

**Table S1. Studies Included in the Review: Methodological Detail**

<b>Authors, Year, Citation Number</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Measures</b>
Dillard et al. (2010), [1]	N = 1533 General population, USA	Affective forecasting theory	To assess the use of patient stories in promoting colorectal cancer screening	Perceived barriers of screening; risk perception; knowledge; screening interest; time spent reading text.
Volandes et al. (2009), [2]	N = 200 General population, USA	None stated	To assess the use of a video of a patient with advanced dementia on end of life care choices.	Hypothetical end of life care; knowledge and experience of dementia; health literacy; acceptability video.
Volandes et al. (2009b), [3]	14 pairs of patients and their carer. General population, USA	None stated	To compare concordance of preferences among elderly patients and their carers.	Hypothetical end of life care; knowledge and experience of dementia; health literacy; acceptability video.
Volandes et al. (2011), [4]	N = 76 General population, USA	None stated	To assess the use of a video of a patient with advanced dementia on end of life care choices.	Hypothetical end of life care; knowledge and experience of dementia; health literacy; acceptability video.
Winterbottom et al. (2011), [5]	N = 1694 Students, UK	Information processing theory	To assess whether another patient's dialysis story affects people's choices and/or the moderating effect of a decision-attribute table.	Hypothetical decision. Knowledge and experience with kidney disease.
El-Jawahri et al. (2009), [6]	N = 50 Patients with	None stated	To assess a video of images of patients on three levels of	Hypothetical end of life care and CPR; knowledge; certainty with

	malignant glioma (cancer), USA		medical care (life-prolonging, basic, and comfort care) for advanced cancer on comfort care choices.	decision; acceptability video.
Kreuter et al. (2010), [7]	N = 489 African-American women from general population, USA	Information processing and behaviour change theories	To assess the effects of narrative and informational videos on mammography uptake.	Mammography decision; knowledge and experience breast cancer; medical mistrust; perceived physician recommendation; beliefs about cancer; perceived barriers mammography; perceived risk; acquisition information; reasoning (counter-arguing); talking to family and friends.
Jibaja-Weiss et al. (2011), [8]	N = 100 Female patients with early stage breast cancer, USA	Communication theories under the rubric of entertainment-education	To evaluate an entertainment-based decision aid for early stage breast cancer surgery in low health literacy patients.	Treatment preference; knowledge of breast cancer and treatments; decisional, conflict, satisfaction.
Volk et al. (2010), [9]	N = 450 (n = 149, low literacy; n = 301, high literacy) Patients eligible for prostate cancer screening, USA	Communication theories under the rubric of entertainment-education	To evaluate an entertainment-based decision aid for prostate cancer screening amongst high and low health literacy patients.	Acceptability and engagement with the PtDA; knowledge of prostate cancer and screening; decisional conflict scale; self-advocacy scale.
Fagerlin et al. (2005), [10]	1 <sup>st</sup> study, N = 613 2 <sup>nd</sup> study,	Information processing theory	To assess the effect of graphical representations of statistics reduces the influence	Hypothetical treatment decision.

	N = 875 General population, USA		of narrative information on decision making about treatment for angina (surgery/ balloon angioplasty).	
Shaffer et al. (in press 2013), [11]	N = 200 General Population, USA	Information processing theory	To assess the influence of patient stories on decision making about surgery for early-stage breast cancer and resource utility.	Hypothetical decision; decisional confidence/ certainty; electronic health literacy, numeracy, decision making style; PtDA utility, trustworthiness.

## References

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