

# Patterns of supportive care needs in a large cohort of French cancer patients in Hauts-de-France

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### Introduction

Cancer patients should be offered appropriate supportive care as a routine part of their clinical path. Ensuring the relevant and timely delivery of high-quality supportive care during the cancer journey is challenging for the healthcare team. Understanding patients' needs is key information to plan and anticipate appropriate resources.

# Methods

To assess patients' supportive care needs, Oscar Lambret Comprehensive Cancer Center of the French region Hauts-de-France performed a large patient survey. **An online questionnaire** was administered to 3000 adult cancer patients through email invitations on December 18th, 2023. **1260 patients completed the questionnaire**.

# Results

- Respondents to the survey underwent systemic treatment, radiation therapy, surgical treatment, or a combination of these therapies for breast, gynecologic, digestive, head and neck, lung, and urological cancers or sarcoma within the past year (in 2023). 76% of the patients were female, 22% were aged 70 years and older, 8% had less than 40 years.
- The main needs expressed were nutritional support, psychological support, adapted physical activity, social worker, pain management, and aesthetic care, with a frequency of 49%, 49%, 50%, 25%, 37%, and 43% of the patients, respectively.
- These needs were expressed mostly by patients aged 30 to 59 years. **Elderly patients had the lowest needs expressed**. Needs for social worker and aesthetic care were more frequent in younger patients (< 40 years).
- 6% or less of the patients reported that supportive care was not delivered despite being proposed by the healthcare team (Figure 5).
- The supportive care needs collected were largely driven by breast cancer patients (Figure 7) often aged 60 years or less. Women with cancer types other than breast cancer had higher needs for pain management and addiction support compared to women with breast cancer (Figure 8).
- Effect of gender and male patients were specifically analyzed in POSTER #2143 Supportive care needs in male cancer patients.

### Conclusions

These results showed specific patterns of supportive care needs that might be helpful to better address them. Further study will be done to analyze why supportive care was not delivered in a small subset of patients.

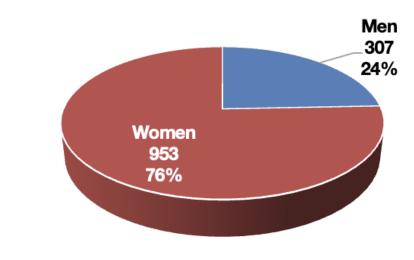


Figure 1 : Gender distribution in the cohort

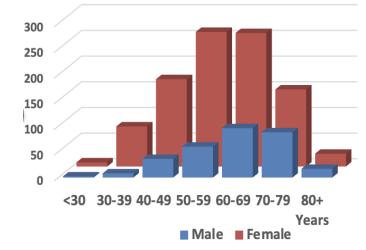


Figure 2 : Age distribution in the cohort

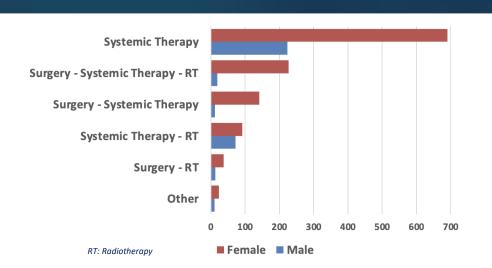


Figure 3 : Distribution of the treatments undergone by gender

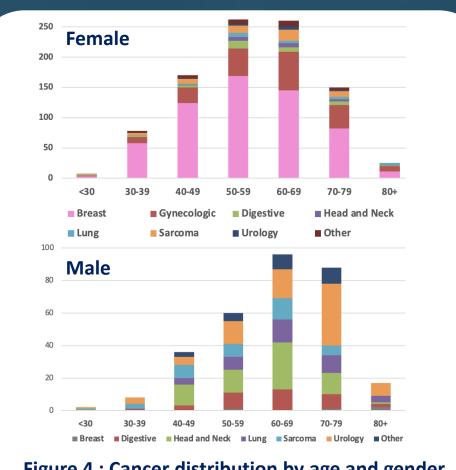


Figure 4: Cancer distribution by age and gender

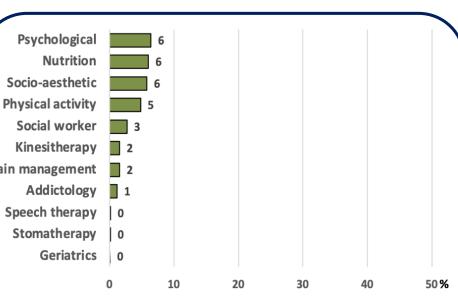


Figure 5: Proportion of cancer patients (in %) who did not receive a supportive care despite being proposed by the healthcare team



Figure 6 : Supportive care needs in the cohort by type of care

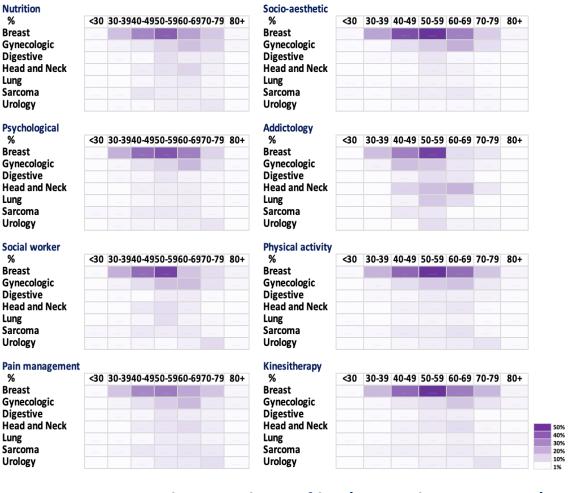


Figure 7: Heatmap showing the profiles (age and cancer types) of patients needing supportive care

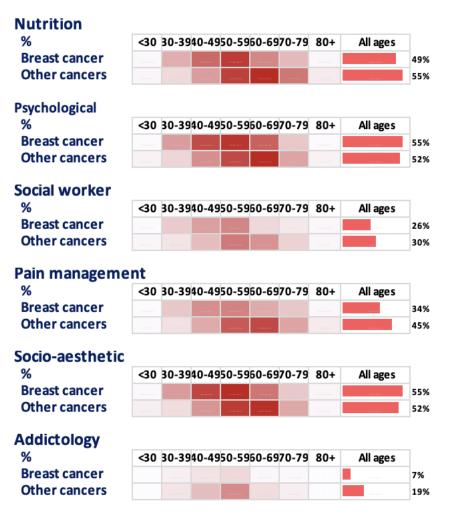


Figure 8: Heatmap comparing the needs of women with breast cancer compared to women with other cancers, for the main types of supportive care







Kinesitherap

