The hospitalization rate among breast cancer survivors is higher than for the general population of age-comparable women.

An increasing menopausal symptoms score is associated with an increased likelihood of hospitalization in breast cancer survivors.

Depression is associated with an increased likelihood of hospitalization in breast cancer survivors.

Early and effective intervention for menopausal and depressive symptoms among women after treatment for breast cancer may reduce the likelihood of unnecessary hospitalization.

With the increasing efficacy of treatment, growing attention has focused on nontumor-related health outcomes for women with breast cancer. Health outcomes represent the end results of interventions and include health status, quality of life, functional ability, and mental status. Service use (e.g., hospitalization, readmission) is another type of health outcome and refers to the type and purpose of healthcare services rendered (Iezzoni, 1994). Categories of healthcare service utilization could include physician or other healthcare provider services, hospitalizations, prescriptions, or even medical devices (e.g., rehabilitation equipment). The study of the impact of cancer survivorship must extend to the understanding of another important outcome, healthcare services utilization, and the most costly form of utilization, hospitalization. Healthcare utilization is influenced by a number of factors, including those related to sociodemographics, coexisting clinical conditions, and healthcare system features, and often is categorized in reference to the reason a person seeks care (i.e., primary, secondary, or tertiary prevention) (Andersen, 1995; Andersen, Chen, Aday, & Cornelius, 1987; Mechanic, 1978, 1995; Oleske, 2001). Healthcare utilization rates can be measures of need to which healthcare services should be targeted. High utilization rates could mean unmet needs or problems with the quality of care rendered (e.g., high postmastectomy wound infection rates); low utilization rates could mean lack of adequate health care (e.g., low breast-