The sociocultural context of mammography screening behavior in women needs further investigation.

Health behavior models often lack theoretically based cultural concepts, thus limiting the prediction of mammography screening.

Study results showed that African American and Caucasian women held specific cultural beliefs about mammography screening.

Miller; Champion & Skinner, 2003; Holm et al.), and increased self-efficacy or confidence in their ability to get screened (Savage & Clarke, 1996). However, Yarbrough and Braden (2001), in their review of studies of women from various racial and ethnic groups, found only low to modest correlations between health beliefs and screening. As a result, they recommended taking into account the sociocultural context of ethnic women in breast cancer screening behavior.

A few studies have examined cultural beliefs about mammography screening. Although study designs varied, lacked theoretical frameworks in survey research, and had methodologic limitations, results suggested that African American women who held specific cultural beliefs, including holism, religiosity, collectivism, future orientation, less fear, and fewer fatalistic views about breast cancer, were more likely to get screened (Danigelis et al., 1995; Hoffman-Goetz & Mills, 1997; Lukwago et al., 2003; Mitchell, Lannin, Mathews, & Swanson, 2002; Phillips, Cohen, & Moses, 1999; Phillips, Cohen, & Tarzian, 2001; Smith, Phillips, & Price, 2001). Consistent results have emerged from investigations on sociodemographics and

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Digital Object Identifier: 10.1188/06.ONF.105-112