Asian American breast cancer survivors (AABC) are more likely to report a lower quality of life compared to Whites. One reason for their low quality of life is inadequate cancer pain management. Indeed, Asians are stoic to cancer pain, and tend to suffer unnecessarily from pain that could be easily managed using a currently existing regimen. Therefore, based on a former R01 study and other preliminary studies (PSs), a theory-driven technology-based support program for cancer pain management that incorporates cultural attitudes of AABC (CAPAA) has been developed. The program was initiated by patient-centered concerns and questions from the participants of PSs. The purpose of the proposed pilot study is to explore the preliminary efficacy of the CAPAA in improving cancer pain experience of AABC. This study fits with a PCORI priority (Addressing Disparities) by preliminarily testing an Intervention to reduce ethnic disparities in pain that is specifically customized to an ethnic minority group—AABC. The specific aims are to: (a) qualitatively evaluate the CAPAA through a usability test and an expert review; and (b) quantitatively determine the preliminary efficacy of the CAPAA in improving cancer pain experience of AABC. Phase 1 includes a usability test and an expert review among 5 AABC and 5 experts in oncology. Phase 2 adopts a randomized repeated measures pretest/posttest control group design (pre-test, post 1 month, & post 3 months) among 50 AABC. An advisory council including 3 patients and 3 stakeholders will provide feedback on each step of the research process.