

Tables

Table 1. Demographic data on patients with an ACL injury before and after implementation of the patient decision aid (PDA)

	Before PDA (n=39)	After PDA (n=50)	p-value for the difference
Age (years)	25.3 (21.8-28.8)	27.6 (24.6-30.8)	p=0.34
Gender (% female)	50% (34-66)	47% (33-61)	P=0.78
Had previous surgery (%)	31% (14-48)	45% (31-59)	P=0.22
Doing sports (%)	97% (97-100)	90% (82-98)	P=0.24
Weekly hours doing sports (hours)	6.3 (5.0-7.6)	5.1 (4.2-6.0)	P=0.11

Table 2. SDM-Q9 scores of patients with an ACL injury before and after implementation of the patient decision aid (PDA)

SDMQ9	Before PDA (n=39)	After PDA (n=50)	p-value for the difference
Q1. My doctor made clear that a decision needs to be made	4.1 (3.7-4.6)	4.5 (4.2-4.8)	P=0.13
Q2. My doctor wanted to know exactly how I wanted to be involved in making the decision	4.0 (3.7-4.3)	4.2 (3.9-4.5)	P=0.41
Q3. My doctor told me that there are different options for treating my medical condition	4.6 (4.3-4.8)	4.7 (4.4-5.0)	P=0.55
Q4. My doctor precisely explained the advantages and disadvantages of the treatment	4.4 (4.1-4.8)	4.3 (4.0-4.6)	P=0.48
Q5. My doctor helped me understand all the information	4.5 (4.3-4.8)	4.2 (4.0-4.5)	P=0.08
Q6. My doctor asked me which treatment option I prefer	4.3 (3.9-4.7)	4.2 (3.8-4.6)	P=0.78
Q7. My doctor and I thoroughly weighted the different treatment options	4.1 (3.8-4.5)	4.1 (3.8-4.4)	P=0.96
Q8. My doctor and I selected a treatment option together	4.2 (3.9-4.6)	3.8 (3.4-4.2)	P=0.17
Q9. My doctor and I reached an agreement on how to proceed	4.6 (4.4-4.9)	4.3 (4.1-4.6)	P=0.09
Mean score	4.3 (4.1-4.6)	4.3 (4.0-4.5)	P=0.72