

Supplementary File 5. Post-hoc analyses.

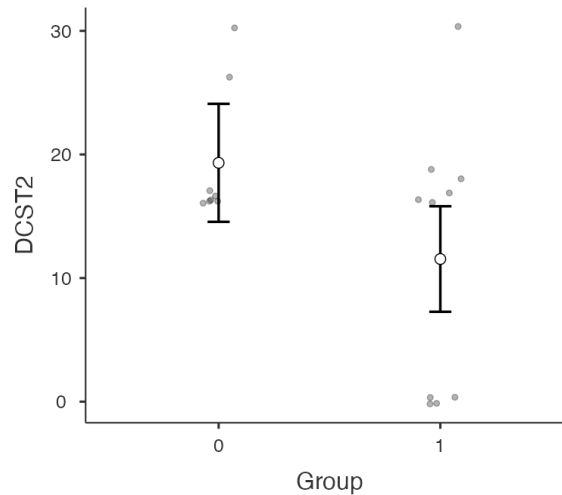
A. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)

ANCOVA was performed to evaluate differences in the post-intervention DCS and change in decisional conflict between the control and experimental groups, when the effect of decisional self-efficacy is controlled.

Post-intervention DCS (DCST2)

ANCOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	ω^2
Overall model	921	2	460.6	11.37	< .001	
DSES	652	1	652.1	16.26	0.001	0.392
Group	269	1	269.0	6.71	0.021	0.146
Residuals	602	15	40.1			

Estimated Marginal Means



Estimated Marginal Means

Group	Mean	SE	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
0 (Control)	19.3	2.24	14.55	24.1
1 (Experimental)	11.5	2.00	7.27	15.8

: The ω^2 values indicate that the DSES and the intervention (decision aid) account for 39% ($p < 0.01$) and 15% ($p = 0.02$) of the variation in the post-intervention DCS, which both correspond to large effect sizes.

B. Determinants to Presence of Residual Conflict

Cognitive and Psychological Factors and Residual Decisional Conflict			
	No Post- Intervention DCS	With Post- Intervention DCS	p-value
N	4	6	
Baseline			
Mean DCS Score, (Range)	3.00 (0 - 11)	18.67 (13 - 29)	<0.02 ^a
Mean DSES, (Range)	95 (86-100)	70 (57-75)	<0.01 ^a
Post-Intervention			
Mean DCS Score, (Range)	0	19.3 (16-30)	<0.01 ^a
Mean Δ DCS, (Range)	-3.00 (-11 to 0)	+0.67 (-11 to 14)	0.52 ^a
CECIL Information Check and Weighing Scales, Mean (Range)			
Information	4.50 (3.0-6.0)	3.17 (3.0-7.0)	0.83 ^a
Health	3.25 (3.0-4.0)	2.77 (2.0-4.0)	0.15 ^a
Attitude toward Treatment	4.75 (4.0-5.0)	4.00 (3.3-5.0)	0.09 ^a
External Influence	4.00 (4.0-4.0)	3.44 (2.3-4.0)	0.15 ^a
Independence	3.60 (3.2-4.0)	3.37 (2.0-4.0)	1.00 ^a
Support	4.50 (4.0-5.0)	4.23 (4.0-4.8)	0.40 ^a
Decision Skills	4.50 (4.0-5.0)	4.08 (3.0-5.0)	0.42 ^a
Decision- Making Preference, n (%)			
Shared among patient, family and doctor	4 (100%)	5 (83%)	1.00 ^b
Shared among patient and family	0	1 (17%)	
PDMS, Mean (Range)			
Overall	4.98 (4.9-5.0)	3.9 (3.4-4.6)	0.01 ^a
Recognize that a decision needs to be made	4.75 (4.0-5.0)	3.0 (1.0-4.0)	0.02 ^a
Prepare to make a better decision	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	4.17 (4.0-5.0)	0.02 ^a
Think about pros and cons of each option	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	3.67 (3.0-5.0)	0.03 ^a
Think about which pros and cons are most important	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	3.83 (3.0-5.0)	0.03 ^a
Know that the decision depends on what matters most to you	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	3.83 (3.0-5.0)	0.03 ^a
Organize your thoughts about the decision	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	3.83 (3.0-5.0)	0.03 ^a
Think about how involved you want to be in this decision	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	4.17 (3.0-5.0)	0.07 ^a
Identify questions you want to ask your doctor	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	4.00 (3.0-5.0)	0.03 ^a
Prepare to talk to your doctor about what matters to you	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	4.33 (4.0-5.0)	0.06 ^a
Prepare for a follow-up visit with your doctor	5.00 (5.0-5.0)	4.17 (3.0-5.0)	0.07 ^a

^a Mann-Whitney U test

^b Fisher exact test

C. Qualitative Effects of the Decision Aid

Perspectives and Decision Status (from the PtDA Patient Survey)

	Baseline			Post-Intervention		
	Control	Experimental	p	Control	Experimental	p
Perspectives, %						
Willingness to get chemotherapy	63	70	0.49	75	70	0.45
Understanding of treatment options	88	80	0.15	100	80	0.43
Understanding of benefits and side effects	100	70	0.08	100	80	0.16
Adequacy of support and advice for decision-making	75	80	0.16	100	80	0.48
Decision, %						
Decided	63	70	0.45	63	80	0.20
Decided and ready to implement	50	50	0.53	25	80	<0.01
Changed decision				12	40	<0.09
<i>To radiotherapy + cisplatin</i>				0	10	
<i>To radiotherapy + alternative drug</i>				0	10	
<i>To radiotherapy + alone</i>				12	20	