

Core Concept	Definition	Sub-concept	Definition	Example
Project	An institutionally sanctioned socio-material network of time-bounded collective action which follows a trajectory in time and space	Primary Project	The focus of collective action	A patient journey through a healthcare episode
		Sub-project	A discrete component of collective action within a primary project	The care of the patient in the Emergency Department
		Project Actor	Discrete social or material element within a project of action	The patient care record
		Intersecting Project	Project of action that may affect or be affected by the primary project	The education of medical students
		Line of Work	Recurrent activity that feed into multiple projects	The work of the X-ray department, the flow of patients through a department or hospital ward, or the caseload of an individual healthcare professional

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Strategic Action Field	The institutional context in which projects emerge and are progressed and which provide the normative and relational frame for collective action.	Organising Logics	Elements of a strategic action field that provide a set of normative conventions that define the purpose and scope of possible action.	Diagnosis, recovery, safety, efficiency, education and training.
		Structures	Elements of a strategic action field that differentiate social actors (divisions of labour, social worlds, hierarchies, departments, units, teams, interfaces).	Nurses, doctors, ambulance crews; X-ray department, pharmacy, laboratories, social work
		Materials and Technologies	Elements of a strategic action field that provide agents with the materials and technologies to support their practice.	The physical infrastructure, the bed, medications, monitoring equipment, instruments, medications, assistive technologies
		Interpretative Repertoires	Elements of a strategic action field that provide agents with a set of cognitive artefacts and relational resources for interpreting and making sense of the objects of practice (classifications, scripts, categories, discourses).	Diagnostic categories, assessments check lists, professional heuristics, rules of thumb and mind-lines

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Mechanisms	Processes through which agents operating within a strategic action field mobilise projects, drive action and enact institutions.	Object Formation	Elements of a strategic action field that provide a set of normative conventions that define the purpose and scope of possible action	Diagnosis, recovery, safety, efficiency, education and training
		Reflexive Monitoring	Practices through which actors evaluate a field of action to generate awareness of project trajectories	Nurses' on-going monitoring of a patient, ward rounds, formal multidisciplinary team meetings, safety huddles
		Articulation	Practices that assemble and align the diverse elements (people, knowledge, materials, technologies, bodies) through which object trajectories and projects of collective action are mobilised. Temporal articulation aims to ensure that things happen at the right time and in the right order (Bardram, 2000). Material articulation attends to the availability of resources and materials to support activity (Allen, 2015). Integrative articulation focuses on the coherence of project work (Allen, 2015)	The organisation and preparation of investigations, the location and management of equipment to support patient care needs, the work of nurses in liaising between ED doctors and specialist medical staff
		Translation	Practices that enable practice objects to be shared and differing viewpoints, local contingencies, and multiple interests to be accommodated in order to enable concerted action.	Corridor conversations and negotiations which take place between providers; email and telephone conversations; and the use of more structured methods designed to facilitate communication across occupational boundaries – such as referral proforma
		Sensemaking	Practices through which actors order, construct, and mobilise projects and enact structures and institutions	How staff orient to the structures, routines, processes and artefacts in managing patient care and how these are used to make sense of and account for their practices