

## Abstract Form

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**Title of abstract:** Pain management experiences and needs of Chinese migrant cancer patients: A focus group study

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**Background:** Chinese are the largest non-English speaking migrant population in Australia. Yet, little is known about their cancer pain management experiences and needs.

**Aims:** To explore pain management experience and needs of Chinese migrant cancer patients and related cultural factors.

**Method:** A series of focus groups (n=5) were conducted in Mandarin or Cantonese between May-August 2017, involving 24 patients living with cancer recruited from two NSW health care settings and three Chinese Speakers Cancer Support Groups. A questioning route with 10 open-end questions informed by the 12 "Domain of Inquiry" of Leininger's Cultural Care Theory was used to capture the qualitative data. Participants also completed the short Chinese version of Barrier Questionnaire. Transcripts were translated and cross-checked, and coded NVivo 11. Integrated thematic analysis was adopted for qualitative data. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics.

**Results:** Participants suffered pain since their cancer treatment. Cultural beliefs impeding their pain management included: pain is an inevitable part of cancer treatment; all medications are toxic; opioids harm people's vital organs, and should be taken at final stages of cancer to extend their life and free them from severe pain.

**Implications that impact on your project:** Health professionals need to ask Chinese patients about their pain at each clinic visit, offer bilingual written information about cancer pain and its management, provide advice on non-pharmacological strategies, and address opioid-related concerns. Future studies developing culturally-appropriate interventions to improve cancer pain management outcome for this population are demanded.