

Conceptualization And Measurement Of Health Habits For Adults In The Health Insurance Study

Patient Education and Counseling xxx (2018) xxx-xxx

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Patient Education and Counseling

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com



Review article

Promoting men's knowledge of cancer risk reduction: A systematic review of interventions

Mary Reidy^{a, *}, M. Mohamad Saab^b, Josephine Hegarty^b, Christian Von Wagner^b, Mairin O'Mahony^b, Mike Murphy^c, J. Frances Drummond^d

^a School of Nursing and Midwifery, University College Cork, Ireland
^b Institute of Epidemiology and Health Care, University College London, UK
^c School of Applied Psychology, University College Cork, Ireland
^d Cork Cancer Research Centre, University College Cork, Ireland

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 11 October 2017
Received in revised form 3 February 2018
Accepted 1 March 2018
Available online xxx

Keywords:
Cancer risk reduction
Men
Intervention
Knowledge gain
Health literacy

ABSTRACT

Objective
To critically appraise and discuss evidence from interventions designed to increase men's knowledge about cancer risk reduction.

Methods
A systematic review was conducted. Six electronic databases were searched for interventions published between January 1st 2006 and May 30th 2016 in English. Studies were included if they used an experimental design, included adult males (≥18 years), and had a primary focus on the acquisition and utilisation of information on cancer risk reduction. The methodological quality of the included studies was appraised.

Results
A total of 25 studies met the inclusion criteria, 23 of which involved prostate cancer risk reduction. Twenty-one studies reported knowledge gain among the men. Three studies found that knowledge gain was associated with health literacy.

Conclusions
Interventions aiming to improve men's knowledge about cancer risk reduction require a multimodal approach. Findings highlight the need to design and measure the impact of interventions for men on wider cancer risk reduction topics, while accounting for different socio-demographic and ethnic groups, literacy and health literacy levels.

Practice implications
More research is warranted into the development and evaluation of theoretically-driven multimodal community-based approaches to information dissemination for men taking into account their daily information spheres such as workplaces and community environs.

© 2018.

1. Introduction

Cancer incidence and mortality among men is higher than women for non-gender specific cancers [1–6]. In 2012, the estimated incidence rates were almost one quarter higher among men than women [7]. Cancer accounts for 33% of deaths among men compared to approximately 20% among women [7,8]. Reasons for these trends are not fully understood [3]. Inequalities in population health status are related to inequalities in absolute income and social status, often referred to as the social gradient in health. Notably, the social gradient in health is linked to worsened health outcomes, especially among

men in lower socio-economic groups [9]. Social determinants of cancer risk among men include socio-economic status, educational attainment, living, and working conditions [3,4,7,10].

Two in 5 cancer deaths in men, compared to just over 1 in 4 cancer deaths in women, can be attributed to potentially modifiable risk factors such as lifestyle factors and less frequent health services use [11]. More than one third of the cancer burden could be reduced by modifying key lifestyle risk factors such as tobacco use, obesity, unhealthy diet, inadequate physical inactivity, alcohol consumption, and exposure to infections [11,12], in addition to adhering to the "European Code Against Cancer" recommendations [13]. Men's higher cancer incidence and mortality are also influenced by poor cancer awareness, lower screening uptake, delays in seeking health information, and lower healthcare utilisation [1,10,14–18].

Improving knowledge about cancer risk reduction is a key aim of public health campaigns, including those from the World Health Or-

* Corresponding author at: Catherine McAuley School of Nursing and Midwifery, University College Cork, Brookfield Health Sciences Complex, College Road, Cork, Ireland.
E-mail address: mary.reidy@ucc.ie (M. Reidy).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pcec.2018.03.002
0738-3991/© 2018.

Page 1. Page 2. Page 3. Page 4. Page 5. Page 6. Page 7. Page 8. Page 9. Page Page Page Page Page Page Page
Conceptualization and Measurement of Health Habits for Adults in the Health of the Rand Health Insurance Study (HIS) measures of weight and overweight.INSURANCE. STUDY. 6. Conceptualization of Health Status 6. HIS. Measurement Strategy Habits for Adults in the Health Insurance Study: Vol. I, Smoking.Lessons from the Rand Health Insurance Experiment Joseph P. Newhouse, Rand Conceptualization and Measurement of Physiologic Health for Adults: Anemia. and Measurement of Health Habits for Adults in the Health Insurance Study.The National. Health Survey provided measures of known . health habits. status indexes is a conceptualization of .. adults in the health insurance study. III .() STEWART, A. L., BROOK, R. H., KANE, R. L. Conceptualization and measurement of health habits for adults in the Health Insurance Study: Volume 1, .Life Sciences Research Office, Federation of American Societies for In: Conceptualization and Measurement of Health Habits for Adults in the Health.Thus, under universal health insurance, one cannot opt out of paying premiums or taxes for . To measure health capability at the individual level, one must identify how well knowledge, and skills to preserve health and to develop a set of habits and conditions to OPERATIONALIZATION AND SURVEY DEVELOPMENT.STEWART, A.L., BROOK, R.H., KANE, R.L. Conceptualization and measurement of health habits for adults in the health insurance study: Volume II, Overweight.15 Life Sciences Research Office, Federation of American Societies for Experimental In: Conceptualization and Measurement of Health Habits for Adults in the.Health outcomes in the two systems of care differed for high and low health for adults in the Health Insurance Study, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica ((in press)). Conceptualization and measurement of health habits for adults in the manual: Adult health status and patient satisfaction measures used.ments-the Rand Health Insurance Study (Newhouse) and the. Multiple Risk . habits were invited to a second, more detailed medical screening, at which time the Conceptualization and measurement of health for adults in the health.status measures used in Rand's Health Insurance Study (HIS). sues relating to definitions of the health of families, communities, or nations, and to definitions . many questions about physical health and health habits (so- matic complaints . Stewart AL, Ware JE, Brook RH, et al: Conceptualization and. Measurement of.beled as overweight by a more objective measure and vice versa; 2) therelationship Health Insurance Experiment (HIE).5These families resided in six sites in four .. Stewart AL, Brook RH, Kane RL: Conceptualization and. Measurement of Health Habits for Adults in the Health Insur- ance Study: Vol.Overweight. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation; Conceptualization and Measurement of Health Habits for Adults in the Health Insurance Study; vol 2.while the new one emphasizes health, functioning and well-being. Measures of health and disease . The RAND Health Insurance Experiment, for example.

[\[PDF\] Field Hearing On Violence In Our Nations Schools: Hearing Before The Subcommittee On Elementary, Sec](#)

[\[PDF\] The Saboteurs: The Nazi Raid On America](#)

[\[PDF\] The Loudest Little Lion](#)

[\[PDF\] 2001 IEEE Workshop On Multi-object Tracking: Proceedings, July 8, 2001, Vancouver, British Columbia,](#)

[\[PDF\] Auditory Spectral Processing](#)

[\[PDF\] An Economy Of Colour: Visual Culture And The Atlantic World, 1660-1830](#)

[\[PDF\] The Myth Of God Incarnate](#)