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Closing the Gap in Mammogram Screening: An Experimental Intervention among low-income Hispanic Women in Community Health Clinics

Alexis Deavenport, Naomi Modeste, Helen Hopp Marshak and Christine Neish

1. Aside from the health belief model, what other theories or models mentioned in this article have been used to promote mammogram screening?
 - a. Socioecological model
 - b. Diffusion of Innovations theory
 - c. Transtheoretical model
 - d. Social cognitive theory
2. What was the strongest predictor of mammogram screening reported in this study?
 - a. Perceived benefits
 - b. Perceived barriers.
 - c. Perceived susceptibility
 - d. Intention to obtain a mammogram.
3. What element served as the primary study limitation?
 - a. Lack of a pretest
 - b. Length of the study
 - c. Age of participants
 - d. No measurement of mammogram behavior
4. When creating audiovisual interventions, for low-income Hispanic women, which element is the least important to emphasize, based on the results of this study?
 - a. Perceived benefits
 - b. Perceived barriers
 - c. Perceived susceptibility
 - d. Self-efficacy

5. Which percentage of women in the intervention group did not have a mammogram?
 - a. Close to 15%
 - b. Close to 25%
 - c. Close to 35%
 - d. Close to 45%

6. According to the National Cancer Institute's Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool, what was the lifetime breast cancer risk for Hispanic women in the study?
 - a. 2%
 - b. 6.57%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 12%

7. What was the primary strength of the study?
 - a. Large sample size
 - b. Posttest-only design
 - c. Randomized experiment study design
 - d. Use of bilingual research assistants

8. According to the previous literature, which of the following variables did NOT predict mammogram-screening behavior?
 - a. Perceived severity
 - b. Self-efficacy
 - c. Perceived benefits
 - d. Perceived barriers

9. According to the literature, previous interventions promoting mammogram screening among low-income Hispanic women lacked which of the following?
 - a. Culturally competent curricula
 - b. Theoretical frameworks
 - c. Bilingual health educators
 - d. Materials at appropriate reading-levels

10. True or False: The purpose of the study was to determine whether targeted cancer prevention education based on the health belief model influenced mammogram screening beliefs and increased intentions of low-income Hispanic women to obtain mammograms compared to a control group receiving no education.
 - a. True
 - b. False