

Supplemental Material S1. Examples of papers employed in study design and resulting survey content.

Study	Relevant content included in survey	Example statements included in the survey
Cocks & Ferreira, 2013	Sharp & Shega explored what information UK speech and language therapists (SLTs) use when recommending oral versus non oral feeding including a variety of clinical issues such as aspiration, medical condition and cough ability.	Presence of silent aspiration (Influences section) Assessment of the voluntary cough (Practices section)
Desai & McDonald, 2020	Desai & McDonald describe practice patterns of SLPs managing dysphagia in persons with dementia. Most reported using assessments that have not been validated and clinical swallow examinations were utilized more frequently than instrumental exams to inform treatment planning	Thickened liquids is an evidence-based intervention (Beliefs section) As a general rule, when assessing swallowing, what access do you have to videofluoroscopic studies (General Questions)
Jones et al., 2018	Jones et al investigated the treatment practices of SLPs for the treatment of dysphagia post-stroke an identified high use of modified textures, TL amongst others in addition to factors influencing use including the evidence base, resources, and patient factors	Cost/limited resources of the PwD/family (Discontinuation section) Lack of supporting evidence for the use of thickened liquids (influences section)
Lazenby-Paterson, 2020	Lazenby -Paterson discusses how TL use is influenced by a range of factors, including gaps in clinical knowledge, inadequate patient involvement, a culture of common practice and a reliance on invalid surrogate studies and argues for the use of clinically meaningful endpoints in evaluating TL effectiveness.	TL is a commonly employed practice in the profession (Influences section) The PwD is dehydrated (Discontinuation section)
Lim et al., 2016	Lim et al. found that clinicians, while recommending TL for PwD, would not choose it for themselves	If the scenario arose, I would choose thickened liquids for myself (Beliefs section) Non-compliance with TL recommendations by the PwD/Family (Discontinuation section)
Logemann et al., 2008	Logemann et al. explored what information clinicians use to make the recommendation for oral or nonoral feeding in patients with oropharyngeal dysphagia and identified thirteen critical variables including amount and volume of aspiration, diagnosis, ability to complete postures and prognosis.	The ability of the PwD to perform and the impact of various swallow maneuvers e.g., effortful swallow, supraglottic swallow (Practices section)

		The frequency of aspiration (Influences section)
McCurtin et al., 2017	The reasoning supporting treatment choices in dysphagia centre primarily on client suitability and clinician knowledge. Knowledge reflected both absent knowledge (e.g., training) and accumulated knowledge (clinical experience).	My own professional training (Influences section) Recommendations of experienced colleagues in support of thickened liquids (influences section)
McCurtin et al., 2018	McCurtin et al. found most PwD were not satisfied with the TL intervention and had quality of life concerns	I believe most PwD are happy with thickened liquids (Beliefs section) Quality of life is negatively impacted (Discontinuation section)
McCurtin et al., 2020	McCurtin et al. highlight primary justification for TL use acute implementation issues, and doubts regarding TL among SLPs. Show that TL use is pivoted on safety-first reasoning and in the context of limited perceived alternatives.	Staff familiarity/training with thickened liquids (Influence section) Lack of alternative options to thickened liquids (influences section)
O'Keefe et al., 2023	O'Keefe et al. examine requirements for a valid informed consent process for TL and whether the need for informed consent for this treatment is always understood or applied by practitioners.	Asking the PwD their wishes regarding implementation of thickened liquids (Practices section) The PwD wishes to discontinue (Discontinuation section)
Sharp & Shega, 2009	Sharp & Shega explored the beliefs and practices of SLPs with regard to percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy and found beliefs contrary to evidence. Patient factors such as age and prognosis were identified as important and SLPs reasoning was also strongly aligned with the belief that the intervention was the standard of care.	The age of the PwD (influences section) TL is a commonly employed practice in the profession (Influences section)
