Interaction between Latino specific belief and structural factors in Latina's breast cancer prevention engagement

Policy and Practice Implications
- Client-based approaches
- Evidence-based practices
- Social justice advocacy

Conclusion
Data collection for Lucha is on-going.

Analysis
Regression models:
- Linear model
- Logistic model

Lucha
Objectives:
1. To determine whether structural and cultural factors influence the effective uptake of mammograms.
2. To identify which factors and/or subgroups are associated with higher use of mammograms.

Relevant Structural Factors
- Health insurance
- Healthcare access
- Availability of resources
- Food insecurity
- Language barriers
- Cultural factors

¿Por qué? Why?
The aim of this investigation is to compile evidence that Latina women are underutilizing screening services.

¿Por qué? What?
The influence of structural and cultural barriers on Latina women's and girls' uptake of mammography screening.
Interaction between Latino specific belief and structural factors in Latina's breast cancer prevention engagement

Policy and Practice Implications
- Client-based approaches
- Evidence-based practices
- Social justice advocacy

Conclusion
Data collection for Lucha is on-going.

Analysis
Regression models:
- [Diagram of regression models]

Lucha
Objectives:
1. To determine whether structural and cultural factors influence the effectiveness of outreach.
2. To identify structural and cultural factors that affect adherence to mammography screening.

Relevant Structural Factors
- Health insurance
- Healthcare access
- Availability of resources
- Food insecurity
- Unmet medical needs
- Transportation challenges

¿Por qué? Why?
In order to understand the factors that influence adherence to mammography screening, it is necessary to explore the structural and cultural factors that affect Latina women's health outcomes.

¿Por qué? Why?
The influence of structural and cultural factors on Latina women's health outcomes is significant and requires understanding to improve health equity and access.

Conclusion
Data collection for Lucha is on-going.
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El problema
The problem

“Hispanic women are 20% more likely to die of breast cancer, are less likely to have breast cancer diagnosed at the earliest stage, and are more likely to be diagnosed with larger tumors” (Sage Open, 2013).
¿Por qué? Why?

The influence of gender-based roles in Latina women is negatively impacting their breast cancer screening behaviors.

*Marianismo*

Describes the role of the woman as the ultimate caretaker, putting one’s family well-being and sustainability before their own.

*Machismo*

Machismo, the polar opposite of marianismo, refers to strong, commanding male pride.
Marianismo

Describes the role of the woman as the ultimate caretaker, putting one’s family well-being and sustainability before their own.
La Virgen
Machismo

Machismo, the polar opposite of marianismo, refers to strong, commanding male pride.
¿Por qué?

Why?

The influence of typical family dynamics in Latino culture is negatively impacting mammography practices.

Familismo

Describes the strong familial bond and devout loyalty to the family (Health Education Research, 2013).
Familismo

Describes the strong familial bond and devout loyalty to the family (Health Education Research, 2013).
¿Por qué?
Why?

As a result of adherence to certain religious beliefs, Latina women are not seeking breast cancer screening.

_Fatalismo_

The belief that God predetermines who has cancer which causes illness and death unavoidable (Borrero et al., 2006).
Fatalismo

The belief that God predetermines who has cancer which causes illness and death unavoidable (Borrayo et. al., 2009).
Relevant Structural Factors

- Health insurance
- Healthcare access
- Availability of Hispanic healthcare personnel
- Undocumented status
- Transportation challenges
Lucha

Objectives:
1. To determine whether marianismo and fatalismo reduce the effects of structural factors.
2. To determine whether familismo enhances the effects of structural factors.
Figure 1. Interaction between structural factors and Hispanic-based beliefs in mammography screening among rural, U.S.-residing, Mexican-born females

- **Structural Factors**
  - Health insurance
  - Healthcare access
  - Availability of Hispanic healthcare personnel

- **Cultural Factors**
  - Fatalismo
  - Marianismo
  - Familismo

- **Control Variables**
  - Immigration status
  - Education
  - Marital status
  - Income

- **Healthcare Action**
  - Mammography participation
## Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>40+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic Status</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant Status</td>
<td>Mexican-born, U.S. residing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical History</td>
<td>No previous cancer diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Residence</td>
<td>Rural community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Location Maps

- **Onarga, IL**

- **De Pue, IL**
De Pue, IL

Census Blocks - Percent of Population Hispanic

- 0% - 10%
- 10.1% - 20%
- 20.1% - 30%
- 30.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 50%
- 50.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 70%
- 70.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 90%
- 90.1% - 100%
Analysis

Regression models:

Model 1-2: Will estimate the impact of perceptions of structural conditions on mammography screening.

Model 3-4: Will estimate the impact of Latino specific beliefs.

Model 5-6: Will incorporate statistically significant interactions between Latino specific beliefs and structural contexts.

Literature Review
Model 1-2

Will estimate the impact of perceptions of structural conditions on mammography screening.
Model 3-4

Will estimate the impact of Latino specific beliefs.
Model 5-6

Will incorporate statistically significant interactions between Latino specific beliefs and structural contexts.
Literature Review

Marianismo

Traditional, Hispanic leadership has been defined as
something to produce local and early adoption
among youth in (author or source). In (author, year),

Fatalismo

In Hispanic culture, a common & held belief continues
to find some evidence in (author’s name). Early work
and other studies (year) have shown (findings).

Familismo

This refers to the long history that the family
community plays in (author’s name). Strong family
behavior and cultural values to work towards the
benefit of the family. (Author’s name), (Publication, year).

Prezi
Marianismo

Traditional, Hispanic femininity has been defined as a barrier to positive breast and cervical cancer screening behavior (Koval, Riganti, & Foley, 2006)
Fatalismo

In Hispanic culture, a commonly held belief refers to fate being decided by God and being very little that one can do to alter that fate (Austin, McNally, & Stewart, 2002)
Familismo

This refers to the importance that the Latino community places on family ties. Strong family ties involve individual sacrifice to work towards the benefit of the family (Molina, Martínez-Gutiérrez, Puschel, & Thompson, 2013).
Data collection for *Lucha* is on-going.

**Hypothesis #1**
1. Higher levels of Hispanic-specific personal beliefs such as fatalism, family norms, and maternal bonds have a direct positive or negative impact on immunization scheduling.

**Hypothesis #2**
2. Perceptions of medical beliefs, such as racism, in medical literature have a direct impact on the likelihood of Hispanic-specific personal beliefs and their role in decision-making favor or against vaccination and other health care decisions.

**Hypothesis #3**
3. Hispanic-specific perceived benefits and drawbacks of regular pediatric care visits to health care professionals are likely to improve parental beliefs and behaviors in parenting and child care, resulting in U.S. medical misperception indices.
Hypothesis #1

1. Higher levels of Hispanic-specific personal beliefs such as fatalismo, familismo, and marianismo, have a direct positive or negative impact on mammography screening.
Hypothesis #2

2. Perceptions of structural factors, such as access to health insurance, free clinics designed to serve immigrants, the availability of Hispanic health personnel and the like, have a direct impact on rural U.S. residing Mexican-born females mammography screening behavior.
Hypothesis #3

3. Hispanic-specific personal beliefs and their perceptions of larger structural factors interact to enhance or inhibit mammography screening among rural U.S. residing Mexican-born females.
Policy and Practice Implications

- Client-based approaches
- Evidence-based practices
- Social justice advocacy
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Conclusion
Data collection for Lucha is on-going.

Analysis
Regression models:

Lucha
Objectives:
1. To examine whether structural and individual barriers to breast cancer screening are associated with Latina employment status.
2. To determine whether Latina employment status mediates the effects of treatment barriers on breast cancer screening.

Relevant Structural Factors
- Health insurance
- Healthcare access
- Availability and resources
- Language barriers
- Cultural competency

¿Por qué? (Why?)
- The Latina employment status is a barrier to breast cancer screening.
- Latina employment status is not a significant barrier to cultural competency.

Prezi