**Supplemental Digital Content 1: Article Summary Table Including Design, Sample, Results**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author,  Year | Study Design | Sample | Results |
| Agbonifo, Hittle, Suarez, & Davis. (2017) | Cross-sectional, one on one interviews.  Convenience sample | N=58  (31 HHN\*\*)  (23 HHA\*\*\*)  nurses, aides, therapist from home health and hospice agencies from home care and hospice companies in the Midwest US  n=49 Caucasian  n=7 African American  n=1 Asian  n=1 Pacific Islander  67% over 40 years of age | Exposure frequency to occupational hazards calculated as times per calendar year  Walking to/from patient home 1700  Lift carry medical equipment/furniture 852  Saliva 776 Blood 222 Urine 417  Respiratory Mucus 550  Cleaning Chemicals 551  Pest Infestation 173  Percentage of participants with specific health outcome  45% musculoskeletal pain  35% respiratory disease (COPD/asthma)  52% report secondhand smoke exposure |
| Gershon, Canton, Raveis, Silver, Chen, Qureshi, . . . Stone. (2008b) | Cross-sectional, self administered survey.  Convenience sample | N=738 RN  From 22 Home care agencies in New York State | Frequently reported household exposures  Animal hair 74%  Cigarette smoke 72%  Excessive dust 58%  Vermin 44%  Unsanitary Conditions 43% |
| Gershon, Pogorzelska, Qureshi, Stone, Canton, Samar…Sherman. (2008a). | Cross- sectional, self administered survey.  Convenience sample | N=1,561 HHA, attendants, personal care workers | Hazardous Home Conditions  Threatening neighbors 55%  Threatening client family members 38%  Cockroaches 32%  Threatening client 31%  Verbal Abuse 27%  Mice/rats 23%  Animal hair 21%  Excessive dust 19%  Threatening pets 17%  Messy home/clutter 16% |
| Hittle, Agbonifo, Suarez, Davis, & Ballard. (2016) | Cross-sectional, one on one interviews.  Convenience sample | N=44  30 HHN  14 HHA  from home care and hospice companies | HHN and HHA have different frequency of exposures related to their job duties, but also related to the nature of their work with clients that ask them to do things outside their listed duties. Frequency of exposures were compared between the two groups.  Most frequent exposure to both groups was household pests infestations.  Walking to and from HHN 2176 HHA1153  Lift/carry equip furniture HHN 1118 HHA 463  Violence HHN 45 HHA 4  Second hand smoke HHN 284 hours HHA 95 hours |
| Markkanen, Quinn, Galligan, Sama, Brouillette, & Okyere. (2014) | Qualitative with focus groups and interviews.  Convenience sample | 12 focus groups with HHA  26 in-depth interviews with agency, union, insurance representatives | Characterize the context of home care aides work and occupational safety and health hazards.  Musculoskeletal injuries, Violence or verbal abuse, blood borne pathogens, fire hazards from smoking, extreme temperatures, mold, cleaning products, pets, auto travel mentioned in more than 50% of focus groups/interview sessions.  Workers are asked to do task beyond their job duties |
| Markkanen, Galligan, & Quinn. (2017) | Pre and Post- survey qualitative phase  In-depth interviews  Convenience sample | 29 focus groups of frontline home health providers  35 managers, directors, labor representatives | Summary of major occupational health and safety risk for home healthcare workers  Blood borne pathogen exposure  Working alone  Cluttered and unhygienic homes  Unpredictable environment  Violence in neighborhood  Patient smoking with home oxygen |
| Polivka, Wills, E., Darragh, Lavender, Sommerich, & Stredney. (2015) | Mixed Methods using questionnaire, focus groups, individual interviews.  Convenience samples | N=68  Nurses, aides, therapist, managers  95% female  5% male  71.4% white  7.9% other  (No ethnic demographics provided) | Identified health and safety hazards home care providers in client homes.  Slip/trip/fall 55%  Biohazard 55%  Air quality 55%  Allergens 48%  Pests/rodents 47%  Smoking with an oxygen source noted.  Identified in what rooms the hazards are encountered.  Identified medical problems of home care workers with 23 % reporting asthma.  Qualitative design provided exemplar quotes to describe work place conditions and experiences. |
| Quinn, Markkanen, Galligan, Sama, Kriebel, Gore,. . . Sun. (2016) | Cross-sectional questionnaire.    Convenience sample | N=1249 home care aides in Massachusetts, USA  (agency  employed  n=634  client employed n=621)  (Client hired demographics  58% Black  (Agency hired demographics  22% Black)  4% Asian  17% Hispanic/Latino | Quantified occupational hazards of home care aide’s exposures during the past 12 months.  No access to equipment to assist moving 38%  Unclean/cluttered conditions 17%  Chemical used to clean 30%  Contact with feces 16%  Contact with blood 5%  Contact with pet waste 10 %  Violence 7%  Verbal abuse 20%  Clients smoking indoors 10% of visits and smoking with home oxygen. |
| Suarez, Agbonifo, Hittle, Davis, & Freeman. (2017) | Cross-sectional, one on one interviews.  Convenience sample | N=44  HHN and HHA  from home care and hospice companies  (N=35 Caucasian  N=7 Black  N=2 other) | Identified the frequency and risk of exposure perceived by home care workers, frequencies differed for home care nurses and aides.  Home care nurses exposures in order of most reported to lesser reported frequency: walking to and from client home, paperwork, blood exposure. Less frequent exposures: cleaning chemicals, pest infestation, lift/carry equipment, saliva, sweat, urine, non-infectious respiratory infections.  Home care aides exposures in order of most reported to lesser reported frequency: walking to and from client home, paperwork, moving client, blood and body fluids, sweat, urine, feces, cleaning chemicals. |

*Notes*.

\*LOE=Level of Evidence, The Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-based practice Rating Scale

\*\* HHN=Home health nurse

\*\*\* HHA=Home health aide