Hispanic Patient Preference in Colorectal Cancer Screening: Factors in Decision-Making

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METHODS:
Hispanic primary care patients. Intervention (DSNI) to a single level mailed Standard Intervention (SI) in a Decision Support and Navigation Intervention (DSNI).

OBJECTIVE:
• Colorectal cancer (CRC) screening rates are relatively low among Hispanic Americans as compared to non-Hispanic whites and African Americans.
• The disparities in CRC screening and mortality persist even when adjusting for education, income, and insurance status.
• Effective interventions are needed to raise CRC screening rates, reduce mortality, and increase survival in this growing segment of the population.

BACKGROUND:
• The disparities in CRC screening and mortality persist even when adjusting for social, economic, and cultural factors.
• Social Support and Influence
• Worries, Concerns, Fears
• Perceptions about Test or Test Process
• Belief in Importance/Value of Screening

Identification of up to 3 factors that may affect the likelihood that participant will complete their preferred test. Factors were coded as:
• Belief in Importance/Value of Screening
• Perceptions about Test or Test Process
• Worries, Concerns, Fears
• Social Support and Influence

METHODS:
To compare the effectiveness of a multi-level Decision Support and Navigation Intervention (DSNI) to a single level mailed Standard Intervention (SI) in a randomized, controlled trial designed to increase CRC screening rates among Hispanic primary care patients.

RESULTS:
Table 1. Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Participant Demographic</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 50-59</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 60+</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Great than High School</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $15,000-$45,999</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $46,000-$99,999</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $100,000-$149,999</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Great than $150,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All participants who completed the DSNI were scored as likely to complete their screening program.

CONCLUSION:
All participants who completed the DSNI were scored as likely to complete their screening program, regardless of test preference.

Further analysis is needed to determine whether strength of likelihood scores can predict actual screening completion.

REFERENCES:
Results For those participating completing the Decision Counseling Program (DCP):
The DSNI identified participant screening test preference (SBT or COL) and elicited factors that would affect likelihood of performing the preferred test. Of the 197 eligible DSNI participants, 127 (65%) participants completed the DCP.

In accordance with Analytic Hierarchy Processing theory, computation of likelihood scores include individual factor effect weights and comparative factor importance weights.

Scoring:
scores include individual factor effect weights and comparative factor importance weights.
0.546 – 1.000 Likely to Screen
0.455 – 0.545 Neutral
0.000 – 0.454 Not Likely to Screen

All 39 people identifying COL as their preferred test had a likelihood score >0.545, indicating that they were likely to screen.
All 58 people identifying SBT as their preferred test had a likelihood score >0.545, indicating that they were likely to screen.

The strength (or levels ) of Likely to Screen (>0.545) are further broken down as:
A Little Likely 0.546 - 0.583 n=0
Somewhat Likely 0.584 - 0.616 n=3
Much Likely 0.617 - 0.643 n=22
Very Much Likely 0.644 - 0.666 n=25
Overwhelming Likely 0.667 - 1.000 n=77

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