Reviewer's report

Title: Interest in genomic SNP testing for prostate cancer risk: A pilot survey

Version: 1  Date: 25 November 2014

Reviewer: Diptasri Mandal

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Please see the comments below:

• Define PRAP in the abstract.

• Need to update the following information reflecting current year.
  In 2013, nearly 240,000 American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer, making it
  the most common noncutaneous cancer diagnosis in this group [1].

• Reference #18 seems to be out of place. That reference only talks about breast cancer.

Predictors of interest in genetic testing to stratify prostate cancer risk have included more positive attitudes toward genetic testing, better understanding and higher knowledge of genetics, stronger personal and/or family history of prostate cancer, and higher perceived risk of prostate cancer [16-18].

• The following sentence sounds confusing. Please revise. Underlined portion creates more confusion in relation to the next statement. PRAP group included both races re

Eligibility criteria include

ages 35-69 with one first-degree relative with prostate cancer, two second-degree 7
relatives with prostate cancer (same side of the family), any AA man regardless of
family history of prostate cancer, and BRCA mutation carriers (<1% of the overall cohort).

• What is the following statement mean? Need clarification. What is the background of this ‘second sample’? AA sample? With or without family history of prostate cancer? The ‘Patient sample’ section should be clearer about explaining the inclusion criteria of two groups.

A second sample of men was recruited from three outpatient urology clinics.

• Table 1. Seems to be misrepresentation of First-degree relatives while reporting none, 1, 2+
Column 1. Heading is wrong. First-degree relatives with prostate cancer.

- Results. These two statements should be related. How having internet access is important if that is not relevant to the finding? Currently they are in separate paragraphs with no apparent associations.

Nearly everyone had home Internet access (96%).

The majority of men were unaware of the current availability of genomic SNP testing for prostate cancer risk (78%) [PRAP (70%) and URO (85%)(p=0.38)] (Table 2).

- Discussion. Reference number 8. It is difficult to find out the exact reference. If an internet site from NIH was used, the URL should be provided. Or reference to journal articles is suggested.

- It is not clear in the manuscript what has been referred to as ‘..SNP tests for prostate cancer risk…available to the public over the internet’? Need some clarification on ‘ genomic SNP testing for prostate cancer’.

- Were the participants of the survey made familiar with the concept of SNP and SNP testing?

- “Though our sample is small, this finding suggest that interest in …..specific negative views on testing” need some clarifications on the statement.

- ‘In conclusion…negative attitudes towards genetics…” how did the authors quantified the negative attitudes towards genetics?

**Level of interest:** An article of importance in its field

**Quality of written English:** Acceptable

**Statistical review:** No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

None to declare.