

A Longitudinal Observational Study to Identify Multilevel Factors Influencing Survivorship Care Quality among Rural Cancer Survivors

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Background

- 21% of US cancer survivors live in rural areas and are at increased risk for poor outcomes after cancer, including increased mortality and poor physical and psychological health status
- Known disparities in screening and guidelinebased therapy, but less known about care during the survivorship period
- Individual sociodemographic characteristics do not fully account for disparities, suggesting need to examine provider, practice, and community-level factors

Objective: To examine the multilevel factors (survivor, provider, practice, and area-level) that influence patient-centered survivorship outcomes (quality of survivorship care and HRQOL) among rural cancer survivors after treatment

Patient- 2 & 3
years postdiagnosis
(N=400)

- Perceived Survivorship Care Quality
- Follow-up Care & Communication
- HRQOL & Symptoms

Primary
Oncology
Provider

- Survivorship Care Delivery & Communication
- Survivorship Care Confidence & Training

Practice

- Organizational Factors Impacting Chronic Illness Care
- Practice Structure
- Participation in Quality Initiatives

Area-level

- Rurality
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Accessibility of Medical Services

Eligibility Criteria

- Female breast,
 prostate, colorectal,
 bladder, melanoma, or
 non-Hodgkin's or
 Hodgkin's lymphoma
 (AJCC Stages 0, I, & II)
- Reside in a rural area at recruitment
- 2 years post-diagnosis;
 12 months posttreatment
- Oncology provider at a CCOP site
- No recurrence or 2nd cancers

Assessments (Patient & Provider)

Patient Survey

- Survivorship Care Quality (APECC instrument & Patient Assessment of Chronic Illness Care)
- HRQOL & Symptom Burden (FACT-G, PROMIS instruments)
- Survivorship Care Experiences (Questions from NCI surveys)

Provider Survey

- Survivorship care delivery, communication, and coordination (NCI SPARCCS survey)
- Survivorship care confidence & training (NCI SPARCCS survey)

Assessments (Practice & Area-Level)

Practice

- Assessment of Chronic Illness Care
- Participation in Quality Improvement Initiatives

Area-level

- Rurality (large rural, small town rural, isolated)
- Social and Economic Conditions (census tract-level deprivation index, food & fitness center availability)
- Distance to primary care and oncology providers
- Number of specialists, primary care physicians, and mental health workers per population in county

Status

Concept is in development