

**Supplementary Table 2 Included studies: Qualitative**

Reference/ Authors Country	Aims	Study population	Data collection/analysis	Results Summary
<p><b>Gurm etal (2006)<sup>25</sup></b> Canada</p>	<p>To understand the experience of Canadian Punjabi speaking South Asian women in order to inform health care practices.</p>	<p><b>N</b> = 20  <b>Women</b> = 100%  <b>Language:</b> Punjabi ,Hindi Urdu ,English  <b>Age:</b> 53.0(32–80)  <b>Religion</b>  <b>Socio economic</b>  <b>Occupation:</b>                      Full or part time :5                      Homemaker:3                      Unemployed/disability :10                      Retired:2  <b>Marital status</b>                      Single :0                      Married:16                      Widowed:3                      Separated :1  <b>Number of children</b>  <b>Level of education</b>                      Elementary school :8                      High school :5                      Technical college:4                      University :3  <b>Primary cancer:</b> breast  <b>Treatment:</b> Current chemotherapy (35%)                      Post-chemotherapy 13(65%)  <b>Time since diagnosis/treatment:</b> 2.7 years</p>	<p><b>Methodology</b>                      Inductive and deductive process of analysis</p> <p><b>Data collection</b>                      Focus group methodology</p> <p><b>Analysis</b>                      The data were manually divided into individual ideas expressed then sorted into clusters and short descriptive and interpretive categories. Constant comparison was used to assign the phrases into one of 46 descriptive categories, and then again into 32 categories which were then arranged into higher-order interpretive themes. Analytic procedure utilized both an inductive and deductive process</p>	<p>Two themes expressed by all women:</p> <p>Spiritual beliefs as dominant context for understanding cancer                      Distress at diagnosis.</p> <p>Other themes: patient inclusion, family systems, emotional expression</p>

<p><b>Barthakur etal</b> (2017)<sup>26</sup> India</p>	<p>To understand breast cancer survivorship trajectory from an Indian perspective and to understand the impact of the diagnosis of breast cancer and its treatment on body image and sexuality issues</p>	<p><b>N</b> = 15  <b>Women</b> = 100%  <b>Language:</b> English or Hindi speaking  <b>Age:</b> 45-72 (57)  <b>Level of education</b>  Class X :1  UG:4  PG :10  <b>Religion</b>  Hindu :11  Islam :2  Christian :1  Zoroastrian :1  <b>Socio economic</b>  <b>Occupation:</b>  Employed:6  Home makers :3  Volunteers :6  <b>Marital status</b>  <b>Number of children</b>  <b>Primary cancer:</b> breast  <b>Treatment:</b>  Mastectomy 10  Lumpectomy 5  <b>Time since diagnosis/treatment:</b> 9.3 years</p>	<p><b>Methodology</b>  Descriptive phenomenological approach.  <b>Data collection</b>  semi-structured interview  <b>Analysis</b>  Line-by-line reading was done to identify the areas of phenomena, statement pertaining to areas of phenomena were assigned meanings, Clusters of categories, broader themes, and domains based on identified statement were developed. Exhaustive description of phenomena was done based on integrated findings and provided to co researchers for and their feedback was incorporated to reflect the universal features of phenomena.</p>	<p><b>Body image:</b>  Impact on identity, surgery-related issues, hair loss, adjustments to clothing, and encountering difficult situations.  <b>Sexuality</b>  changes due to the treatment, partner’s challenges and adjustments made, and attitudes held toward sexuality</p>
<p><b>Howard etal</b> (2007)<sup>27</sup> Canada</p>	<p>To explore women’s stories of breast cancer in order to uncover how</p>	<p><b>N</b> = 12  <b>Women</b> = 100%  <b>Language</b> English or Punjabi  <b>Age:</b> 51 (range 34–63 years)  <b>Level of education</b>  Elementary school  University</p>	<p><b>Methodology</b> Narrative analysis  <b>Data collection</b>  In-depth Interviews  <b>Analysis</b></p>	<p>Four storylines that emerged were:  Getting through a family crisis,  Dealing with just another health problem,  Living with never-ending fear and suffering,  and learning a “lesson from God.”</p>

	they made sense of their experiences	<p><b>Religion</b> Hindu :1 Sikh:11</p> <p><b>Socio economic Occupation:</b> Employed:7</p> <p><b>Marital status</b> All married or widowed</p> <p><b>Number of children</b></p> <p><b>Family</b> Extended(Joint)</p> <p><b>Primary cancer:</b> breast</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> mastectomy, radiation, and chemotherapy 11 reconstructive breast surgery 1</p> <p><b>Time since diagnosis</b> 10 months to 6 years</p>	<p>Narrative analysis strategies: close readings of the interviews focusing on women's stories of their breast cancer experiences. A summary of each woman's story was prepared to include the storyline she used.</p> <p>These summaries were compared and contrasted to identify themes and initial storylines. Women's stories were also compared with Frank's three illness narratives (i.e., restitution, chaos, or quest)</p>	A minor theme, Breast Cancer as a Family Experience
Carlson etal (2013) <sup>28</sup> Canada	To explore the experiences and concerns of female south Asian breast cancer survivors after treatment, to determine their understanding of follow- up care and to better understand their preferences for the content of a care plan. To understand the	<p><b>N</b> = 24</p> <p><b>Women</b> = 100%</p> <p><b>Language:</b> Punjabi ,Urdu, English, Hindi</p> <p><b>Primary cancer:</b> breast</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 28-72 &lt;44 Years: 6 45–54 Years :6 55–64 Years: 6 &gt;65 Years:6</p> <p><b>Level of education</b> No school 3 Elementary 2 High school 12 College 5 University 2</p>	<p><b>Methodology</b> Thematic and content analysis.</p> <p><b>Data collection</b> Focus group and one to one interviews</p> <p><b>Analysis</b> Thematic analysis was used to identify common threads and patterns in the women's experiences of breast cancer after treatment. It was performed simultaneously with data collection to identify recurring categories, emerging themes, and patterns Content analysis was used to systematically identify the preferences of women for survivorship care plan content by explicitly coding the data into categories after an initial line-by-line reading</p>	<p><b>Universal Themes</b> <b>Physical Impacts:</b> Fatigue, Cognitive change, Loss of libido Nerve damage and pain Reproductive or pregnancy issues <b>Psychosocial impact:</b> Body image, sexuality Depression Fear of recurrence and uncertainty Intimacy and relationships <b>Unique to South Asian women</b> Quiet acceptance Peer support</p>

	influence of age, social situation and culture affect the experiences of sa bcsc after treatment, especially as they transition from oncology to community care.	<p><b>Religion</b> Sikh 17 Hindu 5 Christian 1 Muslim 1</p> <p><b>Socio economic Occupation:</b> Employed 7 Unemployed 8 Disability 2 Retired 6 No response 1</p> <p><b>Marital status</b> <b>Number of children</b> <b>Treatment:</b> Surgery 5 Surgery and chemotherapy:9 Surgery and radiation :3 Surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation :4 Hormonal therapy :7 No response :3</p> <p><b>Time since diagnosis/treatment:</b> 2-3 years</p>		
<b>Nyblade et al (2017)<sup>29</sup></b> India	To explore the cause and manifestation of Stigma in breast cancer patients.	<p><b>N = 59</b> <b>Women = 100%</b> <b>Language:</b> English, Kannada, or Tamil <b>Age:</b> <b>Religion</b> <b>Socio economic Occupation:</b> <b>Marital status</b> <b>Number of children</b></p>	<p><b>Methodology</b> Thematic analysis <b>Data collection</b> In-depth interviews <b>Analysis</b> The analysis approach used a combination of predetermined and derived themes for data coding. Coded data were reviewed to examine similarities and differences within each theme and between groups.</p>	The three major themes were <b>Drivers</b> (causes) of stigma including Cancer as contagious, punishment death sentence the <b>manifestations</b> of stigma described, Isolation, Verbal Abuse, Harassment, loss of employment, reduced marriage prospects and the <b>consequences</b> that follow stigma.

		<b>Level of education</b> <b>Primary cancer: breast</b> <b>Treatment:</b> <b>Time since diagnosis/treatment:</b>		
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**SA BCSS:**South Asian Breast Cancer Survivors