

## Supplementary Materials

### *Development of overdiagnosis materials:*

The original overdiagnosis description that we adapted with permission for this study was part of a decision aid designed for women over 50 in Australia.<sup>1</sup> Our study population of interest was women in their 40s in the United States, and as a result, some wording changes to the original materials were necessary, as well as changing the estimated rate of overdiagnosis to be accurate for women screened annually in their 40s.<sup>2-6</sup> In deciding how to present the rate of overdiagnosis, our team made a purposeful decision to not present a numeric visualization (e.g., an icon array) because the best estimate was a range rather than a point estimate (i.e., 1-3 people per 1,000 screened).

Further, 2 improvements were made to the original text to address communication issues identified by communication experts on our team: First, we added text that explicitly addressed the surprise that people may experience upon learning that not all cancers are equally dangerous. Second, we added a brief vignette to illustrate why mammography screening is a decision for women in their 40s (i.e., because the chance of benefit and chance of overdiagnosis are approximately the same).

After making these edits, five internationally recognized experts in breast cancer, cancer screening and overdiagnosis evaluated the revised materials to ensure those changes were accurate and appropriate from an expert perspective. Minor changes were made following their feedback. Finally, we conducted 5 cognitive interviews using a Think Aloud approach with female patients aged 40-49 recruited from University of Colorado health system. These participants viewed the information and provided feedback on the content and format, resulting in further minor modifications. As part of these interviews, we also tested the viability of using a

figure popular among researchers that explains overdiagnosis using an animal metaphor (obtained from the NCI website “What is Cancer Overdiagnosis”).<sup>7</sup> However, some interviewees found this figure confusing and none found it helpful, so it was not included in the final materials.

1. Hersch J, Barratt A, Jansen J, et al. Use of a decision aid including information on overdiagnosis to support informed choice about breast cancer screening: a randomised controlled trial. *The Lancet*. 2015;385(9978):1642-1652. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(15)60123-4
2. Baines CJ, To T, Miller AB. Revised estimates of overdiagnosis from the canadian national breast screening study. *Preventive medicine*. 2016;90:66-71.
3. Jacklyn G, Glasziou P, Macaskill P, Barratt A. Meta-analysis of breast cancer mortality benefit and overdiagnosis adjusted for adherence: improving information on the effects of attending screening mammography. *British journal of cancer*. 2016;114(11):1269-1276.
4. Jacklyn G, Howard K, Irwig L, Houssami N, Hersch J, Barratt A. Impact of extending screening mammography to older women information to support informed choices. *International journal of cancer*. 2017;141(8):1540-1550.
5. Marmot MG, Altman DG, Cameron DA, Dewar JA, Thompson SG, Wilcox M. The benefits and harms of breast cancer screening: an independent review. *British journal of cancer*. 2013;108(11):2205-2240.
6. Qaseem A, Lin JS, Mustafa RA, Horwitch CA, Wilt TJ. Screening for Breast Cancer in Average-Risk Women: A Guidance Statement From the American College of Physicians. *Ann Intern Med*. 2019;170(8):547-560. doi:10.7326/M18-2147
7. What is Cancer Overdiagnosis? Published April 23, 2018. Accessed March 14, 2023. <https://prevention.cancer.gov/news-and-events/infographics/what-cancer-overdiagnosis>

# Complete survey instrument

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Start of Block: consent

- t\_intro Timing
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consent Principal Investigator: Laura Scherer, PhD COMIRB no: 20-1866  
Version Date: 05.10.2021

You are being asked to be in this research study because you are a woman between 40-49 years old.

This pilot study is designed to learn more about women's reactions to evidence about breast cancer screening benefits and harms, and how this affects decision-making and trust.

If you join the study, you will be asked to complete an online survey and read some information about breast cancer screening to support decision making. This survey will take about 10-15 minutes to complete.

It is possible you may feel some discomfort or emotional distress from the information in the survey. There may be risks the researchers have not thought of.

Every effort will be made to protect your privacy and confidentiality by assigning study IDs to each participant so that all your data is de-identified. This means no specific information such as your name or birthdate will be collected. All research data stored in the electronic database will be password protected with restricted access.

The data we collect will be used for this study but may also be important for future research. Your data may be used for future research or distributed to other researchers for future study without additional consent only if information that could potentially identify you is removed from the data.

This research is being paid for by the National Cancer Institute.

You have a choice about being in this study. You do not have to be in this study if you do not want to be.

If you have any questions, you can call the study director, Laura Scherer, PhD at (303) 724-5749. You can call and ask questions at any time.

You may have questions about your rights as someone in this study. If you have questions, you can call the COMIRB (the responsible Institutional Review Board). Their number is (303) 724-1055.

**By completing this survey, you are agreeing to participate in this research study.**

End of Block: consent

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Start of Block: intro

intro1 In this study, you will be asked to read some brief information about breast cancer screening (mammography), and then tell us your reaction to that information.

There are no right or wrong answers. We are interested in your honest responses to the information presented.

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Page Break

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intro2 What you are about to read is one part of a longer tool that educates women about breast cancer screening for women ages 40-49. This tool was created by researchers at the University of Colorado with funding from the National Cancer Institute.

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intro3 The purpose of this tool is to help women to decide when to begin breast cancer screening. Currently, guidelines say that women can choose to start regular screening at age 40, or wait to start screening until they are 50.

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Page Break \_\_\_\_\_

intro3 In this survey, we will show you only one section of the tool. This section explains the concept of "overdiagnosis". Overdiagnosis is considered a harm of screening.

Have you ever heard of overdiagnosis in cancer screening?

- No, I have never heard of it (4)
  - I'm not sure (5)
  - Yes, I've heard of overdiagnosis but I do not know much about it (6)
  - Yes, I've heard of overdiagnosis and I understand it well (7)
- 

Q116 Next you will read the information about overdiagnosis. Please read it very carefully.

Click the arrow button to begin.

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Page Break

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odx1

## Harm of a mammogram: Overdiagnosis

The next few pages explain an important harm of mammography screening, which is overdiagnosis.

Many women are surprised to learn that not all breast cancers are equally dangerous. Some cancers grow and spread very quickly, but others may grow very slowly or just stay the same. In fact, some breast cancers found with screening would never cause any symptoms or health problems. Without screening they would never be noticed. Finding these harmless cancers through screening is called overdiagnosis.

When a woman is diagnosed with an early-stage cancer through screening, there is no way to tell whether this cancer is harmless or will grow and cause harm. This means that you could be told you have cancer, and go through treatment that can cause pain, lost work, and anxiety, all for a cancer that would never cause you harm.

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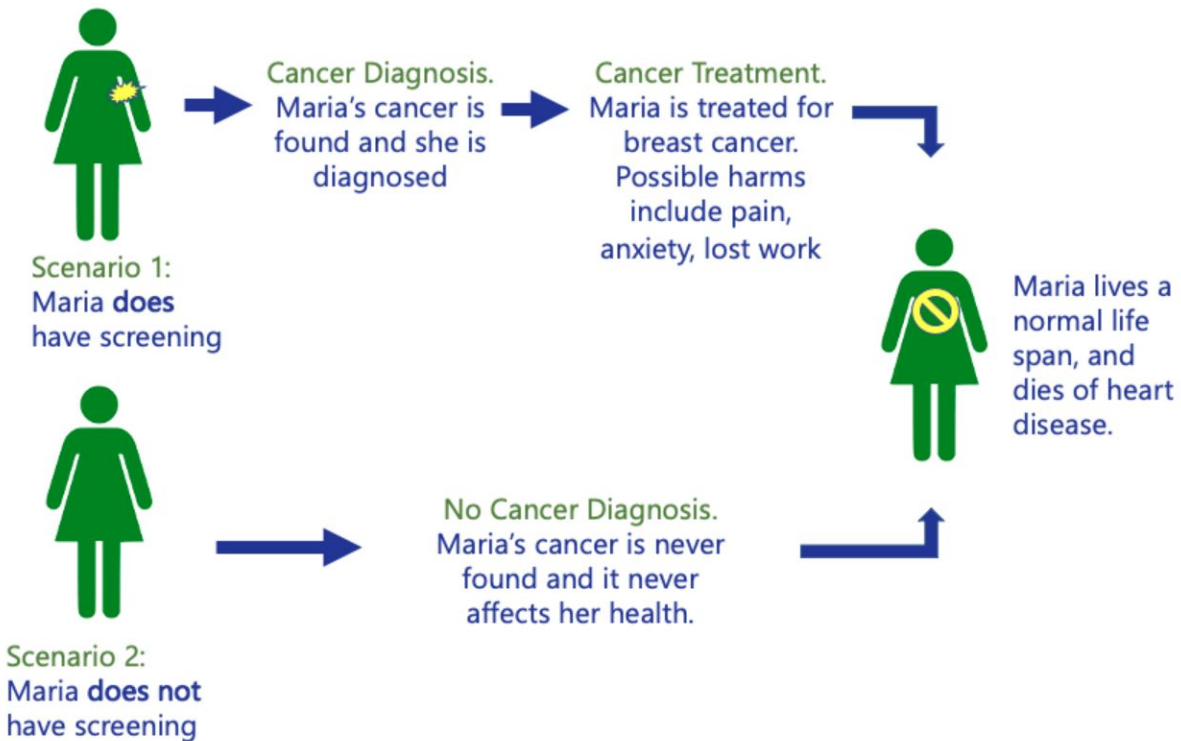
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odx2

Imagine a woman named Maria who develops a small, slow-growing breast cancer. The picture below shows two possible scenarios that could happen to Maria: Scenario 1 (top) is with screening, and Scenario 2 (bottom) is without screening.



Maria's life span is the same, whether or not she has screening. So if she has screening, she experiences overdiagnosis (a diagnosis and treatment she does not need).

- t2 Timing
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Page Break

odx3

## Harm of a mammogram: Overdiagnosis

Our best estimate is that between 12% and 22% of cancers detected with mammography are overdiagnosed among women aged 40-49.



Maria asks her doctor why screening is a choice at her age. Her doctor answers "Well, it's a choice because screening prevents about 1 death per 1,000 women screened between the ages of 40-49. On the other hand, screening causes about 1 to 3 women out of 1,000 to be overdiagnosed, which means that they get treatment that causes worry and pain and lost work but that isn't truly necessary."

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odx4

## Harm of a mammogram: Overdiagnosis

**How do we know that overdiagnosis exists?** There have been large medical studies that have randomized women to be screened or not. When researchers followed women in both groups, they found that more women in the screened group were diagnosed with breast cancer.

However, researchers also found that even after following women for many years, women in the unscreened group never developed as many cancers as the screened group. This indicates that the screened group were being diagnosed with extra cancers that would never have been noticed without screening and would never have caused any harm.

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End of Block: intro

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Start of Block: segue

segue You have now finished reading the information about overdiagnosis. In the next part of this survey, you will be asked questions about your reactions to the information you just read.

Please read each question carefully. There are no right or wrong answers. We are interested in your honest responses to the information presented.

End of Block: segue

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Start of Block: disbelief



disbelief *Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.*

*In my opinion, the information presented about overdiagnosis was...*

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (8)
Believable (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convincing (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accurate (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Credible (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reliable (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Doubtful (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Page Break

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Q98 Overall, how much do you disagree or agree with the information you read about overdiagnosis?

- Strongly disagree (1)
- Disagree (2)
- Neither agree nor disagree (3)
- Agree (4)
- Strongly agree (5)

End of Block: disbelief

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Start of Block: reactance



reactance *Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.*  
*In my opinion, the information presented about overdiagnosis seemed...*

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
exaggerated (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
dishonest (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
fake (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
biased (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
deceptive (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
like it was trying to manipulate me (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
like it was trying to pressure me to make a particular decision (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
balanced (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: reactance

Start of Block: self exemption



Self\_exemption *Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.*

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Overdiagnosis might happen to some women but would never happen to me (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information about overdiagnosis may be true for some women but is not true for me. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information about overdiagnosis applies to me personally. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The numbers presented about overdiagnosis may be true for the average woman but do not apply to me. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A mammogram would never cause me harm (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A mammogram would never benefit me (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



End of Block: self exemption

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Start of Block: source derogation



source derogation *Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.*

*In my opinion, the researchers who created this information about overdiagnosis...*

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
seem trustworthy. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
seem to have my best interests in mind. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
are trying to help people like me. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
are experts. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
are competent. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
understand science. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
are probably on the payroll of insurance companies (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
are probably helping the government to ration healthcare (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: source derogation

Start of Block: Bayesian updating



bayesupdating Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements. The information presented about overdiagnosis...

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
conflicts with other things I know to be true. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
is different from what my doctor has told me about cancer screening. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
can't be true, given other things I know about cancer and cancer screening. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
conflicts with other health messages I have heard. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
is very different from what I believed before. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
is surprising. (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Bayesian updating

Start of Block: decisions

receivedBCS Have you ever received a mammogram?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

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*Display This Question:*

*If Have you ever received a mammogram? = No*

influence decision

Currently, guidelines say that women can choose to start regular screening at age 40, or wait to start screening until they are 50.

Since you haven't received screening yet, you could decide to start screening in your 40s or you could wait until you are 50.

How do you think the information you just read about overdiagnosis might influence this decision?

- This information made me want to start regular screening sooner (2)
- This information made me want to wait to get regular screening until I'm older (4)
- This information will not influence my decision (3)
- Other: Please explain: (6) \_\_\_\_\_

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*Display This Question:*

*If Have you ever received a mammogram? = No*

plan1 Which of the following best reflects your plans for mammography screening?

- I plan to start getting regular mammograms before I am 50 (1)
- I plan to wait until I am 50 to start regular mammograms (2)
- Other: Please explain: (6) \_\_\_\_\_

*Display This Question:*

*If Have you ever received a mammogram? = Yes*

influence decision 2

Currently, guidelines say that women can choose to start regular screening at age 40, or wait to start screening until they are 50.

Since you have already received screening, you could decide to continue getting mammograms in your 40s, or wait to do regular screening until you are 50.

How do you think the information you just read about overdiagnosis might influence this decision?

- This information made me want to continue regular screening (1)
- This information made me want to wait to continue screening until I'm older (2)
- This information will not influence my decision (3)
- Other: Please explain: (6) \_\_\_\_\_

*Display This Question:*

*If Have you ever received a mammogram? = Yes*

plan2 Which of the following best reflects your plans for mammography screening?

- I plan to continue getting regular mammograms between now and when I am 50 (1)
- I plan to wait to receive screening again until I am 50 (2)
- Other: Please explain: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Page Break \_\_\_\_\_

odximportant Based on what you have learned, do you think overdiagnosis is important for women to know about before starting mammography screening?

- Not important (1)
- Slightly important (2)
- Moderately important (3)
- Important (4)
- Very important (5)

End of Block: decisions

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Start of Block: knowledge Qs

k1 Please answer the following true/false questions to the best of your knowledge, based on what you read earlier.

True or false: All breast cancers are equally dangerous.

- True (1)
  - False (2)
- 

k2 True or false: Some breast cancers grow very slowly or do not grow at all.

- True (1)
  - False (2)
-

k3 True or false: When a woman is diagnosed with an early-stage cancer through screening, there is usually no way to tell whether this cancer is harmless or will grow and cause harm.

- True (1)
- False (2)
- 

k4 True or false: Breast cancer screening can cause some women to receive cancer treatment that is unnecessary (not needed).

- True (1)
- False (2)
- 

k5 True or false: Women aged 40-49 are more likely to have their life saved by screening than be overdiagnosed by screening.

- True (1)
- False (2)

**End of Block: knowledge Qs**

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**Start of Block: original MMS 10-item measure**

Q68 Next, we will ask you some questions about your general feelings about healthcare.

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Page Break

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**MMSpart1 For the following questions, please rate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. Please answer the questions for yourself, and not how you approach healthcare for others.**

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly Agree (7)
It is important to treat a disease even when it does not make a difference in survival. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is important to treat a disease even when it does not make a difference in quality of life. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Doing everything to fight illness is always the right choice. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When it comes to health care, the only responsible thing to do is to actively seek medical care. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

When it comes to health care, watching and waiting is never an acceptable option. (10)



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Page Break \_\_\_\_\_



**MMSpart2 For the following questions, please rate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. Please answer the questions for yourself, and not how you approach healthcare for others.**

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat Disagree (3)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)	Somewhat Agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly Agree (7)
When it comes to medical treatment, more is usually better. (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If I have a medical problem, my preference is to go straight to a doctor and ask his or her opinion. (12)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I often suggest that friends and family see their doctor. (13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If I have a health issue, my preference is to <u>wait</u> to see if the problem gets better on its own <u>before</u> going to the doctor. (14)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If I feel unhealthy, the first	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

thing that I  
do is to go  
to the  
doctor and  
get a  
prescription.  
(15)

To show  
that you are  
reading  
these  
questions,  
select  
"Neither  
Agree nor  
Disagree"  
(16)

End of Block: original MMS 10-item measure

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Start of Block: Trust in healthcare system scale



systemtrust Indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer in a way that reflects your own personal beliefs.

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
The Health Care System does its best to make patients health better (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Health Care System covers up its mistakes (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients receive high quality medical care from the Health Care System (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Health Care System makes too many mistakes (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Health Care System puts making money above patients' needs (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Health Care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

System gives excellent medical care (6)							
Patients get the same medical treatment from the Health Care System no matter what the patient's race or ethnicity (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Health Care System lies to make money (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Health Care System experiments on patients without them knowing (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Trust in healthcare system scale

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Start of Block: Block 15



physiciantrust Indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer in a way that reflects your own personal beliefs.

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
I doubt that my doctor really cares about me as a person. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My doctor is usually considerate of my needs and puts them first. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I trust my doctor so much I always try to follow his/her advice. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If my doctor tells me something is so, then it must be true. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I sometimes distrust my doctor's opinion and would like a second one. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I trust my doctor's judgments about my medical care. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel my doctor does	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



not do everything he/she should for my medical care. (7)

I trust my doctor to put my medical needs about all other considerations when treating my medical problems. (8)

My doctor is a real expert in taking care of medical problems like mine. (9)

I trust my doctor to tell me if a mistake was made about my treatment. (13)

I sometimes worry that my doctor may not keep the information we discuss totally private. (14)

To show that you are reading these questions, select "strongly agree". (15)

End of Block: Block 15

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Start of Block: Demographics

t\_demog Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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perceived risk To the best of your knowledge, what is your risk of developing breast cancer compared to the average woman your age?

- Much below average (1)
- Below average (2)
- About the same as the average woman (3)
- Above average (4)
- Much above average (5)

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Page Break

age What is your age?

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gender What is your gender?

- Male (1)
- Female (2)
- Non-binary (5)
- other/prefer not to say (6) \_\_\_\_\_

Page Break

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race What is your race?

- American Indian or Alaska Native (1)
- Asian or Asian American (2)
- Black or African American (3)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (4)
- White or European American (5)
- Other (6) \_\_\_\_\_



hispanic Are you Hispanic or Latino/a?

- No (4)
- Yes (5)



Page Break \_\_\_\_\_

educ What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- None (1)
- Elementary school (2)
- Some high school, but no diploma (3)
- High school (Diploma or GED) (4)
- Trade school (5)
- Some college, but no degree (6)
- Associate's degree (AA, AS, etc.) (7)
- Bachelor's degree (BS, BA, etc.) (8)
- Master's degree (MA, MPH, etc.) (9)
- Doctoral/Professional degree (PhD, MD, etc.) (10)

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Page Break

medwork Do you work in a medical field?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)



insurance Do you have health insurance?

- Yes (1)
- No (5)



Page Break 

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genhealth In general, would you say your health is...

- Excellent (1)
- Very good (2)
- Good (3)
- Fair (4)
- Poor (5)

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Page Break

breast cancer Have you ever been diagnosed with breast cancer?

- Yes (1)
  - No (2)
- 

brca12 Do you have a BRCA1/2 gene mutation? (These are gene mutations that greatly increases the risk of breast cancer)

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- I don't know (3)

**End of Block: Demographics**

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**Start of Block: literacy & numeracy**

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

- Never (1)
  - Rarely (2)
  - Sometimes (3)
  - Often (4)
  - Always (5)
-



num1 How good are you at working with fractions?

1 Not good at all (1)

2 (2)

3 (3)

4 (4)

5 (5)

6 Extremely Good (6)

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Page Break \_\_\_\_\_

num2 How good are you at figuring out how much a shirt will cost if it is 25% off?

- 1 Not good at all (1)
  - 2 (2)
  - 3 (3)
  - 4 (4)
  - 5 (5)
  - 6 Extremely Good (6)
- 

num3 How often do you find numerical information to be useful?

- 1 Never (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 Very Often (6)

**End of Block: literacy & numeracy**

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**Start of Block: debrief**

DEBRIEF Thank you for taking our survey! In this research we were interested in how people evaluate and understand information about overdiagnosis. Your feedback will help us to communicate about overdiagnosis more effectively. We greatly appreciate your responses.

Please use the text box below to provide any feedback you would like to share about your experience with this survey. And thank you again!

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End of Block: debrief

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