

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

**Author/s:** Butow, P. N. Aldridge, L. Bell, M. L. Sze, M. Eisenbruch, M. Jefford, M. Schofield, P. Girgis, A. King, M. Duggal-Beri, P. McGrane, J. Goldstein, D. Psycho-oncology Co-operative Res, G. | **Year:** 2013 | **Publication type:** Journal article | **Peer reviewed:** | **Topic area/s:** Physical Health, Not Specific to CALD

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**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