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METHODS

- Identified all female patients age 50 to 74 at our facility that had not had a screening mammogram in the 24 months prior to January 1, 2019.
 - Randomized selection utilized to equalize the distribution of women who had at least one prior mammogram to those who never had one.
- Excluded if: left the health plan, not a screening candidate, not actually due.
- Data collected from electronic medical record (EMR): race/ethnicity, primary language spoken, having had PCP visit, having a prior mammogram, history of depression, history of cancer, zip code (estimate median household income), marital status.
- Three attempts were made to contact patients by phone to administer a phone survey in English or Spanish that asked them to (1) state in their own words the primary reason for not getting a mammogram and (2) to complete the 22-question survey (below).
- Survey tool based on the Health Belief Model (HBM) subcategories: issues with self-efficacy (SE), perceived barriers (PBa), perceived benefits (PBe), perceived susceptibility (PS) and cues to action (CA). Survey included additional demographic questions not accessible in EMR for factors previously associated with influencing mammography rates.
- Barriers were assessed by race and characteristics collected from the EMR as well as by survey responses.

Self-efficacy

- On a scale of 0 5, how likely is it that you can find transportation to a mammogram appoi On a scale of 0 – 5, how likely is it that you can arrange things in your day to allow time for mammogram?
- Perceived Barriers
- On a scale of 0 5, would you be more likely to schedule a mammogram if there were even weekend hours available?
- On a scale of 0 5, is fear about being exposed to x-rays likely to keep you from getting a r On a scale of 0 – 5, is fear about the possibility that a mammogram will find cancer likely to getting a mammogram?
- On a scale of 0 5, is worry about pain while having a mammogram likely to keep you fror On a scale of 0 – 5, is previously having been treated rudely at the mammogram center like from getting a mammogram?
- 8. On a scale of 0 5, is embarrassment about your body likely to keep you from getting a ma 9. On a scale of 0 – 5, how likely is it that you would not get a mammogram because your doc does an examination of your breasts?

Perceived Susceptibility

- 10. On a scale of 0 5, what is your chance of getting breast cancer during your lifetime?
- 11. On a scale of 0 5, what is your chance of getting breast cancer in the next 5 years? 12. On a scale of 0 – 5, what are the chances that you will get breast cancer if you have had a b to your breast?
- Perceived Benefits
- 13. On a scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of dying from brown brown by the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of dying from brown brown by the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of dying from brown by the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of dying from brown by the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of the scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance of 0 5, how likely are mammograms to decrease your chance your chance
- 14. On a scale of 0 5, how likely are mammograms able to find a breast cancer that is growin anyone can feel it?
- 15. On a scale of 0 5, how likely is a mammogram to detect cancer if your breasts feel norma lumps)?

Cues to Action

- 16. On a scale of 0 5, if your doctor recommends a mammogram, how likely are you to get on
- 17. In your opinion, what is the best way to share education or news with women just like you □ TV □ Radio □ Newspaper □ Church □ Billboard/Bus Stop Ad □ Internet □ Hande □ Facebook/Social Media □ Information in Doctor's Office □ Telemarketing / Phone cal
- 18. In what Country were you born? If outside US, How many years have you lived in the U.S.
- 19. What is the highest grade/level of school you finished? High School? College degree? 20. Do you attend church regularly? YES NO
- 21. Do you have a close family member or friend with breast cancer? YES NO
- 22. Do you use the online patient portal to see messages and/or appointments?
 VES
 N

Identifying Barriers to Screening Mammography Among Low-Income Women in a Public Hospital Setting in Los Angeles

- 'Other/Unknown' TABLE 1
- Survey respondents: 337 (41.6%)

intment?						
a	Table 1: P	Patient Cha	racteristics	from EMR	R (n=810)	
ning or		Hispanic n=333 (41%)	Black n=146 (18%)	Asian n=112 (14%)	<u>White,</u> Non-Hispanic n=61 (8%)	
	Age	• •			• •	
nammogram?	50-55	100 (30%)	40 (27%)	22 (20%)	24 (39%)	
keep you from	56-60	82 (25%)	48 (33%)	34 (30%)	21 (34%)	
	61-65	91 (27%)	39 (27%)	26 (23%)	10 (16%)	
getting one?	66-70	45 (14%)	16 (11%)	24 (21%)	5 (8%)	
Iy to keep you	71-74	15 (5%)	3 (2%)	6 (5%)	1 (2%)	
mmogram?	Income					
tor already	< 40K	53 (17%)	36 (26%)	4 (4%)	0	
	40-49K	132 (41%)	51 (36%)	18 (17%)	12 (20%)	
	50-59K	47 (15%)	23 (16%)	15 (14%)	10 (17%)	
	60-69K	40 (12%)	10 (7%)	17 (16%)	16 (27%)	
	70-79K	26 (8%)	6 (4%)	26 (25%)	5 (8%)	
ruise or injury	> 80K	23 (7%)	15 (11%)	24 (23%)	16 (27%)	
	Marital Statu	us				
	Single	129 (41%)	105 (72%)	31 (30%)	36 (61%)	
ast cancer?	Married	130 (41%)	18 (12%)	51 (49%)	5 (8%)	
g even before	Divorced	41 (13%)	18 (13%)	12 (12%)	13 (22%)	
,	Widow	18 (6%)	4 (3%)	10 (10%)	5 (8%)	
l (no pain, no	Language					
	English	78 (24%)	142 (97%)	76 (68%)	57 (95%)	
	Spanish	253 (76%)	1 (1%)	0	3 (5%)	
ne?	Other	0	3 (2%)	36 (32%)	0	
?	PCP visits in 2	PCP visits in 12 months				
out at store	≤ 12	167 (50%)	82 (56%)	54 (48%)	28 (46%)	
l 🛛 Other	> 12	88 (26%)	35 (24%)	39 (35%)	19 (31%)	
?	Never	78 (23%)	29 (20%)	19 (17%)	14 (23%)	
	Prior Mamm	ogram				
		163 (49%)	68 (47%)	58 (52%)	22 (36%)	
	History of Ca	incer				
	Breast	5 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	
	Other	29 (9%)	6 (4%)	10 (9%)	7 (11%)	
	History of De	pression				
		64 (19%)	16 (11%)	9 (8%)	11 (18%)	

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

• 1424 patients identified; 998 (70.1%) selected as study cohort; 188 excluded. EMR data: 810 patients. 333 (41%) Hispanic; 146 (18%) Black; 112 (14%) Asian, 61 (8%) White/Non-Hispanic. 158(20%) listed as

• At least 50% were under age 60, with White women more often under 60 (73%), compared to other race groups (50-60%). Asians and Whites more likely to live in high-income areas (64% and 62%) compared to others (22-25%). Asians were more likely to be married (49%) than others, while Black and White patients were more likely to be single (72% and 61%). Overall, 39 (5%) did not speak either Spanish or English; this was true for 32% of Asians. Blacks had a slightly higher rate of having seen a PCP in prior 12 months (56%) compared to other groups (46-50%), with Asians more likely overall to have seen their PCP (83%) compared to others (77-80%). Whites were least likely to have had a prior mammogram (36% vs 47-52%).

The most common self-stated reason Hispanic patients did not get a mammogram was due to lack of knowledge about insurance coverage of mammography; for Black women it was being busy with work-related or personal and family illnesses; for Asians it was language barriers; and for White/Non-Hispanic patients it was occupation with a personal or family illness. • The most commonly identified barrier for all races based off of the HBM-based survey questions was limited mammography hours.

Conclusion \rightarrow In an underserved, predominantly Hispanic population who has Medicaid coverage, health professionals should consider ways to: 1) better educate Hispanic patients on their insurance coverage, 2) provide mammography information in Asian languages, and 3) consider that extended hours could help patients of all races find time to schedule a mammogram with the goal that efforts to minimize these barriers will ultimately serve to decrease racial health disparities in breast cancer outcomes.

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 2: Patient Characteristics from Survey (n=147)

Hispanic n=88 (59%)	Black n=28 (19%)	Asian n=8 (5%)	White, Non-Hispanic n=4 (3%)				
56 (64%)	12 (43%)	5 (63%)	0				
Family/friend with breast cancer							
47 (53%)	17 (61%)	6 (75%)	2 (50%)				
Uses electronic portal							
19 (22%)	4 (14%)	3 (38%)	2 (50%)				
10 (11%)	26 (93%)	1 (13%)	4 (100%)				
Highest level of education							
52 (59%)	7 (25%)	2 (25%)	0				
19 (22%)	11 (39%)	3 (38%)	3 (75%)				
17 (19%)	10 (36%)	3 (38%)	0				
	Hispanic n=88 (59%) 56 (64%) 56 (64%) breast cancer 47 (53%) tal 19 (22%) 10 (11%) 52 (59%) 19 (22%) 19 (22%) 19 (22%) 17 (19%)	HispanicBlack $n=88(59\%)$ $n=28(19\%)$ $56(64\%)$ $12(43\%)$ $breast cancer$ $47(53\%)$ $17(61\%)$ $47(53\%)$ $17(61\%)$ $19(22\%)$ $4(14\%)$ $10(11\%)$ $26(93\%)$ $10(11\%)$ $26(93\%)$ $52(59\%)$ $7(25\%)$ $19(22\%)$ $11(39\%)$ $17(19\%)$ $10(36\%)$	Hispanic n=88 (59%)Black n=28 (19%)Asian n=8 (5%) $56 (64\%)$ $12 (43\%)$ $5 (63\%)$ $56 (64\%)$ $12 (43\%)$ $5 (63\%)$ breast cancer $47 (53\%)$ $17 (61\%)$ $47 (53\%)$ $17 (61\%)$ $6 (75\%)$ tal $19 (22\%)$ $4 (14\%)$ $19 (22\%)$ $4 (14\%)$ $3 (38\%)$ $10 (11\%)$ $26 (93\%)$ $1 (13\%)$ cation $52 (59\%)$ $7 (25\%)$ $2 (25\%)$ $19 (22\%)$ $11 (39\%)$ $3 (38\%)$ $17 (19\%)$ $10 (36\%)$ $3 (38\%)$				

Table 3: HBM barrier category by race (n=xxx)

	Hispanic n <u>=</u> (%)	Black n= (%)	Asian n= (%)	White, Non-Hispanic n <u>=(</u> %)
Self Efficacy				
Self-stated		24 (41%)		8 (42%)
Survey				
Perceived Barriers				
Self-stated			15 (44%)	
Survey	67 (74%)	16 (67%)	6 (60%)	3 (60%)
Perceived Susceptil Self-stated	bility			
Survey				
Perceived Benefit				
Self-stated				
Survey				
Cues to Action				
Self-stated	65 (89%)			
Survey				
-				

