

military service as possible variables associated with health promotion. However, under-reporting a history of domestic violence is common due to social stigma and fear of harm or death. Conclusions: Community engagement activities geared to promoting health literacy may be best integrated into spiritual settings in populations such as urban Black women. Self-efficacy as a perception may be inadequate without an intentional integration with health literacy.

Spiritual settings that engage self-efficacy with health promotion activities may be more effective in moving the needle toward healthier communities of urban Black women. The negative correlation of health literacy to self-efficacy and spirituality indicates a gap between ability and perception. This gap could lead to an inability to protect one's health. The understanding of factors relating to one's ability to protect their health is poorly understood. Current screening methods for uncovering domestic violence are inadequate. Community leaders and health educators will benefit their communities by establishing safe channels for urban Black women to protect their health.

Disparities in Maintaining Employment Experienced by Women with Breast Cancer: An Integrative Review

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Background: Breast cancer affects 1 in 8 women in the US, 60% of whom will be of working age at the time of diagnosis. While more women are surviving, they are more likely to be unemployed than those without cancer. Gainful employment is a social determinant of health. Unemployment is associated with reduced quality of life and increased mortality in this population.

Purpose: The purpose of this integrative review was to explore the nature of disparities in sustainable employment experienced by breast cancer survivors (BCS). A better understanding of the mechanisms involved in maintaining employment might help improve the process of breast cancer recovery.

Methods: A systematic search of PubMed and CINAHL using key terms for breast cancer and unemployment that was limited to US-based studies and those published within the last 5 years resulted in a total of 452 citations. A final sample of 9 articles was identified after applying additional inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Results: The results aligned with the Mehnert (2013) model depiction of employment outcomes in cancer survivors as a complex weave of interrelated individual, disease, and work-related factors. Variations in these factors among the studies in this review contributed to inconsistent findings. Nevertheless, several overarching themes emerged. These were the importance of examining 1) the burden of breast cancer over the life-course, 2) "hard to get at" populations and constructs, and 3) decision making / relational strategies to facilitate maintaining employment.

Conclusions/Implications: The findings of this review indicated that receipt of chemotherapy and mastectomy in BCS are risk factors for unemployment. This is consistent with the findings of a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies (Wang, et al., 2018) showing moderate and high-quality evidence, respectively, for these associations. Findings pointing to lower income/education levels and African American ethnicity as risk factors for unemployment in BCS also concur with

Wang (2018). This evidence would support the inclusion of employment circumstances for vulnerable target groups in both (1) patient-clinician discussions surrounding treatment options and 2) survivorship care plans in order to avoid potential adverse outcomes.

Women's Perceptions of Psychological and Social Vulnerability in Relation to Paid Work after a Breast Cancer Diagnosis: An Integrative Review

Halia Melnyk, New York University

Background: Despite improved survival rates for breast cancer the illness exacts a heavy physical toll accompanied by significant disruptions to the psychological and social aspects of everyday life. Breast cancer survivors' (BCS) vulnerability to work-related difficulties as part of a constellation of overall psychosocial issues is emerging as an area of concern that should be addressed by practitioners and policymakers.

Purpose: The aim of this integrative review was to identify ways in which paid work fits within the broader psychosocial domain of life for BCS. A better understanding of this schema would help ensure coordination of care to support BCS concerns and shifts in priorities along the survivorship continuum. **Methods:** A systematic review of PubMed, CINAHL, Web of Science, and PsycNET using key terms pertaining to breast cancer, cancer survivors / psychology, and employment was conducted yielding 1,070 citations. Inclusion/exclusion criteria were guided by the Mehnert (2013) cancer-work model and a broad definition of the concept of "vulnerability" in cancer survivorship described as "the fear that life's safeguards are no longer effective" (Kleban & Glaser, 2015). A final sample of 9 articles resulted after applying these criteria.

Results: Several themes emerged in the analysis of the studies. These were that: 1) consequent to diagnosis/treatment BCS experience changes in identity/role functioning and challenges reintegrating into society which complicates their relationship to paid work, and 2) individual and interpersonal factors such as coping strategies and quality of social supports influence the degree to which employment hinders or facilitates recovery.

Conclusions/Implications: The composite findings of the studies reflect that BCS perceive a myriad of vulnerabilities in relation to paid work. This is felt across survivorship phases and their lifespan. Therefore, a more pertinent clinician-patient dialogue might be one that moves beyond the traditional screenings for psychosocial distress by also assessing return to work fitness within the individual context of vulnerabilities relating to work life. Policies that promote a return to healthy family, community and work lives should be endowed.

Factors that Contribute to Substance Use Among American Indian/Native American Youth

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32nd ENRS Annual Scientific Sessions

Paper Session A1: Young Adults

The Relationship Between Physical Activity by Gender on Suicidal Ideation, Suicide Attempts and Suicide Attempts Requiring Treatment: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2011-2017

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Background: Globally, suicide is the second leading cause of death among adolescents. Empirical findings suggest a strong relationship between sedentarism, depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation among adolescents. Conversely, physical activity is positively associated with improved mental health and wellbeing. This research estimated the relationship between physical activity and suicidality among US high school students by gender.

Methods: This research is a secondary analysis of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a biennial, nationally representative survey of US high school students. Four waves of data were pooled from 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017 (N=59,397). Based on recommendations by STROBE guidelines, additive interactions using risk difference were estimated to examine whether increased physical activity was associated with decreased suicidal ideation, suicide attempts and suicide attempts requiring treatment in male and female students. Data were analyzed using R software and the R survey package.

Results: Among male students but not females, there was a significant association between increased physical activity and a reduction in suicidal ideation, suicide attempts and suicide attempts requiring treatment. Males who were physically active three to five days per week had a 15% decrease in suicide attempts requiring treatment, while male students who were physically active six or seven days a week had a 17% decrease, both as compared to males who exercised less than three days per week. Females who were physically active three to five times per week had 2% fewer suicide attempts requiring treatment, and those who were physically active six to seven times per week had an increase of 1% more suicide attempts requiring treatment.

Conclusions/Implications: Current recommendations for adolescents to have at least one hour of physical activity most days should be included in suicide prevention programs.

Increasing physical activity among adolescents should become a national public health priority; nurses have an important role in implementing these policies, and promoting increased physical activity among this population. Further research should explore the gender differences related to the association between physical activity and mental health promotion among adolescents.

Associations Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Attitudes Toward Intimate Partner Violence Among Adolescents In Malawi

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Background: Exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have shown to be a predictor of future victimization or perpetration. ACEs is used to describe violence to those under 18 and may take various forms, including maltreatment and abuse, as well as living in unsafe environments. The purpose of this study was to examine attitudes towards abuse against women between adolescents, aged 13 to 17, who had adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and those who did not. The study also evaluated whether the region of residence moderates the relationship between participants' adverse childhood experiences and attitudes towards abuse against women.

Methods: Secondary data collected from adolescents and young adults aged 13 to 24 between September and October of 2013 in the Violence Against Children and Young People Malawi Survey (VACS Malawi) was utilized in this cross-sectional retrospective study. The VACS Malawi is a nationally representative cross-sectional household survey that conducted face-to-face interviews with 2162 participants using a four-stage cluster survey design. Multivariate logistic regression was conducted to examine the associations between ACEs, including sexual, physical and emotional abuse and witnessing spousal abuse, and attitudes towards Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

Results: The results revealed a significant relationship between witnessing spousal abuse and tolerant attitudes towards IPV among adolescents. These findings indicate that associations between adverse childhood experiences and attitudes towards abuse against women vary depending on the type of abuse experienced during childhood.

Conclusions/Implications: Because ACEs and IPV negatively impact the health of women, nurses are well-positioned to