Prostate Cancer Knowledge, Myths and Misconceptions Among Haitian-American Men.

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Presentation Overview
- Background
- Problem Statement
- Goal & Study Objective
- Research Questions
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusion
Background: Prostate Cancer in Black Men

- 1 in 5 will develop prostate cancer
- Estimated 35,430 new cases in 2013
- Estimated 4,980 deaths in 2013
- Higher risk in Black Men
  - Incidence rate for Whites: 140.3/100,000
  - Incidence rate for Blacks: 228.8/100,000
- Cause of health disparity is unknown

Background: Prostate Cancer in Haitians

- Indigenous Haitians
  - Over 750 men diagnosed annually. (78.4/100,000)
  - 48% of all cancers diagnosed
  - Among the highest groups diagnosed worldwide
  - Shorter life expectancy

- Haitian Americans
  - High rate of prostate cancer
  - 37% of all cancers diagnosed
  - Lack of participation in screening activities
  - Longer life expectancy
Problem Statement

- Denial
- Lack of knowledge
- Superstition/Myths
- Views on sexuality
- Lack of trust
- Fear

"Prostate cancer? Oh, we don't get prostate cancer."[3]

Goal & Objective

- Long term goal
  - Reduce the burden of prostate cancer among Haitian men.
- Objective
  - Explore prostate cancer knowledge, myths and misconceptions among Haitian American men.
Research Questions

1. What is the level of prostate cancer knowledge among Haitian men?

2. What are the common myths and misconceptions associated with prostate cancer among Haitian men?

3. Which demographic factors are associated with prostate cancer knowledge, myths, and misconceptions?

Study Significance

- Addresses prostate cancer disparity among an immigrant population.
- Explores an understudied group: the Haitian Americans.
- Provides additional information on the within group difference among Blacks relative to prostate cancer.
**Methodology**

- **IRB02 Approval**
- **Implied consent**
- **Study Design**
  - Cross-sectional prospective survey study
- **Participants**
  - Haitian American men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami &amp; Orlando</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haitian men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English speaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Methodology Cont.**

- **Data Collection**
  - T-shirts provided as incentive
  - Data collected at health forums, community events & churches
  - Self administered survey
- **Data Entry**
  - Database in Microsoft Excel

- **Data Analyses**
  - Descriptive analyses: Frequency, mean and standard deviation.
  - Simple regression
**Results**

- **Sample size – 95**
  - 44 participants from the Miami’s Big Night in Little Haiti event.
  - 46 participants from Pompano Haitian Church
  - 5 from Orlando Men’s Health event

- **Demographics – Most of them:**
  - between 40 and 49 years (40.86%)
  - had college degree (40.22%)
  - were married (67.02%)
  - had full-time job (74.19%)
  - Earn between $20,000 and $39,999 (28.89%)

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**Figure:**

![Bar chart showing Participants Who Have Insurance, Annual Physical Exam, and Regular Doctor](chart.png)
## Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) recommendation within the last year.</td>
<td>48.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) recommendation within the last year.</td>
<td>43.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer signs and symptoms within the last year.</td>
<td>15.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know somebody diagnosed with prostate cancer within the last year.</td>
<td>43.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) within the last year.</td>
<td>25.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test within the last year.</td>
<td>24.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men - True</td>
<td>89.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black men are more likely to get and die from prostate cancer than any other men - True</td>
<td>53.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting up often at night to pass urine may be a sign of prostate cancer - True</td>
<td>64.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The two main tests for prostate cancer are the blood test called Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) and the Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) where a gloved finger is placed in the rectum to feel the prostate - True</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is often suggested that Black men over the age of 40 should get tested for prostate cancer every year - True</td>
<td>78.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Knowledge Cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. I should be able to tell immediately if I have a prostate problem</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Having somebody in your family with prostate cancer increases the chance of getting prostate cancer</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>47.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A diet high in fat will decrease the chance of getting prostate cancer</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>35.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Doing only one of the tests, Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) or the Digital Rectal Exam (DRE), is enough to test for prostate cancer</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>28.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Early screening for prostate cancer cannot tell if one has prostate cancer</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>42.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Myths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myth</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Prostate cancer is common, but few men actually die from it</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Prostate cancer is only found in old men.</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If you don’t have any symptoms, then you don’t have prostate cancer.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vasectomy cause prostate cancer.</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Having prostate cancer will take away my manhood.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Treatment for prostate cancer always causes impotence or incontinence.</td>
<td></td>
<td>58.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Prostate cancer doesn’t run in my family, so the odds aren’t great that I will get it.</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I can get prostate cancer through supernatural practices such as “voodoo” or “black magic” if someone has “cursed me” with this disease.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Prostate cancer can be passed on to others, just like a cold or HIV/AIDS.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Real men don’t do the Digital Rectal Exam.</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Results

1. What is the level of prostate cancer knowledge among Haitian men?
   - **Scale range**: 0-10
   - **Mean**: 5.29
   - **Standard Deviation**: 2.15

2. What are the common myths and misconceptions associated with prostate cancer among Haitian men?
   - **Scale range**: 0-10
   - **Mean**: 2.79
   - **Standard Deviation**: 1.77

3. Which demographic factors are associated with prostate cancer knowledge?
   - Education
   - Income
   - Insurance

3. Which demographic factors are associated with prostate cancer myths and misconceptions?
   - Education (-)
   - Employment
   - Income (-)
   - Regular Doctor (-)
Limitations

- Self report
  - Based on responses of participants
  - Assumed participants are honest on their answer choices.
- Generalization
  - Cannot be generalized to all Haitian American population due to limited samples size.
- Excluded men who could do not understand English.
- In spite of limitations, study results provide unique findings for the target population.

Conclusions

- First study to explore prostate cancer in Haitian American men.
- Most have access to a doctor and have regular annual physical exam
- Very few participate in screening although almost half receive recommendations about screening.
- Low prostate cancer knowledge.
  - Determinants: Education, Income & Insurance
- Myths and misconceptions are low.
  - Determinants: Education, Employment, Income & Regular Doctor
Acknowledgments

- ReTOOL Faculty Mentor
- Dr. Folakemi Odedina
- Research Team
- Ms. Nicole Corwine
- Mr. Ezekiel Ojewale

- ReTOOL Program Manager
- Ms. Shannon Pressey

- ReTOOL FAMU Faculty Advisor
- Dr. R. Renee Reams
- Study Participants

Achievements

- Peach State LSAMP Conference
- 2013 FAMU Research Forum
- ERN Conference (Feb. 2014)
- Emory STEM Symposium
- FGLSAMP Conference (3rd place winner)
References


