

APPENDIX 1.

Table 1. Assessment Tools and Measures

| Effects (Dependent Variables) | Indicators | Day 1 | Day 30 |
|--|--|-------|--------|
| Use of the OHIA website and related video | Website (based on username): Google Analytics (n visits x n pages/visit x n seconds/page); most visited pages; and average time/page. Video (individual link): play time, scores at each stage, and re-rating score. | No | Yes |
| Digital Health Literacy | DHLI score: 21 questions with 5 response options per question (validated and tested for reliability) [1]. | Yes | Yes |
| Knowledge to distinguish trustworthy from misleading sources of health information | Score: 54 questions (3 answer options per question) based on a systematic review of the literature [2]. | Yes | Yes |
| Number of online searches for health information | Number of searches per week (critical incident technique and journey mapping technique). | No | Yes |
| Information use during a meeting with a health professional | Number of past encounters (critical incident technique and journey mapping technique) and future encounters (intention to use information). | | |
| Independent Variables | Indicators | Day 1 | Day 30 |
| Level of complexity | Perceived level of complexity score from the perspective of people with complex care needs: 38 questions with 5 response options per question (validated questionnaire) [3]. | Yes | No |
| Number of chronic conditions | Items from the CWF 2011 questionnaire on experiences with health and health services (validated in French) - people with more chronic conditions tend to conduct more information searches [4]. | Yes | |
| Number of medications | Items from the CWF 2011 questionnaire on experiences with health and health services (validated | | |

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| | in French) - people who take more medication tend to conduct more information searches) [4]. | | |
| Priorities | Number of important and urgent issues among 42 social and health issues for people with complex care needs (based on systematic literature review and qualitative research) [5, 6]. | Yes | |
| Age | Number of years (tend to conduct more information searches). | Yes | |
| Gender | Female, Male, Other or do not wish to answer (women look more frequently for online health information). | | |
| Language | Categories (speakers of multiple languages tend to conduct more information searches to corroborate results). | | |
| Level of education | Categories: High school not completed, or completed, or Grade 13 completed (people with higher levels of education tend to conduct more information searches). | | |
| Annual family income | Categories: Single (0-10K\$; 11-20K\$*; 21-30K\$; >30K\$) or non-single (0-20K\$; 21-40K\$*; 41-60K\$; >60K\$). | | |
| Level of social support | Score: 6 questions based on the validated F-SozU questionnaire (caregivers can help overcome the limitations of low individual health literacy) [7]. | Yes | |
| Access to Internet | Score based on the 2018 CEFRIO questionnaire including 13 questions [8]. | Yes | |
| Moderating Variables | Indicators | Day 1 | Day 30 |
| Satisfaction with health services | Score based on the 2011 CFW validated in French [4]. | Yes | No |
| Attitude of health professionals | Score based on the 2011 CFW validated in French [4]. | | |

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| Access to health services | Score based on the 2011 CFW validated in French [4]. | | |
| Communication skills of health professionals | Score (higher > 18 vs. lower < 18) based on 6 validated questions with 3 response options per question, regarding people's perceived competence of professionals in relation to sharing health information found online [9]. | Yes | |
| Quality of life (self-reported) | Score based on a validated quality of life scale including 16 questions with 7 response options per question [10]. | Yes | Yes |

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