

Am J Public Health. 2004 May;94(5):815-22.

Factors associated with colorectal cancer screening among the US urban Japanese population.

Honda K.

Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, 722 E. 168th Street, Room 719, New York City, NY 10032, USA. kh2086@columbia.edu

OBJECTIVES: The author examined the prevalence and predictors of colorectal cancer screening among the urban Japanese population of the United States. **METHODS:** A sample of Japanese residents of major US metropolitan areas completed a self-administered mailed survey. **RESULTS:** Physician recommendation, acculturation, and perceived psychological costs were consistent predictors of screening for colorectal cancer. Gender and marital status were related to screening via fecal occult blood testing; age, susceptibility, and health insurance were related to sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy screening. **CONCLUSIONS:** Colorectal cancer screening among the urban Japanese population could be increased with interventions seeking to promote physician recommendations for screening, alleviate perceived psychological costs among patients, and improve physician-patient communication.