Anxious times: a discourse analysis of women's and health professionals' constructions of the experience of breast cancer

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Every day up to seven women in Aotearoa New Zealand are diagnosed with breast cancer. One in eight women will develop it at some time in their lives, and over 600 die each year, almost two a day (New Zealand Ministry of Health/NZHIS, 2014). In a culture where women's attitudes, thoughts and... Read more

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Similarly to older women with breast cancer, teens with breast cancer can experience many different types of the disease. The most common include:

In situ cancers. In situ means that the cancer is only in the breast. These cancers are easier to treat and less likely to be fatal. This is particularly true of noninvasive breast cancers, and of breast cancers that have not spread to other areas of the body. Treatments often include chemotherapy, radiation, medication, surgery, or a combination of these. Checking yourself for breast cancer. Breast self-exams to check for lumps and other changes can help women detect the early signs of cancer. Even more important than looking for specific changes is knowing how your breasts feel normally. Debates over appropriate health policies regarding DTC-GT would benefit from empirical research on its benefits, harms, and limitations. We review the recent literature (2011-present) and summarize findings across (1) content analyses of DTC-GT websites, (2) studies of consumer perspectives and experiences, and (3) surveys of relevant health care providers. Two studies assessed the perspectives and experiences of genetic health professionals. Hock et al. In this instance, many cases of breast cancer were either detected early or likely prevented via risk-reducing surgeries.