



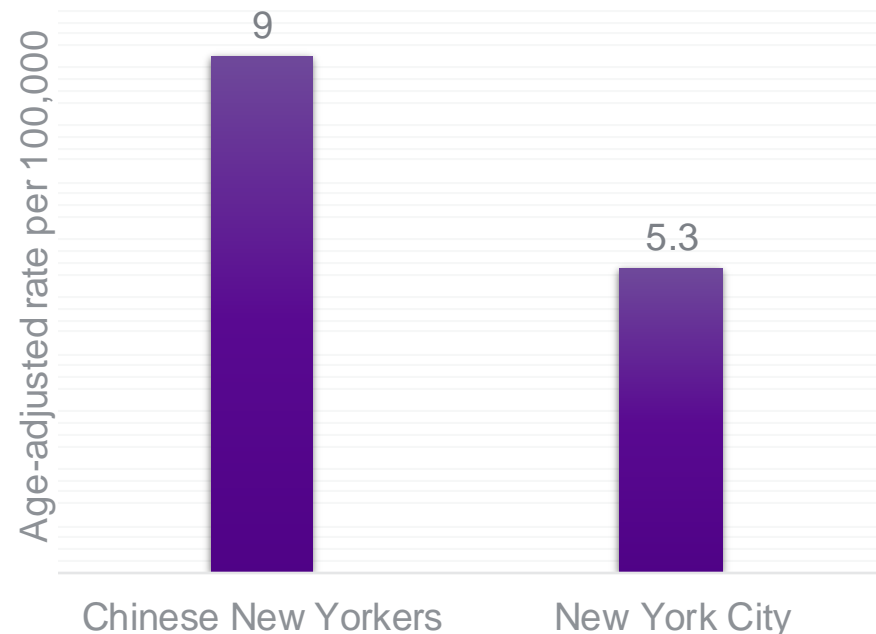
Stomach Cancer Project

NYU Center for the Study of Asian
American Health

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)

- *H. pylori* infection is associated with increased risk of stomach cancer.¹
- Eradication through triple antibiotic therapy is the most effective prevention method for stomach cancer.²
- Treatment of *H. pylori* can potentially reduce burden of stomach cancers of up to 89%.³
- *H. pylori* infection within NYC & Chinese American populations is high.

Stomach cancer death rates in NYC, 2010-2014



Sources: NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics, 201-02-14, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 2010-2014, and NYC DOHMH population estimates

Barriers to *H. pylori* eradication

Adherence to American College of Gastroenterology (ACG) guidelines is not high

- 84% of physicians reported offering treatment to “every patient” with a positive *H. pylori* test; only 58% of physicians checked for eradication in patients who underwent treatment.¹

Medication adherence to *H. pylori* treatment is challenging

- Potential barriers to medication adherence to *H. pylori* treatment include: complexity of treatment (multiple drugs & dosing intervals) and uncomfortable side effects (e.g., diarrhea, abdominal pain, and nausea/vomiting).²
- Barriers are compounded in populations with limited English proficiency and low health literacy.

1. Murakami 2017

2. Scaccianoce 2006; Alahdab 2014

Stomach Cancer Pilot Project: An Integrated, Patient-Centered Approach to Reducing Stomach Cancer Disparities among New York City Chinese American Communities

- Developed culturally and linguistically appropriate stomach cancer prevention intervention
- Piloted the stomach cancer intervention in 7 H. pylori-infected patients
 - Bellevue Hospital – Endoscopy Clinic
 - NYU Lutheran Brooklyn – Endoscopy Clinic
 - Seventh Avenue Family Health Center
- Funded by NYU Perlmutter Cancer Center

Stomach Cancer Pilot Project

- **Intervention Results (Self-Reported Results):**

- 5 Negative
- 2 No Response

- **Phone vs In-Person**

- Session 1: 4 In-Person
- Session 2: All Phone
- Reminders: Phone/Text

- **Feedback:**

“He told me he cut down the number of cigarettes each day and also beer drinking after he got to know they are also risk factors for gastric cancer...” – *CHW working with H. pylori positive patient*



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分享到微信 纽约大学医学院亚裔健康研究中心进行预防胃癌研究

幽门螺旋杆菌是造成胃癌的最大诱因之一。消除幽门螺旋杆菌被认为会大大降低胃癌发病的危险。多项研究表明感染上幽门螺旋杆菌可以通过几项药物结合的治疗方案得以根除，比如说由质子泵抑制剂、阿莫西林和克拉霉素所组成的三合一治疗方案。这一治疗方案已被广泛接纳为第一线根除幽门螺旋杆菌的治疗方案。然而，在治疗当中可能产生药物的副作用以及对抗生素的抗药性，好在只有低于10%的病人因为药物副作用而中断治疗。其它胃癌诱因包括不良饮食习惯，抽烟，过度饮酒，用盐保存和腌制食品以及摄入太少新鲜水果蔬菜。对于已经感染了幽门螺旋杆菌并有胃黏膜炎症的患者，预防胃癌的方法包括消除炎症，戒断，适当饮酒，减少盐的摄入以及多吃新鲜水果和蔬菜。

Stomach Cancer Pilot Project

- **15 Key Informant Interviews**
 - Nurses, Doctors, Health Service Providers, H.pylori positive/negative patients
 - Learn about community's knowledge and experiences of H. pylori, treatment practices, and recommendations for stomach cancer prevention programs

Stomach Cancer Pilot Project: Key Informant Interviews

Knowledge & Belief:

“For [the Chinese] community, I don’t really think they know the risk... For other diseases, say hypertension, diabetes, we have a lot of resources...but for *H. pylori*, I don’t think we have the resources.” –*Nurse working at a CBO*

“I assume if you eat seafood, eat them a lot, then you may get infected. For gastric cancer, there are people like us who are from Fujian more likely to have gastric cancer...” –Community member

“I don’t know” – Community Members

Program:

“A lot of people here are undocumented or uninsured, or do not have knowledge of insurance. So if there is a way to help patients navigate the health care system, it could prevent or help them get treatment that later on could reduce the gastric cancer...” –*Chinese social worker*

“Giving out education and flyers,” “Brochure,” “Let them ask questions, or understand the importance of how often they need to, you know, how important it is for them to take these medications “

Stomach Cancer Prevention Project (5 Year Study)

- Randomized control trial (RCT) to assess the efficacy, adoption and impact of an integrated intervention to improve adherence to recommended stomach cancer prevention guidelines for Chinese Americans in NYC
- **What will we do:**
 - Culturally and linguistically adapted community health worker (CHW)-led patient navigation program
 - Using electronic health records (EHR) tools to help facilitate *H. pylori* test-treat-and-retest strategies
- Funded by the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities

Stomach Cancer Prevention Project

EHR enhancements:

- Provider prompt to prescribe treatment
- Basic health education materials for the patient
- Medication order set for H.pylori

CHW led patient treatment and prevention programs

- 2-3 health education sessions on H. pylori and stomach cancer prevention strategies
- Reminders and follow-up calls

Study Information

Eligibility criteria:

- Self-identifies as Chinese American
- Outpatient aged 21+
- Has a confirmed diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection

Recruitment will begin August 15, 2018 at the following sites:

- NYU Langone Hospital - Brooklyn
- Seventh Avenue Family Health Center
- Bellevue Hospital
- Gouverneur Hospital

Study Total: 144 patients