

Appendix IV: References assessed in the full-text evaluation and the reason for exclusion

References	Reason for exclusion
Aavik T, Aavik A, Punab M. Personal values that support and counteract utilization of a screening test for prostate cancer. <i>Behavioral Medicine</i> . 2014; 40: 22-8. https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08964289.2013.831805 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Abdi H, Black P. Prostate-specific antigen testing: Men's responses to 2012 recommendation against screening: National evidence on the use of shared decision making in prostate-specific antigen screening. <i>Urology</i> . 2014; 83: 4-5. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.urology.2013.10.001 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Allen JD, Othus MK, Hart A, Jr., et al. Do men make informed decisions about prostate cancer screening? Baseline results from the "take the wheel" trial. <i>Medical Decision Making</i> . 2011; 31: 108-20. HHSPA675932.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Allen JD, Othus MK, Hart A, Jr., et al. A randomized trial of a computer-tailored decision aid to improve prostate cancer screening decisions: results from the Take the Wheel trial. <i>Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention</i> . 2010; 19: 2172-86. HHSPA675926.	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Barry MJ. Shared decision making supported by patient decision aids for prostate cancer screening and treatment. <i>Psicooncologia</i> . 2010; 7: 257-67.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Barry MJ, Wexler RM, Brackett CD, et al. Responses to a Decision Aid on Prostate Cancer Screening in Primary Care Practices. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> . 2015; 49: 520-5. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2015.03.002 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Brackett CD, Kearing S. Use of a web-based survey to facilitate shared decision making for patients eligible for cancer screening. <i>The Patient: Patient-Centered Outcomes Research</i> . 2015; 8: 171-7. https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40271-014-0079-7 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Cantor SB, Deshmukh AA, Krahn MD, Volk RJ. Use of forecasted assessment of quality of life to validate time-trade-off utilities and a prostate cancer screening decision-analytic model. <i>Health Expectations</i> . 2015; 18: 1610-20. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/hex.12150 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Cantor SB, Volk RJ, Cass AR, et al. Psychological benefits of prostate cancer screening: the role of reassurance. <i>Health Expectations</i> . 2002; 5: 104-13.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Chan EC, McFall SL, Byrd TL, et al. A community-based intervention to promote informed decision making for prostate cancer screening among Hispanic American men changed knowledge and role preferences: a cluster RCT. <i>Patient Education & Counseling</i> . 2011; 84: e44-51. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2010.07.033 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Cunich M, Salkeld G, Dowie J, et al. Integrating evidence and individual preferences using a web-based multi-criteria decision analytic tool: an application to prostate cancer screening. <i>The Patient: Patient-Centered Outcomes Research</i> . 2011; 4: 153-62. https://dx.doi.org/10.2165/11587070-000000000-00000 .	Wrong patient population

Davison BJ, Kirk P, Degner LF, Hassard TH. Information and patient participation in screening for prostate cancer. <i>Patient Education & Counseling</i> . 1999; 37: 255-63.	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Ellison GL, Weinrich SP, Lou M, et al. A randomized trial comparing web-based decision aids on prostate cancer knowledge for African-American men. <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> . 2008; 100: 1139-45. NIHMS525639.	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Frosch DL, Bhatnagar V, Tally S, et al. Internet patient decision support: a randomized controlled trial comparing alternative approaches for men considering prostate cancer screening. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> . 2008; 168: 363-9. https://dx.doi.org/10.1001/archinternmed.2007.111 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Frosch DL, Kaplan RM, Felitti V. The evaluation of two methods to facilitate shared decision making for men considering the prostate-specific antigen test. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> . 2001; 16: 391-8.	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Frosch DL, Kaplan RM, Felitti VJ. A randomized controlled trial comparing internet and video to facilitate patient education for men considering the prostate specific antigen test. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> . 2003; 18: 781-7.	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Frosch DL, Legare F, Mangione CM. Using decision aids in community-based primary care: A theory-driven evaluation with ethnically diverse patients. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> . 2008; 73: 490-96. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2008.07.040 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Fyffe DC, Hudson SV, Fagan JK, Brown DR. Knowledge and barriers related to prostate and colorectal cancer prevention in underserved black men. <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> . 2008; 100: 1161-7.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Gattellari M, Young JM, Ward JE. GP and patient predictors of PSA screening in Australian general practice. <i>Family Practice</i> . 2003; 20: 294-303. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/fampra/cm311 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ghodsbin F, Zare M, Jahanbin I, et al. A Survey of the Knowledge and Beliefs of Retired Men about Prostate Cancer Screening Based on Health Belief Model. <i>International Journal of Community Based Nursing & Midwifery</i> . 2014; 2: 279-85.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Gigerenzer G, Mata J, Frank R. Public knowledge of benefits of breast and prostate cancer screening in Europe. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> . 2009; 101: 1216-20. https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djp237 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Gittens HC. Prostate cancer screening of heterosexual Caribbean American and African American men and their partners. <i>Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering</i> . 2016; 76.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Gobl CS, Ortog F, Bozkurt L, et al. Health behaviour and attitude towards screening examinations in an Austrian urban and rural population: gender aspects - screening and sex. <i>Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift</i> . 2011; 161: 143-8. https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10354-011-0867-9 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)

Hannover W, Kopke D, Hannich HJ. Perceived Barriers to Prostate Cancer Screenings Among Middle-Aged Men in North-Eastern Germany. <i>Public Health Nursing</i> . 2010; 27: 504-12. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1446.2010.00889.x .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Hoffman RM, Elmore JG, Pignone MP, et al. Knowledge and values for cancer screening decisions: Results from a national survey. <i>Patient Education & Counseling</i> . 2016; 99: 624-30. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2015.11.001 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Hunter JC, Vines AI, Carlisle V. African Americans' Perceptions of Prostate-Specific Antigen Prostate Cancer Screening. <i>Health Educ Behav</i> . 2015; 42: 539-44. NIHMS758557.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ilic D, Risbridger GP, Green S. The informed man: Attitudes and information needs on prostate cancer screening. <i>Journal of Men's Health & Gender</i> . 2005; 2: 414-20. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jmhg.2005.10.006 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Joseph HJ. Determinants of prostate cancer screening in a sample of African American military servicemen. <i>Military Medicine</i> . 2006; 171: 430-5.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Joseph-Williams N, Evans R, Edwards A, et al. Supporting informed decision making online in 20 minutes: an observational web-log study of a PSA test decision aid. <i>Journal of Medical Internet Research</i> . 2010; 12: e15. https://dx.doi.org/10.2196/jmir.1307 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Kangmennaang J, Mkandawire P, Luginaah I. What Prevents Men Aged 40-64 Years from Prostate Cancer Screening in Namibia? <i>Journal of Cancer Epidemiology Print</i> . 2016; 2016: 7962502. https://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/7962502 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Kim J, Davis JW. Prostate cancer screening - Time to abandon one-size-fits-all approach? <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> . 2011; 306: 2717-18. http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2011.1881 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Knight SJ. Decision making and prostate cancer screening. <i>Urologic Clinics of North America</i> . 2014; 41: 257-66. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ucl.2014.01.008 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Lebentrau S, May M, Maurer O, et al. Rates of prostate-specific antigen testing for early detection of prostate cancer. A first comparison of German results with current international data. [German]. <i>Urologe - Ausgabe A</i> . 2014; 53: 715-24. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00120-014-3453-0 .	Wrong patient population
Lee HY, Jung Y. Older Korean American men's prostate cancer screening behavior: the prime role of culture. <i>Journal of Immigrant & Minority Health</i> . 2013; 15: 1030-7. https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-013-9804-x .	Wrong patient population
Lewis CL, Kistler CE, Amick HR, et al. Older adults' attitudes about continuing cancer screening later in life: a pilot study interviewing residents of two continuing care communities. <i>BMC Geriatrics</i> . 2006; 6: 10. https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2318-6-10 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Malli G. [Early detection of prostate cancer by PSA testing: the results of a qualitative study on barriers caused by physicians in Austria implementing informed decision	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)

making]. Gesundheitswesen. 2013; 75: 22-8. https://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0032-1309017 .	
Matshela RF, Maree JE, van Belkum C. Prevention and detection of prostate cancer: a pilot intervention in a resource-poor South African community. <i>Cancer Nursing</i> . 2014; 37: 189-97. https://dx.doi.org/10.1097/NCC.0b013e31829194d2 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
McFall SL, Hamm RM, Volk RJ. Exploring beliefs about prostate cancer and early detection in men and women of three ethnic groups. <i>Patient Education & Counseling</i> . 2006; 61: 109-16. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2005.02.016 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Meade CD, Calvo A, Rivera MA, Baer RD. Focus groups in the design of prostate cancer screening information for Hispanic farmworkers and African American men. <i>Oncology Nursing Forum</i> . 2003; 30: 967-75. https://dx.doi.org/10.1188/03.ONF.967-975 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Miller D. Prostate cancer and African American males: Influence of health beliefs on awareness and knowledge of prostate cancer screening participation. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> . 2009; 18: S33-S34. http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/pon.1526 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Miller KM, Brenner A, Griffith JM, et al. Promoting decision aid use in primary care using a staff member for delivery. <i>Patient Education & Counseling</i> . 2012; 86: 189-94. NIHMS325231.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Morgentaler A. Testosterone therapy for men at risk for or with history of prostate cancer. <i>Curr Treat Options Oncol</i> . 2006; 7: 363-9.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Mungan AG, Erol B, Akduman B, et al. Values for free/total prostate-specific antigen ratio as a function of age: necessity of reference validation in a Turkish population.[Erratum appears in <i>Clin Chem Lab Med</i> . 2007;45(11):1570]. <i>Clinical Chemistry & Laboratory Medicine</i> . 2007; 45: 912-6. https://dx.doi.org/10.1515/CCLM.2007.501 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Myers RE, Wolf TA, Balshem AM, et al. Receptivity of African-American men to prostate cancer screening. <i>Urology</i> . 1994; 43: 480-7.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Naccarato AMEP, Reis LO, Matheus WE, et al. Barriers to prostate cancer screening: Psychological aspects and descriptive variables - Is there a correlation? <i>Aging Male</i> . 2011; 14: 66-71. http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/13685538.2010.522277 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Nagata M, Tanimoto T, Kami M. Quality-of-life effects of prostate-specific antigen screening. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> . 2012; 367: 1861-2; author reply 62. https://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMc1211071#SA2 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Ng L, Karunasinghe N, Benjamin CS, Ferguson LR. Beyond PSA: are new prostate cancer biomarkers of potential value to New Zealand doctors? <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> . 2012; 125: 59-86.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ng P, Schoenfeld ER, Hennis A, et al. Factors influencing prostate cancer healthcare practices in Barbados, West Indies. <i>Journal of immigrant and minority health / Center</i>	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)

for Minority Public Health. 2013; 15: 653-60. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-012-9654-y .	
O'Dell KJ, Volk RJ, Cass AR, Spann SJ. Screening for prostate cancer with the prostate-specific antigen test: are patients making informed decisions? <i>Journal of Family Practice</i> . 1999; 48: 682-8.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Odedina F, Oluwayemisi AO, Pressey S, et al. Development and assessment of an evidence-based prostate cancer intervention programme for black men: the W.O.R.D. on prostate cancer video. <i>Ecancermedicalscience</i> . 2014; 8: 460. https://dx.doi.org/10.3332/ecancer.2014.460 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Odedina FT, Dagne G, Pressey S, et al. Prostate cancer health and cultural beliefs of black men: The Florida Prostate Cancer Disparity Project. <i>Infectious Agents & Cancer</i> [Electronic Resource]. 2011; 6 Suppl 2: S10. https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1750-9378-6-S2-S10 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Odedina FT, Scrivens J, Emanuel A, et al. A focus group study of factors influencing African-American men's prostate cancer screening behavior. <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> . 2004; 96: 780-8.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Odedina FT, Yu D, Akinremi TO, et al. Prostate cancer cognitive-behavioral factors in a West African population. <i>Journal of Immigrant & Minority Health</i> . 2009; 11: 258-67. https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-008-9212-9 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ohori M, Takeuchi H, Satake N, Miyakawa A. Treatment strategy for elderly patients with prostate cancer. [Japanese]. <i>Japanese Journal of Cancer and Chemotherapy</i> . 2010; 37: 2838-43.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ojewola RW, Oridota ES, Balogun OS, et al. Knowledge, attitudes and screening practices regarding prostatic diseases among men older than 40 years: A population-based study in southwest Nigeria. <i>Pan African Medical Journal</i> . 2017; 27 (no pagination), http://dx.doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2017.27.151.10605 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Oladimeji O, Bidemi YO, Olufisayo JA, Sola AO. Prostate cancer awareness, knowledge, and screening practices among older men in Oyo State, Nigeria. <i>International Quarterly of Community Health Education</i> . 2009; 30: 271-86. https://dx.doi.org/10.2190/IQ.30.3.g .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Oliver JS. Attitudes and beliefs about prostate cancer and screening among rural African American men. <i>Journal of Cultural Diversity</i> . 2007; 14: 74-80.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Pan D, McCahy P. Patient knowledge about prostate-specific antigen (PSA) and prostate cancer in Australia. <i>BJU International</i> . 2012; 109: 52-56. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1464-410X.2012.11048.x .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Papatsoris A, Anagnostopoulos F. Prostate cancer screening behaviour. <i>Public Health</i> . 2009; 123: 69-71. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2008.06.011 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Papatsoris AG, Anagnostopoulos F. Men's behaviour towards prostate cancer screening. <i>Postgraduate Medical Journal</i> . 2008; 84: 57-9. https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/pgmj.2007.064162 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)

Parchment YD. Prostate cancer screening in African American and Caribbean males: detriment in delay. <i>ABNF Journal</i> . 2004; 15: 116-20.	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Partin MR, Lillie SE, White KM, et al. Similar perspectives on prostate cancer screening value and new guidelines across patient demographic and PSA level subgroups: A qualitative study. <i>Health Expectations</i> . 2017; 20: 779-87. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/hex.12517 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Partin MR, Nelson D, Flood AB, et al. Who uses decision aids? Subgroup analyses from a randomized controlled effectiveness trial of two prostate cancer screening decision support interventions. <i>Health Expectations</i> . 2006; 9: 285-95. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1369-7625.2006.00400.x .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Partin MR, Nelson D, Radosovich D, et al. Randomized trial examining the effect of two prostate cancer screening educational interventions on patient knowledge, preferences, and behaviors. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> . 2004; 19: 835-42. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1497.2004.30047.x .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Partin MR, Powell AA. If less is more, which outcomes should be presented in facilitating prostate cancer screening decision making? <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> . 2013; 173: 1656-7. https://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.8155 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Partin MR, Wilt TJ. Informing patients about prostate cancer screening: Identifying and meeting the challenges while the evidence remains uncertain. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> . 2002; 113: 691-93. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9343%2802%2901423-7 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Patel K, Kenerson D, Wang H, et al. Factors influencing prostate cancer screening in low-income African Americans in Tennessee. <i>Journal of Health Care for the Poor & Underserved</i> . 2010; 21: 114-26. https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/hpu.0.0235 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Patel K, Ukoli F, Liu J, et al. A community-driven intervention for prostate cancer screening in African American. <i>Health Educ Behav</i> . 2013; 40: 11-18. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1090198111431275 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Patel R, Kaloucava S, Wainiqolo I, Herman J. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding prostate cancer among men in Fiji. <i>BJU International</i> . 2016; 117: 49-50. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/bju.13452 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Pauker SG, Kassirer JP. Contentious screening decisions: does the choice matter? <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> . 1997; 336: 1243-4. https://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJM199704243361708 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Paul C, Tzelepis F, Walsh RA, et al. Has the investment in public cancer education delivered observable changes in knowledge over the past 10 years? <i>Cancer</i> . 2003; 97: 2931-9. https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/cncr.11393 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Pedersen KV, Carlsson P, Varenhorst E, et al. Screening for carcinoma of the prostate by digital rectal examination	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)

in a randomly selected population. <i>BMJ</i> . 1990; 300: 1041-4.	
Pedersen LB, Gyrd-Hansen D, Kjaer T. The influence of information and private versus public provision on preferences for screening for prostate cancer: a willingness-to-pay study. <i>Health Policy</i> . 2011; 101: 277-89. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.healthpol.2011.05.008 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Pendleton J, Hopkins C, Anai S, et al. Prostate cancer knowledge and screening attitudes of inner-city men. <i>Journal of Cancer Education</i> . 2008; 23: 172-9. https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08858190802235429 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Penson DF, Barocas DA, Fleshner N, et al. Outcomes session. <i>Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations</i> . 2012; 30: 952-55. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.urolonc.2012.07.007 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Peres J. Risks of PSA screening now better understood. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> . 2013; 105: 1590-92.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Perkins JJ, Sanson-Fisher RW, Clarke SJ, Youman P. An exploration of screening practices for prostate cancer and the associated community expenditure. <i>British Journal of Urology</i> . 1998; 82: 524-29. http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1464-410X.1998.00808.x .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Phillips KA, Van Bebber S, Marshall D, et al. A review of studies examining stated preferences for cancer screening. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> . 2006; 3: A75.	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Pignone M. Cancer screening in primary care: Are we communicating? <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> . 2001; 16: 867. http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1525-1497.2001.11014.x .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Pignone M. Weighing the benefits and downsides of prostate-specific antigen screening. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> . 2009; 169: 1554-56. http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/archinternmed.2009.269 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Pignone MP, Howard K, Brenner AT, et al. Comparing 3 techniques for eliciting patient values for decision making about prostate-specific antigen screening: a randomized controlled trial. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> . 2013; 173: 362-8. NIHMS553256 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Pivot X, Viguier J, Morere JF, et al. In search of the ideal cancer screening test. <i>Cancer Research Conference: 103rd Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, AACR</i> . 2012; 72, http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/1538-7445.AM2012-4447 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Powe BD, Cooper DL, Harmond L, et al. Comparing knowledge of colorectal and prostate cancer among African American and Hispanic men. <i>Cancer Nursing</i> . 2009; 32: 412-7. https://dx.doi.org/10.1097/NCC.0b013e3181aaf10e .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Price-Haywood E, Williams C, Phelan D, et al. Gender differences in cultural determinants of cancer screening among African Americans. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> . 2010; 25: S284. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11606-010-1338-5 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)

Prochaska JJ, Sanders-Jackson A. Patient decision AIDS for discouraging low-value health care procedures null findings and lessons learned. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> . 2016; 176: 41-42. http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.7347 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Purifoy J, Schurhamer B, Katz M, et al. The use of decisional aids for prostate cancer screening: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Urology</i> . 2015; 1): e999.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Rai T, Clements A, Bukach C, et al. What influences men's decision to have a prostate-specific antigen test? A qualitative study. <i>Family Practice</i> . 2007; 24: 365-71. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/fampra/cmm033 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Raj S, Piang LK, Nair KS, et al. Awareness regarding risk factors, symptoms and treatment facilities for cancer in selected states of India. <i>Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention: Apjcp</i> . 2012; 13: 4057-62.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Reynolds D. Prostate cancer screening in African American men: barriers and methods for improvement. <i>American Journal of Mens Health</i> . 2008; 2: 172-7. https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1557988307312784 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Rimer BK, Briss PA, Zeller PK, et al. Informed decision making: what is its role in cancer screening? <i>Cancer</i> . 2004; 101: 1214-28. Source: KIE. 127671	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Rivers BM, August EM, Schenck A, et al. African American men's perceptions of the informed decision-making process for prostate cancer screening: Implications for design and development. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention Conference: American Association for Cancer Research, AACR International Conference on the Science of Cancer Health Disparities</i> . 2011; 20, http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.DISP-11-A33 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
Rosenkrantz AB, Mason D, Kunzler NM, Lee J. The radiologist as direct public educator: impact of sessions demystifying select cancer screening imaging examinations.[Reprint in <i>J Am Coll Radiol</i> . 2016 Feb;13(2 Suppl):R38-42; PMID: 26846535]. <i>Journal of the American College of Radiology</i> . 2014; 11: 979-83. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacr.2014.03.017 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ross L, Kohler CL, Grimley DM, et al. Toward a model of prostate cancer information seeking: identifying salient behavioral and normative beliefs among African American men. <i>Health Educ Behav</i> . 2007; 34: 422-40. https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1090198106290751 .	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Ross LE, Richardson LC, Berkowitz Z. The effect of physician-patient discussions on the likelihood of prostate-specific antigen testing. <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> . 2006; 98: 1823-9.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
Royse D, Dignan M. Appalachian knowledge of cancer and screening intentions. <i>Journal of Cancer Education</i> . 2009; 24: 357-62. https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08858190902876577 .	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid
Rubel SK, Miller JW, Stephens RL, et al. Testing the effects of a decision aid for prostate cancer screening.	No patient-important outcomes identified in the decision-aid

Journal of Health Communication. 2010; 15: 307-21. https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10810731003686614 .	
Rychetnik L, Carter SM, Barratt A, Irwig L. Expanding the evidence on cancer screening: the value of scientific, social and ethical perspectives. Medical Journal of Australia. 2013; 198: 536-9.	Wrong outcomes (e.g. no values and preferences)
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Vickers AJ. Informed decision making about prostate cancer screening. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> . 2015; 162: 457-8. https://dx.doi.org/10.7326/L15-5063-2 .	Wrong study design (if this is a review, please comment)
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