

Supplementary table 3: Overview of the phenomena of interest, methods of investigation & identified themes of included studies

Author	Theoretical approach	Phenomena of interest	Methods including interview questions	Analysis	Identified themes
Edgecombe 2010 ²¹	Qualitative	The health experience of young adults with uncontrolled severe asthma	<p>In-depth Semi-structured interviews.</p> <p>Questions were open ended and flexible within the context of participant discourse.</p> <p>Example questions are not provided within the paper.</p>	Transcribed interviews were analysed using a thematic approach of iterative process of continual comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medications & adherence• Responsibility• Experience & experimentation• Identity & interaction with others• Activities & hobbies• Interaction with healthcare professionals
Gabe 2002 ²²	Qualitative- sociological approach.	The lived experience of young people with moderate and severe asthma.	<p>In-depth interviews</p> <p>A topic guide was used to focus the interview on the meaning of asthma to participants, the onset of asthma & daily asthma management in context of lives, school family and friends.</p> <p>Example questions are not provided within the paper.</p>	Transcribed interviews were thematically analysed using “Ethnograph” a qualitative software package	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experiencing asthma• Symptoms of asthma• Restrictions to activities• Explaining asthma• Management of asthma• Using medications and health services• Acting normally• Self-reliance as a coping strategy• Staying calm• Seeking lay help• Help from friends• Help from adults

Supplementary table 3: Overview of the phenomena of interest, methods of investigation & identified themes of included studies

Jonsson 2017 ²³	Qualitative approach	Adolescents experience of daily life with asthma	<p>Semi-structured interviews</p> <p>Questions included “How does asthma affect you? How does it feel? What do you do when asthma affects you? How do you handle the situation? How does asthma affect your relationships with friends, teachers, parents, coaches, and/or relatives? Describe meeting with healthcare professionals. What was it like when you became ill with asthma? What is it like now? What are your thoughts about the future? How is your asthma when you are exposed to: indoor air, outdoor air, sports, leisure, perfumes, tobacco, cold, heat, forests, nature? What is it like to be an adolescent with asthma?”</p>	The transcribed interviews were analysed using Systematic text condensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insight and understanding• Asthma not the focus of daily life• Being acknowledged• Being affected by asthma symptoms
Jonsson 2014 ²⁶	Qualitative approach	Experiences of adolescents and parents living with asthma	<p>Focus group interviews with adolescents and parents.</p> <p>(parental experiences/data omitted from analysis in this systematic review)</p>	The transcribed interviews were analysed using Systematic text condensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategies• Frustrations• Expectations

Supplementary table 3: Overview of the phenomena of interest, methods of investigation & identified themes of included studies

			Questions to participants included: “What experiences have you had relating to your meeting healthcare professionals? How do you take care of your asthma? Explain what it is like to live with asthma? Have you received any support? Do you require any support?”		
Kintner 1997 ²⁴	Phenomenological	To explore the process of acceptance of diagnosis of adolescents with asthma.	In-depth interviews Open ended question was used asking participants to describe their lived experience of accepting their diagnosis	Data analysis was undertaken using an adaptation of Colaizzi approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial awareness• Acknowledgement• Gaining Knowledge• Resigned acceptance• Reasoning• Drawing conclusions• Acceptance
Rhee 2022 ²⁷	Qualitative descriptive	To explore the experiences and perspectives of adolescents growing up with asthma.	Focus groups and interviews Semi structured questions included “What is it like to live with asthma? Have you thought about becoming an adult while still having asthma?	Interview transcripts were analysed using qualitative content analysis techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Living with asthma• Becoming adults with asthma• Asthma self-management• Parental involvement in asthma management

Supplementary table 3: Overview of the phenomena of interest, methods of investigation & identified themes of included studies

			Has anyone discussed with you about being independent in your asthma care? What are your concerns in relation to transition? What role do you play currently in your asthma management? How much do you communicate with your provider? How confident are you in your asthma management??”		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication wi.th providers
Rhee 2007 ⁴⁰	Qualitative descriptive	To explore the psychosocial experience and coping strategies of adolescents with asthma	Focus group interviews Questions included “What is it like to have asthma? What kinds of things does asthma stop you doing that you want to do? When is not such a bad thing to have asthma?”	Transcripts were analysed using thematic analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General perceptions• Emotional reactions• Other’s reactions perceived by participants• Coping strategies
Rich et al 2002 ¹²	Visual anthropology	To examine the explanation models of illness in children and adolescents with asthma	Face-to-face interviews and visual illness narratives. Open-ended questions provided to participants included “What is asthma Why do I have asthma?	Data analysis was undertaken using theoretical frameworks of anthropology and grounded theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nature of asthma• The origin of asthma• Asthma triggers• Lifestyle limitations• Control• Medications• Fear of death

Supplementary table 3: Overview of the phenomena of interest, methods of investigation & identified themes of included studies

			How much control do I have over my asthma What gets in the way of my asthma improving?"		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prognosis
Rich et al 2000 ²⁰	Visual anthropology	To explore the experience of living with and managing asthma in children and adolescents	Face-to-face interviews and visual illness narratives. No questions were provided in this paper	Data analysis was undertaken using theoretical frameworks of anthropology and grounded theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disability• Denial• Self-comforting• Specialness
Rydstrom et al 2005 ²⁸	Grounded theory	To understand how teenagers with asthma cope with everyday life around their disease	Participant observation and interviews. Interview questions were not provided within the paper, however alluded to Charmaz’s grounded theory and informal reflective questioning	Data analysis was undertaken using grounded theory (open, selective and theoretical coding).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keeping a distance to the disease• Challenging the disease• Taking the disease into consideration
Zaeh et al 202 ²⁵	Socio-ecological, qualitative descriptive design	To explore the impact of transition upon medication adherence and asthma control in adolescents and young adults.	Semi structured interviews with adolescents, young adults and carers (carers experiences/data omitted from analysis in this systematic review) Open-ended questions surrounding medication, factors which influenced medication adherence and adherence support and intervention needs.	Data analysis was undertaken using a qualitative descriptive design and thematic analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking responsibility for asthma management• Understanding of asthma condition and severity• Embarrassment about asthma medication use• Life demands affecting medication adherence.