Psychosocial Considerations

Session 3: Psychosocial and Socioeconomic Consequences and Data Needs

David Cella, PhD

Northwestern University

Addressing the Adverse Consequences of Cancer Treatment A National Cancer Policy Forum Virtual Workshop

Americans Living with Cancer

- 2010: 13.7 million
- 2020: @ 18 million
- 2030: > 20 million

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute

A Reasonable Start: 12 Core Symptoms

Mostly Physical	Mixed	Mostly Psychosocial
Pain	Fatigue	Cognitive problems
Anorexia	Insomnia	Anxiety
Dyspnea		Depression
Nausea		
Neuropathy		
Constipation		
Diarrhea		

Reeve et al, <u>JNCI</u> 2014; 106(7)

~32% of Cancer Patients Meet Criteria for a Mental Health Disorder

Anxiety & Adjustment Disorders Most Common

Interferes with Tx adherence Adds to symptom burden Reduces Tx satisfaction

Menhert et al., J Clin Oncol; 2014

Table 2. Prevalence of Mental Disorders (4-week CIDI-O) for theTotal Sample (N = 2,141)

Mental Disorder	4-Week Prevalence (%)	95% CI (%)
Any mental disorder	31.75	29.75 to 33.76
Any anxiety disorder	11.45	10.19 to 12.85
Adjustment disorder	11.07	9.73 to 12.41
Any mood disordert	6.48	5.51 to 7.45
Any somatoform/conversion disorder/syndrome‡	5.27	4.29 to 6.24
Nicotine dependence	4.50	3.63 to 5.37
Any mental disorder resulting from general medical condition Alcohol abuse/dependence	2.28 0.33	1.68 to 2.87 0.09 to 0.56
No. of comorbid mental disorders with dependences		
One summary mental disorder	23.91	22.07 to 25.76
Two summary mental disorders	6.27	5.29 to 7.26
\geq Three summary mental disorders	s 1.57	1.08 to 2.05
No. of comorbid mental disorders without dependence		
Any mental disorder without dependence	29.15	27.20 to 31.10
One summary mental disorder	22.79	20.99 to 24.59
Two summary mental disorders	5.36	4.44 to 6.28
\geq Three summary mental disorders	s 1.01	0.62 to 1.39

NOTE. On the basis of the 2,141 CIDI-O interviews, prevalence estimates were calculated for the total sample of 4,020 patients with weights for compensation of the oversampling of patients with PHQ \geq 9.

Prevalence Estimates Vary Widely

..but center around:

15% for major depression10% for major anxiety disorders

Add 20% for minor depression and anxiety-based adjustment disorders

30-40% for any mood disorder

Mitchell et al<u>, Lancet Oncol</u>; 2011 Walker et al, <u>Ann Oncol</u>; 2013

Point 1: Clinicians under-report symptoms





Basch: N Engl J Med 2010; 362:865-869

Lung Cancer Symptoms: EMR v FACT



Overall concordance (Cohen's kappa) < 0.40

Fares et al, Clin Ca Informatics 2018

Lung Cancer Depression and Anxiety: EMR v PRO



Fares et al, Clin Ca Informatics 2018

Survival may be improved

- RCT: Routine weekly PRO collection vs usual care
- Worsening symptoms triggered nurse alert 77% of alerts led to a clinical intervention

- 5.2 mo median survival difference (31 v 26 mo)
- 5-year absolute survival benefit of 8%



Basch et al. JAMA; 2017

Goal 1: Increase clinician awareness of patient symptoms at point of care and beyond

• We need <u>explicit</u> detection (direct patient report)

TAILORING PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ACROSS THE CANCER DISTRESS CONTINUUM



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ROBERT H. LURIE COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER -Transient feelings of distress such as fear & anxiety

- Functional impairments limited to disease-specific functioning
- Mild symptoms of distress such as fear & anxiety
- Impairment in several general & disease-specific functioning areas
- Moderate to severe symptoms of distress that do not meet criteria for a mental disorder
- Symptoms of distress are debilitating and impact multiple functioning domains
- Diagnosed mental health disorder
- Symptoms are severe and significantly impact multiple
 areas of functioning

Benedict & Penedo, 2013

Point 2: We have the tools and treatments

- Distress screening
- Survivorship care
- Collaborative care model

Have Distress Screening and Survivorship Care Plans made a Difference?

- Mental health shortages (access)
- Mental health reimbursement
- SCP: Implementation before efficacy?

A Collaborative Care Model



Why Collaborative Care for Depression?

- Pharmacologic tx only has short-term efficacy
 - Benefit diminishes by one year
- Psychological tx also has short-term efficacy with decline at 1 year
- Collaborative care benefit is maintained at one year
 - Hypothesis: CC targets the health system as well as the patient

Screening for Distress

- 63 studies; 19 depression measures! (Mitchell et al, J Affect Dis; 2012)
- We need more consistency for reporting and tracking



• 18 domains of physical, mental, and social health

stone ТΜ

Goal 2: Empower and engage patients in collaborative care

- Shared responsibility and shared decisions
- Technology enhancements and enablers
- Positive social networking

Point 3: We have areas of neglect and disparity

- Racial/Ethnic disparities
- Caregiver burden

More depression in cancer relative to GP; Differentially worse for non-whites

Adult California Health Interview Survey (n=42,879)



Figure 2 Estimated Kessler 6 (K6) score by race/ethnicity and cancer status.

Alcala et al, BMC Pub Hlth; 2014

Psychological Morbidity in Hispanics

(es 0.45)

- Systematic review and meta-analysis
- 21 articles (18 datasets)
- Latinx disparities
 - Distress (es 0.37)(es 0.23)
 - Depression
 - Social life quality
 - Overall life quality (es 0.49)

Cancer Care Partner Distress

- Meta-analyses to obtain pooled estimates of <u>depression and anxiety</u>
- 30 studies; 21,149 caregivers
- Prevalence
 - Depression: 42%
 - Anxiety: 47%
- Quality of life scores very low
- Risk factors
 - Patient's condition, partner sleep quality, poor health, avoidance, burden, duration, financial burden, unemployment, female sex, spouse status

Goal 3: Address care partners and attend to inequity

Summary: The case for action

- Psychosocial symptoms have an adverse impact on
 - life quality
 - healthcare utilization
 - clinical outcomes
- We have brief, clinically-useful screening instruments (too many)
- Ample evidence for the efficacy of treatments for depression and anxiety in the general population and people with cancer
- High-level evidence guidelines for management of depression and anxiety (e.g., ASCO)
- Evidence-based approach to implementing depression care in cancer (collaborative care model)
- NCI call for Information Technology to improve depression screening for cancer patients: https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-18-493.html



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