## Supplementary Table 2 Included studies: Qualitative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference/ Authors Country</th>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Study population</th>
<th>Data collection/analysis</th>
<th>Results Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Women = 100%  
Language: Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, English  
Age: 53.0 (32–80)  
Religion  
Socio economic  
Occupation: Full or part time: 5  
Homemaker: 3  
Unemployed/disability: 10  
Retired: 2  
Marital status: Single: 0  
Married: 16  
Widowed: 3  
Separated: 1  
Number of children  
Level of education: Elementary school: 8  
High school: 5  
Technical college: 4  
University: 3  
Primary cancer: breast  
Treatment: Current chemotherapy (35%)  
Post-chemotherapy 13 (65%)  
Time since diagnosis/treatment: 2.7 years | Methodology  
Inductive and deductive process of analysis  
Data collection  
Focus group methodology  
Analysis  
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 | Two themes expressed by all women:  
Spiritual beliefs as dominant context for understanding cancer  
Distress at diagnosis.  
Other themes: patient inclusion, family systems, emotional expression |
| **Barthakur et al. (2017)**<sup>26</sup> | 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 | N = 15  
**Women** = 100%  
**Language**: English or Hindi speaking  
**Age**: 45-72 (57)  
**Level of education**:  
Class X : 1  
UG: 4  
PG : 10  
**Religion**: Hindu : 11  
Islam : 2  
Christian : 1  
Zoroastrian : 1  
**Socio economic**:  
**Occupation**: Employed: 6  
Home makers : 3  
Volunteers : 6  
**Marital status**:  
**Number of children**:  
**Primary cancer**: breast  
**Treatment**:  
Mastectomy 10  
Lumpectomy 5  
**Time since diagnosis/treatment**: 9.3 years | **Methodology**  
Descriptive phenomenological approach.  
**Data collection**: semi-structured interview  
**Analysis**: 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.  
**Body image**: Impact on identity, surgery-related issues, hair loss, adjustments to clothing, and encountering difficult situations.  
**Sexuality**: changes due to the treatment, partner’s challenges and adjustments made, and attitudes held toward sexuality |
| **Howard et al. (2007)**<sup>27</sup> | To explore women’s stories of breast cancer in order to uncover how | N = 12  
**Women** = 100%  
**Language**: English or Punjabi  
**Age**: 51 (range 34–63 years  
**Level of education**:  
Elementary school  
University | **Methodology** Narrative analysis  
**Data collection**: In-depth interviews  
**Analysis**: 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.” |
| Carlson et al (2013) | 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 | N = 24  
**Women** = 100%  
**Language**: Punjabi , Urdu, English, Hindi  
**Primary cancer**: breast  
**Age**: 28-72  
<44 Years: 6  
45–54 Years: 6  
55–64 Years: 6  
>65 Years: 6  
**Level of education**:  
No school: 3  
Elementary: 2  
High school: 12  
College: 5  
University: 2 | Methodology  
Thematic and content analysis.  
**Data collection**: Focus group and one to one interviews  
**Analysis**:  
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 | Universal Themes  
**Physical impacts**: Fatigue, Cognitive change, Loss of libido, Nerve damage and pain, Reproductive or pregnancy issues  
**Psychosocial impact**: Body image, sexuality, Depression, Fear of recurrence and uncertainty, Intimacy and relationships  
**Unique to South Asian women**: Quiet acceptance, Peer support  
**A minor theme, Breast Cancer as a Family Experience** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nyblade et al (2017)²⁹</th>
<th>To explore the cause and manifestation of Stigma in breast cancer patients.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women = 100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: English, Kannada, or Tamil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Socio economic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Methodology | Thematic analysis |
| Data collection | In-depth interviews |
| Analysis | 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 Drivers (causes) of stigma including Cancer as contagious, punishment death sentence the manifestations of stigma described, Isolation, Verbal Abuse, Harassment, loss of employment, reduced marriage prospects and the consequences that follow stigma. | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Primary cancer: breast</th>
<th>Treatment:</th>
<th>Time since diagnosis/treatment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SA BCSS: South Asian Breast Cancer Survivors