

### Supplementary file 3

Example of the questionnaire, to be administered prior to and following intervention, on knowledge of and attitudes on sex and gender in TBI (to be refined based on the results of knowledge syntheses)

#### KNOWLEDGE

1. Are the incidence rates of TBI per every 100,000 people the same in women and men across the lifespan?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ?

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2. Are the early symptoms and signs of TBI the same for women and men?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ?

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3. Are the causes (assault, sport-related, etc.) of TBI generally the same for women and men?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you women and men differ?

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4. Are the risk factors for TBI (i.e., factors that increase the risk of sustaining a brain injury, such as high risk jobs/behaviours, substance use, etc.) generally the same for women and men?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ in their risk factors?

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5. Are early adverse outcomes the same for women and men with brain injury of equal severity?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ in their early outcomes?

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6. Are women and men with traumatic brain injury equally likely to seek and to refuse medical care early after their injury?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ with respect to care seeking behaviours following injury?

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7. Are women and men with traumatic brain injury equally likely to leave healthcare facilities against medical advice after their injury?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ with respect to leaving medical facilities against advice following injury?

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8. Are long-term outcomes the same for women and men with brain injury of equal severity?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ?

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9. Does a relative lack of control over one's home or workplace impact on the health, and the treatment of women and men with traumatic brain injury equally?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ?

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10. Is the interaction between wealth and health the same for women and men with traumatic brain injury?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ?

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11. Do the social determinants of health (income, social status, support network, working conditions, social and physical environment, personal health practices, coping skills, etc.) affect men and women with TBI the same?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If no, how do you think women and men differ?

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12. What is gender equity?

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## ATTITUDES

1. Do you believe that language used by clinicians can either reinforce or minimize gender stereotypes?

*E.g., A common stereotype is women over-reporting the severity of their post-TBI symptoms*

*A stereotype pertaining to men may have to do with their involvement in their injury, for example, due to intoxication, high-risk behaviours*

*These stereotypes may or may not be supported by the evidence. Answer the above question based on your experiences in the healthcare system and your feeling on whether or not the manner in which clinicians speak to you minimize or reinforce stereotypes related to men and women with TBI.*

- Yes, it can reinforce stereotypes
- Yes, it can minimize stereotypes
- No, they do neither
- I am not sure

If yes, how do you think this is so?

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2. Should a clinician respond to patient communication patterns that reflect gender or sex stereotypes?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If yes/no, explain your reasoning:

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3. When is gender neutral-language inappropriate?

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4. Is it necessary to use gender neutral language to minimize the power imbalance between care provider and care user?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

If yes/no, comment on how you think use of gender specific language will/will not be of benefit for the patient-provider dynamic:

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5. Understanding gender and sex in traumatic brain injury is essential to clinical practice

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

6. I have a lot to consider in traumatic brain injury. Sex and gender is not a priority

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

7. I feel more ready to deal with medical/physical problems arising from traumatic brain injury rather than sex and gender influences

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

8. There are too many other important problems in traumatic brain injury beside sex and gender

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

9. There is no strong evidence supporting sex and gender differences in traumatic brain injury risk factors

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

10. There is no strong evidence supporting sex and gender differences in traumatic brain injury prevalence/incidence

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

11. There is no strong evidence supporting sex and gender differences in traumatic brain injury help seeking behaviour's

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree

12. There is no strong evidence supporting sex and gender differences in traumatic brain injury adverse short and long term outcomes

Strongly agree      Agree      Neutral      Disagree      Strongly disagree