Surviving Cancer- Myth vs Reality

Joan Giblin, MSN, FNP-BC, AOCN
Survivorship Director
Winship Cancer Institute of Emory
University





Objectives

- Identify trends in survivorship
- Define a "cancer survivor"
- Review Stages/Seasons of Cancer Survivorship
- Survivors expectations
- Myths of Survivorship
- Realities of Cancer Survivorship
- Bridging the gap between myths and reality





Why Focus on Survivorship Care?

- The number of survivors are predicted to increase significantly over the next 20 years due to:
 - Improved early detection
 - Improved treatments
 - Aging baby boomers-there will just be more of us!
 - Longer life expectancies



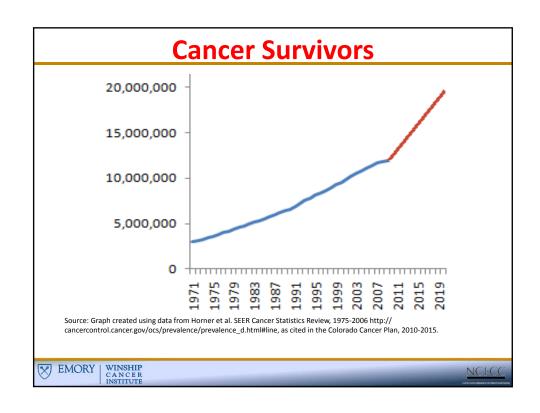
Cancer survivors often experience a higher burden of illness

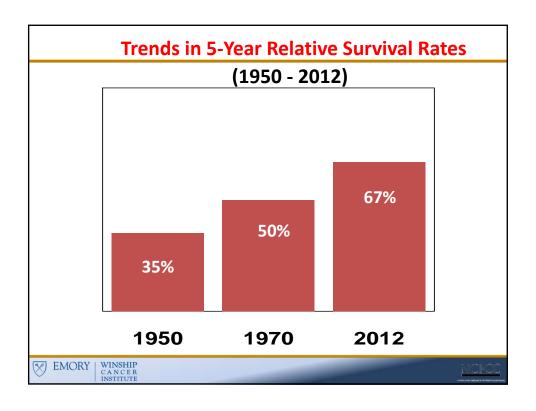
American Cancer Society. Facts and Figures. 2013. Yabroff KR, Lawrence WF, Clauser S, Davis WW, Brown ML. Burden of illness in cancer survivors: findings from a population-based national sample. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* Sep 1 2004;96(17):1322-1330.



WINSHIP CANCER INSTITUTE







Who is a Cancer Survivor?

- NCCS, ACS, and NCI definition: Anyone who has been diagnosed with cancer is a survivorfrom the time of diagnosis and for the balance of life
- Different time points of survivors:
 - In active treatment
 - Those finished with active treatment
 - Disease free long term survivors
 - Those living with cancer as a chronic illness



Seasons of Cancer Survivorship

- Acute Survivorship (1)
- Extended Survivorship (1)
- Transitional survivorship (2)
- Permanent Survivorship(1)

1.Mullins, F, Seasons of Survival, New England Journal of Medicine, 313:270-273, 1985 2.Miller, K, Seasons of Survivorship Revisted. <u>Cancer J. 2008 Nov-Dec;14(6):369-74</u>





Acute Survivorship

- Begins with the diagnosis and extends throughout the treatment phase.
 - Overwhelming fear and anxiety may dominate
 - Patients are facing their own mortality
 - Pain is a common element of this stage
 - Dominated by treatment, surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation
 - Coping with the effects of therapies occupies the energies of the patient and family.









WINSHIP CANCER INSTITUTE



Extended Survivorship

- Patient may be in remission
- Rigorous treatment has ended
- Period of "watchful waiting" begins
- Dominant psychological issue is fear of recurrence
- Complicated by physical limitations
 - Fatigue, body image changes, reduced capacity for exercise
- Individuals respond differently to this phase
 - May be marked by isolation, devastation and/or depression
 - Medical support team has a diminished role in providing support or counseling
 - Support groups play a role at this time in acclimating patients and families back into an "active world".



WINSHIP



Transitional Survivorship

- Transition from Active Treatment
 - "Alive and Living with Cancer"
 - Treatment for recurrent, active and/or advanced disease-disease is now chronic and goal is improved quality and quantity of life
 - Complete Remission with Ongoing treatment
 - Hormonal blockage in breast cancer patients, maintenance therapy for leukemia.
 - Complete Remission with good prognosis

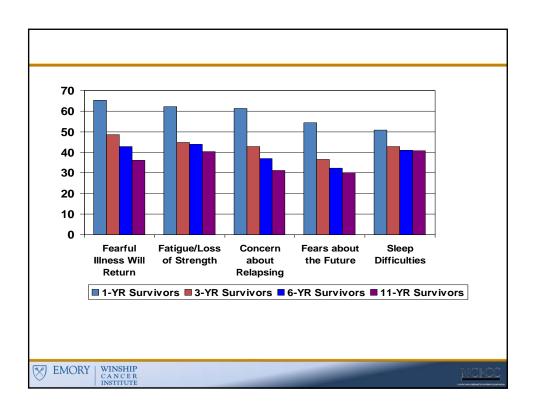


Permanent Survivorship

- Roughly equated with "cure"
- Period when the activity of the disease or the likelihood of its returning is small
- Problems with employment and insurance are common
- Risk of long term, secondary effects of treatment on health are often more evident.
- Fertility and sexuality concerns may appear.







Survivors Expectations

- Immediate "Cure"
- Return to "Normal"
- No long term effects of treatment
- Back to work within a "few weeks"
- Quickly improving fatigue and pain
- Appetite to normal
- Return to pre-cancer sexual activity



Myths of Survivorship

- Patient will return to "normal" as soon as they finish treatment and "ring the bell".
 - Employment
 - Physical Activity
 - Diet/nutrition
- All treatment related side effects will disappear as soon as treatment is complete.
- Fatigue will improve once treatment ends
- Normal ADL will return quickly





Realities of Survivorship

- Fatigue may be overwhelming due to deconditioning and psychosocial stresses
- Anxiety and fear increases
- May need to rethink career goals and/or return to work





Realities of Survivorship

- Financial costs associated with cancer treatment may be overwhelming and cause strain on the individual and family finances
- Risk for recurrent cancer or second cancer diagnosis
- Physical late effects may become a problem, weeks, months or years after treatment.
 - Fertility
 - Chronic pain
 - Cognitive dysfunction
 - Fatigue
 - Lymphedema
 - Neuropathy
 - Osteoporosis
 - Menopause onset
 - Anxiety
 - Depression



Bridging the Gap

- Get an accurate treatment summary
- Patient needs a treatment plan for follow-up clearly outlined
- Patient needs to be aware of any potential long term and/or late effects of treatment
- Stop smoking
- · Limit alcohol intake
- Get adequate sleep
- Increase exercise to 150 minutes /week-include aerobic and resistance exercise
- Limit sun exposure and use a sun screen
- Eat a well balanced healthy diet
- Limit dietary supplements to RDA





Survivor Panel

- Robert Smith-Extended Survivor-Head and Neck Cancer
- Carolyn Higgins-Transitional Survivor-Multiple Myeloma
- Sally Montgomery-Permanent Survivor-Breast Canc

They will tell you their stories and the Myths and Realities related to Survivorship



Questions



