Willingness-to-pay questionnaire – translation by the authors

Dear Patients,

as a university hospital we are committed to medical research to continuously improve treatments in respect oft the demands of our patients.

Personalized Medicine

New promising methods are recently investigated to improve the personalization of medical treatments (i.e. precisely adapted to the individual patient).

Your current treatment is already personalized e.g. in terms of age, state of health and by an individualized radiation treatment planning. However, further personalization is focus of current research approaches.

For example, your genotype or genetic changes of the tumour could elucidate your individual response to cancer treatments (probability of successful therapies) or predict the most effective pharmaceutical. Furthermore, recent imaging technologies that, for example, determine the tumour's perfusion or metabolism could enable a more individual treatment. There are many more diagnostics conceivable. However, the present questionnaire is

designed to go into detail of imaging technologies and genetic testing.

Why do we perform this survey?

Techniques of personalized medicine are promising but have frequently not been evaluated in large studies in respect of their effectiveness, yet. In addition, they are cost-intensive. Due to rising costs and limited resources in health care, the decision makers need to closely monitor expenses and to evaluate the most beneficial spending policy. Furthermore, the money should be invested in accordance with the interests of the patients.

"Willingness-to-pay analyses" can help to inform decision-making and financial allocation in health care. By "Willingness-to-pay analyses" patients evaluate how much out-of-pocket money they would be willing to spend for a particular diagnostic tool or treatment — in a hypothetic (i.e. not real) scenario. The intention is particularly not to raise costs for the patients "in reality" but to learn about their personal valuation of the benefit in monetary values (in Euro).

Of course, this questionnaire is of voluntary character and anonymous. In this way we cannot identify who handed back the questionnaire. Thus, please do not note your name or further personal information (e.g. please do not note the date of birth). However, as the questionnaire will not be referable any more, you won't be able to withdraw your consent to participate in this survey in future.

To interpret your "willingness-to-pay" data it is important to know about your monthly income. However, if you prefer not to answer these - or other - questions (in spite of the anonymous character) just leave the respective questions unanswered.

We would highly appreciate your support to investigate "willingness-to-pay" in terms of personalized medicine in radiation oncology.

1) age: (in years)				
2) gender:	female	male		
3) I am currently trea	ated because of a tumour	of the:		
breast prostate bowel brain bone	lung lymphoma sarcoma brain metastases bone metastases		head and neck other location: I don't know benign disease	
4) education (adapte junior high school university	ed from the German education higher education		em): professional school other:	
5) How many persons live in your household? person(s)				
6) What is your averamonthly (pre-tax): annually (pre-tax):		of your hou	sehold)?	
have been able to ex Yes, I would I I have heard	neard of the term "perso xplain this concept? have been able to explain of personalized medicine of heard of personalized m	this concep	ot. have not been able to	·
	d the explanation of the athe statement that personal the statement that personal the statement that personal the statement that personal the statement is statement.		•	•
I fully agree I gend	erally agree I rather o	disagree	I don't think so / no	I don't know

Personal data

The aim of recent **imaging technologies** is not only to "detect" a tumour but also to find out more about biological characteristics. For example, in **PET** imaging glucose consumption of the tumour or the supply of oxygen can be determined. Potentially, in radiation oncology, the irradiated volume could be adapted according to these biological characteristics (e.g. dose escalation on very aggressive parts of the tumour).

9) Ha	ve you ever received PET/CT	or PET/MRI imaging?
Yes, o	once Yes, several t	imes No I am not sure
Pleas	e imagine the following sce	nario (probabilities vary and therefore do not meet your
"real"	situation): After having receive	ved the diagnosis of a malignant tumour PET imaging is
offere	d to you to improve the proba	ibility of a precise and thereby successful treatment. How
much	out-of-pocket money would	you be willing to pay for this diagnostic tool (in Euro)?
(Pleas	se either mark an amount on t	he left or use the slot on the right for a maximal amount if
the su	iggested numbers do not mate	ch.)
10) H	ow much would you be willing	g to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fr	om 5% (standard treatment) to	o 10 %?
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€
11) H	ow much would you be willing	g to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fr	om 20% (standard treatment)	to 40% ?
	I would not pay any out-of-pe	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal €

Imaging diagnostics:

12) Ho	ow much would you be willing	to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fro	om 50% (standard treatment)	to 60% ?
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€
13) Ho	ow much would you be willing	to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fro	om 60% (standard treatment)	to 80 %?
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€
14) Ho	ow much would you be willing	g to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fro	om 90% (standard treatment)	to 95% ?
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€

success of particular therapies. Here, the main focus is laid on pharmacological treatments, recently. However, in future, potentially also the effectiveness of radiation therapy could be estimated by genetic testing. If so, for example, the radiation dose could be adapted to the estimated response of the tumour. 15) Have you ever received genetic testing before? Yes I am not sure No Please imagine the **following scenario**: After having received the diagnosis of a malignant tumour genetic testing is offered to you to improve the probability of a precise and thereby successful treatment (either by a targeted pharmacological therapy or adapted radiation therapy). How much out-of-pocket money would you be willing to pay for this diagnostic tool (in Euro)? 16) How much would you be willing to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would rise from 5% (standard treatment) to 10%? I would not pay any out-of-pocket money for this intervention. or rather maximal _____€ up to 50€ or rather maximal _____€ up to 100€ up to 500€ or rather maximal _____€ or rather maximal € up to 1000€ up to 5000€ or rather maximal _____€ more than 5000€ namely maximal _____€ 17) How much would you be willing to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would rise from **20%** (standard treatment) to **40%**? I would not pay any out-of-pocket money for this intervention. up to 50€ or rather maximal _____€ or rather maximal € up to 100€ or rather maximal _____€ up to 500€ up to 1000€ or rather maximal _____€ or rather maximal ____€ up to 5000€

namely maximal ___ €

more than 5000€

Genetic testing of a tumour has the potential to predict the effectiveness and therefore the

Genetic testing:

18) H	ow much would you be willing	g to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise from 50% (standard treatment) to 60%?		
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€
19) H	ow much would you be willing	g to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fro	om 60 % (standard treatment)	to 80% ?
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€
		g to pay if the probability of a successful treatment would
rise fro	om 90% (standard treatment)	
	I would not pay any out-of-po	ocket money for this intervention.
	up to 50€	or rather maximal€
	up to 100€	or rather maximal€
	up to 500€	or rather maximal€
	up to 1000€	or rather maximal€
	up to 5000€	or rather maximal€
	more than 5000€	namely maximal€

21) If you marked once or several times "I would not pay any out-of-pocket money for this intervention" in the questions above, this was because: I could not afford this but would in principle favor the diagnostic test. I don't consider the diagnostic test to be reasonable. The benefit seems too small to pay money for.
22) There are only limited funds available in health care. Please imagine that only one of the two methods for personalized medicine described above could be covered by the insurances. Which diagnostic procedure would you consider to be more promising, imaging or genetics? Which tool should be covered by the health insurances if only one could be payed for (if you like you can state the reason for your decision)?
Imaging, because Genetic testing, because I don't know, because
23) Would you in principle agree to genetic testing? Yes, I would agree if it seems reasonable to me or if it has been recommended. No, I disapprove genetic testing even if it would be free of charge.
24) In genetic testing it is possible to limit the test to "tumour specific changes only". Hereditary pathogenic variants (genetic changes that are familial) are not investigated in this case. Would you have reservations about this kind of genetic testing?
No, because Yes, because I don't know

25) Genetic testing cannot only reveal results about the tumour itself but also about hereditary (familial) changes. These hereditary changes could, for example, promote tumour formation in general or cause further diseases. In this case, other family members could be affected as well. However, in many cases also these changes are relevant for tumour evaluation.

Would you have reservations about this kind of (hereditary) genetic testing (multiple answers are permitted)?

	No, because
	No, if I received results that could also affect my family (familial changes) I would like
	to know about these hereditary pathogenic variants (e.g. for preventive medical care
	for my family).
	No, if I received results that make tumour formation more likely in principal (compared
	to the average of population) I would like to know about these hereditary pathogenic
	variants for preventive medical care for myself (e.g. to allow early detection in case of
	further tumours).
	Yes, if I received results that could affect my family (genotype) I would prefer not to
	know about it (to prevent my family from being worried).
	Yes, I would be concerned about privacy issues / personal data.
	Yes, as adverse results (e.g. worse prognosis, higher risk of a second tumour,
	hereditary diseases) would make me anxious.
	Yes, because
	I am undecided / don't know.
•	ho should decide about imaging diagnostics or genetic testing?
mysel	f shared decision-making
07\\\	
27) VV	ould you rate the questionnaire and the scenarios to be comprehensible?
	Yes, well explained, well understandable.
	Yes, there were only minor uncertainties.
	Unfortunately, I only partly understood the survey.
	No, the questionnaire was incomprehensible.