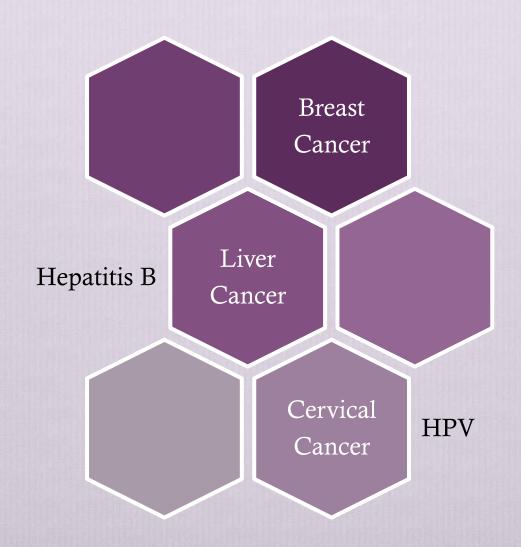
Cancer prevention education and screening for refugee women: development, implementation, and lessons learned

> Lucy Smith, MPH, CPH, CHES Education Coordinator UNT Health Science Center

Building Bridges

- Funded by the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT)
- 3- year community based project
- Addresses cultural, linguistic and financial barriers to screening among refugee women and families

Cancers Addressed





Lay Health Educators and Target communities:

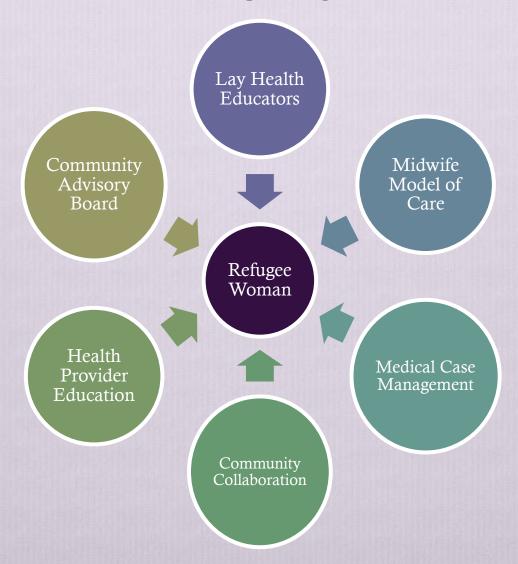
Bhutanese

Somalian

Central African (DRC, Burundi, Rwanda)

Karen

Model



Form Advisory Board





Form Advisory Board





Research-tested Intervention Programs (RTIPs)

RTIPs - Moving Science into Programs for People

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■ RTIPs Home ■ RTIPs Archive ■ Frequently Asked Questions ■ Fact Sheet ■ Contact Us

Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T. Home &

Use the link below to select a number of criteria, and see a list that contains programs from several topics.

Select from 154 Intervention Programs

RTIPs is a searchable database of cancer control interventions and program materials and is designed to provide program planners and public health practitioners easy and immediate access to researchtested materials.

New Programs on RTIPs:

- Survivorship
 - ★ -Family-Centered Advance Care Planning for Teens with Cancer (FACE-TC) (Post date: January, 2015)
- Physical Activity
 - -Walking for Wellbeing in the West (WWW) (Post date: December, 2014)
- Cervical Cancer Screening

Vietnamese Women's Health Project

On This Page

- The Need
- The Program

Community PreventiveServices Task Force

- Services Task Force Finding
- Time Required
- Intended Audience
- Suitable Settings
- Required Resources
- About the Study
- Key Findings
- Publications

Hignlights

Program Title Vietnamese Women's Health Project

Purpose Designed to increase cervical cancer screening among Vietnamese American women. (2010)

Program Focus Awareness building

Population Focus Un- and/or Underscreened Individuals

Topic Cervical Cancer Screening

Age Adults (40-65 years), Older Adults (65+ years), Young Adults (19-39 years)

Gender Female

Race/Ethnicity Asian

Setting Community, Home-based

Origination United States

Funded by CDC (Grant number(s): U-48-DP-000050), NCI (Grant number(s): R01CA115564, U01CA114640)

Products



Preview, download, or order free materials on CD-ROM



Browse more programs on Cervical Cancer
Screening

RTIPs Scores

This program has been rated by external peer reviewers. <u>Learn more about RTIPs program</u> review ratings.

- Research Integrity
 - 4.2
- Intervention Impact
 - 4.0
- Dissemination Capability

RE-AIM Scores

This program has been evaluated on criteria from the <u>RE-AIM</u> of framework, which helps translate research into action.

Reach

80.0%

Effectiveness

66.7%

Adoption

Evaluation of a Cervical Cancer Control Intervention Using Lay Health Workers for Vietnamese American Women

Victoria M. Taylor, MD, MPH, J. Carey Jackson, MD, MPH, MA, Yutaka Yasui, PhD, Tung T. Nguyen, MD, Erica Woodall, MPH, Elizabeth Acorda, MA, Lin Li, MD, MS, and Scott Ramsey, MD, PhD

Increasing Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Among Filipino American Women

On This Page

- The Need
- The Program
 » Implementation Guide

Community Preventive

- Services Task Force Finding
- Time Required
- Intended Audience
- Suitable Settings
- Required Resources
- About the Study
- Publications

Highlights

Program Title Increasing Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Among Filipino American Women

Purpose Designed to increase breast and cervical cancer screening among Filipino women. (2003)

Program Focus Awareness building

Population Focus Medically Underserved

Topic Breast Cancer Screening, Cervical Cancer Screening

Age Adults (40-65 years), Older Adults (65+ years)

Gender Female

Race/Ethnicity Asian

Setting Community, Home-based, Religious establishments

Origination United States

Funded by NCI (Grant number(s): CA74576)

Products

回



Preview, download, or order free materials on CD-ROM

RTIPs Scores

This program has been rated by external peer reviewers. <u>Learn more about RTIPs program</u> review ratings.

Research Integrity

3.5

Intervention Impact

2.0

(1) Dissemination Capability

RE-AIM Scores

Beginning in 2012, new programs are scored on RE-AIM criteria. This program was posted prior to the inclusion of RE-AIM scores and does not have these scores included. Click on the information icon next to "RE-AIM Scores" above to learn more about RE-AIM.

Browse more programs

Results of a randomized trial to increase breast and cervical cancer screening among Filipino American women

Annette E Maxwell, Dr.P.H.^{a,} ♣, ➡, Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.^a, Perlaminda Vida, B.A.^a, Umme S Warda, M.S.^a





Health Promotion through Community Empowerment

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Resources

Education Materials

I. Photonovel

 Asian American Liver Concer Education Program (promoung Hepatitis B screening)







Culturally Appropriate Photonovel Divelopment and Process Evaluation for Hepatitis B Prevention in Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese American Communities

Sunmin Lee, ScD¹, Hyeyeon Yoon, MHS², Lu Chen, MA, MPH¹, and Hee-Soon Juon, PhD² Sunmin Lee: sunmin@umd.edu

¹University of Maryland School of Public Health, College Park, MD, USA

²Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA

Useful Website

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Volume 11 - February 06, 2014

Effect of a Liver Cancer Education Program on Hepatitis B Screening Among Asian Americans in the Baltimore— Washington Metropolitan Area, 2009–2010

Hee-Soon Juon, PhD; Sunmin Lee, ScD; Carol Strong, PhD; Rajiv Rimal, PhD; Gregory D Kirk, MD, PhD; Janice Bowie, PhD, MPH

Form Advisory Board

Select RTIPS to be adapted

Consultation with advisory board



Select RTIPS to be adapted

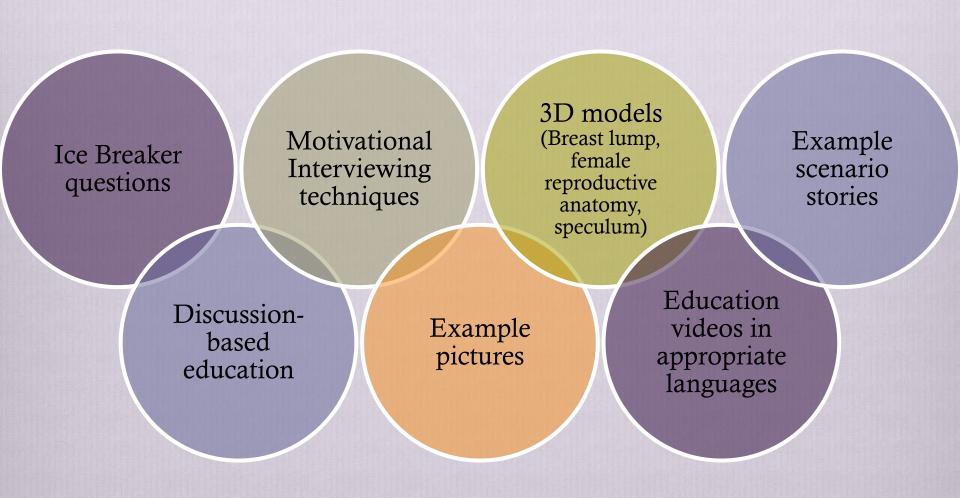
Consultation with advisory board

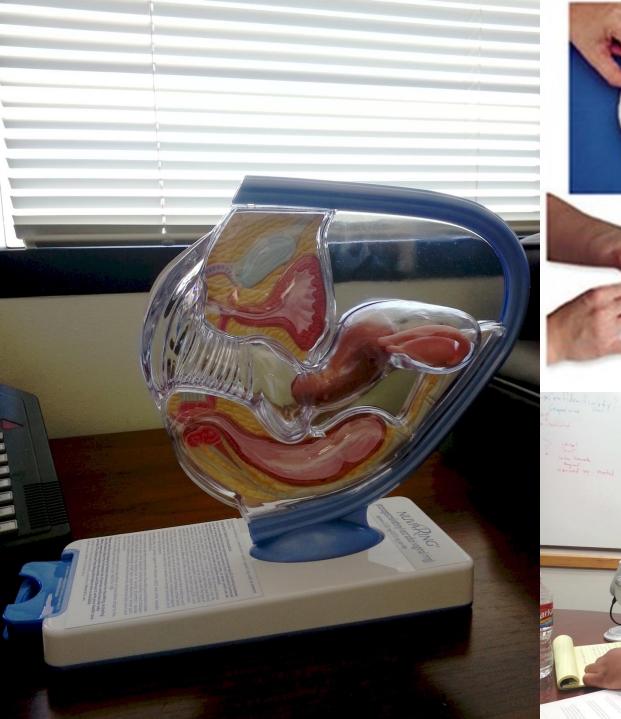
Adaptation of material with Lay Health Educators after training

LHE Trainings

General Cell Process Cancer Education and Types Screenings / Prevention Treatments Medical Interpretation and Barriers Training Other Trainings

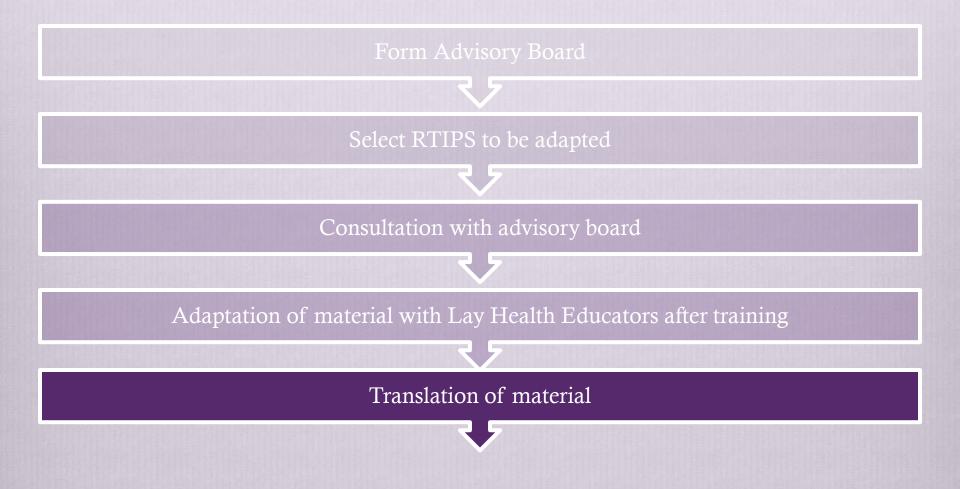
Cancer Education













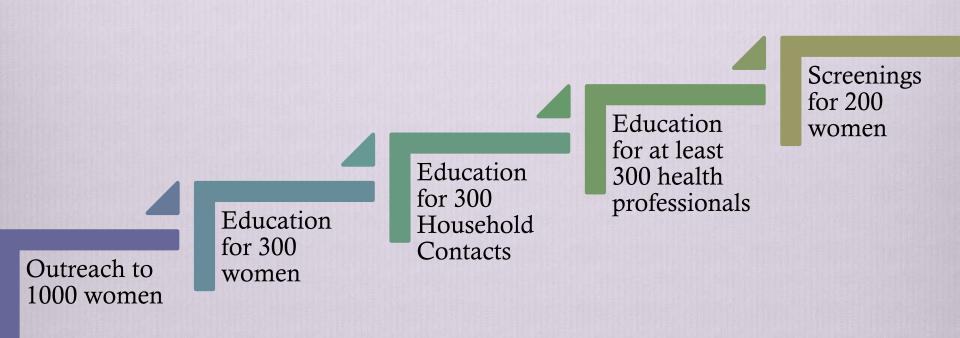






Implementation

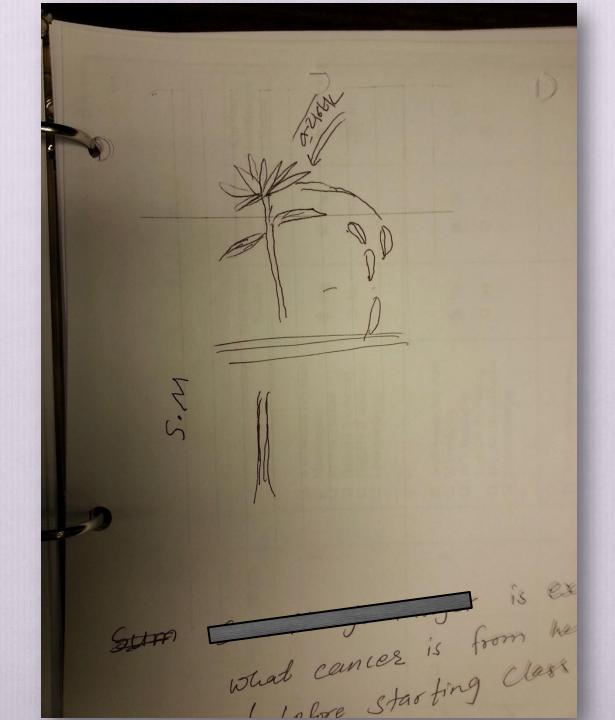
Target Numbers



Lessons Learned

Educational approach between communities vary





* Barriers faced by refugees:

Misinformation

"If you fall and injure yourself then it may cause cancer."

"In our community, many people have diabetes. It is common for us to share needles and reuse them."

"One person from my community told me that her translator said that the Pap Test was to retrieve extra sperm from her back that doesn't need to be there."

"Mammograms are painful.
They stuck a needle in my chest and pulled out all my blood."

* Barriers faced by refugees:

Religious/ Cultural

"Sometimes when someone has Hepatitis B, the traditional healers can use a metal stick that has been heated in fire to press three dots on the stomach to cure it."

"God is good, so we don't need to be tested for cancer."

"Good Muslims don't get cancer"

"Only white people get cancer"

* Barriers faced by refugees

Fear

"Many women from my country have had abuse and rape from doctors during medical check ups. Sometimes, even though the doctor rapes women in his clinic, the doctor is the only one in the region so they are not able to do anything about it."

- Financial
- Transportation
- Language

Provider misinformation

"My family member asked for a Hepatitis B vaccine and the nurse asked if any family members have Hepatitis B that they knew about. We don't usually know our status and came from a high risk country, but the nurse said they were not high risk and didn't need a vaccine."

Communication barriers

Programmatic

Continuous adaptations

Provider educational opportunities

Creation of a general cancer/healthy living class:

How to talk to your doctor Needle Sharing What is healthy eating

Involvement and support of community leaders is important and an ongoing process in reduction of barriers

Positive experience in program by word-of-mouth is essential to reaching cultural groups that see these topics as being taboo, inappropriate to discuss openly, or that cannot be prevented or cured

