Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is very popular among the general population (Tindle, Davis, Phillips, & Eisenberg, 2005), with use increasing among women with breast cancer (Adler, 1999; Henderson & Donatelle, 2004). However, despite more than a decade of research about the use of self-help resources by patients with chronic diseases, theoretical relationships to inform healthcare professionals about how or if CAM is a helpful resource for Hispanic women during treatment for breast cancer have not been studied. Braden’s (1990) Self-Help Model specifies essential variables and relationships for a learned response to chronic illness experience but does not address CAM as a specific self-help resource. The present study sought to describe the relationship of side-effect burden to uncertainty, self-care, and quality of life (QOL) in Hispanic women receiving breast cancer treatment.

Background Information

Complementary medicine is defined as methods used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease that supplement Western medicine. In contrast, alternative medicine is used as a substitute for Western medicine (Cassileth, 1999). The construct, CAM, includes two concepts: the amount and types of CAM used and the perceived efficacy of CAM as a self-care resource. The relationship between side-effect burden and uncertainty is not affected by the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) for Hispanic women with breast cancer. CAM self-care was more frequent in women who had high levels of enabling skills and the ability to problem solve.

Key Points . . .

➤ Braden’s Self-Help Model is an excellent framework for testing hypotheses regarding self-care and side-effect burden.
➤ The relationship between side-effect burden and uncertainty is not affected by the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) for Hispanic women with breast cancer.
➤ Complementary therapy scales should be tailored to the local areas where they are being used.
➤ CAM self-care was more frequent in women who had high levels of enabling skills and the ability to problem solve.
strategy. CAM and integrative therapy are terms that recently have been used interchangeably to refer to the combination of mainstream and complementary methods (National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine [NCCAM], 2006). The methods do not cure disease; rather, they are believed to reduce symptoms or side effects and improve QOL.

Increasingly in the United States, self-care decisions involve a form of CAM (Tindle et al., 2005). Researchers have reported that women diagnosed with breast cancer seek to enhance or complement conventional approaches with interventions, such as nutritional approaches and immunologic or physical treatments, including massage, acupuncture, relaxation, aromatherapy, and mind and body approaches (e.g., hypnotherapy, prayer, and meditation). Reasons for using CAM include increasing hope (Hann, Baker, Denniston, & Entrekim, 2005), coping with disease and the rigor of treatment (Lengacher et al., 2006), regaining control during experiences of uncertainty (O’Brien, 2004), becoming active in treatment decisions (Cassileth & Vickers, 2005), feeling unhappy with the present healthcare system, and maintaining specific beliefs about health and disease (Sparber et al., 2000).

Stressful life events, including chronic stressors and major traumatic experiences, such as breast cancer, increase consumer interest in and need for CAM (Gray, Fitch, Goel, Franssen, & Labrecque, 2003). To date, no research has shown whether CAM, when used as a resource, is integral to women’s cultural way of coping or regarded as a resource that can supplement traditional therapies to mitigate uncertainty experienced during illness. In addition, research has not shown whether the perceived effectiveness of CAM changes QOL with the uncertainty associated with the chronic illness state during breast cancer treatment.

Patients attribute their selection of self-help and CAM therapies to interpersonal and psychosocial factors, such as health values and social support (DiGianni, Garber, & Winer, 2002; Sollner et al., 2000). Recent studies have inquired about reasons why patients choose CAM in response to illness experiences (O’Brien, 2004). However, little data exist regarding CAM interventions that are linked to maintenance of or increase in health-related QOL among Hispanic women during treatment for breast cancer. The purposes of the present study were to describe the self-help theoretical framework with CAM and to delineate relationships in Braden’s Self-Help Model of side-effect burden to uncertainty, CAM self-care, and QOL in Hispanic women undergoing breast cancer treatment.

**Conceptual Framework**

Many studies have examined the phenomenon of the use of CAM among women with breast cancer; however, few studies have provided a theoretical framework to demonstrate the network of interrelated concepts of CAM and outcome measurement. For example, CAM use was found to be related to greater psychosocial distress and worse QOL among women who received standard therapy for early-stage breast cancer (Burstein, Gelber, Guadagnoli, & Weeks, 1999). A theoretical framework was not identified for the basis of the study; therefore, a prediction of what motivated the women to use CAM remains poorly appreciated. Researchers have hypothesized a link between CAM use by patients with cancer to increased side effects and lack of hope for cure without an informing theory (Chou, Horng, Tolmos, & Vargus, 2000; Morris, Johnson, Homer, & Walts, 2000). Concurrently, the prevalence of CAM use among patients with cancer from diverse ethnic backgrounds was studied without a guiding framework to identify the relationship of CAM to QOL (Maskarinec, 2000). In the present study, the theoretical framework is based on Braden’s (1990) Self-Help Model (see Figure 1). Braden’s Self-Help Model has been tested as a basis for self-help, promoting interventions in women who were being treated for breast cancer (Braden, Mishel, & Longman, 1998). Uncertainty about illness often undermines self-care, self-help outcomes, and overall QOL (Braden et al., 1998). Braden’s Self-Help Model is supported as an excellent source of information regarding the manner in which people use enabling skills to mediate uncertainty about illness (LeFort, 2000). The present study was undertaken to test QOL and behaviors that are logically expected in regard to side effects, uncertainty, enabling skills, and CAM use.

Braden’s Self-Help Model has five stages. The first stage is the side-effect burden or level of perceived debility (i.e., physical and psychological complaints or problems) attributable to side effects of therapy or disease course (Braden, 1990; Longman, Braden, & Mishel, 1999).

The second stage is uncertainty that occurs as a result of the disease and treatment side effects. Braden (1986) discussed the conditions that lead to uncertainty in chronic illness as cues for reinforcement because of uncertainty for events that are likely to occur. Mishel (1981) defined uncertainty as the extent to which patients are unable to derive meaning from illness and treatment experiences.

The third stage is related to patients’ perceived coping or perceived enabling skills. Enabling skills are defined as the level of problem solving or cognitive reframing used to eliminate or modify effects of adversities to reach desired goals.

The fourth stage uses four adaptation activities that are considered instrumental in carrying out adult role functions (Braden, 1990). Psychological adjustment is defined as patients’ psychological and social adjustment to illness. The self-help variable represents an outcome that is defined as patients’ perceived levels of adult role performance. Self-care denotes the activities that are devoted to enhancing or maintaining health.

The additional variable of CAM in Braden’s Self-Help Model encompasses five therapeutic categories established by NCCAM (2006). The categories are (a) alternative systems in medical care, (b) mind and body medicine, (c) biologicals, such as herbs, diet and nutrition, and supplements, (d) energy therapies (e.g., therapeutic touch, acupuncture, magnets), and (e) manual healing methods (e.g., massage, Healing Touch). In the present study, CAM was defined as healthcare activities and services sought from individuals not generally considered to be conventional healthcare professionals.

The fifth stage is overall well-being or the degree of perceived satisfaction with QOL. QOL is a subjective phenomenon that includes physical, psychological, and social domains (Aaronson, 1990). The fifth stage is defined as patients’ perceptions of their positions in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to goals, expectations, standards, and concerns (Orley, 1996). The relevance of exploration of the responses in the context of the culture of Hispanic women is crucial to understand the salient characteristics among women who respond differently to similar situations.
Methods

Design

A descriptive, correlational research design in a cross-sectional sample was used to examine the relationship between CAM use and uncertainty relative to side-effect burden in women with breast cancer. The major scaling methodologies were Likert and visual analog response formats. The methodology used for testing the model was multiple regression. Using the F-test when $\alpha$ is 0.01 and $\beta$ is 0.10, a sample size of 75 was sufficient to detect a moderate effect ($R^2 = 0.2$) of the two main variables of side-effect burden and uncertainty negatively predicting QOL. A pilot study (Owens, 2002) was conducted to test and refine the instrument used. The results of the study were used to estimate the length of time required to complete the questions, which was about 30 minutes, and to revise two of the study instruments. In addition, recruitment of study participants from the hospital’s support group was avoided because evidence from the pilot study pointed to a bias about use of support groups. The study was approved by the appropriate human subjects institutional review board.

Setting and Sample

The researchers selected a convenience sample of women receiving treatment for breast cancer at an outpatient clinic located in a southern Texas metropolitan community. Women were recruited for the study through a poster announcement or from physicians and nurses who provided a handout written in English and Spanish. The investigator explained the study to participants. Participant inclusion criteria were that each woman received or just completed therapy for breast cancer, could read Spanish or English, and was 18 years or older. The study was explained to each woman interested in participating; if she agreed to participate, the research instruments were given to her for completion. Return of questionnaires was considered consent for the study. Any unclear meaning of questions was clarified for the participants while they completed the instruments. The women were given a $20 gratuity upon returning the instruments whether they completed all of them or not. Three partially completed subject forms were excluded from the database.

Instruments

Table 1 summarizes the study concepts, conceptual definitions, and instruments used to measure each concept. Table 2 provides the published reliability estimates for the instruments. The studies on which the reliability information was based were among women who were in a similar stage of breast cancer treatment. All instruments were translated into Spanish to facilitate the enrollment of Spanish- and English-speaking subjects. The instruments were translated into Spanish and back translated into English to verify that word use was correct for the constructs being measured. The translation of the English form to the Spanish form was done initially by one person and then checked for local word use by two independent bilingual translators. The second phase was back translation of the questions read aloud and recorded, for the meaning as it sounded when read quickly, as patients would do. The resulting back-translated version was compared with the original. Translation probes (Marin & Marin, 1991) were used to test the accuracy of the translation by comparing how closely the target Spanish language version was related to the English.

Translation equivalency between the Spanish and English versions of all instruments is reported in Table 3. Rogers, Howard, and Vessey (1993) introduced the concept to determine whether groups are sufficiently similar to be considered equivalent. They used the same method typically used by biostatisticians to determine whether two drugs have an equivalent effect. The a priori decision of 0.1 for tolerance, or less than 10% difference between the English and Spanish versions, is considered sufficiently similar to be considered...
equivalent. An equivalency check demonstrated a small non-
zero difference in reliability between the English and Spanish
versions combined into one statistical value. The scale items
were written at a sixth-grade reading level.

The Side-Effects Burden Scale (Longman, Braden, & Mishel, 1997) measured the perceived levels of physical and
psychological complaints or problems. The specific side ef-
facts included nausea, change in appetite, difficulty sleeping,
pain, fatigue, bowel pattern, difficulty concentrating, appear-
ance, breathing, skin changes, arm weakness or swelling, hair
loss, depression, hot flashes, and weight gain. The side effects
are evaluated according to frequency, participants’ lives, and
how effectively they can be managed.

The Uncertainty in Illness Scale (Mishel, 1983) was used
to measure uncertainty. The instrument has four subscales: ambiguity, complexity, lack of information, and unpredict-
ability. Items are scored in a positive direction for uncertainty
on a five-point Likert scale from “strongly disagree” to “strongly
agree.” The total possible range is 26–130, with a high
score indicating a great amount of uncertainty.

The Self-Control Schedule (Rosenbaum, 1980) was used
to measure enabling skills, which were defined as the level
of problem solving and cognitive reframing available to elimi-
nate or modify effects of adversities to reach desired goals.
A 10 mm horizontal line visual analog scale response format
that ranged from 1 (not true about me) to 10 (true about me)
was used. Scores can range from 0–200, with a higher score
indicating a greater amount of enabling skills. The 20-item
measure covers use of cognitions and self-instructions to
cope with stressors, application of problem-solving strategies,
ability to delay immediate gratification, and a general belief
regarding the ability to control stressors.

The Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness Scale is an as-
sessment of how patients have adjusted to their illnesses
(Derogatis, 1986). A four-point Likert response format is
used. Scores range from 4–20, with higher scores indicating
excellent adjustment and lower scores indicating poorer
adjustment to changes in their lives.

The Inventory of Adult Role Behavior (IARB) (Bradern,
1993) represents the self-help variable. This outcome variable is
defined as patients’ perceived levels of adult role performance.
Items from the IARB address maintenance of involvement in so-
cial events, community activities, routine errands and household
activities, work activities, recreational activities, and visiting
with friends. A visual analog scale is used, with a rating from
1–10 of the amount of change in activities since cancer was di-
agnosed. Total scores can range from 0–60, with higher scores
indicating more involvement in adult self-help behaviors.

The wellness promotion aspects of self-care were measured
with 15 items from the Self-Care Inventory—Wellness Pro-
motion Subscale (Pardine, Napoli, & Dytell, 1983). Items ad-
dressed were eating the right amount of healthful foods, receiv-
ing the basics of good nutrition, avoiding junk foods, pacing self
at work and play, making time for relaxation, practicing relaxation
exercises, taking time to exercise, reducing negative self-talk,
and increasing positive self-talk. The scale is scored in a four-
point Likert response format, with higher scores indicating
higher levels of self-care and wellness promotion behavior.

The Complementary Therapy Rating Scale (Bennett
& Lengacher, 1998) collects demographic information and
rates the complementary therapies patients with cancer use or
intend to use and their effectiveness. The scale includes two
subscales: the Use and Intent Subscale and the Effectiveness
Rating Subscale. The Use and Intent Subscale measures 14
complementary therapies on a five-point Likert scale rang-
ing from 0 (I am currently doing this) to 4 (definitely would
not try this). The items include exercise, humor, hypnosis,
masage, chiropractor, acupuncture, relaxation therapies and
groups, prayer, vitamins, herbs, health foods, and support
groups. The Effectiveness Rating Subscale rates how effective a complementary therapy is on a three-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (very helpful) to 3 (not helpful). The Effectiveness Rating Subscale allows patients to list the complementary therapy they are using, as well as describe one therapy and provide any additional information.

QOL was measured by two questions using Cantril’s ladder, a single-item visual analog response format that has a potential score range from 0 (the worst possible life) to 10 (the best possible life). The first question asked, “Where are you on this ladder?” The second question asked, “Where would you be on the ladder if you did not use CAM?” These two questions were formatted to discern differences in QOL in a very broad sense. The other measure for QOL was the Index of Well-Being (IWB) (Campbell, 1976), which consists of nine items on a semantic differential scale with higher scores indicating a greater overall satisfaction with life as currently experienced. The IWB uses a visual analog scale response format and has a potential score range of 0–90. Patients with higher scores perceive greater overall well-being.

The Side-Effects Burden Scale listed depression as a side effect. A second measure of depression burden as a side effect associated with breast cancer diagnosis and treatment was indexed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies–Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977), which measures a range of cognitive, affective, motivational, and somatic symptoms of depression. Twenty questions are scored from 0–3 on a scale of frequency of occurrence, ranging from rarely or none of the time (less than one day) to most or all of the time (five to seven days). The possible range of scores is 0–60, with higher scores indicating more symptomatology.

**Data Analyses**

SPSS® 11.0 (SPSS, Inc.) was used to summarize demographic data and perform statistical procedures. Correlation statistics, including Pearson’s correlation coefficient, were calculated for all study variables using an alpha less than 0.05 as the significance level. Multiple regression was used to analyze the effects of the mediator variables on the relationships between predictor and outcome variables. The t tests for independent samples were calculated for selected demographics (i.e., age, education, and parity) and analyzed for differences in CAM use and perceived efficacy. Pearson correlation coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Equivalency of Reliability Between Spanish and English Versions of Research Instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instrument</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Effects Burden Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Epidemiologic Studies–Depression Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishel Uncertainty in Illness Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Control Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory of Adult Role Behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Care Inventory–Wellness Promotion Subscale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use and Intent Subscale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary Therapy Rating Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Well-Being</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
were performed on all variables to determine the direction and magnitude of any relationships. Significance for the correlations was set at alpha equal to 0.05. For the present study, the researcher fit the model that was generated to matrices of interrelationship indexes (i.e., covariance or correlation matrices) between all pairs of observed variables, and sometimes to variable means. Next, multiple regression was used to explore the variables in Braden’s Self-Help Model with the addition of CAM as a resource or a type of self-care strategy.

Theoretical relationships between the concepts in Braden’s Self-Help Model with CAM were specified, and then the empirical relationships between the measures of the concepts were examined. The empirical evidence was interpreted in terms of how it clarified the construct validity of the CAM variables in the context of Braden’s Self-Help Model.

Results

Sample
Data for the analysis were provided by 140 Hispanic women who ranged in age from 33–80 years (X = 54, SD = 10.22). Thirty-four (25%) chose to complete the instrument in Spanish. Fifty percent were married or partnered, and 50% were not partnered. Nine percent were working full- or part-time, and 29% were on medical leave from their jobs. The remaining 62% were retired (19%) or homemakers (43%). Seventy-four percent of the women were partnered. Nine percent were working full- or part-time, and 62% had some college.

Twenty-six percent of the women had stage I disease, 36% had stage II disease, 13% had stage III disease, and 25% had stage IV disease. Twenty-seven percent had recurrent disease, and 43% had positive nodes. Seventy-four percent were retired (19%) or homemakers (43%). Seventy-four percent of the women were partnered. Nine percent were working full- or part-time, and 62% had some college.

Table 4. Relationships Between the Demographic Variables and Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) Use and Perceptions of Efficacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>CAM Efficacy</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Acculturation</th>
<th>Family Income</th>
<th>Years of Education</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAM use</td>
<td>0.688**</td>
<td>–0.097</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.207*</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>–0.002</td>
<td>–0.130</td>
<td>0.165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAM efficacy</td>
<td>–0.089</td>
<td>–0.016</td>
<td>0.195*</td>
<td>0.236**</td>
<td>0.266*</td>
<td>–0.165</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>0.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>–0.733**</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.453**</td>
<td>0.278**</td>
<td>0.278**</td>
<td>–0.116</td>
<td>–0.191*</td>
<td>–0.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acculturation</td>
<td>–0.147</td>
<td>–0.116</td>
<td>–0.058</td>
<td>–0.265**</td>
<td>–0.186*</td>
<td>–0.042</td>
<td>–0.023</td>
<td>–0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family income</td>
<td>–0.100</td>
<td>–0.179*</td>
<td>–0.130</td>
<td>–0.191*</td>
<td>–0.179*</td>
<td>–0.141</td>
<td>–0.023</td>
<td>–0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of school</td>
<td>–0.165</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>–0.191*</td>
<td>–0.179*</td>
<td>–0.141</td>
<td>–0.023</td>
<td>–0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>–0.165</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>–0.191*</td>
<td>–0.179*</td>
<td>–0.141</td>
<td>–0.023</td>
<td>–0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>–0.165</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>–0.120</td>
<td>–0.191*</td>
<td>–0.179*</td>
<td>–0.141</td>
<td>–0.023</td>
<td>–0.092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p = 0.05 level (two tailed)  
**p = 0.01 level (two tailed)  

Note. The relationships were determined by Pearson’s r.

Relationship of Side-Effect Burden to Uncertainty, Self-Care, and Quality of Life
To describe the relationship of side-effect burden to uncertainty, self-care, and QOL in Hispanic women undergoing breast cancer treatment, the variables were correlated and multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the variables for valid theoretical relationships. Next, the empirical relationships between measures of concepts were examined. The determining factor was the amount of explained variance in uncertainty (R² = 0.14) resulting from the interaction effect of complementary therapy use with side-effect burden (β = 0.32), which was evidenced by a similar direct positive relationship between side effects and uncertainty (β = 0.33; R² = 0.11). CAM as a strategy to moderate side-effect burden and, therefore, predict reduction in uncertainty was not supported in the analysis. However, CAM as a type of self-care during breast cancer treatment accounted for a small amount of the variance that contributed to QOL or well-being (β = 0.7).

Braden’s Self-Help Model with CAM demonstrated that the greater the side-effect burden (β = 0.33) and depression (β = 0.48) the Hispanic women experienced, the more uncertainty was experienced as well (R² = 0.11 and 0.22, respectively). When more uncertainty was experienced, a trend of fewer enabling skills was present (β = −0.16, R² = 0.02). More enabling skills did increase psychological adjustment (β = 0.39,
R^2 = 0.14), self-help (β = 0.45, R^2 = 0.20), self-care (β = 0.58, R^2 = 0.33), and CAM self-care (β = 0.27, R^2 = 0.07). Women who were involved in adult role activities, including self-care, and CAM self-care had higher QOL (R^2 = 0.31); however, those who experienced more side effects (β = –0.20) and uncertainty (β = –0.19) had lower QOL scores (R^2 = 0.16).

Discussion

In a national survey by Eisenberg et al. (1998), the estimated out-of-pocket expenditure for CAM was a conservative $12.2 billion, which exceeded the out-of-pocket expenditure for all U.S. hospitalizations. The annual income range of the majority of women with breast cancer who participated in CAM surveys was in the mid-to-upper category (Burstein et al., 1999; Lengacher, Bennett, Kip, Berarducci, & Cox, 2003; Rees & Bath, 2000). Lee, Lin, Wrensch, Adler, and Eisenberg (2000) studied CAM use among four ethnic groups with breast cancer and reported that having an annual income greater than $20,000 and private health insurance were significantly associated with the use of certain types of therapies. Few data exist specifying that variables associated with the use of CAM correlate with QOL for Hispanic women during breast cancer treatment in southern Texas. The reported literature is mixed regarding the motivation for use of CAM by patients with cancer. Researchers recently reported that patients need to do something to regain control of their health (Lengacher et al., 2006), whereas other researchers have hypothesized that patients with cancer use CAM because they have more side effects and lack of hope for a cure (Chou et al., 2000; Morris et al., 2000). The theoretical perspective of Braden’s Self-Help Model assumes that people who use more CAM are actively seeking solutions to problems without predetermining the degree or number of side effects. The present study showed that Hispanic women who used CAM had higher QOL. When asked what their QOL would be without CAM activities, the average reduction on Cantril’s QOL ladder was 33%. Other researchers have supported the notion that resources mediate the effect of adverse side effects of breast cancer and its treatment on QOL (Braden, Mishel, & Longman, 1993). CAM self-care may be greater if a sufficient number of enabling skills exist, such as the ability to make successful plans and to think positively, even when the direct impact of breast cancer disease and treatment is burdensome.

Theory testing of Braden’s Self-Help Model has shown how a given range of enabling skills helps women meet situational and psychological challenges of uncertainty that are associated with breast cancer (Braden et al., 1998; Longman et al., 1997). Enabling skills such as problem solving, cognitive reframing, and belief in self mediate adversive situations that accompany breast cancer experiences relative to fulfillment of desired goals (Braden, 1990; Rosenbaum & Jaffe, 1983). The essential constructs in and the predictive power of Braden’s Self-Help Model appeared stable and robust in study participants.

Limitations

The study included patients receiving different treatments for breast cancer, which may have influenced which and how much CAM the women chose to use. Sources of random error were identified as participants receiving help with reading questions, taking the instruments home and returning them later, and fatigue when completing the instruments. Types of CAM used may not have been listed on the questionnaire or captured in the study if participants did not list the activities under “other.” Also, participants may have opted to avoid disclosing CAM activities or may not have considered certain activities as types of CAM. Response bias may have affected the predicted relationships in the study by not capturing attitudes and modalities of CAM used by women who were more ill. Because the prevalence of use of individual CAM varied so greatly among the patient population, 21 items that were analyzed demonstrated marginally adequate internal consistency and reliability. Further testing of the instruments in other study populations is warranted.

Implications for Research and Practice

Several recommendations for future research can be suggested based on the study findings, such as further concept development of CAM and instrument building. CAM, as a whole set of activities, did not moderate uncertainty, which may indicate that CAM needs to be broken down into subsets for future studies to explore which CAM activities increase or reduce uncertainty. CAM use was more frequent in women with high levels of enabling skills or the ability to positively

Figure 2. Income Versus Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use

![Figure 2. Income Versus Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Income ($)</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000–50,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50,000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Income Versus Perceived Complementary and Alternative Medicine Efficacy

![Figure 3. Income Versus Perceived Complementary and Alternative Medicine Efficacy](image)

![Figure 3. Income Versus Perceived Complementary and Alternative Medicine Efficacy](image)
frame issues and problem solve. Through that path, CAM self-care was associated with higher QOL. Replication with a sample in a different outpatient setting to give a total of a least 300 subjects would allow the use of structural equation analysis. A structural equation analysis would provide a means to modify Braden’s Self-Help Model in several ways to explore the concept of CAM in Hispanic women who speak English and Spanish. CAM might be a subcategory of enabling skills instead of a type of self-care and, therefore, may have been lost in the enabling skill stage of the model. Further testing also would generate new aspects of Braden’s Self-Help Model with CAM that are particularly relevant for oncology nursing.

The use of a longitudinal design would allow the testing of the manner in which CAM is used throughout the breast cancer treatment trajectory. Such information could elucidate differences in stages of breast cancer at diagnosis, recurrence of disease, treatment side effects experienced, and perceived helpfulness of CAM as a self-care strategy using Braden’s Self-Help Model.

Conclusion

The results of the study provided valuable feedback about the role of CAM during breast cancer therapy among Hispanic women. Braden’s Self-Help Model with CAM served as a stable framework to elucidate the concept of CAM in the sample; however, the study was limited by its sample size. In addition, the overall lower income range of the sample may have limited the out-of-pocket funds that participants had for CAM self-care. Despite the limitations, results of the model testing study among a sample of Hispanic women during treatment for breast cancer indicated strong support for the predicted pattern in Braden’s Self-Help Model and a trend for the added concept of CAM as a special type of self-care.

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