

Table S1: Attitudes towards BRCA testing questionnaire: changes made from the original attitude questionnaire.

Original questionnaire¹		
Item	Included in this study questionnaire	reasons
To be reassured.	Yes	
To enhance cancer prevention.	Yes	
To learn about my children's risk.	Yes	
To make a decision about surgery to have my ovaries or breasts removed before cancer arises.	No	This study participants were women who didn't undergo genetic counseling or were given any explanation about the medical recommendations regarding ovaries or breasts removal in carriers. we include in this questionnaire only the general statement regarding cancer prevention.
To make childbearing decisions.	Yes	
To know if I need to get cancer screening tests more often.	Yes	
To reduce uncertainty.	Yes	
I am worried about losing my insurance.	Yes	
I am worried about loss of confidentiality.	Yes	
I am worried about stigmatization.	Yes	
I do not trust modern medicine.	Yes	
I believe that there is nothing that can be done to prevent getting cancer.	Yes	
I am concerned about the effect it would have on my family.	Yes	
I am concerned that I could not handle it emotionally.	Yes	
I am worried that the study is too focused on Jewish community.	No	Since the study was performed in Israel, we didn't include questions regarding the Jewish community or regarding ethnicity.
I am concerned that being a gene carrier might alter	No	We assume that in Israel this item is included the stigmatization question

marriage prospects for myself or my family members.		
I am concerned that genetic information might be used to single out individuals of a particular ethnic group.	No	We assume that in Israel this item is included the stigmatization question
The potential to improve the health of the Jewish Community will influence my decision to be tested.	No	Since the study was performed in Israel, we didn't include questions regarding the Jewish community or regarding ethnicity.
Added question:		
I am concerned about the medical implication of the test results.		

Table S2: Knowledge questionnaire – BRCA testing and Breast cancer genetics.^a

Subjective knowledge questions:	
	I fully understand the meaning of BRCA1/2 testing
	I am interested in additional knowledge regarding the test and its implication
6 items questionnaire:	
1.	Early detection of breast cancer leads to better recovery chances than detection in advanced stages.
2.	Medical examination or mammography is needed only if suspicious breast finding was detected.
3.	Medical examination or mammography is sufficient to prevent breast cancer morbidity
4.	All women who have an altered BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene will get breast cancer.
5.	A woman who doesn't have an altered BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene can still get breast cancer or ovarian cancer.
6.	A woman who has a sister with an altered BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene has a 50% chance (1/2) of having an altered gene herself.

^a Based on published knowledge questionnaires (2, 3). Questionnaire was piloted in 15 low risk women.

Supplementary references

1. Manchanda R, Burnell M, Gaba F, et al. Attitude towards and factors affecting uptake of population-based BRCA testing in the Ashkenazi Jewish population: a cohort study. *BJOG*. 2019;126(6):784-794.
2. Van Riel E, Wárlám-Rodenhuis CC, Verhoef S, Rutgers EJ, Ausems MG. BRCA testing of breast cancer patients: medical specialists' referral patterns, knowledge and attitudes to genetic testing. *Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)*. 2010;19(3):369-76.
3. Lieberman S, Tomer A, Ben-Chetrit A, et al. Population screening for BRCA1/BRCA2 founder mutations in Ashkenazi Jews: proactive recruitment compared with self-referral. *Genet Med*. 2017;19(7):754-762.