Appendix 1. GRADE Evidence to Decision Framework template

Assessment

ĺ								
	JUDGEMENT	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS					
PROBLEM	Is the problem a priority? No Probably no Probably yes Yes Varies Don't know							
DESIRABLE EFFECTS	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects? o Trivial o Small o Moderate o Large o Varies o Don't know							
UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects? • Large • Moderate • Small • Trivial • Varies • Don't know							
CERTAINTY OF EVIDENCE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effects? • Very low • Low • Moderate • High • No included studies							
VALUES	Is there important uncertainty about or variability in how much people value the main outcomes?							

	 Important uncertainty or variability Possibly important uncertainty or variability Probably no important uncertainty or variability No important uncertainty or variability 	
BALANCE OF EFFECTS	Does the balance between desirable and undesirable effects favor the intervention or the comparison? • Favors the comparison • Probably favors the comparison • Does not favor either the intervention or the comparison • Probably favors the intervention • Favors the intervention • Varies • Don't know	
RESOURCES REQUIRED	How large are the resource requirements (costs)? • Large costs • Moderate costs • Negligible costs and savings • Moderate savings • Large savings • Varies • Don't know	
CERTAINTY OF EVIDENCE OF REQUIRED RESOURCES	What is the certainty of the evidence of resource requirements (costs)? Very low Low Moderate High No included studies	

COST EFFECTIVENESS	Does the cost-effectiveness of the intervention favor the intervention or the comparison? • Favors the comparison • Probably favors the comparison • Does not favor either the intervention or the comparison • Probably favors the intervention • Favors the intervention • Varies • No included studies	
EQUITY	What would be the impact on health equity? Reduced Probably reduced Probably no impact Probably increased Increased Varies Don't know	
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the intervention acceptable to key stakeholders? No Probably no Probably yes Yes Varies Don't know	
FEASIBILITY	Is the intervention feasible to implement? O No Probably no Probably yes Yes Varies Don't know	

Summary of judgements

3	JUDGEMENT						IMPLICATIONS	
PROBLEM								
DESIRABLE EFFECTS								
UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS								
CERTAINTY OF EVIDENCE								
VALUES								
BALANCE OF EFFECTS								
RESOURCES REQUIRED								
CERTAINTY OF EVIDENCE OF REQUIRED RESOURCES								
COST EFFECTIVENESS								
EQUITY								
ACCEPTABILITY								
FEASIBILITY								

Appendix



Informed Consent to Participate in Research

Information to Consider Before Taking Part in this Research Study

Pro # 00027571

Researchers at the University of South Florida (USF) study many topics. To do this, we need the help of people who agree to take part in a research study. This form tells you about this research study. We are asking you to take part in a research study that is called: Evaluation of the Group Decision-making Process of Clinical Guidelines Panels. The person who is in charge of this research study is Dr. Benjamin Djulbegovic. This person is called the Principal Investigator.

This study is sponsored by: Agency for Healthcare Research (AHRQ)

Purpose of the Study

GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) is accepted by more than 100 professional organizations that generate clinical practice guidelines. However, development of guidelines ultimately relies on the group judgment of the panel. Despite the importance of group judgments for issuing guidelines, little work has been done to analyze how this process takes place.

The purpose of this study is to assess how group judgment process reflects the relationship between GRADE and other contextual factors including individual panel member expertise, decision-making styles, etc related to the direction and the strength of recommendations of the guidelines.

Why are you being asked to take part?

We are asking you to take part in this research study because you are a member of a panel for developing clinical guidelines.

Study Procedures

If you take part in this study, you will be asked to complete a couple of surveys in addition to your participation on the guideline development panel. By participating in your Clinical Practice Guidelines panel, you have already agreed to deliberate and issue your recommendations regardless of the proposed study. For this study we ask you to help us formally analyze this process – by completion of the series of questionnaires- prior and during/post meeting- and consenting to recording the panel session discussion.

At the beginning of the survey you will be asked to provide some brief demographic information (your area of specialty, years in practice, your age and your gender, etc). This will be followed by survey related to your decision-making styles. This is estimated to take about 15 minutes.

The next part of the study will relate to your judgments regarding the formulation of guidelines recommendation as per GRADE process. You will be asked to evaluate the presented evidence and make your recommendation for or against the use of the intervention. This is expected to last about 15-20 minutes.

Following the survey, you will meet with your guideline panel, where you will deliberate with other panel members as instructed by your Chair. As per CPG development process, you will be asked to cast your vote either at the end of the meeting, or one week post meeting (depending on your panel). One week after the meeting, we will send you a short follow-up survey (which is expected to take less than 5 minutes of your time) asking you for your overall impression of the guidelines development process.

We will record discussion that occurs during the meeting, which we will then subject to qualitative analysis to identify any new themes of importance for guidelines development that may have not been previously included in the GRADE system. Although by agreeing to participate in the panel, you expressed your willingness to voice your opinion to help improve CPG process, we will deidentify all data prior to analysis. Therefore, there is no way that any particular opinion will be linked back to any individual participant.

Please note that once you complete all answers, the random code will be generated related to your participation and all your identifying information will be erased. Hence, no one will be able to link your answers to you. That is, the surveys will remain anonymous.

Alternatives / Voluntary Participation / Withdrawal

You have the alternative to choose not to participate in this research study.

You should only take part in this study if you want to volunteer; you are free to participate in this research or withdraw at any time. There will be no penalty or loss of benefits you are entitled to receive if you stop taking part in this study. Your decision to not partake in this study will not affect your participation as a member of the CPG panel.

Benefits and Risks

You will receive no benefit from this study.

This research is considered to be minimal risk.

Compensation

We will not pay you for the time you volunteer while being in this study.

Privacy and Confidentiality

We must keep your study records as confidential as possible. It is possible, although unlikely, that unauthorized individuals could gain access to your responses because you are responding online.

Certain people may need to see your study records. By law, anyone who looks at your records must keep them completely confidential. The only people who will be allowed to see these records are: the Principal Investigator and research team data analyst, The University of South Florida Institutional Review Board (IRB) and government offices such as, The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

• It is possible, although unlikely, that unauthorized individuals could gain access to your responses. Confidentiality will be maintained to the degree permitted by the technology used. No guarantees can be made regarding the interception of data sent via the Internet. However, your participation in this online survey involves risks similar to a person's everyday use of the Internet. If you complete and submit an anonymous survey and later request your data be withdrawn, this may or may not be possible as the researcher may be unable to extract anonymous data from the database.

Contact Information

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the USF IRB at (813) 974-5638 or contact by email at RSCH-IRB@usf.edu. If you have questions regarding the research, please contact the Principal Investigator at Dr. Benjamin Djulbegovic at USF Health, phone: (813) 396-2349, email: bdjulbeg@health.usf.edu.

We may publish what we learn from this study. If we do, we will not let anyone know your name. We will not publish anything else that would let people know who you are. You can print a copy of this consent form for your records.

I freely give my consent to take part in this study. I understand that by proceeding with this survey that I am agreeing to take part in research and I am 18 years of age or older.

[https://usf.qualtrics.com]

A) Part I: Baseline survey to be administered to all participants <u>before</u> the guideline panel meets

Thank you for choosing to participate in our study. Below is a baseline survey that includes several demographic questions, a set of standard scales that have been validated in prior studies used to evaluate decision making style¹⁻⁸, a GRADE evaluation tool, and your recommendations. The survey is expected to take approximately 15 to 20 minutes to complete.

Demographics

What is your primary role on the current panel (please select only one)
Prior to this panel, have you previously participated in the development of guidelines?
C Yes C No
If you answered 'yes', how many guidelines have you participated in: In what capacity did you participate in previous guidelines? (please select all that apply) Panel member Methodologist Panel Chair Other:
What is your formal education (e.g. MD, RN, MSc, MPH, PhD, etc.)?
Do you have formal training in health research methodology/epidemiology/biostatistics? Never completed formal training Completed some formal training but do not have graduate degree Earned MSc degree Earned PhD degree
Indicate your field of work (please select only one)
Please specify 'other' areas of expertise:

How many years of experience do you have in your field?
If you are a clinical expert, compared to other people you know in your field, how would you rate your level of expertise regarding the recommendations you are most knowledgeable about?
O Higher than others
About the same as others
C Lower than others
If you are a clinical expert, how many patients do you see per month that match the population affected by the guideline you have the most expertise in?
O None
C 1 to 5
C 6 to 10
C 11 to 15
O More than 15
What is your age?
What is your gender? C Male C Female

Do you have any financial conflict of interest with respect to the guideline recommendations?

O Yes O No
If you answered 'yes', please briefly explain below:
Do you have any intellectual conflict of interest with respect to the guideline recommendations?
O Yes O No
If you answered 'yes', please briefly explain below:
Do you have any institutional conflict of interest with respect to the guideline recommendations?
O Yes O No
If you answered 'yes', please briefly explain below:
Do you believe that these guidelines have particular social implications which may affect one or more vulnerable populations [e.g. women, children, racial and ethnic minorities, populations with special health care needs (chronic illness, disabilities, and end of life), the elderly, low-income, inner-city, and rural populations]? O Yes O No
If you answered 'yes', please briefly explain below:

Do you feel that you are expected to conform or inappropriately pressured to vote (issue recommendation) in a particular way?

Yes	○ No	
		If you answered 'yes', please indicate where the pressure is coming from: Peers Politicians Regulators Government Insurance Society at large
		Other, please briefly explain:

Assessment of individual differences (or, traits) in decision-making

All scales and items within scales will be randomly presented to control for order effects.

Objectivism Scale. ⁴ (*The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.*)

Below are several statements that describe how various people make decisions in general. Read each statement carefully and think about the extent to which the statement describes you. Use the following rating scale to indicate your responses.

	0	1	2	3	4		
		characteristic	Moderately characteristic	characteristic			
	of me	of me	of me	of me	of me		
1	I seek as much inform	nation as possib	le before makin	g decisions.			
2	_ I think the answers to most questions in life can be found through careful, objective analysis of the situation.						
3	I do not like to be too	objective in the	way I look at thi	ngs.			
4	_ Trying to be highly objective and rational does not improve my ability to make good decisions.						
5	I see myself as a ratio	onal and objective	ve person.				
6	_ After I make a decision, it is often difficult for me to give logical reasons for it.						
7	I gather as much info	mation as poss	ible before maki	ng decisions.			
3	_ The solution to many problems in life can <u>not</u> be found through an intellectual examination of the facts.						
9	I try to employ a cool-	headed, objecti	ve approach wh	en making decis	sions about my life		
10	I am only confident of decisions that are made after careful analysis of all available information.						
11	_ I tend not to be parti	cularly objective	e or logical in my	approach to life	9.		

Rational-Experiential Inventory. ⁵ (The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.)

Below are several statements that describe how various people make decisions in general. Read each statement carefully and think about the extent to which the statement describes you. Use the following rating scale to indicate your responses.

3

	Not at all Slightly Moderately Very Extremely characteristic characteristic characteristic characteristic of me of me of me								
1.	I would not want to depend on anyone who described himself or herself as intuitive.								
2.	My snap judgments are probably not as good as most people's.								
3.	I tend to use my heart as a guide for my actions.								
4.	I can usually feel when a person is right or wrong, even if I can't explain how I know								
5.	I suspect my hunches are inaccurate as often as they are accurate.								
6.	I try to avoid situations that require thinking in depth about something.								
7.	I'm not that good at figuring out complicated problems.								
8.	When it comes to trusting people, I can usually rely on my gut feelings.								
9.	I enjoy intellectual challenges.								
10.	I am not very good at solving problems that require careful logical analysis.								
11.	I don't like to have to do a lot of thinking.								
12.	I often go by my instincts when deciding on a course of action.								
13.	I trust my initial feelings about people.								
14.	If I were to rely on my gut feelings, I would often make mistakes.								
15.	I don't like situations in which I have to rely on intuition.								
16.	Knowing the answer without having to understand the reasoning behind it is good								
	enough for me.								
17.	I don't reason well under pressure.								
18.	I am much better at figuring things out logically than most people.								
19.	I have a logical mind.								
20.	I enjoy thinking in abstract terms.								
21.	Thinking hard and for a long time about something gives me little satisfaction.								
22.	I think there are times when one should rely on one's intuition.								
23.	I think it is foolish to make important decisions based on feelings.								

Rational-Experiential Inventory (continued). (The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.)

0 1 2 3 4

Not at all Lightly Moderately Very Extremely characteristic characteristic characteristic of me of me of me of me

24	_ I don't think it is a good idea to rely on one's intuition for important decisions.
25	_ I generally don't depend on my feelings to help me make decisions.
26	_ I hardly ever go wrong when I listen to my deepest gut feelings to find an answer.
27	_ I have no problem thinking things through carefully.
28	Using logic usually works well for me in figuring out problems in my life.
29	_ I usually have clear, explainable reasons for my decisions.
30	Learning new ways to think would be very appealing to me.
31	_ I like to rely on my intuitive impressions.
32	_ I don't have a very good sense of intuition.
33	_ Using my gut feelings usually works well for me in figuring out problems in my life.
34	_ I believe in trusting my hunches.
35	_ Intuition can be a very useful way to solve problems.
36	_ I enjoy solving problems that require hard thinking.
37	_ Thinking is not my idea of an enjoyable activity.
38	_ I am not a very analytical thinker.
39	Reasoning things out carefully is not one of my strong points.
40	_ I prefer complex problems to simple problems.

Intolerance for Ambiguity Scale. ² (The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.)

Below are several general statements regarding how people perceive and think about the world around them. Please read each statement carefully. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement using the following rating scale:

3

Slightly

Slightly

6

Strongly

5

2

Strongly

	Strong disagro		disagree	agree	Agree	agree
1	An expert who do much.	esn't come up v	vith a definite an	swer probably	/ doesn't knov	w very
2		rvicore who han	nd out vague ass	ianmente aive	a chance for	r one to
	show initiative ar		id out vague ass	igiiiieiiis give	a chance for	Offic to
3	People who fit the	•	edule probably r	nice most of th	ne iov of living	7
	Often the most in					
T	different and origi	•	mulating people	are those wit	o don t mina t	Jenig
5	It is more fun to ta		ated problem tha	n to solve a s	imple one	
	In the long run it i					ome
J	rather than large		_	acking sinaii,	Simple proble	51113
7	A good job is one	•		now it is to he	done are alw	vave clear
	A good job is one					-
0	happenings arise			•	s or unexpect	eu
۵	What we are use	•	•		to us	
	What we are use People who insi					atod
10	things really are		or no answer ju	ist don't know	now complic	al c u
11	There is really n		a problem that o	an't ha salvad	1	
		_				on
	Many of our mos					
13	I like parties who			ore man ones	where all or i	HOSt OI
1 1	the people are c					
	I would like to liv					
	The sooner we a					
16	A good teacher	is one wno mak	es you wonder a	bout your ow	n way of looki	ng at
	things.					

Decision Making Tendency Inventory⁹ (The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.)

Below are several statements that describe how various people make decisions in general. Read each statement carefully and think about the extent to which the statement describes you. Use the following rating scale to indicate your responses.

0 1 2 3 4

Not at all Slightly Moderately Very Extremely characteristic characteristic characteristic characteristic of me of me of me of me

Satisficing

1.	In every area, I try to achieve results that are satisfactory for me
2.	In studying or working, I tend to choose solutions that guarantee satisfactory results for
	me
3.	When I make decisions, I spend the time required to choose an alternative that is
	satisfactory for me
4.	In studying or working, I spend the time required to choose solutions that meet my needs
5.	If I am happy with my work, I do not seek better opportunities
6.	In choosing between alternatives, I stop at the first that works for me
7.	I do not ask for more than what satisfies me
8.	When I watch TV or listen to the radio, I tend to follow the first program that I find
	interesting

Maximizing Tendency Inventory¹⁰ (The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.)

Below are several statements that describe how various people make decisions in general. Read each statement carefully and think about the extent to which the statement describes you. Use the following rating scale to indicate your responses.

0	1	2	3	4
Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very	Extremely
characteristic	characteristic	characteristic	characteristic	characteristic
of me				

1	No matter what I do, I have the highest standards for myself.
2	I never settle for second best.
3	No matter what it takes, I always try to choose the best thing.
4	I don't like having to settle for "good enough."
5	I am a maximizer.
6	I will wait for the best option, no matter how long it takes.
7	Lnover cottle

Maximization Inventory¹¹ (The scale is identified here for the reviewers' convenience. This label will not be presented to participants.)

Below are several statements describing how people think and feel about decision making. Please read each statement carefully. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement using the following rating scale:

1	2	3	4	5	6
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree

1	I usually try to find a couple of good options and then choose between them.
2	I usually have a hard time making even simple decisions.
3	I can't come to a decision unless I have carefully considered all of my options.
4	At some point you need to make a decision about things.
5	I am usually worried about making a wrong decision.
6	I take time to read the whole menu when dining out.
7	In life I try to make the most of whatever path I take.
8	I often wonder why decisions can't be more easy.
9	I will continue shopping for an item until it reaches all of my criteria.
10	There are usually several good options in a decision situation.
11	l often put off making a difficult decision until a deadline.
12	I usually continue to search for an item until it reaches my expectations.
13	I try to gain plenty of information before I make a decision, but then I go ahead and make it.
14	I often experience buyer's remorse.
15	When shopping, I plan on spending a lot of time looking for something.
16	Good things can happen even when things don't go right at first.
17	I often think about changing my mind after I have already made my decision.
18	When shopping, if I can't find exactly what I'm looking for, I will continue to search for it.

19	I can't possibly know everything before making a decision.
20	The hardest part of making a decision is knowing I will have to leave the item I didn't choose behind.
21	I find myself going to many different stores before finding the thing I want.
22	I do not agonize over decisions.
23	I just won't make a decision until I am comfortable with the process.
24	All decisions have pros and cons.
25	I often change my mind several times before making a decision.
26	When shopping for something, I don't mind spending several hours looking for it.
27	I know that if I make a mistake in a decision that I can go "back to the drawing board."
28	It's hard for me to choose between two good alternatives.
29	I take the time to consider all alternatives before making a decision.
30	I accept that life often has uncertainty.
31	Sometimes I procrastinate in deciding even if I have a good idea of what decision I will make
32	When I see something that I want, I always try to find the best deal before purchasing it.
33	I find myself often faced with difficult decisions.
34	If a store doesn't have exactly what I'm shopping for, then I will go somewhere else.

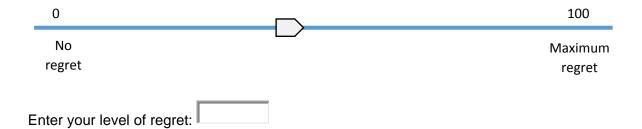
Anticipated Regret Scale 3,6,7

Read each statement below carefully and think about the extent to which the statement describes your attitude. Use the scale below to indicate your responses or enter a number form 0 (no regret) to 100 (maximum regret).

When you cast your "vote" as a STRONG recommendation FOR a health intervention how much regret would you feel if it turned out to be unnecessary and possibly harmful (which will lead to more undesirable than desirable consequences)?



When you cast your "vote" as a STRONG recommendation AGAINST a health intervention how much regret would you feel if you failed to recommend a health intervention that could improve patient outcomes (which will fail to lead to more desirable than undesirable consequences)?



When you cast your "vote" as a WEAK recommendation FOR a health intervention how much regret would you feel if it turn out to be unnecessary and possibly harmful (which will lead to more undesirable than desirable consequences)?



When you cast your "vote" as the WEAK recommendation AGAINST a health intervention how much regret would you feel if you failed to recommend a health intervention that could improve patient outcomes (which will fail to lead to more desirable than undesirable consequences)?

0	100
No regret	Maximum regret
Enter your level of regret:	

A) Part II: GRADE data presentation (BEFORE the panel meeting)

		ke a recommendation for or against the use of intervention
for condition		
-	-	GRADE domains already provided for you. If you disagree with dicate your opinion below each statement.
any domain summary, pie	ase inc	dicate your opinion below each statement.
1) Is the problem a	0	No
priority?	0	Probably no
	0	Probably yes
	0	Yes
	0	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you disagree with the asse	ssment	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of problem
		priority:
		phonty.
0)	_	
2) How substantial are the desirable anticipated	0	Trivial
effects?	0	Small
	0	Moderate
	0	Large
	0	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you dispared with the asso	ccmont	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of desirable
anticipated effects:	331116111	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of desirable
•		
2) How or botomtial and the		Laura
3) How substantial are the undesirable anticipated	0	Large
effects?	Ö	Moderate
	0	Small
	0	Trivial
	0	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you disagree with the asse	ssment	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of undesirable
anticipated effects:		
	_	Variable
	0	Very low

4) what is the overall		Low
certainty (quality) of the evidence of effects?	0	Moderate
		High
	0	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you disagree with the asset (quality) of the evidence of e		above, please indicate your perceived assessment of certainty
5) Is there important	0	Important uncertainty or variability
uncertainty about or	ŏ	Possibly important uncertainty or variability
variability in how much people value the main	ŏ	Probably no important uncertainty or variability
outcomes?	Ö	No important uncertainty or variability
If you disagree with the asso people value the main outco		above, please indicate your perceived assessment of how much
6) Does the balance between desirable and undesirable effects favor the intervention or the comparison?	0 0 0	Favors the comparison Probably favors the comparison Does not favor either the intervention or the
companison:	0	comparison Probably favors the intervention
	0	Favors the intervention
	ŏ	Varies
	Ö	Don't know
If you disagree with the assibetween desirable and under		above, please indicate your perceived assessment of balance effects:
7) How large are	Large (costs
the resource	_	rate costs
requirements	Neglig	ible costs and
(costs)?	saving	
0	Moder	rate savings

	000	Large savings Varies Don't know				
If you disagree wit requirements (cos		ssessment above, plea	ase indicate your	perceived assessi	ment of the resource	ž
8) What would be the impact on health equity? If you disagree with health equity:	C C C	Reduced Probably reduced Probably no impact Probably increased Increased Varies Don't know	ase indicate your	perceived assessi	ment of the impact c	νn
-	ch the a	No Probably no Probably yes Yes Varies Don't know	ase indicate your	perceived assessi	ment of the	
intervention's acce	eptabili	ty to stakeholders:				

10) Is the intervention	0	No
feasible to implement?	0	Probably no
	0	Probably yes
	0	Yes
	0	Varies
	\circ	Don't know
If you disagree with the asse	essment	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of feasibility of
the intervention's implemen	ntation:	

Recommendation vote

	se indicate your recommendation related to the use of intervention tion	for
0	I STRONGLY recommend FOR using intervention for condition	
0	I WEAKLY recommend FOR using intervention for condition	
0	I WEAKLY recommend AGAINST using intervention for condition	
0	I STRONGLY recommend AGAINST intervention for condition	

B) Participants of guideline **panels meet** to discuss recommendations. The deliberations are recorded. [Details related to specific guideline recommendations will also be recorded in the PICO (patients, interventions, comparators, outcomes) format]. ¹Immediately **during, or within a week following the guideline panel meeting**, the participants are asked to complete the following survey.

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 $^{^1}$ This will be panel dependent; some panels will use GDP software, so all "votes" will be recorded <u>during</u> the meeting.

GRADE data presentation (DURING/AFTER the panel meeting)

You are about to be asked for condition		ke a recommendation for or against the use of intervention Before making your recommendation please review
		GRADE domains already provided for you. If you disagree with
	-	dicate your opinion below each statement.
any domain daminary, pio	400 1110	mode your opinion bolow odon diatement.
1) Is the problem a	0	No
priority?	0	Probably no
	0	Probably yes
	0	Yes
	\circ	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you disagree with the asse	ssment	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of problem
		priority:
		1 - 9
2) How substantial are the	_	Teirial
desirable anticipated	0	Trivial Small
effects?	0	
	0	Moderate
	0	Large Varies
	0	
	U	Don't know
If you disagree with the asse	ssment	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of desirable
anticipated effects:		
3) How substantial are the	0	Large
undesirable anticipated effects?	0	Moderate
enects:	Ö	Small
	Ö	Trivial
	0	Varies
	Ö	Don't know
	ssment	above, please indicate your perceived assessment of undesirable
anticipated effects:		
	0	Very low

4) what is the overall	0	Low
certainty (quality) of the evidence of effects?	0	Moderate
	0	High
	0	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you disagree with the as (quality) of the evidence of		above, please indicate your perceived assessment of certainty
5) Is there important	0	Important uncertainty or variability
uncertainty about or	Ö	Possibly important uncertainty or variability
variability in how much people value the main	0	Probably no important uncertainty or variability
outcomes?	Ö	No important uncertainty or variability
		The important uncortainty of variability
people value the main out	comes:	
6) Does the balance between desirable and undesirable effects favor the intervention or the comparison?	00000	Favors the comparison Probably favors the comparison Does not favor either the intervention or the comparison Probably favors the intervention
	0	Favors the intervention
	0	Varies
	O	Don't know
If you disagree with the as between desirable and un		above, please indicate your perceived assessment of balance effects:
7) How large are	Large (rosts
the resource	_	rate costs
requirements		ible costs and
(costs)?	saving	
0	_	rate savings

	0	Large savings
	0	Varies
	0	Don't know
If you disagree wirequirements (co		ssessment above, please indicate your perceived assessment of the resource
8) What would be the impact on health equity?	0000000	Reduced Probably reduced Probably no impact Probably increased Increased Varies Don't know
If you disagree wi health equity:	ith the a	ssessment above, please indicate your perceived assessment of the impact o
9) Is the intervention acceptable to ke stakeholders?	0 0 0 0	No Probably no Probably yes Yes Varies Don't know
		ssessment above, please indicate your perceived assessment of the ty to stakeholders:

 \circ

No

10) Is the intervention feasible to implement?	00000	Probably no Probably yes Yes Varies Don't know
If you disagree with the assesthe intervention's implement		bove, please indicate your perceived assessment of feasibility of

Recommendation vote

	se indicate your recommendation related to the use of intervent ition	ntion	_ for
0	I STRONGLY recommend FOR using interventionfor condition		
0	I WEAKLY recommend FOR using interventioncondition	for	
0	I WEAKLY recommend AGAINST using intervention for condition		
0	I STRONGLY recommend AGAINST intervention	for	

C) Follow-up survey to be administered to all participants within 1 week of guideline panel meeting

Thank you for participating in our study. Below is a brief follow-up related to your participation in development of clinical practice guidelines and an assessment of how you feel about your decision. The survey is expected to take less than 5 minutes to complete but you can take as long as you wish to answer questions the asked in the survey.

Post Decisional Regret Scale

1. Brehaut scale 1

Please reflect on the final vote that your panel made for **all recommendations** for or against a health intervention. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the statements below with respect to majority (>80%) of your recommendations by using the following rating scale:

to majority	(>00 /0) OI yO	ui recommend	iations by using ti	ie following ratin	g scale.
•	1	2	3	4	5
	ngly ree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	It was the ri	ight decision	(recommendation	on).	
2	I regret the	choices (reco	ommendations)	that were made	€.
3	I would go ((vote) for the	same choices (ı	recommendatio	ons) if I had to do it over again.
4	The choices	s (recommen	dations) will do	a lot of harm.	
5	The decisio	ns (recomme	endations) were	wise.	
If you be	lieve that yo	u should have	e made some re	ecommendation	ns differently, please briefly
explain b	elow:				
2.	Do you fee	el that you w	ere expected t	o conform or	were inappropriately
	pressured	to vote (iss	ue recommend	lation) in a par	ticular way?
C Yes		O No			
	Peers Politicia Regulai Govern Insuran	ans tors ment	lease indicate w	here the press	ure came from:
	Other, p	olease briefly	explain:		

	Yes	No ase briefly explain below:	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		acc and orpiam seren.	
Please p		II comments by other thoughts you have related to the g We would appreciate receiving both "posi	
		ons to be completed by the guidelin	e chair after peer review
	Closing questi process is con		e chair after peer review
ţ	process is con		
1	orocess is con	npleted	

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