

Peer Review File

Article information: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tlcr-20-917>

Reviewer A:

Comments:

This is a relevant and well-written article that provides a contemporary summary of participation in lung cancer screening and reviews evidence from multiple countries including scientific articles that are widely referenced. It provides meaningful discussion, including the introduction of the Behavior Change Wheel which is not commonly discussed in the US lung screening community.

Q1

I did not find any grammatical inconsistencies and the only suggestion I have is to add a few references in line 64 “several resultant position statements”.

A1

3 references added

Reviewer B:

Comments:

Baldwin et al reviewed the rates and inequalities in lung cancer screening participation, as well as the strategies to improve lung cancer screening participation. The topic is very timely given the recent worldwide promotion of lung cancer screening. Paper is well written. Below are the suggestions:

Q1:

Why focus only on randomized controlled trials and pilot programs? Evidence from population-based studies have stronger public health implications.

A1: Population-based studies are limited in lung cancer screening. We have quoted some data from bowel and breast cancer screening, where the population is only defined by age and sex. We have quoted the only true general population study, the UKLS. The pilot programmes in lung cancer do not have clear denominators for participation rates but the LSUT did and hence the results from that on overall participation rate are probably the best available. We have made no change to the text.

Q2: Is the participation rate referred to participation into CT scan or into shared decision making (SDM) process? If it is the former, how does shared decision making influence the participation rate?

A2: the participation rate can refer to either. We have added some further text to explain this.

Q3: In the line 229-230, what does the sentence 'no overall difference between the intervention materials and control invitations' mean? Why there were no difference between intervention and control groups?

A3: This refers to the fact that there was no difference in the participation rates according to type of intervention. This has been added. The subsequent text already offers a possible explanation for the findings