Effectiveness of a Community-Based Breast Cancer Education Intervention in the New York State Capital Region

Journal of Cancer Education

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APPENDIX 1: College Group Questionnaires

Pre-Presentation Survey

Demographics

1. What is your gender?
   - [] Male
   - [] Female

2. What is your age?
   - [] 18-22
   - [] 23-27
   - [] 28-32
   - [] 33-37
   - [] 38-42
   - [] 43-47
   - [] 48 and over

3. What is your race?
   - [] White
   - [] Black or African American
   - [] Asian/Pacific Islander
   - [] American Indian or Alaska Native
   - [] Other, please specify ___________________

4. What is your ethnicity?
   - [] Hispanic or Latino
   - [] Not Hispanic or Latino

5. What is your undergraduate college major?
   - [] Biological Sciences
   - [] Other, please specify ______________________________

6. What is the highest level of education you have completed to date?
   - [] High School or GED
   - [] Bachelor’s degree or equivalent
   - [] Master degree or equivalent
   - [] Doctorate or equivalent
General Questions

1. Are you or someone close to you (a relative or friend) a breast or ovarian cancer survivor?
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No

2. Please rate your general knowledge of breast cancer on a scale of 1 to 4:
   - [ ] 1. No knowledge
   - [ ] 2. Minimal
   - [ ] 3. Moderate
   - [ ] 4. Considerable

3. Have you ever attended a class or lecture that focused on breast cancer?
   - [ ] Yes, in college
   - [ ] Yes, elsewhere, please specify____________________
   - [ ] No, I have never attended any lecture or class about breast cancer
Pre-Presentation Knowledge:

1. True or False?

Female breast cancer is more common in the developing world (such as Africa, South America, and South-east Asia, etc.) than in the more developed regions of the world (such as North America, Western Europe, etc.).

[] True
[] False
[] Do Not Know

2. What is your best estimate of the chance of developing breast cancer over an average (85-year) lifespan for a woman in the general US population?

[] 1 in 100
[] 1 in 56
[] 1 in 35
[] 1 in 8
[] 1 in 2
[] Do Not Know

3. Most breast cancer cases in the United States are:

[] Estrogen receptor positive (ER+)
[] Estrogen receptor negative (ER-)
[] Do not know

4. What percentage of breast cancer cases in the general population are hereditary (attributed to genetic mutations which are associated with high risk of breast cancer and are passed from parent to child)?

[] All breast cancer cases are hereditary
[] 35% to 50%
[] 5% to 15%
[] < 1 %
[] No cases of breast cancer are due to inherited genetic mutations
[] Do not know

5. The most common type of breast cancer is:

[] Ductal
[] Lobular
[] Do not know
6. For each of the following factors, select how each item affects the risk of developing breast cancer? Please check ONE box that applies for each factor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Increases the risk of breast cancer</th>
<th>No impact on risk</th>
<th>Decreases the risk of breast cancer</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased physical activity</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutations in the BRCA1 gene</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term oral contraceptive use</td>
<td>[]</td>
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<td>Night shift work</td>
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<td>[]</td>
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<td>[]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutations in the TP53 gene</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
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7. During which period of human development do you believe DDT, an environmental toxin, could have the highest impact on the risk of developing breast cancer?

- [] Puberty (ages 9-17)
- [] Young Adulthood (ages 18-25)
- [] Adulthood (ages 26 +)
- [] Environmental toxins do not increase the risk of breast cancer
- [] Do not know

8. What is the connection of estrogen to breast cancer?

- [] Estrogen has no connection to breast cancer (no effect)
- [] Prolonged exposure to high levels of estrogen is associated with an increased risk for breast cancer
- [] Prolonged exposure to high levels of estrogen is associated with a decreased risk for breast cancer (protective effect)
- [] Do not know
9. Based on scientific evidence, which of the following is more likely?

[ ] Late puberty in conjunction with early menopause may be associated with an increased risk for breast cancer.
[ ] Timing of puberty and menopause has no connection to breast cancer.
[ ] Late puberty in conjunction with early menopause may be associated with a decreased risk for breast cancer.
[ ] Do not know

10. What would be your public health message for preventative actions against breast cancer?
Post-Presentation Survey

Presentation Rating

1. Please rate the overall presentation content on a scale of 1 to 5:
   - [] 1. Very basic
   - [] 2. Somewhat basic
   - [] 3. On target, neither basic nor advanced
   - [] 4. Somewhat advanced
   - [] 5. Very advanced

2. Please rate the lecturer on a scale of 1 to 5:
   - [] 1. Poor
   - [] 2. Fair
   - [] 3. Average
   - [] 4. Good
   - [] 5. Excellent

3. Please rate the PowerPoint slides in terms of their clarity on a scale of 1 to 5:
   - [] 1. Poor
   - [] 2. Fair
   - [] 3. Average
   - [] 4. Good
   - [] 5. Excellent

4. For the following presentation topics covered, please indicate if they were new to you AND easy to understand:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New to me</th>
<th>Easy to understand</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Definition of true burden</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Breast cancer incidence</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Risk factors for breast cancer</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Biology and etiology of breast cancer</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Estrogen and endocrine connection to breast cancer</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Environmental toxins and breast cancer</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Windows of susceptibility to breast cancer during human development</td>
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