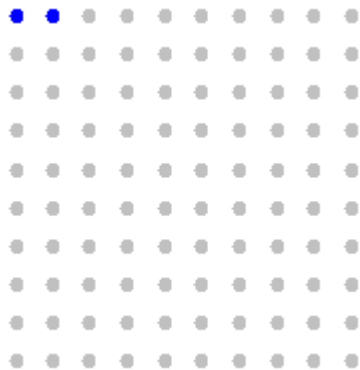


Example of print screens of the values clarification method (VCM) for a male patient. Section 1.

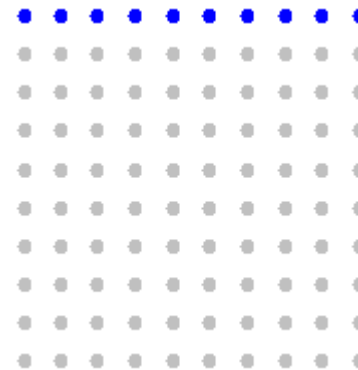
0%  100%

The probability of recurrence of the tumour at the site:

2 of 100 people **will have** a recurrence
(**98** of 100 people **will not**)



10 of 100 people **will have** a recurrence
(**90** of 100 people **will not**)



or

How **important** do you consider this difference in probability of recurrence?

- ☐ Not at all important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Very important

<<


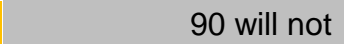
Next page

Section 2.





Which of these two situations would you prefer and how strong is this preference?



Recurrence of the tumour at the site
of the 100 people:

10 will  90 will not 

Faecal incontinence
of the 100 people:



50 will  50 will not 

Sexual dysfunction
of the 100 men:



50 will  50 will not 

or


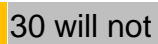
Recurrence of the tumour at the site
of the 100 people:

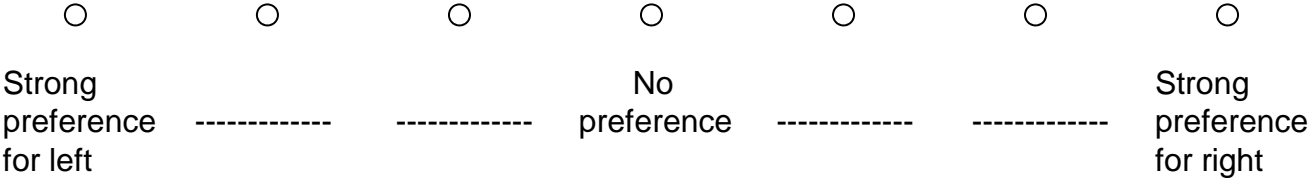
6 will  94 will not 

Faecal incontinence
of the 100 people:

65 will  35 will not 

Sexual dysfunction
of the 100 men:

70 will  30 will not 



Section 3.

ABEL - STUDY

This overview shows how important you consider the treatment outcomes, according to this questionnaire. The more points a treatment outcome has, the more important you seem to consider this outcome.

Based on your answers, the 100 points are divided as follows:

The number of points for **recurrence of the tumour at the site**

35

The number of points for **fecal incontinence**

39

The number of points for **sexual dysfunction**

27

Click [here](#) to print this overview

Note.

ABEL was the study acronym, which stands for 'Trade-offs in radiotherapy treatment for rectal cancer'.