

Survivorship Care Plan Preferences and Utilization Among Asian American Breast Cancer Survivors

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PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION: The survivorship care plan (SCP) is an individualized document with cancer diagnosis, treatment, surveillance, and health promotion recommendations. This integrative review synthesizes the extant literature to understand preferences and utilization of SCPs among Asian American survivors.

LITERATURE SEARCH: The CINAHL®, Embase®, PsycINFO®, and PubMed® databases were searched for articles about Asian American women with breast or cervical cancer and SCPs.

DATA EVALUATION: Two independent reviewers evaluated 481 titles and abstracts according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Of those 481 titles and abstracts, 14 articles were selected for inclusion.

SYNTHESIS: There was little evidence surrounding utilization of SCPs. Articles identified addressed only survivors of breast cancer, predominately of Southeast Asian descent. Asian American women with breast cancer reported preferences surrounding their survivorship needs. Barriers to delivery of the SCP were related to socioeconomic factors.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH: There is a paucity of information guiding evidence-based delivery of SCPs in the vastly heterogenous population of Asian American survivors. More work is needed to provide high-quality care to these survivors.

KEYWORDS breast cancer; Asian American; survivorship care plan; survivorship

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Breast cancer is the leading cause of death for Asian American women, followed by lung, colorectal, and corpus and uterine cancers (U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group, 2018). Although Asian American women tend to have lower breast cancer incidence and mortality rates (101 and 12.2 per 100,000, respectively) compared to White and Black women (127.5 and 19.2 per 100,000, respectively, for White women; 121.2 and 26.8 per 100,000, respectively, for Black women) (U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group, 2018), Asian American women have experienced a rapid increase in breast cancer incidence in the past decade, with the highest rate increase among Korean and Southeast Asian women (Gomez et al., 2017). Cambodian and Lao women have cervical cancer incidence rates that are two to three times higher than those of White women (15.3 and 24.8 per 100,000 versus 8.1 per 100,000, respectively) (Miller et al., 2008). In addition, Asian Americans are the fastest growing population in the United States and are comprised of 19 Asian ethnic subgroups from East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent (Budiman & Ruiz, 2021; Hoeffel et al., 2012). The U.S. Asian population increased by 81% between 2000 and 2015, with the largest ethnic groups being Chinese, Indian, and Filipino (Budiman & Ruiz, 2021). About 60% of Asians in the United States are foreign-born (Budiman & Ruiz, 2021). Cancer risk increases after 10 years of living in the United States, bringing Asian American breast cancer incidence rates similar to those of non-Hispanic White women (Gomez et al., 2013). As the sensitivity of screen-detectable cancers (e.g., breast, cervical) increases and as the number of Asian Americans with cancer rises, healthcare providers must be equipped with knowledge of the survivorship needs of and relevant mitigation strategies for this heterogeneous group.