

SURVEY ON MALE EARLY CHECKUP FOR PROSTATE CANCER AND AWARENESS IN HONG KONG

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This version is prepared based on Chinese version of the presentation. In case of discrepancy between 2 versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.



Background

- In August 2013, Hong Kong Cancer Fund commissioned the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong to conduct this "Survey on male early checkup for prostate and awareness in Hong Kong". The survey was specifically designed to understand Hong Kong males' opinion on prostate check-up, as well as their knowledge and attitude on prostate cancer.
- The survey questionnaire was designed independently by POP after consulting Hong Kong Cancer Fund, all fieldwork operations, data collection and analysis were also carried out independently by POP, and POP would take full responsibility for all the findings reported herewith.
- The survey methodology and results are open to the public.



Contact information

Date of survey:	August 26 to September 18, 2013
Target population:	Cantonese-speaking male citizens in Hong Kong of age
	40-70 years
Survey method:	Telephone survey conducted by male telephone interviewers
	If more than one eligible subject had been available, the one
	who had his birthday next was selected.
Sample size:	1,008 successful cases
Effective response rate:	80.1%
Std. sampling error:	Less than +/- 3.1% at 95% confidence level.



Research Findings

Opinion on Prostate Checkup

Only <u>14%</u> correctly answered the reproductive function of prostate, over half of them <u>did not</u> <u>know</u> the function of prostate at all



[Q1] 請問你知唔知道前列腺有乜野功能? [不讀答案,可選多項] [Q1] Do you know what is/are the function(s) of the prostate? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]



Over 60% of respondents were not worried they would suffer from prostate cancer



Base: 1,008



Over half of respondents have not experienced any urological symptoms. 20% have experienced one, most commonly reported symptoms were inability to empty the bladder, frequent urination and passing urine at night



- [Q3] 請問喺過去十二個月內,你有冇出現過以下嘅泌尿徵狀?[訪員讀出1-7項,次序由電腦隨機排 列,可選多項]
- [Q3] Over the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following urological symptoms? [Interviewer to read out items 1-7, order to be randomized, multiple responses allowed]



The occurrence of symptoms increased with age



[Q3] Over the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following urological symptoms?
[Interviewer to read out items 1-7, order to be randomized, multiple responses allowed]
by age, differences among sub-groups tested to be statistically significant at 99% confidence level (i.e. p<0.01)



Over 70% of respondents with urological symptoms have not consulted doctor for their urological problems



Base: 471

[Q4] [只問Q3表示"有"任何一項泌尿徵狀的被訪者,基數=471] 咁你有冇因為呢D泌尿問題去 睇醫生呢?

[Q4] [Only ask those who answered "Yes" in Q3, base=471] Have you consulted a doctor due to these urological problem(s)?



For males with symptoms, the main reason of not consulting doctor was they believed it is <u>not</u> <u>needed or not serious</u>



[Q5] [撇除Q4表示"有"的被訪者,基數=343] 你點解唔去睇醫生呢?[不讀答案,可選多項]
 [Q5] [Exclude those answered "Yes" in Q4, base=343] Why haven't you consulted a doctor? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]



<u>Nearly 80% have never had prostate checkup</u> 26% males with symptoms have undergone prostate checkup





** statistical significant at 99% confidence level (p<0.01).



Most respondents have not had prostate checkup because they thought there was <u>no need</u> and <u>it</u> was not a problem at all



[Q7] [撇除Q6表示"有"的被訪者,基數=797] 點解你冇接受過前列腺嘅檢查呢? [不讀答案,可選多項] [Q7] [Exclude those answered "Yes" in Q6, base=797] Why haven't you checked your prostate? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]



Most respondents had their prostate checked because they believed they had health problem, followed by the need of regular checkup



[Q8] [只問Q6表示"有"的被訪者,基數=211] 請問有咩原因驅使你去檢查前列腺呢? [不讀答案,可選多項]

[Q8] [Only ask those who answered "Yes" in Q6, base=211] What is / are the reason(s) that motivate(s) you to check your prostate? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]

Knowledge and Attitude towards Prostate Cancer

Fear of death and incontinence were the most commonly reported impacts of having prostate cancer, followed by impotency and urological problem



[Q9] 你認為患上前列腺癌對男士最大嘅影響係咩? [不讀答案,可選多項] [Q9] What do you think would be the greatest impact(s) on the prostate cancer patients' life? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]



If diagnosed with prostate cancer unfortunately, over 75% respondents would talk to their spouse



[Q10] 如果你不幸患上前列腺癌,你會話俾邊個知? [不讀答案,可選多項] [Q10] If you were diagnosed with prostate cancer unfortunately, who would you talk to? [Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]



<u>Nearly 45% did not know what kind of help a male prostate cancer patient would need, while 21% believed emotional support would be beneficial</u>



[Q11] 你認為如果患上前列腺癌,除左癌症治療外,男士仲需要D乜野協助? [不讀答案,可選 多項] [Q11] Apart from medical treatment, what kind of help do you think a male prostate cancer

patient would need?[Do not read out answers, multiple answers allowed]



Demographics of the Respondents







Base: 1,001



Education Level





Base: 998



Occupation





Base: 994



Personal monthly income





Base: 963



Conclusion

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- Results showed that only 14% of respondents correctly knew the reproductive function of prostate. Over 60% of them were not worried about suffering from prostate cancer.
- Over the last 12 months, over 45% of respondents experienced at least 1 urological symptoms. The occurrence of symptoms increased with age. However, over 70% with symptoms did not consult doctor as they thought it was not necessary / not a problem.
- Almost 80% of them have not had prostate checkup, as they thought it was not necessary / not a problem. Males had their prostate checked mainly because they believed they had health problem, in-depth analysis showed significantly more people with urological symptoms have undergone prostate checkup.
- If diagnosed with prostate cancer unfortunately, most respondents would be fear of death and incontinence, and most of them would talk to their spouse. However, apart from treatment, over 40% did not know what kind of help a prostate cancer patient would need.





End of Presentation

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