Lack of knowledge

Participants were only

Lack of desire to know

in domestic properties in

Health,

et

family

study, only

region is not widespread

Radon levels, yet radon testing in the

Northern Illinois is known for high


Radon

cancer worldwide (World Health

METHODOLOGY

An integrative literature review, utilizing with Ganong’s (1987) methodology, was conducted.

Ten research articles were identified that focused on radon risk awareness and radon testing behaviors.

The purpose of this research is to examine barriers to radon testing in Stephenson County, Illinois (IL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denman et al., (2005)</td>
<td>Public perception has not been significantly impacted through public health campaigns.</td>
<td>Limited generalizability, based in UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckworth et al., (2002)</td>
<td>Positive correlation between radon risk perception and planned radon testing and mitigation.</td>
<td>Limited generalizability, study based in DeKalb, IL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hahn et al., (2014)</td>
<td>Media education promoted radon awareness and home radon testing.</td>
<td>Participants were only home owners.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larsson (2015)</td>
<td>Social marketing was an effective intervention to increase radon program participation.</td>
<td>Influenced by advertising or preoccupation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larsson et al., (2009)</td>
<td>Radon testing increased from 1994 to 1998 by 5.9%. Homeowners were more knowledgeable regarding radon testing/results compared to renters. Renters may be an appropriate target group for education.</td>
<td>Data analyzed in study was from 1994 and 1998.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy et al., (2015)</td>
<td>More than 80% of homes in northwest Iowa had radon levels greater than 4pCi/L and mitigation was advised.</td>
<td>Limited generalizability, small study, only Iowa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riesenfeld et al., (2007)</td>
<td>Education level, real estate value concern, and new home ownership were most closely correlated with mitigation. Health concern was the most common reason for radon testing.</td>
<td>Bias based on self report and unsupervised testing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barriers to radon testing:

- Lack of knowledge
- Lack of desire to know
- False security

Education can raise radon awareness

RESULTS

Barriers to radon testing:

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IMPLICATIONS

Education: Radon awareness education is critical to increase radon testing and reduce lung cancer risk.

Policy: Government, public health, and nursing collaboration of radon risk is needed in Stephenson County, IL.

Research: Nursing research assessing the impact of radon awareness education impact is needed.

Practice: In-home radon testing should be assessed in all homes in at-risk regions.

REFERENCES


Illinois Map of Radon Zones

