Cross-Cultural Refinement and Validation of Lung Cancer Screening Health Belief Scales

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Purpose: This study aims to cross-culturally refine and validate the Lung Cancer Screening (LCS) Health Belief Scales (HBS) and enable its application in Chinese Americans (CAs).

Methods: Two phases, including instrument refinement and validation, will be conducted. In Phase I, instrument translation, cognitive individual interviews, and expert reviews will be conducted. In Phase II, a cross-sectional survey will be conducted to test the refined instrument’s validity and reliability. First, the instrument will be translated using a committee approach. The primary investigator, two translators, a physician, and a researcher who has expertise in cross-cultural research will form the translation committee. All the committee members are fluent in both English and Chinese. The translation process will be guided by the Harkness’s TRAPD (Translation, Review, Adjudication, Pretesting, and Documentation) Model. The instrument review includes cognitive individual interviews with 10 participants and expert reviews among a panel of five experts in cancer nursing and cross-cultural research. The translated Chinese LCS HBS will be refined to test its psychometric properties. In Phase II, 120 CAs who were born in mainland China but presently living in the US, aged 55 to 74 years old, current smokers or quit smoking in the past 15 years, and smoked at least 30 package-year will be recruited using a convenience sampling method. The eligibility criteria are the same as those for recruiting the 10 participants in the cognitive interviews. An online or mailed paper-based survey will be conducted, depending on the participant’s preference. The collected data will be analyzed by SPSS. Construct validity using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis as well as the known group comparison approach, content validity using expert review scores, and internal consistency reliability using Cronbach’s alpha will be evaluated to establish the instrument’s psychometric properties.

Results: This study is a doctoral dissertation related study. It is still ongoing and the data has not been collected yet.

Conclusion: This study will provide a culturally appropriate instrument to evaluate CAs’ health belief about LCS and contribute to the design of tailored LCS programs to decrease the cancer-related disparities in CAs.

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Title:
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Keywords:
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Abstract Summary:
This study will provide a culturally appropriate instrument to evaluate Chinese Americans’ health belief about lung cancer screening and contribute to the design of tailored lung cancer screening programs to decrease the cancer-related disparities in Chinese Americans.

References:

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Author Summary: Ms. Lei is a doctoral Nursing student at UCLA. Her research focus on the secondary prevention of lung cancer screening and cross-cultural instrument adaptation. She has 6-year working experience in a top-ten hospital in China. She also has an educational background with a bachelor degree of Nursing and master degree of Public Health.

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Author Summary: Dr. Lee has studied Korean/Asian Americans’ depression, caregiving, health promotion, disease prevention, and end-of-life care. Dr. Lee has served as PI and co-Investigator on several university and NIH-funded grants, and have successfully tested culturally appropriate interventions to improve cancer screening in Koreans as well as other minority populations.