

Korean American Women's Beliefs About Breast and Cervical Cancer and Associated Symbolic Meanings

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Purpose/Objectives: To explore Korean American women's symbolic meanings related to their breasts and cervix, to examine attitudes and beliefs about breast and cervical cancer, and to find relationships between the participants' beliefs and their cancer screening behaviors.

Research Approach: Descriptive, qualitative analysis.

Setting: Southwestern United States.

Participants: 33 Korean-born women at least 40 years of age.

Methodologic Approach: In-depth, face-to-face, individual interviews were conducted in Korean. A semistructured interview guide was used to ensure comparable core content across all interviews. Transcribed and translated interviews were analyzed using descriptive content analysis.

Main Research Variables: Breast cancer, cervical cancer, cancer screening, beliefs, and Korean American women.

Findings: Korean American women's symbolic meaning of their breasts and cervix are closely related to their past experiences of bearing and rearing children. Negative life experiences among older Korean American women contributed to negative perceptions about cervical cancer. Having information about cancer, either correct or incorrect, and having faith in God or destiny may be barriers to obtaining screening tests.

Conclusions: Korean American women's symbolic meanings regarding their breasts and cervix, as well as their beliefs about breast cancer and cervical cancer and cancer screening, are associated with their cultural and interpersonal contexts. Their beliefs or limited knowledge appear to relate to their screening behaviors.

Interpretation: Interventions that carefully address Korean American women's beliefs about breast cancer and cervical cancer as well as associated symbolic meanings may increase their cancer screening behaviors. Clinicians should consider Korean American women's culture-specific beliefs and representations as well as their life experiences in providing care for the population.

Korean American women's age-adjusted cervical cancer incidence rate (15.2 per 100,000) is more than double that of non-Hispanic white women in the United States (7.5 per 100,000), and their incidence rate also is higher than the average rate for all Asian American women (11.8 per 100,000) (Miller et al., 1996). Additionally, among Korean American women aged 55–69 years, the rate of invasive cervical cancer is much higher than that for Hispanic or African American women (Miller et al.).

Breast cancer is the most commonly occurring cancer in Korean American women. In Los Angeles County, CA, the rate for Korean American women almost doubled from 1988 (26.1 per 100,000) to 1997 (44.5 per 100,000) compared to a 1%–2% increase in the rates for non-Hispanic white and

Key Points . . .

- ▶ Korean American women's symbolic meanings with regard to their breasts and cervix are almost all related to their interpersonal relationships with their family members, either children or husbands.
- ▶ Among older Korean American women, negative past experiences in their lives, such as having abortions or having husbands with promiscuous lifestyles, contributed to negative perceptions about the cervix and cervical cancer.
- ▶ Korean American women's beliefs about breast and cervical cancer appeared to have influenced many of them to believe that they are not at risk for breast or cervical cancer as long as they stay healthy, eat a healthy diet, do not have a family history of cancer, do not think or worry about it, and have not had multiple sexual partners or abortions.
- ▶ Clinicians should consider Korean American women's beliefs about breast and cervical cancer as well as associated symbolic meanings of their breasts and cervix in providing care for the population.

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