



## Codebook Barriers and facilitators related to implementation of ERATS

Domain	Code	Code in Atlas.ti	Description of the code
<b>SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT</b>	Suggestions for improvement	Suggestions for improvement F Facilitator B Barrier	This is a field in which we collect all suggestions for improvement, such as improvement for the program or components thereof, the organization, personnel, etc.
<b>1 Broader Context</b>	<b>Any factor that relates to the broader context in which lung surgery is performed in the Netherlands</b>		
1 Broader Context	1.1 Communication between Hospitals/HCPs	Communication HCPs F Communication HCPs B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everything mentioned with regard to communication between hospitals / HealthCare Professionals (HCPs)</li> <li>MDO's</li> </ul>
1 Broader Context	1.2		
1 Broader Context	1.3		
1 Broader Context	1.4		
<b>2 Patient Factors</b>	<b>Any factors that relate to the needs, preferences, or behaviour of patients regarding ERATS</b>		
2 Patient Factors	2.1 Informing patients	Informing patients F Informing patients B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various media information (movies / website / folder)</li> <li>Clear information</li> <li>Illiteracy</li> <li>Realistic information</li> <li>Consistent information HCP team</li> <li>Managing expectations</li> </ul>
2 Patient Factors	2.2 Autonomy patients	Autonomy patients F Autonomy patients B	Everything that is mentioned with regard to the autonomy of the patient



2 Patient Factors	2.3 Situation at home	Home situation F Home situation B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anything mentioned with regard to the patient's home situation</li> <li>Having insight into the home situation</li> </ul>
2 Patient Factors	2.4 Age patients	Age patients F Age patients B	Everything that is mentioned regarding the age of the patient
2 Patient Factors	2.5 Physical condition patients	Condition patients F Condition patients B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be fit for surgery</li> <li>Fit is more important than age</li> <li>Getting fit after surgery</li> </ul>
<b>3 Team Factors</b>	<b>Any factors that relate to the Team delivering ERATS, especially the ability to deliver a care programme as one team, with one message and consistent information</b>		
3 Team Factors	3.1 inconsistent information team	Inconsistent info team B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyone has their own ways</li> <li>Colleague tells something different / varying stories</li> </ul>
3 Team Factors	3.2 Case manager	Case manager F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 point of contact for the patient</li> <li>1 point of contact for the organization</li> <li>Central organizer/manager</li> </ul>
3 Team Factors	3.3 Handover/consultation HCPs	Handover HCPs F Handover HCPs B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate referral to pain team</li> <li>Presence of cross-team consultation</li> <li>Good handovers between HCPs</li> <li>Short lines between HCPs</li> <li>Good cooperation with anaesthesiology department</li> <li>Explanation of the process by lung specialist</li> </ul>
3 Team Factors	3.4 contact post-discharge	Post-discharge contact F Post-discharge contact B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active: receiving a call after discharge</li> <li>Passive: having a telephone number to call after discharge</li> </ul>
3 Team Factors	3.5 Quality HCPs	Quality HCP F Quality HCP B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stricter guidance by physiotherapist</li> <li>Clear appointments with physiotherapist</li> <li>Strict and clear guidance by nurses</li> </ul>
3 Team Factors	3.6 Work pressure Ward	Work pressure ward B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overburdened nurses/limited time</li> </ul>



3 Team Factors	3.7 Willingness to change	Willingness to change F Willingness to change B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigidity by ward personnel</li> <li>• Being early adopters</li> <li>• Initiative for change with the surgeons</li> </ul>
3 Team Factors	3.8 Support team leaders	Support team leader F Support team leader B	
3 Team Factors	3.9 Use of patient experiences	Use patient experiences F Use patient experiences B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person to share personal experiences with at time of discharge</li> <li>• Periodic reflective conversations with team and former patients</li> </ul>
<b>4 Protocol Factors</b>	<b>Any factors that relate to the ERATS protocol, its materials, evidence for the program.</b>		
4 Protocol Factors	4.1 concise protocol	concise protocol F concise protocol B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The old protocol is very extensive</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.2 Flexibility within bandwidth	Flexibility within bandwidth F Flexibility within bandwidth B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior arrangements with anaesthesiology</li> <li>• Room for flexibility within the protocol</li> <li>• Possibility to personalise treatment within constraints of the protocol</li> <li>• Protocol = basis; individualising is a possibility.</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.3 Logistics time MDT-operation	Logistics time MDT-operation F Logistics time MDT-operation B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited time for preparation by physiotherapist/dietician</li> <li>• Rigid guideline regarding time between MDT-Operation</li> <li>• Limited time between intake-operation</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.4 knowledge of the protocol by HCP	knowledge of the protocol by HCP F knowledge of the protocol by HCP B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all HCPs know the perioperative protocol.</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.5 Variation protocols/old protocols	Variation protocols/old protocols F Variation protocols/old protocols B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old situation: every speciality has their own protocol</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.6 Minimally invasive surgical technique	Minimally invasive surgical technique F Minimally invasive surgical technique B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strive for a minimally invasive technique</li> </ul>



4 Protocol Factors	4.7 Protocol discharge criteria clear	Protocol discharge criteria clear F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic chest drain systems are sometimes hard to interpret</li> <li>• Pain and airleak are important factors for LOS</li> <li>• Clear discharge criteria</li> <li>• Data electroic drain system as input for clinical decisions</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.8 Protocol pain management clear	Protocol pain management clear F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pain management without catheters</li> <li>• Urinar catheter/epidural limit mobilisation</li> <li>• Variety of methods in pain management</li> <li>• Pain immediatly postoperatively</li> <li>• Pain and nausea limit recovery</li> </ul>
4 Protocol Factors	4.9 Limited support Transfer hospital - home	Limited support Transfer hospital - home B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing for the influence of the operation on the situation at home</li> <li>• Uncertainty regarding breathing after discharge</li> <li>• Availability support in transition hospital-home</li> <li>• Support from social services</li> </ul>
<b>5 Hospital Factors</b>	<b>Any factors that relate to the abilities and organisation of the hospital that influence the implementation of ERATS.</b>		
5 Hospital Factors	5.1 Workload Data registration	Workload Data registration B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workload national audit data gathering</li> <li>• Data registration not directy from EMR</li> </ul>
5 Hospital Factors	5.2 Logistics MDT - operation	Logistics MDT -operation F Logistics MDT -operation B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intake process with a departments invoved</li> <li>• Monitoring &amp; managing time between MDT and Operation</li> <li>• Week planning: planning opertions reated to MDT date</li> <li>• Clarity on operation date</li> <li>• Support from vounteers during intake process</li> <li>• Patients want tob e operated on as soon as possible</li> </ul>
5 Hospital Factors	5.3 Added value data feedback	Added value data feedback F Added value data feedback B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited motivation for data registration (without data feedback)</li> <li>• Iimited to financial data</li> <li>• Data feedback can improve care</li> <li>• Feedback data/3months</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular feedback from national audit programme</li> <li>• Benchmark</li> </ul>
5 Hospital Factors	5.4 Support for innovation by management	Support for innovation by management F Support for innovation by management B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from departmental management</li> <li>• Support from quality improvement officers</li> </ul>
5 Hospital Factors	5.5 Complete dataset for ERATS	Complete dataset for ERATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No established PROMS set</li> <li>• No data feedback</li> </ul>
<b>6 Surgeon factors</b>	<b>Any factors that relate to the Surgeon performing the lung resection and providing perioperative care</b>		
6 Surgeon factors	6.1 Experience surgeon	Experience surgeon F Experience surgeon B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience HCP (number of operations performed/number of patients treated)</li> </ul>
6 Surgeon factors	6.2 Presence/availability surgeon	Presence/availability surgeon F Presence/availability surgeon B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HCP/Surgeon available at the bedside</li> <li>• Sufficient time for patient education</li> <li>• Communication HCPs-patient</li> <li>• Consultation by the surgeon at time of discharge</li> </ul>
6 Surgeon factors	Empathy HCP	Empathy HCP F Empathy HCP B	