

## Supplementary Material

### **Men's preconception health care in Australian general practice: GPs' knowledge, attitudes and behaviours**

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**Table S1. Survey questions assessing knowledge of factors affecting male fertility and scoring matrix**

| Knowledge Questions and Answers   | Score awarded for correct response   |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p><i>What age does a man's fertility start to decline? (Note: Respondents could only select one answer)</i></p> <p>A man's age doesn't matter (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>Starts to decline from 20 (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>Starts to decline from 40 (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>Starts to decline from 60 (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>Don't know (<i>False</i>)</p>   | 1                                    |
| <p><i>Which of the following statements about the relationship between a man's age and reproductive outcomes are true? *</i></p> <p>The children of older fathers are at greater risk of autism (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>The time it takes to conceive is only affected by the age of the female partner (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>Women with older male partners have a higher risk of miscarriage (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>Sperm motility decreases continually after the age of 20 (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>A man's fertility only starts to decline after the age of 60 (<i>False</i>)</p> | 0.20<br>0.20<br>0.20<br>0.20<br>0.20 |
| <p><i>Which of the following statements about the effects of smoking on a man's reproductive health is/are true? *</i></p> <p>Reduces sperm count (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>Causes epigenetic changes in sperm (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>Increase erectile dysfunction (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>Lowers serum testosterone (<i>False</i>)</p>  | 0.25<br>0.25<br>0.25<br>0.25         |
| <p><i>Which of the following statements about the possible effects of obesity on a man's reproductive health are true? *</i></p> <p>Obesity is the main risk factor for subfertility in men (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>High BMI is associated with sperm DNA fragmentation leading to lower sperm quality (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>Obese men are at greater risk of sexual dysfunction which in turn can reduce fertility (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>The lower testosterone levels in obese men will always reduce fertility (<i>False</i>)</p>  | 0.25<br>0.25<br>0.25<br>0.25         |
| <p><i>Which of the following statements about the possible effects of STIs on a man's reproductive health are true? *</i></p> <p>Chlamydia is not likely to affect a man's fertility (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>Gonorrhoea can damage the epididymis and cause sperm blockage (<i>True</i>)</p> <p>In Australia, syphilis is only of ongoing concern in relation to gay men (<i>False</i>)</p> <p>Rates in STIs are increasing in middle aged and older Australian men (<i>True</i>)</p>   | 0.25<br>0.25<br>0.25<br>0.25         |

\*Respondents were asked to provide an answer to each question.