**Beliefs About Breast Cancer Screening Among Women With Multiple Sclerosis**

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**Background:** Breast cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related death among women. Although limited research suggests that women with multiple sclerosis (MS) have a slightly higher risk of developing breast cancer than the general population, little is known about specific attitudes and beliefs of women with MS regarding breast cancer screening (mammography, breast self-exam [BSE]). **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to explore beliefs about breast cancer screening and mammography among women with MS. **Methods:** A sample of 273 women (mean ± SD age, 59.6 ± 9.8; mean time since diagnosis, 22 years) completed a modified version of Champion’s Breast Cancer Screening Belief Scale (BCSBS) as part of a longitudinal survey of health promotion and quality of life among people with MS. The original BCSBS was adapted for use with women with MS using qualitative data from interviews with 36 women with MS. The modified BCSBS includes 29 items that measure beliefs about the perceived benefits and barriers to mammography and BSE, self-efficacy in performing BSE, and perceived susceptibility to breast cancer. This instrument uses a Likert-type response scale ranging from 1 to 5 (strongly disagree to strongly agree). **Results:** The women most frequently reported feeling “good about taking care of my health” (83.7%) and that mammograms “help . . . find lumps early” (81.5%). The most frequent barriers included pain (30.2%) and difficulty in positioning (23.2%) for mammography and decreased finger sensation (27.2%) and remembering (44.3%) for BSE. Most of the women (64.5%) felt confident in their ability to perform BSE, but only half reported being able to identify the difference between abnormal and normal breast tissue. Interestingly, 27% reported not thinking about developing breast cancer because they have “enough to deal with.” **Conclusions:** Since beliefs and behavior related to breast cancer screening have been linked in other populations, future research should focus on identifying factors influencing behaviors reflecting participation in breast cancer screening among women with MS as well as their beliefs.

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