

Breast cancer screening practices among Chinese-Australian women

Author/s: Kwok, C. Fethney, J. White, K. | **Year:** 2012 | **Publication type:** Journal article | **Peer reviewed:** | **Topic area/s:** Physical Health

Reference:

Key Words:

Chinese, women, breast screening, cancer, health literacy

Research aim:

The aims of the study were to report breast cancer screening practices among Chinese-Australian women, and to examine the relationship between 1) acculturation, and 2) the Chinese Breast Cancer Screening Beliefs Questionnaire (CBCSB) score and women's breast screening behaviours.

Results/Conclusion:

The majority of participants (76%-90%) had heard of breast self exam (BSE), clinical breast exam (CBE) and mammograms. Only 22.1% performed a BSE monthly and only 35.4% of women within the targeted age group had a CBE annually. Three quarters of women within the targeted age group reported they had a mammogram every two years or less. No statistically significant differences in acculturation and screening behaviours were found. In terms of CBCSB score, women who had CBEs and mammograms as recommended had significantly higher scores on the Attitudes to health checkup subscale. In addition, women who engaged in BSE and mammogram as recommended perceived less barriers to mammographic screening.

Implications:

Attitudes towards health check-ups and perceived barriers to mammographic screening were influential in compliance with breast cancer screening among Chinese-Australian women.

Cultural Group(s):

Chinese

Location of study:

Age group:

Number included in study:

292

Type of participants:

Chinese-Australian women

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes:

Relates to study by same authors from 2005, 2006