

EFFECT OF A SPIRITUALLY-GUIDED INTERVENTION ON BREAST HEALTH ATTITUDES

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Purpose

- To examine the influence of a spiritually-guided intervention on breast health attitudes in Afro-Caribbean women (ACW) residing in the South Florida. There is a gap in scholarly literature pertaining to the role of spirituality and Afro-Caribbean women's attitude toward breast health.

Significance

- Contributes to the advancement of knowledge about health seeking behaviors in ACW.
- Potential to improve efficacy of culturally-tailored health interventions.

Objectives

- To determine breast self-care attitudes in ACW residing in South Florida.
- To examine the influence of a spiritually-guided intervention on breast self-care attitudes in ACW.

Research Questions

- Quantitative**
- RQ1:** To what extent does a spiritually-guided intervention influence self-care attitudes toward breast cancer?
- H1:** Participants in the scripture-guided intervention group will have significant positive changes in scores on the Cancer Attitude Inventory (CAI) over time in comparison with the scores of participants in the control group and the video intervention group.
- RQ2:** To what extent does level of religious commitment and spiritual well-being influence impetus-in-action toward breast self-care and breast cancer attitudes?
- H2:** Participants who demonstrate a high degree of religious commitment, as measured by the Religious Commitment Inventory (RCI) and spiritual well-being, as measured by the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) will demonstrate more positive attitudes toward breast cancer as indicated by lower scores on the CAI.

Research Questions cont'd.

- RQ3:** Are there relationships between select demographic variables and level of breast cancer knowledge among Afro Caribbean women?
- H3:** There is a statistically significant relationship between select demographic variables and scores on the Breast Cancer Knowledge Test (BCKT) for Afro Caribbean women.
- Qualitative**
- RQ1:** What are your attitudes toward breast cancer?
- RQ2:** What are your attitudes toward breast cancer screening?
- RQ3:** How did the video/scriptures affect your attitude?

Theoretical Framework

- Nursing As Caring (Boykin and Schoenofor, 2001)
- Orem's Self-Care Theory (Orem, 1991)

Instrumentation

- Demographic Questionnaire
- Breast Cancer Knowledge Test (BCKT)
- Cancer Attitude Inventory (CAI) (Pre/Posttest)
- Religious Commitment Inventory (RCI)
- Spiritual Well-being Scale (SWBS)

Sample

- Inclusion criteria:** Self-identify as an Afro-Caribbean woman aged 30-75 years
 - Living in the United States for at least 1 year
 - Able to provide informed consent
 - Able to speak and read English at the 8th grade level
 - No previous history of breast cancer
- Sample size:** Prior analyses using G*POWER 3.1
 - Medium effect size -108
 - Recruited 120; Retained 117; Alpha level (α) set at .05

Methods & Data Analysis

Mixed-methods design

- Quantitative Analysis**
- Repeated measures ANOVA
- Descriptive, linear and regression techniques
 - 2 experimental groups (1-video & 1-scripture-based)
 - 1 control group
 - Outcome: breast self-care attitudes
- Variables:**
 - Independent variables: level of spiritual well-being and level of religious commitment
 - Dependent Variables: breast self-care attitudes
- Qualitative component**
 - 3 Focus groups
- RQ3: Inductive thematic analysis, coding and identifying themes.

Results

- Quantitative**
- H1 proven: Scripture group had significant post-test CAI scores (less negative attitudes). H2: Not significant.
- H3: Significant relationship between age and: education, employment, income and knowledge.
- Qualitative**
 - 3 themes emerged
- Breached Credibility; Generational Silence, and Shared Responsibility

