

# ARCHIVE

## THE ARCH NEWSLETTER

AUGUST 2022

---

### NEWS

---

#### JANE JIH NEW ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF HEALTH EQUITY



[Jane Jih, MD, MPH](#), has been selected as a new associate editor for the journal Health Equity.

<https://home.liebertpub.com/publications/health-equity/641>

---

#### EVELYN HO WINS USF DEAN'S SCHOLAR AWARD

[Evelyn Ho, PhD](#), won the USF College of Arts and Sciences Dean's Scholar Award for 2022. The Dean's Scholar Award recognizes exceptional scholarly work by faculty in the college

---

#### ARNAB MUKHERJEA VICE-CHAIRS NEW COMMITTEE

California Endowment and partner funding agencies have provided support for the creation of an alliance of California Schools

and Programs of Public Health. [Arnab Mukherjea Dr.P.H., M.P.H.](#) was elected as Vice Chair of its Steering Committee.

---

#### VOX STORY ON DIRECT EFFECT OF RACISM ON AAPI HEALTH

On Jun 30, 2022, Vox published "[She hardly goes out: Racism is keeping many Asian Americans from going to the doctor](#)" as part *The Aftermath*, a continuing series on collateral health effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in communities around the US.

Jane Jih was interviewed for the story.

---

#### MENTORING OPPORTUNITIES

Thank you for your continued mentorship and support of our students and trainees. These opportunities provide students with invaluable experiences with Asian American health research. If you are interested in either 1) meeting with a student who is interested in learning more about a career in research; or 2) mentoring a student on a research project, please fill out this survey: [https://ucsf.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_8xnoPi7GI0hLTH8](https://ucsf.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8xnoPi7GI0hLTH8)

## ARCH INTERN NEWS

### **Alison Ly**

ARCH/Jih Research Group Intern Alison Ly will begin her first year in USC Keck Medical School's M.D. Program this August. Alison hopes to continue exploring her interests in public health, patient advocacy, and primary care.

### **Antony Nguyen**

ARCH/Jih Research Group Intern Antony Nguyen was selected for three fellowships. Currently an MPH Candidate in Epidemiology at Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Antony has been selected to participate in the American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) Student Think Tank Fellowship, the John D. Solomon Fellowship for Public Service, and the FORWARD fellowship.

The AJPH Student Think Tank Fellowship is an opportunity for six graduate students from health-related masters and doctoral programs to engage with staff at the AJPH, as well as with other public health students through activities, such as a call-for-papers, symposium, etc.

The John D. Solomon Fellowship for Public Service, sponsored by NYC Emergency Management, is an opportunity for ten NYC graduate students from public administration, public health, emergency management, public safety, or public policy to work with a local NYC government agency or non-profit organization. Antony will be working with the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on developing public health emergency management and response systems.

The FORWARD (Fighting Oppression, Racism and White Supremacy through Action, Research, and Discourse) Fellowship is an opportunity provided by Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health's Office of Diversity, Culture, and Inclusion for graduate students to learn critical tenets of anti-racist practice, develop proposals for innovative policies or programs that can advance inclusion at the School, and conduct evaluations of their projects. Antony will be under the Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health to work with faculty of research methods courses to improve how racism, anti-racism, and health equity are taught and resources for teaching students skills to advance health equity and engage in anti-racism work through these methods.

## STUDY SEEKS PARTICIPANTS

You may be eligible to participate in a study, led by [Minakshi Raj, PhD](#), an investigator at the University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign. Dr. Raj seeks to understand your experiences and perspectives related to culturally inclusive foods in hospitals and long-term care facilities.

The study involves a 30-minute online survey that can be taken on any browser upon receiving a personal link from the investigator. You will be compensated with an Amazon gift card for your participation upon completing the full survey. Your participation will not affect your relationship with us or our network. You are eligible to participate if you are currently:

A practicing dietitian or food service director, and Work in a hospital or long-term care facility in the U.S.

If you are interested in participating, or have any questions about the study or whether you are eligible, please email Minakshi Raj at [mraj@illinois.edu](mailto:mraj@illinois.edu)

## UPCOMING ARCH MEETINGS - PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

Zoom:

<https://ucsf.zoom.us/j/94652889326?pwd=Y01yRmpPMXNMeiVabXFSNTVkJYmtWZz09>

Meeting ID: 946 5288 9326

Password: 542288

**August 18, 2022, 3:00 to 4:30 PT**

3:00-3:30 PM Business (Members & Invited guests)

3:30-4:30 PM Presentations - **NIH RADx-Underserved Populations (RADx-UP) Projects Focusing on Asian Americans**

- **"SEA US, HEAR US": COVID-19 and Southeast Asian Americans (SEAs)**  
**Patchareeya (Patty) Kwan, PhD**, Associate Professor, Department of Health Sciences, California State University, Northridge  
**Melanie D. Sabado-Liwag, PhD, MPH**, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Health, California State University, Los Angeles
- **Facilitating COVID-19 At-Home Collection Testing among Korean American Families through Korean Schools in Northern California**  
**JiWon Choi, RN, PhD**, Assistant Professor, Institute for Health & Aging, University of California, San Francisco
- **"Project INFORMED": Getting Asian Americans INFORMED to Facilitate COVID-19 Testing and Vaccination**  
**Janice Tsoh, PhD**, Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco

## SEND US UPDATES FOR FUTURE ARCH NEWSLETTERS!

Have a new grant, publication or good news to share? Send any updates for future newsletters to [ARCH.sanfrancisco@gmail.com](mailto:ARCH.sanfrancisco@gmail.com).

---

# ABSTRACTS REVIEWS

PREPARED BY VAN TA PARK

---

March 29, 2022 to June 30, 2022

ARCH members' abstracts:

- Ta Park, Meyer, Tsoh, Kanaya and colleagues published a protocol paper about the CARE registry <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35420258/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35420258/>

*Alzheimers Dement.* 2022 Apr 14. doi: 10.1002/alz.12667. Online ahead of print.

## **The Collaborative Approach for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Research and Education (CARE): A recruitment registry for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, aging, and caregiver-related research**

Van M Ta Park <sup>1 2</sup>, Oanh L Meyer <sup>3</sup>, Janice Y Tsoh <sup>2 4</sup>, Alka M Kanaya <sup>2 5</sup>, Marian Tzuang <sup>1</sup>, Bora Nam <sup>1</sup>, Quyen Vuong <sup>6</sup>, Joon Bang <sup>7</sup>, Ladson Hinton <sup>8</sup>, Dolores Gallagher-Thompson <sup>9 10</sup>, Joshua D Grill <sup>11</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35420258
- DOI: [10.1002/alz.12667](https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.12667)

### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Clinical research focused on aging, Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ADRD), and caregiving often does not recruit Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs).

**Methods:** With funding from the National Institute on Aging, we designed and launched the Collaborative Approach for AAPIs Research and Education (CARE), a research recruitment registry to increase AAPIs' participation in ADRD, aging, and caregiving research. We present the design of this novel recruitment program.

**Results:** CARE uses community-based participatory research methods that are culturally and linguistically appropriate. Since CARE's launch, it has enrolled >7000 AAPIs in a 1-year period. The majority enrolled in CARE via community organizations and reported never having participated in any kind of research before. CARE also engages researchers by establishing a recruitment referral request protocol.

**Discussion:** CARE provides a promising venue to foster meaningful inclusion of AAPIs who are under-represented in aging and dementia-related research.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35363153/>

Review

JMIR Hum Factors. 2022 Apr 1;9(2):e27924. doi: 10.2196/27924.

## Chinese Americans' Use of Patient Portal Systems: Scoping Review

Katharine Lawrence # 1, Stella Chong # 2, Holly Krelle # 3, Timothy Roberts # 4, Lorna Thorpe 5, Chau Trinh-Shevrin 2, Stella Yi 2, Simona Kwon 2

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35363153
- PMCID: [PMC9015766](#)
- DOI: [10.2196/27924](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Electronic patient portals are increasingly used in health care systems as communication and information-sharing tools and show promise in addressing health care access, quality, and outcomes. However, limited research exists on portal use patterns and practices among diverse patient populations, resulting in the lack of culturally and contextually tailored portal systems for these patients.

**Objective:** This study aimed to summarize existing evidence on the access and use patterns, barriers, and facilitators of patient portals among Chinese Americans, who represent a growing patient population in the United States with unique health care and health technology needs.

**Methods:** The authors conducted a literature search using the PRISMA Protocol for Scoping Reviews (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses-ScR) for extracting articles published in major databases (MEDLINE, Embase, and PsycINFO) on patient portals and Chinese Americans. Authors independently reviewed the papers during initial screening and full-text review. The studies were analyzed and coded for the study method type, sample population, and main outcomes of interest.

**Results:** In total, 17 articles were selected for inclusion in the review. The included articles were heterogenous and varied in their study aims, methodologies, sample populations, and outcomes. Major findings identified from the articles include variable patterns of portal access and use among Chinese Americans compared to other racial or ethnic groups, with limited evidence on the specific barriers and facilitators for this group; a preference for cross-sectional quantitative tools such as patient surveys and electronic health record-based data over qualitative or other methodologies; and a pattern of aggregating Chinese American-related data into a larger Asian or Asian American designation.

**Conclusions:** There is limited research evaluating the use patterns, experiences, and needs of Chinese Americans who access and use patient portal systems. Existing research is heterogeneous, largely cross-sectional, and does not disaggregate Chinese Americans from larger Asian demographics. Future research should be devoted to the specific portal use patterns, preferences, and needs of Chinese Americans to help ensure contextually appropriate and acceptable design and implementation of these digital health tools.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35360584/>

Review

## Effects of Priming Discriminated Experiences on Emotion Recognition Among Asian Americans

Sophia Chang <sup>1</sup>, Sun-Mee Kang <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35360584
- PMCID: [PMC8961384](#)
- DOI: [10.3389/fpsyg.2022.797506](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

This study explored the priming effects of discriminated experiences on emotion recognition accuracy of Asian Americans. We hypothesized that when Asian Americans were reminded of discriminated experiences due to their race, they would detect subtle negative emotional expressions on White faces more accurately than would Asian Americans who were primed with a neutral topic. This priming effect was not expected to emerge in detecting negative facial expressions on Asian faces. To test this hypothesis, 108 participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: write about their experiences with racial discrimination (experimental) or write about a neutral topic (control). Then, they were given an emotion recognition test consisting of White and Asian faces. The current study found a significant interaction effect of priming condition by target race. When Asian Americans were reminded of discriminated experiences, they displayed heightened sensitivity to negative emotional expressions on White faces, but not to the negative expressions on Asian faces. The implications of these findings were discussed.

## Acculturation and Associations with Ultra-processed Food Consumption among Asian Americans: NHANES, 2011-2018

Kriithi Pachipala <sup>1</sup>, Vishal Shankar <sup>1</sup>, Zachary Rezler <sup>1</sup>, Ranjana Vittal <sup>1</sup>, Shahmir H Ali <sup>2</sup>, Malathi S Srinivasan <sup>1</sup>, Latha Palaniappan <sup>1</sup>, Eugene Yang <sup>1 3</sup>, Filippa Juul <sup>4</sup>, Tali Elfassy <sup>1 5</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35389482
- PMCID: [PMC9258532](#)
- DOI: [10.1093/jn/nxac082](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Ultra-processed food (UPF) consumption is linked to adverse health outcomes, including cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality. Asian Americans (AAs) are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States, yet their dietary patterns have seldom been described.

**Objectives:** The aim was to characterize UPF consumption among AAs and determine whether acculturation is associated with increased UPF consumption.

**Methods:** The NHANES is an annual, cross-sectional survey representative of the US population. We examined 2011-2018 NHANES data, which included 2404 AAs  $\geq 18$  y old with valid 24-h dietary recall. Using day 1 dietary recall data, we characterized UPF consumption as the percentage of caloric intake from UPFs, using the NOVA classification system. Acculturation was characterized by nativity status, nativity status and years in the United States combined, home language, and an acculturation index. We assessed the association between acculturation and UPF consumption using linear regression analyses adjusted for age, sex, marital status, education, income, self-reported health, and self-reported diet quality.

**Results:** UPFs provided, on average, 39.3% (95% CI: 38.1%, 40.5%) of total energy intake among AAs. In adjusted regression analyses, UPF consumption was 14% (95% CI: 9.5%, 17.5%;  $P < 0.05$ ) greater among those with the highest compared with the lowest acculturation index score, 12% (95% CI: 8.5%, 14.7%;  $P < 0.05$ ) greater among those who speak English only compared with non-English only in the home, 12% (95% CI: 8.6%, 14.7%;  $P < 0.05$ ) greater among US-born compared with foreign-born AAs, and 15% (95% CI: 10.7%, 18.3%;  $P < 0.05$ ) greater among US-born compared with foreign-born AAs with  $< 10$  y in the United States.

**Conclusions:** UPF consumption was common among AAs, and acculturation was strongly associated with greater proportional UPF intake. As the US-born AA population continues to grow, UPF consumption in this group is likely to increase. Further research on disaggregated AA subgroups is warranted to inform culturally tailored dietary interventions.



<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35387521/>

J Aging Health. 2022 Apr 6;8982643221083107. doi: 10.1177/08982643221083107. Online ahead of print.

## Linguistic Adaptation and Cognitive Function in Older Chinese and Korean Immigrants in the United States: A Cross-Sectional Study

Yuri Jang <sup>1</sup>, Eun Young Choi <sup>2</sup>, Bei Wu <sup>3</sup>, Xinqi Dong <sup>4</sup>, Miyong T Kim <sup>5</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35387521
- DOI: [10.1177/08982643221083107](https://doi.org/10.1177/08982643221083107)

### Abstract

**Objectives:** To examine the cross-sectional association of linguistic adaptation with cognitive function, as well as its interactions with sociodemographic and health profiles in older Chinese and Korean immigrants in the U.S.

**Methods:** Using harmonized data ( $N = 5063$ ) from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE) and the Study of Older Korean Americans (SOKA), we examined between- and within-group differences in the role of linguistic adaptation (English use in older Chinese Americans and English proficiency in older Korean Americans) in cognitive function.

**Results:** The positive association between linguistic adaptation and cognitive function was common in both groups. We also found that the relationship was pronounced among subgroups with the underlying linguistic and cognitive vulnerabilities (i.e., the very old, women, those with low education, and newly immigrated individuals).

**Discussion:** Findings show the importance of linguistic adaptation in older immigrants' cognitive health and suggest a need for targeted interventions for high-risk groups.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35426057/>

J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2022 Apr 14;1-11. doi: 10.1007/s40615-022-01300-y. Online ahead of print.

## Disparity in Obesity and Hypertension Risks Observed Between Pacific Islander and Asian American Health Fair Attendees in Los Angeles, 2011-2019

Hong-Ho Yang <sup>1</sup>, Suraj Avinash Dhanjani <sup>2</sup>, Won Jong Chwa <sup>3</sup>, Burton Cowgill <sup>4</sup>, Gilbert Gee <sup>5</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35426057
- PMCID: [PMC9009494](#)
- DOI: [10.1007/s40615-022-01300-y](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Introduction:** The Pacific Islander American population is understudied due to being aggregated with Asian Americans. In this study, we conduct a comparative analysis of directly measured body mass index (BMI), body fat percentage (%BF), and blood pressure (BP) between Pacific Islander Americans and Asian Americans from health screenings in Los Angeles, California. We hope to reveal intra-APIA health disparities masked by this data aggregation.

**Methods:** We analyzed BMI, %BF, and BP that were objectively measured by trained personnel at health screenings in Los Angeles between January 2011 and December 2019. We performed multivariable multinomial logistic regression models with obesity and hypertensive categories as outcome variables and ethnicity as the primary independent variable of interest. Models controlled for year of visit, participant age, sex, income, education level, years living in the USA, employment status, English proficiency, regular doctor access, and health insurance status.

**Results:** A total of 4,832 individuals were included in the analysis. Multivariable analyses revealed that Pacific Islander participants were at significantly higher risks for being classified as obese compared with all Asian American subgroups studied, including Chinese, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, Filipino, and Japanese. Pacific Islanders also exhibited significantly lower predicted probability of having a normal blood pressure compared with Chinese and Thai participants. Some variation between Asian subgroups were also observed.

**Conclusions:** Pacific Islander participants had higher risk of several sentinel health problems compared to Asian American participants. Disaggregation of PI Americans from the APIA umbrella category in future studies is necessary to unmask the critical needs of this important community.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35422577/>

Cogn Behav Pract. 2021 May;28(2):147-166. doi: 10.1016/j.cbpra.2020.05.009. Epub 2020 Oct 17.

## Interpersonal Psychotherapy-Adolescent Skills Training With Youth From Asian American and Immigrant Families: Cultural Considerations and Intervention Process

Tamar Kodish <sup>1</sup>, Bahr Weiss <sup>2</sup>, Jacqueline Duong <sup>3</sup>, Adriana Rodriguez <sup>4</sup>, Gabrielle Anderson <sup>5</sup>, Hannah Nguyen <sup>6</sup>, Cynthia Olaya <sup>7</sup>, Anna S Lau <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35422577
- PMCID: [PMC9004715](#)
- DOI: [10.1016/j.cbpra.2020.05.009](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

Although research has identified effective evidence-based depression prevention interventions for diverse youth, little is known about how the intervention process unfolds with immigrant family youth. This study utilized a qualitative approach to explore cultural and clinical differences in the implementation of Interpersonal Psychotherapy-Adolescent Skills Training (IPT-AST) in two schools, one serving youth from primarily immigrant, Asian American families and the second, youth from mostly nonimmigrant, non-Hispanic White families. A total of 131 IPT-AST sessions were audio recorded, transcribed, and coded for presence and patterns of cultural and clinical constructs. Results revealed that sessions with immigrant family youth were more likely to contain discussions of interpersonal problems characterized by estrangement, goals of spending time together with important others, mentions of emotion suppression and academic achievement expectations, conversations about acculturation, differences in value orientation, and discomfort with implementing new intervention skills. Dialogue from interventionist and youth exchanges is presented to illustrate how these themes emerged and were addressed by interventionists in a culturally responsive manner. The study highlights how IPT-AST with immigrant family and Asian American youth may unfold differently compared to youth from nonimmigrant families. Implications of findings for providers are discussed.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35411802/>

Int J Soc Psychiatry. 2022 Apr 12;207640221089536. doi: 10.1177/00207640221089536. Online ahead of print.

## Gendered racial microaggressions, internalized racism, and suicidal ideation among emerging adult Asian American women

Brian TaeHyuk Keum <sup>1</sup>, Michele J Wong <sup>1</sup>, Rangeena Salim-Eissa <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35411802
- DOI: [10.1177/00207640221089536](https://doi.org/10.1177/00207640221089536)

Free article

### Abstract

**Background:** Despite suicide being the leading cause of death among emerging adult Asian American women (AAW), little is known about the risk factors.

**Aim:** We tested whether gendered racial microaggressions stress (GRMS) would be associated with AAW's suicidal ideation, and whether internalized racism (self-negativity, IRSN; weakness stereotypes, IRWS; and appearance bias, IRAB) would exacerbate this link based on self-devaluating implications of internalized racism.

**Method:** Using a sample of 309 AAW ( $M_{age} = 20.00$ ,  $SD = 6.26$ ), we conducted a moderated logistic regression with GRMS predicting suicidal ideation (endorsement or no endorsement) and the three internalized racism factors (IRSN, IRWS, and IRAB) as moderators.

**Results:** GRMS significantly predicted suicidal ideation with a threefold increase in the odds of suicidal ideation. Only IRSN significantly exacerbated this link at low to mean levels.

**Conclusion:** Gendered racial microaggressions is likely a risk factor for suicidal ideation among AAW, particularly for those who internalize negative images of themselves as Asian individuals.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35457509/>

Randomized Controlled Trial

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Apr 12;19(8):4642. doi: 10.3390/ijerph19084642.

## Examining the Influencing Factors of Chronic Hepatitis B Monitoring Behaviors among Asian Americans: Application of the Information-Motivation-Behavioral Model

Grace X Ma <sup>1 2</sup>, Lin Zhu <sup>1 2</sup>, Wenyue Lu <sup>1 3</sup>, Yin Tan <sup>1</sup>, Jade Truehart <sup>1</sup>, Cicely Johnson <sup>4</sup>, Elizabeth Handorf <sup>5</sup>, Minhhuyn T Nguyen <sup>5</sup>, Ming-Chin Yeh <sup>6</sup>, Min Qi Wang <sup>7</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35457509
- PMCID: [PMC9027209](#)
- DOI: [10.3390/ijerph19084642](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Compared to non-Hispanic whites, Asian Americans are 60% more likely to die from the disease. Doctor visitation for chronic hepatitis B (CHB) infection every six months is an effective approach to preventing liver cancer.

**Methods:** This study utilized baseline data from an ongoing randomized controlled clinical trial aimed at improving long-term adherence to CHB monitoring/treatment. Guided by the information-motivation-behavioral skills (IMB) model, we examined factors associated with CHB monitoring adherence among Asian Americans with CHB. Multivariable logistic regression was conducted to test the associations.

**Results:** The analysis sample consisted of 382 participants. Multivariable logistic regression showed that HBV knowledge (OR = 1.24,  $p < 0.01$ ) and CHB-management motivation (OR = 1.06,  $p < 0.05$ ) are significant predictors of having a doctor's visit in the past six months. Both factors were positively associated with the likelihood of having had blood tests for HBV in the past six months.

**Conclusion:** We found that greater HBV-related knowledge and CHB-management motivation are significantly associated with performing CHB-monitoring behaviors in the past six months. The findings have critical implications for the development and implementation of evidence-based interventions for CHB monitoring and liver cancer prevention in the Asian American community.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35489215/>

J Surg Res. 2022 Sep;277:110-115. doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2022.03.032. Epub 2022 Apr 27.

## Disparities in Breast Cancer Screening Between Caucasian and Asian American Women

Ashwini Paranjpe <sup>1</sup>, Caiwei Zheng <sup>1</sup>, Anees B Chagpar <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35489215
- DOI: [10.1016/j.jss.2022.03.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2022.03.032)

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Asian American women have lower breast cancer incidence and mortality than their non-Hispanic White (NHW) counterparts. We sought to determine whether differences in screening practices could explain, in part, the variation in breast cancer detection rate.

**Methods:** The 2015 National Health Interview Survey, an annual survey that is representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized American population, was used to determine whether mammography usage was different between Asian and NHW women. Women  $\geq 40$  y of age who identified as either Asian or NHW were included.

**Results:** A total of 7990 women  $\geq 40$  y of age (6.12% Asian, 93.88% NHW), representing 53,275,420 women in the population, were included in our cohort of interest; 71.49% of Asian and 74.46% of NHW women reported having had a mammogram within the past 2 y ( $P = 0.324$ ). Controlling for education, insurance, family income, marital status, and whether they were born in the United States, Asians were less likely to have had a mammogram within the past 2 y than their NHW counterparts (odds ratio = 0.68; 95% confidence interval: 0.46-0.99,  $P = 0.047$ ). Of patients who had an abnormal mammogram, there was no difference in the biopsy rate (20.35% versus 25.97%,  $P = 0.4935$ ) nor in the rate of cancer diagnosis among those who had a biopsy (7.70% versus 12.86%,  $P = 0.211$ ) between Asian and NHW women, respectively.

**Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that the lower breast cancer incidence among the Asian population may, in part, be explained by a lower screening mammography rate in this population.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35478278/>

J Immigr Minor Health. 2022 Apr 27. doi: 10.1007/s10903-022-01365-1. Online ahead of print.

## **An Examination of Psychological Stress, Fatigue, Sleep, and Physical Activity in Chinese Americans**

Xiaoyue Liu <sup>1</sup>, Guofen Yan <sup>2</sup>, Linda Bullock <sup>3</sup>, Debra J Barksdale <sup>4</sup>, Jeongok G Logan <sup>3</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35478278
- DOI: [10.1007/s10903-022-01365-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-022-01365-1)

### **Abstract**

Chinese Americans comprise the largest Asian subgroup in the U.S. Yet, little research has focused on the well-being of this population. This study aimed to (1) examine psycho-physiological health (psychological stress and fatigue) and lifestyle behaviors (sleep and physical activity) between Chinese Americans and whites, and (2) investigate whether race and lifestyle behaviors were independent predictors of psycho-physiological health. This study included 87 middle-aged healthy adults (41 Chinese Americans, 46 whites). Each participant underwent a two-night actigraphy-based sleep assessment. Chinese Americans reported higher psychological stress and fatigue, had poorer objective sleep outcomes (shorter sleep duration, lower sleep efficiency, and longer sleep onset), and engaged in lower physical activity levels than whites. Race and poor perceived sleep quality were independently associated with high psychological stress and fatigue. The findings warrant further exploration of social and cultural determinants of health in this minority group to reduce health disparities.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35523927/>

J Youth Adolesc. 2022 May 7. doi: 10.1007/s10964-022-01623-3. Online ahead of print.

## Cumulative Neighborhood Risk and Subsequent Internalizing Behavior among Asian American Adolescents

Woo Jung Lee <sup>1</sup>, Daniel A Hackman <sup>2</sup>, Katarina Guttmannova <sup>3</sup>, Rick Kosterman <sup>4</sup>, Jungeun Olivia Lee <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35523927
- DOI: [10.1007/s10964-022-01623-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-022-01623-3)

### Abstract

Neighborhood disadvantage is a developmental context that may contribute to Asian American adolescent internalizing problems, yet there is a dearth of longitudinal studies as well as examination of cultural protective factors. Co-ethnic density, or the proportion of individuals of the same racial/ethnic background in the neighborhood that is often cited as a protective factor for racial/ethnic minority groups, has not been adequately examined in Asian American youth. This study examined the longitudinal association between cumulative neighborhood risk and internalizing behavior, and the moderating role of sex and co-ethnic density using an Asian American subsample (N = 177; 45.2% female; ages 10-12, 14-15; Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Samoan, Vietnamese, and other ethnic backgrounds) of a longitudinal panel study over a span of 6 years. Cumulative neighborhood risk during early adolescence (ages 10-14) was significantly associated with internalizing behavior at mid-adolescence (age 15) controlling for prior levels of internalizing behavior. There was no evidence of moderation by co-ethnic density or sex, indicating that reducing neighborhood disadvantage may be a promising preventive measure to address mental health problems for both sexes of Asian American adolescents.



Review

*Curr Probl Cardiol.* 2022 May 2;101241. doi: 10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2022.101241. Online ahead of print.

## Use of Preventive Cardiovascular Health Care Among Asian American Individuals: A National Health Interview Survey Study

Sina Kianoush <sup>1</sup>, Mahmoud Al-Rifai <sup>1</sup>, Ankur Kalra <sup>2</sup>, Anupama Bk <sup>1</sup>, Anurag Mehta <sup>3</sup>, Murrium I Sadaf <sup>4</sup>, Arunima Misra <sup>1</sup>, Umair Khalid <sup>1</sup>, Carl J Lavie <sup>5</sup>, Waleed T Kayani <sup>1</sup>, Salim S Virani <sup>6</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35513186
- DOI: [10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2022.101241](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2022.101241)

### Abstract

The risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) varies across Asian Americans. Heterogeneity in preventive health care use may have a role in health disparity across Asian American populations. We included 318,069 White, Chinese, Asian Indian, Filipino, and 'other Asian' (Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese) participants with and without a self-reported history of ASCVD or ASCVD risk factors (including hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and diabetes) from 2006 to 2018 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). We used multivariable logistic regression models adjusted for age, sex, US birth, education, insurance coverage, and a comorbidity score to assess the association between Asian American race/ethnicity and annual health care use. Adjusted odds ratios (aOR) with 95% confidence intervals were reported. Of the total, 187,093 participants did not report ASCVD or ASCVD risk factors (mean age, 40.2±0.1 years; 52% women), and 130,976 participants reported ASCVD or ASCVD risk factors (mean age, 58.3±0.9 years; 49.5% women). Compared with White individuals, among the group without ASCVD or ASCVD risk factors (N=187,093), 'other Asian' adults were less likely to visit a general practitioner (aOR=0.80, 0.72-0.89), or check blood pressure (aOR=0.77, 0.66-0.89), blood cholesterol (aOR=0.80, 0.70-0.92), and fasting blood sugar (aOR=0.73, 0.63-0.84). Among participants with ASCVD or ASCVD risk factors (N=130,976), Asian Indian adults were more likely to visit a general practitioner (aOR=1.29, 1.01-1.66), or check blood pressure (aOR=1.27, 0.83-1.96), blood cholesterol (aOR=1.46, 1.00-2.15), and fasting blood sugar (aOR=1.49, 1.11-1.99). Annual preventive health care use is heterogeneous across the Asian American populations.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35511805/>

*Dementia* (London). 2022 May 5;14713012221099781. doi: 10.1177/14713012221099781. Online ahead of print.

## Use of tangible, educational and psychological support services among Chinese American dementia caregivers

Jinyu Liu <sup>1</sup>, Yifan Lou <sup>1</sup>, Ethan Siu Leung Cheung <sup>1</sup>, Bei Wu <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35511805
- DOI: [10.1177/14713012221099781](https://doi.org/10.1177/14713012221099781)

### Abstract

**Background and objectives:** Though many studies have examined the service utilization of dementia caregivers, there is limited empirical evidence from Asian Americans in this field. Guided by Andersen's behavioral model of health services use, we aimed to understand what factors were associated with utilizing multiple types of services among Chinese American dementia caregivers.

**Research design and methods:** We collected survey data from 134 Chinese dementia caregivers in New York City. Logistic regression models were conducted to test the associations between predisposing, enabling, and need factors and the likelihood of using tangible (home health aide, adult daycare, respite care), educational (lectures and workshops), and psychological (peer support groups and psychological counseling) support services.

**Results:** Several variables conceptualized by Andersen's model, including caregiver's knowledge about services, caring tasks, length of care and burden, and care recipient's physical and cognitive deteriorations, were significantly associated with higher possibilities of using multiple types of services. Three sociocultural factors-residing in Chinatown, availability of alternative family caregivers, and diagnosis of cognitive deterioration-were also associated with higher likelihood of using educational or psychological services.

**Discussion and implications:** The findings extend the existing literature on service utilization of caregivers by highlighting the importance of distinguishing types of services and considering sociocultural factors in future research and practice.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35560304/>

J Hosp Palliat Nurs. 2022 May 13. doi: 10.1097/NJH.0000000000000880. Online ahead of print.

## **Beyond Turmeric and Yoga: Advance Care Planning and End-of-Life Considerations Among Asian Indian American Hindus**

Miriam Daniel John, Elizabeth J Taylor

- PMID: 35560304
- DOI: [10.1097/NJH.0000000000000880](https://doi.org/10.1097/NJH.0000000000000880)

### **Abstract**

Hinduism is the fourth largest religion in the United States; an understanding of Hindu beliefs and practices will help health care providers deliver culturally sensitive care while discussing advance care planning and end-of-life care for adult patients. For many Westerners, the practice of yoga, Ayurveda, and vegetarianism is used by people striving to live healthfully. However, what might be unfamiliar to Westerners is how for Hindus, these practices reflect their millennia-old spirituality and religiosity. Knowing the Hindu beliefs of atman, Brahman, karma, and moksha will help nurses connect to Hindus' various end-of-life wishes. In addition, getting familiar with interrelating factors such as lack of knowledge on palliative care and advance care planning, family dynamics, acculturation, and personal preferences will allow nurses to provide culturally competent care. By facilitating end-of-life conversations at an early stage, nurses can promote confidence and self-efficacy for patients who may fear that their religiosity and personal priorities are trivialized by acculturated family members or disregarded by their adopted homeland. This clinical article provides nurses with information about Asian Indian American Hindus' beliefs and practices, clinical implications for assessment, and suggestions to support patients' and families' end-of-life wishes.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35595917/>

J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2022 May 20. doi: 10.1007/s40615-022-01333-3. Online ahead of print.

## Organ Donation Willingness Among Asian Americans: Results from a National Study

Gerard P Alolod <sup>1</sup>, Heather M Gardiner <sup>2</sup>, Ryan Blunt <sup>2</sup>, Recai M Yucel <sup>3</sup>, Laura A Siminoff <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35595917
- DOI: [10.1007/s40615-022-01333-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-022-01333-3)

### Abstract

Asian Americans are the fastest growing racial group in the USA, but their health disparities are often overlooked. Although their needs for transplantable organs are substantial, they have the lowest rates of organ donation per million compared to other Americans by race. To better understand Asian Americans' disposition toward organ donation, a self-administered survey was developed based on formative data collection and guidance from a Community Advisory Board composed of Asian American stakeholders. The instrument was deployed online, and quota sampling based on the 2017 American Community Survey was used to achieve a sample representative (N = 899) of the Asian American population. Bivariate tests using logistic regression and the chi-square test of independence were performed. Over half (58.1%) of respondents were willing to be organ donors. A majority (81.8%) expressed a willingness to donate a family member's organs, but enthusiasm depended on the family member's donor wishes. Only 9.5% of respondents indicated that the decision to donate their organs was theirs alone to make; the remainder would involve at least one other family member. Other key sociodemographic associations were found. This study demonstrates both the diversity of Asian Americans but also the centrality of the family's role in making decisions about organ donation. Practice and research considerations for the field are also presented.

## Disaggregation of Asian American and Pacific Islander Women With Stage 0-II Breast Cancer Unmasks Disparities in Survival and Surgery-to-Radiation Intervals: A National Cancer Database Analysis From 2004 to 2017

Kekoa Taparra <sup>1</sup>, Edward Christopher Dee <sup>2</sup>, Dyda Dao <sup>3</sup>, Rohan Patel <sup>4</sup>, Patricia Santos <sup>2</sup>, Fumiko Chino <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35594493
- DOI: [10.1200/OP.22.00001](https://doi.org/10.1200/OP.22.00001)

### Abstract

**Purpose:** Aggregation of Asian Americans (AAs) with Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (NHPIs) masks significant health disparities. We evaluated overall survival (OS) and surgery-to-radiation intervals (STRIs) among AA and NHPi women with early-stage breast cancer.

**Methods:** This National Cancer Database study included women with stage 0-II breast cancer diagnosed between 2004 and 2017. STRI was defined as days from surgery to radiation. Patients were stratified by adjuvant treatment. AAs were disaggregated into geographically relevant subpopulations: East, South, and Southeast Asians. Kaplan-Meier estimates and log-rank tests assessed survival. Cox proportional hazard and linear regression were adjusted for clinical and sociodemographic factors.

**Results:** In total, 578,927 women were included (median age 61 years, median follow-up 65 months, and 10-year OS 83%). AA and NHPi 10-year OS was 91% overall; subpopulation 10-year OS was 92% for East Asian, 90% for South Asian, 90% for Southeast Asian, and 83% for NHPi. On multivariable analysis, compared with non-Hispanic White, NHPi women had worse survival (adjusted hazard ratio [aHR] = 1.38; 95% CI, 1.09 to 1.77); all AA subpopulations had improved survival: East Asian (aHR = 0.57; 95% CI, 0.48 to 0.69), South Asian (aHR = 0.66; 95% CI, 0.51 to 0.84), and Southeast Asian (aHR = 0.78; 95% CI, 0.65 to 0.94). The AA and NHPi median STRI for was 73 days overall; the disaggregated median STRI was 68 days for East Asian, 80 days for South Asian, 77 days for Southeast Asians, and 81 days for NHPi. On adjusted analysis, compared with non-Hispanic White, Southeast Asians and NHPi had longer STRI by 6.6 (95% CI, 4.3 to 8.9) and 10.0 (95% CI, 5.8 to 14) days, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Breast cancer disparities exist among disaggregated AA and NHPi subpopulations. Data disaggregation insights may lead to interventions to overcome these disparities, such as optimizing time-to-treatment for select populations.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35588074/>

Cultur Divers Ethnic Minor Psychol. 2022 May 19. doi: 10.1037/cdp0000545. Online ahead of print.

## Risk and protective processes in the link between racial discrimination and Chinese American mothers' psychologically controlling parenting

Xiaofang Xue <sup>1</sup>, Charissa S L Cheah <sup>1</sup>, Craig H Hart <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35588074
- DOI: [10.1037/cdp0000545](https://doi.org/10.1037/cdp0000545)

### Abstract

**Objectives:** Racial-ethnic minority parents' experiences with racial discrimination may function as a contextual stressor that negatively impacts psychological functioning to shape less effective parenting practices, including the use of more psychological control. Moreover, various factors can enhance or diminish psychological functioning in the face of racial discrimination. Accordingly, we examined the associations between Chinese American mothers' experiences of racial discrimination and three subdimensions of psychologically controlling parenting by considering the mediating roles of negative (depressive symptoms) and positive (psychological well-being) psychological functioning and the moderating role of maternal acculturation toward the mainstream culture (AMC) as a protective factor.

**Method:** Participants comprised 226 Chinese American mothers of preschoolers ( $M_{age} = 37.65$ ;  $SD_{age} = 4.39$ ). Two separate moderated-mediation models with depressive symptoms or psychological well-being as mediators were tested using maximum-likelihood estimation.

**Results:** Findings revealed significant direct positive associations between racial discrimination and all three subdimensions of psychological control (love withdrawal, guilt induction, and shaming practices), as well as indirect associations through depressive symptoms but not psychological well-being. Importantly, the indirect associations were further moderated by maternal AMC.

**Conclusions:** Results illustrate the importance of incorporating the contextual stressor of perceived racial discrimination in parenting determinant models and examining specific and nuanced processes in understanding the role of psychological adjustment. Support for Chinese American mothers' engagement in and access to various resources in the mainstream cultural context may help alleviate the adverse impact of racial discrimination on mothers' psychological health and ultimately on their negative parenting behaviors. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved).

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35631309/>

Review

*Nutrients*. 2022 May 23;14(10):2166. doi: 10.3390/nu14102166.

## Dietary Characteristics and Influencing Factors on Chinese Immigrants in Canada and the United States: A Scoping Review

Ping Zou <sup>1</sup>, Dong Ba <sup>2</sup>, Yan Luo <sup>3</sup>, Yeqin Yang <sup>4</sup>, Chunmei Zhang <sup>4</sup>, Hui Zhang <sup>5</sup>, Yao Wang <sup>6</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35631309
- PMCID: [PMC9147302](#)
- DOI: [10.3390/nu14102166](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Chinese immigrants are an integral part of Canadian and American society. Chinese immigrants believe diet to be an important aspect of health, and dietary behaviours in this population have been associated with changes in disease risk factors and disease incidence. This review aims to summarize the characteristics of the dietary behaviours of Chinese immigrants and the associated influencing factors to better inform individual, clinical, and policy decisions.

**Methods:** This scoping review was written in accordance with PRISMA guidelines. MEDLINE, PsychINFO, CINAHL, AgeLine, ERIC, ProQuest, Nursing and Allied Health Database, PsychARTICLES, and Sociology Database were utilized for the literature search. Articles were included if they explored dietary or nutritional intake or its influencing factors for Chinese immigrants to Canada or the United States.

**Results:** A total of 51 papers were included in this review. Among Chinese immigrants in Canada and the United States, the intake of fruits and vegetables, milk and alternatives, and fiber were inadequate against national recommendations. Chinese immigrants showed increased total consumption of food across all food groups and adoption of Western food items. Total caloric intake, meat and alternatives intake, and carbohydrate intake increased with acculturation. Individual factors (demographics, individual preferences, and nutritional awareness), familial factors (familial preferences and values, having young children in the family, and household food environment), and community factors (accessibility and cultural conceptualizations of health and eating) influenced dietary behaviours of Chinese immigrants.

**Discussion and conclusion:** Efforts should be undertaken to increase fruit, vegetable, and fibre consumption in this population. As dietary acculturation is inevitable, efforts must also be undertaken to ensure that healthy Western foods are adopted. It is important for healthcare providers to remain culturally sensitive when providing dietary recommendations. This can be achieved through encouragement of healthy ethnocultural foods and acknowledgement and incorporation of traditional health beliefs and values into Western evidence-based principles where possible.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35627453/>

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 May 13;19(10):5916. doi: 10.3390/ijerph19105916.

## Weight Status Change in Chinese American Children over a Ten-Year Period: Retrospective Study of a Primary Care Pediatric Population

Jia Lu Lilian Lin <sup>1</sup>, Olivia Zhong <sup>2</sup>, Raymond Tse <sup>3</sup>, Jennifer D Lau <sup>3 4</sup>, Eda Chao <sup>3</sup>, Loretta Au <sup>3</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35627453
- PMCID: [PMC9142033](#)
- DOI: [10.3390/ijerph19105916](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

Weight change from childhood to adolescence has been understudied in Asian Americans. Known studies lack disaggregation by Asian subgroups. This retrospective study assessed the weight status change in 1500 Chinese American children aged 5-11 years from an urban primary care health center between 2007 and 2017. Weight status was categorized using the 2000 CDC growth charts into "underweight/normal weight" and "overweight/obese." The overweight/obesity prevalence in 2007 and 2017 were determined. McNemar's test and logistic regression were performed. The prevalence of overweight/obesity decreased from 29.9% in 2007 to 18.6% in 2017. Children who were overweight/obese at 5-11 years had 10.3 increased odds of staying overweight/obese over time (95% CI = 7.6-14.0,  $p < 0.001$ ) compared to their underweight/normal weight counterparts. Of the children who were overweight/obese in 2007, 45.7% remained overweight/obese ten years later. Childhood overweight/obesity strongly predicts adult overweight/obesity in Chinese Americans. Targeted education and intervention are warranted to prevent adult obesity.



<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35617234/>

J Couns Psychol. 2022 May 26. doi: 10.1037/cou0000622. Online ahead of print.

## Body positivity for Asian Americans: Development and evaluation of the pride in Asian American Appearance Scale

Thomas P Le <sup>1</sup>, Derek K Iwamoto <sup>1</sup>, Zachary A Soulliard <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35617234
- DOI: [10.1037/cou0000622](https://doi.org/10.1037/cou0000622)

### Abstract

While a growing body of literature has examined factors that contribute to Asian Americans' negative body image, little research has investigated Asian Americans' body image from a strengths-based perspective. This study thus presents the Pride in Asian American Appearance Scale (PAAAS), which was designed to measure the extent to which Asian Americans feel positively about their own racialized physical appearances as well as those of fellow Asian Americans. Items were developed through an extensive literature review, cognitive interviews, and expert feedback. Exploratory ( $N = 398$ ) and confirmatory ( $N = 398$ ) factor analyses suggested a bifactor model, consisting of 24 items comprising a general factor and four group factors: (a) Pride in Asian Features, (b) Preference for Asian American Appearance, (c) Asian Americans as Desirable, and (d) Action Promoting Asians' Attractiveness. Internal consistency estimates as well as factor determinacies were high and demonstrated that the specified items adequately represented their intended factors. The PAAAS was significantly correlated in theoretically expected directions with collective self-esteem, internalized racist appearance bias, and psychological distress. Implications of these findings and suggestions for future research are discussed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved).

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35657278/>

*J Interpers Violence*. 2022 Jun 3;8862605221107056. doi: 10.1177/08862605221107056. Online ahead of print.

## Anti-Asian American Hate Crimes Spike During the Early Stages of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Sungil Han <sup>1</sup>, Jordan R Riddell <sup>2</sup>, Alex R Piquero <sup>3 4</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35657278
- PMCID: [PMC9168424](#)
- DOI: [10.1177/08862605221107056](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

The recent high-profile cases of hate crimes in the U.S., especially those targeting Asian Americans, have raised concerns about their risk of victimization. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, intimations-and even accusations-that the novel coronavirus is an "Asian" or "Chinese" virus have been linked to anti-Asian American hate crime, potentially leaving members of this group not only fearful of being victimized but also at risk for victimization. According to the Stop AAPI Hate Center, nearly 1900 hate crimes against Asian Americans were reported by victims, and around 69% of cases were related to verbal harassment, including being called the "Chinese Coronavirus." Yet, most of the evidence martialed on spikes in anti-Asian American hate crime during the COVID-19 pandemic has been descriptive. Using data from four U.S. cities that have large Asian American populations (New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington D.C.), this study finds that hate crime against Asian Americans increased considerably in 2020 compared with that of 2019. Specifically, hate crime against Asian Americans temporarily surged after March 16, 2020, when the blaming labels including "Kung flu" or "Chinese Virus" were used publicly. However, the significant spike after March 16, 2020, in anti-Asian American hate crime was not sustained over the follow-up time period available for analysis.

## Examining racism and firearm-related risks among Asian Americans in the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic

Tsu-Yin Wu <sup>1</sup>, Hsing-Fang Hsieh <sup>2</sup>, Chong Man Chow <sup>3</sup>, Xining Yang <sup>1</sup>, Ken Resnicow <sup>4</sup>, Marc Zimmerman <sup>5</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35656206
- PMCID: [PMC9152798](#)
- DOI: [10.1016/j.pmedr.2022.101800](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2022.101800)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

Firearm-related injury is a major public health concern in the U.S. Experience of racism and discrimination can increase the risk of minority group members engaging in or being victims of firearm-related violence. Given the increased racism endured by Asian Americans during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative to understand firearm-related behaviors in this population. The purpose of this study was to examine how Asian Americans' racism and discrimination experiences were related to firearm-related behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic. Cross-sectional data were collected between December 2020 and January 2021 from a national sample of 916 Asian Americans. Measures included demographics, firearm-related risks, and three measures of racism/discrimination experiences since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Among individuals who purchased a gun since the start of the pandemic, 54.6% were first-time gun owners. Among household gun owners, 42.8% stored loaded guns and 47.1% stored guns unlocked. More than 38% of individual gun owners have carried a gun more frequently since the pandemic. After controlling for family firearm ownership and demographics, regression analyses showed that Asian Americans who experienced racial discrimination were more likely to purchase a gun and ammunition and intend to purchase more ammunition during the COVID-19 pandemic. AAs who perceived more cultural racism were more likely to purchase a gun. Individuals who reported higher anticipatory racism-related stress reported greater intent to purchase guns. Our findings suggest an urgent need to investigate further the compounded effects of racism, the COVID-19 pandemic, and firearm-related behaviors in this population.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35648584/>

J Gerontol Nurs. 2022 Jun;48(6):40-48. doi: 10.3928/00989134-20220506-03. Epub 2022 Jun 1.

## **Perceptions and Beliefs of Memory Loss and Dementia Among Korean, Samoan, Cambodian, and Chinese Older Adults: A Cross-Cultural Qualitative Study**

Shumenghui Zhai, Boeun Kim, Jingyi Li, Dahee Wi, Sopheakvatey Chey, Ge Li, Sangjan Rungruangkonkit, Basia Belza

- PMID: 35648584
- DOI: [10.3928/00989134-20220506-03](https://doi.org/10.3928/00989134-20220506-03)

### **Abstract**

Older adults who are Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) represent one of the fastest growing populations in the United States and face a significant burden of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ADRD). Little is known about ADRD among AAPI subgroups. The current study aimed to: (a) explore perceptions and beliefs of memory loss and dementia among Korean, Samoan, Cambodian, and Chinese older adults in the United States; and (b) identify culturally relevant facilitators and barriers of participation in a brain health program among four AAPI subgroups. Seven focus groups comprising 14 Cambodian, 21 Chinese, 14 Korean, and 13 Samoan older adults were conducted. Data were analyzed using inductive and indigenous coding approaches. Similar and unique perceptions and experiences related to memory loss were identified. Future research could include developing and testing culturally tailored and language congruent strategies regarding ADRD education and resources to facilitate ADRD early detection among AAPI older adults. [*Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 48(6), 40-48].

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35647570/>

Am Heart J Plus. 2022 Mar;15:100136. doi: 10.1016/j.ahjo.2022.100136. Epub 2022 Apr 27.

## Cardiometabolic genomics and pharmacogenomics investigations in Filipino Americans: Steps towards precision health and reducing health disparities

Youssef M Roman <sup>1</sup>, Donna McClish <sup>2</sup>, Elvin T Price <sup>1</sup>, Roy T Sabo <sup>2</sup>, Owen M Woodward <sup>3</sup>, Tesfaye B Mersha <sup>4</sup>, Nehal Shah <sup>5</sup>, Andrew Armada <sup>6</sup>, Robert Terkeltaub <sup>7</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35647570
- PMCID: [PMC9139029](#)
- DOI: [10.1016/j.ahjo.2022.100136](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ahjo.2022.100136)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Filipino Americans (FAs) are the third-largest Asian American subgroup in the United States (US). Some studies showed that FAs experience more cardiometabolic diseases (CMDs) than other Asian subgroups and non-Hispanic Whites. The increased prevalence of CMD observed in FAs could be due to genetics and social/dietary lifestyles. While FAs are ascribed as an Asian group, they have higher burdens of CMD, and adverse social determinants of health compared to other Asian subgroups. Therefore, studies to elucidate how FAs might develop CMD and respond to medications used to manage CMD are warranted. The ultimate goals of this study are to identify potential mechanisms for reducing CMD burden in FAs and to optimize therapeutic drug selection. Collectively, these investigations could reduce the cardiovascular health disparities among FAs.

**Rationale and design:** This is a cross-sectional epidemiological design to enroll 300 self-identified Filipino age 18 yrs. or older without a history of cancer and/or organ transplant from Virginia, Washington DC, and Maryland. Once consented, a health questionnaire and disease checklist are administered to participants, and anthropometric data and other vital signs are collected. When accessible, we collect blood samples to measure basic blood biochemistry, lipids, kidney, and liver functions. We also extract DNA from the blood or saliva for genetic and pharmacogenetic analyses. CMD prevalence in FAs will be compared to the US population. Finally, we will conduct multivariate analyses to ascertain the role of genetic and non-genetic factors in developing CMD in FAs. Virginia Commonwealth University IRB approved all study materials (Protocol HM20018500).

**Summary:** This is the first community-based study to involve FAs in genomics research. The study is actively recruiting participants. Participant enrollment is ongoing. At the time of this publication, the study has enrolled 97 participants. This ongoing study is expected to inform future research to reduce cardiovascular health disparities among FAs.

## Help seeking and mental health outcomes among South Asian young adult survivors of sexual violence in the New York State Region

Sahnah Lim <sup>1</sup>, Shahmir H Ali <sup>2</sup>, Sadia Mohaimin <sup>1</sup>, Ritu Dhar <sup>1</sup>, Moitrayee Dhar <sup>1</sup>, Farzana Rahman <sup>1</sup>, Liza Roychowdhury <sup>1</sup>, Tanzeela Islam <sup>1</sup>, Nadia Islam <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35676672
- PMCID: [PMC9174918](#)
- DOI: [10.1186/s12889-022-13489-y](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Sexual violence is a growing issue faced across diverse South Asian American communities under the backdrop of a distinct religious and cultural environment that intersects with the ability to prevent and manage this public health crisis. There is also growing attention on sexual violence experienced by younger or second-generation South Asian Americans, although little is known on the prevalence of this violence and its impact on health outcomes. Using data from a community-driven sexual violence survey, this study describes the experience of sexual violence and related help seeking behaviors and mental health outcomes among 18-34-year-old South Asian Americans living near the New York (NY) State region.

**Methods:** Participants were recruited via social media to participate in an anonymous survey developed in partnership with an advisory board of South Asian young adult representatives. Data was analyzed descriptively and through adjusted logistic regression models.

**Results:** Overall, responses from 335 sexual assault survivors were analyzed. Types of assault experienced included no-contact (97.6%), contact (75.2%), rape attempts (50.2%), rape (44.6%), and multiple rape (19.6%). Many reported perpetrators were South Asian (65.1%) or family members (25.1%). Only 27.6% indicated they had reported assaults to authorities or received services. In adjusted analyses, odds of help seeking were higher among participants who were older (AOR:1.10, 95%CI:1.02-1.20), were a sexual minority (lesbian, gay, bisexual) (1.98, 1.05-3.71), had a family member as the perpetrator (1.85, 1.01-3.40), had lower disclosure stigma (1.66, 1.16-2.44), and experienced depression (2.16, 1.10-4.47). Odds of depression were higher among sexual minority participants and lower among those with higher sexual assault disclosure stigma (3.27, 1.61-7.16; 0.68, 0.50-0.93).

**Conclusions:** Findings call for greater targeted policy interventions to address the prevention of sexual violence among young South Asian Americans and greater focus on improving help seeking behaviors and improving mental health outcomes among survivors.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35705844/>

J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2022 Jun 15;1-11. doi: 10.1007/s40615-022-01347-x. Online ahead of print.

## Acculturation and Cardiometabolic Abnormalities Among Chinese and Korean Americans

Brittany N Morey <sup>1</sup>, Soomin Ryu <sup>2</sup>, Yuxi Shi <sup>3</sup>, Hye Won Park <sup>3</sup>, Sunmin Lee <sup>3</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35705844
- PMCID: [PMC9200372](#)
- DOI: [10.1007/s40615-022-01347-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-022-01347-x)

[Free PMC article](#)

### Abstract

**Background:** Studies generally show that higher acculturation is associated with greater cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk among immigrants in the United States (US). However, few studies have compared how proxies of acculturation are differentially associated with metabolic abnormalities measured using objective biomarkers, self-reported diagnosis, and medication use, particularly among East Asian Americans.

**Methods:** Survey data and biomarker measurements collected from random (non-fasting) blood samples of Chinese and Korean immigrants in the US (n = 328) were used to examine the associations between two proxies for acculturation (years living in the US and English speaking proficiency) with three cardiometabolic abnormalities (high triglyceride levels, diabetes, and hypercholesterolemia). Poisson regression models estimated prevalence ratios adjusted for demographic characteristics, socioeconomic factors, and body mass index. Gender, Asian subgroup, and household income were tested as potential effect modifiers.

**Results:** Living longer in the US was associated with greater likelihood of having high triglycerides. In addition, living longer in the US was associated with greater likelihood of diabetes for people with lower household income and greater likelihood of hypercholesterolemia for people with higher household income. Higher level of English proficiency was less consistently associated with higher cardiometabolic risk, although there was a significant association with greater likelihood of hypercholesterolemia.

**Conclusions:** Longer time lived in the US is associated with higher risk of cardiometabolic abnormalities among Chinese and Korean Americans. Future studies of acculturation and cardiometabolic risk should carefully consider potential mechanisms and what proxy measures of acculturation capture.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35703546/>

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2022 Jun;34(3):222-240. doi: 10.1080/08946566.2022.2089938. Epub 2022 Jun 15.

## Perceived social support and help-seeking among U.S. Chinese older adults who reported elder mistreatment

Ying-Yu Chao <sup>1</sup>, Dexia Kong <sup>2</sup>, Jin Young Seo <sup>3</sup>, Peijia Zha <sup>1</sup>, Xinqi Dong <sup>4</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35703546
- PMCID: [PMC9247022](#)
- DOI: [10.1080/08946566.2022.2089938](#)

### Abstract

This study aimed to examine the associations between perceived social support and help-seeking among U.S. Chinese older adults who reported elder mistreatment (EM). Data were from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago. Perceived social support and informal/formal help-seeking intentions and behaviors were measured. Descriptive statistics, multiple linear regressions, and multinomial logistic regression analyses were performed. A total of 450 participants reported EM. Mean age of the sample was  $72.73 \pm 8.03$  years old. Perceived social support was associated with an increase in intentions of seeking help from informal sources. Compared with not seeking help, older Chinese-American adults with any EM who perceived social support were more likely to seek help from informal and formal sources. The potential role of social support in increasing help-seeking was highlighted. Culturally tailored interventions that provide social support might promote help-seeking among U.S. Chinese elder immigrants who experienced EM.



## Total arsenic, dimethylarsinic acid, lead, cadmium, total mercury, methylmercury and hypertension among Asian populations in the United States: NHANES 2011-2018

Jun Tang <sup>1</sup>, Qinheng Zhu <sup>2</sup>, Yang Xu <sup>2</sup>, Yexinyi Zhou <sup>2</sup>, Longtao Zhu <sup>2</sup>, Lanfei Jin <sup>2</sup>, Weiye Wang <sup>3</sup>, Lan Gao <sup>2</sup>, Guangdi Chen <sup>4</sup>, Hao Zhao <sup>5</sup>

Affiliations expand

- PMID: 35738098
- DOI: [10.1016/j.ecoenv.2022.113776](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2022.113776)

Free article

### Abstract

**Background:** Non-Hispanic Asians (NHA) in USA have been reported with higher arsenic (As), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg) and their specific species levels, comparing with non-NHA. This study aimed to investigate the associations of these metal/metalloid levels with blood pressure levels and prevalence of hypertension among general NHA using the 2011-2018 National Health and Nutrition and Examination Survey (NHANES) data.

**Methods:** The study included participants aged 20 years and older with determinations of As, Dimethylarsinic acid (DMA), Pb, Cd, Hg and methyl-Hg (MeHg) in blood (n = 10, 177) and urine (n = 5, 175). These metals/metalloid levels were measured by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. Systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) levels were examined through a standardized protocol. Censored normal regression model and logistic regression model were employed to explore the associations of As, DMA, Pb, Cd, Hg and MeHg levels with blood pressure levels and prevalence of hypertension respectively, and potential confounders were adjusted in these regression models. Quantile-based g-computation approach was used to analysis joint effect of metals mixture on blood pressure level and hypertension.

**Results:** For NHA, urinary As and Hg levels were associated with increased DBP level; Higher blood Hg and MeHg levels were related to increased blood pressure levels and hypertension; However, negative association was observed between urinary Cd and SBP level; Blood metals mixture (including blood Pb, Cd and Hg) was associated with increased DBP level, but not for hypertension. For non-NHA, urinary As and DMA levels were associated with increased SBP level, but not DBP level and prevalence of hypertension; Urinary Pb level was associated with decreased DBP level; Nevertheless, positive associations were observed between blood Pb levels and SBP and prevalence of hypertension; Blood Hg level was associated with decreased DBP level and prevalence of hypertension; Furthermore, blood MeHg level was associated with decreased DBP level; Positive association was observed between blood metals mixture and increased SBP level among non-NHA.

**Conclusions:** Highly exposed to Hg level among NHA was associated with increased blood pressure levels and prevalence of hypertension. Urinary As level was associated with increased DBP level among NHA. Furthermore, blood metals mixture was related to increased DBP level among NHA. Further prospective studies with larger sample size should be performed to warrant the results.