

Colorectal Cancer Screening in 3 Racial Groups

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Objectives: To understand predictors of colorectal cancer (CRC) screening in African Americans, European Americans, and Native Americans as these groups differ in CRC incidence and mortality. **Methods:** Participants were surveyed for knowledge, beliefs, and behaviors related to CRC. **Results:** Predictive regression modeling found, after adjusting for race, CRC risk, and CRC worry, the odds of screening within guidelines were increased for men, those receiving doctor's recommendation, those

with polyp/tumor history, those under 70, those with more knowledge about CRC, and those with fewer barriers to screening. CRC screening rates did not differ by race. **Conclusions:** These results reiterate the importance of knowledge, barriers, and physician recommendation for CRC screening in all racial groups.

Key words: colorectal cancer, cancer screening, African Americans, Native Americans, underserved populations

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