BREAST CANCER

A Pilot Study: Evaluation of Breast Cancer Knowledge and Barriers to Screening Among Women in Juárez, Mexico



Yelena Bird, MD, MPH

Assistant Professor

Department of Health Science

College of Health & Social Services

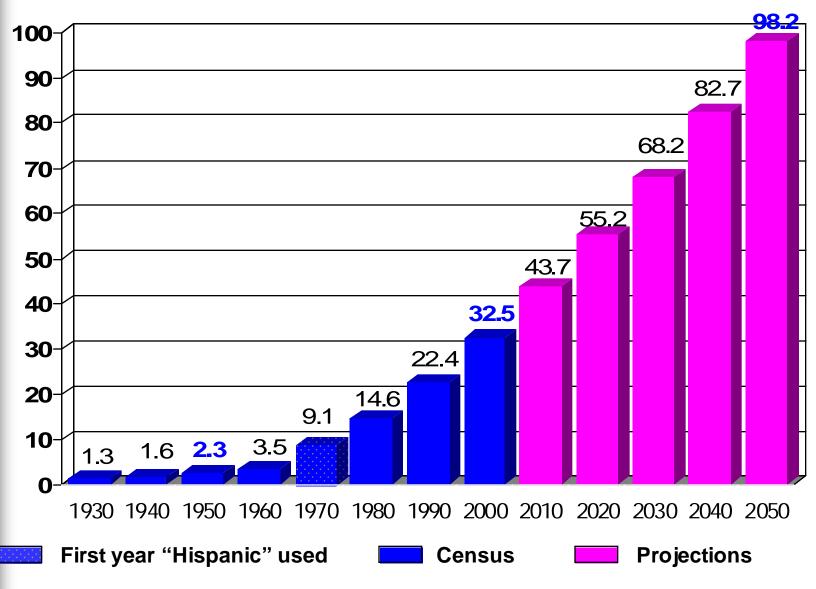
New Mexico State University

BREAST CANCER: General Facts

- Breast cancer (BC) is one of the most frequent malignancies in the world.
- BC represents the leading cause of cancer death among women ages 35-54 [1].
- In the US, one in every eight women will develop BC during her lifetime; [2].
- Likewise, BC is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality among women in Mexico [3].



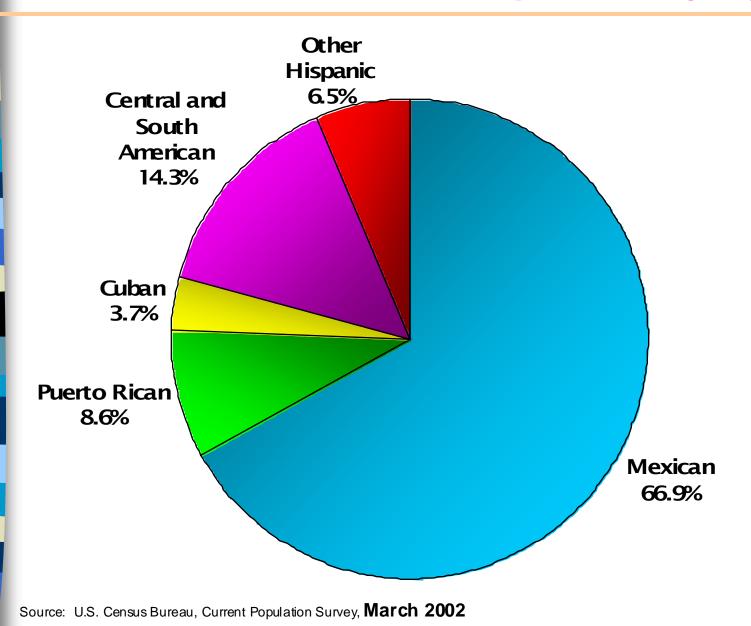
USA: Hispanic Population (1930-2050)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. (1993) We the American... Hispanic.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Projections of the Resident Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic origin, 1999 to 2100.

USA: Distribution of Hispanics by Type



BREAST CANCER: USA-Hispanic Facts

- Third highest incidence rates among minorities
- Third highest mortality rates among all groups
- Most commonly diagnosed cancer
- Leading cause of cancer death
- Diagnosed at a more advanced stage of the disease
- Uninsured 2.3 times more likely to be diagnosed at a later stage
- Lower 5-year survival rate: 76% vs. 87%



Source: American College of Physicians 2000; Healthy People 2010, 1998

BREAST CANCER: US-Mexico Border Region

■ The Paso del Norte Region is defined as the area where there is a union of two countries, three states, and three cities; US: Texas-El Paso, New Mexico-Las Cruces and Mexico: Chihuahua-Ciudad Juarez.



BREAST CANCER: Significance on US-Mexico Border

- The U.S.-Mexico border area in general and the Paso del Norte region in particular has had
 - a history of economic ties and
 - the sharing of physical, cultural, and health characteristics.
- There is a scarcity of research in the area of breast cancer that
 - accurately addressed the health needs of the women in the Paso del Norte region, as well as
 - the dynamics associated with the etiology of the disease.



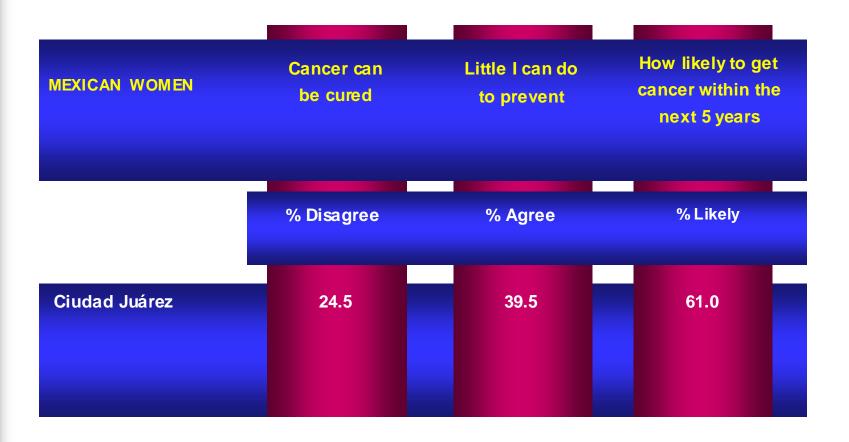
BREAST CANCER: Significance on US-Mexico Border

- In Mexico,
 - the Northern Border States have a higher mortality rate due to breast cancer than the rest of the country.
- In the United States,
 - the diagnosis of new cases of breast cancer is increasing among Hispanics.
- Breast Cancer represents
 - The most lethal cancer for women living on the US-Mexico border.

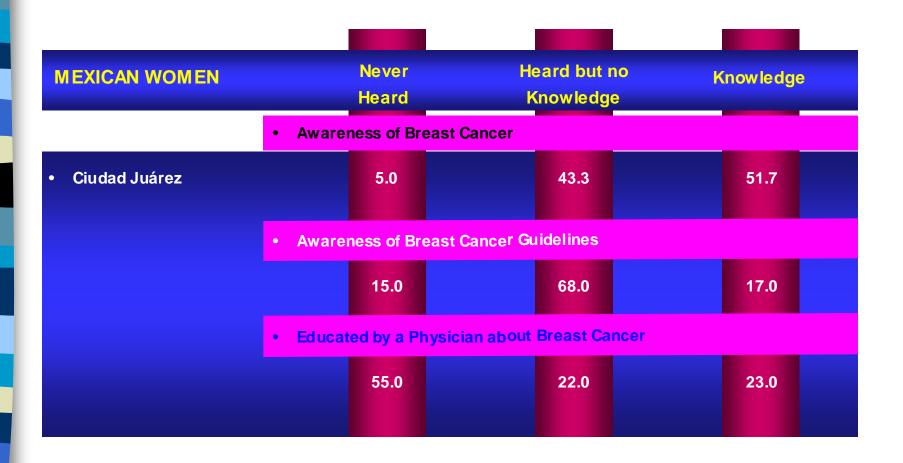
BREAST CANCER: Methodology

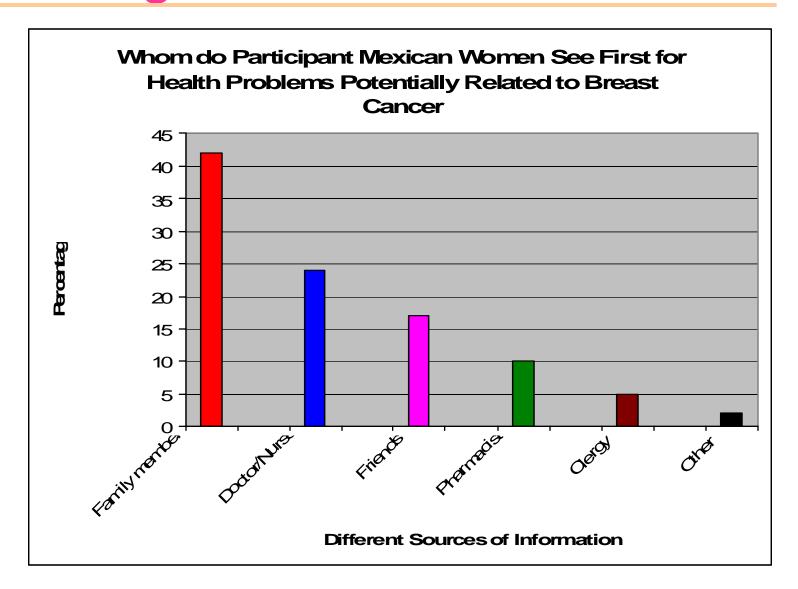
- A population-based survey was administered to 60 Spanish-speaking women, 23-64 years old or older, who received clinical breast examinations at Hospital de la Familia in Juárez, Mexico.
- Additionally, face-to-face qualitative interviews were conducted with all the participants in an effort to determine:
 - Attitudes &
 - Knowledge about breast cancer, &
 - Barriers to Screening

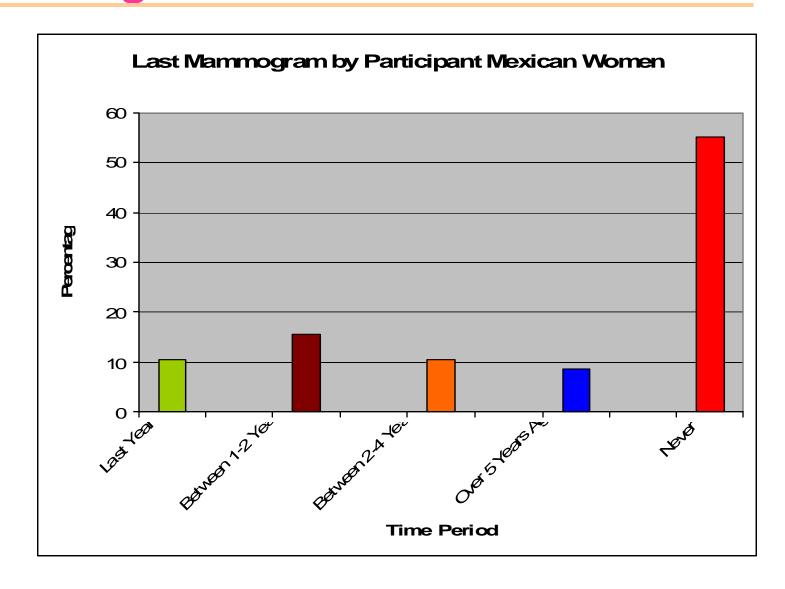
Attitudes Toward Breast Cancer



Knowledge of Breast Cancer







BREAST CANCER: Barriers to Screening

- Poverty
- Low educational attainment
- Low levels of knowledge about breast cancer
- Reliance on folk/alternative medicine
- Lack of orientation toward preventative health behaviors
- Strong family ties
- Strong religious beliefs



BREAST CANCER: Myths & Misconceptions Concerning Screening

- Talking about breast cancer causes breast cancer
- Touching the breasts too often will lead to cancer
- A bruise on the breast will lead to breast cancer.
- Getting too many mammograms leads to breast cancer.
- Mammograms are only used when you already have a breast lump or breast pain and you want to evaluate it.
- If an incision is made during breast biopsy or breast cancer surgery, the cancer will spread.



BREAST CANCER: Importance of this Research

Why is this research important:

- Because breast cancer can be:
 - detected early and
 - treated promptly,
 - reduce suffering and
 - ultimately decrease loss of life.
- For early stage breast cancer,
 - there are more treatment options,
 - treatment can be less disfiguring
 - and less toxic and
 - survival is greatly improved



BREAST CANCER: Conclusions

- Women in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico are uninformed about breast cancer and the resources available to help prevent it.
- Breast cancer among women residing in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico will not significantly decrease until
 - Knowledge pertaining to breast cancer is increased
 - Barriers associated with the low levels of screening are overcome and
 - Myths and misconceptions are dispelled.



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