

Georgetown | Lombardi

COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER



Cancer and Mental Health: From Screening for Distress to Improving Quality of Life

November 18, 2020

Kristi D. Graves, PhD



NO FORMAL DISCLOSURES

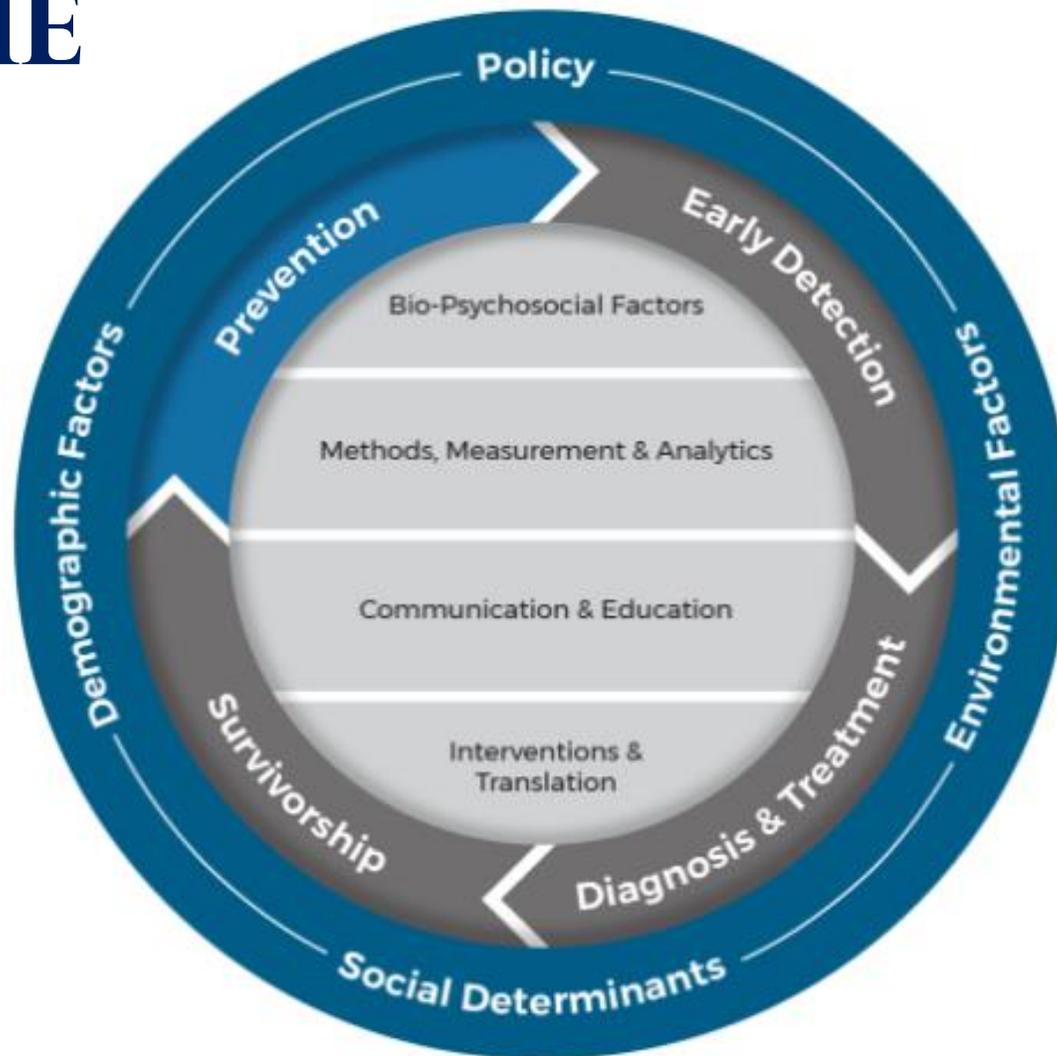
Learning objectives:

- Identify barriers and facilitators to screening for distress in patients diagnosed with cancer.
- Describe current evidence-based efforts to improve quality of life among individuals diagnosed with cancer.



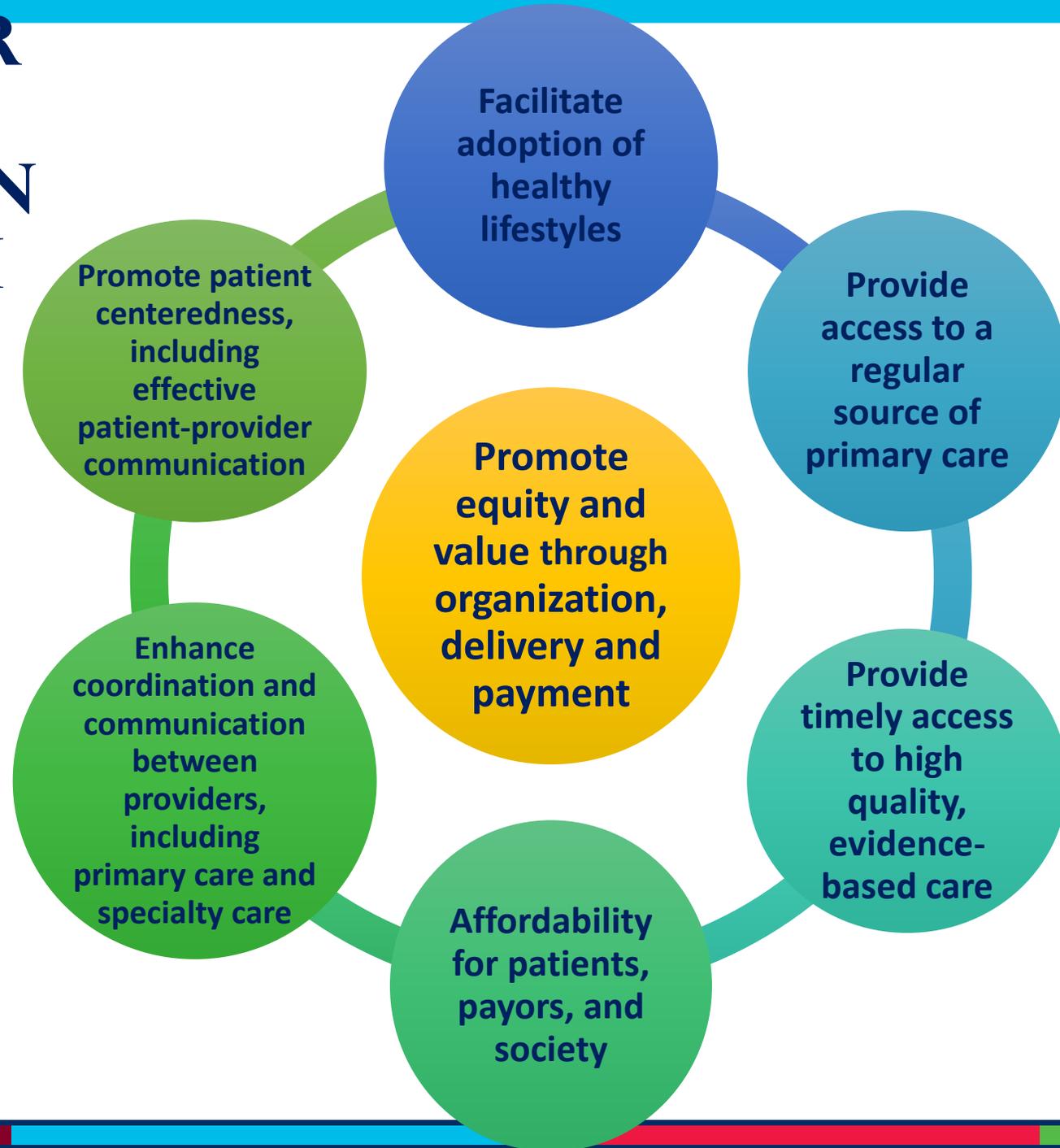
SETTING THE STAGE

Behavioral Research in Cancer Prevention and Control Framework



SOURCES: National Cancer Institute Behavioral Research Program: <https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/brp/about.html>

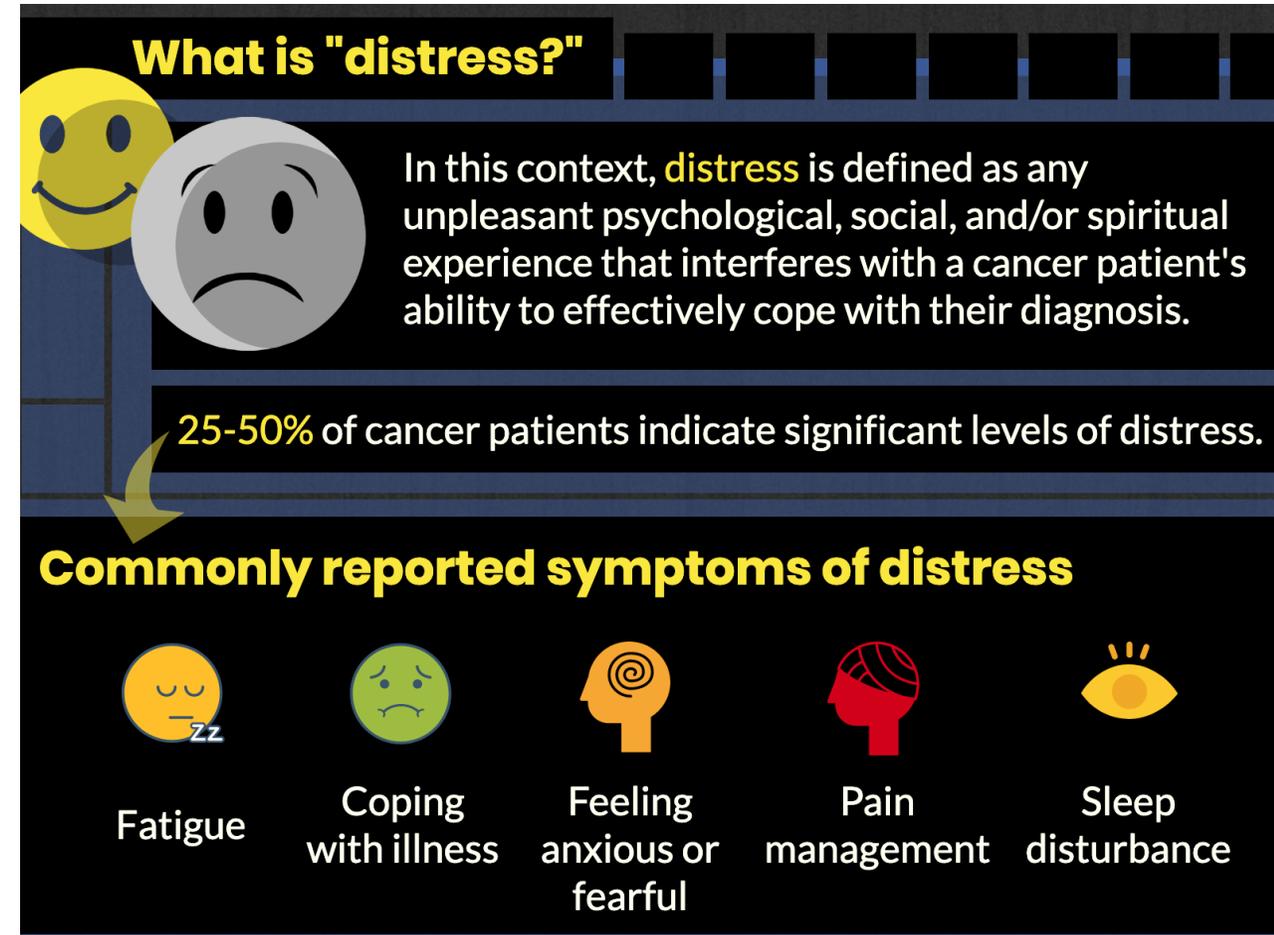
GOALS FOR A HIGH PERFORMIN G HEALTH CARE SYSTEM



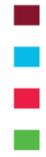
Goals for a High Performing Health Care System;
Yabroff et al., 2019, *Cancer*

Cancer Distress: Overview

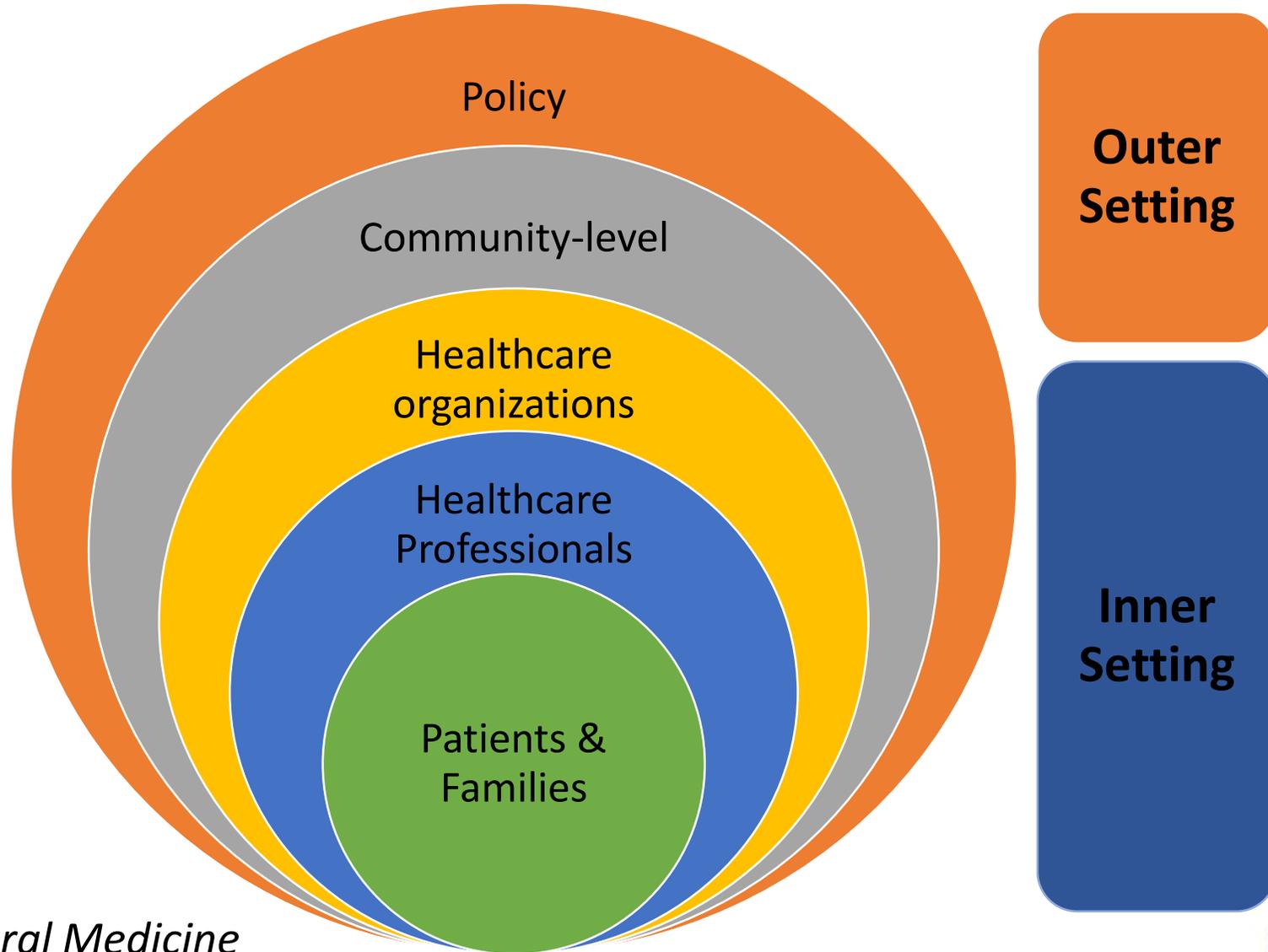
- Distress is a multidimensional construct
- Considered ‘more acceptable’ and less stigmatizing than other terms
- Some refer to terms such as depression and anxiety (Andersen et al., 2014)



Source: SBM: <https://create.piktochart.com/output/37777492-cancer-is-distressing>



Multi-Level Considerations for Distress Screening



Ehlers et al., 2019

Translational Behavioral Medicine

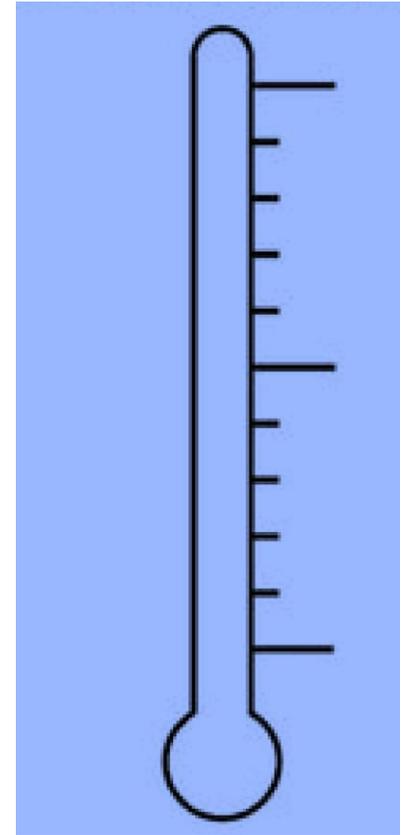
BARRIERS TO DISTRESS SCREENING

- IDENTIFICATION OF SCREENING TOOL(S)
 - NCCN DISTRESS THERMOMETER; ASSOCIATED PROB
 - BRIEF 1-ITEM SCREENERS (E.G., HOSPITAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION SCALE (HADS))
- EMERGING EVIDENCE ABOUT PREDICTIVE VALUE OF SCREENING
 - RECENT STUDY: 55 INSTITUTIONS; ADHERENCE TO DISTRESS SCREENING PROTOCOLS; LOWER ER VISITS AND HOSPITALIZATIONS
 - ANOTHER SINGLE-SITE STUDY DID NOT SEE IMP OUTCOMES
- WORKFORCE / SYSTEM-LEVEL CHALLENGES
 - TOO FEW MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
 - CONSTRAINED FINANCIAL RESOURCES



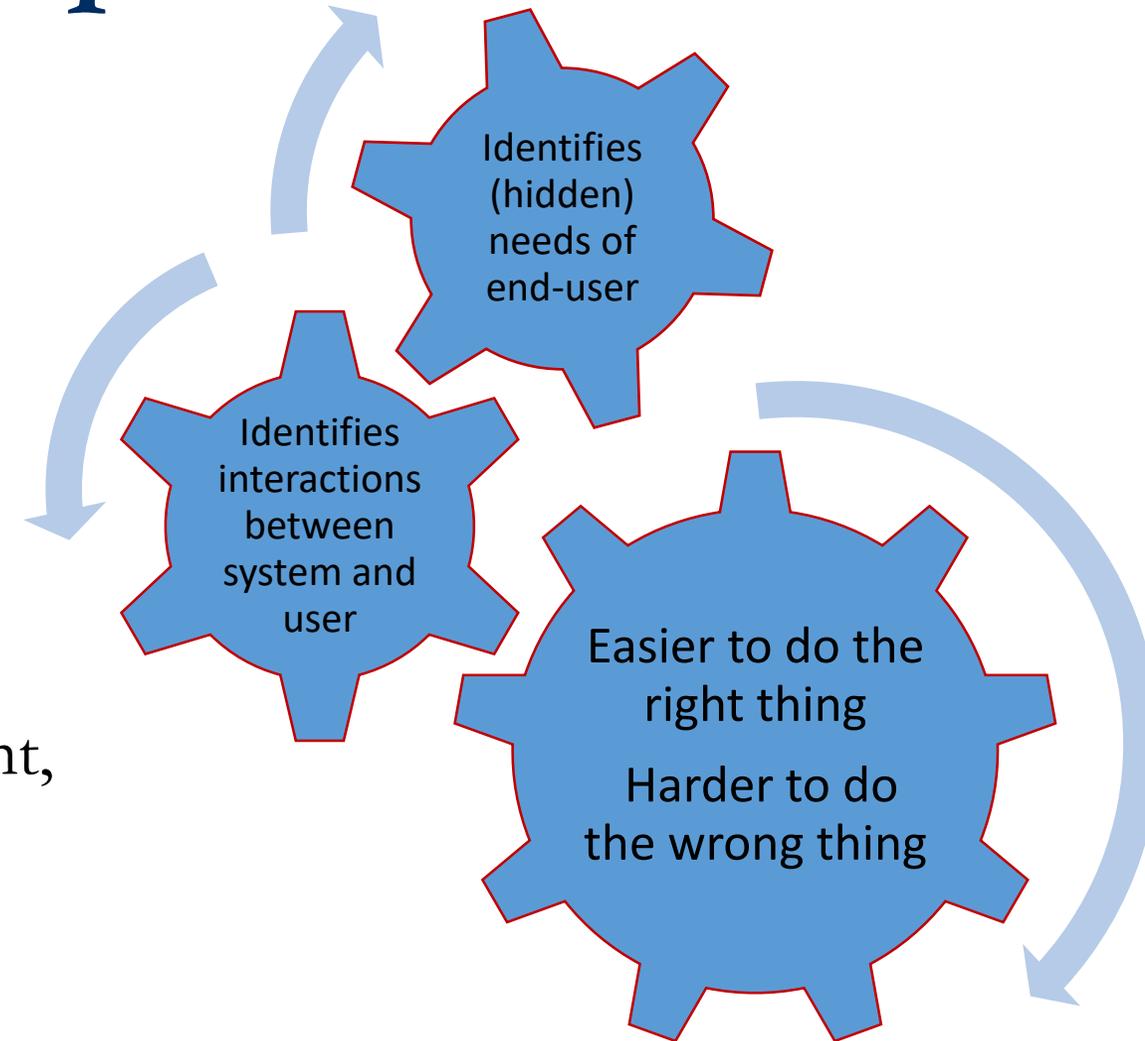
Dissemination and Implementation

- Initiating Screening:
 - Identification of target construct
 - Distress, depression, anxiety, resilience
 - Selection of appropriate measure(s)
 - Brief screeners (e.g., NCCN Distress Thermometer; depression screeners)
 - Clinical assessments
 - Consideration of time, ease, workflow and referral procedures
 - Determination of who, what, how, when



Dissemination and Implementation

- Improving Screening
 - Interdisciplinary teams
 - Distress ‘champion’
 - Human factors engineering elements
 - Designing systems, tools, software to fit human capacities and limitations
 - Deliberate design to enhance safe, efficient, effective and timely clinical care
- Protocol for referrals; follow up



Dissemination and Implementation

- Maintaining Screening
 - Evaluation of ‘upstream’ or ‘downstream’ burden
 - Longer screening measures with lower false positive rates
 - Shorter screening measures with high false positive rates
 - Reducing time, obtaining institutional leadership buy-in
 - Provider burden, training, resources and costs
 - Use of efficient and effective electronic systems



Case Study

Georgetown Lombardi

–1,286 patients (1/18 to 4/19)

–Distress screening included:

- NCCN Distress Thermometer (DT), Problem Checklist
- PROMIS® short-form (4-item) measures: Anxiety and Depression
- Screening on tablets at time of diagnosis

–Focus on “Problems Communicating with Medical Team”

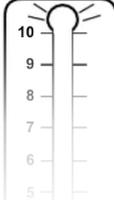
NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network®

NCCN Distress Thermometer and Problem List for Patients

NCCN DISTRESS THERMOMETER

Instructions: Please circle the number (0–10) that best describes how much distress you have been experiencing in the past week including today.

Extreme distress



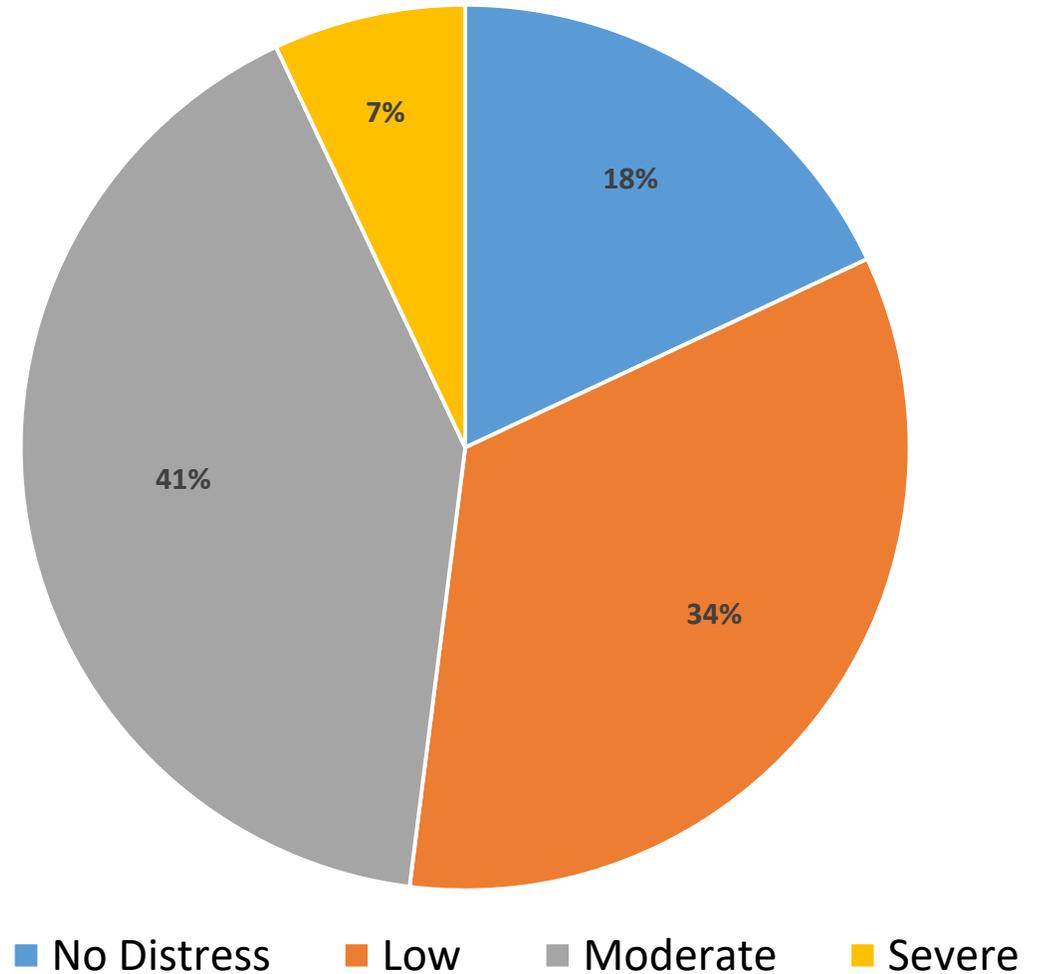
PROBLEM LIST
Please indicate if any of the following has been a problem for you in the past week including today.
Be sure to check YES or NO for each.

YES		NO		YES		NO	
Practical Problems				Physical Problems			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Problems				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emotional Problems				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Demographic Characteristics (N=1,286)

Age (M, SD)	59.9 years (14.70 years)
Gender	42.2% Male; 57.7% Female
Race	27.4% Black
	63.6% White
	8.1% Asian
	0.9% Other Race
Ethnicity	4.7% Hispanic
Education	8.7% < High School
	12.0% High School
	12.8% Some College
	66.5% College or more

Distress

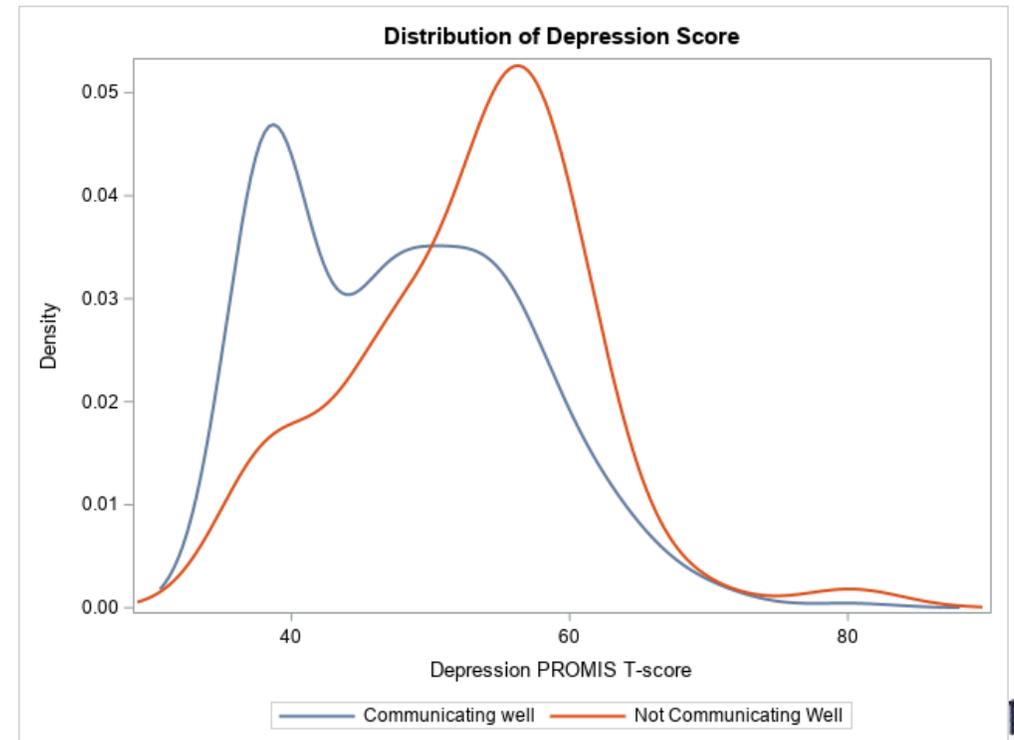
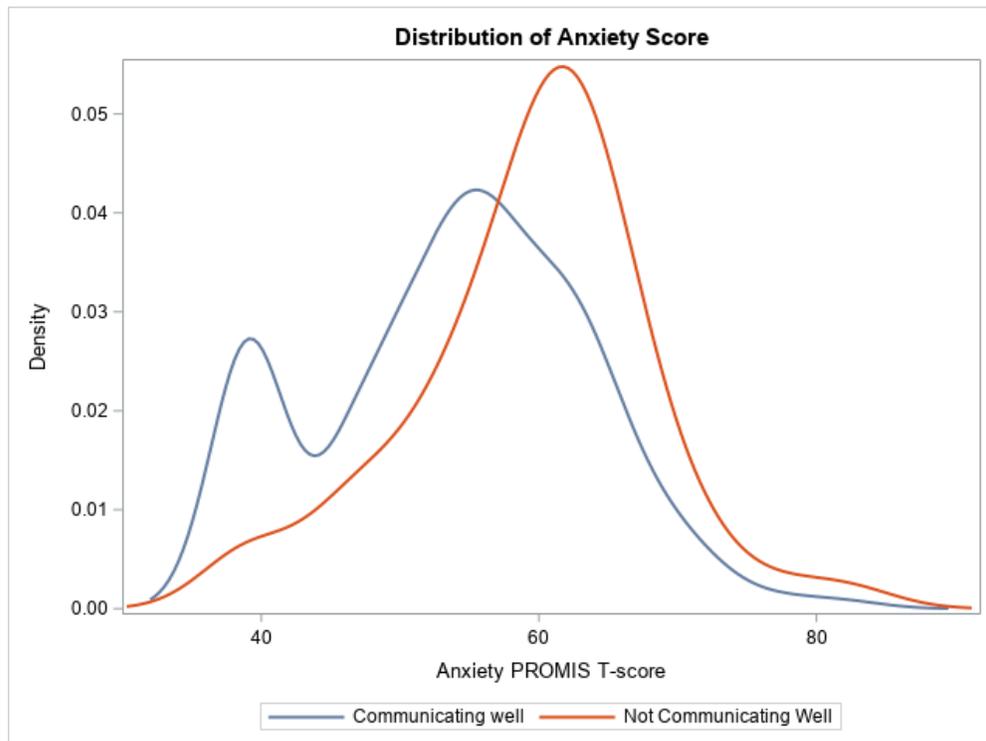


Results

- ‘Problems communicating with the medical team’ from Problem Checklist:
 - 4.7% of individuals (n=60) = Yes
 - Problems communicating not associated with: gender, race, ethnicity, age
 - Association with Distress (75%, n=45/60):
 - 53.3% (n=32 of 60) had moderate distress scores
 - 13.3% (n=13 of 60) had severe distress

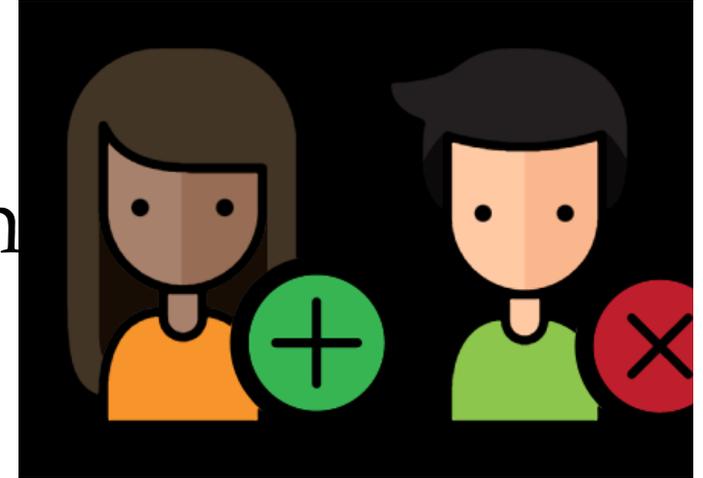
Results, continued

- Controlling for overall distress score, patient gender and education, problems communicating associated with:
 - anxiety ($t=2.68$, $p=.007$), depression ($t=3.06$, $p=.002$)



■ ■ ■ Implications

- Perceived problems communicating with the medical team associated with overall distress, anxiety and depression
- Elements of distress screening may suggest context for patient-centered interventions

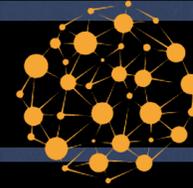


Next Steps: Improving Screening & Referrals

- Consider repeat screening
 - Toward end of treatment
 - Financial hardship
 - Short-term effects
- Capture uptake of referrals

So what do we do?

Here are a few ways we can improve cancer distress screening and referral so that it may be implemented at scale.



Design the provider interface to best support distress screening, triage, and management.

Integrate e-health and m-health into the workflow processes to reduce the burden on patients and clinicians.



Compensate providers for electronic consultation.

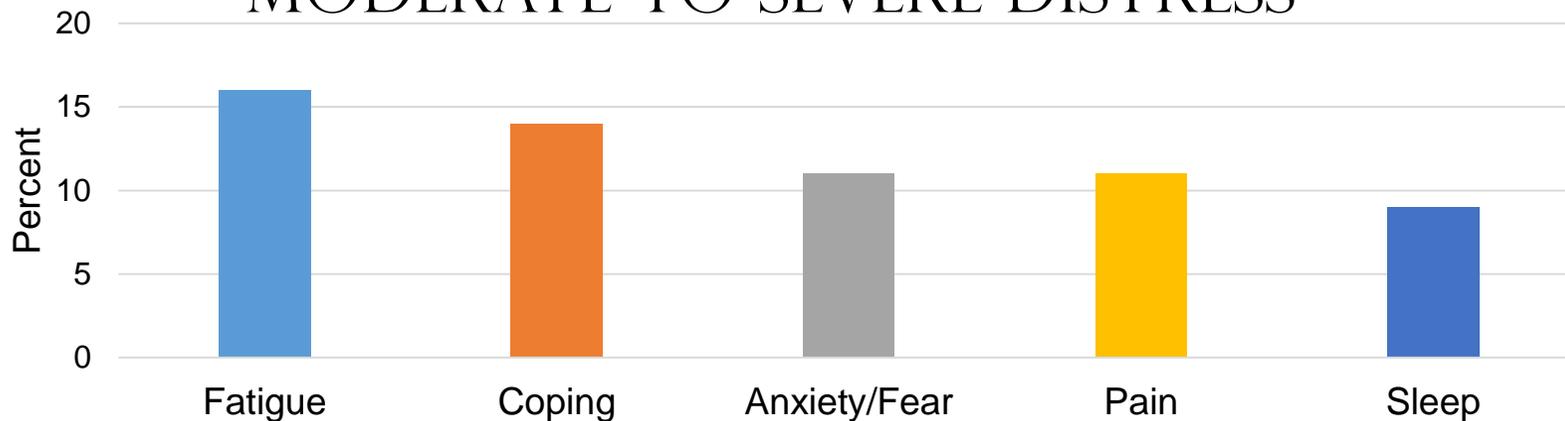
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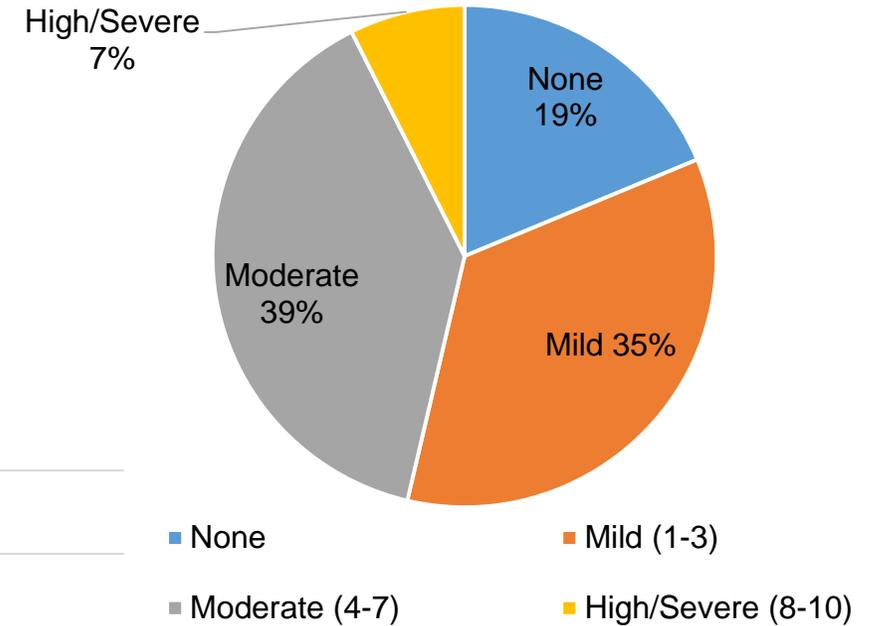
SURVIVORS' DISTRESS / UNMET NEEDS

■ UNMET NEEDS OF CANCER SURVIVORS

- NOW OVER 4,000 MEDSTAR PATIENTS HAVE COMPLETED DISTRESS SCREENING
- ALMOST HALF (46%) REPORTED MODERATE TO SEVERE DISTRESS



Patients' Distress Level



Ehlers et al., 2018, *Translational Behavioral Medicine*

FINANCIAL DISTRESS AMONG LATINA BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS



PURPOSE: EXPLORE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG ACCULTURATION, FINANCIAL TOXICITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG LATINA BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS

DATA SOURCE: NUEVA VIDA INTERVENTION STUDY;

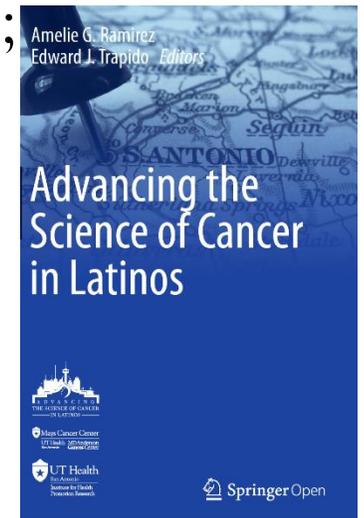


SES OI

Chapter 16
Research Democracy in a Randomized Controlled Trial: Engaging Multiple Stakeholders in Patient-Centered Outcomes Research

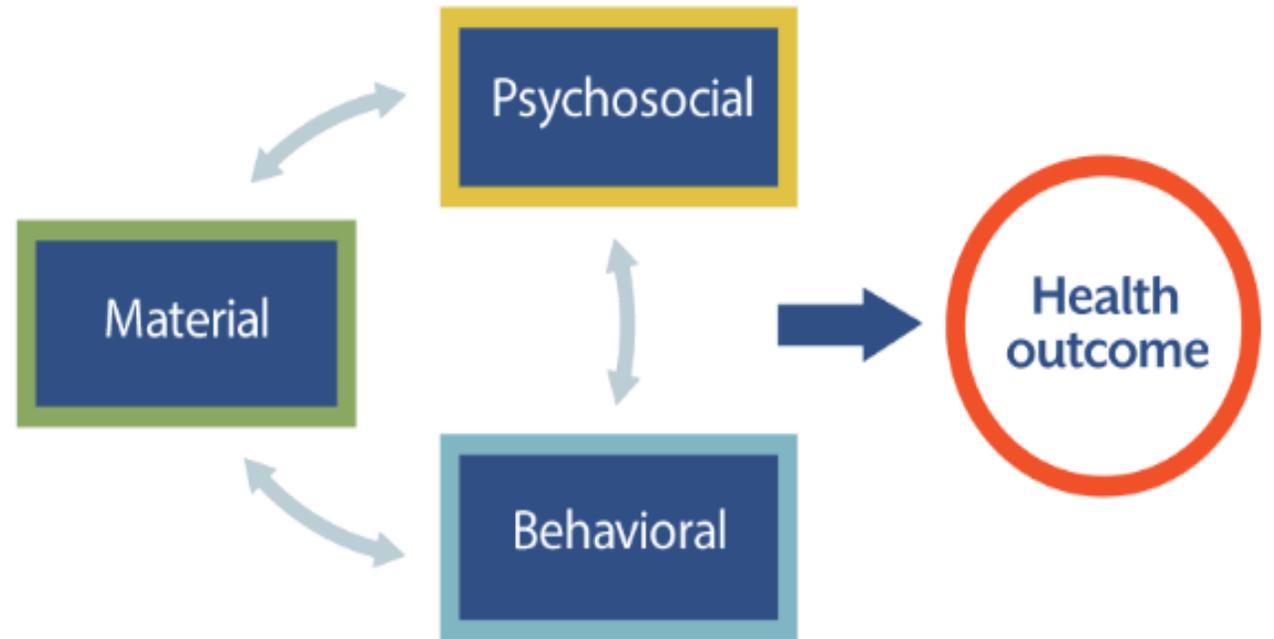
Charlene Kuo, Christina Rush, Abigail Montero, Claudia Campos, Gloria Elliott, Ivis Febus-Sampayo, Ysabel Duron, Migdalia Torres, Margaret Darling, and Kristi D. Graves

Rush et al. (2014). *Quality of Life Research*, 24(5), 1107-18.



FINANCIAL DISTRESS / FINANCIAL HARDSHIP BACKGROUND

- DISTRESS OR BURDEN DUE TO FINANCIAL CONCERNS
- MULTI-FACTORIAL
- EXAMPLE -- SURVIVORS REPORT CUTTING DOWN ON FOOD SPENDING:
 - ❖ 21.5% NHW PATIENTS
 - ❖ 22.5% ASIAN PATIENTS
 - ❖ 45.2% BLACK PATIENTS
 - ❖ 35.8% LATINA PATIENTS



Reginald Tucker-Seeley's Conceptual Model of Financial Toxicity
<http://tuckerseeley.org/measures>

• JAGSI ET AL., 2018, *CANCER*

NUEVA VIDA STUDY OVERVIEW

- COMMUNITY-ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIP: NUEVA VIDA AND GEORGETOWN

- NUEVA VIDA, INC. IS A COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION SERVING DC, MD AND VA
- PARENT STUDY: EVALUATION OF AN INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG LATINA BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS
- COLLABORATIONS WITH 3 OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:

- GILDA'S CLUB NEW YORK CITY (NY)
- LATINAS CONTRA CANCER (CA)
- SHARE (NY, NY)



NUEVA VIDA STUDY PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS



PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS



N = 135 DYADS

	Latina Survivors (n = 135)	Caregivers (n = 135) 55 males – 41% 80 females – 59%
% Spanish Survey	93%	82%
% Employed Full-Time at BL	15%	50%
% Less than HS Degree	43%	31%

Countries of Origin

Latina Survivors		Caregivers	
Bolivia	5.8%	Bolivia	3.6%
Colombia	4.4%	Colombia	5.5%
Chile	2.9%	Chile	3.6%
Ecuador	1.5%	Ecuador	3.6%
El Salvador	7.3%	El Salvador	7.3%
Guatemala	7.3%	Guatemala	7.3%
Mexico	23.2%	Mexico	20.0%
Peru	10.1%	Peru	11.0%
Puerto Rico	4.5%	Puerto Rico	3.6%
Dominican Republic	14.5%	Dominican Republic	11.0%
United States	7.3%	United States	18.2%
Other	10.1%	Other	5.5%

SECONDARY ANALYSES STUDY MEASURES

- SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

- AGE; AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
- LEVEL OF EDUCATION
- EMPLOYMENT STATUS
- HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS
- SURVEY LANGUAGE
- IMMIGRANT STATUS
- COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
- YEARS IN US
- FINANCIAL DISTRESS



- CLINICAL VARIABLES:

- TREATMENT HISTORY
 - SURGERY
 - CHEMOTHERAPY
 - RADIATION
 - HORMONAL THERAPY
- DISEASE STAGE
- COMORBIDITIES

- ACCULTURATION:

- SHORT ACCULTURATION SCALE-HISPANICS, 12-ITEMS (MARIN ET AL., 1987)

FINANCIAL DISTRESS ITEMS

1. WHAT DO YOU FEEL THE LEVEL OF YOUR FINANCIAL STRESS IS TODAY? (1 TO 10 SCALE)
2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WORRY ABOUT BEING ABLE TO MEET NORMAL MONTHLY LIVING EXPENSES? (1 TO 10 SCALE)
3. HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HAPPEN TO YOU? YOU WANT TO GO OUT TO EAT, GO TO A MOVIE OR DO SOMETHING ELSE AND BECAUSE YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO? (1 TO 10 SCALE)



CRONBACH'S ALPHA = .93

FROM THE "MY-HEALTH STUDY" (POTOSKY & MONDRIK, MPIS; PRAWITZ ET AL., 2006)

OUTCOMES: DOMAINS OF QUALITY OF LIFE

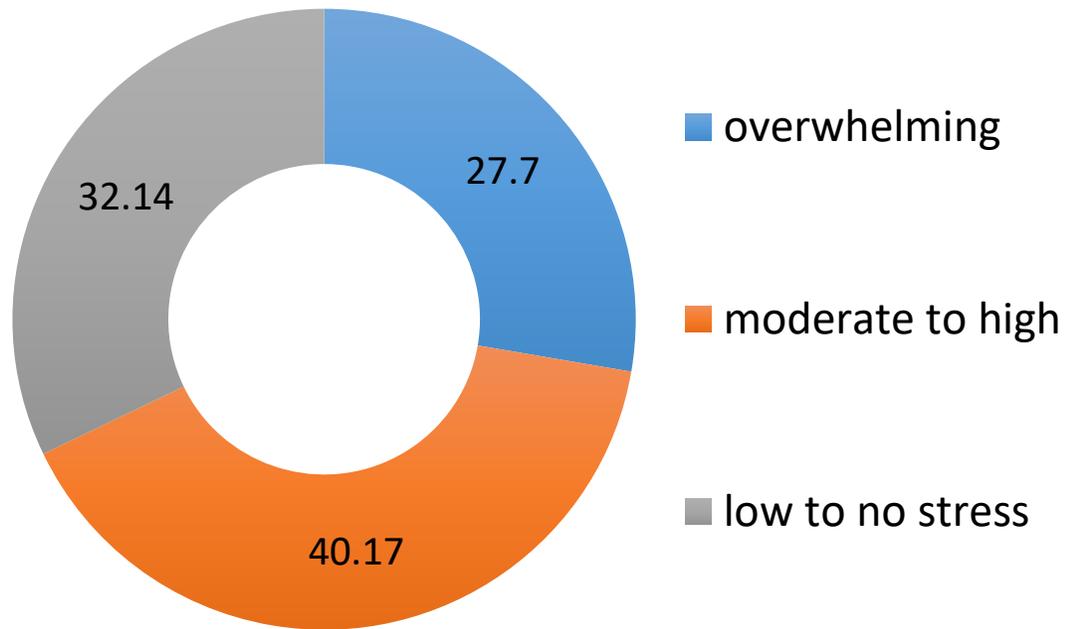
- PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES MEASUREMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS®)
 - PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING
 - SOCIAL FUNCTIONING
 - DEPRESSION
 - ANXIETY
 - FATIGUE



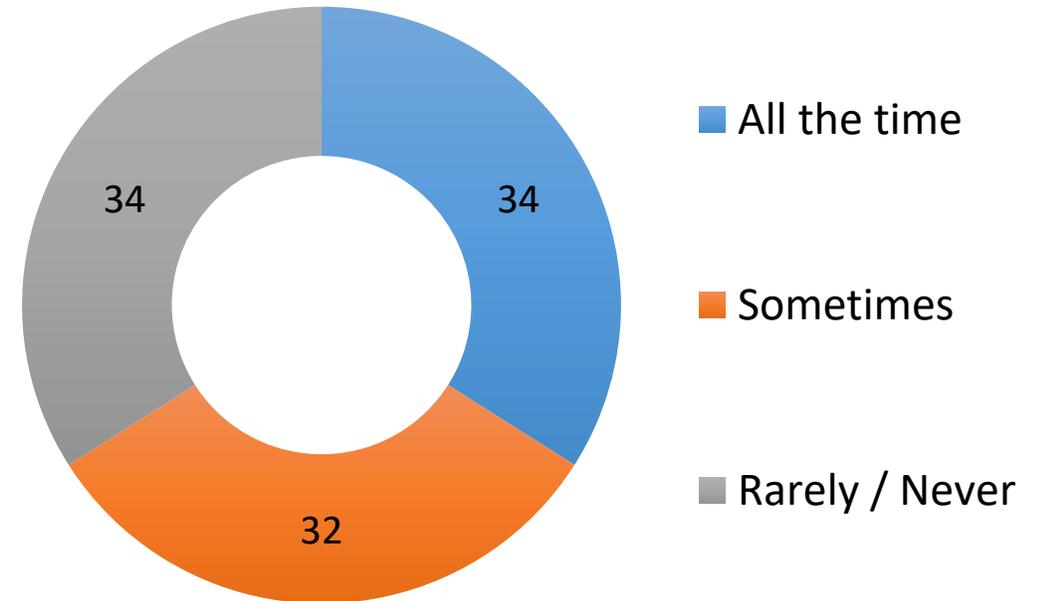
Jensen et al., 2017, Journal of Clinical Oncology

RESULTS AMONG SURVIVORS: FINANCIAL CONCERNS

Level of Financial Stress:



Worry about Normal Monthly Expenses:



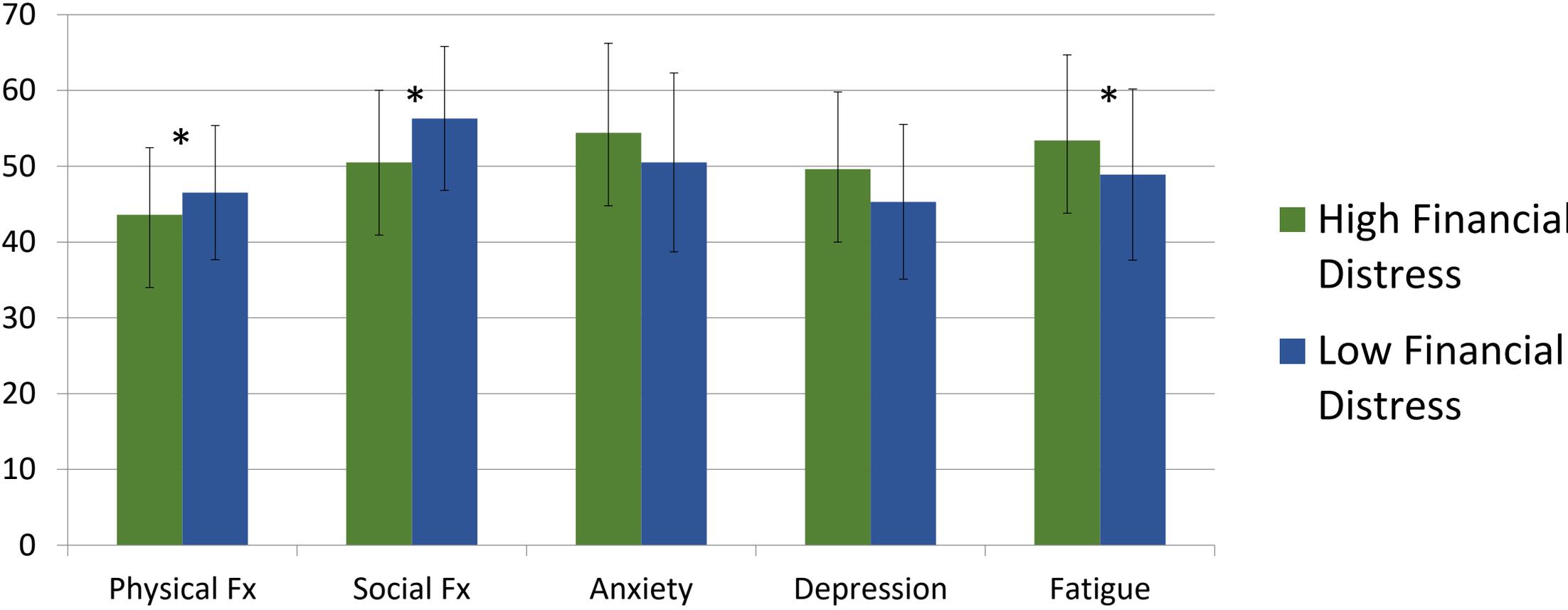
RESULTS OVERVIEW

- ACCULTURATION ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL DISTRESS, BUT RELATIONSHIPS BECAME NON-SIGNIFICANT ONCE CONTROLLING FOR OTHER CLINICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS
- FINANCIAL DISTRESS ASSOCIATED WITH SOME QUALITY OF LIFE DOMAINS: PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, FATIGUE
 - CONTROLLING FOR AGE, ACCULTURATION, CLINICAL VARIABLES, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, B...



• UNRELATED TO ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

FINANCIAL DISTRESS & QOL DOMAINS



* p < .05

HOW MIGHT WE REDUCE DISTRESS?



NUEVA VIDA INTERVENTION



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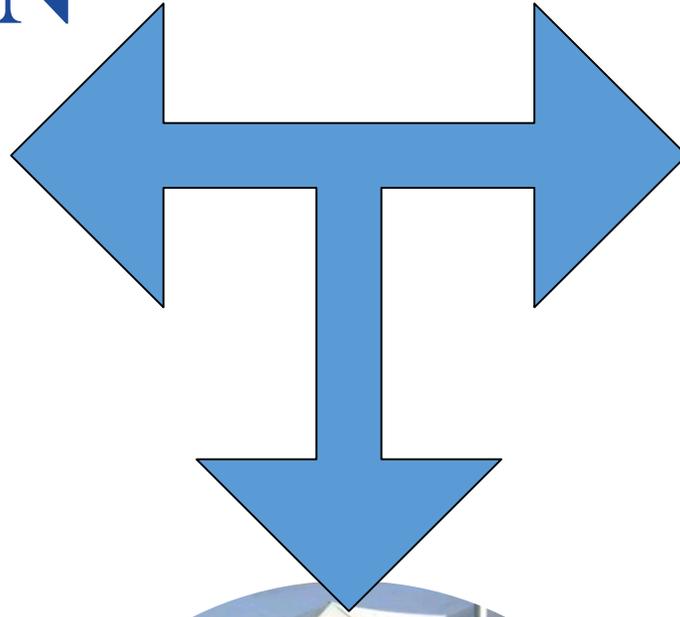


11/24/2020

NUEVA VIDA INTERVENTION



Survivor Group



Caregiver Group



Gather together / Discuss topics

NUEVA VIDA INTERVENTION

- 8 “*TALLERES*” (WORKSHOPS)
 - 2 PER MONTH
 - 5 CORE TOPICS
 - 3 TOPICS: “RESEARCH DEMOCRACY”
- SURVIVORS AND CAREGIVERS MEET IN SEPARATE ROOMS
- ALL GATHER TOGETHER AT END TO DISCUSS
- GROUPS SHARE A MEAL

Impact of Cancer on Family (Introduction)*

Stress Management*

Improving Communication*

Spirituality and Cancer*

Balancing Physical and Emotional Needs*

Anger Management

Intimacy after cancer

Trauma and Cancer

Role Changes

Understanding Distress

Myths and Cancer

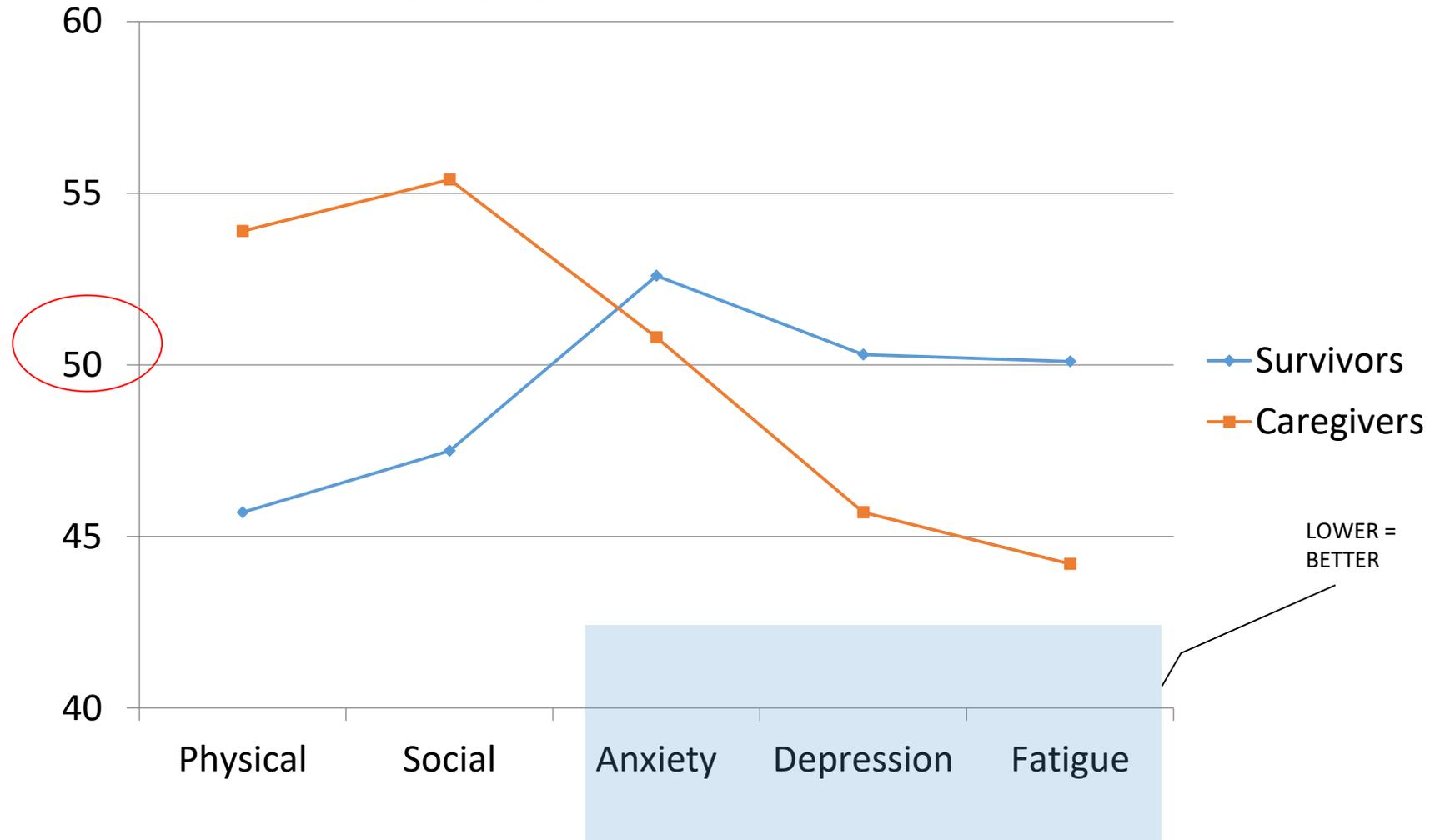
Including Others in Helping Caregivers

Putting Our Lives in Order

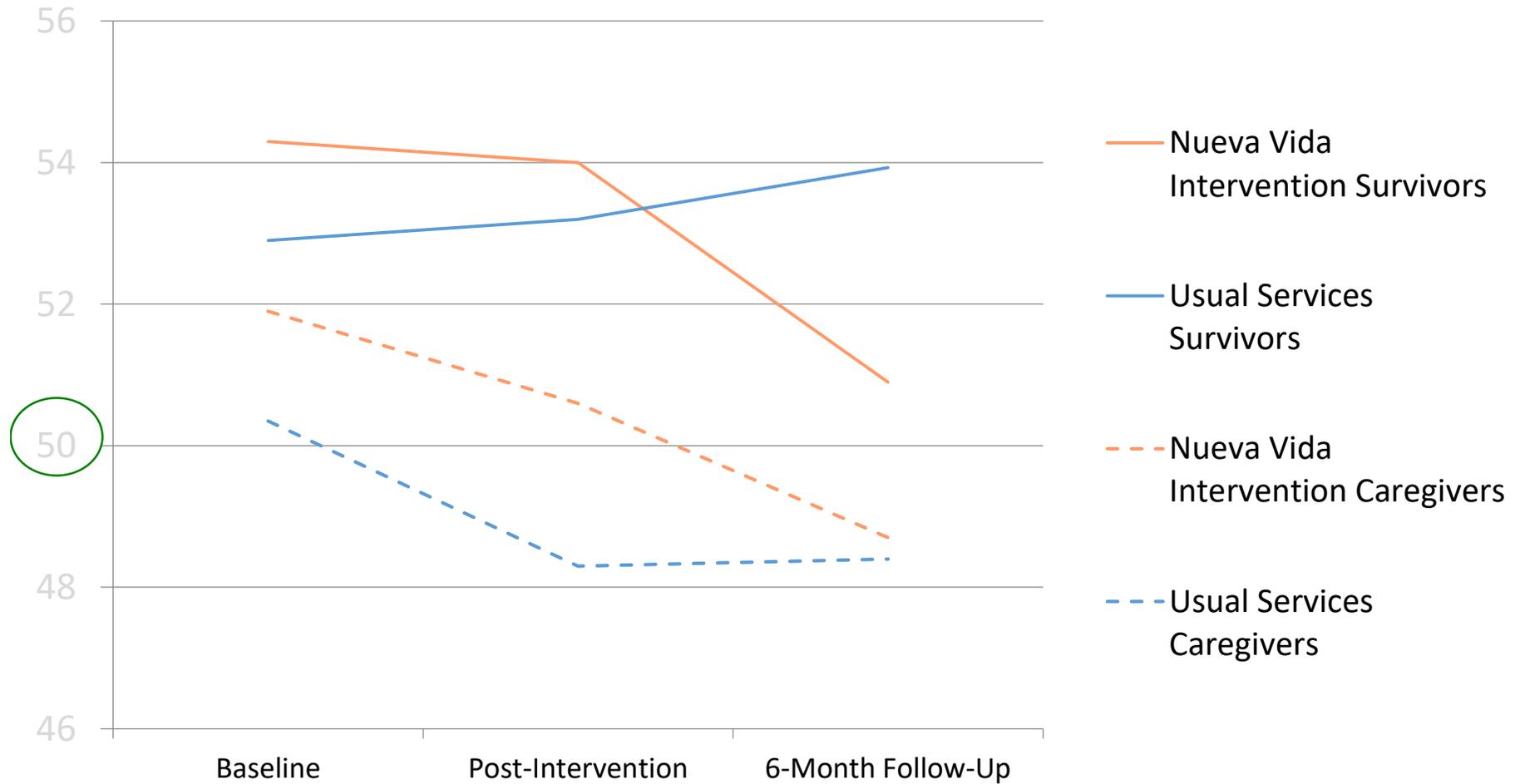
RESULTS: PROMIS OUTCOMES



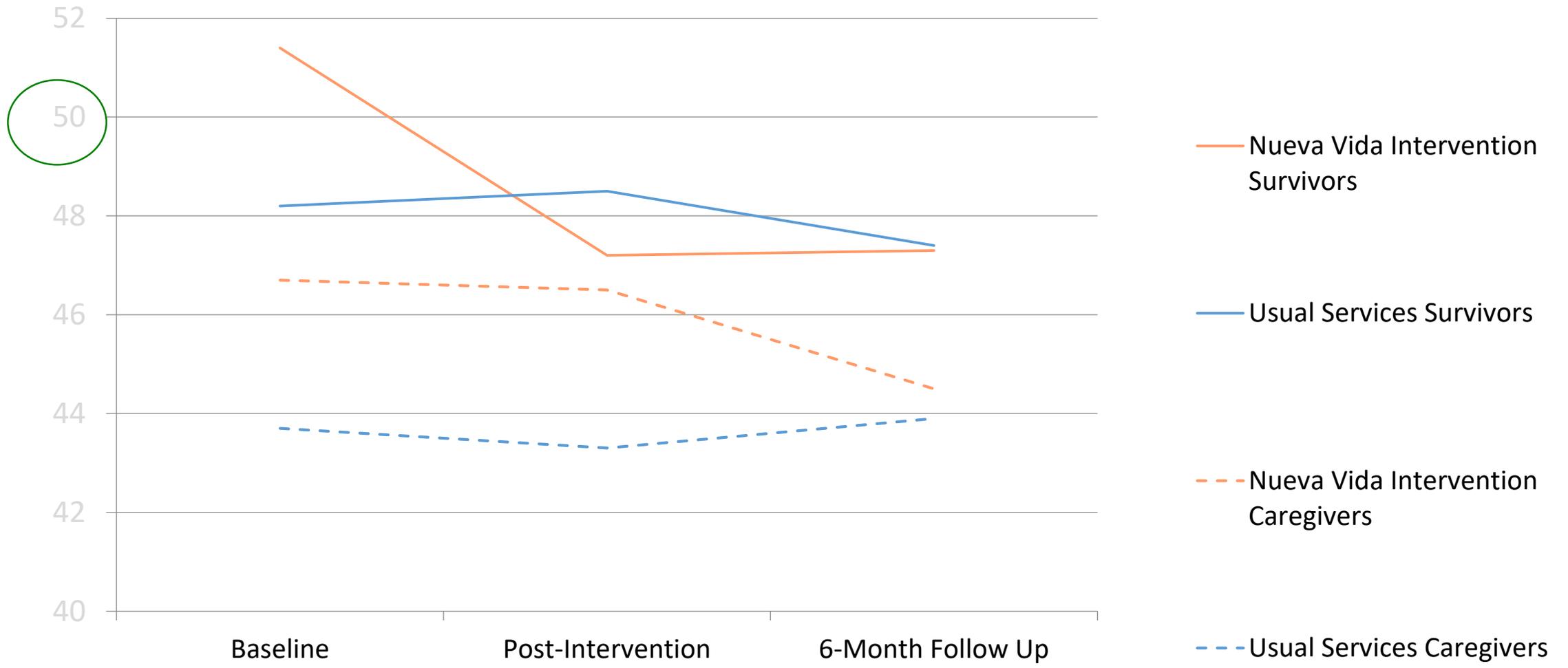
BASELINE PROMIS SCORES



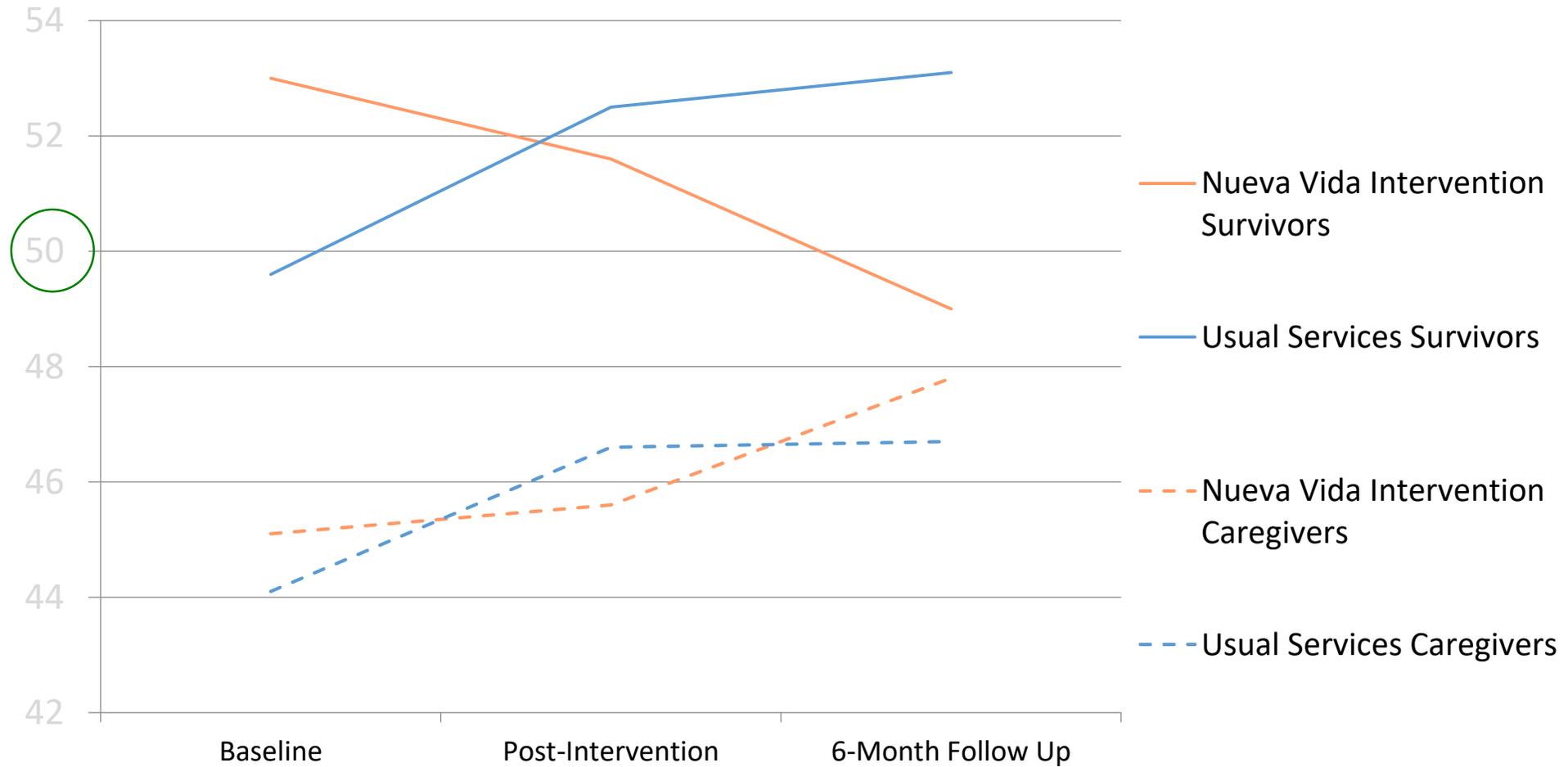
RESULTS: ANXIETY



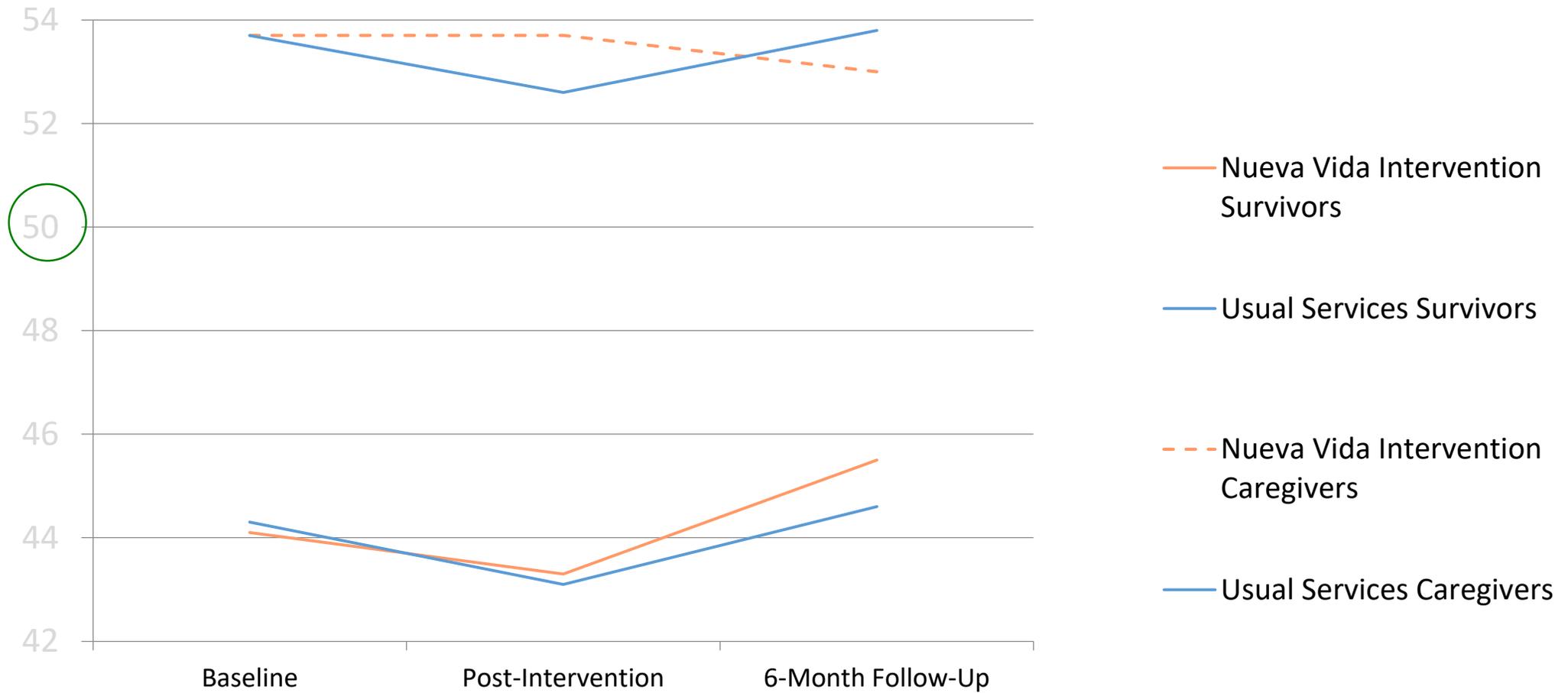
RESULTS: DEPRESSION



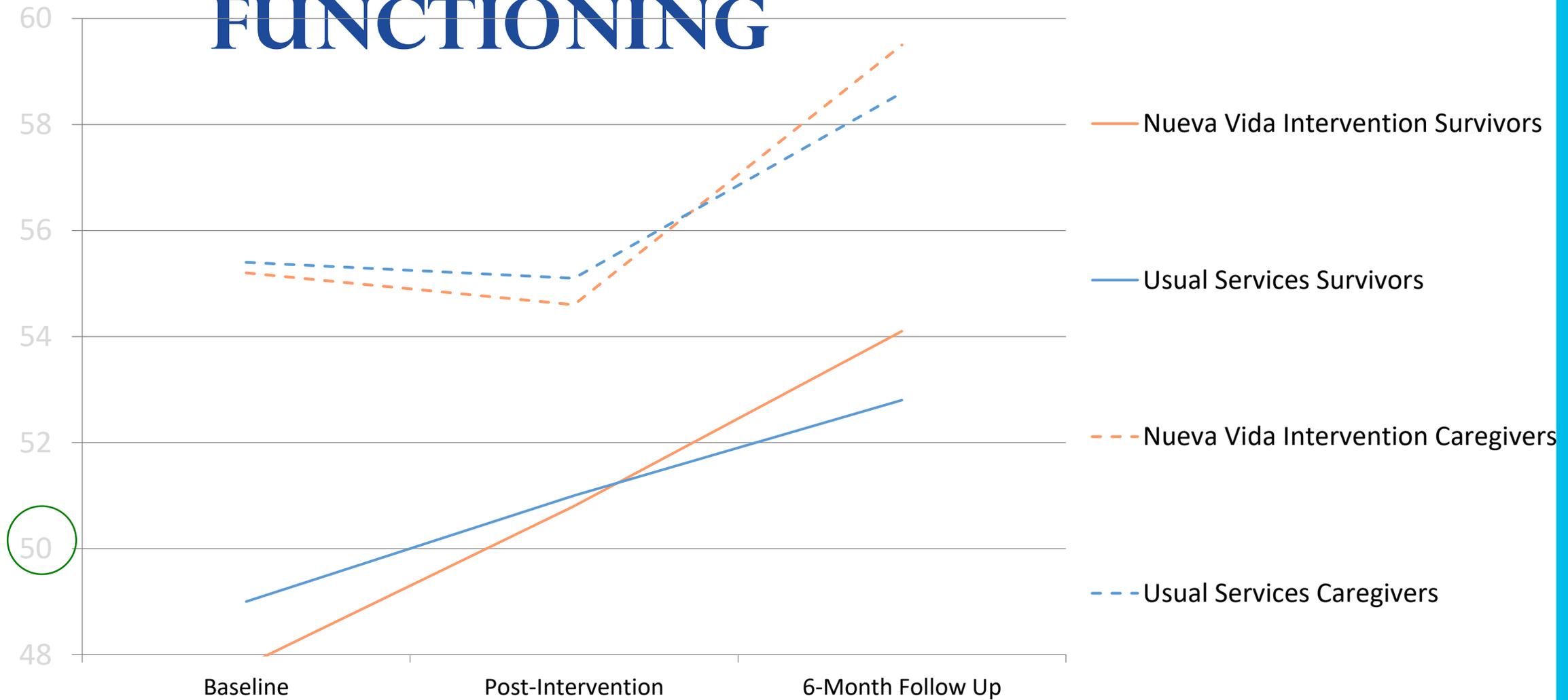
RESULTS: FATIGUE



RESULTS: PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING



RESULTS: SOCIAL FUNCTIONING

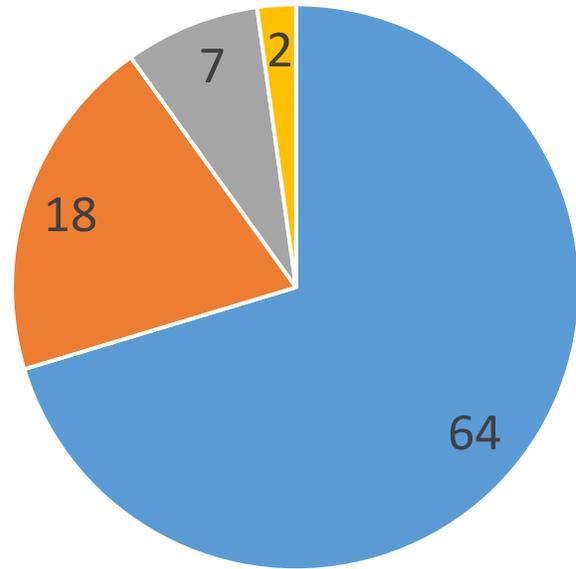


WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SURVIVORS?



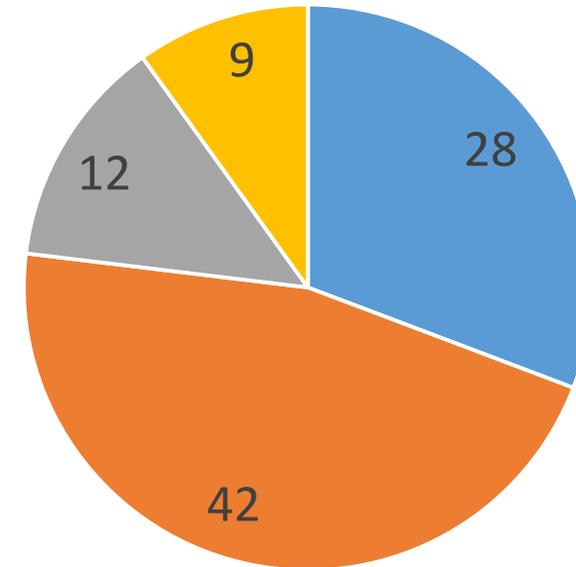
CANCER SURVIVORS DURING COVID-19: MENTAL HEALTH

Depression 29.7%



■ None ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

Anxiety 69.2%



■ None ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

Higher family support associated with lower anxiety

Letaief-Ksontini et al., 2020, Ann Oncol. 2020 Sep;31:S957–8. PMID: PMC7506327.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION & PATIENT RESOURCES

RESOURCES



Office of Cancer Survivorship

OCS Home Statistics, Graphs and Definitions Resources and Information Funding and Grants About OCS

For Survivors and Caregivers

Office of Cancer Survivorship / Resources and Information / For Survivors and Caregivers

SECTION MENU

For Survivors and Caregivers

For Researchers

For Health Care Professionals

For Advocates

This page provides numerous resources for cancer survivors and their caregivers. For information about cancer types, treatment, and clinical trials, as well as links to other NCI resources, please go to the [NCI homepage](#).

[Explore Resources and Information](#)



Cancer Survivor Stories

Stories of survivors who turned their cancer experience into something positive.

[READ MORE](#)



Evidence-Based Cancer Control Programs (EBCCP)

HOME SEARCH FOR PROGRAMS PROGRAM AREAS HELP & RESOURCES ABOUT

Home Survivorship / Supportive Care Programs

Survivorship / Supportive Care Evidence-Based Programs Listing



About Policy Get Involved



The award-winning Cancer Survival Toolbox is a free audio program. It was created by leading cancer organizations to help people develop skills to better meet and understand the challenges of their illness.

Cancer Survival Toolbox®



Español

1-800-4-CANCER Live Chat Publications Dictionary

ABOUT CANCER CANCER TYPES RESEARCH GRANTS & TRAINING NEWS & EVENTS ABOUT NCI search

Home > About Cancer > Coronavirus & Cancer

AA Print Email Facebook Twitter Pinterest

CORONAVIRUS & CANCER

Coronavirus Information for Patients

Clinical Trials during Coronavirus

Coronavirus: What People with Cancer Should Know

ON THIS PAGE

- What is coronavirus, or COVID-19?
- If I have cancer, am I at higher risk of getting COVID-19?
- I am a cancer survivor. Am I at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19?

- [HTTPS://WWW.CANCER.GOV/ABOUT-CANCER/COPING/FEELINGS](https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/coping/feelings)
- [HTTPS://WWW.CANCER.GOV/ABOUT-CANCER/COPING/FEELINGS/ANXIETY-DISTRESS-PDQ](https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/coping/feelings/anxiety-distress-pdq)
- [HTTPS://WWW.CANCER.GOV/NEWS-EVENTS/CANCER-CURRENTS-BLOG/2020/CANCER-SURVIVORS-MANAGING-ANXIETY-DISTRESS](https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2020/cancer-survivors-managing-anxiety-distress)

THANK YOU

KRISTI.GRAVES@GEORGETOWN.EDU

SURVIVORSHIP@GEORGETOWN.EDU



@GUSURVIVORSHIP

Georgetown University:

Roxanne Jensen
Jeanne Mandelblatt
Vanessa Sheppard
Stacey Kaltman
George Luta
Christina Rush
Adriana Serrano
Tania Lobo
Neha Rajpal
Maxie Blasini
Charlene Kuo

Nueva Vida:

Astrid Jimenez (PI)
Claudia Campos
Maria Eugenia del Villar
Alma Hamar

SHARE:

Ivis Febus Sampayo (PI)
Jennie Santiago
Olympia Cepado-Coto

Gilda's Club NYC:

Migdalia Torres (PI)
Carolina Hoires
Awilda Torres
Lily Safani

Latinas Contra Cancer:

Ysabel Duron (PI)
Angela Chiprez
Teresa Ipong Garcia
Martha Brewer
Claudia Colindres

Consultants:

Lina Jandorf
Maria Gloria Elliott
Barry Jacobs
Anna Napoles

Advisory Board Members:

Roberto Londono
Robert Warren
Regina Hampton
Monique Perret-Gentil
Wanda Lucas

Other Partners:

Lombardi Breast Cancer
Patient Advocacy Committee

Data Safety Monitoring:

Alfiee Breland-Nobel
Filipa Lynce
Georgen Newland
Florescia Gonzalez

RESEARCH SUPPORT TEAM

 KRISTI GRAVES, PHD MULTIPLE PI ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LOMBARDI COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER Georgetown Lombardi COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER	 SUSAN VADAPARAMPIL, PHD, MPH MULTIPLE PI SENIOR MEMBER & PROFESSOR AT MOFFITT CANCER CENTER MOFFITT CANCER CENTER	 LINA JANDORF, MA SITE PI RESEARCH PROFESSOR AT ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
 LAURA MORENO (MOFFITT) GENETIC COUNSELOR RESEARCH COORDINATOR	 JENNIFER GARCIA (MOFFITT) RESEARCH COORDINATOR	 JENNIFER ULLOA (ICAHN) RESEARCHER/ HEALTH EDUCATOR
 KATHERINE LOPEZ (GEORGETOWN) RESEARCH COORDINATOR	 LARISA CAICEDO (CS CONSULTING) CULTURAL COMPETENCY STRATEGY & LOGISTICS	 ARBOLES Programa de Asesoría y Apoyo

Kimberly Davis, PhD
Emma Barker, MS
Angela Mariscalsanchez, MS



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