



**University of  
Sunderland**

Christie-de Jong, Floor, Eberhardt, Judith, Ling, Jonathan, Kotzur, Marie, Oyeniya, Olugbenga Sam, Nnyanzi, Lawrence, Kabuye, John, Kalemba, Martin and Robb, Katie (2024) The PROCAN-B Study Protocol: Early diagnosis of PROstate CANcer for Black men - a community-centred participatory approach in Scotland and the North-East of England. PLOS ONE. ISSN 1932-6203 (In Press)

Downloaded from: <http://sure.sunderland.ac.uk/id/eprint/18581/>

**Usage guidelines**

Please refer to the usage guidelines at

<http://sure.sunderland.ac.uk/policies.html> or alternatively contact [sure@sunderland.ac.uk](mailto:sure@sunderland.ac.uk).

1 **The PROCAN-B Study Protocol: Early diagnosis of PROstate CANcer for Black men - a community-**  
2 **centred participatory approach in Scotland and the North-East of England**

3

4

5 Authors: Floor Christie-de Jong<sup>1\*</sup>, Judith Eberhardt<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan Ling<sup>3</sup>, Marie Kotzur<sup>4</sup>, Olugbenga

6 Samuel Oyeniya<sup>1</sup>, Lawrence Nyanzi<sup>5</sup>, John Kabuye<sup>1</sup>, Martin Kalemba<sup>1</sup>, Kathryn A. Robb<sup>6</sup>

7

8 <sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences and Wellbeing, University of Sunderland,

9 Sunderland, United Kingdom

10 <sup>2</sup>Centre for Applied Psychological Science, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, United Kingdom

11 <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences and Wellbeing, University of Sunderland, Sunderland, United Kingdom

12 <sup>4</sup>Dental School, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

13 <sup>5</sup>Centre for Public Health, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, United Kingdom

14 <sup>6</sup>School of Health & Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

15

16 **\*Corresponding author:**

17 [Floor.christie@sunderland.ac.uk](mailto:Floor.christie@sunderland.ac.uk)

18

19

# 1 **Abstract**

## 2 **Background**

3 Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in the UK and Black African-Caribbean men are twice as  
4 likely to develop prostate cancer as white men. These cancer inequalities need urgent tackling.  
5 Barriers to early diagnosis are complex and require complex solutions. Culturally-tailored,  
6 community-centred and participatory approaches show promise in tackling cancer inequalities. We  
7 aim to co-design a culturally appropriate intervention to tackle barriers to early diagnosis of prostate  
8 cancer for Black men in Scotland and the North-East of England using a community-centred  
9 participatory approach.

## 10 **Methods**

11 The PROCAN-B study is a mixed methods study set in Scotland and the North-East of England. A  
12 Public Involvement and Community Engagement (PICE) group (n=12), is involved at every step of the  
13 research. Drawing on principles of the Integrated Screening Action model (I-SAM), the study has 8  
14 objectives: 1) to explore barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer among Black men (45+)  
15 through focus groups (n=12); 2) to co-design a culturally acceptable peer-led intervention to tackle  
16 barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer in Black men; 3) to train members of the community as  
17 'peer-facilitators' (n=8); 4) to deliver the intervention in each location, facilitated by peer-facilitators,  
18 with a purposive sample (n=20) of Black men (45+); 5) to qualitatively evaluate the intervention  
19 through focus groups; 6) to refine the intervention based on qualitative feedback; 7) to pilot the  
20 refined intervention with another purposive sample (n=40) through a cross-sectional survey pre- and  
21 post-intervention; 8) to qualitatively evaluate the refined intervention through focus groups to  
22 further refine the intervention.

23

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

## **Discussion**

Community-centred and culturally tailored interventions have potential to be effective in addressing barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer, and thus ultimately reduce morbidity and mortality rates through earlier diagnosis in Black communities.

1

## 2 **Introduction**

3

4 Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in Europe and the UK [1] with incidence  
5 and mortality rates projected to rise [2]. Black African and Caribbean men are at least twice as likely  
6 to develop prostate cancer as white men and twice as likely to die [3-7], presenting large cancer  
7 inequalities (n.b. African-Caribbean here refers to people of African ancestry with origins from the  
8 Caribbean, who may identify as mixed heritage, Black British, Black American, and so forth. For  
9 simplicity, we use the term 'Black', although we appreciate that this is a diverse group). Black men  
10 have been found to present at a younger age, with more aggressive disease and/or at later stages [8-  
11 10]. Recent evidence from the UK found that Black men are more frequently diagnosed with  
12 prostate cancer, although not necessarily at more advanced stages compared to White men, which  
13 is in contrast to US findings, although this was inconclusive in the younger age group (40-49) [5, 11].

14 Although ethnic variations in prostate cancer outcomes are not yet fully understood [12],  
15 Black men understanding their risk of prostate cancer and recognising its symptoms could improve  
16 early diagnosis [13,14]. Yet, it appears that only 24% of Black men are aware of their higher risk of  
17 prostate cancer [15]. Although there currently is no national screening programme for prostate  
18 cancer in the UK yet, it is vital that Black men are aware of prostate cancer and their elevated risk as  
19 this can encourage timely help-seeking behaviour, and in turn early diagnosis. In the UK, all men  
20 over the age of 50 are entitled to ask for a PSA test, and Black men aged 45+ are encouraged by the  
21 NHS to talk about their risk with their doctor [16]. Early diagnosis of prostate cancer is important and  
22 will most likely mean the cancer is easier to treat and the higher the chance of successful treatment  
23 [3].

24 In addition to lack of awareness, barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer are complex and  
25 multi-factorial, ranging from lack of knowledge to social, economic, emotional, cultural and

1 structural barriers [9, 10, 17-20]. For example, barriers such as communication and trust issues with  
2 healthcare providers, embarrassment, fears of the procedure and the outcome, or of being  
3 emasculated, have been described in the literature [9, 10, 13, 14, 17]. Trying to overcome such  
4 barriers to early diagnosis could encourage help-seeking behaviours in this population. There is  
5 limited research in the UK on understanding barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer for Black  
6 British African-Caribbean men [9, 17]. In one study conducted in the UK exploring perspectives of a  
7 digital rectal examination (DRE) as a barrier to prostate cancer diagnosis for Black men, the fear of  
8 homophobia was found to be a major barrier [21]. The authors concluded that this fear must be  
9 addressed in collaboration with the community [21]. In addition, the multifactorial nature of these  
10 barriers, and corresponding facilitators, indicates that interventions aimed at increasing early  
11 diagnosis should be multidimensional. Complex public health issues such as improving early  
12 diagnosis of prostate cancer, require complex solutions, which is in line with the socio-ecological  
13 conceptual framework for public health, a multi-level and interactive framework [22]. The  
14 framework is founded on the idea that in population health, individual health problems are  
15 multifactorial and cannot be explained or improved without examining multiple influences on health  
16 outcomes, including the wider social context in which individual health problems were created [22].  
17 According to the socio-ecological framework, a public health issue like inequalities in prostate cancer  
18 is the result of a convergence of all factors involved. Therefore, it is unlikely that health education  
19 with the aim of raising awareness of prostate cancer risk alone is sufficient to tackle this complex  
20 issue and increase early diagnosis. Rather, multidimensional interventions that tackle multiple  
21 barriers, are more likely to be effective. It is important to understand how social structures impact  
22 on knowledge, practices, and barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer. Participatory and  
23 community-centred approaches are an important strategy to improve health and tackle health  
24 inequalities [23, 24]. Interventions that address the expressed or identified needs of the target  
25 population by employing community engagement and that involve peers in intervention delivery,  
26 offer not only an ethical approach to health improvement, but have also been found to be effective

1 in terms of changing and improving health behaviour, health consequences, participant self-efficacy  
2 and perceived social support for disadvantaged groups [24]. Although there is no clear  
3 understanding of the mechanisms through which community engagement approaches work, the  
4 evidence suggests that community engagement interventions have potential to achieve  
5 improvement in health outcomes and reduce health inequalities [24]. Furthermore, targeted and  
6 culturally tailored approaches in cancer communication that are aligned with the norms and values  
7 of the target population, are more effective than 'one size fits all' non-targeted interventions [25,  
8 26]. Therefore, working in partnership with Black populations ensures the intervention is culturally  
9 appropriate and therefore has the potential to be effective in addressing barriers to early diagnosis  
10 of prostate cancer, and thus ultimately reduce morbidity and mortality rates through earlier  
11 diagnosis in Black communities. Peer-led interventions can also help build trust among communities  
12 [25] and overcome barriers such as embarrassment and lack of trust [9,17]. There is some evidence  
13 that culturally appropriate and co-produced interventions are effective in raising awareness of the  
14 risk of prostate cancer and encouraging engagement with prostate cancer health checks among  
15 Black men in the US [27-29]. Community engagement models have been effectively used through  
16 multiple types of interventions, including faith-based approaches, peer-led educational sessions as  
17 well as technological tools such as apps [27-29]. As far as we are aware, only three UK studies have  
18 tried using a community engagement model to increase early diagnosis of prostate cancer among  
19 Black men [30-32]. One UK study co-designed in 2015 an interactive, educational and culturally  
20 appropriate game to raise awareness of prostate cancer among Black men. The game was  
21 qualitatively evaluated through focus groups (n=29) and positively received [30]. It is unclear  
22 whether the game is currently in use. In 2020, UK researchers aimed to co-produce an app to raise  
23 awareness of the risk of prostate cancer among Black men [31]. Feedback on the app was mixed,  
24 with some men believing the app to reinforce racial stereotypes. The authors highlight the  
25 importance of ensuring a diverse sample engaged in the co-production, as well as collecting early  
26 feedback. The third UK study co-created a video to raise awareness of prostate cancer risk with



1 seven Black men. The video was not formally evaluated [32]. More work is needed in the UK to  
2 encourage in a culturally appropriate manner early diagnosis of prostate cancer among Black British  
3 African-Caribbean men. Therefore, in this study we aim to co-design a culturally appropriate  
4 intervention to tackle barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer for Black men in Scotland and the  
5 North-East of England using a community-centred participatory approach

6

## 7 **Methods**

### 8 **Theoretical Framework**

9

10 This research will draw on the principles of the Integrated Screening Action Model (I-SAM)  
11 (Figure 1) [33]. The I-SAM proposes an integrated model to understand cancer screening behaviour  
12 and serves as a practical tool to design interventions aimed at improving screening uptake by  
13 identifying potential targets and policies to increase access to screening. The I-SAM synthesises  
14 existing models of health behaviour which includes three main aspects: 1) the I-SAM outlines a  
15 sequence of stages individuals go through when engaging in precautionary behaviour, based on the  
16 stages of behaviour change of the Precaution Adoption Process Model [34], 2) the I-SAM  
17 acknowledges that cancer protective behaviour is shaped and influenced by the interrelationships  
18 between individual, social and environmental factors of the socio-ecological model and  
19 consequently distinguishes between participant and environmental influences [33], and 3) the I-SAM  
20 highlights the importance of targeting sources of behaviour such as capability, opportunity, and  
21 motivation targets for behaviour change of the COM-B model, which incorporates the Behaviour  
22 Change Wheel and outlines nine intervention functions [35,36]. The I-SAM conceives capability and  
23 motivation as participant influences, and opportunity as environmental influences. For example,  
24 capability includes (but is not limited to) constructs such as knowledge, self-efficacy or transport;  
25 motivation includes emotions and perceived risk. Opportunity includes constructs such as social

1 norms and stigma, and physical opportunity could entail patient navigation and ease of accessing  
2 healthcare (Figure 1). The I-SAM supports our understanding of health behaviour in relation to  
3 cancer and will underpin the entire study, including data collection, data analysis and intervention  
4 development as it provides clear guidance on how to conceptualise constructs and translate these  
5 into intervention functions and policies.

6

7 *Figure 1 The Integrated Screening Action Model (I-SAM) Reproduced from Robb KA. The integrated*  
8 *screening action model (I-SAM): A theory-based approach to inform intervention development. Prev*  
9 *Med Rep. 2021 Sep 1;23:101427 under the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license*  
10 *(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). Copyright © [2021] Elsevier.[33]*

11

## 12 **Research Design**

13

14 This is a mixed methods study design with qualitative and quantitative components. The  
15 mixed methods design is an exploratory sequential design which begins with an exploratory phase  
16 prioritising the collection of qualitative data. The qualitative phase will inform the intervention  
17 design. Building from the exploratory results, and based on the I-SAM, quantitative data will be  
18 collected to allow for pilot testing of intervention effectiveness [37].

19

20 The study takes a community-centred and participatory approach, working in partnership  
21 with Black communities. The study will run in two socioeconomically deprived areas with poor  
22 cancer outcomes: Scotland and the North-East of England, which lack inclusion in UK research.  
23 Including Black men from less ethnically diverse settings, such as Scotland and the North-East of  
24 England, is important to ensure their voices are heard. These two settings also incorporate different  
25 healthcare systems, which could be important for future feasibility testing, and are pragmatic  
choices as they are where the researchers are based.

1 The study has eight objectives, which are aligned to the study’s work packages (Table 1).

2

3 *Table 1-Study objectives*

<b>Work Package</b>	<b>Objective</b>
WP1	To explore barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer among Black men in Scotland and the North-East of England.
WP2	To co-design a culturally acceptable peer-led intervention to tackle barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer in Black men.
WP3	To train members of the PICE group as ‘peer-facilitators’.
WP4	To deliver the intervention, facilitated by peer-facilitators, to Black men aged 45+.
WP5	To qualitatively evaluate the intervention through focus groups
WP6	To refine the intervention after evaluation.
WP7	To pilot the refined intervention through a cross-sectional survey pre- and post-intervention.
WP8	To qualitatively evaluate the refined intervention

4

5

6

## 7 **Sample, Sampling and Recruitment**

8 The target population for the study participants is any Black man aged 45+ living in the North  
9 East of England or Scotland, without a clinical diagnosis of prostate cancer, who meets the criteria  
10 below:

11 Inclusion criteria:

- 12 • Identifying as a Black male, age 45 years and above and living in either North-East of England  
13 or Scotland.

14 Exclusion criteria:

- 15 • Participants who do not identify as Black male, age 45 years and above, or living either in  
16 North-East of England or Scotland.

- Men who have had prostate cancer before, or have had a prostatectomy for other reasons, will not be eligible to participate as intervention participants, as their knowledge of prostate cancer and attitudes to help-seeking will likely differ from men who have not had prostate cancer and/or a prostatectomy.

To obtain wide-ranging perspectives and ensure a diverse sample, we will aim to use purposive sampling to target participants (aged 45+) of various age groups, as well as different socioeconomic backgrounds and ethnicities. For example, including a diverse sample of men born in the UK and/or of African origin from various countries across the African continent, as well as from the Caribbean. Snowball sampling will also be applied to ensure sample sizes are achieved. Table 2 specifies the sample and sample size per objective.

Table 2 Sample size specified per objective

Study Phase	Sample
Objective 1-exploration of barriers	PICE group N=12
Objective 2-design of intervention	PICE group N=12
Objective 3-training of peer facilitators	PICE group N=8
Objective 4-delivery of intervention	Intervention 1 participants: N=20 (n=10 in North-East, n=10 in Scotland)
Objective 5-evaluation of intervention	Intervention 1 participants: N=20 (n=10 in North-East, n=10 in Scotland)
Objective 6-refinement of intervention	PICE group N=12
Objective 7-pilot test intervention	Intervention 2 participants: N=40 (n=20 in North-East, n=20 in Scotland)
Objective 8-evaluate intervention	From Intervention 2 participants: N=20 (n=10 in North-East, n=10 in Scotland)
<b>Total overall</b>	<b>PICE group N=12</b> <b>Study participants N=60</b>

Participants in the first delivery (n=20) and the second delivery (n=40) of the intervention are different men with a total target sample size of 60. As this is a pilot study, formal sample size

1 calculations are not required [38]. In a review of 761 studies, the median target sample size was 30,  
2 with a range between 20 and 50 [39]. Our target sample size of 60 seems therefore appropriate,  
3 with a smaller group in the first delivery of the intervention to allow feedback on the second delivery  
4 of the refined intervention and the pre-post survey testing with a slightly larger group.

5 The recruitment process will be led by JK, a collaborator on the project and employed as the part-  
6 time Recruitment Lead for the North-East of England and MKa, the part-time Recruitment Lead for  
7 Scotland. JK and MKa are members of relevant communities and are an important part of the  
8 research team. They are also members of two community organisations that have agreed to  
9 collaborate with the study. JK and MKa will recruit through word of mouth and through their Black-  
10 owned/Black dominated community organisations, which will start in November 2023. The  
11 advertisement for the study will be communicated through these community organisations, such as  
12 posted on the organisations' social media, websites, email, messenger or SMS where possible. If  
13 recruitment takes place through other community organisations which require involvement of  
14 gatekeepers, gatekeepers can explain the study to potential participants but will not be actively or  
15 directly recruiting. Gatekeepers can share information about the study, such as the participant  
16 information sheet, with interested individuals. Interested individuals may contact the research team  
17 directly, or the gatekeeper who will pass their contact information to the research team. Information  
18 about the study, such as the participant information sheet, will be provided to each participant in  
19 writing personally, via email, or other virtual means, such as messenger, depending on participant's  
20 preference. The research team will contact the participant directly by phone or email to review the  
21 participant's information and address any questions. If the person agrees to participate, an invite to  
22 the study session(s) can be sent.

## 23 **Ethical considerations**

24 Ethical approval for all work packages was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the  
25 University of Sunderland on the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2022 (#015660). We will comply with the UK

1 Research Integrity Office *Code of Practice for Research* throughout the project. Non-coercive  
2 recruitment methods will be used such as posters and flyers. Participants will be reimbursed for  
3 travel and expense cost based on £25 per hour. Informed consent will start with offering participants  
4 the participant information sheet, which will cover in clear and accessible language what is involved  
5 in participating; benefits and risks; terms for withdrawal; usage of the data; strategies for assuring  
6 ethical use of the data; contact details; and how to file a complaint. Ahead of providing written  
7 consent, participants will be given the time to consider the study information and will be given the  
8 opportunity to ask questions about the nature and objectives of the study and possible risks  
9 associated with their participation. To make the Participant Information Sheet as accessible as  
10 possible, summarised information will be presented in video format too. Participant names,  
11 telephone numbers and/or email addresses will be collected by the Recruitment Leads. These details  
12 will be kept in a separate file and transferred to OneDrive from Outlook or research team members'  
13 mobile phones; removal of the data from the email/phones will be made as a precaution after the  
14 transfer to OneDrive. Access to files in OneDrive will be restricted to researchers from the project's  
15 research team only. We will also ensure that documents are not downloadable onto other devices.  
16 After consent, each participant will be allocated a unique identification number. Audio recordings of  
17 interviews will be identified by this identification number and not by personal identifier. All  
18 anonymised data will be kept on the university's secure and password-protected OneDrive. Audio  
19 recordings will be transcribed by an external provider and any potentially identifying details will be  
20 removed by the research team.

21

## 22 **Work Packages**

23 The study comprises of eight work packages. The study adopts a progressive design to achieve its  
24 aim, to co-design a culturally appropriate intervention to tackle barriers to early diagnosis of  
25 prostate cancer for Black men in Scotland and the North-East of England using a community-centred

1 participatory approach. Each work package builds upon findings from the previous work package.  
2 This iterative approach ensures a comprehensive and coherent intervention development process.  
3 As each of the work packages has its distinct objectives and methods, we present the work packages  
4 separately.

5

## 6 **Work Package 1 – Exploring barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer**

7 The objective of Work Package (WP)1 is to explore barriers to early diagnosis of prostate cancer  
8 among Black men in Scotland and the North-East of England. We will recruit a Public Involvement  
9 and Community Engagement (PICE) group (n=12) of men from Black communities combined from  
10 the North-East of England and Scotland. Based on existing qualitative research, a sample size of 12 is  
11 likely sufficient for this qualitative component, as it allows for in-depth exploration of themes,  
12 potentially reaching data saturation [40]. The Recruitment Leads will recruit the PICE group through  
13 the community organisations. To obtain wide-ranging perspectives, we use purposive sampling to  
14 target participants (aged 45+) and aim for diversity regarding characteristics such as a) age, b)  
15 ethnicity, c) location. We will explore barriers and facilitators to early diagnosis of prostate cancer to  
16 Black men in two online focus groups with PICE members. This qualitative participatory approach  
17 allows for wide-ranging perspectives to be incorporated into the intervention design [41]. To ensure  
18 data saturation can be reached, we employ some flexibility in our data collection process and may  
19 conduct a third focus group to reach data saturation, which could allow depth in the data and a  
20 more in-depth understanding of the issues involved. The focus groups will be digitally audio  
21 recorded and transcription outsourced. The outcome of WP1 is to identify key barriers and  
22 facilitators to early diagnosis of prostate cancer, to underpin intervention development.

23

## 24 **Work Package 2 – prototype intervention development**

1 The objective of WP2 is to co-design a culturally acceptable peer-led intervention to tackle barriers  
2 to early diagnosis of prostate cancer in Black men. Findings from the initial focus groups in WP1  
3 provide a foundation for the iterative process of intervention development through continued  
4 discussion in three co-design workshops. This co-design phase uses a participatory approach with  
5 three online workshops with the PICE group based on the World Café method to develop the  
6 intervention [42]. The World Café method is a research method that focuses on fostering  
7 collaborative dialogue and conversation between participants in a group setting and is based on  
8 providing a comfortable informal setting which facilitates the inclusion and exchange of diverse  
9 views on a topic [42]. This method enables researchers to engage more deeply with the communities  
10 they study and thus generates richer insights and is particularly useful for exploring topics and  
11 generating creative solutions to challenging problems [43]. The World Café method has been used  
12 successfully with marginalised groups and provides a structured yet flexible way to engage  
13 participants in meaningful dialogue and generate valuable insights and ideas. Participants are set up  
14 in small groups, conducive to free flow of conversation. Participants are then presented with the  
15 topic or question and asked to reflect on this for a few minutes, followed by a first round of  
16 discussions to share ideas and insights. Groups are then changed, and participants continue the  
17 conversation with a different group. This process is repeated several times, with the aim of  
18 conversations developing progressively and reaching deeper insights. At the end, participants come  
19 back together as a whole group to share insights and ideas emerged from the discussions. The  
20 workshops will be digitally audio-recorded and transcription will be outsourced. Thematic analysis  
21 will be used to analyse and map data from the WP1 focus groups and WP2 co-design workshops, to  
22 the I-SAM. Data analysis will be continuous and will feed into the next workshop. Themes, barriers  
23 and facilitators emerging from data collected in WP1, will be discussed with the PICE group in WP2  
24 to find ways of developing potential solutions and addressing these barriers in the intervention.  
25 Based on ideas generated by the PICE group and an exploration of their views on barriers and ways  
26 of tackling these, a draft intervention strategy will be developed by the research team from the I-



1 SAM's target intervention functions, and policy categories, to improve access to screening. The three  
2 co-design workshops will follow an iterative process, where the draft intervention strategies will be  
3 presented to the PICE group and feedback on intervention strategies will be collected and  
4 incorporated into the evolving draft design.

5 The intervention will be a peer-led, multidimensional community intervention. It will incorporate  
6 multiple components that tackle barriers to early diagnosis: such as health education, or possibly  
7 personal testimonials through survivors' stories, if the PICE group believe these are helpful. These  
8 components will be delivered in culturally appropriate ways. However, this initial prototype of the  
9 intervention will be informed by further discussions with the PICE group. APEASE criteria  
10 (Affordability, Practicability, Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, Acceptability, Side-effects/safety,  
11 Equity) will be applied when deciding on the intervention strategy [44]. When deciding on an  
12 intervention strategy, each of these criteria should be considered and weighed against one another  
13 to determine the most appropriate course of action. By considering each of these criteria, it can be  
14 ensured that the intervention strategy is both effective and equitable, while also taking into account  
15 practical considerations such as cost and feasibility. The outcome of WP2 is the design of the  
16 intervention

17

### 18 **Work Package 3 – peer facilitator training**

19 The objective of WP3 is to train members of the PICE group as 'peer-facilitators'. Peer-facilitators are  
20 important in prostate cancer communication [45,46] and can act as trusted sources in intervention  
21 delivery. Peer-facilitators also have a vital role in the sustainability of community interventions. We  
22 will recruit the peer-facilitators from the PICE group and aim to have four peer-facilitators in each  
23 location. We aim to run three two-hour online workshops to train the peer-facilitators, which will  
24 provide sufficient time to enhance their confidence and ensure familiarity with their roles. A training  
25 plan will be developed that covers the essential topics and skills that the peer facilitators will need to

1 be effective, which will include both theoretical and practical training, tailored to the specific needs  
2 and context of the community. We will use interactive training methods to engage the peer-  
3 facilitators such as role-playing, group discussions and hands-on activities. We will also provide on-  
4 going support to peer-facilitators including regular feedback and opportunities for continued  
5 development. After each session, we will collect feedback to ensure areas for improvement can be  
6 identified. The outcome of WP4 is to develop trained peer-facilitators to deliver the intervention.

7

#### 8 **Work Package 4 – prototype intervention delivery**

9 The objective of WP4 is to deliver the intervention in December 2023, facilitated by the peer-  
10 facilitators, to Black men aged 45+. A purposive sample of Black men aged 45+ in Scotland (n=10)  
11 and the North-East of England (n=10) will be recruited by the recruitment leads through community  
12 organisations. The intervention will be delivered face-to-face to ensure inclusivity, although this  
13 does depend on decisions made by the PICE group and any COVID-19 restrictions. The intervention  
14 will be delivered once in each location. The outcome of WP4 is the initial delivery of the  
15 intervention.

16

17

#### 18 **Work Package 5 – prototype intervention evaluation**

19 The objective of WP5 is to qualitatively evaluate the intervention through focus groups in December  
20 2023. The initial intervention will be evaluated through two focus groups with the intervention  
21 participants (n=20): one focus group in Scotland (n=10) and one in the North-East of England (n=10).  
22 We will aim to conduct the focus groups face-to-face. The focus groups will cover feasibility and  
23 acceptability of the intervention and the I-SAM will underpin the thematic analysis. Focus groups are  
24 well-suited to understanding how people think and talk about early diagnosis of cancer [47]. They  
25 present a more formalised approach to gathering design feedback than the co-design workshops.

1 We will develop a topic guide to explore in the focus groups what men thought of the intervention's  
2 acceptability, its content, delivery, recommendations for improvements, and any potential impact  
3 they perceived the intervention to have in terms of knowledge and attitudinal change towards early  
4 diagnosis of prostate cancer. Acceptability of the revised intervention and materials will be explored  
5 using the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability (TFA). TFA defines acceptability as *"a multi-faceted*  
6 *construct that reflects the extent to which people delivering or receiving a healthcare intervention*  
7 *consider it to be appropriate, based on anticipated or experienced cognitive and emotional responses*  
8 *to the intervention"* [48]. TFA focuses on the extent to which an intervention is perceived as  
9 appropriate, relevant, and feasible by those who are expected to use it. It provides insights into the  
10 factors that influence the acceptability of an intervention, such as the perceived benefits and risks,  
11 complexity, compatibility with existing practices, and perceived social norms.

12 The outcome of WP5 provides insights and knowledge gained from the qualitative evaluation, which  
13 will inform further changes to the intervention.

14

15

## 16 **Work Package 6 – intervention refinement**

17 The objective of WP6 is to refine the intervention after the initial qualitative evaluation, early 2024.

18 We will conduct an online focus group with the PICE group (n=12) to review the thematically  
19 analysed qualitative findings from the focus groups with intervention participants in WP5. The online  
20 focus group data will be analysed using inductive thematic analysis. Based on the participants'  
21 perspectives on the intervention, and underpinned by the I-SAM model, the intervention content  
22 and delivery will be further adapted and refined in collaboration with the co-design group. The  
23 outcome of WP6 will provide a refined intervention based on understanding what worked and what  
24 requires changing from the intervention's initial delivery.

25

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21

## **Work Package 7 - refined intervention testing**

The objective of WP7 is to deliver the refined intervention and to pilot test the refined intervention through a cross-sectional survey pre- and post-intervention in 2024. This phase of the study utilises a quasi-experimental pre-post-test design. An experimental approach is not feasible within the timeline of the project. A purposive sample of Black men aged 45+ in Scotland (n=20) and the North-East of England (n=20) will be recruited through community organisations to receive the refined intervention. The I-SAM will inform the data collection tool. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey will be constructed by adapting questions from the Knowledge of Prostate Cancer Questionnaire [49], Thomas Jefferson University Prostate Cancer Screening Survey [50], Precaution Adoption Process Model (PAPM) [51], Cancer Awareness Measure 2020 [52], and in line with the I-SAM a brief measure of constructs relating to capabilities, opportunities, and motivations [53], to assess help-seeking in relation to prostate cancer. The survey will be conducted prior to and post-exposure to the intervention. Surveys will be conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Telephone surveys tend to have higher response rates compared to self-completion surveys [54]. Two research assistants will be trained to conduct the telephone surveys 1-2 weeks before the intervention, and 2-weeks post-intervention. Qualtrics will be used to administer the survey online. Knowledge gained from this phase will inform future feasibility testing of the intervention and provide preliminary understanding of the intervention’s impact.

## **Work Package 8 – refined intervention evaluation**

The objective of WP8 is to qualitatively evaluate the refined intervention after the second delivery has been conducted in WP7. This qualitative evaluation will take a similar approach to the evaluation in WP5 and will again be underpinned by TFA. The refined intervention will be evaluated through

1 two focus groups, using a similar topic guide used in WP5, unless change is required. A different  
2 group of will take part than in WP5, i.e. a selection of the WP7 refined intervention participants with  
3 one focus group in Scotland (n=10) and one in the North-East of England (n=10). After the  
4 intervention delivery, WP7 participants will be asked if they would be willing to take part in a focus  
5 group. This work package will help to achieve an in-depth understanding of participants'  
6 perspectives in the refined intervention. This will help to develop further refinement and  
7 improvements in the intervention strategies, which is key for the large-scale implementation of the  
8 intervention. This work package will help to understand what men thought of the refined  
9 intervention, its content, delivery, recommendations for improvements, and any potential impact  
10 they perceived the intervention to have in terms of knowledge and attitudinal change. The  
11 knowledge gained from the qualitative evaluation will inform further changes to the intervention.  
12 Knowledge gained from this phase will inform further changes to the intervention, which is key  
13 considering further testing of the intervention and future implementation.  
14 The summary of the work packages and objectives is shown in the study's flow chart diagram below  
15 (Figure 2)

16

17

18 *Figure 2 PROCAN-B Study Flow chart*

## 19 **Public Involvement and Community Engagement**

20 Public Involvement and Community Engagement (PICE) is a crucial part of this project. Our  
21 participatory, community-centred co-design approach to the development of the intervention, is  
22 also entirely based on engagement with the community. The approach highlights our appreciation of  
23 ensuring the voice of the communities whose health we aim to improve, is included in the  
24 intervention design and development, to ensure public health interventions are culturally  
25 appropriate and effective. We therefore aim to work in close partnership with the Black community.  
26 Our PICE group informs the project at every stage. Having members of the community employed by  
27 the project (i.e. the Recruitment Leads) and be part of the research team, and working closely with  
28 community organisations, makes this work truly participatory. We will present interim and final  
29 findings to the PICE group as the project continues, and seek their feedback throughout every stage  
30 of the project. Black men affected by prostate cancer are crucial to the success of our project.  
31 Including Black men who are prostate cancer survivors or who have engaged in help-seeking  
32 behaviours regarding prostate cancer, would be ideal as part of the PICE/co-design or peer facilitator  
33 group. It may be useful to include their stories in the intervention as personal testimonies, provided  
34 the co-design group believes this to be beneficial.

35

## 36 **Data collection**

37 The study comprises of multiple data collection points and methods, as specified in the description  
38 of the work packages. The qualitative focus groups and intervention sessions will be delivered by  
39 Black male members of the research team, if the PICE group believe this is preferred. The qualitative  
40 components in WP5 and WP8 will aim to conduct focus groups although individual interviews may  
41 be conducted if preferred by participants. In the pre-post-test design in WP7 telephone surveys will

42 be administered in Qualtrics. Instruments required for the different phases of data collection are  
 43 specified in Table 3.

44

45 *Table 1 Data collection instruments*

<b>Data Collection Work package</b>	<b>Instruments</b>
<b>Qualitative focus groups WP1</b>	A topic guide has been developed to explore barriers and facilitators to early diagnosis of prostate cancer (Box 1). Topics include (but are not limited to) barriers/enablers to seeking help, perspectives regarding known barriers such as awareness, challenges to accessing healthcare, experiences with health care providers, embarrassment, cultural barriers, social stigma, and masculinity.
<b>Qualitative focus groups WP5</b>	A topic guide will be developed to explore feasibility and acceptability of the intervention. We will explore what men thought of the intervention, its delivery, recommendations for improvements, and any potential impact they perceived the intervention to have in terms of knowledge and attitudinal change.
<b>Pilot test WP7</b>	A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey has been constructed by adapting questions from the Knowledge of Prostate Cancer Questionnaire [49], Thomas Jefferson University Prostate Cancer Screening Survey [50], Precaution Adoption Process Model (PAPM) [51], Cancer Awareness Measure 2020 [52]
<b>Qualitative focus groups WP8</b>	A topic guide will be developed to explore feasibility and acceptability of the refined intervention. We will explore what men thought of the intervention, its delivery, recommendations for improvements, and any potential impact they perceived the intervention to have in terms of knowledge and attitudinal change.

46

47

### Box 1: Topic Guide Subjects and Example Questions

- **Knowledge and attitudes to prostate cancer** (e.g. What do you think or feel when you hear 'prostate cancer'? How do you think other Black men think/feel about prostate cancer?)
- **Sources of Information** (e.g. Where do you go for information about your health?(probe: if participants do not seek health information, probe to explore that; are there any differences in health seeking?)
- **Help seeking attitudes** (e.g. How do Black men feel about accessing healthcare?)
- **Healthcare providers** (e.g. How do you feel about your GP or nurse? (Probe: Do you feel comfortable with them? Do you trust them?)
- **Social and cultural factors** (e.g. How do you think discussing issues such as prostate cancer is perceived in the Black community? (probe: is this difficult? If so, why? How could change be achieved if change is needed?).

48

49

## 50 **Data Analysis**

51 Data analysis occurs at multiple points, as specified below.

52 **Data analysis qualitative focus groups WP1:** All focus groups are audio recorded, and  
53 transcribed verbatim. Anonymised transcripts are thematically analysed using NVivo software to  
54 support data management and map data from the focus groups and the co-design workshops to the  
55 I-SAM. Thematic analysis is a widely used method for analysing qualitative data. It involves  
56 identifying patterns or themes within data that relate to the research question or objectives [55].  
57 The analysis occurs in two stages. First, we inductively examine the data to identify barriers and  
58 facilitators to help-seeking drawing on the reflexive thematic analysis approach. This iterative  
59 method involves a number of stages including: familiarisation with the data; data coding; generation  
60 of initial codes, searching for themes; and reviewing of themes [55]. This approach relies on the  
61 researcher to engage thoughtfully with the data, systematically identify and label features in the  
62 data that seem important in relation to the research question and work collaboratively with other  
63 researchers to build a rich interpretation of the data. Next, we conduct more deductive analysis of



64 data, guided by I-SAM constructs. This approach will help avoid 'forcing' data into pre-prescribed  
65 constructs and allow capture of unexpected/divergent issues. Each transcript is independently coded  
66 then discussed by two researchers. Themes generated by the analysis, and any disagreements  
67 between the two researchers, are discussed and agreed amongst the project team, with additional  
68 sense-making sessions involving the PICE group to ensure our findings reflect lived experience. A  
69 draft intervention strategy is developed from the I-SAM and the Behaviour Change Wheel's hubs of  
70 sources of behaviour (capability, opportunity and motivation) intervention functions, and policy  
71 categories. Intervention content and mode of delivery are based on the I-SAM's behaviour change  
72 strategy. Data analysis is continuous and feeds into the next workshop.

73

74 **Data analysis qualitative focus groups WP5 & WP8:** All focus groups and/or  
75 interviews will be audio recorded, and transcribed verbatim. Anonymised transcripts will be  
76 thematically analysed using NVivo software to support data management. Each transcript will be  
77 independently coded then discussed by two researchers. Themes generated by the analysis will be  
78 discussed and agreed amongst the project team, with additional sense-making sessions involving  
79 PICE groups to ensure our findings reflect lived experience.

80 **Data analysis Pilot test WP7:** We will collect data at two points in time – pre-intervention,  
81 and post-intervention, to be able to assess changes over time through visual inspection of the data.  
82 Visual inspection of data involves examining the data using graphs and charts to identify patterns,  
83 trends, outliers, and other features that can provide insight into the underlying phenomena being  
84 studied. Change scores will be calculated for each participant on each variable. Pre-and post-  
85 intervention scores will be plotted on a graph to assess trends in the sample. This will provide an  
86 indication of the feasibility of collecting these data in this setting, some indication of the likely  
87 effects of the intervention, and will inform a larger feasibility study based on our findings. The  
88 sample size (n= 40) of the pre-post survey design phase of the study is small and statistical analysis

89 of the data may be of limited use, as there could be insufficient power, which can limit the ability to  
90 draw robust conclusions using traditional statistical methods [56]. However, to inform feasibility of  
91 the pre-post test design and measurement of independent and dependent variables, a McNemar's  
92 test to compare categorical data will be conducted to explore whether there is a change in the  
93 dependent variable 'intention to engage in prostate cancer screening'. In line with mixed-methods  
94 designs, qualitative themes will be integrated with the quantitative findings which could be  
95 presented in a joined display [37].

96

97

## 98 **Discussion**

99 Prostate cancer presents a significant health inequality for Black men. Black men have a  
100 higher mortality rate than any other racial or ethnic group [57]. Although ethnic variations in cancer  
101 outcomes are not yet fully understood [10], it is evident that cancer inequalities need to be  
102 addressed. Community-centred approaches and culturally tailored responses, such as the approach  
103 proposed in the PROCAN-B study, can help address cancer inequalities [58, 59]. Early diagnosis is an  
104 essential component in reducing the impact of cancer on individuals and communities, is critical for  
105 improving the chances of survival and reducing the severity of prostate cancer. However, Black men  
106 are not sufficiently aware of the risks and symptoms of prostate cancer and they encounter barriers  
107 to help-seeking [13]. A community-centred and participatory approach can help raise awareness of  
108 the risk of prostate cancer and encourage Black men to seek early diagnosis. The history of systemic  
109 racism and discrimination in healthcare has led to a lack of trust in the medical system by many  
110 Black men [9]. This distrust can make it challenging for Black men to seek medical care, including  
111 prostate cancer detection. The strength of this work lies in the community-centred or participatory  
112 approach, which can help build trust by engaging Black men in the process of addressing the issues

113 and empowering them to take charge of their health. There is a gap in knowledge regarding this  
114 important topic in the UK. Novel approaches to engaging with target populations in tailored ways,  
115 such as the PROCAN-B study, are critical to improving health outcomes for communities, particularly  
116 for the Black community, who are at increased risk of prostate cancer. Working in community and  
117 health partnerships would allow sustainable implementation of such health promotion efforts  
118 [58,59]. To maximise impact, study findings will be disseminated in multiple ways to reach a diverse  
119 audience, including the Black community, members of the public, public health professionals and  
120 practitioners, and academic audiences. Dissemination strategies will be discussed with the PICE  
121 group and will include dissemination events, accessible materials such as infographics and  
122 animation, as well as a publicly available manual detailing every step of the study. The manual could  
123 function as a toolkit for practitioners and academics to support participatory work. Study findings  
124 will also be written up in academic papers and presented at conferences. Although there will be  
125 limitations to drawing conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the intervention due to small  
126 sample sizes, the study does position itself well for a feasibility trial to explore whether effectiveness  
127 can be investigated more robustly. The study findings will not be generalisable due to the research  
128 design and small sample sizes, however detailed descriptions of the settings, participants, and  
129 methods of recruitment will be offered and findings could therefore be transferable to other  
130 settings. In particular, the participatory and community-centred approach will be transferable to  
131 other settings, populations, and public health issues. Future research could investigate the co-  
132 designed intervention more robustly to test effectiveness in multiple sites across the UK, with a  
133 representative sample to obtain generalisability. In conclusion, the community-centred and  
134 participatory approach applied in the PROCAN-B study to encourage early detection and diagnosis of  
135 prostate cancer for Black men is crucial for addressing health inequalities, increasing awareness,  
136 building trust, and improving outcomes.

137

139 **REFERENCES**

- 140 1. Dyba T, Randi G, Bray F, Martos C, Giusti F, Nicholson N, et al. The European cancer burden in  
141 2020: Incidence and mortality estimates for 40 countries and 25 major cancers. *Eur J Cancer*.  
142 2021;157:308–47.
- 143 2. Earnest A, Evans SM, Sampurno F, Millar J. Forecasting annual incidence and mortality rate  
144 for prostate cancer in Australia until 2022 using autoregressive integrated moving average  
145 (ARIMA) models. *BMJOpen*. 2019;9(:e031331).
- 146 3. Cancer Research UK. Prostate cancer statistics. 2020 [cited 2023 May 9]. Available from:  
147 [https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-](https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-type/prostate-cancer)  
148 [type/prostate-cancer](https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-type/prostate-cancer)
- 149 4. Lloyd T, Hounscome L, Mehay A, Mee S, Verne J, Cooper A. Lifetime risk of being diagnosed  
150 with, or dying from, prostate cancer by major ethnic group in England 2008-2010. *BMC Med*.  
151 2015 Jul 30;13(1).
- 152 5. Down, L., Barlow, M., Bailey, S.E.R., Mounce, L.T.A., Merriel, S.W.D., Watson, J. and Martins,  
153 T.. Association between patient ethnicity and prostate cancer diagnosis following a prostate-  
154 specific antigen test: a cohort study of 730,000 men in primary care in the UK. *BMC Medicine*.  
155 2024; 22, pp. 1-10.
- 156 6. Delon C, Brown KF, Payne NWS, Kotrotsios Y, Vernon S, Shelton J. Differences in cancer  
157 incidence by broad ethnic group in England, 2013–2017. *British Journal of Cancer*.  
158 2022;126(12):1765-73.
- 159 7. Butler EN, Kelly SP, Coupland VH, Rosenberg PS, Cook MB. Fatal prostate cancer incidence  
160 trends in the United States and England by race, stage, and treatment. *British journal of*  
161 *cancer*. 2020;123(3):487-94.
- 163 8. Friedlander D, Trinh QD, Krasnova A, Lipsitz S, Sun M, Nguyen P, et al. Racial Disparity in  
164 Delivering Definitive Therapy for Intermediate/High-risk Localized Prostate Cancer: The  
165 Impact of Facility Features and Socioeconomic Characteristics. *Eur Urol*. 2018;73(3):445–51.
- 166 9. Alexis O, Worsley A. An integrative review exploring Black men of African and Caribbean  
167 backgrounds, their fears of prostate cancer and their attitudes towards screening. *Health*  
168 *Educ Res*. 2018;33(2):155–66.
- 169 10. Lillard JW, Moses KA, Mahal BA, George DJ. Racial disparities in Black men with prostate  
170 cancer: A literature review. *Cancer*. 2022;128(21):3787–95.
- 171 11. Fry A, White B, Nagarwalla D, Shelton J, Jack RH. Relationship between ethnicity and stage at  
172 diagnosis in England: a national analysis of six cancer sites. *BMJ Open*. 2023;13(1):e062079.
- 173 12. Lloyd T, Hounscome L, Mehay A, Mee S, Verne J, Cooper A. Lifetime risk of being diagnosed  
174 with, or dying from, prostate cancer by major ethnic group in England 2008-2010. *BMC Med*.  
175 2015;13(1):1–10.

- 176 13. Shaw B, Walter FM, Hamilton W, Martins T. Symptom appraisal and help seeking in males  
177 with symptoms of possible prostate cancer: a qualitative study with an ethnically diverse  
178 sample in London. *British Journal of General Practice*. 2023;73(732):e502–10.
- 179 14. Martins T, Walter FM, Penfold C, Abel G, Hamilton W. Primary care use by men with  
180 symptoms of possible prostate cancer: A multi-method study with an ethnically diverse  
181 sample in London. *Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)*. 2021;30(6).
- 182 15. GenesisCare PC research &. Racial Disparities in Prostate Cancer - Prostate Cancer Research.  
183 2021 [cited 2021 Dec 8]. Available from: [https://www.prostate-cancer-  
184 research.org.uk/addressing-racial-disparities/](https://www.prostate-cancer-research.org.uk/addressing-racial-disparities/)
- 185 16. Prostate Cancer UK. Prostate Cancer UK position on the PSA blood test | Prostate Cancer UK.  
186 2022 [cited 2023 Sep 18]. Available from: [https://prostatecanceruk.org/for-health-  
187 professionals/guidelines/interim-position-on-the-psa-blood-test-in-asymptomatic-men](https://prostatecanceruk.org/for-health-professionals/guidelines/interim-position-on-the-psa-blood-test-in-asymptomatic-men)
- 188 17. Pedersen VH, Armes J, Ream E. Perceptions of prostate cancer in Black African and Caribbean  
189 men: a systematic review. *BMJ Support Palliat Care*. 2011 Apr 1;1(Suppl\_1):A13–A13.
- 190 18. Cobran EK, Wutoh AK, Lee E, Odedina FT, Ragin C, Aiken W, et al. Perceptions of prostate  
191 cancer fatalism and screening behavior between United States-born and Caribbean-born  
192 Black males. *J Immigr Minor Health*. 2014;16(3):394–400.
- 193 19. Halbert CH, Weathers B, Delmoor E, Mahler B, Coyne J, Thompson HS, et al. Racial differences  
194 in medical mistrust among men diagnosed with prostate cancer. *Cancer*. 2009 Jun  
195 1;115(11):2553–61.
- 196 20. Drake B, Shelton R, Gilligan T, Allen J. A church-based intervention to promote informed  
197 decision making for prostate cancer screening among African American men. *J Natl Med  
198 Assoc*. 2010;102(3):164–71.
- 199 21. Seymour-Smith, S., Brown, D., Cosma, G., Shopland, N., Battersby, S., and Burton, A. (2016),  
200 “Our people has got to come to terms with that”: changing perceptions of the digital rectal  
201 examination as a barrier to prostate cancer diagnosis in African-Caribbean men, *Psycho-  
202 Oncology*, 25: 1183–1190. doi: 10.1002/pon.4219.
- 203 22. Reifsnider E, Gallagher M, Forgione B. Using Ecological Models in Research on Health  
204 Disparities. *Journal of Professional Nursing*. 2005;21(4):216–22.
- 205 23. South J, Bagnall AM, Stansfield JA, Southby KJ, Mehta P. An evidence-based framework on  
206 community-centred approaches for health: England, UK. *Health Promot Int*. 2019;34(2):356–  
207 66.
- 208 24. O’Mara-Eves A, Brunton G, McDaid D, Oliver S, Kavanagh J, Jamal F, et al. Community  
209 engagement to reduce inequalities in health: a systematic review, meta-analysis and  
210 economic analysis. *Public Health Research*. 2013;1(4):1–526.
- 211 25. Huang Y, Shen F. Effects of Cultural Tailoring on Persuasion in Cancer Communication: A  
212 Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Communication*. 2016 Aug 1;66(4):694–715.
- 213 26. Ukoli FA, Patel K, Hargreaves M, Beard K, Moton PJ, Bragg R, et al. A Tailored Prostate Cancer  
214 Education Intervention for Low-income African Americans: Impact on Knowledge and  
215 Screening. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*. 2013;24(1):311–31.

- 216 27. Ukoli, Flora A., et al. "A Tailored Prostate Cancer Education Intervention for Low-income  
217 African Americans: Impact on Knowledge and Screening." *Journal of Health Care for the Poor*  
218 *and Underserved*. 2013;24(1): 311-331.
- 219 28. Sultan DH, Rivers BM, Osongo BO, Wilson DS, Schenck A, Carvajal R, Rivers D, Roetzheim R,  
220 Green BL. Affecting African American men's prostate cancer screening decision-making  
221 through a mobile tablet-mediated intervention. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*.  
222 2014;25(3):1262-77. doi: 10.1353/hpu.2014.0148.
- 223  
224 29. Owens OL, Friedman DB, Brandt HM, Bernhardt JM, HÃ©bert JR. An Iterative Process for  
225 Developing and Evaluating a Computer-Based Prostate Cancer Decision Aid for African  
226 American Men. *Health Promot Pract*. 2015;16(5):642-55. doi: 10.1177/1524839915585737.
- 227 30. Cosma G, Brown D, Shopland N, Battersby S, Seymour-Smith S, Archer M, et al. PROCEE: a  
228 PROstate Cancer Evaluation and Education serious game for African Caribbean men. *Journal*  
229 *of enabling technologies*. 2016;10(4):199.
- 230 31. Seymour-Smith, S., Brown, D. J., Burton, A., Shopland, N., Khan, M., Thompson, R., Allen, R.  
231 Joint allies: Benefits and tensions of co-producing a prostate cancer app for, and with, the  
232 Black British African-Caribbean community. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*. 2020; 18(4):  
233 498–517. [doi.org/10.1080/14780887.2020.1861491](https://doi.org/10.1080/14780887.2020.1861491)
- 234 32. Hainsworth E, McGrowder E, McHugh J, Bancroft E, Mahabir S, Webber W, Eeles R,  
235 Cruickshank S. How can we recruit more men of African or African-Caribbean ancestry into  
236 our research? Co-creating a video to raise awareness of prostate cancer risk and the PROFILE  
237 study. *Res Involv Engagem*. 2022 Apr 18;8(1):14. doi: 10.1186/s40900-022-00347-9.
- 238 33. Robb KA. The integrated screening action model (I-SAM): A theory-based approach to inform  
239 intervention development. *Prev Med Rep*. 2021;23:101427.
- 240 34. Weinstein ND, Sandman PM, Blalock SJ. The precaution adoption process model. Glanz K,  
241 editor. *Health behavior and health education: Theory, research, and practice*. 2008;123–47.
- 242 35. West R, Michie S. A brief introduction to the COM-B Model of behaviour and the PRIME  
243 Theory of motivation. *Qeios*. 2020. doi.org/10.32388/WW04E6
- 244 36. Michie S, Stralen MM Van, West R. The behaviour change wheel: A new method for  
245 characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. *Implementation Science*.  
246 2011;6 (42). doi.org/10.1186/1748-5908-6-42
- 247 37. Creswell JW, Plano Clark V. *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*: SAGE; 2011.  
248 388-9 p.
- 249 38. Billingham SA, Whitehead AL, Julious SA. An audit of sample sizes for pilot and feasibility trials  
250 being undertaken in the United Kingdom registered in the United Kingdom Clinical Research  
251 Network database. *BMC Med Res Methodol*. 2013;13:104. doi: 10.1186/1471-2288-13-104.
- 252 39. Totton, N., Lin, J., Julious, S. *et al*. A review of sample sizes for UK pilot and feasibility studies  
253 on the ISRCTN registry from 2013 to 2020. *Pilot Feasibility Stud*. 2023;9:188.  
254 [doi.org/10.1186/s40814-023-01416-w](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40814-023-01416-w)
- 255 40. Guest G. How Many Interviews Are Enough?: An Experiment with Data Saturation and  
256 Variability. *Field Methods*. 2006;18(1):59-82.

- 257 41. Craig P, Dieppe P, MacIntyre S, Michie S, Nazareth I, Petticrew M. Developing and evaluating  
258 complex interventions: the new Medical Research Council guidance. *BMJ British medical*  
259 *journal*. 2008;337(1):a1655–a1655.
- 260 42. Carson L. Designing a public conversation using the World Cafe method:[Paper in themed  
261 section: The Value of Techniques Martin, Brian (ed.)]. *Social Alternatives*. 2011;30(1):10.
- 262 43. Estacio E, Karic T. The World Café: An innovative method to facilitate reflections on  
263 internationalisation in higher education. *J Furth High Educ*. 2016;40(6):731–45.
- 264 44. Michie, S Atkins, L West R. *The Behaviour Change Wheel. A guide to designing interventions.*  
265 *The Behavior Change Wheel*. 2014.
- 266 45. Wray RJ, McClure S, Vijaykumar S, Smith C, Ivy A, Jupka K, et al. Changing the conversation  
267 about prostate cancer among African Americans: results of formative research.  
268 2009;14(1):27–43.
- 269 46. Jones M, Pietilä I. Expertise, advocacy and activism: A qualitative study on the activities of  
270 prostate cancer peer support workers. *Health (London)*. 2020;24(1):21–37.
- 271 47. Morgan D. *Successful Focus Groups: Advancing the State of the Art. Successful Focus Groups:*  
272 *Advancing the State of the Art*. SAGE Publications, Inc.; 2014.
- 273 48. Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of healthcare interventions: An overview of  
274 reviews and development of a theoretical framework. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2017;17(1):1–13.
- 275 49. Weinrich SP, Seger R, Miller BL, Davis C, Kim S, Wheeler C, et al. Knowledge of the Limitations  
276 Associated With Prostate Cancer Screening Among Low-income Men. *Cancer Nurs*.  
277 2004;27(6):442–51.
- 278 50. Myers RE, Daskalakis C, Cocroft J, Kunkel EJS, Delmoor E, Liberatore M, et al. Preparing  
279 African-American men in community primary care practices to decide whether or not to have  
280 prostate cancer screening. *J Natl Med Assoc*. 2005;97(8):1143.
- 281 51. Meyer C, Goffe L, Antonopoulou V, Graham F, Tang MY, Lecouturier J, et al. Using the  
282 precaution adoption process model to understand decision-making about the COVID-19  
283 booster vaccine in England. *Vaccine*. 2023; 41(15):2466-2475.
- 284 52. The Cancer Awareness Measures (CAM) | Cancer Research UK. [cited 2023 Mar 17]. Available  
285 from: [https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/awareness-and-](https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/awareness-and-prevention/the-cancer-awareness-measures-cam)  
286 [prevention/the-cancer-awareness-measures-cam](https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/awareness-and-prevention/the-cancer-awareness-measures-cam)
- 287 53. Keyworth C, Epton T, Goldthorpe J, Calam R, Armitage CJ. Acceptability, reliability, and  
288 validity of a brief measure of capabilities, opportunities, and motivations (“COM-B”). *Br J*  
289 *Health Psychol*. 2020;25(3):474–501.
- 290 54. De Vaus D. *Surveys In Social Research. Surveys In Social Research*. 2013.
- 291 55. Braun V, Clarke V. Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qual Res Psychol*. 2006 ;3(2):77–  
292 101.
- 293 56. Field, A. *Discovering Statistics wth IBM and SPSS*. Sage. 2012;66:37–9.
- 294 57. Giaquinto ANa cancer S, Miller KD, Tossas KY, Winn RA, Jemal A, Siegel RL. Cancer statistics  
295 for African American/Black People 2022. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2022 May;72(3):202–29.

- 296 58. Richardson-Parry A, Baas C, Donde S, Ferraiolo B, Karmo M, Maravic Z, et al. Interventions to  
297 reduce cancer screening inequities: the perspective and role of patients, advocacy groups,  
298 and empowerment organizations. *Int J Equity Health*. 2023;22(1).
- 299 59. Kale S, Hirani S, Vardhan S, Mishra A, Ghode DB, Prasad R, et al. Addressing Cancer Disparities  
300 Through Community Engagement: Lessons and Best Practices. *Cureus*. 2023;15(8).
- 301
- 302
- 303