

Experiences of women who refuse the recalled for further investigation of positive breast cancer screening

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Statement of the Problem: Breast cancer is the most common invasive cancer in women. In Taiwan, The Health Promotion Administration (HPA) provided mammogram tests for women aged 45 to 69. According the HPA annual report shows approximately 3,800 cases of breast cancer were detected each year. The proportion of women who are recalled for further investigation after the abnormal breast cancer screening were less than 90% over these years. In order to improve cancer screening services, this study can provides important information to medical professionals involved in case management care.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This study employed a qualitative research design and data were collected using purposive sampling. During October 2018 to December total recruit 13 participants who refuse the recalled for further investigation of positive breast cancer screening and case management of a medical center in central Taiwan. Data was collected through direct patient interview, observation and telephone interviews. The primary investigator used content analysis to categorize data.

Findings: Analysis of experiences of women who refuse the recalled for further investigation of positive breast cancer screening revealed three main categories: (1) Negative experience of screening; (2) Struggling with 'going' or 'not going,' and (3) Interpreting of self-attribution without following.

Conclusion & Significance: The findings provides important information to medical professionals involved in case management care related to the actual living experiences of women with positive breast cancer screening conditions to achieve overall caring goals.

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