

### Supplementary material 3 : Correspondence between APEASE criteria and concrete adaptations implemented in the intervention

This table details how the APEASE framework (Acceptability, Practicability, Effectiveness/cost-effectiveness, Affordability, Side-effects/safety, Equity) was applied to refine the U-TRANS intervention. For each criterion, key guiding questions are matched with specific adaptations (e.g., simplification for feasibility within 15 minutes, use of a free digital tool for affordability, and involvement of the COPRICA group for acceptability).

<b>Critères</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Adaptation</b>
<b>Acceptability</b>	Do participants and stakeholders find the intervention acceptable?	The COPRICA group, representing users of the app and patients involved in their own cancer treatment, reviewed the intervention and how it would be received by participants. Dietitians and project managers also participated in the review of the intervention.
<b>Practicability</b>	Can it be easily implemented in the current context?	We took into account the context of the intervention, including possible fatigue and information overload. The number of people present for each dietitian was also taken into account when organizing the intervention. Behavioural change techniques were chosen with the aim of ensuring long-term commitment to using the app, as the intervention does not include any follow-up and lasts only 15 minutes to fit into the INTERCEPTION program.

<b>Effectiveness / Cost-effectiveness</b>	Does it work and is the cost justified?	<b>To be assessed after the intervention has been implemented.</b>
<b>Affordability</b>	Are there sufficient resources to implement it?	We require minimal resources to implement the intervention. With a view to rolling out the intervention more widely, dietitians at the centers can be called upon. Participants must have a mobile phone and know how to use it. The app is free of charge.
<b>Side-effects / Safety</b>	Are there any possible negative consequences?	None, as it only involves using a food application.
<b>Equity</b>	Is the intervention accessible to everyone, or does it risk exacerbating inequalities?	The intervention reports on concrete practices experienced by the co-researchers of the COPRICA group, making its content accessible to the target audience. The consumption of UPFs does not differ in terms of social inequalities but in terms of practices and habits (Calixto Andrade et al., 2021). Thus, the intervention tends to be accessible to all participants. The introduction of the application to individuals was facilitated by taking into account the different possible profiles and levels of numeracy (18-74 years old). However, it is possible that older people may not be as comfortable with their phones and therefore with the application and its use.

