Colorectal Cancer Screening Behaviors among Korean Americans in Texas

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ABSTRACT

Problem/Rationale: Colorectal Cancer (CRC) is the most common cancer among Korean American (KA) men and the second most common cancer among KA women. Despite the dramatic increase in incidence rates of CRC in KAs, current statistics report extremely low cancer screening prevalence among KAs compared to other ethnic groups and United States (U.S.) general population. There is little known about the screening behaviors of KA, and the factors that may predict screening behaviors have not been fully investigated.

Research Aims: The aims of this study are to: 1) describe CRC screening behaviors among KAs residing in Texas, 2) identify predictors and barriers influencing CRC screening behaviors, 3) identify the differences in the predictors and barriers to CRC screening behaviors between KA men and women, 4) identify the differences in the predictors and barriers to CRC screening behaviors between KA who have lived in the U.S. less than 10 years and those who have lived in the U.S. more than 10 years, and 5) explore sociocultural beliefs regarding CRC screening behaviors.

Proposed Mixed Methods Design: A 2-phase explanatory mixed method design will be used in this study. In phase one, seven instruments will be utilized to measure nine independent variables: (1) perception of cancer screening; (2) knowledge; (3) cancer fatalism; (4) CRC health literacy; (5) healthcare access; (6) physician’s recommendation; (7) acculturation; (8) length of U.S. residency, and (9) gender. In phase, a semi-structured individual in-depth interview, informed by the quantitative findings, will explore sociocultural beliefs regarding CRC screening. Descriptive statistics, bivariate correlation analysis, Chi-square, and multiple logistic regression will be used with path analytic techniques to analyze quantitative data, coding and thematic analysis will be used to analyze qualitative date.

Patient/Stakeholder Engagement: Meetings are being held with groups attending KA churches to inform plans for study implementation and recruitment strategies.

No handouts were provided for this presentation:

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