

Health Educators' Institute 2009

Creating the Ripple Effect:

Impacting Local, State and National Health Education Policy and Practice

Call For Abstracts and Poster Session

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Please indicate if you would like your abstract submission considered for:

- Session presentation Poster Both
 Student presentation (undergraduate or graduate)

Co-Presenters (if applicable)

1. Adriana de la Peña

University/College (if applicable) _____

Presentation Title: "Proyecto Cáncer del Seno en Latinas": A Community-Based Breast Health Education Program for Latina Women"

(Please select 1 category for presentation abstract consideration)

- Issues related to certification, education and/or training, or new/emerging roles of Health Educators
 Shaping policy and practice
 Innovative methods in reaching vulnerable populations
 Impacting chronic diseases and conditions
 Advocating for policies at the local, state or national level
 Other (please explain) _____

Learning Objective:

1. To identify 2 outreach successful outreach methods among Latina Women

Please provide information about your presentation and/or poster session topic and how it relates to this years theme in 250 words or less using 11 point font, Times New Roman (sample abstract can be found at www.ohiosophe.org):

Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Latina women. Although incidence rates are lower among Latina women when compared to white and African-American women, Latina women are 20 percent more likely to die from the disease. "Proyecto Cáncer del Seno en Latinas" (The Latina Breast Cancer Project) was created in 2007 to understand knowledge, beliefs and behaviors surrounding breast cancer and screening among Latina women in central Ohio. In the second year of the study, a culturally competent breast health program was developed & revised to test the effectiveness of increasing knowledge about breast cancer.

One hundred fifty surveys were collected between May 2008-March 2009 among Latina women at breast health education programs conducted at community events and homes. The mean age was 35 years ($SD=14.02$). A one-way repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to compare total correct scores on the 13-item knowledge scale at Time 1 (prior to the education program), Time 2 (immediately following the program), and Time 3 (six weeks after the intervention). The results indicated that total knowledge about breast cancer was significantly impacted by the intervention even at the six-week period, $F(2, 86) = 76.61, p=.0001$. The interaction between self-reported English-speaking proficiency and time was not significant ($p=.402$).

Few, if any, programs exist at the local and state levels regarding the effectiveness of breast health education programs among Latina women. The diversity of the Latino population throughout Ohio warrants community-based programs that focus on culturally-relevant breast health education.

**Abstract
Submission
Deadline –**

**Wednesday,
September 1 at
4:00 pm.**

**All Abstracts
must be
submitted via
email to:
Jen Morel at
JEMorel@
columbus.gov.com**