

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY

We would like to invite you to take part in our anonymous online survey. In the future it may be possible to treat people to reduce their risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis. The purpose of the survey is to understand what people think about this kind of treatment. We want to understand the factors that would influence someone's decision about whether or not to take a treatment to reduce their risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the future.

In the online survey you will be asked to complete a number of questions, including background questions. In the main part of the survey you are asked to make choices between different types of treatment. We estimate that completing the survey will take about 30 minutes. As a thank you for taking part, you will receive credits via the panel provider (Lightspeed).

For further information on this study and how we will use your data, please see the [participant information sheet](#) . If you have read all the information and wish to take part in the survey, please continue to the next pages to indicate you understand this information and agree to take part. You will then be directed to the survey itself. Please do not use the back button; this will cause the survey to be restarted.

[next](#)

## INFORMED CONSENT

If you have any questions about participating in this survey, please contact the Chief Investigator, Marie Falahee, before continuing, Institute of Inflammation and Ageing (IIA), University of Birmingham; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, B15 2WB. Telephone: 0121 371 7891; E mail: [m.falahee@bham.ac.uk](mailto:m.falahee@bham.ac.uk)

**Please indicate your agreement with the following statements by checking the box. If you do not agree with one or more statements, you can withdraw from the study.**

- I have read the information sheet dated 30/10/2020 version 2.1 regarding this study and I have had an opportunity to ask questions or discuss any concerns about it. Any questions have been answered to my satisfaction.
- I was given sufficient time to decide whether I am willing participate in this study
- I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw my participation prior to and during the completion of the survey, without my legal rights being affected
- I am aware that my answers to the survey are identified by a number and not my name
- I agree that the researchers will collect information about me as described in the information sheet dated 30/10/2020, version 2.1, including information on age, gender, occupation, and for them to enter this information anonymously into a secure electronic database.
- I understand that content from the survey will be looked at by researchers from the University of Birmingham and I agree that these individuals will have access to this information
- I agree that my anonymous data can be shared with the PREFER partners (EU and non-EU countries) following the standards established by the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), national and local laws
- I agree that my coded data will be used to address future research questions following the standards established by the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), national and local laws
- I agree that the study results can later be used for publications and educational purpose

Select only one answer

- I agree with all of the above statements and I hereby confirm my voluntary participation in this project
- I do not agree with one or more of the above statements and therefore I will not take part in this survey

next

## SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU

We would like to ask you a few questions about your background and some questions related to the topic of the survey. Please select the answers that best describes you.

### What is your sex?

Select only one answer

-- select one --

### What is your age?

Select only one answer

-- select one --

next

## What is your current employment status?

Select all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/> Employed, fulltime	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed, part time
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed, fulltime	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed, part time
<input type="checkbox"/> Student, fulltime	<input type="checkbox"/> Student, part time
<input type="checkbox"/> Homemaker	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed
<input type="checkbox"/> Not working due to illness/ disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Retired
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

## What is your highest level of education?

Select only one answer

-- select one --

## Do you smoke now?

Select only one answer

-- select one --

## How would you describe your ethnic background?

Select only one answer

-- select one --

next

## Is there a history of rheumatoid arthritis in your family?

Select only one answer

**Definitely not**

**Probably not**

**Don't know**

**Probably**

**Definitely**

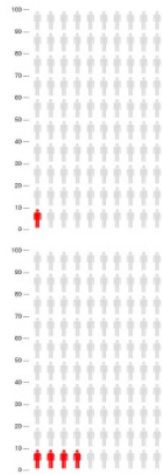
next

## INTRODUCTION TO RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Rheumatoid arthritis is a long-term condition that causes severe pain, swelling and stiffness in the joints. The symptoms usually affect the hands, feet and wrists, but can affect other joints and other parts of the body too. Some people with rheumatoid arthritis also experience symptoms such as fatigue and depression. Rheumatoid arthritis is often confused with [osteoarthritis](#) which is generally caused by wear and failed repair of the joints and affects many people as they get older. Rheumatoid arthritis is not a natural part of ageing, it is an autoimmune disease. This means your immune system – which usually fights infection – harms the cells in your joints making the joints swollen, stiff and painful. Over time, if untreated, this can damage the joint, causing deformity and loss of function. When uncontrolled, rheumatoid arthritis can have a severe impact on your ability to perform everyday activities. For example, you might find it difficult to close shirt buttons, lift a kettle, or perform activities such as turning keys, opening lids or packaging, walking, cycling and driving. The symptoms might even affect your ability to continue working. Having rheumatoid arthritis may further lead to other conditions such as inflammation of other parts of the body, including the lungs, heart and eyes. The life expectancy of people with rheumatoid arthritis is typically reduced by about ten years because of increased likelihood of conditions such as heart attacks and infections.

Once people have developed rheumatoid arthritis it currently cannot be cured. Although there are effective therapies to reduce symptoms, these therapies usually have to be taken in the long term, and can have a range of side effects, including serious infections, allergic reactions and an increased chance of certain types of cancers. Unfortunately, some people do not respond to existing therapies or may have to try several different therapies before they find the one that is effective for them.

[next](#)

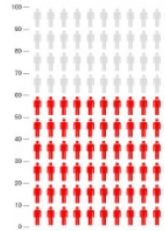


Rheumatoid arthritis usually begins when people are between 40 and 60 years old but can begin at other ages. Out of every 100 members of the general public, one person will develop rheumatoid arthritis, as illustrated by the single red figure in this picture. The 99 uncoloured figures represent people who will not develop rheumatoid arthritis.

However, out of every 100 people who have a parent or sibling with rheumatoid arthritis, four people will develop rheumatoid arthritis, as illustrated by the four red figures in this picture. The 96 uncoloured figures represent people with a parent or sibling with rheumatoid arthritis who will not develop rheumatoid arthritis.

next

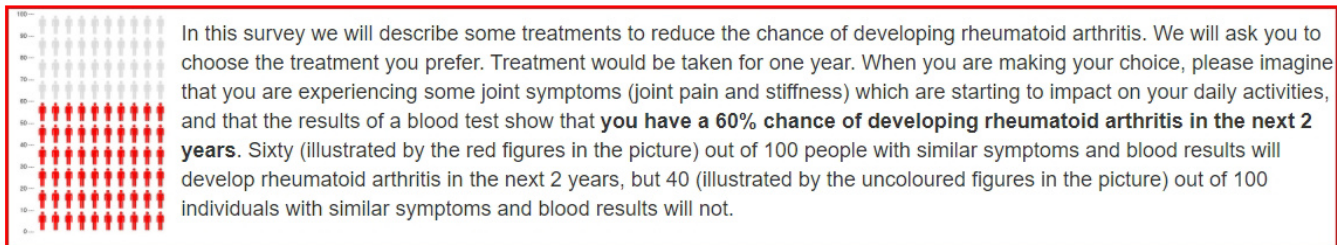
Some aspects of a person's lifestyle or environment, such as smoking, can increase their chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis. In some people a blood test can show that their immune system has begun to target their own body cells. This increases their chances of going on to develop rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, some people may have symptoms, such as joint pain and stiffness, which increase their chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis.

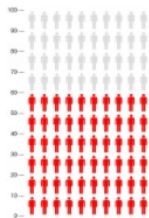


Taken together, these factors can increase a person's chances of developing rheumatoid arthritis to as much as 60%. In other words, sixty out of every hundred people with these risk factors will develop rheumatoid arthritis, as illustrated by the 60 red figures in this picture. The 40 uncoloured figures represent people with these risk factors who will not develop rheumatoid arthritis.



Treatments for rheumatoid arthritis work best when they are started very soon (within three months) after rheumatoid arthritis has developed. This has led to the idea that **if treatment were started even before someone is diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis, it may be possible to prevent them from developing the disease altogether**. Researchers are currently trying to develop treatments to reduce someone's chance of developing this condition. It is important to understand the factors that would influence someone's decision about whether or not to take such a treatment to reduce their chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the future.

[next](#)



Please look at this picture again. Remember that there are 100 figures in the picture and the figures in red indicate people who will develop rheumatoid arthritis in the next two years. If each figure in the picture is one person, how many people will develop rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years?

Select only one answer

6 out of 100 (6%)

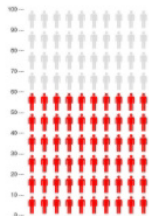
40 out of 100 (40%)

60 out of 100 (60%)

94 out of 100 (94%)

next

Please try again.



Please look at this picture again. Remember that there are 100 figures in the picture and the figures in red indicate people who will develop rheumatoid arthritis in the next two years. If each figure in the picture is one person, how many people will develop rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years?

Select only one answer

6 out of 100 (6%)

40 out of 100 (40%)

60 out of 100 (60%)

94 out of 100 (94%)

next

### Which one of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is true?

Select only one answer

- Rheumatoid arthritis is caused by wear and tear of the joints
- Having a parent or sibling who has rheumatoid arthritis increases someone's chances of developing rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatoid arthritis affects most people as they get older
- Smoking does not increase someone's chances of developing rheumatoid arthritis

next

Please try again.

Which one of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is true?

Select only one answer

- Rheumatoid arthritis is caused by wear and tear of the joints
- Having a parent or sibling who has rheumatoid arthritis increases someone's chances of developing rheumatoid arthritis
- Rheumatoid arthritis affects most people as they get older
- Smoking does not increase someone's chances of developing rheumatoid arthritis

next

## Which one of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is true?

Select only one answer

- Out of every 100 members of the general public, eighty will develop rheumatoid arthritis (80%)
- Out of every 100 members of the general public, ten will develop rheumatoid arthritis (10%)
- Out of every 100 members of the general public, sixty will develop rheumatoid arthritis (60%)
- Out of every 100 members of the general public, one will develop rheumatoid arthritis (1%)

[next](#)

Please try again.

Which one of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is true?

Select only one answer

- Out of every 100 members of the general public, eighty will develop rheumatoid arthritis (80%)
- Out of every 100 members of the general public, ten will develop rheumatoid arthritis (10%)
- Out of every 100 members of the general public, sixty will develop rheumatoid arthritis (60%)
- Out of every 100 members of the general public, one will develop rheumatoid arthritis (1%)

next

## INTRODUCTION TO FEATURES OF PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

The next few pages of this survey will describe the features of the treatments. Please assume that you would need to take such a treatment for one year and that the levels of treatment safety and effectiveness that we describe are based on good evidence. The other treatment features covered in this survey will include:

1. Reduction in chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis (How well the treatment works)
2. How the treatment is taken (method of administration)
3. How often the treatment has to be taken (frequency of administration)
4. Chance of a mild side effect
5. Chance of a serious infection due to treatment
6. Chance of a serious side effect that is potentially irreversible

These features are presented in more detail in the next few pages. Please read this information carefully because this will help you answer questions later in the survey.

[next](#)



**1. Reduction in chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis:**

The effectiveness of the treatments varies. The most effective treatment reduces the chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis from 60% (60 in 100), to 10% (10 in 100). This means that only 10 persons in every 100 treated would go on to develop rheumatoid arthritis. Less effective preventive treatments reduce the chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis from 60% to 40%. This means that 40% (40 persons in 100) would go on to develop rheumatoid arthritis.

## 2. How the treatment is taken:

The available treatments vary in the way they are taken. They include

- An injection: this is a shallow injection under your skin, similar to the way insulin is administered by someone with diabetes. This will be either administered at home or, for some treatments, in hospital.
- A drip: this is an infusion through a hollow needle into the vein at the hospital.
- Tablets: you can take these tablets by swallowing them with some water.

**3. How often the medication has to be taken:**

The available treatments vary in how frequently they are taken. Later in the survey we will ask you to think about preventive treatment that you will have to take from twice a year through to a dose every day.

next

**4. Chance of a mild side effect:**

The treatments may have some mild side effects which are reversible, meaning they will stop once the treatment stops. These differ between people and could include a low level of nausea, skin rashes or muscle pain. Later in the survey we will ask you to think about treatments that have a chance of mild side-effects affecting from 2% (2 in 100 people) up to 10% (10 in 100 people). Two percent or 2 in 100 people means that of 100 people who take the treatment, 2 people get these mild side effects while the other 98 people do not.

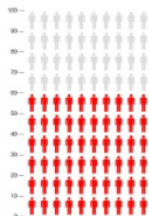
**5. Chance of a serious infection due to treatment:**

Sometimes the treatment being used to prevent rheumatoid arthritis, can increase your chance of a serious infection, such as pneumonia. Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs. The symptoms include a cough, difficulty breathing, a high temperature, chest pain, and generally feeling unwell. In some cases pneumonia can lead to hospitalisation. The chance of a serious infection varies per treatment. Later in the survey we will ask you to think about treatments that have a chance of a serious infection ranging from no chance of such infection to 5% (5 in 100 people). Five percent or 5 in 100 people means that of 100 people who take the treatment, 5 people get a serious infection while the other 95 people do not.

**6. Chance of a serious side effect that is potentially irreversible:**

In very rare cases, the treatments can lead to serious side effects that potentially might not go away after treatment stops. These include brain inflammation; lymphoma (a type of blood cancer); and retinopathy (potentially irreversible damage to the eye resulting in visual impairment). Later in the survey we will ask you to think about treatments that have a chance of a serious and potentially irreversible side effect ranging from 0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) to 0.1% (100 in 100,000 people). A chance of 1 in 100,000 is similar to one person in a full Wembley stadium getting one of these side effects, if everybody in the stadium was taking the treatment.

You will now be asked to choose between different preventative treatments for rheumatoid arthritis. In each choice question, you will see two different treatment options and an option of no treatment. Even though they will look very much alike, they do have small differences. We kindly ask you to answer all the choice questions. Even if you would never consider preventative treatment please answer all choice questions.



When answering, we ask you to imagine that you are experiencing some joint symptoms (joint pain and stiffness) which are starting to impact on your daily activities and that the results of a blood test show that **you have a 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years**. Sixty (illustrated by the red figures in the picture) out of 100 people with similar symptoms and blood results will develop rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, but 40 (illustrated by the uncoloured figures in the picture) out of 100 individuals with similar symptoms and blood results will not.

There are no right or wrong choices. First, you will be given **an example task** to practice with.

Now that you have had a chance to practice we will move on to the actual choice questions.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

[next](#)



Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	One or two tablets	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Weekly	Monthly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[next](#)

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	40% (40 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
How the treatment is taken [?]	A drip into the vein	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken [?]	Every 6 months	Monthly	-
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	1% (1 in 100 people) [?]	1% (1 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	40% (40 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	A drip into the vein	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Monthly	Every 6 months	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A drip into the vein	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Every 6 months	Monthly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[next](#)

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	One or two tablets	A drip into the vein	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Weekly	Monthly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[next](#)

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	One or two tablets	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Weekly	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[next](#)

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	One or two tablets	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Weekly	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	40% (40 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A drip into the vein	One or two tablets	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Every 6 months	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next



Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	A drip into the vein	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Every 6 months	Monthly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

53%

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	One or two tablets	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Every 6 months	Daily	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

55%

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Every 6 months	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	One or two tablets	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Every 6 months	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	10% (10 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	1% (1 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to <input type="text"/>	20% (20 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	30% (30 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	60% (60 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>
How the treatment is taken <input type="text"/>	A shallow injection under the skin	A drip into the vein	-
How often the medication has to be taken <input type="text"/>	Weekly	Monthly	-
Chance of mild side effects <input type="text"/>	2% (2 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	5% (5 in 100 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <input type="text"/>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) <input type="text"/>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

59%

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to [?]	40% (40 in 100 people) [?]	30% (30 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
How the treatment is taken [?]	One or two tablets	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken [?]	Daily	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects [?]	10% (10 in 100 people) [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	1% (1 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) [?]	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[next](#)

60%

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	40% (40 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
How the treatment is taken [?]	A drip into the vein	One or two tablets	-
How often the medication has to be taken [?]	Monthly	Daily	-
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	10% (10 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	1% (1 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

Given your 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking one of the following treatments for one year. In this case, would you prefer treatment A, treatment B, treatment C, treatment D or no treatment?

	Treatment A	Treatment B	Treatment C	Treatment D	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA is reduced from 60% to	30% (30 in 100 people) 	40% (40 in 100 people) 	30% (30 in 100 people) 	20% (20 in 100 people) 	60% (60 in 100 people) 
How the treatment is taken	A shallow injection under the skin	One or two tablets	One or two tablets	A shallow injection under the skin	-
How often the medication has to be taken	Monthly	Daily	Daily	Weekly	-
Chance of mild side effects	10% (10 in 100 people) 	10% (10 in 100 people) 	10% (10 in 100 people) 	5% (5 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment	1% (1 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)	None (0 in 100 people)	1% (1 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) 	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) 	0.1% (100 in 100,000 people) 	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) 	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next



Thank you for answering these choice tasks. Please answer the following questions by selecting the option which best represents your experiences with the choice questions.

### How easy or difficult was it for you to understand the questions?

Select only one answer

<b>Very easy</b>	<b>Easy</b>	<b>Not easy or difficult</b>	<b>Difficult</b>	<b>Very difficult</b>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### How easy or difficult was it for you to answer the questions?

Select only one answer

<b>Very easy</b>	<b>Easy</b>	<b>Not easy or difficult</b>	<b>Difficult</b>	<b>Very difficult</b>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

### SOME FURTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF

Before we ask you to make more treatment choices, we would like to ask you a few questions about how you normally deal with (health) information.

How often do you need to have someone help you when you read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from your doctor or pharmacy?

Select only one answer

Always	Often	Sometimes	Occasionally	Never
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How good are you at working with fractions?

Select only one answer

1 Not good at all	2	3	4	5	6 Extremely good
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How good are you at figuring out how much a shirt will cost if it is 25% off?

Select only one answer

1 Not good at all	2	3	4	5	6 Extremely good
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How often do you find numerical information to be useful?

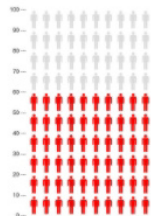
Select only one answer

1 Never	2	3	4	5	6 Very often
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

66%

You will now be asked to choose between different preventive treatments for rheumatoid arthritis. In each choice question, you will see one treatment option and an option of no treatment. Even though they will look very much alike, they do have small differences. We kindly ask you to answer all choice questions. Even if you would never consider preventive treatment we would appreciate if you complete all choice questions.



We ask you to imagine that you are experiencing some joint symptoms (joint pain and stiffness) which are starting to impact on your daily activities and that the results of a blood test show that **you have a 60% chance of developing rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years**. Sixty (illustrated by the red figures in the picture) out of 100 people with similar symptoms and blood results will develop rheumatoid arthritis in the next 2 years, but 40 (illustrated by the uncoloured figures in the picture) out of 100 individuals with similar symptoms and blood results will not.

There are no right or wrong choices. First, you will be given **an example task** to practice with.

[next](#)

**EXAMPLE**

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice.

This is an example of a choice question. Please choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice. Click next to continue to the next step.

Next →

1 / 8

Remember, you can always see further information on the question levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

EXAMPLE

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

There are two Alternatives:

- Treatment
- No Treatment

Next →

2 / 8

next

EXAMPLE

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	3 / 8 (3 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Each alternative is described by 4 features.

Next →

3 / 8

next

EXAMPLE

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Cha	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Cha	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

When you compare the alternatives, start with the Treatment.

Next → 4 / 8

next

68%

EXAMPLE

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	Then look at No Treatment. Next → 5 / 8	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next



EXAMPLE

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take the preventative treatment by checking the box below your choice.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	Please select the alternative that you prefer most out of two offered alternatives. 7 / 8	
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

EXAMPLE

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year.

Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take the preventive treatment by checking the box below your choice.

Remember, you can always see further information about an individual feature and feature levels, by clicking the [?] button where displayed.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	2% (2 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>










Thank you, now press End to finish the example.

Now that you have had a chance to practice we will move on to the actual choice questions.

next

Given your chance of developing RA in the next 2 years, your doctor suggests that you consider taking a treatment for 1 year. Based on the information presented in the table below, please tell us whether you would choose to take a preventive treatment or if you prefer not to take the preventive treatment by checking the box below your choice.

We will refer to this as your baseline.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA 	20% (20 in 100 people) 	60% (60 in 100 people) 
Chance of mild side effects 	5% (5 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment 	2% (2 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect 	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) 	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

75%

In your baseline, you told us that you would **not** take the preventive treatment when it included a chance of having a **serious infection due to treatment** that was equal to 2% (2 out of 100 people) getting this **serious infection due to treatment**. What if the chance of having a **serious infection due to treatment** was 1% (1 out of 100 people)? The chance of a mild side effect and a serious side effect will be unchanged. Please look at the table below and select the option you would prefer.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA	20% (20 in 100 people) 	60% (60 in 100 people) 
Chance of mild side effects	5% (5 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment	1% (1 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) 	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

You said that you would take the preventive treatment when it included a chance of having a **serious infection due to treatment** that was equal to 1% (1 out of 100) of people getting this **serious infection due to treatment**. What if the chance of having a **serious infection due to treatment** was 1.5% (1.5 out of 100 people)? Please look at the table below and select the option you would prefer.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA [?]	20% (20 in 100 people) [?]	60% (60 in 100 people) [?]
Chance of mild side effects [?]	5% (5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment [?]	1.5% (1.5 in 100 people) [?]	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect [?]	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) [?]	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

72%

In your baseline, you told us that you would **not** take the preventive treatment when it included a chance of having a **mild side effect** that was equal to 5% (5 out of 100 people) getting this **mild side effect**. What if the chance of having a **mild side effect** was 2% (2 out of 100 people)? The chance of a serious infection and a serious side effect will be unchanged. Please look at the table below and select the option you would prefer.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA	20% (20 in 100 people) 	60% (60 in 100 people) 
Chance of mild side effects	2% (2 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment	2% (2 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) 	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

75%

You said that you would take the preventive treatment when it included a chance of having a **mild side effect** that was equal to 2% (2 out of 100) of people getting this **mild side effect**. What if the chance of having a **mild side effect** was 4% (4 out of 100 people)? Please look at the table below and select the option you would prefer.












	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA <span>?</span>	20% (20 in 100 people) <span>?</span>	60% (60 in 100 people) <span>?</span>
Chance of mild side effects <span>?</span>	4% (4 in 100 people) <span>?</span>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <span>?</span>	2% (2 in 100 people) <span>?</span>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <span>?</span>	0.02% (20 in 100,000 people) <span>?</span>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next



80%

In your baseline, you said that you would **not** take the preventive treatment when it included a chance of having a **serious side effect** that was equal to 20 out of 100,000 people getting this **serious side effect**. What if the chance of having a **serious side effect** was 1 out of 100,000 people? The chance of a mild side effect and serious infection will be unchanged. Please look at the table below and select the option you would prefer.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA 	20% (20 in 100 people) 	60% (60 in 100 people) 
Chance of mild side effects 	5% (5 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment 	2% (2 in 100 people) 	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect 	0.001% (1 in 100,000 people) 	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer		

next

You said that you would take the preventive treatment when it included a chance of having a **serious side effect** that was equal to 1 out of 100,000 of people getting this **serious side effect**. What if the chance of having a **serious side effect** was 10 out of 100,000 people? Please look at the table below and select the option you would prefer.

	Treatment	No Treatment
Chance of developing RA <span>?</span>	20% (20 in 100 people) <span>?</span>	60% (60 in 100 people) <span>?</span>
Chance of mild side effects <span>?</span>	5% (5 in 100 people) <span>?</span>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious infection due to treatment <span>?</span>	2% (2 in 100 people) <span>?</span>	None (0 in 100 people)
Chance of a serious side effect <span>?</span>	0.01% (10 in 100,000 people) <span>?</span>	None (0 in 100,000 people)
I would prefer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

Thank you for answering these choice tasks. Please answer the following questions by selecting the option which best represents your experiences with the choice questions.

### How easy or difficult was it for you to understand the questions?

Select only one answer

<b>Very easy</b>	<b>Easy</b>	<b>Not easy or difficult</b>	<b>Difficult</b>	<b>Very difficult</b>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### How easy or difficult was it for you to answer the questions?

Select only one answer

<b>Very Easy</b>	<b>Easy</b>	<b>Not easy or difficult</b>	<b>Difficult</b>	<b>Very difficult</b>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

### HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS?

This section asks how you think you would feel if you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis. Obviously you cannot know for sure what it would be like - please give your best guess of what you think might happen, basing your guess on what you know about yourself and about rheumatoid arthritis. For each of the following questions, please select the number that best corresponds to your views:

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how much do you think it would affect your life?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not affect me at all										Severely affect my life
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how long do you think it would continue?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A very short time										Forever
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how much control do you think you would have over it?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Absolutely no control										Extreme amount of control
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how much do you think your treatment would help it?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all helpful										Extremely helpful
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how much do you think you would experience symptoms from it?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No symptoms at all										Many severe symptoms
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how concerned do you think you would be about it?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all concerned										Very concerned
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how well do you think you would understand it?

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not understand at all										Understand very clearly
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you were to develop rheumatoid arthritis, how much do you think it would affect you emotionally? (e.g. would it make you angry, scared, upset, or depressed)

Select only one answer

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all affected emotionally										Extremely affected emotionally
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## WHAT DO YOU THINK IS YOUR CHANCE OF DEVELOPING RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS?

How likely do you think it is that you will develop rheumatoid arthritis in your lifetime?

Select only one answer

<b>Very unlikely</b>	<b>Unlikely</b>	<b>Neither unlikely nor likely</b>	<b>Likely</b>	<b>Very likely</b>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

## WHAT ARE YOUR VIEWS ABOUT TAKING MEDICINE?

We would like to ask you about your personal views about medicines in general. These are statements other people have made about medicines in general. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them by selecting the appropriate answer. There are no right or wrong answers. We are interested in your personal views. Tick the appropriate box.

### Doctors use too many medicines

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### People who take medicines should stop their treatment for a while every now and again

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Most medicines are addictive

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Natural remedies are safer than medicines

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Medicines do more harm than good

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### All medicines are poisons

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Doctors place too much trust on medicines

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### If doctors had more time with patients they would prescribe fewer medicines

Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[next](#)

## WHAT IS YOUR VIEW OF THE SURVEY?

We are coming to the end of the survey. Your answer to the following question will help us to improve future surveys. Please select the answer that best reflects your experience.

### What did you think about the length of the questionnaire?

Select only one answer

<b>Way too long</b>	<b>Too long</b>	<b>Manageable</b>	<b>Just right</b>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

next

## Further information and support

If you are concerned about any issues related to your health, or issues that you came across while participating in this research, please contact your GP. You can also contact Prof Karim Raza from the Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospital NHS trust on [0121 5074739](tel:01215074739) if you have any specific concerns about your risk of RA .

If you would like more information about rheumatoid arthritis you can contact:

- Versus Arthritis (telephone: [0300 790 0400](tel:03007900400); <https://www.versusarthritis.org/> )
- The National Rheumatoid Arthritis Society (Freephone Helpline: 0800 298 7650; <https://www.nras.org.uk/> ).
- An information booklet about the risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis is available [here](#).



## Thank You

That concludes the survey.

submit answers and finish

Please be aware that the following survey can only be completed on a tablet, laptop or PC

### I confirm that I am 18 years or older

Select only one answer

<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No

### Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have any of the following?

Select all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal Allergy
<input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure
<input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes
<input type="checkbox"/> Rheumatoid Arthritis
<input type="checkbox"/> Asthma
<input type="checkbox"/> Migraines or severe headache
<input type="checkbox"/> Cancer (other than non-melanoma skin cancer)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depression
<input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple sclerosis
<input type="checkbox"/> Parkinson's disease
<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above

[next](#)