Prostate Cancer in black African and Caribbean men: 
An integrative review

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Evidence suggests that black men of African and Caribbean backgrounds are disproportionately more affected than any other ethnicity by prostate cancer [1]. They are three times more likely to be diagnosed with prostate cancer than their white UK counterparts [2]. The aim of this integrative review was to identify studies exploring black men of African and Caribbean descent, their fears of prostate cancer and their attitudes towards screening.

Aim
The aim of this integrative review was to identify studies exploring black men of African and Caribbean descent, their fears of prostate cancer and their attitudes towards screening.

Method
Four databases were searched and reference lists of relevant papers were hand searched. The inclusion criteria were studies exploring attitudes towards screening and fear of prostate cancer in black men of African and Caribbean backgrounds, peer reviewed research, qualitative studies, surveys, questionnaires and English language publications.

Results
Of the sixteen papers, ten were quantitative and six were qualitative, all of which were conducted in the United States of America. The emergent themes were: fear, factors influencing screening, personal factors, access to treatment, and knowledge of prostate cancer.

Conclusion
Poorer and less educated black men were reluctant to seek help for prostate cancer. Moreover, they may not visit their doctors for fear of intrusion into their personal lives. The review identifies a paucity of UK literature on black men’s fears and perceptions of prostate cancer and therefore further studies are needed in the UK to address this gap in the literature.

References