

### **PS1.130**

#### **Association between socioeconomic status and cancer screening in Koreans over 40 years in age based on the 2010-2012 KNHANES**

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**Aim:** We investigated the association between socioeconomic status and cancer screening in a Korean population aged 40 years or older.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study included 5,284 men and 7,019 women from the 2010-2012 KNHANES.

**Results:** Compared to the lowest income group, the odds ratios (ORs) (95% confidence intervals [CIs]) for overall cancer screening of the highest income group were 2.113 (1.606-2.781) in men and 1.476 (1.157-1.883) in women; those for paid cancer screening of the highest income group were 2.446 (1.800-3.324) in men and 2.630 (2.050-3.373) in women, while those for free cancer screening were significant only in women (0.492 [0.388-0.623]). Compared to manual workers, ORs (95% CIs) for paid cancer screening of office workers were 1.300 (1.018-1.660) in men and 0.822 (0.616-1.098) in women. Compared to the least educated men, OR (95% CI) for paid cancer screening of the most educated men was 1.530 (1.117-2.095).

**Conclusions:** Higher economic status was associated with higher rates of overall and paid cancer screening in both sexes. Male office workers and more educated individuals underwent more paid cancer screening than manual workers and less educated individuals, respectively.