RESEARCH PAPER

Envisioning Implementation of a Personalized Approach in Breast Cancer Screening Programs: Stakeholder Perspectives

Envisager l'implantation d'une approche personnalisée dans les programmes de dépistage du cancer du sein : point de vue des intervenants

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TABLE 2. Main preferences of the interviewees

	Pros	**Cons**
1. Invitation and Information		
Postal letter	• Accessible, manageable, feasible • Effective	• Cost • Less effective with vulnerable population
Traditional and social media	• May be used to complement postal letters • Targets younger population	
Appointment with health professional		• Not all women have a primary care provider
2. Informed consent		
Paper tools	• May be sent with the invitation letter • May be used in combination with a website	• Complex notions may need more explanation
Discussion with a health professional	• Allows to appraise pros and cons and ask questions • May be remote	
3. Information collection		
Self-completion by women (paper form or Web)		• Complexity of the information to collect • Literacy level might distort responses • Possible omission of key data
Nurse	• May validate and/or complete the self-collected information	
4. Biological sample collection		
Self-collection by women	• Better suited for saliva sampling	• Capillary blood sampling may discourage some women • Quality of the samples
Nurse	• Assures proper sampling, storage and transportation	
5. Return of results		
Near to population risk		
Postal letter		• Professional resource should be made available (call centre)
Intermediate risk		
By a nurse or a physician	• Allows to explain the complex results and discuss screening options	• Nurses need to be able to refer women to specialized services
High risk		
By a physician	• Allows to discuss complex results and therapeutic options	• Physicians would need specific training