

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES

### **Development of a Psychosocial Intervention for Rural Women with Breast Cancer: The Success of the Sierra-Stanford Partnership**

Angell, Kreshka, McCoy, Donnelly, Turner-Cobb, Graddy, Kraemer, and Koopman

A community-based Workbook-Journal may be an effective psychosocial intervention for rural, isolated, and low-income women with breast cancer. Community involvement was essential to the success of this project.

### **Identifying Older Chinese Immigrants at High Risk for Osteoporosis**

Lauderdale, Kuohung, Chang, and Marshall H. Chin

Foreign-born Chinese Americans may be a high risk group for osteoporosis assessment. Low body mass index, low educational attainment and older age at immigration were all associated with lower bone mineral density.

### **Encouraging Vietnamese-American Women to Obtain Pap Tests Through Lay Health Worker Outreach and Media Education**

Lam, McPhee, Mock, Wong, Doan, Nguyen, Lai, Ha-Iaconis, and Luong

Media education campaigns can increase Vietnamese-women's awareness of the importance of Pap tests, but lay health workers are more effective at encouraging women to actually obtain the tests due to their cultural knowledge and social networks to create change.

### **Internet Access and Empowerment: A Community-based Health Initiative**

Masi, Suarez-Balcazar, Cassey, Kinney, and Piotrowski

Using community-based participatory research methods, we found Internet access to community-specific and general health information can lead to increased empowerment and appreciation of information technology. These benefits accrued among the intervention group but not among a random group of their neighbors.

### **Trust, Benefit, Satisfaction and Burden in a Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Cancer Risk through African-American Churches**

Corbie-Smith, Ammerman, Katz, St. George, Blumenthal, Washington, Weathers, Keyserling, and Switzer

A randomized clinical trial designed with a CBPR approach was associated with high levels of trust and a perceived benefit of satisfaction with the research process. Understanding variations in responses to a research partnership will be helpful in guiding the design and implementation of future CBPR efforts.

### **A Community-centered Approach to Diabetes in East Harlem**

Horowitz, Williams, and Bickell

A community-based coalition found that even among those with access to care there remain significant financial barriers to good diabetes care, and a need to address and optimize how individuals with diabetes manage their disease.

### **Religious Involvement, Social Support, and Health Among African-American Women on the East side of Detroit**

van Olphen, Schulz, Israel, Chatters, Klem, Parker, and Williams

One of the major ways religious involvement benefits health is through expanding an individual's social connections.

### **Community Action Against Asthma: Examining the Partnership Process of a Community-based**

### **Participatory Research Project**

Parker, Israel, Williams, Brakefield-Caldwell, Lewis, Robins, Ramirez, Rowe, Keeler

Community-based participatory research can enhance and facilitate basic research, but care must be paid to trust issues, governance issues, organizational culture, and costs of participation for all organizations involved.

### **Improving the Nutritional Resource Environment for Healthy Living through Community-Based Participatory Research**

Sloane, Diamant, Lewis, Yancey, Flynn, Nascimento, McCarthy, Guinyard, and Cousineau

Healthy food products were significantly less available in targeted urban areas of high African-American concentration. healthy lifestyle associated with low chronic disease risk is more difficult in resource-poor neighborhoods than in resource-rich ones.

## **PERSPECTIVES**

### **Academic Incentives for Faculty Participation in Community-Based Participatory Research**

Nyden

A combination of traditionalism and turf protection play a significant part in the academy's resistance to encouraging the development of the various forms of community-based participatory research. Experiences of existing CBPR researchers are used in outlining how this methodological approach can appeal to faculty.

### **Integration of a participatory research strategy into a rural health survey**

Stratford, Chamblee, Ellerbrock, Johnson, Abbott, von Reyn, and Horsburgh, Jr.

The *Glades Health Survey*, a population-based survey of tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus infection, and provides a model for building community-research partnerships with local health departments in ethnically diverse communities. Essential factors in the success of the project included a shared objective, direct confrontation of fears about research, inclusion of all socioeconomic and racial/ethnic groups, and community participation in performing the research.