Supplementary Online Content


eAppendix 1. Decision Aid: Should I Continue Getting Mammograms After Age 75?
eAppendix 2. Pretest and Posttest Patient Surveys
eTable. Decision Aid References and Content Justification

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
Should I Continue Getting Mammograms after age 75?

This is a tool to help you make this decision. You will need a pen/pencil to complete parts of this tool.
What is the purpose of this tool?

- Doctors do not know if mammograms benefit women age 75 or older.
- This tool will help you think about whether or not you want to stop or continue getting mammograms.
- This tool is NOT for women who have had breast cancer or who have breast pain or symptoms.

Breast cancer risk factors among women aged 75+

- The chance of getting breast cancer goes up with age. Women aged 75 and older have a higher chance of getting breast cancer than younger women. But breast cancers often grow slower in older women.
- It is not known if a family history of breast cancer increases your chances of getting breast cancer after age 75.
Why do women get mammograms?

- Women get mammograms to find breast cancer early before it causes problems.
- Mammograms do not keep you from getting breast cancer.
- Mammograms do not find every breast cancer.
- Experts think that a small breast cancer found on an older woman’s mammogram would not have caused problems for at least 5 or 10 years. Some of the cancers may never have caused problems.

Am I in good enough health to get a mammogram?

On average a 75 year old woman will live to age 88 (13 more years)
On average an 80 year old woman will live to age 90 (10 more years)
On average an 85 year old woman will live to age 92 (7 more years)
On average a 90 year old woman will live to age 95 (5 more years)

The graph below shows on average how many more years women live at different ages.
Your health also influences whether you can benefit from getting a mammogram. Answer the questions below to learn more about your health.

**Answer** the 10 questions below and **add up** your points from both pages to learn more about your health.

1. **How old are you?**
   - 75 – 79  0 points
   - 80 – 84  2 points
   - 85+  4 points
   - write your points here
   - Points: ______

2. **How much do you weigh?**
   - If more than 130 pounds  0 points
   - If 130 pounds or less  2 points
   - write your points here
   - Points: ______

3. **Would you say your health is:**
   - Excellent (0 points)
   - Very Good (0 points)
   - Good (1 point)
   - Fair (2 points)
   - Poor (2 points)
   - write your points here
   - Points: ______

4. **Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you had emphysema or chronic bronchitis or COPD?**
   - No (0 points)
   - Yes (2 points)
   - write your points here
   - Points: ______

5. **Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you had a cancer?** (do not include skin cancer unless it was melanoma)
   - No (0 points)
   - Yes (2 points)
   - write your points here
   - Points: ______

6. **Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you had diabetes?** (including borderline or pre-diabetes)
   - No (0 points)
   - Yes (2 points)
   - write your points here
   - Points: ______

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**Total from this page** ______

Continue on next page
7. Because of a physical, mental or emotional problem, do you need help from other people with routine needs? These include everyday household chores, shopping or getting around for other purposes?

   No (0 points)  Yes (2 points)  write your points here-----------------------→  _______

8. By yourself and without using any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to walk a quarter of a mile (about 3 city blocks)?

   Not at all difficult (0 points)
   A little difficult to very difficult (3 points)
   Can’t do at all/do not do/can only do with a cane or walker (3 points)

8. By yourself and without using any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to walk a quarter of a mile (about 3 city blocks)?

   Not at all difficult (0 points)  A little difficult to very difficult (3 points)  Can’t do at all/do not do/can only do with a cane or walker (3 points)

   --→  _______

9. Which best describes your cigarette use?

   Never smoked or smoked less than 100 cigarettes in your life (0 points)
   Former smoker (1 point)
   Current smoker (3 points)

   --→  _______

10. During the past 12 months, how many times were you hospitalized overnight?

    None (0 points)
    Once (1 point)  write your points here---------------------------→  _______
    Twice or more (3 points)

    Now add up all of your points from questions 1-10 from BOTH pages:  _______

Circle your score below to learn what it means:

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 or more

A mammogram may help you live longer  A mammogram is unlikely to help you live longer  A mammogram is very unlikely to help you live longer

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What happens to 1,000 women age 75 or older who CONTINUE or DO NOT get mammograms over 5 years
-Each circle represents 1 woman out of 1,000-

Women like you who CONTINUE to get mammograms

1000 women-
750-
500-
250-
0-

• **100 False Alarms** – These women have an abnormal mammogram but additional tests do not show breast cancer. Some women find this experience causes anxiety.

Additional tests include:

Additional Mammograms  Breast Ultrasounds  Breast Biopsies

Women like you who DO NOT get mammograms

1000 women-
750-
500-
250-
0-

0 False Alarms
What happens to 1,000 women age 75 or older who **CONTINUE** or **DO NOT** get mammograms over 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women like you who <strong>CONTINUE</strong> to get mammograms</th>
<th>Women like you who <strong>DO NOT</strong> get mammograms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 women-</td>
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</table>

- **4** are diagnosed with a pre-cancer
- **20** are diagnosed with early stage breast cancer: cancer confined to the breast
- **2** are diagnosed with late stage breast cancer: cancer that spread outside the breast
- **974** are not diagnosed with breast cancer

- **0** are diagnosed with pre-cancer
- **12** are diagnosed with early stage breast cancer: cancer confined to the breast
- **4** are diagnosed with late stage breast cancer: cancer that spread outside the breast
- **984** are not diagnosed with breast cancer

**Summary:** Women who get mammograms are more likely to be diagnosed with pre-cancers and early stage breast cancers. Some of these cancers would not have caused problems in their lifetimes.

-Two more women out of 1,000 who do not get a mammogram are diagnosed with late stage breast cancer.
Below is approximately the number of women age 75 or older out of 1,000 that will die of breast cancer in the next 5 years

- Doctors are unsure that getting a mammogram will lower your chances of dying from breast cancer, some studies suggest the numbers below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women like you who <strong>CONTINUE</strong> to get mammograms</th>
<th>Women like you who <strong>DO NOT</strong> get mammograms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 women-</td>
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<tr>
<td>750-</td>
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- **3 out of 1,000** women die of breast cancer

- **4 out of 1,000** women die of breast cancer

- **Summary**: Out of 1000 women 1 less woman may die of breast cancer who chooses to get a mammogram
Below are the causes of death among 1,000 women age 75 and older who die in the next 5 years

- Many more women age 75 and older die of heart disease than breast cancer.
Below are treatments offered to women with breast cancer. It is important to think about whether you would be willing to be treated before getting a mammogram.

SURGERY:

- **Breast-Conserving Surgery (lumpectomy):** Only the lump of breast cancer is removed from the breast. Most older women do well after this surgery.

- **Mastectomy:** Surgical removal of the breast. Some older women experience pain, infection, swelling in their arm, and even death after mastectomy.

PILLS: Hormonal therapy pills are generally taken for 5 years to prevent breast cancer from coming back. These pills may cause hot flashes, bone pain, osteoporosis, or fatigue in some women.

RADIATION THERAPY: The use of high-energy radiation to get rid of cancer cells. Radiation usually requires transportation to a medical center 5 days a week for several weeks. Radiation may cause fatigue and breast pain.

CHEMOTHERAPY: An intravenous (IV) medication that is given weekly to get rid of cancer cells. These drugs can have side effects like vomiting, fatigue, diarrhea, or infections. Few women age 75 or older are treated with chemotherapy.
Below are some of the pros and cons of getting a mammogram. Check √ the points that are important to you when deciding whether or not to get a mammogram. Add more check marks √ if a point is more important to you than other points.

**Pros** to getting a mammogram

____1. A mammogram is more likely to find breast cancer when it is small, improving my chances of only needing a minor surgery.

____2. Getting a mammogram may lower my chances of dying from breast cancer, but this is not certain.

____3. Getting a mammogram may help me feel good about myself and my health.

**Cons** to getting a mammogram

____1. A mammogram may find a breast cancer that would never have caused problems or symptoms in my lifetime.

____2. Getting a mammogram may increase the number of tests (additional mammograms, ultrasounds, and breast biopsies) or treatments (surgeries, radiation, chemotherapy, pills) that I get. Some of these tests or treatments can harm older women.

____3. Getting a mammogram may be uncomfortable or make me feel anxious.

**Other Pros that Matter to You**

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

**Other Cons that Matter to You**

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________
In the next year are you going to get a mammogram?

Please place a check mark □ in one of the boxes below:

If you are sure you want a mammogram, check the box far to the LEFT. If you are sure you do NOT want a mammogram, check the box far to the RIGHT. If you are unsure, check a box somewhere in between.

In the next year:

I Will Get a Mammogram
I am Undecided
I Will NOT Get a Mammogram

Now, you may want to talk about what you have learned from this tool with your doctor.

*The numbers presented in this booklet are the best available from the medical literature. Last updated: 9/2013.
**eTable1. Decision Aid References and Content Justification:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Justification</th>
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</table>
| Breast Cancer Risk Factors Among Women Aged 75 and Older | - Performed a systematic review of PubMed of breast cancer risk factors for older women (MeSH terms: “breast cancer” and “risk factors” and “women” and “65+”)  
- Found only few studies that focused on breast cancer risk factors for older women and most were case-control studies.  
- Results conflicted as to the influence of family history and reproductive factors (e.g., parity, age of menarche) on older women’s breast cancer risk. The Gail model, the most widely available breast cancer risk model was developed in a cohort of women that included only 11 cases of breast cancer among women ≥75 years compared to 1,341 cases among younger women.  
- Concluded that increasing age is associated with increased risk of breast cancer; however the influence of other traditional breast cancer risk factors (e.g. family history) on breast cancer risk among women ≥75 years is uncertain.  
- We note the uncertainty surrounding the influence of family history on breast cancer risk among women ≥75 years rather than other risk factors since family history strongly influences older women's screening preferences. | - The chances of getting breast cancer go up with age. Women aged 75 and older have a higher chance of getting breast cancer than younger women.  
- It is not known if a family history of breast cancer increases your chances of getting breast cancer after age 75. |
| Health/Life expectancy | - Experts recommend that patient life expectancy be factored into mammography screening decisions.  
- Estimates for lag-time to benefit for mammography screening for older women range from 5 to 10 years.  
- We present the average life expectancy for women aged 75, 80, 85, and 90 from US life tables.  
- To help women factor their individualized health in their mammography screening decision, we ask women 10 questions from a previously developed and validated mortality index that estimates up to 9 year mortality for older adults (available at www.eprognosis.org). The original index has 11 questions but one of the questions asks about gender. Since all users of our decision aid are female we did not include this question. Although, each score on the index is associated with a 5 and 9 year mortality risk, we chose not to present individualized mortality risk since we did not want our DA to cause anxiety. Instead, we inform users how their health score affects whether or not getting a mammogram may help them live longer. Our point score is also adjusted for the fact that all users of the DA are 75 years or older- the mortality index was developed for women aged 65 and older. | - Experts think that a small breast cancer found on an older woman's mammogram would not have caused problems for at least 5 or 10 years. Some of the cancers may never have caused problems.  
- On average a 75 year old woman will live to age 88 (13 more years).  
- On average an 80 year old woman will live to age 90 (10 more years).  
- On average an 85 year old woman will live to age 92 (7 more years).  
- On average a 90 year old woman will live to age 95 (5 more years).  
- Your health influences whether you can benefit from getting a mammogram. Answer the questions below to learn more about your health... |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>False positive mammograms</td>
<td>- Based on literature review, we present that 100 out of 1,000 older women screened experience a false positive mammogram over 5 years.33-38 - We chose not to present confidence intervals around our point estimate of 10% since doing so can increase confusion.39,40 - We inform women what additional tests (e.g., ultrasound, breast biopsy) may occur after a false alarm and that many women find this experience causes anxiety.41-45</td>
<td>What happens to 1,000 women age 75 or older who continue to get mammograms over 5 years: 100 false alarms-These women have an abnormal mammogram but additional tests do not show breast cancer. Some women find this experience causes anxiety. Additional tests include: additional mammograms, breast ultrasounds, and breast biopsies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of breast cancer cases diagnosed if screened or not screened with mammography after age 75</td>
<td>- We initially presented that among 1,000 women ≥75 years screened, 4 will be diagnosed with pre-cancer, 19 will be diagnosed with early stage breast cancer, and 2 will be diagnosed with late stage breast cancer (25 total). - We also presented that among 1,000 women ≥75 years who choose not to be screened, 0 will be diagnosed with pre-cancer, 10 will be diagnosed with early stage breast cancer and 3 will be diagnosed with late stage breast cancer (13 total). These numbers were based on information from several data sources: • Barrat et al. in a Markov model found that 41 women age 70 who are screened over 10 years will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer compared to 26 women not screened.33 Our numbers are ~half of these figures since our time frame is only 5 years. • SEER data suggest that the risk of breast cancer in the next 5 years for the average US woman ≥75 years is 2% (20 out of 1,000-these numbers do not distinguish between those who are screened with mammography and those who are not screened).1,46 • In SEER-Medicare analyses, 25% of breast cancers found among older women who are not screened are stage III-IV compared to 5-10% of older women who are screened.47-49 • Ductal Carcinoma in situ (DCIS) accounts for 16% of screen-detected tumors and nearly 0 for women not screened.50,51 Since our original literature review there is increasing debate about the best methodology for estimating overdiagnosis.52-55 Studies with reasonable assumptions for breast cancer incidence in the absence of screening and that adjust for lead-time in detection of breast cancer by mammography suggest that the over-diagnosed proportion of breast cancers (invasive and non-invasive) among women undergoing screening is between 20 to 35%.55-59 However, overdiagnosis is thought to increase with age since older women tend to have less aggressive tumors with more favorable biologic characteristics.</td>
<td>- [In addition to presenting numbers diagnosed with breast cancer, we summarize:] More women who get mammograms will be diagnosed with pre-cancers and early stage breast cancer in their lifetimes. Some of these cancers would never have caused problems. - Two more woman out of 1,000 who do not get a mammogram are diagnosed with late stage breast cancer.</td>
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Table 1: Justification for Revisions to Pictographs

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<td>characteristics (e.g., greater percent of estrogen [ER] positive tumors)⁶⁰,⁶¹⁷⁷</td>
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<td>Therefore, after conducting the pretest/posttest trial we revised the numbers</td>
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<td>of women screened vs. not screened diagnosed with breast cancer presented in</td>
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<td>pictographs. We now present:</td>
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<td>• Among 1,000 women ≥75 years screened, 4 will be diagnosed with DCIS, 20 will</td>
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<td>be diagnosed with early stage breast cancer, and 2 will be diagnosed with late</td>
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<td>stage breast cancer (26 total)</td>
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<td>• We present that among 1,000 women 75-84 years who choose not to be screened,</td>
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<td>12 will be diagnosed with early stage breast cancer and 4 will be diagnosed</td>
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<td>with late stage breast cancer (16 total).</td>
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<td>• Our numbers show that the incidence of invasive breast cancer over 5 years</td>
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<td>is 2.2% if screened and 1.6% if not screened.</td>
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<td>• Our numbers show that 9% (2/22) of invasive breast cancers detected among</td>
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<td>women who are screened are early stage compared to 25% (4/16) of women not</td>
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<td>screened.</td>
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<td>• We show that DCIS accounts for 15% (4/26) of screen-detected tumors and 0% of</td>
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<td>cases among women not screened.</td>
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<td>• While our numbers show that 10 more breast cancers will be detected among</td>
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<td>women screened, some of these cases represent early diagnosis (~2) and some</td>
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<td>overdiagnosis (~8); therefore, our pictographs show an overdiagnosis rate of</td>
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<td>31% (8/26 including DCIS) which is consistent with estimates of overdiagnosis</td>
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<td>from studies with reasonable clinical assumptions.</td>
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<td>Due to the large variation in reported rates of overdiagnosis, we do not present</td>
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<td>a frequency for overdiagnosis in the text.⁵³ We simply state that more women</td>
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<td>who get mammograms will be diagnosed with pre-cancers and early stage breast</td>
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<td>cancer in their lifetimes and that some of these cancers represent cases of</td>
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<td>overdiagnosis and some are breast cancers detected early.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer</td>
<td>- None of the randomized controlled trials evaluating mammography screening</td>
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<td>Mortality</td>
<td>included women ≥75 years, therefore a mortality benefit of mammography</td>
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<td>screening for women ≥75 years is uncertain. We inform users of the uncertainty</td>
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<td>of a mortality benefit.</td>
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<td>- Based on observational data (detailed below) we present that 4 out of 1,000</td>
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<td>women ≥75 years that are screened die of breast cancer compared to 3 out of 1,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>women that are not screened over 5 years.⁵³</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Using a Markov process model, Barrat et al. found that 6 women out of 1,000</td>
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<td>aged 70 who are screened for breast cancer regularly will die</td>
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<td>- Doctors are unsure that getting a mammogram will lower your chances of dying</td>
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<td>from breast cancer but some studies suggest the numbers below.</td>
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<td>- [In addition to the numbers, we summarize:] Out of 1000 women, 1 less woman</td>
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<td>may die of breast cancer who chooses to get a mammogram.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<td>of breast cancer within 10 years compared to 8 women aged 70 not screened for an absolute reduction of 2 breast cancer deaths over 10 years.</td>
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<td>• Others estimate that for 1,000 women aged 70 screened for 10 years, 45 will develop breast cancer and 9 will die of breast cancer.</td>
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<td>• A cohort study of women ≥80 years that followed women for a median of 5 years found that among ~1,000 women screened 1 woman died of breast cancer compared to 2 out of ~1,000 women not screened.</td>
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<td>• The randomized control trials of mammography screening found that after 5 years follow-up among women 65-74, 2 of 1,000 women died of breast cancer. The survival curves begin to separate at around 5 years, and breast cancer mortality was higher among women who were not screened.</td>
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<td>• Some studies estimate the absolute risk reduction in breast cancer mortality for an 80 year old women to be 1 in 500 over 5 years.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Others estimate the mortality reduction to be 1 in 1,000 over 10 years.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Several observational studies found a mortality benefit for screening women ≥75 years in good health with mammography.</td>
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<td>• Studies that do show a mortality benefit for mammography screening among women of all ages generally show around a 15% to 25% reduction in breast cancer mortality.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Competing mortality risks</td>
<td>-We present that out of 1,000 women ≥75 years who die in the next 5 years, 242 die of heart disease, 220 of cancer but not breast cancer, 210 from other causes, 80 from lung disease, 70 from stroke, 50 from dementia, 40 from infection, 30 from diabetes, 20 from kidney disease, 20 from accidents, and 20 from breast cancer. These estimates are from CDC mortality charts and Woloshin et al.'s risks of mortality for older women.</td>
<td>[In addition to a figure showing the number of women likely to die from the various causes, we summarize:] Many more women age 75 and older dies of heart disease than breast cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer treatments</td>
<td>-We briefly describe the most common breast cancer treatments offered to older women based on the national guidelines and reviews.</td>
<td>Surgery: Breast-Conserving Surgery (lumpectomy): only the lump of breast cancer is removed from the breast. Mastectomy: surgical removal of the breast. Some older women experience pain, infection, swelling in their arm, and even death after mastectomy. Most older women do well after lumpectomy. Pills: Hormonal therapy pills are generally taken for 5 years to prevent breast cancer from coming back. These pills may cause hot flashes, bone pain, osteoporosis, or fatigue in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Justification</td>
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<td>Radiation therapy: The use of high-energy radiation to get rid of cancer cells. Radiation usually requires transportation to a medical center 5 days a week for several weeks. Radiation may cause fatigue and breast pain.</td>
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<td>Chemotherapy: An intravenous (IV) medication that is given weekly to get rid of cancer cells. These drugs can have side effects like vomiting, fatigue, diarrhea, or infections. Few women age 75 or older are treated with chemotherapy.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
References for Decision Aid Content:


Before Survey (Patient)

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this study. I will start the survey now.

Section 1:

1. (mammo) If your doctor asked you right now to make a choice about whether or not to get a mammogram, on a scale from 1-15 how certain are you about whether or not you would choose to get a mammogram? (1 means you are sure you want a mammogram while 15 means you are sure you do not want a mammogram, if you are unsure please give a number between 1 to 15).

   1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  15

   Will Get a Mammogram                             Will Not Get a Mammogram
   Unsure

2. (intend) When do you think you will get your next mammogram?
   □ 1  Never
   □ 2  in the next year
   □ 3  More than 1 year from now but less than 2 years from now
   □ 4  More than 2 years from now but less than 3 years from now
   □ 5  More than 3 years from now but less than 5 years from now
   □ 6  5 or more years from now

Section 2: The next few questions are about how you feel about whether or not to get a mammogram. Please say whether you Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree with the statements below.
3. (knoption) I know which options are available to me for getting tested for breast cancer

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree

4. (knoben) I know the benefits of getting a mammogram

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree

5. (knodown) I know the downsides or risks of getting a mammogram

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree

6. (clerben) I am clear about which benefits of getting a mammogram matter most to me

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree

7. (clerdown) I am clear about which downsides of getting a mammogram matter most to me

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree

8. (clerimpt) I am clear about whether the benefits of getting a mammogram are more important to me than the downsides or risks.

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree

9. (supp) I have enough support from others to make a choice about whether or not to get a mammogram

   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Agree
10. (woutpres) I am choosing without pressure from others about whether or not to get a mammogram

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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11. (advice) I have enough advice to make a choice about getting a mammogram or not

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<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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12. (clerbes) I am clear about what is the best choice for me

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<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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13. (sure) I feel sure about what to choose

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<tr>
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<td>Agree</td>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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14. (easy) This decision is easy for me to make

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<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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15. (inform) I feel I have made an informed choice about whether or not to get a mammogram

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<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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</table>
16. (decimp) My decision shows what is important to me

□ 0 Strongly Agree
□ 1 Agree
□ 2 Neither
□ 3 Disagree
□ 4 Strongly Disagree

17. (stikdec) I expect to stick with my decision whether or not to get a mammogram

□ 0 Strongly Agree
□ 1 Agree
□ 2 Neither Disagree
□ 3 Strongly Disagree

18. (satis) I am satisfied with my decision

□ 0 Strongly Agree
□ 1 Agree
□ 2 Neither
□ 3 Disagree
□ 4 Strongly Disagree

19. (anxmam) I am anxious about getting a mammogram.

□ 5 Strongly Agree
□ 4 Agree
□ 3 Neither
□ 2 Disagree
□ 1 Strongly Disagree

20. (pres) I feel pressured to get a mammogram.

□ 5 Strongly Agree
□ 4 Agree
□ 3 Neither
□ 2 Disagree
□ 1 Strongly Disagree

Section 3: The next few questions are about how breast cancer affects women aged 75 and older.

21. (knowled) In general, would you say that your knowledge about breast cancer among women aged 75 and older is:

□ 5 Excellent
□ 4 Very good
□ 3 Good
□ 2 Fair
□ 1 Poor
The next few questions may be hard. Please answer the questions below to the best of your ability. Even if you are not sure, please guess.

22. (havdonot) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will be told they have breast cancer in the next five years if they DO NOT get a mammogram?

- [□] 1 0-4 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 2 5-9 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 3 10-19 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 4 20-29 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 5 30-49 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 6 50-100 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- 7 __________________________ (open ended, write down number)

23. (havdo) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will be told they have breast cancer in the next five years if they DO get a mammogram?

- [□] 1 0-4 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 2 5-9 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 3 10-19 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 4 20-29 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 5 30-49 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 6 50-100 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- 7 __________________________ (open ended, write down number)

24. (diedonot) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will die from breast cancer in the next five years if they DO NOT get a mammogram?

- [□] 1 0-4 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 2 5-9 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 3 10-19 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [□] 4 20-29 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
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<td>30-49 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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<td>50-100 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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25. (diedo) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will die of breast cancer in the next five years if they DO get a mammogram?

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26. (abnobrc) How many women aged 75 or older out of 1,000 will have a “false alarm” in the next 5 years (their mammogram is abnormal but additional tests do not show breast cancer)?

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<td>________________ (open ended, write down number?)</td>
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**KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS**
27. (diagbrc) Who is more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer?

□ 1 Women who get mammograms
□ 2 Women who do NOT get mammograms
□ 3 There is almost no difference

28. (diebrc) Who is more likely to die from breast cancer?

□ 1 Women who get mammograms
□ 2 Women who do NOT get mammograms
□ 3 There is almost no difference

The next few questions are True or False Questions. Please state whether each of the following statements is true or false (your best guess is fine).

29. (benfind) The benefit of getting a mammogram is finding and treating a breast cancer at an early stage that would have otherwise harmed a woman.

□ 1 True            □ 2 False

30. (prevbc) Getting a mammogram will prevent an older woman from getting breast cancer.

□ 1 True            □ 2 False

31. (abhavbrc) Most women who have an abnormal mammogram have breast cancer.

□ 1 True            □ 2 False

32. (gretrisk) Women aged 75 or older have a higher chance of getting breast cancer than younger women.

□ 1 True            □ 2 False

33. (heart) More women aged 75 or older die of heart disease than breast cancer.

□ 1 True            □ 2 False
34. (otherprob) Your other health problems affect whether or not you should get a mammogram.

☐ 1 True ☐ 2 False

35. (noshow) Some breast cancers found by a mammogram would never have shown up or caused problems in a woman’s lifetime.

☐ 1 True ☐ 2 False

36. (chemo) Most women aged 75 or older with breast cancer are treated with chemotherapy.

☐ 1 True ☐ 2 False

Section 4: The next questions ask about your ability with numbers -

37. (frac) How good are you at working with fractions?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6
Not at all A little bit Somewhat Good Very Extremely
Good

38. (percent) How good are you at working with percentages?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6
Not at all A little bit Somewhat Good Very Extremely
Good

39. (calc15) How good are you at calculating a 15% tip?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6
Not at all A little bit Somewhat Good Very Extremely
Good

40. (calc25) How good are you at figuring out how much a shirt will cost if it is 25% off?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6
Not at all A little bit Somewhat Good Very Extremely
Good
41. (newsnum) When reading the newspaper, how helpful do you find tables and graphs that are part of a story?

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\
\text{Not at all} & \text{A little bit} & \text{Somewhat} & \text{Quite} & \text{Very} & \text{Extremely} \\
\text{helpful} & \text{helpful} & \text{helpful} & \text{helpful} & \text{helpful} & \text{helpful} \\
\end{array} \]

42. (chance) When people tell you the chance of something happening, do you prefer that they use words (“it rarely happens”) or numbers (“there’s a 1% chance”)?

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\
\text{Always} & \text{Most of the} & \text{Sometimes} & \text{Sometimes} & \text{Most of the} & \text{Always} \\
\text{prefer words} & \text{time prefer} & \text{prefer words} & \text{prefer numbers} & \text{time prefer} & \text{prefer numbers} \\
\end{array} \]

43. (chancerain) When you hear a weather forecast, do you prefer predictions using percentages (“there will be a 20% chance of rain today”) or predictions using only words (“there is a small chance of rain today”)?

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\
\text{Always prefer} & \text{Most of the} & \text{Sometimes} & \text{Sometimes} & \text{Most of the} & \text{Always prefer} \\
\text{percentages} & \text{time prefer} & \text{prefer percentages} & \text{prefer words} & \text{time prefer} & \text{words} \\
\end{array} \]

44. (numuse) How often do you find numerical information to be useful?

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\
\text{Never} & \text{A little} & \text{Somewhat} & \text{Quite} & \text{Very} & \text{Extremely} \\
\text{Often} & \text{often} & \text{Often} & \text{Often} & \text{Often} & \text{Often} \\
\end{array} \]

45. (decmak) The next question asks about your preferred role in decision-making around mammography screening. Please let me read all 5 choices and then select which one best describes your preferred role.

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\
\text{I prefer to make the final decision about whether or not to get a mammogram.} & \text{I prefer to make the final decision about whether or not to get a mammogram after seriously considering my doctor’s opinion.} & \text{I prefer that my doctor and I share responsibility for deciding whether or not to get a mammogram is best for me.} & \text{I prefer that my doctor make the final decision about whether or not I should get a mammogram, but seriously considers my opinion.} \\
\end{array} \]
☐ 5 I would prefer to leave all decisions regarding mammography to my doctor.
☐ 98 Refused
☐ 99 Don’t know

46. (risk) Do you think you are at above average, average, or below average chances of getting breast cancer compared to other women your age?

☐ 0 Above average
☐ 1 Average
☐ 2 Below average
☐ 98 Refuse
☐ 99 Don’t know

For these next questions, please let me know how you feel right now about getting a mammogram.

47. (pleasant) For you, getting a mammogram is:

☐ 0 Pleasant
☐ 1 Somewhat Pleasant
☐ 2 Neither
☐ 3 Somewhat Unpleasant
☐ 4 Unpleasant

48. (impt) For you getting a mammogram is:

☐ 0 Extremely important to you
☐ 1 Very important to you
☐ 2 Somewhat important to you
☐ 3 A little important to you
☐ 4 Not at all important to you
49. (badthing) For you getting a mammogram is:
   □ 0  A good thing
   □ 1  A somewhat good thing
   □ 2  An OK thing
   □ 3  A somewhat bad thing
   □ 4  A bad thing

50. (harmben) For you getting a mammogram is:
   □ 0  Beneficial
   □ 1  Somewhat beneficial
   □ 2  Neither harmful or beneficial
   □ 3  Somewhat harmful
   □ 4  Harmful

Now, I am going to ask you some background information

51. (hxdcis) Do you have a history of Ductal Carcinoma in Situ or DCIS?
   □ 0  No
   □ 1  Yes

52. (hxlcis) Do you have a history of Lobular Carcinoma in Situ or LCIS?
   □ 0  No
   □ 1  Yes

53. (agefp) How old were you at the time of your first period?_______

54. (birth) Have you given birth to a child?
   □ 0  No (skip to 56)
   □ 1  Yes

55. (agefb) How old were you at the time of your first birth?_______
56. (famhxbc) Do you have a family history of breast cancer?
   □ 0  No (skip to 60)
   □ 1  Yes

57. (mombc) Did your mother have breast cancer?
   □ 0  No
   □ 1  Yes

58. (sisbc) Did your sister have breast cancer: (if so, how many sisters had breast cancer?)
   0 1 2 3 4 ___

59. (daubc) Did your daughter have breast cancer: (if so, how many daughters had breast cancer?)
   0 1 2 3 4 ___

60. (brbx) Have you ever had a breast biopsy?
   □ 0  No (Skip to 59)
   □ 1  Yes

61. (rebrbx) Did your breast biopsy show atypical cells?
   □ 0  No, it was completely normal
   □ 1  Yes, it showed atypical cells
   □ 2  Yes, it showed ductal carcinoma in situ
   □ 3  Yes, it showed lobular carcinoma in situ
   □ 4  Yes, it showed _____________
   □ 99  Don’t know

62. (edu) What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?
   □  High school or less, no diploma
   □  High school graduate
   □  GED or equivalent
   □  Some college or an Associate’s degree
   □  Bachelor’s degree (i.e., BA, AB, BS, BBA)
□ Master’s degree (i.e., MA, MS, MEngineering, MEducation, MBA) 
□ Professional School degree (MD, DDS, DVM, JD)  
□ Nursing degree  
□ Doctoral degree (PhD, EdD, ScD)  
□ Don’t know

63. (income) Of these income groups can you tell me which best represents your total combined household income during the last year?
□ <$20,000  
□ $20,000-$35,000  
□ $36,000-$65,000  
□ $66,000-$100,000  
□ >$100,000  
□ Don’t know

64. (maritalst) How would you define your marital status?
□ Single (never married)  
□ Currently married or living as married  
□ Divorced  
□ Separated  
□ Widowed  
□ Don’t know

65. (live) Do you live alone or with others?
□ I live alone  
□ I live with others

66. (hispan) Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?
□ No, I am not Hispanic or Latino
Yes, I am Hispanic or Latino 1
Don’t know 99

67. (race) Which of the following racial groups do you most identify with?
White or Caucasian 0
Black or African American 1
Asian 2
American Indian or Alaska Native 3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 4
Other 5
Don’t know 99

Thank you for completing this survey! You will receive $25 for participating in this study.

(To be done before starting the interview)

Orientation-Memory-Concentration Test Short Blessed Test (SDT)
68. (mem) I am going to do a quick memory test.

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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Maximum Error</th>
<th>Score X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What year is it now?</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>What month is it now?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>____ x 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeat this phrase and I will ask you to remember it and tell it to me later: John Brown, 42 Market Street, Chicago</td>
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<td>About what time is it? (within one hour)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Count backwards 20 to 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>____ x 2</td>
<td>= ____</td>
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<tr>
<td>Say the months in reverse order</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>____ x 2</td>
<td>= ____</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeat the phrase just given</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>____ x 2</td>
<td>= ____</td>
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Total error score = ____/28
THIS NEXT PART is to be completed the day of the interview

I want to hear you read as many words as you can from this list. Begin with the first word and read aloud. When you come to a word you cannot read, do the best you can or say, 'blank' and go onto the next word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menopause</th>
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<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
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<td>Exercise</td>
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<td>Jaundice</td>
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<td>Rectal</td>
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<td>Anemia</td>
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<td>Behavior</td>
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69. (realm) REALM-SF Form ______

Health Quiz: (Fill in patient’s responses on DA)
70. (agehs) How old are you? ____________

71. (weight) How much do you weigh? __________

72. (height) How tall are you? ____________
73. (health) Would you say your health is:
   □₀ Excellent/Very Good
   □₁ Good
   □₂ Fair/Poor

74. (copd) Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you had emphysema or chronic bronchitis or COPD?
   □₀ No
   □₂ Yes

75. (cancer) Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you had cancer? (do not include skin cancer unless it was melanoma)
   □₀ No
   □₂ Yes

76. (diab) Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you had diabetes?
   □₀ No
   □₂ Yes

77. Because of a physical, mental or emotional problem, do you need help from other people with routine needs? These include everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping or getting around for other purposes?
   □₀ No
   □₂ Yes

78. (walk) By yourself and without using any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to walk a quarter of a mile (about 3 city blocks)?
☐ 0  Not at all difficult
☐ 3  A little difficult to very difficult/Can’t do at all/do not do/can only do with a cane or walker

79. (cigar) Which best describes your cigarette use?
   ☐ 0  Never smoked or smoked less than 100 cigarettes in your life
   ☐ 1  Former smoker
   ☐ 3  Current smoker

80. (hosp) During the past 12 months, how many times were you hospitalized overnight?
   ☐ 0  None
   ☐ 1  Once
   ☐ 3  Twice or more

81. (hs) Total points: ____
After Survey (Patient)

Study ID: ___________

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this study. Now that you have reviewed the education pamphlet there are a few questions that we would like you to answer.

Section 1:

1. (mammo2) Now that you have had a chance to think about whether or not you want to get a mammogram what have you decided? (this should be your opinion and not what you think your doctor wants you to do) After reading this information, some people change their mind and others do not. From, 1 to 15 how certain are you that you will get a mammogram. 1 means you are sure you will get a mammogram and 15 means you are sure you will not get a mammogram. If you are not sure please give a number between 1 and 15.

   1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  15

Will Get Mammogram
Unsure Will Not Get a Mammogram

2. (intend2) When do you think you will get your next mammogram?

☐ 0 Never
☐ 1 In the next year
☐ 2 More than 1 year from now but less than 2 years from now
☐ 3 More than 2 years from now but less than 3 years from now
☐ 4 More than 3 years from now but less than 5 years from now
☐ 5 5 or more years from now

3. (changmamo) Did reading the educational tool change how often you plan to go for mammograms?

☐ 0 No
☐ 1 Yes, I now plan to go for a mammogram MORE often
☐ 2 Yes, I now plan to go for a mammogram LESS often
4. (docmamo) What do you think your doctor wants you to do in terms of mammograms on a scale from 1 to 15? 1 means you are sure that your doctor wants you to get a mammogram and 15 means that you are sure that your doctor does not want you to get a mammogram. If you are not sure what your doctor wants you to do please give a number between 1 and 15.

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<td>Will Not Get a Mammogram</td>
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5. (talkdoc) Did you talk to your primary care doctor about getting a mammogram?

□ 1 YES  □ 2 NO

Section 2: The next few questions are about how you feel about whether or not to get a mammogram. Please say whether you Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree with the statements below.

6. (knoption2) I know what options are available to me for getting tested for breast cancer.

□ 0 Strongly Agree  □ 1 Agree  □ 2 Neither  □ 3 Disagree  □ 4 Strongly Disagree

7. (knoben2) I know the benefits of getting a mammogram.

□ 0 Strongly Agree  □ 1 Agree  □ 2 Neither  □ 3 Disagree  □ 4 Strongly Disagree

8. (knodown2) I know the downsides or risks of getting a mammogram.

□ 0 Strongly Agree  □ 1 Agree  □ 2 Neither  □ 3 Disagree  □ 4 Strongly Disagree
9. (clerben2) I am clear about which benefits of getting a mammogram matter most to me.

□ 0
Strongly Agree
□ 1
Agree
□ 2
Neither
□ 3
Disagree
□ 4
Strongly Disagree

10. (clerdown2) I am clear about which downsides or risks of getting a mammogram matter most to me.

□ 0
Strongly Agree
□ 1
Agree
□ 2
Neither
□ 3
Disagree
□ 4
Strongly Disagree

11. (clerimpt2) I am clear about whether the benefits of getting a mammogram are more important to me than the downsides or risks.

□ 0
Strongly Agree
□ 1
Agree
□ 2
Neither
□ 3
Disagree
□ 4
Strongly Disagree

12. (supp2) I have enough support from others to make a choice whether or not to get a mammogram.

□ 0
Strongly Agree
□ 1
Agree
□ 2
Neither
□ 3
Disagree
□ 4
Strongly Disagree

13. (woutpres2) I am choosing without pressure from others about whether or not to get a mammogram.

□ 0
Strongly Agree
□ 1
Agree
□ 2
Neither
□ 3
Disagree
□ 4
Strongly Disagree

14. (advice2) I have enough advice to make a choice about whether or not to get a mammogram.

□ 0
Strongly Agree
□ 1
Agree
□ 2
Neither
□ 3
Disagree
□ 4
Strongly Disagree
15. (clerbes2) I am clear about the best choice for me
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree

16. (anxmama) I am anxious about getting a mammogram.
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree

17. (presa) I feel pressured to get a mammogram.
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree

18. (sure2) I feel sure about what to choose in terms of whether or not to get a mammogram.
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree

19. (easy2) This decision is easy for me to make.
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree

20. (inform2) I feel I have made an informed choice whether or not to get a mammogram.
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree

21. (decimp2) My decision about whether or not to get a mammogram shows what is important to me
   □ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4
   Strongly Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Agree
22. (stikdec2) I expect to stick with my decision whether or not to get a mammogram

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<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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23. (satis2) I am satisfied with my decision.

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<td>Neither</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
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**Section 3:**
The next few questions are about how breast cancer affects women aged 75 and older. Please answer the questions to the best of your ability. If you are not sure, please guess.

24. (knowled2) In general, would you now say that your knowledge about breast cancer among women aged 75 and older is:

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<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Poor</td>
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25. (havdonot2) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will be told they have breast cancer in the next five years if they DO NOT get a mammogram?

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<td>0-4</td>
<td>out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>5-9</td>
<td>out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>10-19</td>
<td>out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>20-29</td>
<td>out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>30-49</td>
<td>out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older</td>
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26. (havdo2) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will be told they have breast cancer in the next five years if they DO get a mammogram?

- [ ] 1  0-4  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 2  5-9  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 3  10-19  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 4  20-29  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 5  30-49  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 6  50-100  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older

27. (diedonot2) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will die from breast cancer in the next five years if they DO NOT get a mammogram?

- [ ] 1  0-4  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 2  5-9  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 3  10-19  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 4  20-29  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 5  30-49  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 6  50-100  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older

28. (diedo2) How many women aged 75 and older out of 1,000 will die of breast cancer in the next five years if they DO get a mammogram?

- [ ] 1  0-4  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 2  5-9  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 3  10-19  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 4  20-29  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 5  30-49  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
- [ ] 6  50-100  out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
29. (abnobrc2) How many women aged 75 or older out of 1,000 have a “false alarm” in the next 5 years (their mammogram is abnormal but additional tests do not show breast cancer)?

□ 1  0-4   out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
□ 2  5-9   out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
□ 3  10-19 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
□ 4  20-29 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
□ 5  30-49 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older
□ 6  50-100 out of 1,000 women aged 75 or older

KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

30. (diagbrc2) Who is more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer?

□ 1  Women who have screening mammograms
□ 2  Women who do NOT get screening mammograms
□ 3  There is almost no difference
□ 99  Don’t know

31. (diebrc2) Who is more likely to die from breast cancer?

□ 1  Women who have screening mammograms
□ 2  Women who do NOT get screening mammograms
□ 3  There is almost no difference
□ 99  Don’t know

The next few questions are True or False Questions. Please state whether each of the following statements is true or false (your best guess is fine).

32. (benfind2) The benefit of getting a mammogram is finding and treating a breast cancer at an early stage that would have otherwise harmed a woman.

□ 1  True        □ 2  False
33. (prevbc2) Getting a mammogram will prevent an older woman from getting breast cancer.
   □₁ True    □₂ False

34. (abhavbrc2) Most women who have an abnormal mammogram have breast cancer
   □₁ True    □₂ False

35. (gretrisk2) Women aged 75 or older have a higher chance of getting breast cancer than younger women.
   □₁ True    □₂ False

36. (heart2) More women aged 75 or older die of heart disease than breast cancer.
   □₁ True    □₂ False

37. (otherprob2) Your other health problems affect whether or not you should get a mammogram.
   □₁ True    □₂ False

38. (noshow2) Some breast cancers found by a mammogram would never have shown up or caused problems in a woman’s lifetime.
   □₁ True    □₂ False

39. (chemo2) Most women aged 75 or older with breast cancer are treated with chemotherapy.
   □₁ True    □₂ False

Section 4:
I will now ask you how important several factors were in your decision whether or not to get a mammogram on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important to you and 10 means extremely important to you.

So first, how important is it to you:

40. (moretest) Having to go back after an abnormal mammogram for more tests even though in the end additional tests do not show breast cancer.

    10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
    Extremely important to me Neutral Not at all important to me
How important is it to you:
41. (noprob) The chance a mammogram may find a breast cancer that otherwise would never have caused any problems in your lifetime.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
Extremely important to me  Neutral  Not at all important to me

42. (knobody) How important is it to know everything going on with your body?

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
Extremely important to me  Neutral  Not at all important to me

43. (smalbrc) Finding a breast cancer when it is small at an early stage when only a minor surgery is needed.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
Extremely important to me  Neutral  Not at all important to me

44. (normmamo) How important is the reassurance you get from a normal mammogram?

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
Extremely important to me  Neutral  Not at all important to me

Now, please let me know if you strongly agree, agree, neither, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:

45. (schmamo) It is easy for me to schedule a mammogram.

☐ 3  ☐ 4  ☐ 3  ☐ 2  ☐ 1
Strongly Agree  Agree  Neither  Disagree  Strongly Disagree
46. (trans) It is easy for me to get transportation to the hospital for my mammogram.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
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47. (mamocom) I find getting a mammogram very uncomfortable.

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<tr>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
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48. (decmak2) Now that you have reviewed the educational pamphlet, think about your preferred role in decision-making around mammography screening. Please let me read all 5 choices and then select which one best describes your preferred role.

- □ 1 I prefer to make the final decision about whether or not to get a mammogram.
- □ 2 I prefer to make the final decision about whether or not to get a mammogram after seriously considering my doctor’s opinion.
- □ 3 I prefer that my doctor and I share responsibility for deciding whether or not to get a mammogram is best for me.
- □ 4 I prefer that my doctor make the final decision about whether or not I should get a mammogram, but seriously considers my opinion.
- □ 5 I would prefer to leave all decisions regarding mammography to my doctor.
- □ 99 Don’t know

**Section 5:** The next few questions are about the educational pamphlet on mammography screening that you read before your clinic visit.

Did the educational pamphlet…
49. (recdec) Help you recognize that a decision needs to be made about whether or not to get a mammogram?

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<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>Quite a bit</td>
<td>A great deal</td>
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50. (prepdec) Prepare you to make a better decision about whether or not to get a mammogram?

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<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>Quite a bit</td>
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51. (proconmam) Help you think about the pros and cons of getting a mammogram?

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<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>Quite a bit</td>
<td>A great deal</td>
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52. (proconimp) Help you think about which pros and cons about getting a mammogram are most important to you?

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<td>Quite a bit</td>
<td>A great deal</td>
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53. (decdep) Help you know that the decision whether or not to get a mammogram depends on what matters most to you?

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<td>Quite a bit</td>
<td>A great deal</td>
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**Did the educational pamphlet…**

54. (orgthot) Help you organize your own thoughts about the decision whether or not to get a mammogram?

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<tr>
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<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>Quite a bit</td>
<td>A great deal</td>
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55. (invdec) Help you think about how involved you want to be in this decision?

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<td>Quite a bit</td>
<td>A great deal</td>
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56. (idenque) Help you identify questions you want to ask your doctor about mammograms?

□ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5
Not at all        A little          Somewhat        Quite a bit    A great deal

57. (prepdoc) Prepare you to talk to your doctor about what matters most to you about whether or not to get a mammogram?

□ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5
Not at all        A little          Somewhat        Quite a bit    A great deal

58. (prepfu) Prepare you for a follow-up visit with your doctor?

□ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5
Not at all        A little          Somewhat        Quite a bit    A great deal

**Section 6:**

59. (length) The length of the education pamphlet was

□ 5  □ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
Much too long      A little too long    Just right    A little too short    Much too short

60. (amount) The amount of information was

□ 5  □ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
Much less than needed  A little less than needed    Just right    A little more than needed    Much more than needed

61. (newinfo) How much of the information was new?

□ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
None was new        Some was new        Most was new    All was new
62. (clerinfo) How clear was the information?

□ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
Everything was clear          Most things were clear          Some things were clear          Many things were unclear

63. (info) I found the information

□ 5  □ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
Clearly slanted towards getting a mammogram  A little slanted towards getting a mammogram  Completely balanced  A little slanted towards NOT getting a mammogram  Clearly slanted towards NOT getting a mammogram

64. (anxious) Reading the education pamphlet made me feel:

□ 4
Not anxious at all          A little anxious          Very anxious          As anxious as could be

65. (trust) How much did you trust the information in the pamphlet?

□ 5  □ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
Completely          Mostly          Somewhat          A little bit          Not at all

66. (helpful) How helpful was the educational pamphlet in making a decision about mammography?

□ 4  □ 3  □ 2  □ 1
Very helpful          Somewhat helpful          A little helpful          Not helpful

Comments:
67. (understood) Please check the most accurate statement below:

☐ 1 I understood none of the information
☐ 2 I understood a little of the information
☐ 3 I understood most of the information
☐ 4 I fully understood all of the information

Comments:

68. (like) What did you like about the educational pamphlet?

69. (suggest) What suggestions do you have to improve the educational pamphlet?

70. (rec) Would you recommend the use of this educational pamphlet?

☐ 4 Definitely Recommend
☐ 3 Probably Recommend
☐ 2 Probably not Recommend
☐ 1 Definitely not Recommend

71. (papcomp) Would you prefer this educational pamphlet be on a computer or on paper?

☐ 1 Computer
☐ 2 Paper
☐ 3 No Preference

Comments:

Thank you so much for your help. You will receive $25 for participation in this study.