

PALLIATIVE CARE EARLY AND SYSTEMATIC

Feasibility of collecting survey-based patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) from patients living with advanced cancer: Emerging findings from the Living with Colorectal Cancer study

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STUDY OVERVIEW

Observational Study of patients recruited in two tertiary cancer centres in Alberta, Canada

Gather experience of patients living with advanced colorectal cancer

OBJECTIVE

Measure how the quality of life changes over time for patients living with advanced colorectal cancer

METHODS

Initial and periodic PREMs (Patient reported experience measures) and PROMs (Patient reported outcome measures) of patients

Putting Patients First (PPF)

Includes the Edmonton Symptom Assessment System Revised (ESAS-r), the Canadian Problem Checklist and an "at peace" question

My Conversations

Explores the patient's understanding of and satisfaction with discussions about Advance Care Planning and Goals of Care

EQ-5D-5L

Measures health-related quality of life

DURATION

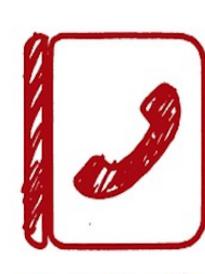
January 2018 to December 2020

ELIGIBILITY Advanced Colorectal Cancer* 2nd line Treatment Unable to receive 1st Line Treatment or tolerate 1st line due to progressive chemotherapy **ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY** Any ESAS score 7 Surprise Question or higher The healthcare provider would not be surprised if the patient **ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY** passed away within the next 12 months **ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY**

RECRUITMENT FROM JANUARY 2018 TO AUGUST 2019 Patients 162 Partial participation participation 108

METHODS OF PARTICIPATION





PHONE

EMAIL





Mail	In Person /Phone	Email
5	34	69

KEY LEARNINGS

SUCCESSES

1. Patient engagement

IN PERSON

- -Face-to-face contact appreciated
- -Patients eager to provide experiences

2. Multiple methods for survey completion

- -Allows patients to participate in a manner most practical for their lifestyle
- -Did not impact PROMs collection

CHALLENGES

1. Burden on healthcare providers

-Clinic flow: room occupied while Research Assistant recruits and enrolls patients

2. Maintaining long-term contact with patients

-Patients withdraw when they become too sick to participate

TYPES OF PARTICIPATION

FULL

Patients complete surveys at enrollment, then periodically until end of study

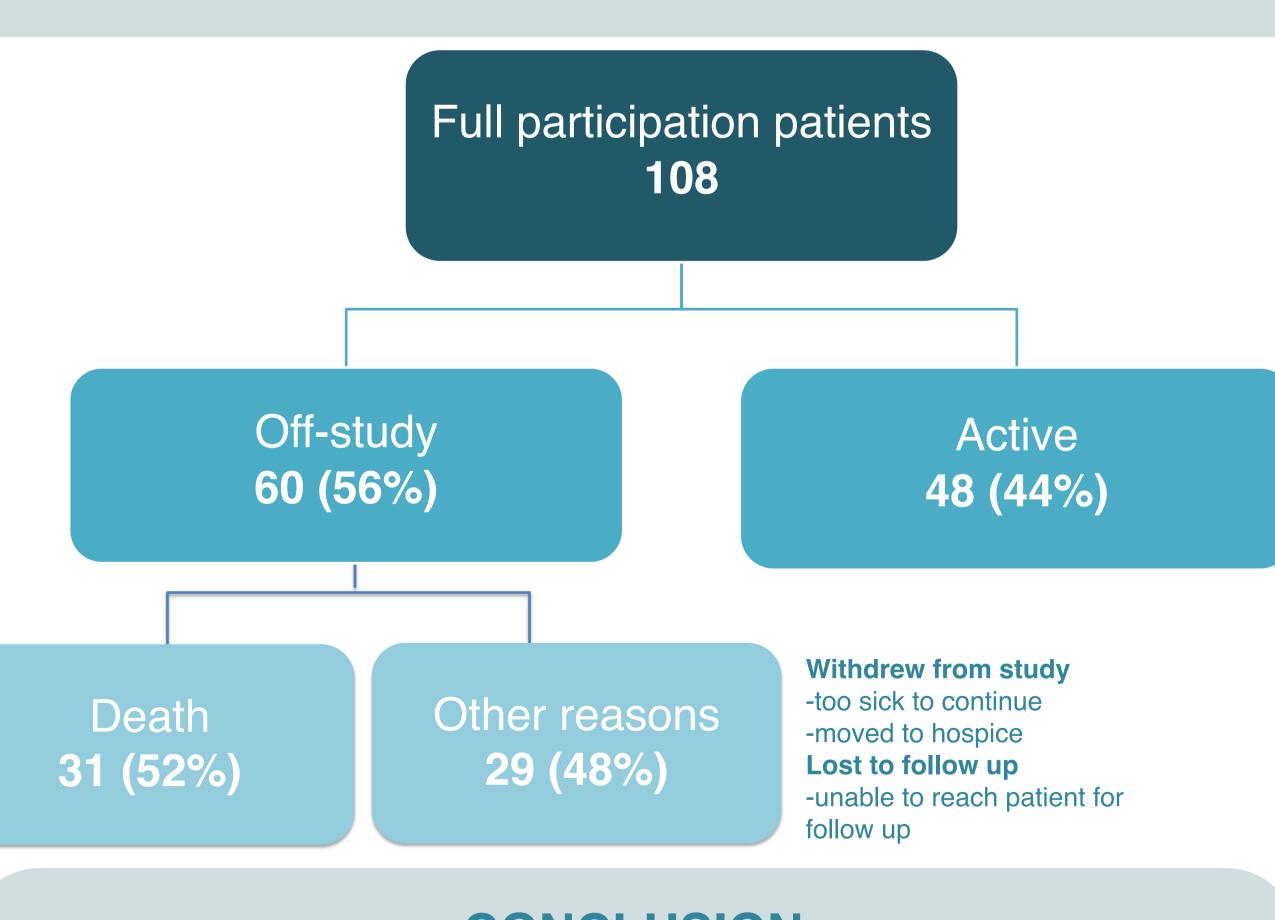
PARTIAL

Patients complete surveys at enrollment and grant researchers permission to access their medical records, but are not required to complete any further surveys

DEMOGRAPHICS

Full Participants	Median age (Range)	Female	Male	Reported speaking a language other than English
108	64 (32-88)	46 (43%)	62 (57%)	21%

INTERIM RESULTS



CONCLUSION

It is challenging but possible to engage and retain patients with advanced cancer in research focused on PROMs. Offering flexible modes of participation assists with patient engagement.

*Advanced Colorectal Cancer (aCRC) is defined as primary or metastatic cancer that is unlikely to be cured, controlled, or put into remission with treatment









