

COVID-19 Anxiety and Colorectal Cancer Screening Attitudes Among Adult Men in Turkey

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OBJECTIVES: To examine the relationship between levels of anxiety about COVID-19 and attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening in adult men in Turkey.

SAMPLE & SETTING: The participants in this study were 188 adult men, aged 50–70 years, who were not diagnosed with cancer, and who could use social media. The researchers shared the link to the study forms through social media, and data were collected between February 2021 and May 2021.

METHODS & VARIABLES: A personal information form, the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale, and the Attitude Scale for Cancer Screening were used to collect descriptive research data.

RESULTS: Participants had mean scores of 1.04 (SD = 2.12) for the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale and 95.28 (SD = 16.91) for the Attitude Scale for Cancer Screening. There was no significant correlation between the scores ($p > 0.05$). Family structure and the reasons for applying for colorectal cancer screening were significantly related to participation in colorectal cancer screening programs ($p < 0.05$).

IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING: Individualized screening models can be used to prevent the deferral of cancer screenings. To ensure early diagnosis of colorectal cancer, nurses should be encouraged to use telehealth applications and help individuals perform immunochemical tests at home.

KEYWORDS COVID-19 pandemic; prevention; COVID-19 anxiety; colorectal cancer; early diagnosis
ONF, 49(5), 461–470.
DOI 10.1188/22.ONF.461-470

COVID-19, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, was first observed in Wuhan, China. It was recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11th, 2020 (Dai et al., 2020; Portnoy et al., 2020). COVID-19 rapidly spread throughout the world. Because of its virulence and the uncertainty about its course, treatment, and efficacy of protective measures, social life changed dramatically. This has had a negative impact on the physical and psychological well-being of individuals (Akkuzu et al., 2020). Psychological problems caused or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic include fear, anxiety, stress, mood changes, deterioration of health, workforce losses, economic problems, and education problems (Lee, 2020). The WHO expressed concerns about the mental health impact and psychosocial consequences of the pandemic (World Health Organization, 2020).

Large-scale studies on individuals at risk for COVID-19 infection have found significant levels of traumatic stress (73%), depression (51%), anxiety (45%), and insomnia (36%) (Liu et al., 2020). Globally, studies have also found increased levels of anxiety, depression, loneliness, drug and alcohol misuse, suicide, and self-harm during the pandemic (Li et al., 2020; Moukaddam & Shah, 2020; Yao et al., 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has also limited the admission of adults and elderly individuals to healthcare institutions for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic diseases (Çölgeçen & Çölgeçen, 2020; Göksu & Kumcağız, 2020; Tekpınar et al., 2018; Thornhill & Fincher, 2014; Wang et al., 2020).

Colorectal cancer has the fourth-highest incidence (20%) of all cancer types (Global Cancer Observatory, 2020). Although it is more common in men than in women, it ranks third (11%) among all causes of cancer-related death. Researchers predict

that approximately two million people will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2020, and this will increase further in 2040 (Global Cancer Observatory, 2020; Ilgaz & Gözüml, 2014). Early diagnosis of colorectal cancer increases survival rates, making cancer screening vitally important (Fidaner, 2007; Kaya et al., 2017). Screening programs for colorectal cancers can help detect and treat premalignant lesions and cancer cells at an early stage (Ergül et al., 2013; Ilgaz & Gözüml, 2014; Mayir et al., 2018; Öztürk et al., 2019). The National Cancer Screening Program, carried out in line with WHO recommendations, includes fecal occult blood tests (FOBT) every two years and colonoscopy tests every 10 years for adult men and women aged 50–70 years (Ersoy & Saatçi, 2017; Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, 2015).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound effect on public health. During the early part of the pandemic, fear and anxiety about COVID-19 contagion led to a decrease in the rate of adults applying for preventive and therapeutic services (Argulian, 2020). Hinterberger et al. (2021) evaluated the impact of pandemic restrictions on screening colonoscopies and determined that, compared to the previous year, there was a significant decrease in the number of patients who underwent colonoscopy.

Researchers estimate that changes and limitations in health services, such as the lack or postponement of cancer screenings and treatments, will have serious long-term consequences (Kadakuntla et al., 2021). One study examined colorectal cancer screening by FOBT in Australia, Canada, and the Netherlands. The authors concluded that the disruption to the administration of screening tests would have a significant effect on colorectal cancer incidence and mortality rates between the years 2020 and 2050 (de Jonge et al., 2021).

Individuals' attitudes toward cancer screening may vary depending on complex physical, biologic, environmental, and psychological factors (Öztürk et al., 2019; Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, 2015). The COVID-19 pandemic may also affect individuals' attitudes toward cancer screening. Some studies have examined attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening and the factors that prevent individuals from being screened. Research has been conducted to examine the colorectal cancer screening behaviors of women during the COVID-19 pandemic (Gemalmaz et al., 2015; Kiviniemi et al., 2011; Wilkins et al., 2012). However, to date, no research has investigated the relationship between COVID-19 anxiety and attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening in adult men. Be-

cause the incidence and mortality rates of colorectal cancer are higher in men, determining the existence and extent of any correlation could contribute to the literature. This study aimed to examine the correlation between levels of anxiety about COVID-19 and attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening in adult men. The authors also examined the factors that affect attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

This descriptive study was conducted to examine the relationship between COVID-19 anxiety levels and attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening in adult men.

Settings and Recruitment

After permission was obtained from the ethics committee, reliable online survey platforms were selected. For data confidentiality, the authors created a web-based questionnaire. The questionnaire was shared with adult men aged 50–70 years (the age range for colorectal cancer screening according to the National Cancer Screening Program) via social media and a popular messaging application. Before filling out the questionnaire, participants read a text explaining the purpose and rationale of the research. After reading the text, participants consented by answering “yes” to a question about voluntary participation. After the questionnaires were completed, the authors transferred the data to Excel and then to IBM SPSS Statistics, version 21.0, for analysis.

Sample

Participants were adult men aged 50–70 years who were not diagnosed with colorectal cancer. The sample size was calculated using a probabilistic multiple regression analysis calculator with 90% power, 0.15 effect size (moderate), and 5% type I error level, considering the number of independent variables. According to calculations, it was necessary to reach at least 179 individuals (Soper, 2016). The authors reached a total of 239 individuals with the questionnaires. Of these, 188 (79%) individuals answered all the questions and met the inclusion criteria. Participation inclusion criteria were as follows: (a) men aged 50–70 years, (b) volunteered to participate in this study, (c) literate, and (d) able to use social media. Participants were excluded who had a history of colorectal cancer, had psychological problems that precluded participation, and who did not consent to participate in the study.

Ethical Considerations

The study was approved by the Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee of İzmir Bakırçay University and was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Before filling out the questionnaire, participants read a text explaining the purpose and rationale of the research. After reading the text, participants consented by answering “yes” to a question about voluntary participation. Participants were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any time without stating a reason.

Data Collection

The researchers shared a link to the online questionnaire on social media and a widely used instant messaging application. Data collection occurred between February 2021 and May 2021. The authors collected data using a personal information form, the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), and the Attitude Scale for Cancer Screening (ASCS).

Personal information form: The personal information form was developed by the authors based on the relevant literature. This form consists of 16 questions in two parts. The first part contains nine questions about sociodemographic characteristics, including marital status, education, employment, income, family, and history of intestinal diseases. The second part consists of seven questions about participants' colorectal cancer screening practices (Akkuzu et al., 2020; Dai et al., 2020; Göksu & Kumcağız, 2020; Lee, 2020; Portnoy et al., 2020).

CAS: The CAS was developed by Lee (2020) to quickly and reliably assess the presence and severity of dysfunctional anxiety symptoms that may arise as psychological reactions to COVID-19 (Lee, 2020). It is a five-point Likert-type scale that consists of five items. Each item is scored from 0 to 4, and there are no reversed items. A higher score indicates a higher level of anxiety. A study by Akkuzu et al. (2020) tested the internal consistency of this scale and found a Cronbach's alpha of 0.93 (Akkuzu et al., 2020). In this study, the authors found a Cronbach's alpha of 0.86.

ASCS: This scale was developed by Öztürk et al. (2019) to measure attitudes toward cancer screening. It is a five-point Likert-type scale with one dimension and 24 items. The scores range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The total score for the ASCS ranges from 24 to 120, with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes toward cancer screening. Öztürk et al. (2019) found a Cronbach's alpha of 0.95 for the scale, and the authors of this study found a value of 0.92 (Kaya et al., 2017; Öztürk et al., 2019).

Data Analysis

The authors used descriptive statistics for continuous variables (mean and SD) and frequency distributions for categorical variables. The Shapiro-Wilk test, histogram, and normal Q-Q plot were used to test normality. A one-way analysis of variance and an independent sample t test were used to evaluate the differences between sociodemographic characteristics, independent variables, and the ASCS mean scores among participants. Pearson correlation analysis was used to evaluate the difference between the mean scores from the CAS and the ASCS. All statistical analyses were carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics, version 21.0. For all analyses, $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

The mean age of participants was 55.63 (SD = 4.63). Most participants were single (89%), employed (65%), and had a nuclear family (89%). Nuclear family refers to a family type consisting of married couples and their children. Extended family refers to a family type that includes grandparents and other relatives in addition to married couples and their children. Nearly half of the participants (46%) had a bachelor's degree, nearly half had equal income and expenses (49%), and more than half (59%) lived in urban areas (see Table 1).

Most participants (91%) and their first-degree relatives (88%) did not have intestinal disease. Of those who were diagnosed with intestinal disease, a significant portion (41%) had a history of polyps. In addition, most of the participants had never had a colorectal cancer screening test before (78%). Participants indicated that having a family history of cancer (24%), seeing themselves at risk because of age (24%), having health complaints (26%), and being recommended to do so by healthcare personnel (29%) would be reasons to seek testing for cancer. Those who had never had a colorectal cancer screening test expressed that their reasons were a lack of knowledge about the subject (40%) or lack of health complaints (35%).

Of those who had undergone colorectal cancer screening in the last year, those who had screening had FOBT (37%), colonoscopy (15%), or both tests (49%). In addition, most of the participants reported that they did not delay screening because of the pandemic (75%). Of those who postponed colorectal cancer screening during the pandemic, most did so because of fear of COVID-19 infection (77%).

Mean scores were 1.04 (SD = 2.12) for the CAS and 95.28 (SD = 16.91) for the ASCS. There was no significant correlation between the scale scores ($p > 0.05$).

TABLE 1. Sample Characteristics (N = 188)

Characteristic	n	%	ASCS Scores			
			$\bar{X}$	SD	Test	p
Marital status					1,040 ^a	0.3
Single	167	89	94.83	16.75	–	–
Married	21	11	98.9	18.1	–	–
Education					1.45 ^b	0.237
High school or less	71	38	93.46	17.35	–	–
College	87	46	97.54	16.27	–	–
Postgraduate	30	16	93.06	17.85	–	–
Employment status					–0.569 ^a	0.57
Employed	122	65	94.72	16.27	–	–
Unemployed	66	35	96.24	18.1	–	–
Income					1.173 ^b	0.312
Income equal to expense	92	49	97.14	17.55	–	–
Income more than expense	59	31	94.08	16.33	–	–
Income less than expense	37	20	92.59	16.06	–	–
Family type					2,456 ^a	0.015*
Nuclear family	167	89	96.34	16.52	–	–
Extended family	21	11	86.85	17.95	–	–
Residence type					1,346 ^a	0.18
Urban	110	59	96.68	16.83	–	–
Rural	78	42	93.32	16.93	–	–
Bowel disease diagnosis					0.212 ^a	0.833
No	171	91	95.2	16.29	–	–
Yes	17	9	96.11	19.5	–	–
Bowel disease (N = 17)					0.26 ^b	0.903
Polyp	7	41	98.14	14.34	–	–
Ulcerative colitis	5	29	94	26.41	–	–
Celiac	3	18	101	26.28	–	–
Fissure	2	12	87	19.7	–	–
Family history of intestinal disease					–0.731 ^a	0.466
No	165	88	95.6	16.89	–	–
Yes	23	12	92.86	17.22	–	–
Cancer screening status					0.179 ^a	0.858
No	147	78	95.17	16.8	–	–
Yes	41	22	95.7	17.47	–	–
Reason for applying for cancer screening (N = 41)					3,078 ^b	0.02*
Recommendation of healthcare provider	12	29	93.25	16.62	–	–
Health complaints	11	26	103.09	13.45	–	–
Age	10	24	100.6	16.24	–	–
Family history of cancer	10	24	81	17.52	–	–

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TABLE 1. Sample Characteristics (N = 188) (Continued)

Characteristic	n	%	ASCS Scores			
			$\bar{X}$	SD	Test	p
Reason for not getting cancer screening (N = 147)					2,467 ^b	0.065
Lack of knowledge	59	40	92.01	16.97	–	–
No health complaints	51	35	94.37	17.52	–	–
Disregard	33	22	101.03	14.53	–	–
Fear of COVID-19 infection	4	3	103.5	11.56	–	–
Colorectal screening test performed within the past year (N = 41)					0.852 ^b	0.434
FOBT and colonoscopy	20	49	97.9	18.97	–	–
FOBT	15	37	95.33	15.54	–	–
Colonoscopy	6	15	87.85	17.07	–	–
Did the pandemic cause delay in colorectal cancer screening?					0.585 ^a	0.559
No	140	75	94.86	16.13	–	–
Yes	48	26	96.52	19.13	–	–
Pandemic-related reasons for postponing colorectal cancer screening (N = 48)					0.321 ^b	0.727
Fear of COVID-19 infection	37	77	96.35	19.64	–	–
Legal restrictions	6	13	101.33	17.15	–	–
Did not want to increase healthcare workers' workload	5	10	92	19.93	–	–
* p < 0.05						
^a Independent samples t test						
^b One-way analysis of variance						
ASCS—Attitude Scale for Cancer Screening; FOBT—fecal occult blood test						
Note. Because of rounding, percentages may not total 100.						
Note. The range of possible scores for the ASCS is 24–120, with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes toward cancer screening.						
Note. Participants could indicate more than one reason for applying for cancer screening, so the sum of n values may be greater than the N value.						

When the mean ASCS scores were examined according to demographic characteristics, the authors found that individuals with nuclear families had higher mean scores on ASCS than individuals with extended families, with a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$). In addition, individuals who applied for cancer screening for the first time because of health complaints had higher ASCS mean scores than those who had a family history of cancer, who had a test because of their age, or who had a test by the recommendation of healthcare personnel ($p < 0.05$).

Discussion

Participants in this study had above-average positive attitudes toward cancer screening, but three-fourths of the participants had never undergone colorectal cancer screening before or during the pandemic. D'Ovidio et al. (2021) evaluated the effect of the

pandemic on colorectal cancer screening programs and reported a decrease in patient participation in screening programs during the pandemic, in keeping with the findings of this study (D'Ovidio et al., 2021). Uninterrupted provision of screening programs affects individuals' attitudes toward cancer screening. The disruptions in care caused by the pandemic may have had a negative effect on participation in screening programs.

The most important factors in the successful implementation of cancer screening programs are public awareness and attitudes toward cancer screening. Nurses play a crucial role in increasing the public's awareness about the importance of early diagnosis and in developing positive attitudes toward cancer screening. The WHO (2017) recommends that nurses take key parts in practices aimed at protecting and improving public health. Nurses should

provide information about the benefits and risks of the practices used for the early detection of cancer. In addition, nurses can guide research on cancer screening and develop strategies to increase participation in cancer screening programs (Benito et al., 2017).

According to research conducted before the pandemic, participants showed varying attitudes toward colorectal cancer screening. Attitudes were affected by complex factors, including education, age, advice of healthcare professionals, and overall healthcare literacy (Chaka et al., 2018; Gözüyeni et al., 2019; Şen & Öztürk, 2020). The authors observed that sociodemographic characteristics such as marital status, education, employment, income, and place of residence did not affect participants' attitudes toward cancer screening. However, individuals with nuclear families had more positive attitudes toward cancer screening than those with extended families ($p < 0.05$). In contrast to this study, previous research found associations between participation in cancer screening and sociodemographic characteristics such as education, income, and financial security (Chaka et al., 2018; Gözüyeşil et al., 2019; Şen & Öztürk, 2020). Wong (2021) examined the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of individuals regarding colorectal cancer screening and reported that financial security was associated with improved attitudes and practices related to cancer screening (Wong, 2021). Bal et al. (2014) noted a correlation between education and screening participation.

Most participants or their first-degree relatives did not have a diagnosis of bowel disease, which may have contributed to a lack of awareness about cancer screening ($p > 0.05$). This lack of awareness may account for the low trend of participation in screening programs. Studies have shown that negative family history can lead to insufficient awareness about screening for colorectal cancers (Bal, 2014; Cooper & Gelb, 2016; Honein-AbouHaidar et al., 2016). Although the literature seems to support the findings of this study, the authors believe that there is a need for informative activities to increase public awareness about cancer screening.

In this study, one in five participants had had a screening test at least once. Their reasons for applying for screening were, in order of frequency, recommendations of healthcare personnel, having health complaints, being at risk because of age, and having a family history of cancer. Participants who had not screened for cancer were found to have insufficient knowledge about the subject, no health complaints, or indifference to screening. Individuals

who had a screening test because of health complaints had more positive attitudes toward cancer screening. The authors believe that having health complaints increases the perception of disease risk and affects the likelihood of admission to healthcare services. Being informed about the risks of cancer and being directed to screening programs after presenting to healthcare institutions are some of the most important factors that affect participation in screening (Altun, 2020b; Tfaily et al., 2019). Altun (2020b) found that most individuals who had colorectal cancer screening (68%) were tested on the recommendation of a physician, and fewer (18%) had the test on their own accord. Raising awareness about the severity of the disease and the benefits of screening programs, with the necessary information and guidance, can help positively affect patients' attitudes toward cancer screening, eliciting healthier preventive behaviors.

Most participants had never had a screening test for colorectal cancer before or during the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately half of the participants who had had a screening test had undergone both colonoscopy and FOBT. The literature states that individuals tend to prefer FOBT because it is faster, easier, and causes less pain and embarrassment. Colonoscopy is preferred in cases where definitive results are needed, because of physician recommendation, and when there is suspicion of disease (Cooper & Gelb, 2016; Şahin & Üner, 2015). Initiatives to reduce pain and negative experiences related to colorectal cancer screening procedures will encourage individuals to participate in rescreening programs when necessary.

The authors determined that most of the participants did not postpone their colorectal cancer screenings during the COVID-19 pandemic. Those who postponed their screenings did so because of fear of COVID-19 infection, legal restrictions, or a desire to not increase the burden on healthcare personnel. Research has found that the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected patient access to preventive and therapeutic healthcare services as a result of socioeconomic problems, legal restrictions, the need to care for relatives, and fear of contagion (Kadakuntla et al., 2021). Because of the decrease in applications for primary healthcare services, the decreased number of individuals undergoing FOBT or colonoscopy, and the delay of colonoscopy procedures in individuals with positive FOBT results, there will inevitably be increased diagnoses of colorectal cancers, with a higher incidence at advanced stages. Accelerating the transition to telehealth applications, using electronic records to identify and track patients in need

of screening, directing individuals to use at-home FOBT kits, delivering these tests to people by mail if necessary, and only directing high-risk patients to colonoscopy based on FOBT results, are some of the successful strategies for improving the efficacy of colorectal cancer screening. Nurses should take a leading role in conducting research to detect any shortcomings in screening programs and implement screening strategies (Bestari & Joewono, 2021; Levin et al., 2018; Sharpless, 2020; Somsouk et al., 2020).

In keeping with previous research, participants in this study had low levels of COVID-19 anxiety (Altun, 2020a; Erdoğan et al., 2020; Sağlam et al., 2020). Recent epidemiological studies have found a higher prevalence of COVID-19-related anxiety, depression, and stress among women than among men (Ahmed et al., 2020; Huang & Zhao, 2020; Moghanibashi-Mansourieh, 2020; Salari et al., 2020). However, this study was conducted relatively early in the pandemic, and the sample group consisted of adult men aged 50–70 years, which may account for these findings.

Most participants had not undergone cancer screening. In this context, this study's findings indicate that COVID-19 anxiety levels do not affect attitudes toward cancer screening and that awareness about the importance of cancer screening and early diagnosis is insufficient. Many participants had little education and lived in rural areas, which may have resulted in lack of awareness about cancer screening.

Limitations

According to epidemiological studies, the fact that this research was conducted earlier in the pandemic may have affected individuals' COVID-19 anxiety levels.

Implications for Nursing

Nurses play a key role in preventing the long-term negative consequences of delays to colorectal cancer screening during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important for nurses to organize training programs and provide counseling on the risk factors of colorectal cancer, the importance of early diagnosis, and screening programs. This can help increase public awareness and prevent cancer incidence and mortality rates from increasing. During the pandemic, individualized screening models can be used to prevent the deferral of cancer screenings. Nurses should encourage individuals to perform immunochemical tests at home, allowing for early diagnosis of colorectal cancer. In addition, the use of telehealth applications should be strengthened to reduce applications to screening centers and face-to-face meetings, creating more

KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, many individuals postponed screening for colorectal cancer.
- Having symptoms has been the determining factor in applying for colorectal cancer screening.
- Increasing individuals' knowledge and awareness about colorectal cancer screening will contribute to the development of positive attitudes toward cancer screening.

options for individuals who cannot access healthcare institutions.

Conclusion

In this study, adult men aged 50–70 years expressed low levels of anxiety toward the COVID-19 pandemic and above-average positive attitudes toward cancer screening. COVID-19 anxiety levels did not affect participants' attitudes toward cancer screening. Most participants had never undergone colorectal cancer screening. Nurses should organize patient education programs and provide counseling for the public about the risk factors of cancer, the importance of early diagnosis, and participation in cancer screening programs.

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The authors gratefully acknowledge the nurses who participated in this study.

No financial relationships to disclose.

All authors contributed to the conceptualization, design, and manuscript preparation. Çelik, Çınar, and Öztürk completed the data collection. Çelik and Akça provided statistical support and analysis.

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