Table G-3. Key Question 3 sample characteristics, part 2

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author,Year** | **Groups**  | **Mean Age**  | **Female** | **Race,****Ethnicity** | **Median Income**  | **Insured** | **Edu-cation** | **Health literacy/numeracy** | **Others Baseline Character-istics** **(^=significant)** | **Other Notes** |
| Akl et al., 20121 | G1: Strong and weak wording for or against guideline-supported behavior (ACCP):• “we recommend” • “we suggest” • “we suggest...not” “we recommend…not”G2: Strong and weak wording for or against guideline-supported behavior (NICE): • “clinicians should” • “clinicians might”• “clinicians might not”• “clinicians should not”G3: Strong and weak recommendations for or against guideline-supported behavior (GRADE): • “we recommend” • “we conditionally recommend”• “we conditionally recommend…not”• “we recommend…not” | M=29.5 | 165, 48.1% | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | English native language (\*possible different among groups)Country of med school graduationGraduated from medical school years agoType of residency trainingYears of training |

Table G-3. Key question 3 sample characteristics part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author,Year** | **Groups**  | **Mean Age**  | **Female** | **Race,****Ethnicity** | **Median Income**  | **Insured** | **Edu-cation** | **Health literacy/numeracy** | **Others Baseline Character-istics** **(^=significant)** | **Other Notes** |
| Brewer et al., 20122 | G1: Percent + verbal descriptor (reference)G2: G1 + risk continuum graphic (reference)G3: G2 + confidence interval (precision)G4: G3 + risk score + graph (NA)G5: Oncotype DX report (precision)G5: Icon array (reference)Note: Each format presents the likelihood of recurrence of breast cancer | Range = 34-85 | 100% | White: 117, 89% | NR | <$60,000: 50, 41% | Insured: 123, 93% | College degree: 85, 64% | High health literacy (8 of 8 correct): 45, 79% [Only 57 patients received the health literacy assessment]High numeracy (3 of 3 correct): 42, 32% | Marriage statusWorked for payReceived Onctotype DX testReceived/planning to receive treatment |
| Han et al., 20113(Experiment 1) | G1: Point estimate in textG2: Point estimate as graphG3: Range in textG4: Range as graphNOTE: Each format tested before and after delivery of information about the populations average risk of colon cancer (6% versus 2 to 10%). | M=52 | “nearly equal male and female” | 10% identified as non-white/Caucasian  | NR | NR | NR | High school/GED or less=74% | Number numeracy questions correct:0 = 22.9%1 = 33.8%2 = 33.8%3 = 9.6% | NR |

Table G-3. Key question 3 sample characteristics part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author,Year** | **Groups**  | **Mean Age**  | **Female** | **Race,****Ethnicity** | **Median Income**  | **Insured** | **Edu-cation** | **Health literacy/numeracy** | **Others Baseline Character-istics** **(^=significant)** | **Other Notes** |
| Han et al., 20113(Experiment 2) | G1: Range in text (precision)G2: Range in text + solid bar graph (precision)G3: Range in text + blurred bar graph (precision) | M=54 | NR | 8% identified as non-white/Caucasian  | NR | NR | NR | High school/GED or less=26% | Number numeracy questions correct:0 = 18.1%1 = 34.7%2 = 31.9%3 = 15.3% | NR |
| Longman 20124 | G1: Risk estimate as a point (precision)G2: Risk estimate as a small range (precision)G3: Risk estimate as a large range (precision) | NR, but probably around 18 | 77.5% | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |  |
| McCormack et al., 20115 | G1: control (no treatment control)G2: Prostate-Only (Net benefit)G3: Men’s Health (Net benefit in context of other more beneficial services) | 63\*significantly different, p<0.05 | 0 | 36.3\*significantly different, p<0.05 | NR | <$39,000-34.0%\*$40-59,999- 21.0%\*$60,000+-34.3%\*Significantly different, p<0.05 | NR | High school or less: 12.8%\*some college: 20.8%\*college for more: 61.4%\* | NR | PCP^Recent PSA^Knowledge of Prostate CA^Cancer other than prostatePerceived risk of cancerSelf-efficacy  |

Table G-3. Key question 3 sample characteristics part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author,Year** | **Groups**  | **Mean Age**  | **Female** | **Race,****Ethnicity** | **Median Income**  | **Insured** | **Edu-cation** | **Health literacy/numeracy** | **Others Baseline Character-istics** **(^=significant)** | **Other Notes** |
| Perneger et al., 20106 and 20117 | G1: control = minimal risk info, minimal benefit infoG2: minimal risk info, moderate benefit infoG3: minimal risk info, a lot of benefit infoG4: moderate risk info, minimal benefit infoG5: moderate risk info, moderate benefit infoG6: moderate risk info, a lot of benefit infoG7: a lot of risk info, minimal benefit infoG8: a lot of risk info, moderate benefit infoG9: a lot of risk info, a lot of benefit infoEach participant received varying information about the benefits and harms of a screening test for an unnamed cancer. | 42.3 ±8.3^ | 1273(54.6) | NR | Swiss: 1655 (70.9)Other: 678 (29.1) | More than 4000 Swiss francs/month: 1722 (78.0) | NR | Higher: 1315 (57.1) | NR | Health status, MD visit in past 6 months, medical decision in past 6 months, Screening test in past 3 years^, Attitude toward screening^, Desire for info^, desire for autonomy, decision about hypothetical screening test^ |

Table G-3. Key question 3 sample characteristics part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author,Year** | **Groups**  | **Mean Age**  | **Female** | **Race,****Ethnicity** | **Median Income**  | **Insured** | **Edu-cation** | **Health literacy/numeracy** | **Others Baseline Character-istics** **(^=significant)** | **Other Notes** |
| Schwartz et al., 20118 | G1: control: No explanation of heart drug or heartburn drugG2: Nondirective explanation of heart drug or heartburn drugG3: Directive explanation of heart drug or heartburn drugEach participant sequentially randomized to 1 0f 3 groups for heart drug and then for heartburn drug | 46 (range, 18-93) | 1531(52)\* | White: 2041 (69)\*Black, non-hispanic: 324 (11)\*Hispanic: 383 (13)\*Other: 191 (6.5)\* | NR | NR | NR | <high school: 371\*(12)high school grad: 930 (32)\*some college: 824 (28)\*college grad: 500 (17)\*Postgrad degree: 324\* (11) | NR | Region, Household income categories |

Table G-3. Key question 3 sample characteristics part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author,Year** | **Groups**  | **Mean Age**  | **Female** | **Race,****Ethnicity** | **Median Income**  | **Insured** | **Edu-cation** | **Health literacy/numeracy** | **Others Baseline Character-istics** **(^=significant)** | **Other Notes** |
| Sheridan 20129 | G1: Educational video on highway safety (control)G2: Video-based decision aid and coaching session for patients (net benefit)Combined analysis of two trials in which G2 includes prostate only information framed in the context of other men’s health services. | Overall N=128G1: 70G2: 58 | 0% | White: 54.5%\*NR | NR | NR | At least some college: 67.7%\* | NR | Marital status, personal doctor, family history of prostate cancer, discussed PSA with MD in last 12 months, prior MD recommendation for screening, previous PSA screening, previous abnormal PSA, plan for PSA screening in next 12 months, think PSA is a decision, have key knowledge about PSA decision, preferred participation in DM, decisional conflict |  |

\* calculated by reviewer
**Abbreviations:** ACCP = American College of Clinical Pharmacy; CA = cancer; DX = diagnosis; GED = General Education Diploma; GRADE = Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation; M=Mean; MD = medical doctor; N=number; NICE = National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence; NR = not reported; PCP = primary care physician; PSA = prostate-specific antigen.