Shared Decision-Making Aids

Below is a list of evidence-based shared decision-making aids that provide information about treatment options, lifestyle changes and outcomes. These aids don't replace your guidance but can help your conversations with your patients. Engaging your patients in decision making can help lead to better outcomes and quality of life.

**Mayo Clinic Shared Decision Making National Resource Center**
- Cardiovascular Primary Prevention Choice
- Depression Medication Choice
- Diabetes Medication Choice
- Osteoporosis Decision Aid
- Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Choice
- Smoking Cessation Around the Time of Surgery
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Choice
- Statin Choice Electronic Decision Aid

**Cincinnati Children's James M. Anderson Center for Health Systems Excellence**
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Treatment for the School-Age Child
- Diarrhea Treatment with Lactobacillus GG
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccination
- Hydroxyurea for Sickle Cell Anemia
- Treatment for Children with Autism
- Behavior Concerns in Young Children
- Return of Genetic Test Results from Whole Exome Sequencing
- Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis Treatment
- Fertility Preservation for Children Newly Diagnosed with Cancer
- Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea
- Weight Loss for Adolescents

**Dartmouth-Hitchcock Center for Shared Decision Making**

- **Decision Support Toolkit for Primary Care**
  - Step 1: Leadership
  - Step 2: Goals and Scope of Project
  - Step 3: Assessment
  - Step 4: Decision Support Tools
  - Step 5: Education and Training
  - Step 6: Implementation
  - Step 7: Quality Monitoring Tools

- **Decision Support Toolkit for Specialty Care**
  - Breast Cancer: Early Stage Breast Cancer, Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS) and Breast Reconstruction
  - Hip and Knee Osteoarthritis

- **Decision Support as a Clinical Skill Toolkit**
  - The Ottawa Decision Support Tutorial – Online tutorial in providing decision support
  - Workshop for Physicians and Workshop for Non- Physicians

The above material is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be a substitute for the independent medical judgment of a physician. Physicians and other health care providers are encouraged to use their own best medical judgment based upon all available information and the condition of the patient in determining the best course of treatment.