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Recommended Citation

Patterson, Angela K.; Escoffery, Cam; Khalaf, Mohammad; and Giblin, Joan, "Assessing Needs among Cancer Survivors in Georgia" (2016). *GHPC Materials*. 128.

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ASSESSING NEEDS AMONG CANCER SURVIVORS IN GEORGIA

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BACKGROUND

An estimated 14.5 million cancer survivors live in the United States¹. In Georgia, there are currently 355,870 survivors¹. It is predicted that the number of survivors 5 years post diagnosis will increase to 37% within the decade.²

Georgia has a long standing history of collaboration to assess and enhance the quality of survivorship care in the state with leaders from the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH), Georgia Center for Oncology Research and Education (Georgia CORE), Andrew Young School of Policy Studies at Georgia State University, Regional Cancer Coalitions of Georgia, American Cancer Society, Georgia Society of Clinical Oncology (GASCO), and the Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, among others. Representatives serve as members of the Georgia Cancer Control Consortium (GC3), who leads the Cancer Control Plan.

One of the eight priorities of the plan is focused on Survivorship. In 2013, the GC3 Survivorship Working Group (SWG) began work on a statewide survivors’ needs assessment to understand the physical, psychosocial, practical and spiritual needs of adult cancer survivors. While needs of cancer survivors have been assessed, there is less knowledge about unmet needs³.

METHODS

The GC3 SWG and the Rollins School of Public Health developed a cross-sectional survey using National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) and Commission on Cancer (CoC) guidelines. The survey was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Emory University in 2014.

Survey Methodology

- 76 items
- Recruitment & Dissemination
 - Adult cancersurvivorswho had completed treatment and live in the state of Georgia.
 - Distributed through survivorship programs of the CoC hospitals (n = 40), 16 Survivorship-focused non-profit organizations, and 5 Regional Cancer Coalitions via email, social media and mail.
- 740 responses received September - December 2014.
 - Respondents resided in 48% of Georgia Counties (n=159)
 - Treated at 72% of CoC hospitals (n=40)

RESULTS

Respondents were primarily female (78%) married (65%), college-educated (55%) and insured (97%). 83% were White,16% were African American and 3% were Hispanic. 36% of respondents were within 1 year of treatment; 45% were 1 - 5 years post treatment.

A high proportion of survivors reported moderate to extreme levels of emotional distress with: depression (32.7%), anxiety (32.1%), stress (30.2%), fear of recurrence (28.2%) and defining a “new normal” (25.9%).

Over 50% of survivors reported receiving little or no assistance from providers for these needs. Only 37% received a survivorship care plan (SCP) and 98% of those who received it reported it was helpful.

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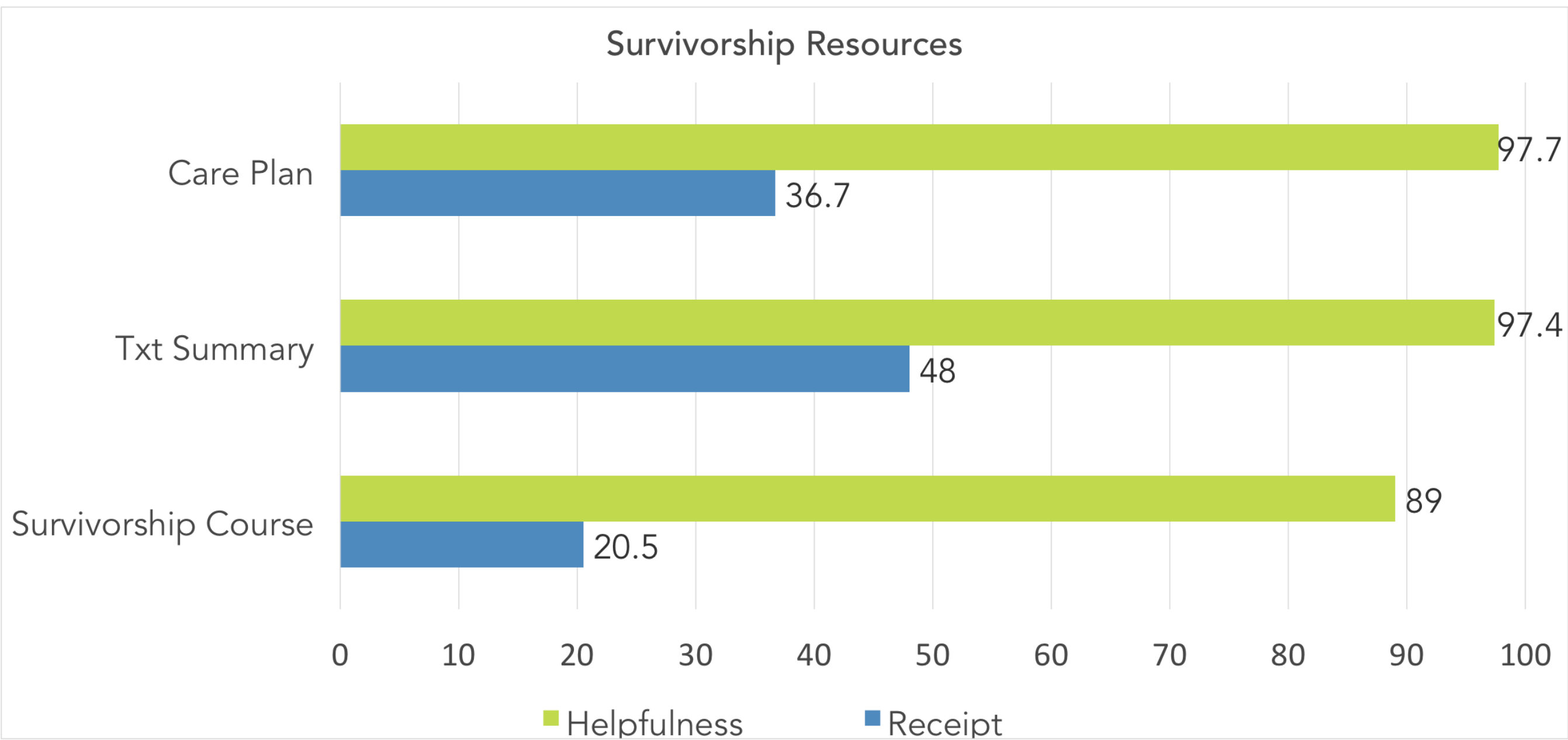
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Sociodemographics	
Age, M (SD)	58.2 (11.6)
Gender, n=717	
Female	562 (78.4)
Race, n=706	
White	584 (82.7)
African American/Black	111 (15.7)
Other	11 (1.6)
Hispanic, % Yes	5 (2.8)
Marital Status, n=729	
Single/Living with partner	76 (10.4)
Married	474 (65.0)
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	179 (24.6)
Metro-Atlanta, % Yes, n=710	76.2
Education, n=726	
High school or less	8 (1.3)
High school/GED	72 (9.9)
Some college	247 (34.0)
College/Graduate school	399 (54.8)

Income, n=567	
Less than \$20,000	57 (10.1)
20,000-39,999	83 (14.6)
40,000-74,999	159 (28.0)
75,000 or more	268 (47.3)
Employment, n=720	
Working	392 (54.4)
Unemployed/Retired/Student	328 (45.6)
Health Insurance, % Yes, n=725	74.8 (97.0)
Health Characteristics	

Most Commons Cancer, n=720	
Breast	399 (55.4)
Blood	91 (12.6)
Prostate	68 (9.4)
Skin	54 (7.5)
Colon/Rectal	36 (5.0)
Age diagnosed, n=699	52.5 (12.1)
Time since last treatment, n=688	
Less than 1 year	250 (36.3)
1-5 years	307 (44.6)
5-10	72 (10.4)
More than 10	59 (8.7)

	Level of Distress ¹			Reciept of help			
Emotional/Mental health	Moderate	Large/Extreme	N	Got all help	Got most	Got some	Didn’t get any
Talking about cancer with family	71 (10.7)	45 (6.8)	183	47 (25.7)	46 (25.1)	51 (27.9)	39 (21.3)
Caring for family members	61 (9.3)	62 (9.5)	179	54 (30.2)	39 (21.8)	42 (23.5)	44 (24.6)
Changing relations with spouse	69 (10.6)	72 (11.1)	194	41 (21.1)	45 (23.2)	47 (24.2)	61 (31.4)
Managing stress	112 (17.0)	67 (10.2)	293	56 (19.1)	73 (24.9)	103 (35.2)	61 (20.8)
Defining sense of new normal	96 (14.6)	77 (11.8)	245	47 (19.2)	53 (21.6)	68 (27.8)	77 (31.4)
Fear of recurrence	101 (15.3)	155 (23.4)	289	63 (21.8)	55 (19.0)	87 (30.1)	84 (29.1)
Sense of wellbeing	90 (13.7)	59 (9.0)	231	34 (14.7)	58 (25.1)	74 (32.0)	65 (28.1)
Anxiety	79 (12.0)	76 (11.5)	270	52 (19.3)	73 (27.0)	96 (35.6)	49 (18.1)
Depression/					0.068		
Sadness	80 (12.2)	73 (11.1)	273	62 (22.7)	66 (24.2)	89 (32.6)	56 (20.5)
Isolation	49 (7.5)	71 (10.9)	203	23 (11.3)	44 (21.7)	67 (33.0)	69 (34.0)
Coping with grief or loss	64 (9.8)	60 (9.1)	186	34 (18.3)	39 (21.0)	58 (31.2)	55 (29.6)



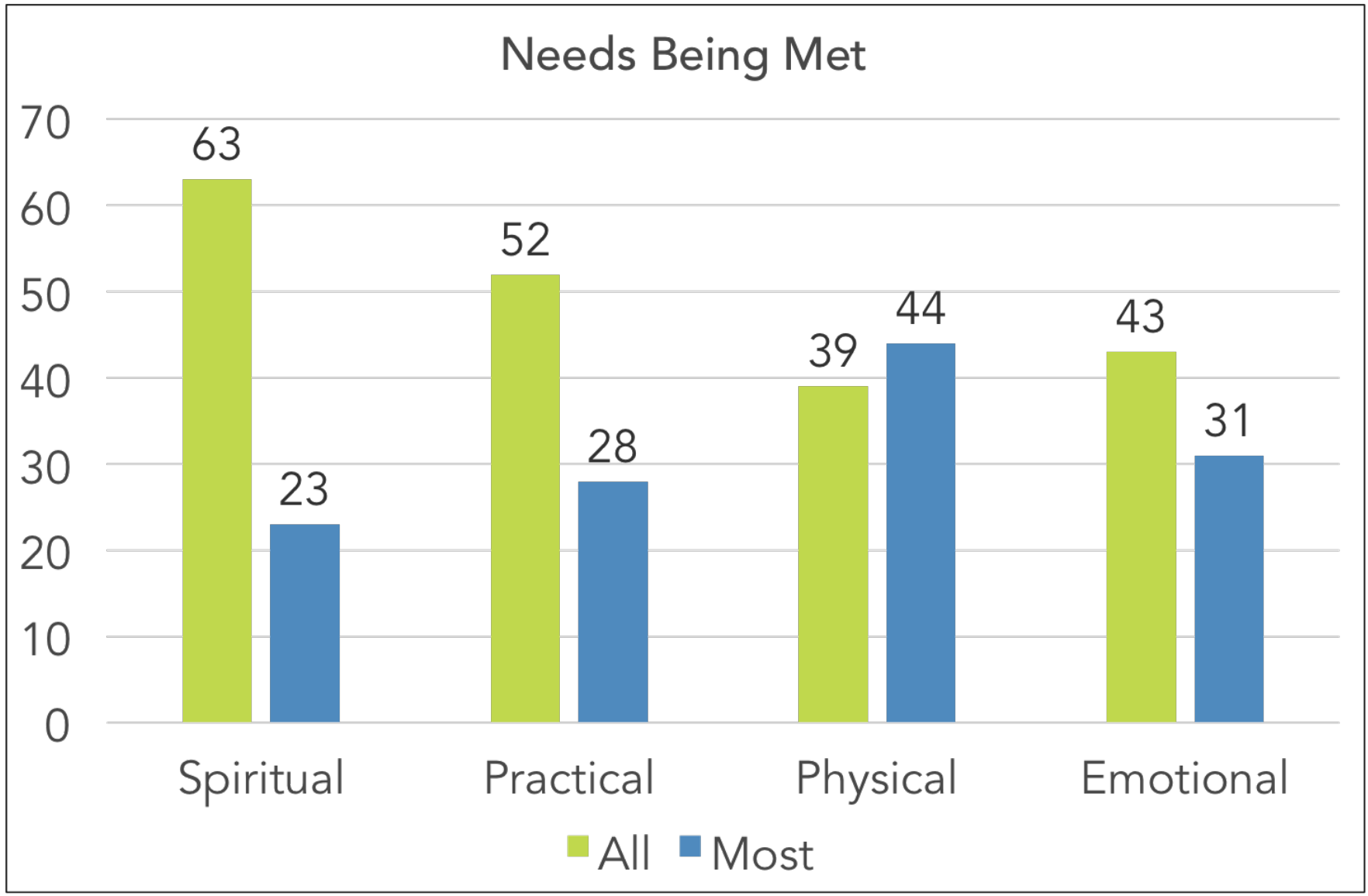
NEXT STEPS

The GC3 SWG is planning a second phase of survey collection among vulnerable populations throughout the state. Some of the populations identified are residents that: have limited English speaking skills, earn a low-income, live in rural areas, are undocumented immigrants, experience health disparities in prevalence and mortality rates, etc. Efforts are underway to:

- Translate surveys into several of the most common languages found in the region
- Identify effective and appropriate collection methods to reach vulnerable populations
- Secure IRB approval
- Begin survey collection



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CONCLUSIONS

Results demonstrate the psychosocial needs of cancer survivors in the state. However, several racial and ethnic minority groups and people from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds were significantly underrepresented in this study. Further research is needed to expand the study sample by working with community organizations and CoC hospitals to develop a more targeted approach to reaching individuals with limited English proficiency, limited access to technology and other minority populations.

Knowledge of areas of distress and unmet needs for survivors, including racial and ethnic minorities and the socioeconomically disadvantaged, can inform providers’ practices to guide survivors towards evidence-based approaches such as SCPs and utilize community resources to implement culturally and linguistically competent services that address their needs.

One important resource launched in 2014, Georgia’s Cancer Survivorship Connection (CSC) is the first statewide comprehensive online portal that provides evidence-based survivorship information and resources for Georgia survivors, caregivers and healthcare professionals.

The site will be enhanced to insure survivorship resources are available and highlighted to address the unmet needs.