How to present online information to older cancer patients

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Appendix C: Scoping review details (Chapter 8)
Description of scoping review

Four databases were scanned: PubMed, PsycINFO, Medline and Communication and Mass Media Complete (CMMC). This, respectively, resulted in 1822, 2087, 2017, and 484 articles (total: 6410). We scanned titles and excluded articles based on the following criteria: (1) recall was not the outcome variable; (2) could not be applied to information processing in medical context; (3) not in English or Dutch; (4) study sample was not comparable to a healthy cognitive aging population (e.g., samples with Alzheimer's disease); (5) retracted articles. This resulted in the inclusion of, respectively, 512, 98, 11, and 35 (total: $n = 756$) of which full texts were downloaded. Of those 756 articles, 145 (19.2%) were not accessible online. The remaining 611 articles were scanned on recall predicting factors until data saturation was achieved (i.e., no new recall predictors were identified). To this end, 129[3] articles were scanned.

We distinguished between six types of predictors: (1) individual characteristics; (2) message characteristics; (3) message experience characteristics, (4) biological/ physiological individual characteristics; (5) characteristics of other types of sources/ messengers; (6) study-specific variables. Examples are: (1) age, educational level, health literacy; (2) illustrations vs. text-only, type of information, length of information; (3) perceived text complexity, topic involvement, prior knowledge; (4) hippocampus volume, skin conductance level, thinner parietal, and frontal cortices; (5) interactivity of consultation, communication training for doctors, extrinsic motivation (money); (6) previous travel, background music, having an older child. For this study, we focused on the variables that can be measured in an online survey without having to manipulate the stimulus material we will be conveying, i.e., *individual characteristics* and *message experience characteristics*. Table C1 in Appendix C provides an overview of these characteristics and shows reasons for not including certain characteristics in our study.

Search strategy

(("Memory"[Mesh:NoExp] OR "Memory, Episodic"[Mesh] OR "Memory, Long-Term"[Mesh] OR "Memory, Short-Term"[Mesh] OR "Mental Recall"[Mesh] OR "Repetition Priming"[Mesh] OR "Retention (Psychology)"[Mesh] OR "Spatial Memory"[Mesh]) AND (wechsler memory scale*[tiab] OR wechsler scale*[tiab] OR patient information recall questionn*[tiab])) OR ("recall of information"[tiab] OR recalled information[tiab] OR recalled medical information[tiab] OR "recalled medication information" OR information recall[tiab] OR "recall of medical information"[tiab] OR "recall of surgical information" OR "recall of medical advice" OR instruction recall[tiab] OR remember information[tiab] OR remembered information[tiab] OR remember health information[tiab] OR remembered health information[tiab] OR remember medical information[tiab] OR "recall of medication information")

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[3] Pubmed: 58/429 (13.5%); PsycINFO: 22/64 (34.4%); Medline: 23/92 (25%); CMMC: 26/26 (100%)

Table C1

Overview of individual and message experience characteristics that resulted from the scoping review

Variable	Included/excluded	Reason excluded
Individual characteristics		
Age	Included	
Frailty	Included	
Emotional goals[a]	Included	
Educational level	Included	
IQ	Excluded	1, 2
Gender	Included	
Ethnicity	Excluded	3
Working memory capacity	Included	
Processing speed	Excluded	1
Health literacy	Included	
Internet use/experience	Included	
Need for cognition	Included	
Emotional states[b]	Included	
Message experience characteristics		
Prior topic knowledge	Included	
Understanding[c]	Included	
Previous experience with topic	Excluded	3
Involvement with topic	Included	
Systematic message processing	Excluded	3
Reading information (exposure)	Excluded	3
Personal relevance	Excluded	3
Satisfaction with emotional support from the website	Included	
Perceived complexity[c]	Included	
Undivided attention to the message	Excluded	1

Note. Reasons not to include characteristics include: (1) could not be validly assessed through an online questionnaire; (2) too time consuming; (3) not relevant for the setting in this study. [a]Included as future time perspective, as theory argues that perceive time left in life determines whether emotional goals are pursuit. [b]We included stress, anxiety/fear, depression and anger as emotional states, as these were found as four important predictor domains (Mitchell, Baker-Glenn, Granger, & Symonds, 2009). [c]Resource allocation included items about understanding and perceived complexity.