

Pilot study: The uptake of cervical screening in Chinese immigrants in Auckland

奥克兰华人移民对子宫颈常规检测
认知程度的初步调查



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Research team

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Why the study

- New Zealand's National Cervical Screening Programme (NCSP) was established in 1991
- incidence of cervical cancer decrease dramatically
 - NCSP reported that the screening coverage is 73% overall
 - Asian women: 45%
 - Pacific women: 50%
 - Maori women: 60-70%
 - European women: close to 80%

- 新西兰国家子宫颈常规检测机构报道，常规检测在亚裔女性中覆盖率仅45%，而整体覆盖率为73%。

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Literature

- **Internationally**
 - 2nd most common cancer among women worldwide
 - Studies suggested that Chinese women living in North America have higher cervical cancer incidence rates than the general population
 - higher prevalence is due in part to inadequate cervical screening
 - It's been demonstrated that individual barriers to screening, and their relative importance, differ markedly between population groups
- **Nationally**
 - Barriers to Pacific women's use of cervical screening services (Jameson et al, 1999)
 - Informing the development of a communications campaign for the national cervical screening programme (PHOENIX 2004)
 - A pilot study of knowledge and access to sexual wellbeing (Yeung et al, 2004)

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Study aims

- Examine Chinese cervical screening practices
- Identify the barriers and facilitators to cervical screening
- Examine the knowledge of cervical screening and cervical cancer risk factors.
- 研究者进行的问卷调查目的是为了了解华人女性对子宫颈常规检测的认知程度，存在的困难等等

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Inclusion criteria

- Chinese women who:
 - Were born in mainland China;
 - Currently reside in Auckland NZ;
 - Are aged between 20 to 69.
- 1) 在中国大陆出生;
- 2) 目前居住在奥克兰;
- 3) 年龄在20-69岁之间.

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Recruitment process

- CNSST (principal method)
- Advertisement
 - New Zealand Chinese Herald
 - iBall
 - Press release at www.scoop.co.nz
 - www.180.co.nz
 - News out west
- Personal network

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Contents

1. Questionnaire Survey (问卷调查): N=210

- GENERAL HEALTH AND ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES
- EXPERIENCE WITH CERVICAL SMEAR TESTS
- KNOWLEDGE OF CERVICAL CANCER & CERVICAL SMEAR TESTS
- BELIEFS ABOUT CERVICAL SMEAR TESTS
- KNOWLEDGE OF CERVICAL CANCER RISK FACTORS
- SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

- 基本的健康状况和医疗服务
- 宫颈涂片检测的情况
- 关于子宫癌和宫颈涂片检测知识问答
- 健康与疾病的看法: 有关宫颈涂片检测
- 对于宫颈癌风险因素的认识
- 社会人口统计

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Contents (cont-ed)

2. Focus group (焦点团体座谈会)

- To further explore and clarify the questionnaire findings
 - approached women who participated in the survey and indicated that they were happy to be approached for the focus group interview
 - 联系那些已接受问卷调查并且提出愿意参加焦点团体座谈会的华裔女性。

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Preliminary Result

- Response
 - Posted/delivered: N=260
 - Received: N=226
 - Response rate: 86.9%
- Source of recruitment (N & %)
 - CNSST: N=184
 - AD: N=11
 - Personal network: N=31

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Preliminary Result (cont-ed)

- Socio-demographic characteristics
 - Age mean (SD): 40.7 (10.4)
 - Years been in NZ: 6 (3.8)
 - Education level
 - Secondary: 13.2%; Tertiary: 69.1%; Post-grad: 26.4%
 - Income (weekly)
 - <=\$200: 23.9%; \$201-500: 25.2%; \$500+: 22.6%; unknown: 28.3%
 - Employment
 - Unemployed: 29.6%; employed: 47.8%; other: 8.8%; unknown: 13.7%

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Preliminary Result (cont-ed)

- Cervical smear tests in Chinese women NZ

	N	%	95% CI of %
Ever	149	65.9	(59.4, 72.1)
Within 3 yrs	129	57.1	(50.3, 63.6)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear tests
 - Socio-demographic factors
 - age

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
20-29	20.8	ref	
30-39	76.3	12.20	(4.01, 37.08)
40-49	81.3	16.56	(5.28, 51.96)
50+	36.7	2.20	(0.64, 7.55)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear tests
 - Socio-demographic factors
 - Acculturation (years lived in NZ)

years in NZ	%	OR	95% CI of OR
0-3	35.8	ref	
4-6	69.1	4.01	(1.96, 8.21)
7+	89.0	14.53	(6.19, 34.13)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear tests
 - Socio-demographic factors
 - Education (no association)
 - Income: higher income, the more likely to have smear tests!
 - Marital status – still working on the category

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear tests
 - Access to health services
 - Having a family doctor (GP)

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
No	25.0	ref	
Yes	73.5	8.34	(3.52, 19.77)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear tests
 - Access to health services
 - Health insurance coverage
 - Positive association
 - Received a recommendation for the test
 - Positive association
 - Received or seen a pamphlet for the test
 - Positive association

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear tests
 - More variables are needed to be explored
 - Beliefs about cervical smear tests
 - Knowledge of cervical cancer risk factors
 - Multivariable analyses are needed

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Preliminary Result (*cont-eda*)

- Focus group
 - N=9
 - Transcription and translation

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Discussion and recommendations

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- National Cervical Screening Programme (NCSP)

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Why Chinese women in Auckland

- Asians are an increasingly significant population in the Auckland region, where **65%** of the total Asian population live
- The Asian population is also the second largest ethnic group in the Auckland region composing **12.5%** of the population
- Chinese are the largest Asian group, making up **45%** of all Asian people in the Auckland region and **5.6%** of all Auckland population.
- **COMMENTS: NEED TO UPDATE THE STATS using 2006 census data!!!**

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Why mainland Chinese

- Anecdotally, it is reported that Hong Kong/Taiwanese women are over screened and tend to come to NZ expecting to have an annual smear test.
- However, women from mainland China have very little experience of screening because there was no organized population health programme in China.

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Timeline

- November 2006 – February 2006:
Conduct the survey: recruitment, interview
- February 2007 – March 2007:
Data entry and analysis
- April 2007 – July 2007
Write up report
- From August 2007 – on going:
Disseminate the findings

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Education

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
Secondary or under	64.3	ref	
Tertiary	67.2		
Post-grad	66.7		

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Weekly income (\$)

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
0-200	48.1	ref	
201-500	64.9	1.99	(0.93, 4.27)
500+	80.4	4.42	(1.84, 10.58)
Unknown	73.4	2.98	(1.38, 6.43)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Marital status

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
		ref	

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Health insurance coverage

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
No	61.0	ref	
Yes	74.4	1.86	(1.03, 3.37)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Received a recommendation for the test

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
No	39.6	ref	
Yes	89.6	13.09	(6.38, 26.87)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Received or seen a pamphlet for the test in English

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
No	52.8	ref	
Yes	89.9	7.93	(3.56, 17.68)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Received or seen a pamphlet for the test in Chinese

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
No	60.8	ref	
Yes	85.7	3.87	(1.64, 9.11)

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Preliminary Result (*cont-ed*)

- Association of selected variables with ever having cervical smear test
 - Understand the cervical smear test

	%	OR	95% CI of OR
No	18.2	ref	
Yes	75.1	13.60	(5.29, 34.95)

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Future direction

- Seek external funding to expand the research to
 - Other Asian groups: Indians, Koreans, etc
 - At national level
 - Breast cancer screening
- Collaboration with stakeholders, other research institutions, and communities to conduct community intervention study and evaluate the effect

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