

The Roles of Menopausal-specific Quality of Life on Breast Cancer Screening Beliefs in Menopausal and Postmenopausal Women

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Objectives: This study investigated the association between menopausal-specific quality of life (MENQOL) and breast cancer screening beliefs among Hong Kong Chinese menopausal and postmenopausal women.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was employed to collect data. The questionnaire was distributed to a convenience sample of 218 women aged above 45. The outcome variables were breast cancer screening beliefs and breast examination. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to test the effect of 4 domains in MENQOL (vasomotor, psycho-social, physical, and sexual symptom) and the health behaviors on the 2 outcome variables.

Results: This study found that the overall MENQOL scores (in particular psycho-social, and physical aspects) were significantly associated with positive attitudes toward health check-ups and better knowledge and perceptions in breast cancer. Regular exercise was also significantly related to breast examination.

Conclusions: MENQOL (especially psycho-social and physical domain) and regular exercise are important factors associated with breast cancer screening beliefs. The results of this study illuminate health care professionals to develop primary health care strategies to improve the quality of life of mid-life women. (**J Menopausal Med 2018;24:188-195**)

Key Words: Breast neoplasms · Mammography · Menopause · Postmenopause · Quality of life

Introduction

The world's population is ageing. More people are living longer than ever before – aged 60 years and over are expected to increase from 11% to 22% by 2050.¹ Many women are expected to live beyond the age after post-menopause. Women in menopausal and post-menopausal stage experience an increased level of stress due to its normal physiological changes and increased health risks.^{2,3} Health disorders such as cardiovascular diseases, osteoporosis, and breast cancer are commonly found in these women.^{4,5} In particular, breast cancer is the common cause of cancer death in midlife women.^{6,7}

International evidences have demonstrated that breast cancer screening to be effective in reducing breast cancer mortality among midlife.⁸⁻¹¹ However, breast cancer screening practice was low in Asian countries,¹²⁻¹⁵ it deserves further study to investigate the factors.

Menopause is a normal physiological process among women who often experience vasomotor, psychosocial, physical and sexual symptoms around age 50.^{16,17} The menopause-related symptoms may start from perimenopause through menopause and last beyond post-menopause.¹⁸ For some women, these symptoms significantly affect their perceived quality of life (QOL)^{16,19,20} and constitute distress and distur-

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bances that can disrupt their daily activities.^{21,22}

Perceived health is a concept that measures self-perceptions of health related QOL – an indicator to predict the use of health service and screening practice.^{23,24} In midlife women, perceived health status is greatly affected by the menopausal specific symptoms, which may in turn determine their use of screening practice. Therefore, it is worthwhile to identify menopausal-specific QOL (MENQOL) of midlife women, and investigate its association with breast screening beliefs and practice.

A previous study has reported that women (age, 50–74 years) with better QOL in general health status and physical health were more likely to receive breast cancer screening.²⁵ Few studies have reported that women with poor perceived health were less likely to be participative in breast screening practice but the results were inconsistent.^{26–28} In general, people tend to use health service more frequently if they perceived ill health.²³ However, little is known about the association between adherence of breast cancer screening practice and MENQOL among menopausal and postmenopausal women.

No study has investigated the effects of MENQOL on breast cancer screening beliefs and practice. Therefore, this present study aimed to explore the influence of the 4 domains of MENQOL (vasomotor, physical, psychosocial, and sexual) on the breast cancer screening beliefs and practice among the menopausal and postmenopausal women living in Hong Kong. We hypothesized that women reporting better MENQOL would have positive attitudes towards breast cancer screening practice and thus more likely to participate in breast screening practice. The findings of this present study add knowledge on the factors that can contribute to the adherence with breast cancer screening.

Materials and Methods

1. Design and sampling

A cross-sectional descriptive survey using self-reported questionnaires was conducted involving 218 women. Using Epi-Info version 7 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA) for calculation, the sample size achieved 80% confidence level with 5% marginal error based on the total population of women aged over 45 in Hong Kong, which was 1,647,710.²⁹ Convenience sample was used

to recruit the participants for the study. The inclusion criteria were women aged at or above 45, with ability to respond clearly; exclusion criteria were those women who had been receiving hormonal therapy and history of cancer. Data were collected from the participants who participated in a community health project conducted in Hung Hom district in Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China).

(1) Outcome variables

The outcome variables used in this study were breast screening practice, knowledge and perceptions about breast cancer, barriers to mammographic screening and attitude toward general health check-ups. The breast screening practice was assessed with self-reported breast examination by doctor in the previous one year. The knowledge and perceptions about breast cancer, barriers to mammographic screening and attitude toward general health check-ups were assessed with a modified Chinese Breast Cancer Screening Beliefs Questionnaire (CBCSB) developed by Fong and his colleagues.³⁰ The modified CBCSB is an 11-item scale which consists of 3 subscales: attitudes toward general health check-ups (4 items), knowledge and perceptions about breast cancer (4 items), and barriers to mammographic screening (3 items). The response was assessed with a 5-point Likert scale ranging from “strongly agree” (1) to “strongly disagree” (5), the higher the score, the more positive in attitudes, more accurate in knowledge, and least perceived barriers to having mammograms. For analysis, the mean response within a subscale was converted to a range between 0 and 100. If all items within a subscale for a participant were scored as 5, the final score is 100, and if a participant scored all items as 1, the final score is then 0. A formula is given: $(\text{total score} - \text{minimum total}) / (\text{maximum total} - \text{minimum total})$. For example, the score of a subscale of 4 items = $(\text{total score} - 4) / (20 - 4)$. A score of 65 or higher in each subscale indicates better attitude, more knowledge or lower barrier.³⁰

(2) Independent variables

The MENQOL questionnaire³¹ was used in this study. The MENQOL consists of 29 items in 4 domains: vasomotor (3 items), psycho-social (7 items), physical (16 items), and sexual (3 items). The vasomotor domain evaluates the presence of hot flushes, night sweats, and sweating. The psychosocial domain assesses the psychosocial aspects of woman regarding per-

sonal satisfaction, anxiousness, memory, and depression. The physical domain includes items such as flatulence, bloating, pain, tiredness, sleeping, physical strength, and weight gain. The sexual domain assesses changes in sexual desire, vaginal dryness, and intimacy. Participants should indicate if a symptom is present or not-present. If not-present, the participants continued with next symptom. If present, the participant should indicate the level of bothersome with a 7-point likert scale through 0; not all bothered, to 6; extremely bothered. For calculation of score, 1 was assigned for “not-present”, and 2 for “present” with “not at all bothered” through to 8 for “extremely bothered”. The mean of each domain was measured from 1 to 8. The average of the 4 domains means represented the overall score.³¹ As the MENQOL was originally developed in English, the Chinese version used in this present study was translated from the English version using forward and backward translation by the researchers. The internal consistency of the translated version was tested with Cronbach alpha, which was 0.865.

(3) Other covariates

Socio-demographic characteristics which included age, level of education, family income, occupation, and marital status, and health behaviors that may confound the association of MENQOL with breast cancer practice and perceptions were taken into account in this study.

2. Data analysis

Data were analyzed by the SPSS version 23 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive statistics were reported for socio-demographic and menopausal symptoms, and breast cancer screening practices. Categorical data were presented as count and proportions. Continuous data are presented as mean and standard deviation. The mean differences of MENQOL and breast cancer screening beliefs among different socio-demographic characteristics were assessed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and independent *t*-test. The relationship between demographic characteristics and menopausal symptoms with breast screening practice and beliefs was assessed by Pearson correlation or Pearson χ^2 tests. The potential predictors were fitted separately in the multiple regression models to predict the attitudes to health check-ups and breast cancer knowledge and perceptions. In all statistical analyses, a *P*-value of less than 0.05 was considered

as statistical significant.

3. Ethical considerations

This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the study institution. Data were collected after obtaining verbal consent from the participants.

Results

This study included 223 women who responded and completed the questionnaire out of a total of 304 invited women. Refusal to participation in the study was mainly due to unavailability. After removal of incomplete questionnaires, 218 valid questionnaires were recovered for analysis. Of these, 161 women aged over 50 (73.9%), and most were from 50 to 55 years old (34.4%). The majority were married (78.0%) and retired or housewives (44%). Sixty-two point four percent of them had secondary or above education. The majority of women (36.2%) had passed menopause (postmenopause), and 63.8% (premenopause) of them were in the transitional period. All pre-menopause women aged below 61. Women aged between from 56 to 60 reported statistically significant high scores in vasomotor, physical and sexual domains of the MENQOL. Women with better education level reported a lower score in physical domain. No significant differences were reported in occupation, family income, and marital status. Table 1 shows the details of demographic characteristics, the MENQOL and breast cancer screening beliefs scores. For breast cancer screening beliefs, there were no significant differences among women with many of the socio-economic characteristics, except that there were statistically significant high scores, meaning less barrier to mammographic screening among women working at managerial and executive level, and low scores in attitudes toward health check-ups, and breast cancer knowledge and perceptions among less educated women. About half of the women did not have their breast examined by doctor in the previous year (*n* = 131, 60%), expose to sunlight regularly (*n* = 117, 53.7%), take oral calcium supplement (*n* = 135, 61.9%), and perform regular physical exercise (*n* = 95, 43%). Table 2 shows the participation of menopausal related health behaviors.

The relationship between MENQOL and the breast cancer screening beliefs and practice were also computed. Statisti-

Table 1. Mean scores per domain of Menopause-specific Quality of Life Questionnaire according to socio-demographic characteristics (n = 218)

	n (%)	Domains of MENQOL				Breast cancer screening beliefs		
		Vasomotor	Psycho-social	Physical	Sexual	Attitudes [‡]	Knowledge and perceptions [§]	Barriers
Age group								
45-49	57 (26.1)	2.35 ± 1.81	2.46 ± 1.29	2.47 ± 1.12	1.78 ± 1.47	50.79 ± 25.89	62.68 ± 25.26	70.32 ± 26.02
50-55	75 (34.4)	2.97 ± 1.74	2.99 ± 1.47	3.03 ± 1.14	2.50 ± 1.80	48.69 ± 23.74	66.58 ± 23.91	70.56 ± 25.72
56-60	28 (12.8)	3.42 ± 1.76	3.29 ± 1.69	3.47 ± 1.40	2.98 ± 1.98	44.87 ± 16.50	63.68 ± 19.00	69.94 ± 23.72
61-70	31 (14.2)	2.08 ± 1.16	2.44 ± 1.15	2.84 ± 1.29	1.77 ± 1.11	41.94 ± 25.47	64.11 ± 23.93	66.67 ± 32.49
71-80	16 (7.3)	1.90 ± 1.48	2.70 ± 1.12	3.01 ± 1.18	1.79 ± 1.02	44.14 ± 19.56	62.50 ± 23.05	74.90 ± 22.29
>80	11 (5.0)	1.61 ± 1.04	2.57 ± 1.01	2.62 ± 1.25	1.55 ± 0.73	46.59 ± 27.44	57.39 ± 28.48	68.18 ± 25.77
<i>P</i> value*		0.001	0.059	0.011	0.002	0.600	0.854	0.950
Menopausal status								
Premenopuase	139 (63.8)	2.49 ± 1.78	2.68 ± 1.36	2.55 ± 1.15	1.83 ± 1.41	49.40 ± 24.71	65.55 ± 25.19	72.57 ± 25.36
Postmenopause	79 (36.2)	2.65 ± 1.67	2.82 ± 1.41	3.08 ± 1.23	2.37 ± 1.70	46.18 ± 23.04	63.23 ± 22.91	68.63 ± 26.60
<i>P</i> value [†]		0.511	0.497	0.002	0.018	0.334	0.490	0.286
Occupation								
Management/Professional	15 (6.9)	1.87 ± 1.28	2.10 ± 0.96	2.63 ± 1.05	2.29 ± 1.84	50.96 ± 19.50	80.83 ± 15.93	80.56 ± 22.42
Executive	7 (3.2)	1.95 ± 1.72	2.41 ± 1.17	2.30 ± 0.49	1.00 ± 0.00	48.21 ± 19.67	66.96 ± 30.56	80.95 ± 19.67
General worker	45 (20.6)	2.73 ± 1.79	2.87 ± 1.38	2.91 ± 1.22	2.55 ± 1.95	45.86 ± 25.86	64.66 ± 24.27	78.70 ± 21.44
Retired/Housewife	96 (44.0)	2.63 ± 1.64	2.75 ± 1.41	2.78 ± 1.19	1.92 ± 1.36	48.31 ± 23.64	66.62 ± 21.47	66.23 ± 27.53
Unemployed/Volunteer	10 (4.6)	1.73 ± 1.39	2.93 ± 1.63	3.10 ± 1.53	2.35 ± 1.68	43.13 ± 23.10	56.88 ± 18.27	66.67 ± 21.52
<i>P</i> value*		0.160	0.373	0.636	0.072	0.912	0.079	0.027
Family income								
<10,000	47 (21.6)	2.26 ± 1.45	2.75 ± 1.46	2.86 ± 1.33	2.18 ± 1.74	46.83 ± 26.63	55.92 ± 27.18	64.33 ± 28.02
10,000-30,000	86 (39.4)	2.94 ± 1.81	2.99 ± 1.30	3.00 ± 1.12	2.22 ± 1.74	44.01 ± 22.85	65.84 ± 22.00	73.35 ± 25.91
30,001-50,000	32 (14.7)	2.33 ± 1.66	2.71 ± 1.68	3.02 ± 1.39	2.54 ± 1.61	49.80 ± 25.96	69.92 ± 19.73	74.22 ± 26.04
>50,000	18 (8.3)	2.81 ± 2.11	2.65 ± 1.39	2.80 ± 1.12	1.97 ± 1.30	54.96 ± 19.13	70.14 ± 25.14	70.83 ± 29.60
<i>P</i> value*		0.101	0.113	0.352	0.509	0.386	0.056	0.323
Marital status								
Unmarried	48 (22.0)	2.33 ± 1.69	2.66 ± 1.34	2.71 ± 1.31	2.11 ± 1.66	49.74 ± 24.06	64.79 ± 23.42	69.89 ± 25.80
Married	170 (78.0)	2.66 ± 1.71	2.80 ± 1.40	2.94 ± 1.20	2.18 ± 1.62	46.74 ± 24.06	64.79 ± 23.42	69.89 ± 25.80
<i>P</i> value [†]		0.243	0.544	0.273	0.784	0.668	0.725	0.308
Education								
None and below primary	32 (14.7)	2.09 ± 1.30	2.64 ± 1.23	2.68 ± 1.22	1.42 ± 0.77	44.85 ± 28.40	62.13 ± 25.72	60.29 ± 26.11
Primary	50 (22.9)	2.96 ± 1.77	3.04 ± 1.41	3.16 ± 1.28	2.16 ± 1.62	42.25 ± 20.42	60.16 ± 21.97	67.50 ± 24.30
Secondary	100 (45.9)	2.46 ± 1.49	2.84 ± 1.35	2.97 ± 1.20	2.78 ± 1.61	49.89 ± 23.88	62.85 ± 23.10	71.58 ± 27.11
University degree or above	36 (16.5)	2.44 ± 2.08	2.32 ± 1.20	2.43 ± 0.92	2.29 ± 1.85	53.87 ± 23.07	74.65 ± 21.70	76.85 ± 24.49
<i>P</i> value*		0.207	0.094	0.028	0.218	0.011	0.029	0.252

The data is presented as mean ± standard deviation or n (%)

**P* values calculated using analysis of variance

[†]*P* values calculated using independent *t*-test

[‡]Attitudes to health check-ups

[§]Breast cancer knowledge and perceptions

^{||}Barriers to mammographic screening

MENQOL: Menopause-specific Quality of Life Questionnaire

cally significant association was reported between attitude toward health check-ups with psycho-social ($r = -0.198$; $P < 0.001$), and physical domains ($r = -0.168$; $P < 0.05$) of the MENQOL. Breast cancer knowledge and perceptions was also significantly associated with psycho-social ($r = -0.276$; $P < 0.001$) and physical domains ($r = -0.198$; $P < 0.001$) of the MENQOL. For demographic characteristics, the education level was associated with the barriers to mammographic screening ($\chi^2 = 57.63$; $P < 0.05$). Regular exercise was associated with breast examination ($\chi^2 = 7.64$; $P < 0.05$) and attitudes toward health check-ups ($\chi^2 = 31.86$; $P < 0.05$).

Multiple regression analyses were conducted separately to examine the relationship between various potential predictors and breast cancer attitudes and knowledge (Table 3). The multiple regression model with predictors for attitudes to health check-ups produced $R^2 = 0.059$, $F(4, 213) = 4.386$, $P < 0.001$. As can be seen in Table 3, after controlling for the other variables, only regular exercise contributes to the multiple regression models. Regular exercise (coded as yes = 1, no = 2) is negatively and significantly correlated with the attitudes toward health check-ups, indicating that women performed regular exercise tend to have better attitudes. The multiple regression model with predictors for breast cancer knowledge and perceptions produced $R^2 = 0.064$, $F(3, 214) = 5.906$, $P < 0.001$. After controlling for the other variables, only psycho-social domain contributes to the multiple regression models. Psycho-social domain is negatively and significantly correlated with the breast cancer knowledge and perceptions, indicating that women who

Table 2. Number (%) of health behavior (n = 218)

Health behaviors	n (%)
Breast examination done by doctor in the previous year	
Yes	87 (40.0%)
No	131 (60.1%)
Non-drinkers	
Yes	145 (66.5%)
No	73 (33.5%)
Non-smokers	
Yes	206 (94.5%)
No	12 (5.5%)
Regular sunlight exposure	
Yes	101 (46.3%)
No	117 (53.7%)
Always take oral calcium supplement	
Yes	83 (38.1%)
No	135 (61.9%)
Regular physical exercise	
Yes	123 (56.4%)
No	95 (43.6%)

The data is presented as n (%)

Table 3. Regression analysis for the factors influencing breast cancer beliefs

Variable	Attitudes to health check-ups			Breast cancer knowledge and perceptions		
	B	SE B	β	B	SE B	β
Regular exercise	-8.775	3.180	-0.184*			
Psycho-social symptoms	-3.574	1.937	-0.210	-4.974	1.938	-0.292*
Physical symptoms	-2.287	2.503	-0.119	0.345	2.504	0.018
Overall MENQOL	3.162	3.002	0.155	0.053	20992	0.003
Adjusted R ²		0.059			0.064	
F		4.386 [†]			5.906 [†]	

* $P < 0.05$

[†] $P < 0.001$

MENQOL: Menopause-specific Quality of Life Questionnaire, B: unstandardized beta, SE B: standard error for the unstandardized beta, β : standardized beta

were less bothered by the psycho-social symptoms tend to have better breast cancer knowledge and perceptions.

Discussion

The present study aimed to investigate the association of MENQOL using MENQOL with breast cancer screening practice and beliefs among menopausal and postmenopausal women. To our knowledge, this is the first study to assess the role of MENQOL on breast cancer screening practice and beliefs among menopausal and postmenopausal women. Positive breast cancer screening practice and beliefs are crucial to prevent breast cancer – the common cause of cancer death in midlife women.^{6,7} The better we know about the MENQOL and its relationship between breast cancer screening practice and beliefs in menopausal and postmenopausal women, the better we can devise primary health care strategies to improve their health outcomes.

Previous studies reported that older and well educated women are resulted in better QOL on many of the MENQOL domains.^{20,32,33} The current study confirmed the findings. These results illuminate the needs for health care professionals to devise primary health care strategies targeting the specific groups to improve women's menopausal health.

Previous studies have shown that better general QOL is related to the use of breast cancer screening.^{25,28} People with lower self-rated health were less likely to participate in health screening behavior.³⁴ This present study fills the gap by examining the roles of MENQOL on the breast cancer screening practice and beliefs in menopausal and postmenopausal women. Evidence suggests that women with positive attitude toward menopause tend to live a happier life³⁵ and people with better self-rated health tend to report better life-satisfaction.³⁶ Women with better health status may have a positive attitude toward menopause and may be more motivated in engaging preventive health behaviors. The present study confirmed the findings. We found that menopausal and postmenopausal women who reported a better MENQOL, in particular psycho-social and physical aspects had more positive attitudes towards health check-ups and better breast cancer knowledge and perceptions.

Previous studies have shown that socioeconomic factors such as age, marital status, income level, education, and

health behavior significantly influence breast cancer screening.^{37~39} The menopausal and postmenopausal women in this study reported a positive relationship between engaging in regular exercise and breast examination and attitudes toward health check-up. Multiple regression models show that regular exercise predicted the positive attitudes toward health check-up in menopausal and postmenopausal women. This finding is consistent with Lin's study³⁷ that women who engaged in exercise were found to be more likely to undergo breast cancer screening. Evidence suggests that strong exercise beliefs foster motivation to perform exercise.⁴⁰ People who spend time in performing exercise on regular basis might have a strong belief in exercise that it can promote health. In fact, exercise improves health of individuals.^{41,42} The positive effect of exercise on health might foster the positive attitude of regular health check-up.

This study adds new information for health care professionals that regular exercise and MENQOL, in particular the psycho-social and physical aspects among menopausal and postmenopausal women predicts their attitudes towards health check-ups and better breast cancer knowledge and perceptions respectively. Public health strategies should be devised to promote regular exercise and enhance psycho-social support and physical health to menopausal and postmenopausal women. The effects of such strategies not only promote the menopausal health in midlife women but also help promoting positive attitude toward health check-ups and breast cancer screening.

Like other studies, limitations need to be considered when interpreting the results. First, this is a cross-sectional study which only assessed the health condition in a specific period of time makes it difficult to assess the causal relationship between MENQOL and breast cancer screening beliefs. Menopausal and postmenopausal women may have a better QOL because they had a positive attitude to cope with the physio-psycho-social effects of menopause. Therefore, more evidence for the factors on menopausal and postmenopausal women's breast cancer screening beliefs is required from a prospective cohort studies. Second, the women were asked about their feelings and experience in a month ago from which information may be lost. Third, the women in this study were recruited from a single district; the results could not necessarily represent the general picture of Hong Kong population as a whole and therefore

lacking of generalizability. Finally, the past history of breast cancer of the women was not assessed, the results of this study warrant consideration when interpreting some of the reported symptoms which might be affected by the comorbid diseases.

In summary, the present study confirms that psycho-social domain of the MENQOL and regular exercise are important factors associated with the breast cancer screening beliefs, in particular attitudes toward health check-up and breast cancer knowledge and perceptions. Our findings indicated that menopausal and postmenopausal women with better MENQOL, especially in psycho-social and physical domain, were more likely to embrace the positive breast cancer screening beliefs. We also found that menopausal and postmenopausal women reporting more regular exercise were more likely to receive breast examination by doctor. Further research on prospective cohort studies is suggested to explore the potential factors to explain the association between different domains of MENQOL and breast screening beliefs in menopausal and postmenopausal women.

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Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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