

Cancer Awareness Measure (CAM)

Produced for
NHS Medway

April 2010



Explain
48 Leazes Park Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4PG



t: 0191 261 5261
f: 0191 232 0637



e: info@explainresearch.co.uk
w: www.explainresearch.co.uk

Executive Summary

Background

- Kent and Medway Cancer Network (KMCN) commissioned Explain to carry out on-street interviews within three PCT areas; NHS Medway, NHS West Kent and NHS Eastern and Coastal Kent in March 2010, to better understand the level of public knowledge of cancer signs and symptoms and to help them plan interventions and campaigns to raise awareness of risk factors
- The following report details the findings from the 1,136 interviews carried out in Medway

Awareness of cancer signs and symptoms

- UNPROMPTED, the key warning signs and symptoms of cancer were lump or swelling (67%), bleeding (24%) and the change in the appearance of a mole (22%)
- When PROMPTED, the key warning signs and symptoms of cancer were unexplained lump or swelling (96%), change in the appearance of a mole (93%), persistent change in bowel or bladder habits (88%) and unexplained bleeding (87%)

Seeking help for cancer symptoms

- The majority of respondents would contact their doctor to make an appointment within one week if they developed 6 of the 9 symptoms listed. 84% of respondents stated that they would make an appointment within one week if they experienced unexplained bleeding and 83% if they noticed an unexplained lump or swelling. 71% would make an appointment within 1 week if they had a change in appearance of a mole
- 81% of respondents stated that if they had a symptom that they thought might be cancer they would contact their doctor to make an appointment within 1 week to discuss it. Of these respondents, 35% stated that they would contact within 1-3 days

Barriers to seeking help

- The main barriers to going to visit a doctor were, worried about what the doctor might find, scared, difficult to make an appointment and worried about wasting a doctors time

Awareness of risk factors

- UNPROMPTED, respondents thought smoking (70%) was the main thing that affects a person's chance of getting cancer. Approximately a quarter of the sample stated drinking alcohol (26%), getting sunburnt/exposure to the sun (25%) and family history/close relative with cancer (25%)
- When PROMPTED, smoking any cigarettes at all, having a close relative with cancer, getting sunburnt more than once as a child and exposure to another person's cigarette smoke achieved the highest agreement in terms of increasing the chance of getting cancer

Awareness of cancer incidence

- Between 30-36 people out of 100 will develop cancer at some point in their life, 25% of the sample were aware of this.

Most common cancers

- Respondents thought the most common cancer in women was breast followed by cervical and lung
- Respondents thought the most common cancer in men was prostate followed by lung and bowel



Awareness of cancer screening programme

- 81% of respondents were aware of an NHS breast cancer screening programme
 - Of these respondents, two were correct that women are first invited for screening at 47 years of age, although 64% stated between 41 and 50
- 81% of respondents were aware of an NHS cervical cancer screening programme
 - Of these respondents, 42% were correct that women are invited for screening at 25 years of age in England
- 23% of respondents were aware of an NHS bowel cancer screening programme
 - Of these respondents, 41% were correct that people are invited for screening at 60 years of age

Contribution to cancer

- Respondents stated that lifestyle contributes to cancer in the UK the most, followed by genetic inheritance, environment, chance and aging

The following report details the above findings in greater detail. All literal responses can be found in Appendix 1 and a copy of the questionnaire in Appendix 2.



Table of contents

Executive Summary	Page 1
Introduction	Page 4
Objectives	Page 4
Methodology	Page 4
Notes on analysis	Page 4
Results	Page 6
Awareness of cancer	Page 6
Seeking help for cancer symptoms	Page 8
Barriers to seeking help	Page 10
Awareness of risk factors	Page 11
Awareness of cancer incidence	Page 14
Most common cancers	Page 15
Awareness of cancer screening programme	Page 17
Contribution to cancer	Page 20
Demographics	Page 21
Appendix 1 – Full Literal Responses	Page 25
Appendix 2 – Questionnaire	Page 30
Appendix 3 – Table	Page 38



Introduction

Explain was commissioned by Kent and Medway Cancer Network (KMCN) to carry out a cancer awareness survey within the area. In total, 3,412 on-street interviews were conducted across the three PCT areas; NHS Medway, NHS West Kent and NHS Eastern and Coastal Kent using the cancer awareness measurement (CAM) tool.

Objectives

The main objectives of the research were to better understand the level of public knowledge of cancer signs and symptoms and to help KMCN plan interventions and campaigns to raise awareness of risk factors. The results will also provide KMCN with information to benchmark against in the future.

The topics assessed in the CAM included: awareness of warning signs, anticipated delay in seeking medical help, barriers to seeking medical help, awareness of risk factors, risk factor ranking, awareness of incidence, awareness of common cancers, and awareness of NHS screening programmes.

Methodology

In total, 3,412 interviews were carried out across the three PCT areas; NHS Medway, NHS West Kent and NHS Eastern and Coastal Kent. The breakdown is shown below.

PCT Area	Number of interviews
NHS Medway	1,136
NHS Eastern and Coastal Kent	1,161
NHS West Kent	1,115
Total	3,412

Interviews were carried out using MRS trained researchers, who were set quotas to ensure a representative mix of ages, socio-economic groupings (SEG's), genders and ethnic groups were achieved, in-line with PCT population statistics.

A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix 2 and all returned questionnaires were entered into Mercator SNAP version 10.0 and verified.

Notes on Analysis

'No replies' have not been included in the analysis; therefore the sample sizes fluctuate from question to question, as some respondents didn't feel that they could answer every question. If a chart shows 0%, this shows that at least one respondent selected this option although not enough to represent 1% or higher.



Respondents represent only samples of total populations, so we cannot be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those we would have if everybody had taken part (i.e. the “true values”).

However, we can predict the variation between the sample results and the true values from knowledge of the size of the samples on which results are based and the number of times a particular answer is given. The confidence with which we make this prediction is 95% - that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value will fall within a specified range (95% confidence interval).

A sample size of 1,136 would give an error rating of +/-3%.



Results

The following report details the findings from the interviews carried out in Medway. In total 1,136 on-street interviews were carried out in the NHS Medway PCT area.

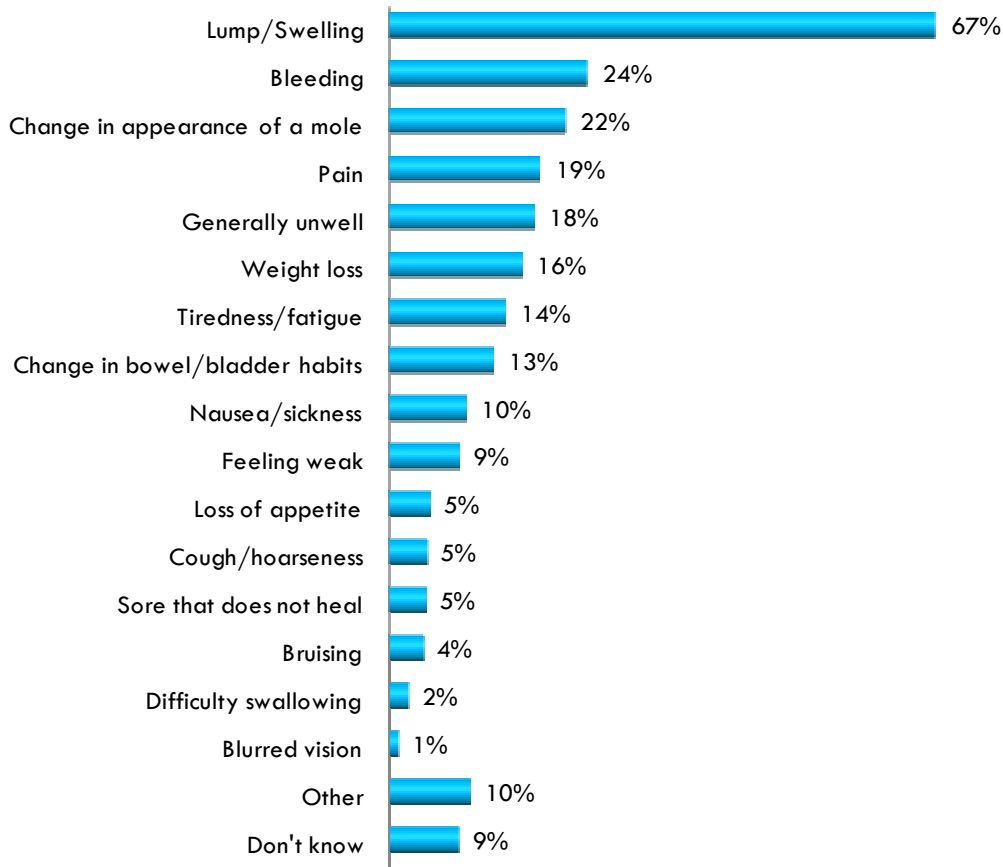
In order to complete the 1,136 interviews, 4,325 people were approached (26% conversion rate). All researchers carried out their interviews on-street, although a number (18%) also carried out interviews door-to-door.

Awareness of cancer signs and symptoms

The first set of questions were about warning signs of cancer.

Respondents were asked if they could think of any warning signs or symptoms of cancer.

There are many warning signs and symptoms of cancer. Please name as many as you can think of:

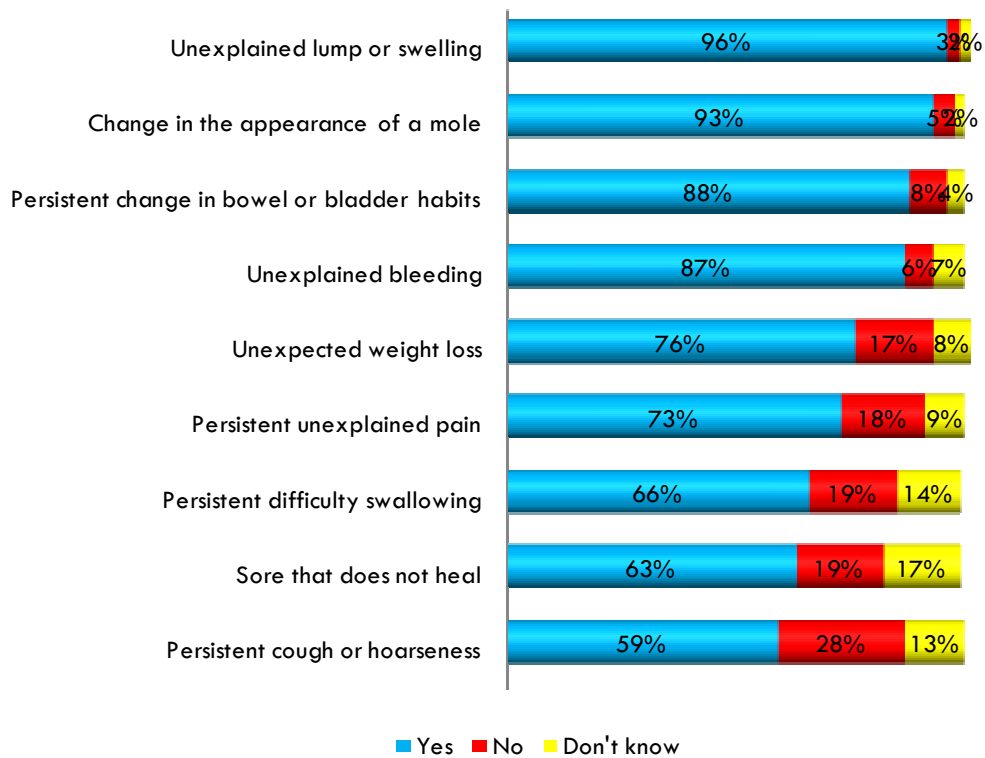


67% of respondents stated lump or swelling could be a warning sign of cancer. A further 24% stated bleeding and 22% the change in the appearance of a mole.



Respondents were informed that the following list may or may not be warning signs of cancer and were asked which ones they thought were.

Do you think the following could be a sign of cancer?



The majority of respondents (59% - 96%) stated that all of the above are warning signs of cancer.

96% of respondents stated that an unexplained lump or swelling could be a sign of cancer and 93% the change in appearance of a mole.

Over a quarter of the sample (28%) didn't think a persistent cough or hoarseness could be a sign of cancer.

Results for the above question were very similar when split by gender and age, although a slightly lower percentage of respondents aged 16-24 thought the symptoms could be signs of cancer.

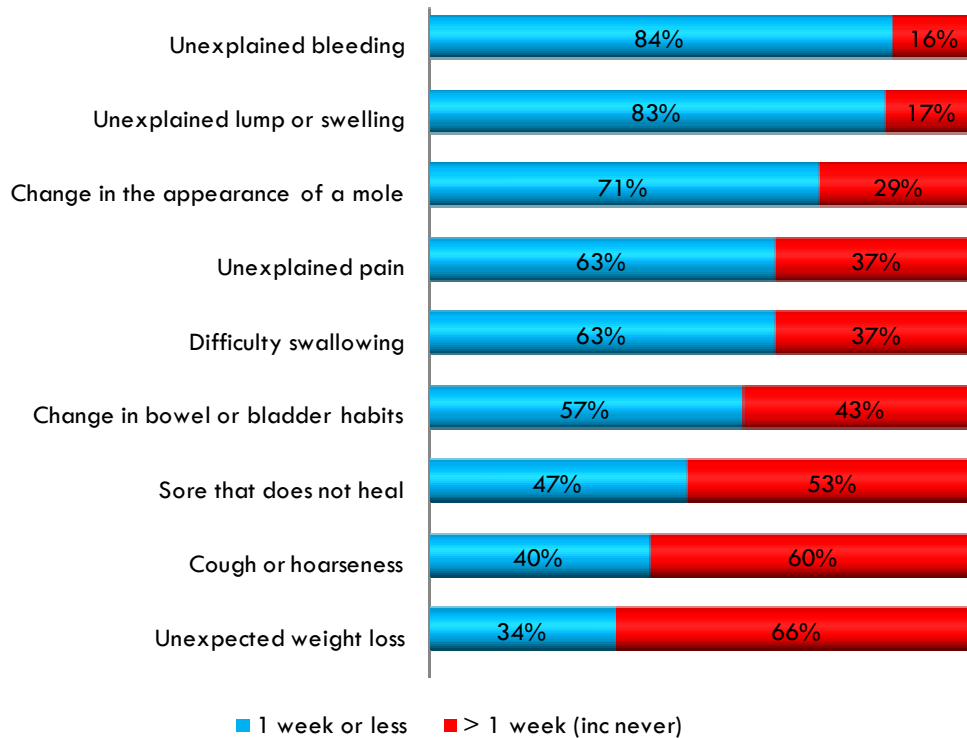


Seeking help for cancer symptoms

Respondents were asked if they noticed any of the following signs, how soon would they contact their doctor to make an appointment to discuss it.

Respondents were given eleven different time categories. The chart below shows results split into two time categories – 1 week or less and more than 1 week. Full data tables for this question can be seen in Appendix 3.

If you noticed any of the following how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?



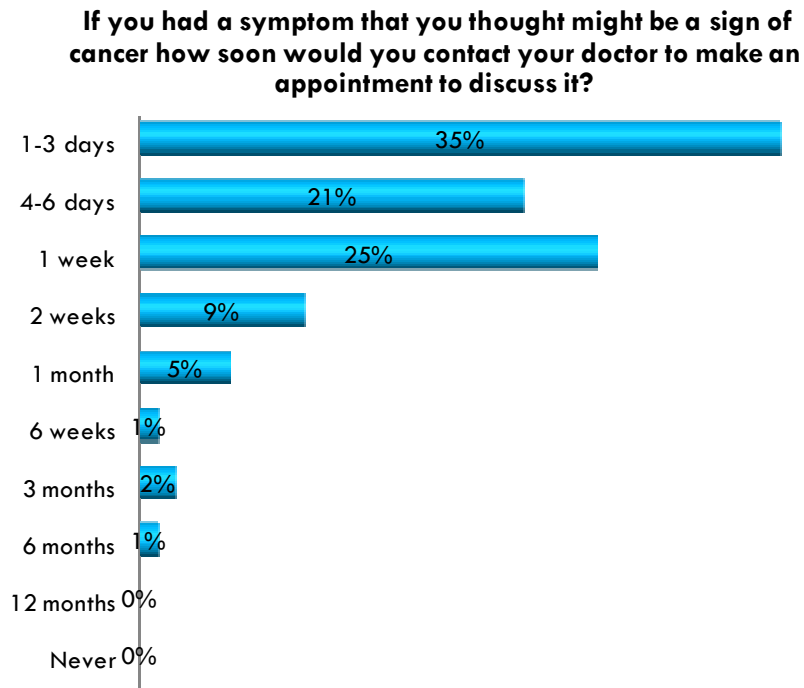
The majority of respondents stated that that they would make an appointment with their doctor within 1 week if they noticed six of the nine warning signs.

84% of respondents stated that they would make an appointment with their doctor within 1 week if they experienced unexplained bleeding and 83% if they noticed an unexplained lump or swelling. A further 71% would contact their doctor within 1 week if they noticed a change in the appearance of a mole.

Under half of the sample stated that they would make an appointment with their doctor within 1 week if they had a sore that does not heal (47%), cough or hoarseness (40%) or unexpected weight loss (34%).



Respondents were then asked if they had a symptom that they thought might be cancer how soon would they contact their doctor to make an appointment to discuss it.



The majority of respondents (81%) stated that if they had a symptom that they thought might be cancer they would contact their doctor to make an appointment to discuss it within 1 week. Of these respondents, 35% stated that they would contact their doctor within 1-3 days and 21% between 4-6 days.

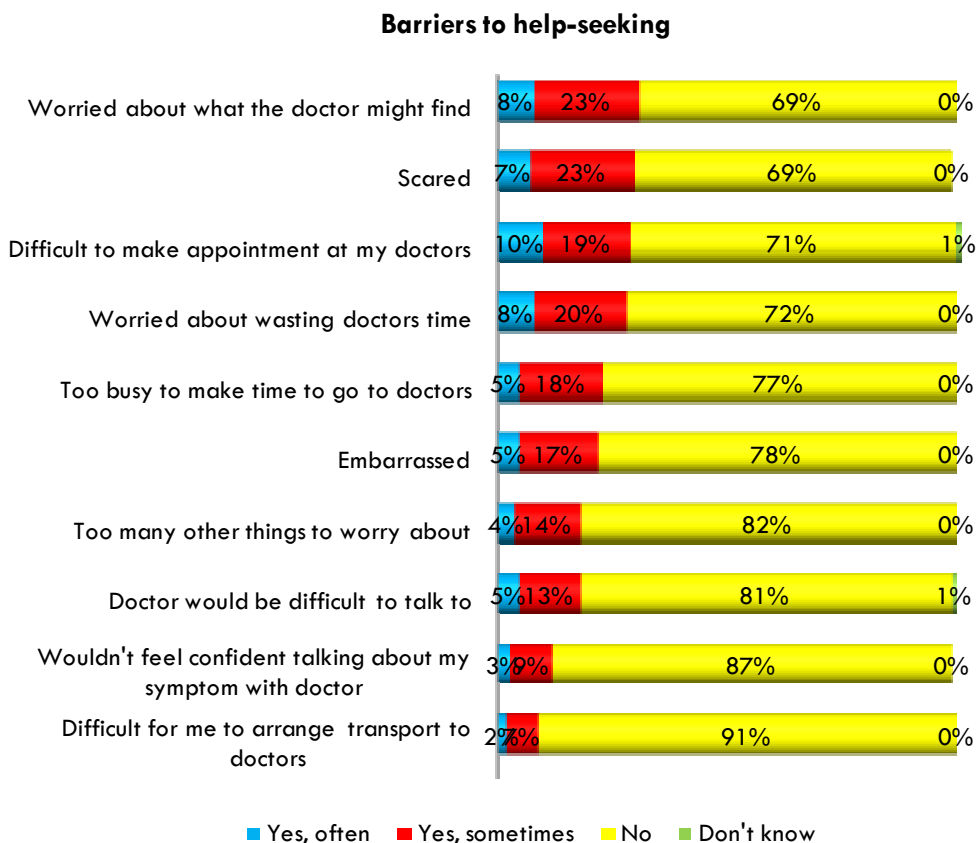
41 (4%) respondents stated that they would wait three months or longer before contacting their doctor.



Barriers to seeking help

The next section relates to barriers that may stop people from seeking help.

Respondents were shown a list of potential reasons as to why people put off going to see their doctor and asked if any might put them off.



31% of respondents stated that they put off going to see their doctor often or sometimes because they are worried about what the doctor might find. A further 30% stated scared and 29% difficult to make an appointment.

28% of respondents stated that they are often or sometimes worried they are wasting doctor's time.

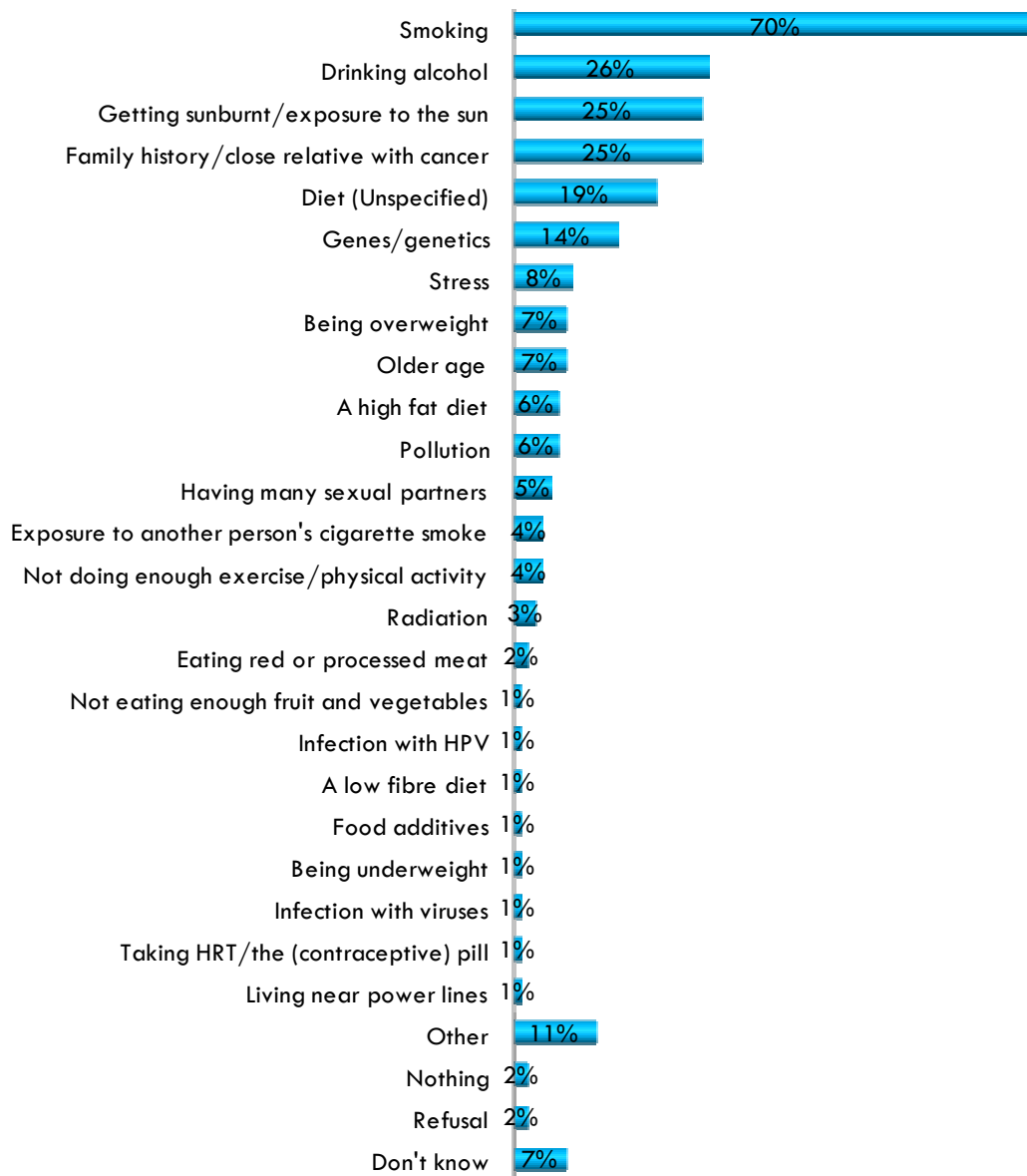
Of those 41 respondents that stated in the previous question that they would wait three months or longer before contacting their doctor if they thought they had a symptom of cancer, the key barriers preventing them from making an appointment were scared (22/41), embarrassed (20/41), worried about wasting doctors time (19/41) and worried about what the doctor might find (19/41).



Awareness of risk factors

Respondents were asked unprompted what things may affect a person's chances of getting cancer.

What things do you think affect a person's chance of getting cancer?

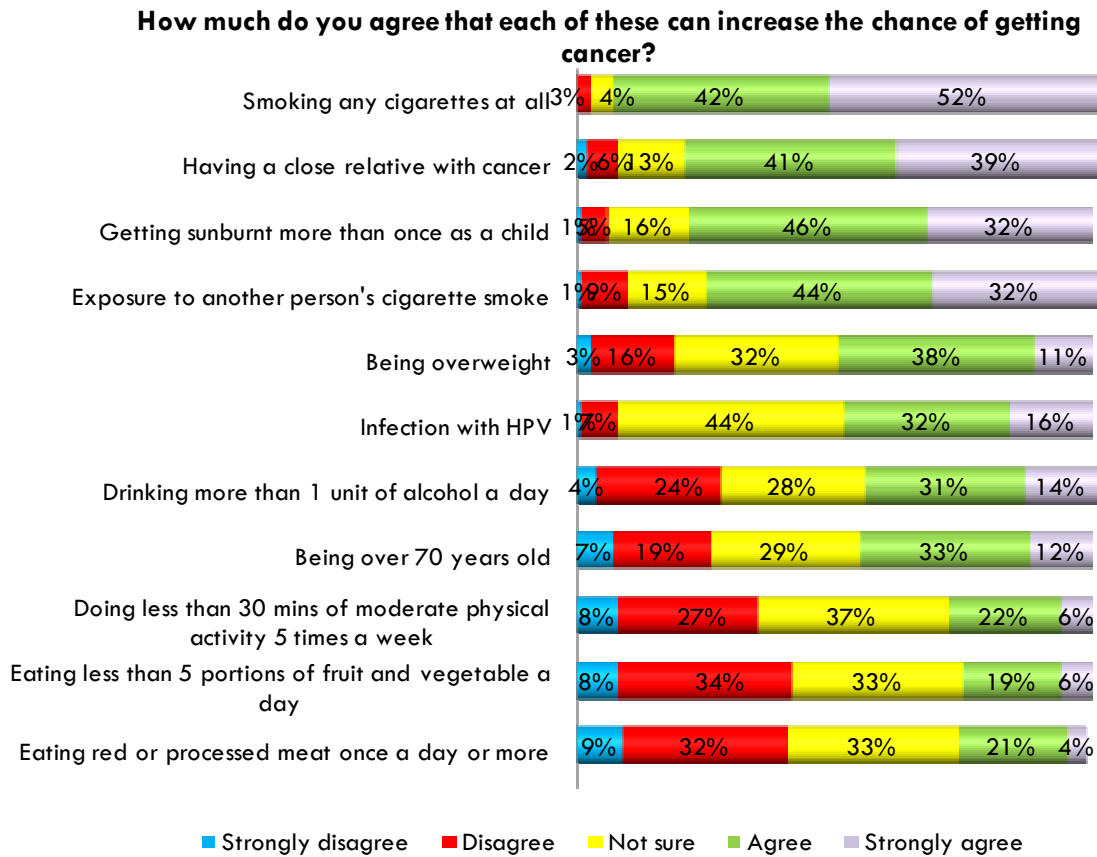


When asked what things affect a person's chance of getting cancer, the majority of respondents (70%) stated smoking.

Drinking alcohol (26%), getting sunburnt/exposure to the sun (25%) and family history/close relative with cancer (25%) were also mentioned a number of times.



Respondents were then asked on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 was strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree, for their level of agreement that each of the following can increase the chance of getting cancer.

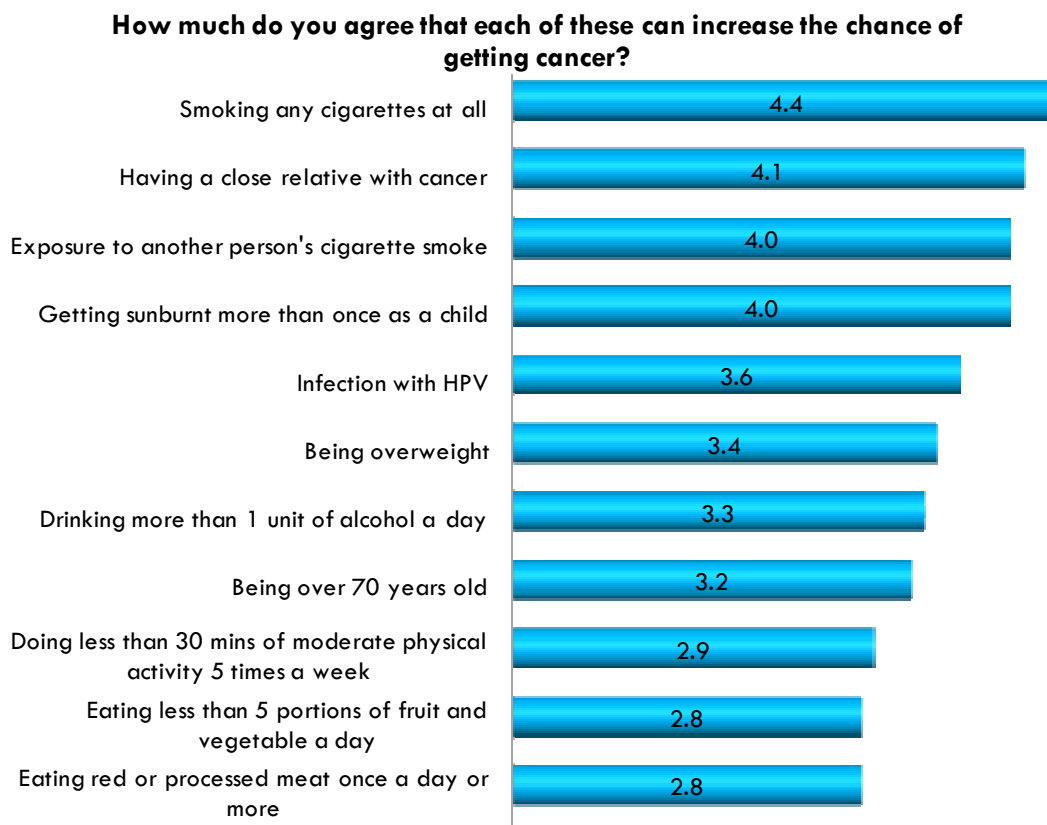


94% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that smoking cigarettes can increase the chance of getting cancer. Having a close relative with cancer (80%), getting sunburnt as a child (78%) and exposure to another person's smoke (76%) also achieved high combined agreement.

In terms of disagreement, 41% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that eating red or processed meat once a day or more can increase the chance of getting cancer. Eating less than five portions of fruit and vegetables a day (42%) and doing less than 30 minutes of moderate physical activity 5 times a week (35%) also achieved high combined disagreement.



The chart below shows the above results using a mean score, where 1 was strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree.



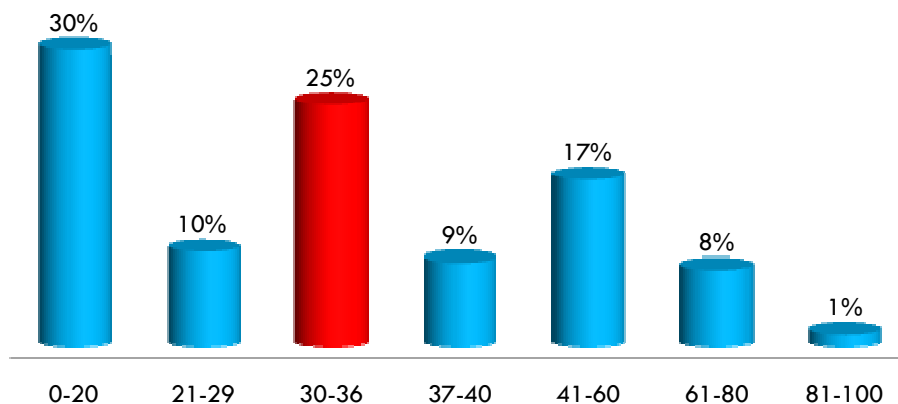
As the chart above shows, respondents agreed that smoking any cigarettes can increase the chance of getting cancer (4.4). Having a close relative with cancer (4.1), exposure to another person's cigarette smoke (4.0) and getting sunburnt as a child (4.0) all achieved a mean score of 4.0 or above.



Awareness of cancer incidence

Respondents were shown a picture of 100 people and asked how many of these they thought would develop cancer at some point in their life.

Out of 100 people, how many do you think will develop cancer?



As the chart above shows, just under half of the sample (44%) thought between 21 and 40 people out of 100 will develop cancer at some point in their life.

Approximately 30-36 people out of 100 will develop cancer at some point in their lives. 25% of respondents were correct with their response.



Most common cancers

Respondents were asked unprompted, what the three most common cancers were in women and men.

The table below shows the results for women.

	Women		
	Most common	Second most common	Third most common
Breast	74%	20%	3%
Cervical/cervix	17%	33%	7%
Lung	2%	10%	18%
Ovarian	2%	8%	4%
Bowel/colorectal/rectal	1%	5%	13%
Skin	1%	6%	15%
Uterus/endometrial/womb	1%	4%	1%
Brain	-	-	1%
Leukaemia	-	-	1%
Liver	-	-	1%
Melanoma	-	-	1%
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	-	-	1%
Stomach	-	1%	2%
Throat	-	1%	2%
Other	-	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	9%	27%

The most common cancer in women is breast cancer. 74% of respondents were correct in their response. Respondents thought cervical/cervix and lung cancer were the next most common cancers in women.

The table below shows the results for men.

	Men		
	Most common	Second most common	Third most common
Prostate	41%	15%	6%
Testicular	20%	14%	6%
Lung	19%	25%	22%
Bowel/colorectal/rectal	11%	19%	17%
Pancreatic	1%	1%	1%
Skin	1%	3%	5%
Stomach	1%	1%	3%
Brain	-	1%	1%
Breast	-	2%	2%
Liver	-	1%	2%
Oral/mouth/oropharynx/lips/tongue	-	1%	1%
Throat	-	2%	4%
Other	-	1%	1%
Don't know	5%	13%	27%

The most common cancer in men is prostate cancer. Just under half of respondents (41%) were correct in their response. Respondents thought lung and bowel/colorectal/rectal were the next most common cancers in men.

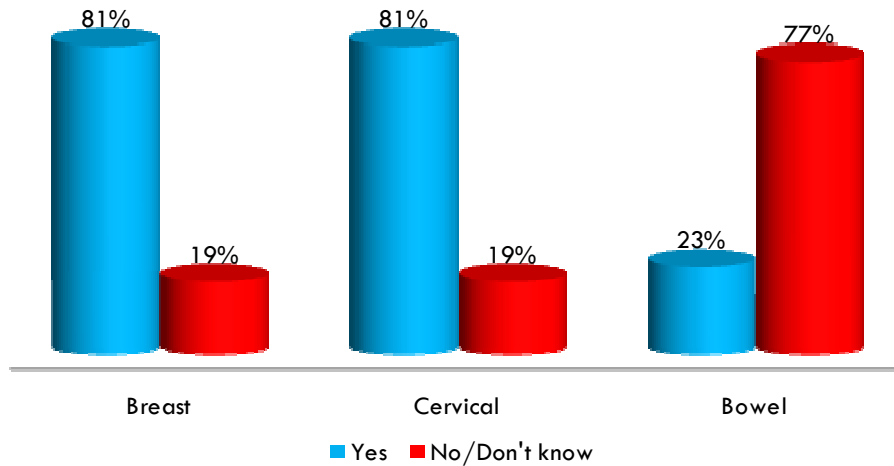


Awareness of cancer screening programmes

The following section is about NHS screening programmes.

Respondents were asked if there was a screening programme for breast cancer, cervical cancer and bowel cancer.

Awareness of NHS screening programmes



81% of respondents stated that there is a NHS cervical cancer and breast cancer screening programme. However, fewer respondents were aware of a bowel cancer screening programme (23%).

As expected, a higher percentage of female respondents were aware of the NHS breast screening programme (86% vs 75%) and NHS cervical cancer screening programme (90% vs 70%) compared to males. A slightly higher percentage of females were also aware of the NHS bowel cancer screening programme (24% vs 22%).

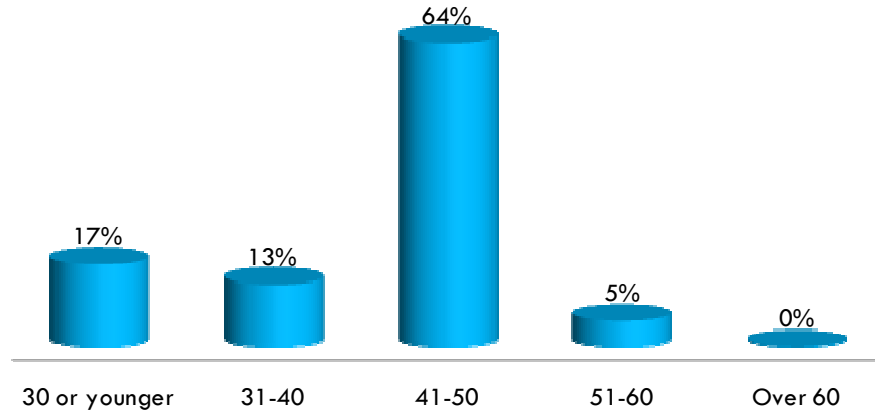
The table below shows awareness of the screening programmes by age. Awareness of the breast screening programme was lower amongst respondents aged 16-24. Awareness of the bowel screening programme was much higher amongst respondents aged 55+ and very low amongst respondents 16-24.

	Awareness of screening programme					
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Breast	68%	74%	78%	91%	87%	91%
Cervical	75%	84%	82%	87%	79%	76%
Bowel	10%	17%	17%	21%	40%	41%



Those respondents that were aware of the screening programmes above were asked at which age people are first invited for screening.

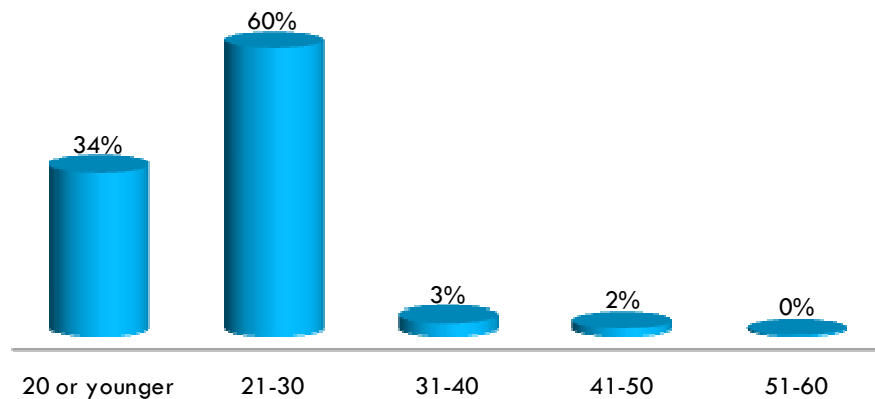
At what age are women first invited for breast cancer screening?



Of the 921 respondents that were aware of the breast screening programme, 714 provided an age when woman are first invited for breast cancer screening. Of these respondents, over half of the sample (64%) stated between 41 and 50 years old and 17% stated 30 or younger.

Women are first invited to breast cancer screening at 47 years of age. Of those respondents that stated an age, two stated 47.

At what age are women first invited for cervical cancer screening?

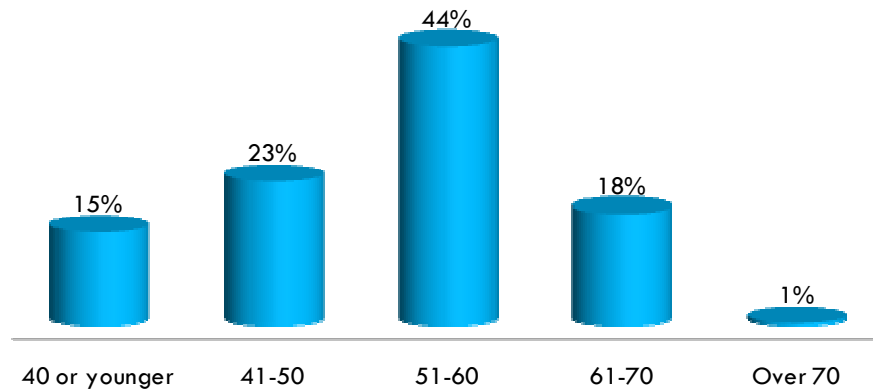


Of the 919 respondents that were aware of the cervical screening programme, 716 provided an age when woman are first invited for cervical cancer screening. Of these respondents, over half of the sample (60%) stated between 21 and 30 years old and approximately a third (34%) stated 20 or younger.

Women are first invited to cervical cancer screening at the age of 20 in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and 25 in England. 14% of respondents stated 20 years old and 42% 25 years old.



At what age are people first invited for bowel cancer screening?



Of the 262 respondents that were aware of the bowel screening programme, 175 provided an age when people are first invited for bowel cancer screening. Of these respondents, just under half of the sample (44%) stated between 51 and 60 years old and just under a quarter (23%) stated between 41 and 50 years old.

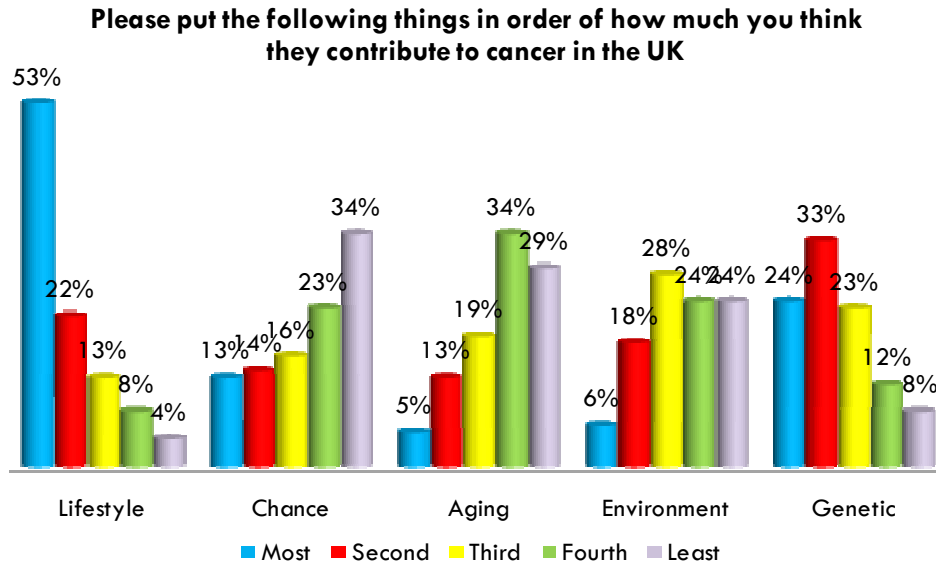
People are first invited to attend colorectal (bowel) cancer screening at 60 years of age. 41% of respondents were correct with their response.



Contribution to cancer

Respondents were asked to put the following things in order of how much they thought they contribute to cancer in the UK.

- Lifestyle
- Chance
- Aging
- Environment
- Genetic inheritance



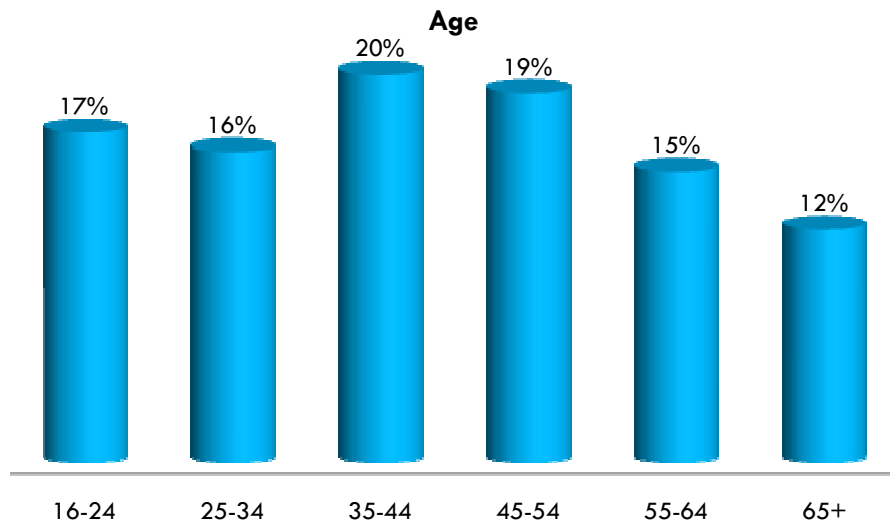
Whilst there is no correct answer for the above question, medical scientists believe that up to 50% of cancers can be prevented by changes in lifestyle, and also that the other four factors can play a role in cancer development. Results from the research have generated a similar result.

Lifestyle was believed to contribute the most towards cancer, followed by genetic, environment and chance. Out of the five factors, aging was said to contribute the least.

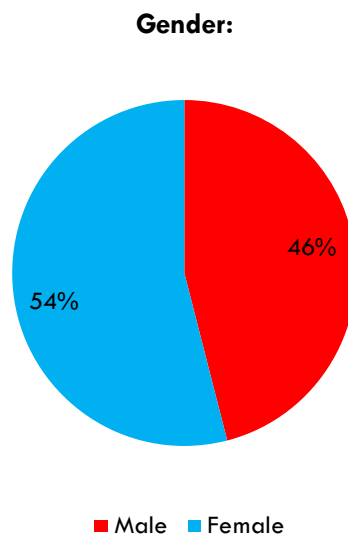


Demographics

The following charts show the profile of respondents.



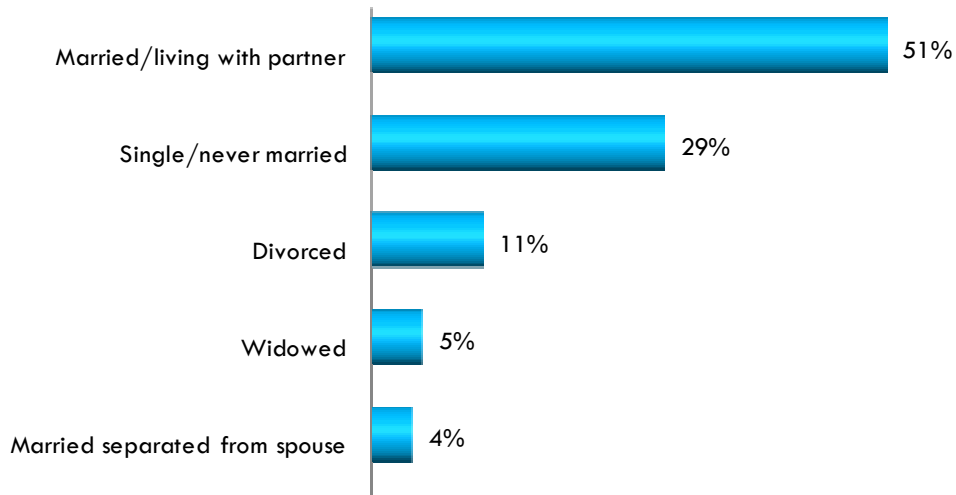
The chart above shows respondents broken down by age.



The chart above shows 54% of the sample were female and 46% male.

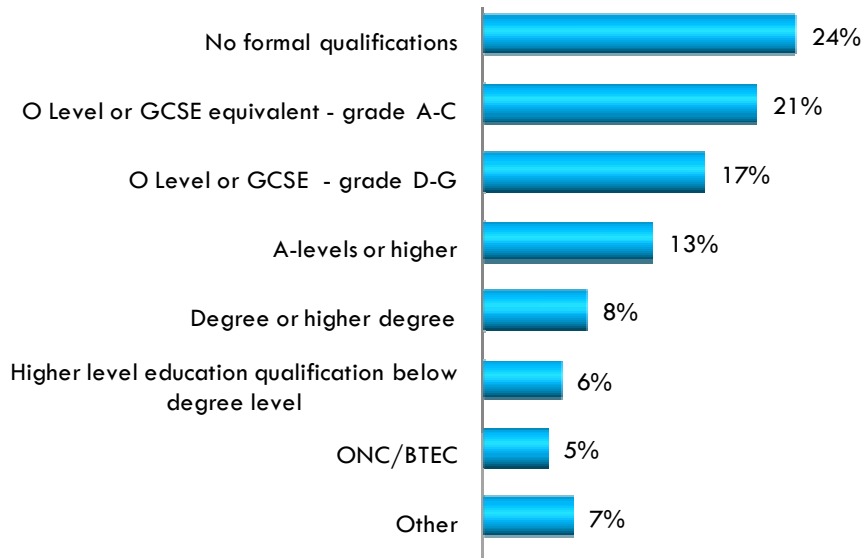


What is your marital status?



The chart above shows respondents by marital status. Over half of the sample (51%) were married/living with partner and 29% single/never married.

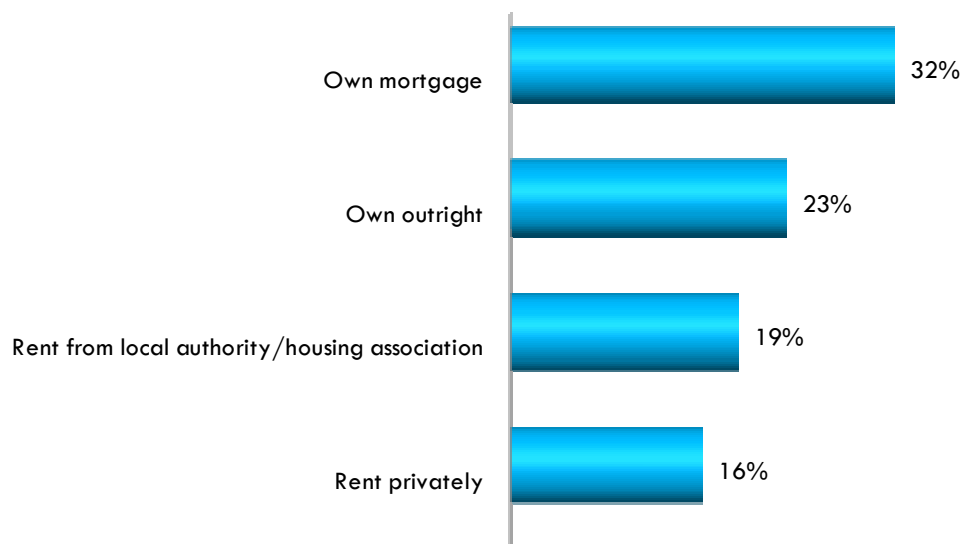
What is the highest level of education qualification you have obtained?



The chart above shows respondents split by the highest level of education qualification they have obtained.

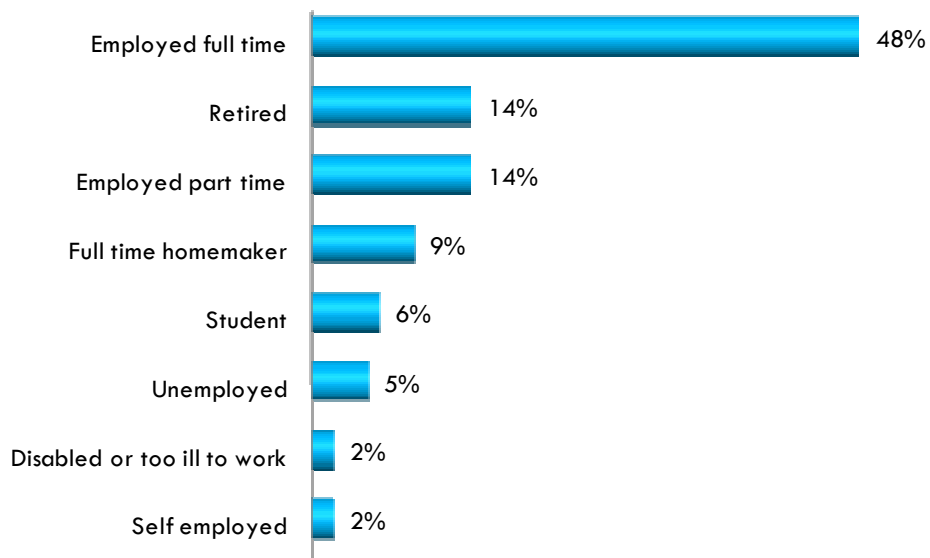


Please can you tell me which of the following best describes your living arrangements:



The chart above shows respondents split by their current living arrangements.

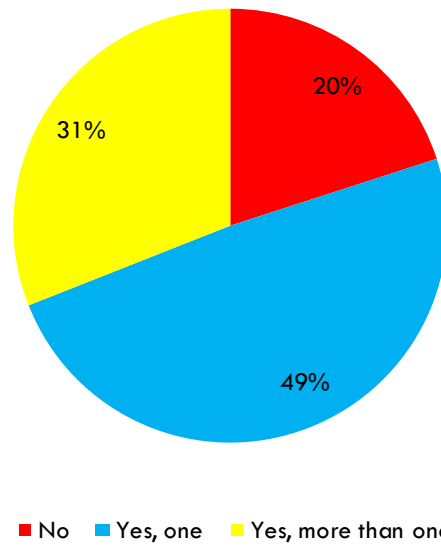
Are you currently:



The chart above shows respondents by current employment.

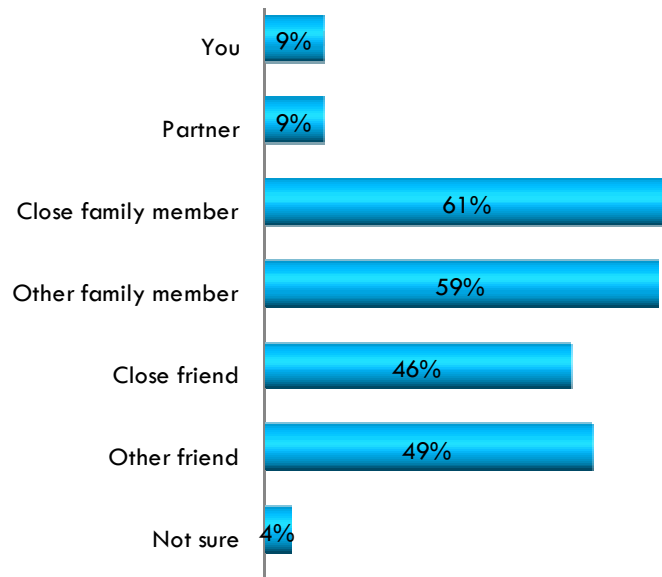


Does your household own a car or van?



The chart above shows that 80% of the sample owned at least one car.

Have you, your family or close friend had cancer?



Respondents were asked if they, a family member or a close friend had cancer. 9% of respondents stated that they had cancer and 9% their partner. Over half of the sample stated that a close family member (61%) had cancer and 59% another family member.

94% of the sample stated that their ethnic group was White-British. English was the main language spoken at home by 99% of respondents.



Appendix 1 - Full Literal Responses



Q1 - There are many warning signs and symptoms of cancer. Please name as many as you can think of?

OTHER

1 Breathless
1- Fall over, 3 General appearance
1 Growth, 2 Voice Change
1 hair loss
1 Yellow skin
1.weakness 2.hairloss
2 headache
2 Immune system not strong
2 No functioning properly
2- shock
2 skin damage
2. Inverted Nipples 3. Discharge
3 Discharge
4 growths
4 loss of teeth
abnormal behaviour
Abnormal cells
Aching joints, thirsty and hot mouth
Aching limbs
Balance
Baldness
Blemishes
Bloating stomach
Bloating
Bloating
Blood in water (2)
Blood pressure
Breathing Difficulties
Breathing problems
Breathless (4)
Brown marks on the skin
Burning
Change in skin texture
Change in skin tone
Coughing up blood
Diabetes
Diarrhoea
Digestion problems
Discharge (2)
Face sags
Facial Marks
Finding it hard to breath
Flu like symptoms
Hair loss (4)



Headaches (10)
Skin discolouration
immune System
In the family
Indigestion
Inward nipples
Itching
Lifestyle
Looking grey
Loss of hair
Lots of different things
Marks
Mood swings
mood swings and headaches
Pale complexion
Paleness
Pill taking
Puckering of skin
Radiation sickness
Shape of breast
Shortness of breath/ discolouration tongue
Skin blemishes
Skin discolouration (4)
Skin pigment
Skin yellowing
Skin rash and high blood pressure
Smears and tenderness
Smell
Swollen Stomach
Temperature
Tenderness
Toilet habit
Tumours
Weight gain
Yellow tinge

Q5 - Barriers to help-seeking - OTHER

Availability of own GP never seem to build a rapport as always different GP
Because I am the mother of twins so I don't have much 'me' time
Don't have a G.P but would find one if developed symptoms
Doctor doesn't pay enough attention to my symptoms
Doctor doesn't take enough care of patients
Don't follow up symptoms because tests are too expensive
GP not helpful. For example, diet. Told me to sort myself and see a female GP only it was hard to get an appointment or told me to go to another branch
Have had cancer in family and treatment has not worked and caused more pain and died anyway



*Hypoglycaemia/diabetes runs in the family
I can't talk to male GP's I insist on seeing a women
I don't always get to see the same G.P.
I don't think it is serious enough
I have had cancer twice and do not fancy more treatment I would have to come to terms with it yet again
I have spoken to the doctor and I am disgusted with their responses to my concerns about cancer
I would want to make sure it was a problem before I went to the doctors
If abroad*

*If I thought I was going to die and had no responsibilities I would rather not know but if I had children I would
Just stubborn no need
Lack of empathy
Misdiagnosing symptoms
Need an English trained doctor
Never seeing the same doctor
No faith in the system and has been unable to motivate the doctor.
Not recognising signs regarding present illnesses
Not wanting to know the results
Personal things. Prefer a female but they are not always available
Sarcastic receptionist staff questioning whether it is urgent or not
Sometimes people can't get to the doctors so they tell their family instead
The appointment system is often re-scheduled
The checkups and diagnosis do not like initial checkups
The cure is worse than the disease
The doctor is intolerant of other opinions and it is also very difficult to get a quick appointment
The fact you cannot always understand what they say to you
The language difference
The notice in the surgery states a maximum of 5 minutes consultation only
The reception is too noisy it is not a private enough place
The response of the doctor seems to be relative to the strength and the budget and willingness to spend
The thought of radiation treatment and losing my hair
Thinking I couldn't explain why it had occurred*

Q9 - What do you think is the most common cancer in woman OTHER

*Stress related
Glands
Vaginal*

Q10 - What do you think is the second most common cancer in woman OTHER

*Bone (6)
Eye
Heart
Terminal
Vaginal (4)*



Q11 - What do you think is the third most common cancer in woman OTHER

Bone (10)
Hodgkin's
Vagina

Q13 - What do you think is the second most common cancer in men OTHER

Bone (4)
Heart (2)

Q14 - What do you think is the third most common cancer in men OTHER

Bone (6)
Head
Heart (3)
Hodgkin's
Urinal



Appendix 2 - Questionnaire



Cancer Research UK - Cancer Awareness Measure (CAM)

Good morning/afternoon, my name is.... I am carrying out market research for Explain on behalf of The Kent and Medway Cancer Network to better understand the level of public knowledge of cancer signs and symptoms to help us plan interventions and campaigns to raise awareness of risk factors. Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions?

Q1 UNPROMPTED - There are many warning signs and symptoms of cancer. Please name as many as you can think of.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lump/swelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty swallowing | <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea/sickness | <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling unwell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Change in appearance | <input type="checkbox"/> Generally unwell | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please state below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bleeding | <input type="checkbox"/> Sore that does not heal | <input type="checkbox"/> Bruising | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cough/hoarseness | <input type="checkbox"/> Weight loss | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of appetite | <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change in bowel/bladder habits | <input type="checkbox"/> Tiredness/fatigue | <input type="checkbox"/> Blurred vision | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

Other (Please state).....

Q2 The following may or may not be warning signs for cancer. We are interested in your opinion. Do you think any of the following are warning signs for cancer?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you think an unexplained lump or swelling could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think a persistent unexplained pain could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think unexplained bleeding could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think a persistent cough or hoarseness could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think a persistent change in bowel or bladder habits could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think persistent difficulty swallowing could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think a change in the appearance of a mole could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think that a sore that does not heal could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think unexpected weight loss could be a sign of cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q3 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD B - The next question is about seeking help.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	DK
If you noticed an unexpected lump or swelling how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you had unexplained pain how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you had unexplained bleeding how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you had a cough or hoarseness how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you noticed a change in bowel or bladder habits how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you had difficulty swallowing how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you noticed a change in the appearance of a mole how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you had a sore that did not heal how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you had unexpected weight loss how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD B - The next question is about seeking help for a cancer sign or symptom. If you had a symptom that you thought might be a sign of cancer how soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it:

A... B... C... D... E... F... G... H... I... J... DK...

Q5 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD C - The next set of questions is about what barriers may stop you from seeking help. Sometimes people put off going to see the doctor, even when they have a symptom that they think could be serious. These are some of the reasons people give for delaying. Could you say if any of these might put you off going to the doctor?

	Yes, often	Yes, sometimes	No	Don't know
I would be too embarrassed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would be too scared	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would be worried about wasting the doctor's time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My doctor would be difficult to talk to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It would be difficult to make an appointment with my doctor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would be too busy to make time to go to the doctor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have too many other things to worry about	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It would be difficult for me to arrange transport to the doctor's surgery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would be worried about what the doctor might find	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I wouldn't feel confident talking about my symptom with the doctor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there anything else that you can think of that might put you off going to the doctor? (Please state below)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q6 UNPROMPTED - (DO NOT SHOW THE OPTIONS BELOW TO THE RESPONDENT)

The next set of questions is about risk factors for cancer. What things do you think affect a person's chance of getting cancer? (PLEASE PROBE WITH 'Anything else?')

Smoking.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Infection with HPV (human papillomavirus)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Having many sexual partners	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exposure to another person's cigarette smoke (passive smoking) ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not doing enough exercise/physical activity.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taking HRT/the (contraceptive) pill ..	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking alcohol.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diet (unspecified).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Living near power lines.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not eating enough fruit and vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	A high fat diet.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pollution.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating red or processed meat.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	A low fibre diet.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Radiation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being overweight	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food additives.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting sunburnt/exposure to the sun.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Being underweight.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older age.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Genes/genetics.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family history/having a close relative with cancer/hereditary.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Infection with viruses (unspecified/ other)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refusal	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Don't know.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q7 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD D - Medical scientists suggest that these are some of the things that can increase the chance of getting cancer. How much do you agree that each of these can increase the chance of getting cancer?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
Smoking any cigarettes at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exposure to another person's cigarette smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking more than 1 unit of alcohol a day (A unit of alcohol is one small measure of spirits, half a pint of lager (3-4% strength) or half a small glass (175ml) of wine (12% strength)(<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating less than 5 portions of fruit and vegetable a day (a portion is equivalent to an apple, orange, banana or similar sized fruit, 2 plums or nectarines or similar sized fruit, a handful of grapes or berries, one tablespoon of raisins, two serving spoons of cooked vegetables, beans or pulses, or a dessert bowl of salad)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating red or processed meat once a day or more (Processed meat includes bacon, ham, salami, corned beef, sausages)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being overweight (BMI over 25)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting sunburnt more than once as a child	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being over 70 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Having a close relative with cancer (a close relative means parents, children, brothers or sisters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infection with HPV (human papillomavirus)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Doing less than 30 minutes of moderate physical activity 5 times a week (moderate physical activity includes anything that leaves you warm and slightly out of breath such as brisk walking, gardening, dancing or housework)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q8 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD E - The next set of questions is about the incidence of cancer. Here is a picture of 100 people. Out of 100 people, how many do you think will develop cancer at some point in their life? RESEARCHER TO RECORD ACTUAL NUMBER (0-100)



Most Common Cancers	
<p>Q9</p> <p>UNPROMPTED - What do you think is the most common cancer in women?.....</p>	
<p>UNPROMPTED - What do you think is the second most common cancer in women?</p>	
<p>UNPROMPTED - What do you think is the third most common cancer in women?.....</p>	
<p>UNPROMPTED - What do you think is the most common cancer in men?.....</p>	
<p>UNPROMPTED - What do you think is the second most common cancer in men?.....</p>	
<p>UNPROMPTED - What do you think is the third most common cancer in men?.....</p>	

NHS screening programmes

Q10 The next set of questions is about NHS screening programmes.

<p>Is there an NHS breast cancer screening programme?</p> <p>If yes, at what age are women first invited for breast cancer screening?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Refused <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Is there an NHS cervical cancer screening programme (smear tests)?</p> <p>If yes, at what age are women first invited for cervical cancer screening?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Refused <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Is there an NHS bowel cancer screening programme?</p> <p>If yes, at what age are people first invited for bowel cancer screening?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Refused <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>



Q11 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD F - The next set of questions is related to the contribution of different factors to cancer development.

Please put the following things in order of how much you think they contribute to cancer in the UK: (1 BEING MOST IMPORTANT AND 5 BEING LEAST IMPORTANT)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Demographics

We would now like to ask you a few questions about yourself to ensure we speak with a cross section of the population

Q12 What is your age?

- 16 to 24..... 25 to 34..... 35 to 44..... 45 to 54..... 55 to 64..... 65+.....

Q13 RESEARCHER PLEASE RECORD EXACT AGE BELOW:

Q14 RESEARCHER TO PROMPT WITH SHOWCARD G - Which of these best describes your ethnic group?

- | | |
|--|---|
| WHITE - White British..... <input type="checkbox"/> | ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH - Pakistani..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WHITE - White Irish..... <input type="checkbox"/> | ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH - Bangladeshi..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WHITE - Any other White background..... <input type="checkbox"/> | ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH - Any other Asian background..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MIXED - White and Black Caribbean..... <input type="checkbox"/> | BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH - Black Caribbean..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MIXED - White and Black African..... <input type="checkbox"/> | BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH - Black African..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MIXED - White and Asian..... <input type="checkbox"/> | BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH - Any other black background..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MIXED - Any other mixed background..... <input type="checkbox"/> | Chinese..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH - Indian..... <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (please state below)..... <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q15 What is your marital status?

- Single/never married..... Married separated from spouse..... Widowed.....
 Married/living with partner..... Divorced..... Civil partnership.....

Q16 What is the highest level of education qualification you have obtained?

- Degree or higher degree..... ONC/BTEC..... Other (Please state below).....
 Higher level education qualification below degree level..... O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A-C)..... No formal qualifications.....
 A-levels or higher..... O Level or GCSE (Grade D-G).....

Q17 Please can you tell me which of the following best describes your living arrangement:

- Own outright..... Rent from Local Authority/Housing Association..... Squatting.....
 Own mortgage..... Rent privately..... Other (i.e. living with family/friends).....

Q18 What is your name, this is for verification purposes only?



Q19 What is your telephone number, again for verification purposes?

Q20 What is your postcode?

Q21 Are you currently:

Employed full-time Unemployed..... Full-time homemaker ... Student
 Employed part-time..... Self-employed..... Retired Disabled or too ill to work

Q22 Please state the occupation of the main wage earner in the household? (IF RETIRED: Please state the occupation before retiring)

Q23 Does your household own a car or van?

No Yes, one..... Yes, more than one.....

Q24 Have you, your family or close friends had cancer?

	Yes	No
You	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Close family member	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other family member	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Close friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure		<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not wish to answer		<input type="checkbox"/>

Q25 How many years have you been living in the UK? (IF RESPONDENTS STATES 'ALL MY LIFE' PLEASE PROBE FOR EXACT NUMBER OF YEARS)

Less than 5 years 11 to 20 years 31 to 40 years 51 to 60 years
 5 to 10 years 21 to 30 years 41 to 50 years 61 years +

Q26 What is the main language spoken at home?

English..... Punjabi..... Sylheti..... Other (Please state below)
 Urdu Gujarati Cantonese

Q27 Do we have permission to pass on your details and responses direct to Kent and Medway Cancer Network or would you prefer to remain anonymous?

Happy for responses to be passed on Remain anonymous

Researcher Note - Please thank the respondent and close the interview. Please give the respondent a leaflet as provided in your research pack. If the respondent has any queries about symptoms that they have experienced or risk factors that they are concerned about, please advise them to speak to their GP.

Q28 Gender (RESEARCHER TO CODE)

Male Female.....

Q29 SEG (RESEARCHER TO CODE)

AB..... C1..... C2..... D..... E.....



Q30 Researcher name:

Q31 Location of interview:

Q32 Date of interview:



Appendix 3 - Tables



Q3 - How soon would you contact your doctor to make an appointment to discuss it?	1-3 days	4-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	1 month	6 weeks	3 months	6 months	12 months	Never
Unexplained lump or swelling	41%	24%	19%	8%	6%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Persistent unexplained pain	18%	19%	25%	18%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Unexplained bleeding	41%	23%	20%	8%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Persistent cough or hoarseness	8%	13%	19%	24%	16%	9%	5%	3%	1%	2%
Persistent change in bowel or bladder habits	16%	18%	23%	21%	13%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Persistent difficulty swallowing	19%	21%	24%	15%	10%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Change in the appearance of a mole	30%	18%	24%	12%	9%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%
Sore that does not heal	14%	13%	20%	17%	19%	9%	3%	3%	1%	1%
Unexpected weight loss	11%	8%	14%	19%	22%	13%	6%	3%	1%	2%

(Table 1)