E. Connor and Kathy B. Baumgartner

One year following the LTQOL interview 100 women were randomly selected to participate in a QC interview. The New Mexico Women's Health (NMWHS) Study: Long-term Quality of Life (LTQOL) is a follow-up of women who previously participated in a population-based, case-control breast cancer study of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women conducted between 1992 and 1996. Cases were obtained from the New Mexico Tumor Registry (1992-1994). Controls were residents of New Mexico and matched on ethnicity, age-group and health planning district. A total of 100 women who completed the follow-up questionnaire were randomly selected from 430 subjects and asked to respond to selected questions one year later. Only one subject reported a different date of birth and there were no differences for height at age 65. However, 36% of women reported a different height at age 18, and 17% reported differently about their use of hormone replacement therapy. Only a small fraction of women reported a different answer when asked about their diagnosis of diabetes (3%), mother’s diagnosis of breast cancer (2%), and colon cancer (4%), family history of cancer other than breast cancer (5%) and smoking (5%). However, on average, a higher percentage of women reported differently than asked about their sister’s (30%), daughter’s (27%) and daughter’s (33%) cancer diagnoses. When stratified, greater inconsistency was observed among controls (64%) than cases (36%) and among non-Hispanic white (70%) women than among Hispanic (30%) women. When results of LC and QC were compared to NMWHS data, 1% and 9% women were inconsistent in reporting their ethnicity and smoking history respectively. These preliminary results suggest that overall women were consistent in their answers except when asked to recall events from the remote past. To further investigate these preliminary findings, reliability tests will be conducted.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

(a) Test the consistency of response to questions among women who participated in a breast cancer follow-up study.

(b) Test if consistency of response varied by case-control status and ethnicity.

STUDY POPULATION AND ANALYSIS

 NMWHS is a population-based, case-control breast cancer study of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women conducted between 1992 and 1996.

LTQOL study is a 13-15 years follow-up of women who previously participated NMWHS study.

Out of the 1556 cases (712 (45.8%) and controls: 844 (54.2%)) subjects enroled during baseline, a total of 429 subjects participated in the LTQOL telephone interview.

One year following the LTQOL interview 100 women were randomly selected to participate in a QC interview.

Frequency analysis was conducted to compare the distribution of responses during baseline and follow-up interviews and during LTQOL and QC interview.

RESULTS

Compared to their response during the baseline, women reported differently during follow-up interview about the language they usually used with their parents. They were also moderately inconsistent about their parents place of birth.

Participants were consistent with their responses during baseline and follow-up when asked about their own ethnicity, their parents ethnicity and their smoking habits.

Compared to the LTQOL interview, women reported differently during their QC interview about their height at age 18 and about their sister’s and daughter’s diagnosis of breast and colon cancer.

Women were consistent about their personal information and about their mother’s cancer diagnosis.

Overall women were consistent in their response except when asked to recall from remote past.

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