Inferior health-related quality of life and psychological well-being in immigrant cancer survivors: A population-based study


Key Words: cancer, larger study, quality of life, wellbeing

Research aim:
This study compared health-related quality of life (QOL) and psychological morbidity in a population-based sample of first generation immigrant and Anglo-Australian cancer survivors.

Results/Conclusion:
In multiple linear regression models adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, socio-economic status, time since diagnosis and type of cancer, immigrants had clinically significantly worse QOL (5.4-8.5 points on Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy - General (FACT-G), P

Implications:
Potential targets for intervention include assistance in navigating the health system, translated information and cultural competency training for health professionals.

Cultural Group(s):
Chinese, Arabic, Greek, Anglo-Australians

Location of study:
New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria

Age group:
not specific to older people (18-80)

Number included in study:
596 (277 immigrants)

Type of participants:
Eligible participants, recruited via three State Cancer Registries, included those: with a new diagnosis of one of 12 most incident cancers (all stages) 1-6 years earlier; aged 18-80 at diagnosis; born in a Chinese, Arabic, or Greek speaking country and able to speak one of these languages.

Research approach:
Quantitative

Type of data:
Secondary data sources used:
Cancer registries data

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes:
See other publication by same authors about meeting needs for information across groups