Unger-Saldañaet al. BMC Cancer2012,12:626

http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2407/12/626

**1. Means of problem identification(self discovery or screening)**

**2. First symptom identified by the patient**

**3. Patient initial interpretations of symptoms**

Perceived seriousness Initial worry

Initial interpretation of cancer

**4. Breast cancer symptoms present at arrival to the cancer hospital**

Lymphadenopathies Breast ulcer

Breast pain Breast pruritus

Arm pain Breast enlargement

Paresthesias of breast and/or

ipsilateral arm

Form changes of the breast

Breast skin changes Nipple discharge

**5. Most worrisome symptom for the patient**

**6. Patient's reason for seeking medical care**

(appearance of symptoms/persistence of symptoms/worsening of symptoms)

**7. Patient's perception of delay**

Perception of patient delay Perception of provider delay

**8. Patient's perceived reasons for patient delay**

Thought symptoms would

resolve alone

Carelessness/neglect

Didn't know where to seek care

Fear

Lack of financial resources Embarrassment

Difficulty to miss work Taking care of young children, older or ill relatives

**9. Patient's perceived barriers to have caused provider delay**

Lack of information of health

services

Lack of financial resources

Fear Difficulty to miss work

Perceived errors in diagnosis

of first doctors consulted

Perceived long waiting times for

medical appointments

Had to take care of

youngsters, elders or ill relatives

Had to borrow money to get medical care

Financing source for payment of health care

**10. Health service utilization**

First health service used (public, private, other)

Breast ultrasound requested by first doctor consulted

Number of different health services consulted

Biopsy requested by first consulted doctor

Diagnostic impression of the first doctor consulted

Health service of referral to hospital

Mammogram requested by the first consulted doctor

Biopsy done previous to arrival at hospital

**11. Social network support for seeking medical attention**

Instrumental support Sex of person of most support

Emotional support Size of network activated for breast problem

Recommendations to consult a doctor

Sex of social network members

**12. Time between identification of the problem and the first time to talk to someone about it**

**13. Use of alternative medicine**

14. Cancer-related knowledge

Knowledge of a person with cancer

Has heard about mammograms

Knowledge of mammograms' utility

**15. Cancer screening practices**

Mammograms before current breast problem

Breast Self Examination practice