

Knowledge, perception and practices of colorectal cancer screening in an ethnically diverse population

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Reference:

Key Words:

cancer screening, access to services, health literacy

Research aim:

This study assesses the knowledge and perception of CRC in an ethnically diverse population, and evaluates the association with screening participation and intention. Identification of specific predictors of screening may aid the development of interventions to improve overall CRC screening.

Results/Conclusion:

Compared with AB, non-Australian-born (NAB) respondents had poorer knowledge, and NAB background predicted for poorer knowledge independent of sex, education, media and familiarity with CRC patient. Compared with AB respondents aged 50 years and above, NAB respondents had lower screening participation (17.4% vs. 31.8%; $P = 0.01$), lesser intention (75.8% vs. 90.5%; P

Implications:

The knowledge of CRC and screening is significantly poorer in the immigrant population. Knowledge predicts for greater screening intent. Therefore, implementing language- and culture-specific educational programs involving medical practitioners and media are necessary to improve CRC screening participation rates.

Cultural Group(s):

Non-Australia born

Location of study:

New South Wales (Sydney)

Age group:

50+

Number included in study:

543

Type of participants:

subjects aged 30-70

Research approach:

Mixed

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Chi-square, Mann-Whitney U and logistic regression

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: