# Views of African American and Hispanic Men about Informed Decision Making for Prostate Cancer Screening:

# A Concept Mapping Application

# A Community Participatory Based Project

Stephanie L. McFall, Ph.D., Theresa L. Byrd, Dr.P.H., Jessica Calderon-Mora, M.P.H., Myriam Casillas, M.P.H., Evelyn Chan, M.D.

From The University of Texas Health Science Center – Houston and San Antonio & El Paso Regional Campuses & the UT Prevention Research Center

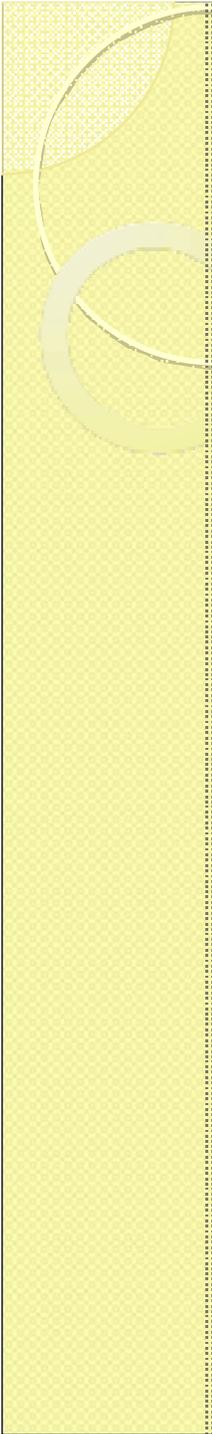Deloris Williams, Ph.D., R.N. & Delores Scott, M.Ed.

From Carolina Community-Based Health Supports Networks, Inc.

Adriana Valdes & Pat Morales

From Cancer & Chronic Disease Consortium of El Paso

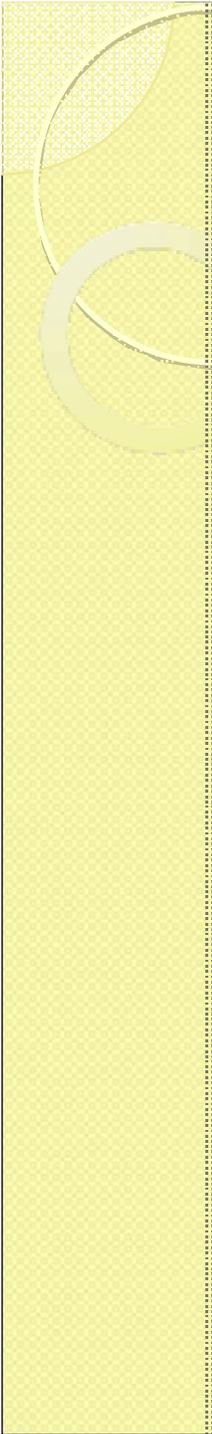John Ureda, Dr. P.H.

From Insights Consulting, Inc.

# Background

- Prostate cancer screening decision has important areas of uncertainty

- Guidelines agree that men should make informed decision, based on information about pros and cons & consistent with values
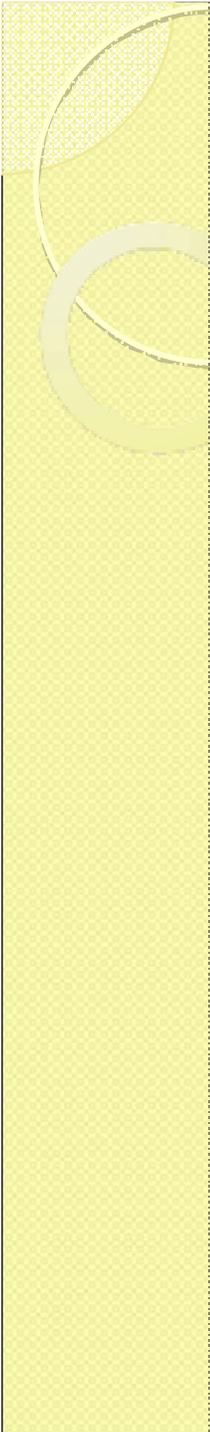
# Objective

- To develop conceptual framework to help plan interventions for informed decision making (IDM) in non-clinical settings
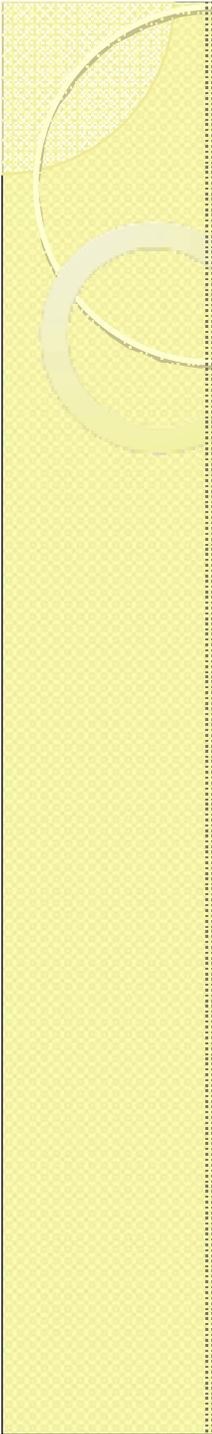
# Concept mapping

- A participatory method that combines qualitative and quantitative methods to produce a graphical representations of a concept
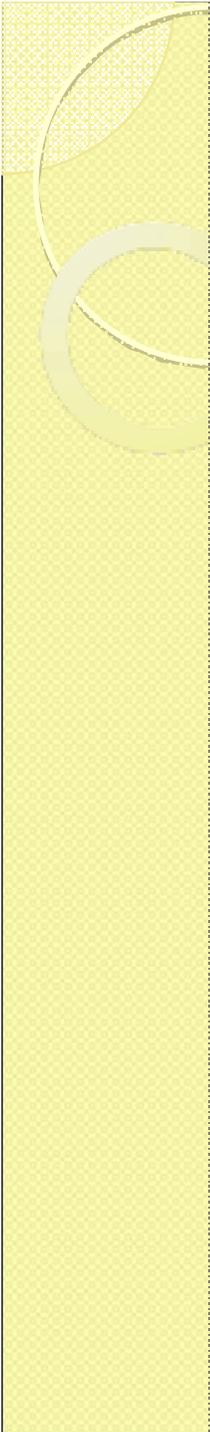- We used concept mapping to see how men think about IDM

# Sequence of concept mapping

- Generation of statements related to IDM
- Sorting and rating of statements
- Analysis and maps
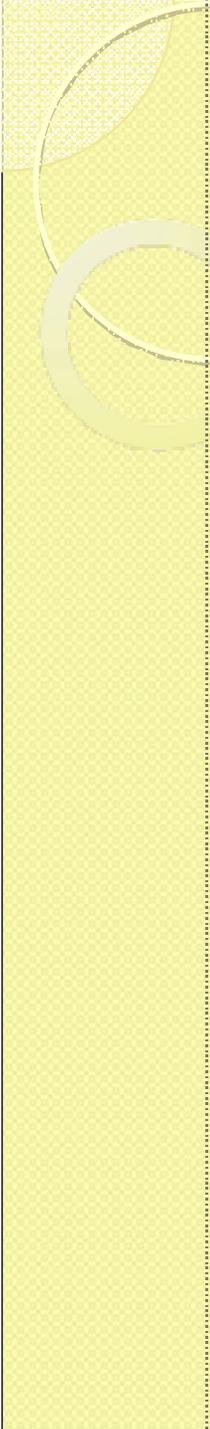- Interpretation of concept maps

# Generation of Statements

- Source was interviews with 24 key informants (KI) about community context of cancer screening
- KI represent diverse community sectors
- Coded brief statements from interview transcripts
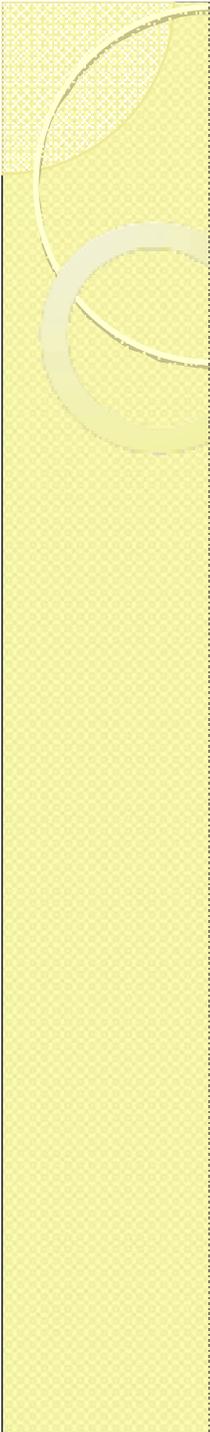- After editing, printed 69 statements on card stock

# Sorting of Statements

- Small group setting, individual work
- Focus prompt, "In order to make an informed decision about prostate cancer screening I need. . ."
- Men sorted the 69 statements for similarity in meaning, making as many piles as desired
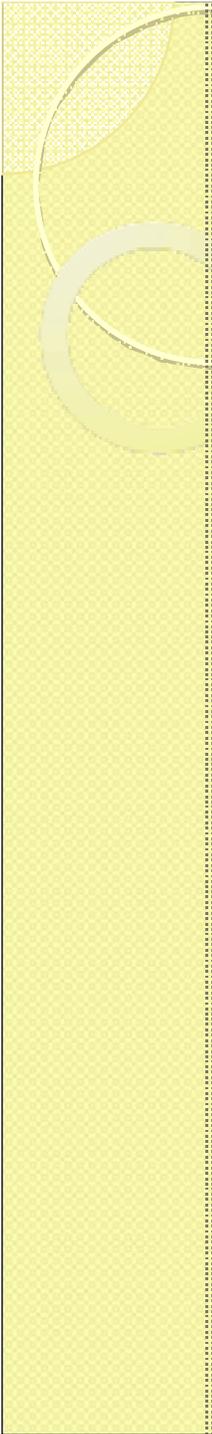
# Rating

- Participants rated statements for their importance in making an informed decision
- Response categories ranged from
  5 = very important to 1 = not important

# Analysis

- Sorting is basis for binary symmetric matrix for each participant
- The Concept System®
- Multidimensional scaling.
- Hierarchical cluster analysis of the scaling results
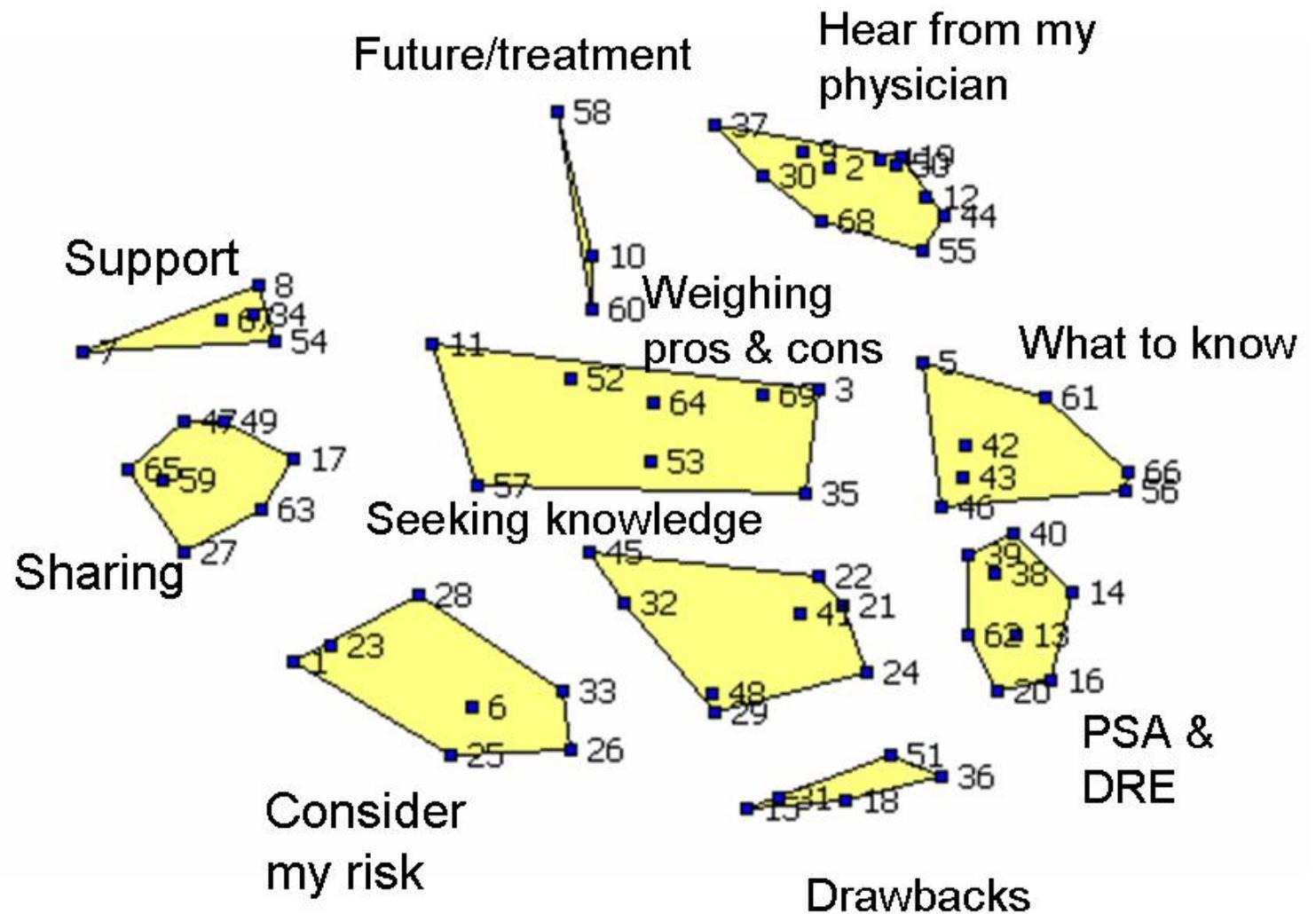- Interpretation by research team of university & community members

# Results

- The stress value (a measure of fit) was an acceptable .32

- 10 cluster solution selected

- Combined maps of African American and Hispanic men

# Participants

|  |  | Texas | South Carolina |
|---|---|:---:|:---:|
| Number |  | 16 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Age | 40-54 | 5 | 5 |
|  | 55 or older | 11 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Education | < 12 yr | 10 | 3 |
|  | 12 years + | 6 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Income | < $15 k | 10 | 1 |
|  | $15 k + | 6 | 12 |

# Labeled Cluster Map

# Description of Important Clusters

- *What to Know*

  Know where to get screened

  Know about prostate
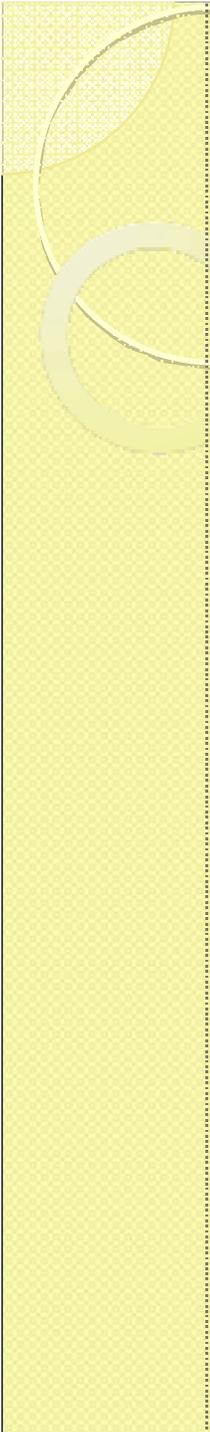
  Know PSA numbers

- *Weighing Pros & Cons*

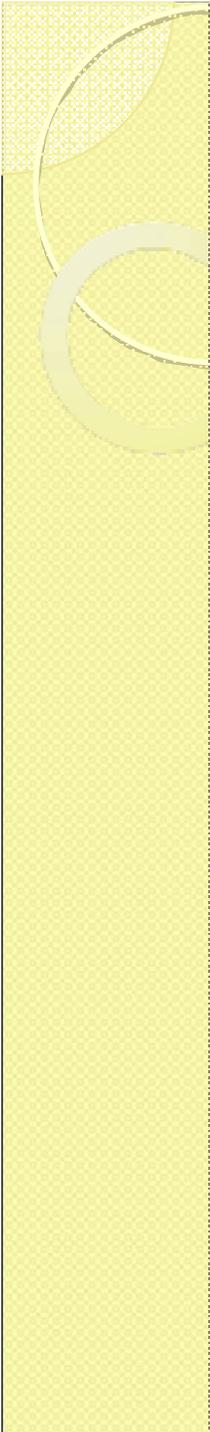  Consider how important screening is for peace of mind

  Consider whether have risk is high

  Believe men should participate in decision

# More Important Clusters

- *Hear from my Physician*

  Have my physician's support for IDM

  Ask questions

  Trust physicians to be true to patient's interest

# Clusters Not Just About Knowledge
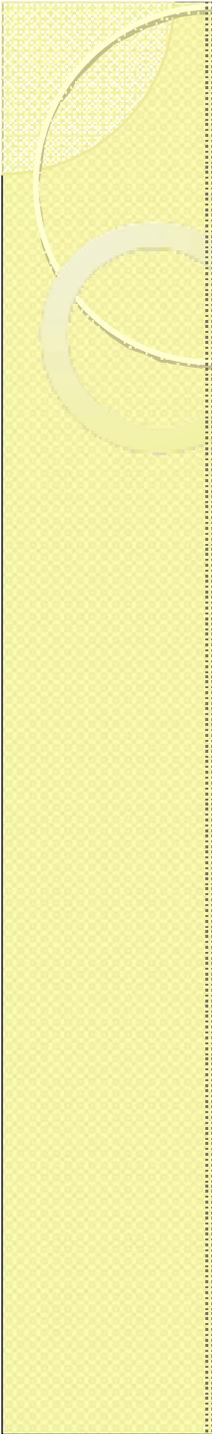
- *Support*

    Wife supportive of IDM

    Hear about screening from my church
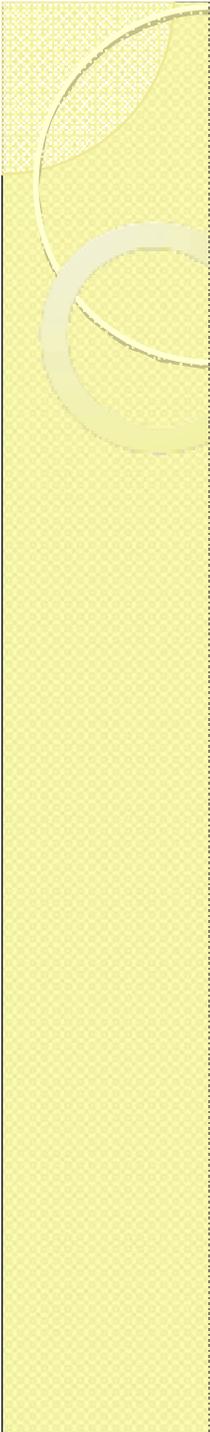
- *Sharing Perspectives*

    Hear from cancer survivors

    Share information with others

# Comments on the Method

- Gives focus to qualitative information
- This study modified usual sequence to build on existing interviews, add depth to generative process

# Summary

- Identified important themes in IDM
- Conceptual framework used in constructing interventions
- Clusters describe what men want to know
- Clusters also emphasize important social relationships that influence IDM
- Can be applied to other complex concepts in public health