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Table 2: Decision-Aid Studies by Cancer Site and Study Design (k=36)

Citations	Design	Sample ^a	Constructs		
Prostate Cancer Screening Intervention Trials (Prostate Specific Antigen "PSA") ^b k=16					
Bridge 02 (19)	Pre-post, 1-group: Interactive slide show	n=191: 44% Af Am, 41% white; SES=NR	Knowledge	Screening (intention)	
Bridge 04 (20)	Pre-post 1-group: Interactive slide show	n=880: 39% Af Am, 55% white; SES= 42% HS	KnowledgeDiscussion w/ clinician (intention)	Discussion w/ clinician	
Davison 99* (21)	RCT: Group education (PSA, DRE)	n=100: Canada; SES= 44% <hs< td=""><td> Perceived threat Role preference Discussion w/ clinician (role performance) </td><td>ScreeningDecisional conflict</td></hs<>	 Perceived threat Role preference Discussion w/ clinician (role performance) 	ScreeningDecisional conflict	
Flood 96a* (14)*	Controlled trial: Video (PSA, DRE)	n=409: Canada; SES=55% some col- lege	Knowledge Treatment preference	Screening (intention)Screening	
Flood '96b* (15)	Controlled trial, crossover: Video + brochure (PSA, DRE)	n=222: Canada; SES=72% some col- lege	Knowledge Treatment preference	Screening (intention)Screening	
Frosch '01* (22)	Controlled trial: 1) Discussion, 2) Video, 3) #1 + #2	n=176: 6% Af Am, 78% white; SES= 22% <hs< td=""><td>KnowledgeRole preference</td><td>Decisional self-efficacyScreening</td></hs<>	KnowledgeRole preference	Decisional self-efficacyScreening	
Frosch '03 (23)	Randomized trial: 1) Online slide presentation, 2) Video	n=226: 91% white; SES=27% college	KnowledgeRole preferenceTreatment preference	Decisional self-efficacyScreening (intention)Screening	
Gattellari '03 (24)	RCT: Decision aid booklet	n=248: Australia; SES=36% ≥ HS	KnowledgePerceived riskPerceived severityDecisional balance	Role preferenceDecisional self-efficacyScreening (intention)Decisional conflict	

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Gattellari 05, 04 (25,26)	Cluster RCT: 1) Video, 2) Decision aid booklet (PSA, DRE)	n=514: Australia; SES=16% ≥HS	KnowledgePerceived riskPerceived benefitDecisional balance	Role preferenceDecisional self-efficacyScreening (intention)Decisional conflict
Partin '04 (27)	RCT: 1) Pamphlet, 2) Video	n=1110: 95% white; SES=22% <hs, 38%<br="">HS</hs,>	KnowledgeDiscussion w/ clinician	Screening (intention)Screening
Ruthman '04 (28)	Controlled trial: Video (PSA, DRE)	n=104: 9% Af Am, 91% white; SES= Mean yrs school 11.5	Knowledge Role preference	Screening (intention)
Schapira '00* (29)	RCT: Decision aid pamphlet (PSA, DRE)	n=257: 90-95% white; SES=65% HS read- ing level	Knowledge Screening (intention)	Screening
Sheridan '04 (30)	Time series: Pamphlet, read to patients w/ measures after each part	n=188: 26% Af Am, 70% white; SES= 67% >some college	Knowledge Perceived threat	Screening (intention)
Volk '03, O'Dell '99, Volk '99* (31-33)	RCT: 1) Video + brochure + utility assessment, 2) Video	n=160: 19% Af Am; SES=22% <hs< td=""><td>KnowledgeScreening (intention)</td><td>ScreeningSatisfaction w/ decision</td></hs<>	KnowledgeScreening (intention)	ScreeningSatisfaction w/ decision
Wilt '01* (34)	RCT: Fact sheet	n=342: 89-91% white; SES=65-67% ≥HS	Knowledge Treatment preference	Discussion w/ clinician Screening
Wolf '98,* Wolf '96 (35,36)	RCT: Pamphlet read aloud	n=205: SES=68% 68% <hs< td=""><td>Perceived riskPerceived severityPerceived benefits (screening efficacy)</td><td>Perceived barriersUtilitiesScreening (intention)</td></hs<>	Perceived riskPerceived severityPerceived benefits (screening efficacy)	Perceived barriersUtilitiesScreening (intention)
	Prostate Cance	er Screening Cross-Sec	ctional Surveys (PSA) ^b k=3	
Volk '97 (37)	Convenience sample	n=10 couples: 10% Af Am, 80% white; SES= 60% some col- lege	 Utilities couples rated separately 	- couples rated together

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Volk '04 (38)	Convenience sample	n=68 couples: 17% Af Am, 66% white; SES= 60% some col- lege	Utilities	
Weinrich '04 (39)	Convenience sample	n=81: 74% Af Am, 26% white; SES=42% <hs< td=""><td>Knowledge Screening</td><td></td></hs<>	Knowledge Screening	
	Prostate Cance		e Cohort Study (PSA) ^b k=	1
Vadaparam pil '04 (40)	Convenience sample	n=107: 92% white; SES=28% college	 Perceived risk Perceived severity Perceived benefits (screening efficacy) 	Decisional self-efficacyScreening
	Colorectal Cancer Screen	ing Intervention Trials	(Fecal occult blood test "F	OBT") ^b k=7
Adams '96 (16)	RCT: Oral presentation	n=97: SES=22% <hs< td=""><td>KnowledgeScreening (intention)</td><td>Screening</td></hs<>	KnowledgeScreening (intention)	Screening
Braun '05 (41)	Cluster RCT: Presentation + brochure + FOBT kit + follow-up phone calls	n=131: 90% Hawai- ian; SES=11% HS/GED	Knowledge Decision self-efficacy	Screening (intention)Screening
Campbell '04 Katz '04 (42,43)	Cluster RCT: 1) Tailored print material, 2) Lay health advisor, 3) #1 + #2	n=850: 99% Af Am; SES=58% <hs< td=""><td>Knowledge Screening</td><td></td></hs<>	Knowledge Screening	
Dolan '02* (44)	RCT: Analytic hierarchy process-based education	n=97: 98% white; SES= 19% < HS	KnowledgeRole preferenceDiscussion w/ clinician (role performance)	Screening Decisional conflict
Pignone '99 (45)	Pre- post-test one group trial: Oral information + flip chart (FOBT, flex sig)	n=146: 43% Af Am, 52% white; SES= <hs 53%</hs 	Test preference	

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Pignone '00* (46)	RCT: Video + stage-targeted brochure + chart marker	n=249: 13% Af Am, 87% white; SES=79% HS	Discussion w/ clinician Screening (intention)	Screening
Wolf '00* (47)	RCT: Scripts re: risks, bene- fits1) rel risk reduction, 2) absolute risk reduction (FOBT, flex sig)	n=399: 23-28% non- white; SES = 47-55% HS	Knowledge Perceived benefits	Test preferenceScreening (intention)
		cer Screening Cross-Sc	ectional Survey (FOBT) ^b k=	=1
Messina '05 (48)	Random population-based samples from 5 towns (FOBT, flex sig, colonoscopy, double contrast barium enema)	n=2119: 92% white; SES=36% <hs< td=""><td>Perceived riskDecisional balancePerceived benefitsPerceived barriersAttitude re: screening</td><td> Role preference Discussion w/ clinician (role performance) Screening </td></hs<>	Perceived riskDecisional balancePerceived benefitsPerceived barriersAttitude re: screening	 Role preference Discussion w/ clinician (role performance) Screening
	Colorectal (Cancer Screening Qual	itative Study (FOBT) ^b k=1	
Wacker- barth '05 (49)	Semi-structured individual interviews with a convenience sample (Specific test=NR)	n=30: 77% white; SES=NR	Perceived threatPerceived benefits	Perceived barriersRole preference
	Breast Cancer	Screening Intervention	Trials (Mammography) ^b k=	=2
Lewis '03 (50)	RCT: Video	n=179: 35-42% Af Am, 60% white; SES=~66% >college	KnowledgeDecisional balance	
Rimer '01* Rimer '02* (10,12)	RCT: Tailored print material + phone counseling	n=1287: 15% Af Am, 82% white; SES= 24% <hs< td=""><td>KnowledgePerceived riskDecisional balance</td><td>Perceived benefitsScreening</td></hs<>	KnowledgePerceived riskDecisional balance	Perceived benefitsScreening
	Breast Cancer Scr	eening Cross-Sectiona	l Surveys (Mammography)	^b k=3
Clark '98 (51)	Convenience sample	n=1323: 95% white; SES=NR	 Knowledge Decisional balance Perceived barriers	Role preferenceDiscussion w/ clinician (intention)Screening (intention)

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Davey '05 (52)	Convenience sample	n=106: Australia; SES=44% [high]	Perceived benefits Attitude re: test	Role preference Screening
(32)		schoo] certificate	• Attitude re. test	 Decisional conflict
Nekhlyudov '05 (53)	Convenience sample	n=96: 19% Af Am; SES = 22% <college< td=""><td>Role preference</td><td></td></college<>	Role preference	
	Breast Can	ncer Screening Qualitative	Study (Mammography) ^b l	κ=1
Fowler '03 (17)	Qualitative study	n=30: 100% Af Am; SES=NR	Role preference	Screening
	Cervical Cancer	Screening Cross-Sectiona	l Surveys (Papanicolou te	est) ^b k=1
Watson '93	Convenience sample	n=678: 96% white;	Perceived risk	Perceived barriers
(18)	·	SES=51% graduate	 Perceived severity 	 Role preference
		degree	 Perceived benefits 	 Screening

*=study was included in the review by Briss 04 (3).

sig=flexible sigmoidoscopy

^aAll studies conducted in the U.S. unless specified.

^bThese tests were the focus of the study unless specified in column 2.