Challenges and Transitions: The Implementation and Evaluation of an Innovative Breast Cancer Survivorship Program

Elwyn Zhang1, Sarina Sadeghi1, Sonal Gandhi1, Andrea Eisen1, Amanda Roberts2, Katarzyna Jerzak1, Helen MacKay1, Karen Fleming3, Gregory Czarnota4, Rossanna Pezo1, Anthony Lott1, Muna Al-Khaifi1 1 Department of Medical Oncology & Hematology, Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, University of Toronto, Canada 2 Department of Surgical Oncology, Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, University of Toronto, Canada 3 Department of Family & Community Medicine, Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, University of Toronto, Canada 4 Department of Radiation Oncology, Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, University of Toronto, Canada 4 Department of Radiation Oncology, Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, University of Toronto, Canada 4 Department of Radiation Oncology, Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, University of Toronto, Canada

Introduction

- The number of breast cancer survivors is increasing due to improvements in care and an aging population
- The purpose of this retrospective chart review was to evaluate trends within the patient cohort and evaluate the preliminary efficacy of the program

Objectives

- To **describe** the clinic population
- To determine **prevalence** of long-term toxicities
- To **evaluate** Program success in providing evidencebased survivorship care according to best practices
- To identify risk factors for long-term toxicities

Methods

- A retrospective chart review of all patients at the Sunnybrook Breast Cancer Survivorship Program (N=435)
- Key variables extracted
 - Side Effects (e.g. depression, hot flashes, joint pain)
 - Demographic information
 - Disease & treatment information

Table 1. Bivariate Analysis: Likelihood
to Have 2 or More Side Effects

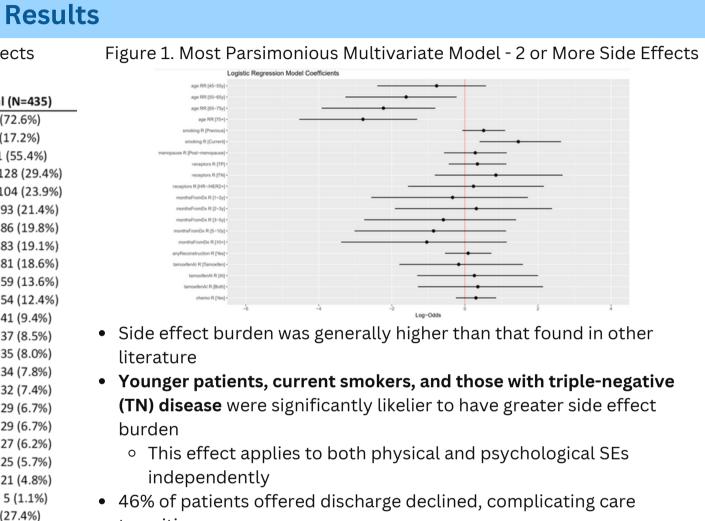
	Bivariate	
Characteristic	Odds Ratio	<i>p</i> -value
Age		
0-45y	Reference	
45-55y	0.35	0.1218
55-65y	0.21	0.0182
65-75y*	0.12	0.0019*
75+*	0.06	< 0.001*
Smoking		
Never	Reference	
Previous	1.3	0.3078
Current*	4.01	0.0051*
Akohol		
None	Reference	
<=2/wk	1.36	0.2158
>2/wk	0.98	0.9483
Menopause		
Pre-menopause	Reference	
Post-menopause*	0.48	0.0161*
NodalStatus		
No	Reference	
Yes	1.1	0.6376
Receptor Status		
HR+/HER2-	Reference	
TP	1.7	0.1003
TN*	2.76	0.0027*
HR-/HER2+	1.7	0.1943

Table 2. Patient Cohort Side Effects

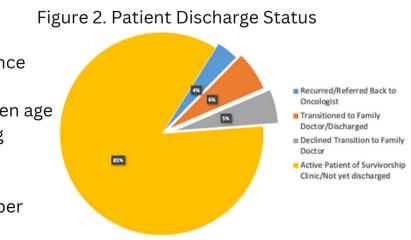
Side Effect	Total (N=
At least one side effect	316 (72.6
One side effect	75 (17.2
2+ side effects	241 (55
Anxiety	128 (
Chronic Pain	104 (
Hot Flashes	93 (2
Fear of Recurrence	86 (1
Joint Pain	83 (1
Dry Vagina	81 (1
Lymphedema	59 (1
Depression	54 (1
Fatigue	41 (9
Issues Relating to Body Image	37 (8
Low Sex Drive	35 (8
Dyspareunia	34 (7
Neuropathy	32 (7
Skin Changes	29 (6
Work/Social/Family Issues	29 (6
Weight Gain	27 (6
Brain Fog	25 (5
Barrier to Physical Functioning	21 (4
Fertility Issues	5 (1
No side effects	119 (27.4

Conclusion and Future Directions

- Toxicities and side effects of breast cancer treatment continue to have significant impact on QoL for patients many years after initial diagnosis
- Younger patients, smokers, and TN patients are much likelier to experience high side effect burden.
- Future research should investigate the nature of the relationship between age and side effect burden for breast cancer survivors, as well as the driving factors underlying this difference.
- Further investigation into **why so many patients declined discharge** to primary care could offer insight into ways to address this barrier to proper care transitions.



transitions



Correspondence

Dr. Muna Alkhaifi, MD, MPH Department of Medical Oncology and Hematology Odette Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre Toronto, Canada muna.alkhaifi@sunnybrook.ca