
Sørensen 2019	Denmark	Pulmonary diseases	Home-based rehabilitation
Spasić 2015	United Kingdom	Musculoskeletal	Telerehabilitation
Standen 2015	United Kingdom	Stroke	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Steihaug 2014	Norway	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Steihaug 2016	Norway	There is no a health condition	Home-based rehabilitation
Sturkenboom 2016	Netherlands	Parkinson	Home-based rehabilitation
Tamm 1996	Sweden	Stroke, musculoskeletal and disability	Home-based rehabilitation
Taule 2014	Norway	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Taylor 2015	Australia	Palliative care patients	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Taylor 2016	Australia	Palliative care patients	Telerehabilitation
Thirumalai 2018	United States	Multiple sclerosis	Telerehabilitation
Thorup 2016	Denmark	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation

Table 2. Studies that met our inclusion criteria but were not sampled for analysis (Continued)

Timmerman 2017	Netherlands	Cancer	Home-based + telerehabilitation
Townsend 2013	Canada	Arthritis	Telerehabilitation
Tung 2012	Australia	Musculoskeletal	Home-based rehabilitation
Valdés 2018	Canada	Motor neurone disease	Home-based + telerehabilitation
VanEngen-Verheul 2017	Netherlands	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
VanVelsen 2016	Netherlands	Stroke, Chronic pain and Cerebral infarction	Telerehabilitation
Vloothuis 2020	Netherlands	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
VonKoch 1998	Sweden	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
VonKoch 2000	Sweden	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation
Wade 2016	Australia	Palliative care patients and older people	Telerehabilitation
Wakefield 2019	United States	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Wade 2016	Australia	Cancer	Telerehabilitation
Walsh 2018	Ireland	Heart disease	Telerehabilitation
Wentink 2019	Netherlands	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Wilms 2020	Denmark	Disability	Home-based rehabilitation
Wingham 2006	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Wingham 2014	United Kingdom	Stroke	Telerehabilitation
Wingham 2015	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Wingham 2019	United Kingdom	Heart disease	Home-based rehabilitation
Wottrich 2007	Sweden	Stroke	Home-based rehabilitation

* Based on our strategy for sampling, the reason for not sampling was the same for all of these studies: i.e., the study setting/population/mode of rehabilitation and type of rehabilitation provided in the study was already covered in many of the other sampled studies or the study was assessed to not provide sufficiently rich data.

Table 3. Methodological assessments of included and sampled studies

Author(s), Year	Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?	Is a qualitative method appropriate?	Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?	Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?	Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?	Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?	Have ethical issues been considered?	Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?	Is there a clear statement of findings?	How valuable is the research? (Richness of the study data)	Overall assessment of method limitations
Argent 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Borade 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Brouns 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	High	Minor concerns
Bodker 2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Moderate concerns
Damhus 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Dennett 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	None concerns
Dinesen 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Dubouloz 2004	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Moderate	Minor concerns
Edbrooke 2020	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Emmerson 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Folan 2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Govender 2019	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Gélinas-Bronsard 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Hale Gallardo 2020	No	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Major concerns

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

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Table 3. Methodological assessments of included and sampled studies (Continued)

HeydariKhayat 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	None concerns
Hoas 2016	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Kamwesiga 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Poor	Minor concerns
Lawson 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Minor concerns
Malmberg 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Mendell 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Mohd Nordin 2014	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Poor	Moderate concerns
Ng 2013	No	No	Yes	Unclear	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Poor	Major concerns
Nordin 2017	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
O'Doherty 2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unclear	Unclear	Moderate	Moderate concerns
O'Shea 2020	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Ownsworth 2020	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	High	Minor concerns
Oyesanya 2019	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Minor concerns
Palazzo 2016	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	High	Moderate concerns
Palmcrantz 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Minor concerns
Pekmezaris 2020	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Pinto 2014	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Ranaldi 2018	Yes	No	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Poor	Moderate concerns
Randström 2012	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Randstrom 2013	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Moderate concerns

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Table 3. Methodological assessments of included and sampled studies (Continued)

Randström 2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Minor concerns
Rietdijk 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Rizzo 2019	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Poor	Moderate concerns
Saywell 2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Poor	Minor concerns
Schopfer 2020	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Shulver 2016	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Shulver 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Minor concerns
Silveira 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Stark 2019	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Stuifbergen 2011	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unclear	No	No	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Major concerns
Sureshkumar 2016	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Teriö 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Poor	Minor concerns
Tsai 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Moderate	Minor concerns
Turner 2011	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
Tyagi 2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	High	Moderate concerns
Umb Carlsson 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Moderate	Moderate concerns
Van der Meer 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns
VanderVeen 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Moderate	Minor concerns
Vik 2009	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Minor concerns

Factors that influence the provision of home-based rehabilitation services for people needing rehabilitation: a qualitative evidence synthesis (Review)

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search strategies

Epistemonikos, Epistemonikos Foundation - using Advanced search (searched 16 June 2022)

Part 1.

(Title) rehabilitation

AND

(Title/Abstract) "ambulatory care" OR "home care" OR outpatient

AND

(Title/Abstract) qualitative OR "Grounded Theory" OR "mixed methods" OR interview OR ethnography OR "case study" OR "content analysis" OR "participant observation" OR interpretative OR "participatory action" OR "thematic analysis"

Part 2.

(Title) rehabilitation

AND

(Title/Abstract) telemedicine OR ehealth OR mhealth OR internet OR web

AND

(Title/Abstract) qualitative OR "Grounded Theory" OR "mixed methods" OR interview OR ethnography OR "case study" OR "content analysis" OR "participant observation" OR interpretative OR "participatory action" OR "thematic analysis"

Part 3

(Title/abstract) telerehabilitation

AND

(Title/Abstract) qualitative OR "Grounded Theory" OR "mixed methods" OR interview OR ethnography OR "case study" OR "content analysis" OR "participant observation" OR interpretative OR "participatory action" OR "thematic analysis"

Health Systems Evidence, McMaster University (searched 22 July 2022)

rehabilitation AND telemedicine AND (qualitative OR "Grounded Theory" OR "participatory action")

No filters added

EBM Reviews, Ovid (searched 23 June 2022)

- 1 rehabilitation.de. or rehabilitation.ab. or rehabilitation.ti. (42931)
- 2 home.ab. or home.ti. or outpatient.ti. or outpatient.ab. or ambulatory care.de. or "ambulatory care".ab. or "ambulatory care".ti. (135062)
- 3 1 and 2 (6647)
- 4 qualitative.ab. or qualitative.ti. or "grounded theory".ti. or "grounded theory".ab. or Grounded Theory.de. or "mixed methods".ab. or "mixed methods".ti. or interview.ab. or interview.ti. or ethnography.ab. or ethnography.ti. or "case study".ab. or "case study".ti. or "content analysis".ab. or "content analysis".ti. or "participant observation".ab. or "participant observation".ti. or interpretat*.ab. or interpretat*.ti. or "participatory action".ab. or "participatory action".ti. or "thematic analysis".ab. or "thematic analysis".ti. or Qualitative Research.de. (170708)
- 5 3 and 4 (517)
- 6 telemedicine.ab. or telemedicine.ti. or telehealth.ti. or telehealth.ab. or telemedicine.de. or ehealth.ab. or ehealth.ti. or "Mobile Health".ab. or "Mobile Health".ti. or mhealth.ab. or mhealth.ti. or telecare.ab. or telecare.ti. or telenursing.ab. or telenursing.ti. or telemonitor*.ab. or telemonitor*.ti. or teleconsult*.ab. or teleconsult*.ti. or telecounsel*.ab. or telecounsel*.ti. or telecoach*.ab. or telecoach*.ti. or internet.ab. or internet.ti. or web.ab. or web.ti. (52824)
- 7 1 and 6 (1086)
- 8 4 and 7 (124)
- 9 5 or 8 (586)

PubMed, NLM (searched 16 June 2022)

("rehabilitation"[Title/Abstract] AND (("home"[Title/Abstract] OR "Outpatient"[Title/Abstract]) OR "ambulatory care"[Title/Abstract] OR "out-patient"[Title/Abstract])) AND (((((((("qualitative"[Title/Abstract] OR "Grounded Theory"[Title/Abstract] OR "mixed methods"[Title/Abstract] OR "interview"[Title/Abstract] OR "ethnography"[Title/Abstract] OR "case stud*"[Title/Abstract] OR "content analysis"[Title/Abstract] OR "participant observation"[Title/Abstract] OR "interpretat*"[Title/Abstract] OR "participatory action"[Title/Abstract] OR "thematic analysis"[Title/Abstract])

OR (((((((((((((((("telemedicine"[MeSH Terms] OR "telemedicine"[Title/Abstract] OR "telehealth"[Title/Abstract] OR "ehealth"[Title/Abstract] OR "e-health"[Title/Abstract] OR "Mobile Health"[Title/Abstract] OR "mhealth"[Title/Abstract] OR "m-health"[Title/Abstract] OR "telecare"[Title/Abstract] OR "telenursing"[Title/Abstract] OR "tele-nursing"[Title/Abstract] OR "telemonitor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "tele monitor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "teleconsult*"[Title/Abstract] OR "tele consult*"[Title/Abstract] OR "telecounsel*"[Title/Abstract] OR "telecoach*"[Title/Abstract] OR "tele coach*"[Title/Abstract] OR "internet"[Title/Abstract] OR "web"[Title/Abstract] AND "rehabilitation"[Title/Abstract] OR (((("telerehabilitation"[MeSH Terms] OR "telerehabilitation"[Title/Abstract] OR "Tele-rehabilitation"[Title/Abstract] OR "virtual rehabilitation"[Title/Abstract] OR "remote rehabilitation"[Title/Abstract])) AND (((((((("Qualitative Research"[MeSH Terms] OR "qualitative"[Title/Abstract] OR "Grounded Theory"[MeSH Terms] OR "Grounded Theory"[Title/Abstract] OR "mixed methods"[Title/Abstract] OR "interview"[Title/Abstract] OR "ethnography"[Title/Abstract] OR "case stud*"[Title/Abstract] OR "content analysis"[Title/Abstract] OR "participant observation"[Title/Abstract] OR "participatory action"[Title/Abstract] OR "focus group"[Title/Abstract] OR "interpretat*"[Title/Abstract] OR "thematic analysis"[Title/Abstract])

Global Health, Ovid (searched 23 June 2022)

We used the same strategy as for EBM Reviews, Ovid

VHL Regional Portal, BIREME (including MedRxiv) (searched 16 June 2022)

rehabilitation **AND** (home OR outpatient OR "ambulatory care" OR telerehabilitation OR telemedicine OR telehealth OR telecare OR ehealth OR mhealth OR telenursing OR internet OR web) **AND** (qualitative OR "Grounded Theory" OR "mixed methods" OR interview OR ethnography OR "case study" OR "content analysis" OR "participant observation" OR interpretative OR "participatory action" OR "thematic analysis")

Limited to the following databases: "LILACS" OR "IBECs" OR "BDENF" OR "CUMED" OR INDEXPSI" OR "MedCarib" OR "MedRxiv" OR "BINACIS" OR "LIS" OR "PAHOIRIS"

The following websites were searched using the terms: telemedicine, telerehabilitation, home-based rehabilitation, home-based care, e-health, mobile health, telecare

United Nations, World Health Organization, European Association of Service providers for Persons with Disabilities, International Telecommunications Union, the Organization of American States, International Labour Organization, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Human Rights, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, UNICEF, Human Rights Watch, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Appendix 2. GRADE-CERQual qualitative evidence profiles

[Enter text here]

Finding 1. Patients and caregivers receiving and healthcare providers delivering telerehabilitation services perceived at least some in-person home encounters as necessary. They felt that telerehabilitation services alone lost the rapport of social interaction and the opportunity to make meaningful connections. They also pointed out that some types of services provided with the hands could not be delivered using telerehabilitation.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	Minor concerns about the possibility of cognitive bias as the researchers were describing what they interpreted from interviews and focus groups with a lack of reflexivity on how their own values, experiences and opinions might have influenced their collection and interpretation of the data.
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because all the studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Moderate confidence	Minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; G elinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Pekmezaris 2020; Saywell 2015; Shulver 2016; Van der Meer 2020

(Continued)

Finding 2. Patients and healthcare providers described how in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation encouraged patients' self-management and made them feel empowered about the rehabilitation process. Patients become active contributors and shaped the process and its pace according to their needs. This was seen to facilitate the achievement of final results, whatever the goal that rehabilitation aimed to achieve.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	Minor concerns about the possibility of cognitive bias as the researchers were describing what they interpreted from interviews and focus groups with a lack of reflexivity on how their own values, experiences and opinions might have influenced their collection and interpretation of the data.
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence	Minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and No/Very minor concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Dennett 2020; Dinesen 2019; Dubouloz 2004; Edbrooke 2020; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Gélinas-Bron-sard 2019; Hoaas 2016; Mohd Nordin 2014; Ng 2013; Nordin 2017; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Pekmezaris 2020; Pinto 2014; Rana-di 2018; Randström 2012; Shulver 2016; Sureshkumar 2016; Tsai 2016; Turner 2011; Van der Meer 2020.

Finding 3. Patients and healthcare providers appreciated how in-person home-based rehabilitation or telerehabilitation improved patient outcomes related to independence, overall functioning at home, and everyday use of assistive devices, which are facilitated by the interaction with the home environment implicit in these types of services.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	Serious concerns regarding coherence because it's not clear if some of the underlying data support the review finding, specifically regarding the use of assistive devices. We have also concerns because many studies lack an explanation about how in-person home-based rehabilitation or telerehabilitation improves patients' functioning and independence.
<i>Relevance</i>	Moderate concerns regarding relevance because all the studies were from high-income settings; we consider that studies from low-and-middle-income settings would change the finding regarding the use of assistive devices given that those are not easily accessible in those countries.
<i>Adequacy</i>	Moderate concerns regarding adequacy because of low richness and quantity of data supporting that in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation improve the use of assistive devices.

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Low confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, Serious concerns regarding coherence, Moderate concerns regarding adequacy, and Moderate concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

(Continued)

Bodker 2015; Borade 2019; Dennett 2020; Dubouloz 2004; Govender 2019; O'Shea 2020; Pinto 2014; Randstrom 2013

Finding 4. Patients, caregivers and healthcare providers regarded the transition from the hospital to home as a challenging process given the lack of human and infrastructure resources available in the home setting. This may have an impact on the implementation of in-person home-based rehabilitation.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	Moderate concerns about the possibility of cognitive bias as the researchers were describing what they interpreted from interviews and focus groups with lack of reflexivity on how their own values, experiences and opinions might have influenced their collection and interpretation of the data.
<i>Coherence</i>	Minor concerns regarding coherence because of contradictory findings between studies. Some studies might be describing challenges related to transitioning from in-patient to out-patient rehabilitation, and not particularly related to in-person home-based rehabilitation mode of service delivery.
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because all the studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Moderate confidence Moderate concerns regarding methodological limitations, Minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance

Contributing studies

Govender 2019; HeydariKhayat 2020; Mohd Nordin 2014; Turner 2011; VanderVeen 2019

Finding 5. Patients and healthcare providers described several factors that might affect patients' motivation and engagement with telerehabilitation services, including support from healthcare providers or family members and other caregivers during sessions, good communication with the healthcare provider, what the exercise required from the patient and their surroundings, and the presence of comorbidities.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	Moderate concerns regarding coherence because of contradictory findings between studies.
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because 19/20 studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Moderate confidence No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, Moderate concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance

Contributing studies

(Continued)

Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Dinesen 2019; Edbrooke 2020; Folan 2015; Hoaas 2016; Lawson 2020; O'Doherty 2013; O'Shea 2020; Palazzo 2016; Ranaldi 2018; Randström 2014; Saywell 2015; Stark 2019; Stuifbergen 2011; Teriö 2019; Van der Meer 2020; Vik 2009

Finding 6. Patients, caregivers, and providers described a number of privacy and confidentiality issues when services were provided at home. These included the increased privacy of being able to exercise at home but also the loss of privacy when elements of one's home life were visible to others.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because all studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, Minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hoaas 2016; Lawson 2020; Ng 2013; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palazzo 2016; Pekmezaris 2020; Randström 2012; Randstrom 2013; Randström 2014; Rietdijk 2020

Finding 7. Many patients regarded in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation services as convenient and less disruptive of everyday activities.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and No/Very minor concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Govender 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; HeydariKhayat 2020; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palmcrantz 2017; Pekmezaris 2020; Pinto 2014; Randström 2012; Randstrom 2013; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Stark 2019; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020

Finding 8. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training in the context of in-person home-based rehabilitation.

(Continued)

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	Minor concerns regarding coherence because there are differences about needs of training
<i>Relevance</i>	Moderate concerns regarding relevance because 5/6 studies were from high-income settings and not all primary studies supported the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	Serious concerns about adequacy due to thin data from a small number of studies.

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Low confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, Minor concerns regarding coherence, Serious concerns regarding adequacy, and Moderate concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Govender 2019; O'Doherty 2013; Randström 2014; Schopfer 2020; Umb Carlsson 2019; VanderVeen 2019

Finding 9. Healthcare providers highlighted the importance to personalise the service to each patient's needs and resource at home.
Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because all studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that more studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; Edbrooke 2020; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Tsai 2016

Finding 10. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders described how telerehabilitation changed the nature of the patient-provider relationship. This included overcoming physical barriers to communication and enabling quick responses to questions, creating a more relaxed environment for communication, and supporting shared decision making. Some patients described how telerehabilitation services allowed them to keep connected with their healthcare provider after being discharged from the hospital. However, other patients felt abandoned when receiving telerehabilitation services.
Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	Minor concerns regarding methodological limitations because possibility of cognitive bias as the researchers were describing what they interpreted from interviews and focus groups with lack of reflexivity on how their own values, experiences and opinions might have influenced their collection and interpretation of the data.
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(Continued)

<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because 18/19 studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns
Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation	
High confidence	Explanation: Minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance

Contributing studies

Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Dennett 2020; Dinesen 2019; Emmerson 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Kamwesiga 2017; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; Nordin 2017; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2017; Stuijbergen 2011; Tsai 2016; Van der Meer 2020

Finding 11. Healthcare providers and patients described as challenging some conditions for delivering telerehabilitation services at home, such as ensuring that patients have a safe environment, the need for a quiet place for performing the telerehabilitation session, ensuring that patient performed exercises correctly and challenges tied to interruptions from family members.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	Minor concerns regarding relevance because 12/13 studies were from high-income settings; however, we consider that more studies from low-and-middle-income settings would not substantially change the finding.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Minor concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Damhus 2018; Lawson 2020; Mendell 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Rietdijk 2020; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Sureshkumar 2016; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018

Finding 12. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders regarded telerehabilitation as an opportunity to make rehabilitation services more accessible.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	No/Very minor concerns

(Continued)

Adequacy No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and No/Very minor concerns regarding relevance

Contributing studies

Argent 2018; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Dennett 2020; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palmcrantz 2017; Rietdijk 2020; Saywell 2015; Shulver 2017; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020

Finding 13. Healthcare providers and decision-makers highlighted the need for adequate equipment, infrastructure and maintenance, but described how these needs were not always met. They described challenges including a lack of investment, a lack of awareness around the resources needed, and rapid advances in technology that make technology rapidly obsolete.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

Methodological limitations No/Very minor concerns

Coherence No/Very minor concerns

Relevance Moderate concerns regarding relevance because 12/13 studies were from high-income settings, and is likely that in low- and middle-income settings needs for infrastructure are an important barrier for providing telerehabilitation services.

Adequacy No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Moderate confidence No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Moderate concerns regarding relevance

Contributing studies

Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Lawson 2020; Mendell 2019; Ownsworth 2020; Oyesanya 2019; Palmcrantz 2017; Shulver 2016; Teriö 2019; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020

Finding 14. Patients and caregivers described many usability issues related to the device, the program or the application; they also emphasised the need for easy-to-use technologies that could be adapted to the patient's individual needs. Patients and caregivers reported a lack of familiarity with, fear of or frustration with digital technology. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training and support in the use of these technologies.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

Methodological limitations No/Very minor concerns

Coherence No/Very minor concerns

Relevance Moderate concerns regarding relevance because 24/26 studies were from high-income settings. It is likely that in low- and middle-income settings the lack of technology and devices' availability is a challenge.

Adequacy No/Very minor concerns

(Continued)

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

Moderate confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Moderate concerns regarding relevance.
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Contributing studies

Argent 2018; Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Emmerson 2018; Folan 2015; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Hale Gallardo 2020; Hoas 2016; Lawson 2020; Malmberg 2018; Mendell 2019; O'Shea 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Palazzo 2016; Palmcrantz 2017; Rietdijk 2020; Shulver 2016; Shulver 2017; Silveira 2019; Stuijbergen 2011; Sureshkumar 2016; Teriö 2019; Tsai 2016; Tyagi 2018; Van der Meer 2020

Finding 15. Healthcare providers differed in their views about whether telerehabilitation was cost-efficient for them, but many patients encountered it as affordable and cost-saving when the equipment and infrastructure have been provided.

Assessment for each GRADE-CERQual component

<i>Methodological limitations</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Coherence</i>	No/Very minor concerns
<i>Relevance</i>	Moderate concerns regarding relevance because all the studies were from high-income settings. It is likely that experiences in low- and middle-income settings are different.
<i>Adequacy</i>	No/Very minor concerns

Overall GRADE-CERQual assessment and explanation

High confidence	No/Very minor concerns regarding methodological limitations, No/Very minor concerns regarding coherence, No/Very minor concerns regarding adequacy, and Moderate concerns regarding relevance
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Contributing studies

Bodker 2015; Brouns 2018; Damhus 2018; Gélinas-Bronsard 2019; Lawson 2020; Ownsworth 2020; Van der Meer 2020

Appendix 3. Moving from the review findings to implications for practice

Synthesis finding

Finding 1. Patients, caregivers and healthcare providers receiving telerehabilitation services perceived at least some in-person home encounters as necessary. They felt that telerehabilitation services alone lost the rapport of social interaction and the opportunity to make meaningful connections and also pointed out that some types of services provided with the hands were not eligible for telerehabilitation (moderate-confidence finding).

Implications for practice (IP)

Have you considered how you can adapt home based services to suit each individual's needs and their home environments?

- For telerehabilitation services, can you combine these services with at least one in-person home visit where patients and providers can meet each other and where providers can assess the home environment and develop exercise programmes that are tailored to the individual?

(Continued)

Finding 2. Patients and healthcare providers described how in-person home-based rehabilitation and telerehabilitation encouraged patients' self-management and made them feel empowered about the rehabilitation process. In telerehabilitation, those feelings were related to having better access and control over the rehabilitation program. In the in-person home-based programs, those feelings were related to achieving a normal life, gaining control over their lives and having reciprocal interactions between patient and health care provider (high-confidence finding).

Have you used the opportunities that home-based rehabilitation services offer to give patients more control over their own rehabilitation?

For instance:

- Can they plan their own appointments, access information about their condition and how to perform exercises, and track their own progress?
- can they easily involve family members and caregivers in the rehabilitation process?

Finding 3. Patients and healthcare providers appreciated how in-person home-based rehabilitation or telerehabilitation improved patients' functioning, independence and the use of assistive devices (low-confidence finding).

Have patients' options for improve functioning and independence when providing services in in-person home-based rehabilitation considered?

Finding 4. Patients, caregivers and healthcare providers regarded the transition from the hospital to home as a challenging process given the lack of human and infrastructure resources available in the home setting. This may have an impact on the implementation of in-person home-based rehabilitation (moderate-confidence finding).

Have you planned the transition from hospital to home-based rehabilitation to ensure continuity of care and ensure that the outpatient rehabilitation process is not delayed? For instance:

- is planning for this transition part of the discharge process?
- is there a clear line of communication between hospital-based healthcare providers and the providers delivering services in the home?

Finding 5. Patients and healthcare providers described several factors that might affect patients' motivation and engagement with telerehabilitation services, including support from healthcare providers or family members and other caregivers during sessions, good communication with the healthcare provider, what the exercise required from the patient and their surroundings, and the presence of comorbidities (moderate-confidence finding).

Have you considered how you can support patients' motivation and ability to carry out their exercises at home?

- Has the patient received clear instructions from the provider?
- Is the patient receiving encouragement from the provider and from family members and other caregivers?
- Do the provider, patient and caregivers share the same expectations and goals?
- For telerehabilitation services, are providers able to assess whether patients are performing exercises safely and correctly?

Have you considered how you can adapt home-based services to suit each individual's needs and their home environments?

- Are exercises adapted to the amount of time, equipment and space the patient has at home?

For telerehabilitation services, do both patients, caregivers and providers have the necessary equipment, training and support?

- Do patients and providers have access to technical support when problems occur during sessions?

Finding 6. Patients, caregivers, and providers described a number of privacy and confidentiality issues when services were provided at home. These included the increased privacy of being able to exercise at home but also the loss of privacy when elements of one's home life was visible to others (high confidence finding).

Are systems in place to protect the privacy and confidentiality of patients and families when providers enter their homes, either in-person or through digital devices? For instance:

- for in-person visits, can you limit the number of providers that visit the home?
- for telerehabilitation services, do patients have full control regarding when to mute or switch off their digital devices? And are there systems in place to ensure data privacy for information gathered through these devices?

(Continued)

Finding 7. Patients regarded telerehabilitation and in-person home-based rehabilitation services as convenient and less disruptive of everyday activities (high confidence finding).

Have you considered who may benefit the most and who may prefer telerehabilitation and other home-based services? For instance, where this a choice have you considered offering these services to:

- People who express a preference for home-based services
- People with frequent appointments
- People who depend on public transportation
- People living in rural areas

Finding 8. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training in the context of in-person home-based rehabilitation (low confidence finding).

For telerehabilitation services, do both patients, caregivers and providers have the necessary equipment, training and support?

- Have providers received training in how to communicate and plan digital sessions?
- Have patients, caregivers and providers received sufficient training in the use of the technologies and platforms for the telerehabilitation service?
- Has this training taken place in sufficient time before the transition from hospital to home?

Finding 9. Healthcare providers highlighted the importance of personalising the service to each patient's needs and resources at home (high confidence finding).

Have you considered how you can adapt home based services to suit each individual's needs and their home environments?

- For telerehabilitation services, can you combine these services with at least one in-person home visit where patients and providers can meet each other and where providers can assess the home environment and develop exercise programmes that are tailored to the individual?
- For telerehabilitation services, have you discussed with the patient whether individual or group sessions fits their needs and preferences best?

Finding 10. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders described how telerehabilitation changed the nature of the patient-provider relationship. This included overcoming physical barriers to communication and enabling quick responses to questions, creating a more relaxed environment for communication, and supporting shared decision making. Some patients described how telerehabilitation services allowed them to keep connected with their healthcare provider after being discharged from the hospital. However, other patients felt abandoned when receiving telerehabilitation services (high confidence finding).

Have you considered how telerehabilitation can be used to improve the patient-provider relationship and can avoid the patient feeling abandoned? For instance, does the system:

- enable quick and easy contact between patient and provider, allowing patients and caregivers to send messages and ask questions that will be replied to quickly?
- give patients the opportunity to share their thoughts, discuss solutions and reach shared decisions with the provider?
- allow the provider to give quick feedback to patients about their progress and whether they are doing their exercises correctly?
- give patients and caregivers the opportunity to incorporate their preferences and views about how the telerehabilitation service can be improved?
- give patients opportunities to interact with other patients?

Finding 11. Healthcare providers and patients described some aspects of telerehabilitation services at home as challenging. Healthcare providers described problems in assessing patients, their environment, and whether they were performing exercises correctly. Providers and patients also emphasised the need for a quiet place during telerehabilitation sessions and described challenges tied to interruptions from family members (high confidence finding).

Have you considered how you can adapt home-based services to suit each individual's needs and their home environments?

- Are exercises adapted to the amount of time, equipment and space the patient has at home? For instance, does the patient have a quiet space to exercise without interruptions from other family members?
- For telerehabilitation services, can you combine these services with at least one in-person home visit where patients and providers can meet each other and where providers can assess the home environment and develop exercise programmes that are tailored to the individual?

Finding 12. Patients, caregivers, healthcare providers and other stakeholders regarded telerehabilitation as

(Continued)

an opportunity to make rehabilitation services more accessible (high confidence finding).

Finding 13. Healthcare providers and policymakers highlighted the need for adequate equipment, infrastructure and maintenance both on the provider side and the patient side but described how these needs were not always met. They described challenges including a lack of investment, a lack of awareness around the resources needed, and rapid advances in technology that make technology rapidly obsolete (moderate confidence finding).

For telerehabilitation services, do both patients, caregivers and providers have the necessary equipment, training and support?

- Is the necessary infrastructure in place, both in the facility and in the home? This includes reliable internet connectivity, updated computers and software, and systems to repair or replace these when needed

Finding 14. Patients and caregivers described many usability issues related to the device, the program or the application; they also emphasised the need for easy-to-use technologies that could be adapted to the patient's individual needs. Patients and caregivers reported a lack of familiarity with, fear of or frustration with digital technology. Patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers called for more training and support in the use of these technologies (moderate confidence finding).

For telerehabilitation services, do both patients, caregivers and providers have the necessary equipment, training and support?

- Have patients, caregivers and providers received sufficient training in the use of the relevant technologies and platforms? Patients and providers in this review suggest step-by-step guidelines, meetings to discuss optimal conditions for use, demonstrations, a section of "Frequently Asked Question", and video tutorials
- Do patients and providers have access to technical support when problems occur during sessions?
- Do patients and providers have access to devices and programs that are easy to use and that can be tailored to the needs of the individual?

Finding 15. Healthcare providers differed in their views about whether telerehabilitation was cost-efficient for them, but many patients encountered it as affordable and cost-saving when the equipment and infrastructure have been provided (high confidence finding).

Do you have a realistic overview of the resources and costs home-based services may require?

- Have you considered the amount of time required for administrative tasks such as setting up making appointments, travel and parking, and work absence?
- For telerehabilitation, have you considered the amount of time required for introducing patients to the technology, and establishing or re-establishing connection during sessions?
- For telerehabilitation, have you considered the initial costs of setting up the technology (including servers, mobile devices and other related technologies), running costs for airtime, IT-support, and maintenance of hardware and software
- For telerehabilitation, have you considered who will pay for patients' laptop or other devices, their maintenance and repair?

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Marcela Vélez: involved in all steps of the process

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DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Velez, Marcela: no financial conflicts of interest

Lugo-Agudelo, Luz Helena: no financial conflicts of interest

Glenton, Claire: no financial conflicts of interest. CG is an EPOC editor but was not involved in the editorial process for this review

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Negrini, Stefano: no financial conflicts of interest. SN holds the position of Scientific Director at ISICO (Italian Scientific Spine Institute). This position was assessed previously by the Cochrane Col Panel in relation to SN position as Cochrane Rehabilitation Field Director and the Panel agreed that the “position at ISICO is viewed as a private practice situation and not as employment at a commercial for-profit health company”

Kiekens, Carlotte: no financial conflicts of interest

A number of non-financial issues, including personal, political and academic factors, could have influenced the review authors’ input when conducting this review. The review authors have discussed this further in the sections on reflexivity in the Methods and Results sections.

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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

In our protocol, registered in OSF (<https://osf.io/gmh74/>), we proposed to consider different phases of the rehabilitation process (i.e. pre-rehabilitation, acute rehabilitation care, sub-acute rehabilitation care, post-acute rehabilitation care and long-term/chronic rehabilitation care) for characterizing studies included and defining the sampling of studies. However; it was not possible to clearly determine those phases in all the studies included.

INDEX TERMS**Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)**

Caregivers; *COVID-19; Family; Health Personnel; *Pandemics

MeSH check words

Humans