Appendix Table 2 – TDF Guide with Definitions Relevant to Breast Cancer Screening Behaviours; adapted from Atkins 2017, not all TDF domains included

TDF Domain	Definition/Construct in TDF Guide	Breast Cancer Screening Relevant Definition/Example
Behavioural	Anything aimed at managing or changing	Use of prompts serving as a reminder to perform risk
Regulation	objectively observed actions	assessment or discuss screening
Beliefs about	Acceptance of the reality about an ability	Beliefs in capabilities to perform shared decision making
Capabilities	that a person can put to constructive use	Beliefs in capabilities to explain when/why screening not recommended
Beliefs about	Acceptance of the reality about an	Beliefs that discussing screening harms will change a
Consequences	outcome of a behaviour for a given	woman's decision
	situation	Beliefs that a referral to genetics will be declined
Emotion	A complex reaction pattern by which the individual attempts to deal with a significant event (fear, anxiety, stress)	Physicians describe emotion surrounding a diagnosis of breast cancer in a prior patient
Environment	Any circumstance of a person's	Risk assessment tools (resource) being cumbersome to use
context and	environment that discourages or	Breast clinics being easy to refer to
Resources	encourages the development of skills/abilities	
Intentions	A conscious decision to resolve to act in a certain way	Setting an intention to always behave in a specific way regarding screening (ie to always or never screen)
Knowledge	Awareness of the existence of something	Awareness of breast cancer risk factors or screening tools
Kilowicuge	(knowledge of scientific rationale, task)	 Awareness of breast cancer risk factors of screening tools Awareness/understanding of the benefits and harms of screening
Reinforcement	Increasing the probability of a response by arranging a dependent relationship between the response and a given stimulus	A periodic health review reinforces providers to consider screening
Skills	Ability or proficiency (skills,	Skills to perform a breast cancer risk assessment
	competence, interpersonal skills)	Interpersonal skills for shared decision making
Social/Professional	A set of behaviours and personal qualities	Role to perform shared decision making
Role and Identity	of an individual in a work setting	Role related to genetics / high-risk screening referrals
Social Influences	Interpersonal processes that can cause individuals to change their thoughts or behaviours	Family physicians hear that radiologists advocate for screening in all women 40-49 and consider doing so themselves

Appendix 2, as supplied by the authors. Appendix to: Nadler MB, Corrado AM, Desveaux L, et al. Determinants of guideline-concordant breast cancer screening by family physicians for women aged 40–49 years: a qualitative analysis. CMAJ Open 2022. DOI:10.9778/cmajo.20210266. Copyright © 2022 The Author(s) or their employer(s). To receive this resource in an accessible format, please contact us at cmajgroup@cmaj.ca.