



Supporting Information

Supplementary material

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Newton N, Shah K, Shaw M, et al. Barriers, facilitators and next steps for sustaining and scaling virtual hospital services in Australia: a qualitative descriptive study. *Med J Aust* 2024; doi: 10.5694/mja2.52526.

Section 1: Interview Guide

1. **What is your role and how does it apply to virtual care?**
 - What models of care are you involved in?
 - How has your role changed with the introduction of virtual care?
 - What kind of technologies have you been using in these model/s? How has the introduction of technology introduced new benefits or challenges?
2. **What do you see as the benefits of virtual care over traditional care?**
 - For patients, clinicians, the organisation?
 - What makes ____ beneficial?
3. **What do you think is being done well in virtual care at your organisation? What has facilitated the use/success of virtual care?**
4. **What have been the challenges? What barriers have you faced? Why is this a challenge/barrier?**
 - How is this different from traditional care?
 - How do you think these challenges or barriers could be resolved?
 - Which are easy or not easy to resolve and why?
5. **Is there anything you think has been lost in the move from traditional to virtual care? Provide example/s**
 - Can you think of any ways that ____ could be done better/incorporated better into virtual care models in future?
6. **What do you see as the key gaps in evidence or in practice around how care should be delivered virtually?**
 - How will access to this evidence help?
7. **What are your priorities in virtual care moving forward?**
 - Do you think ____ could be addressed by further research or evidence? How?
8. **Can you suggest any approaches that could be taken by researchers to close these gaps and take forward these priorities?**
9. **In an ideal world, what would virtual care look like in your district in 5 years?**
 - What do you think will help to get to that vision?
 - What research and evidence might you need?

Section 2: Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SrQR) Checklist

No.	Topic	Item	Page No.
Title and abstract			
S1	Title	Concise description of the nature and topic of the study identifying the study as qualitative or indicating the approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory) or data collection methods (e.g., interview, focus group) is recommended	1
S2	Abstract	Summary of key elements of the study using the abstract format of the intended publication; typically includes background, purpose, methods, results, and conclusions	1
Introduction			
S3	Problem formulation	Description and significance of the problem/phenomenon studied; review of relevant theory and empirical work; problem statement	3
S4	Purpose or research question	Purpose of the study and specific objectives or questions	3
Methods			
S5	Qualitative approach and research paradigm	Qualitative approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory, case study, phenomenology, narrative research) and guiding theory if appropriate; identifying the research paradigm (e.g., postpositivist, constructivist/interpretivist) is also recommended; rationale	4
S6	Researcher characteristics and reflexivity	Researchers' characteristics that may influence the research, including personal attributes, qualifications/experience, relationship with participants, assumptions, and/or presuppositions; potential or actual interaction between researchers' characteristics and the research questions, approach, methods, results, and/or transferability	4
S7	Context	Setting/site and salient contextual factors; rationale	4
S8	Sampling strategy	How and why research participants, documents, or events were selected; criteria for deciding when no further sampling was necessary (e.g., sampling saturation); rationale	4

S9	Ethical issues pertaining to human subjects	Documentation of approval by an appropriate ethics review board and participant consent, or explanation for lack thereof; other confidentiality and data security issues	3-4
S10	Data collection methods	Types of data collected; details of data collection procedures including (as appropriate) start and stop dates of data collection and analysis, iterative process, triangulation of sources/methods, and modification of procedures in response to evolving study findings; rationale	5
S11	Data collection instruments and technologies	Description of instruments (e.g., interview guides, questionnaires) and devices (e.g., audio recorders) used for data collection; if/how the instrument(s) changed over the course of the study	5
S12	Units of study	Number and relevant characteristics of participants, documents, or events included in the study; level of participation (could be reported in results)	5
S13	Data processing	Methods for processing data prior to and during analysis, including transcription, data entry, data management and security, verification of data integrity, data coding, and anonymization/de-identification of excerpts	5
S14	Data analysis	Process by which inferences, themes, etc., were identified and developed, including the researchers involved in data analysis; usually references a specific paradigm or approach; rationale	5
S15	Techniques to enhance trustworthiness	Techniques to enhance trustworthiness and credibility of data analysis (e.g., member checking, audit trail, triangulation); rationale	5
Results/findings			
S16	Synthesis and interpretation	Main findings (e.g., interpretations, inferences, and themes); might include development of a theory or model, or integration with prior research or theory	6-12
S17	Links to empirical data	Evidence (e.g., quotes, field notes, text excerpts, photographs) to substantiate analytic findings	6-12

Discussion			
S18	Integration with prior work, implications, transferability, and contribution(s) to the field	Short summary of main findings; explanation of how findings and conclusions connect to, support, elaborate on, or challenge conclusions of earlier scholarship; discussion of scope of application/generalizability; identification of unique contribution(s) to scholarship in a discipline or field	13
S19	Limitations	Trustworthiness and limitations of findings	14
Other			
S20	Conflicts of interest	Potential sources of influence or perceived influence on study conduct and conclusions; how these were managed	2
S21	Funding	Sources of funding and other support; role of funders in data collection, interpretation, and reporting	2