

A pilot study to compare a CHW-led versus a physician-led intervention for prostate cancer screening decision-making among Black men

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Background

- Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the US and affects Black men disproportionately.
- USPSTF 2012 had insufficient evidence for recommendations specific to Black men.
- Black men should be well-informed of the risks and benefits of screening and their increase risk of prostate cancer.
- This pilot study compared the impact of a CHW-led vs a physician-led educational session on prostate cancer screening knowledge, screening decisional conflict.

Community Health Workers as Decision Coaches

- Have similar cultural and educational backgrounds as patients.
- Can be trained to help with decision about prostate cancer screening.
- Viewed as peers, may overcome the power asymmetry between doctors and patients.
- CHWs communication skills may be key for most at-risk individuals in low-income or minority groups make good choices.

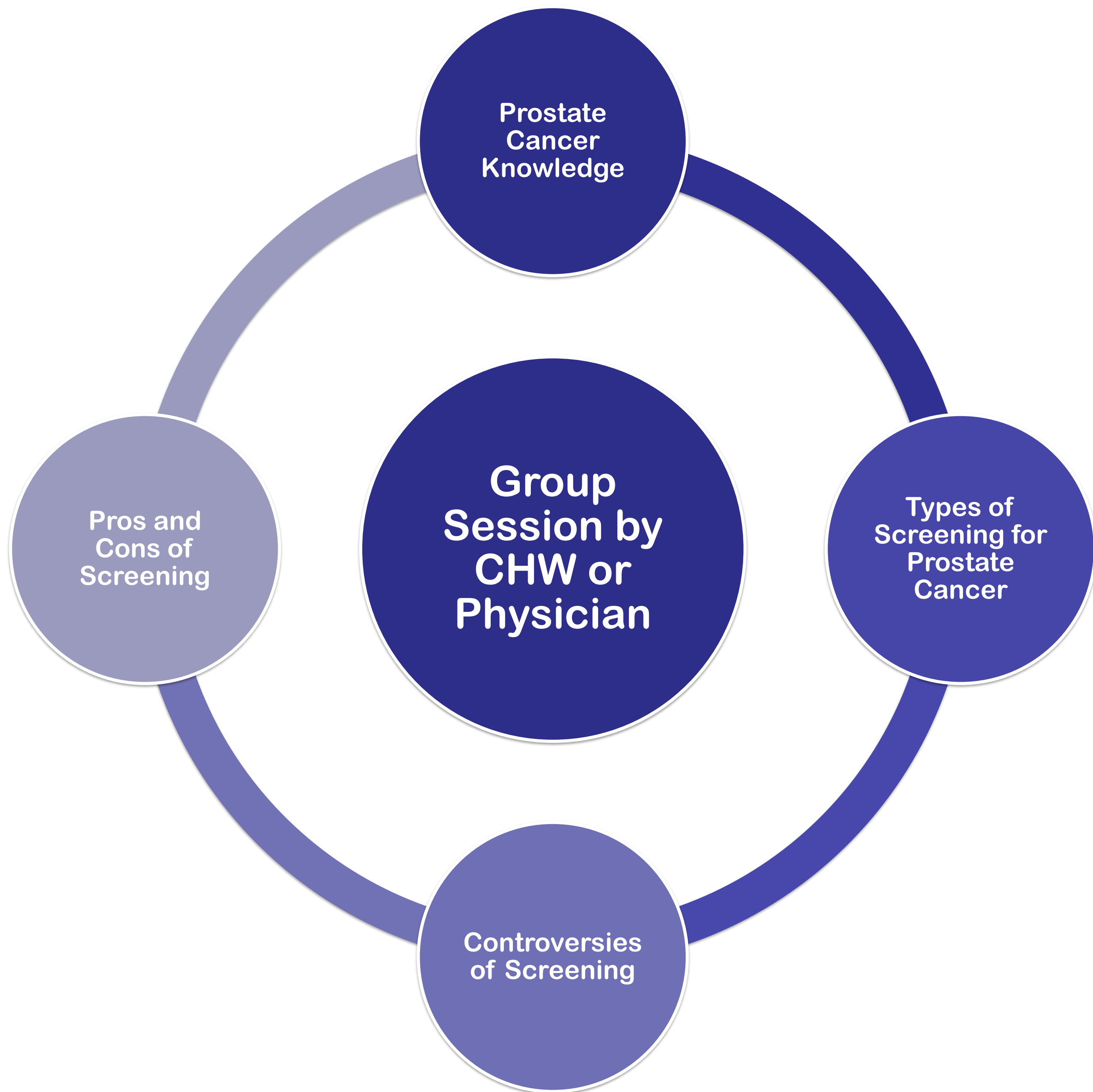
Objectives

- Determine the feasibility of offering a PSA screening decision aid to Black men in non-clinical settings (i.e. churches and Masons’ Lodges).
- Assess the impact of a decision aid intervention on Black men’s PSA knowledge and decisional conflict.
- Compare the impact on knowledge and decision outcomes of a CHW-led teaching session to one led by a physician.

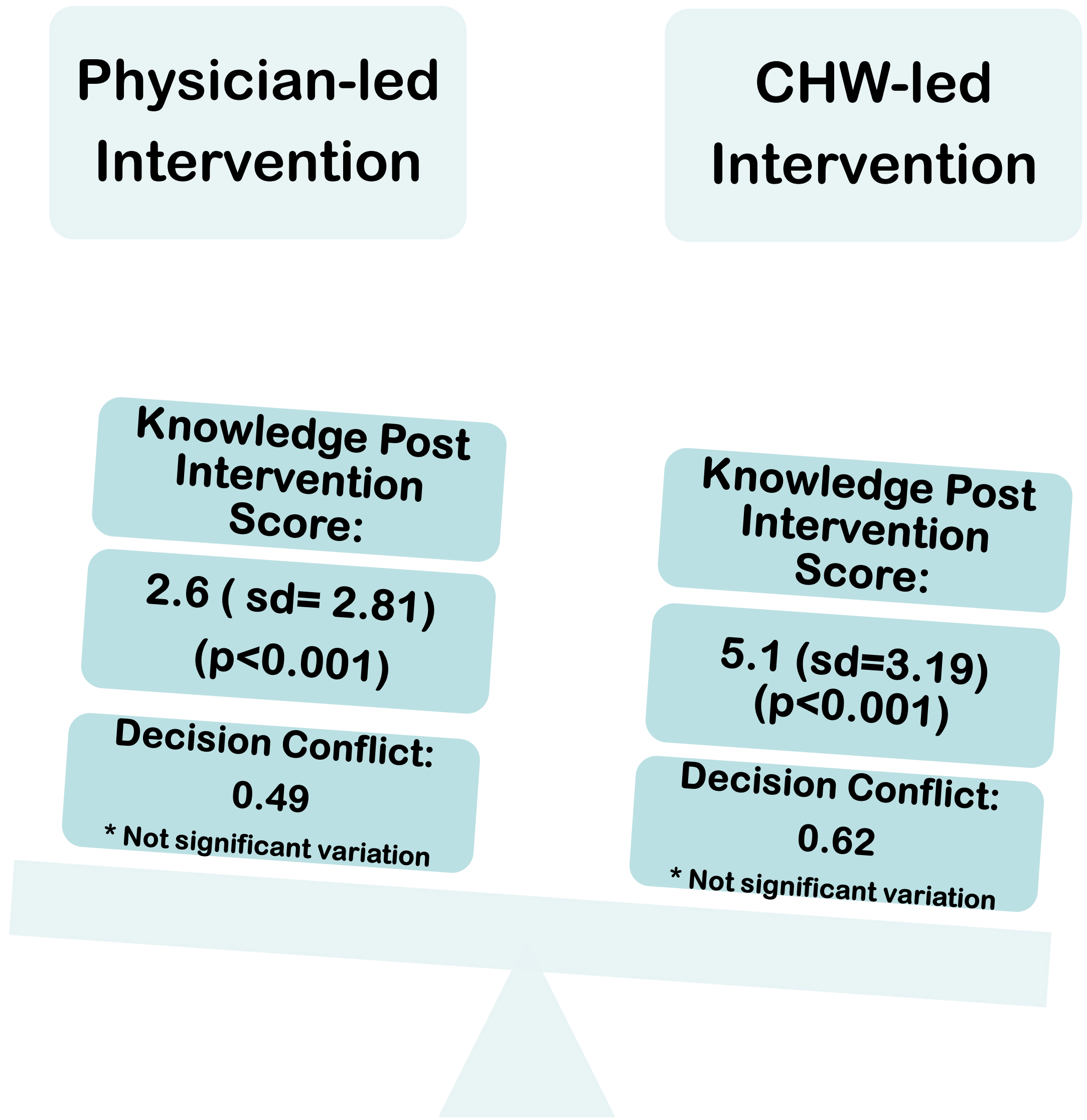
Methods

- 118 Black men recruited in 8 community-based settings attended prostate cancer screening education session led by a CHW or physician.
- Participants completed pre- and post-surveys to assess knowledge ,decisional conflict, and perceptions about the intervention.
- Differences in correct answers and decisional conflict scores were compared between the two groups using linear regression.

Intervention



Results



Conclusions

- CHW-led intervention on prostate cancer screening was more effective at improving prostate cancer knowledge, and equally decreased decisional conflict compared to a physician-led intervention.
- CHW’s can effectively relay complex health decision making information in community-based settings.

Future Directions

- Larger randomized trial to evaluate a CHW-led decision coaching program to facilitate SDM for prostate cancer screening in Black men.
- NIH Grant: R01MD012243

Screening Experience	% Yes
Screening History	
Ever received PSA	67.8%
PSA in the past year	51.8%
Ever (DRE)	77.0%
DRE in the past year	43.9%
Had talked to doctor	
Testing in general	78.3%
Risk of testing	44.2%
Expert disagreement about testing	27.7%
Pre test knowledge	
Knew all testing options	33.7%
Knew all benefits of testing	26.7%
Knew the risks of testing	11.6%
Post test knowledge	
Knew all testing options	68.8%
Knew all the benefits of testing	65.0%
Knew the risks of testing	58.8%
Sure about testing decision	80.0%