

UNDERSTANDING HOW COPING STRATEGIES AND QUALITY OF LIFE MAINTAIN HOPE IN PATIENTS DELIBERATING PHASE-I TRIAL PARTICIPATION¹

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No, nothing to disclose
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, please specify:

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Example: company XYZ	x		x		x			



Introduction

Phase-I trial

- Safety profile and dose of new drug or combination of drugs
- Palliative cancer patients
 - Without standard options
 - Specific mutation
 - In good health
- Ethical dilemma



Aim

Exploring mindset

To understand how hope* and motivation of patients considering phase-I trial participation were affected by:

- Psychological factors
- Quality of life

Psychological factors

- Coping strategies
 - Tenacious goal pursuit
 - Flexible goal pursuit
- Locus of Control

Materials & methods

- Explorative, prospective study
- 1st phase-I trial proposal, predecisional
- Questionnaires: motivation, hope, coping, locus of control and quality of life
- Correlations & Structural Equation Modelling (nature & magnitude)

Results

N = 135	
Characteristic	N (%)
Median age, (range)	62 years (30-83)
Sex	
Male	65 (48%)
Marital status	
Married / living with partner	112 (83%)
Education level	
High school or college	78 (58%)
University	34 (25%)
WHO performance status at consent visit	
0	24 (18%)
1	106 (78%)
Signed informed consent for phase I trial participation	
Yes	125 (93%)
No	10 (7%)
Start in phase I trial after consent (N = 125)	
Yes	103 (82%)
No	22 (18%)

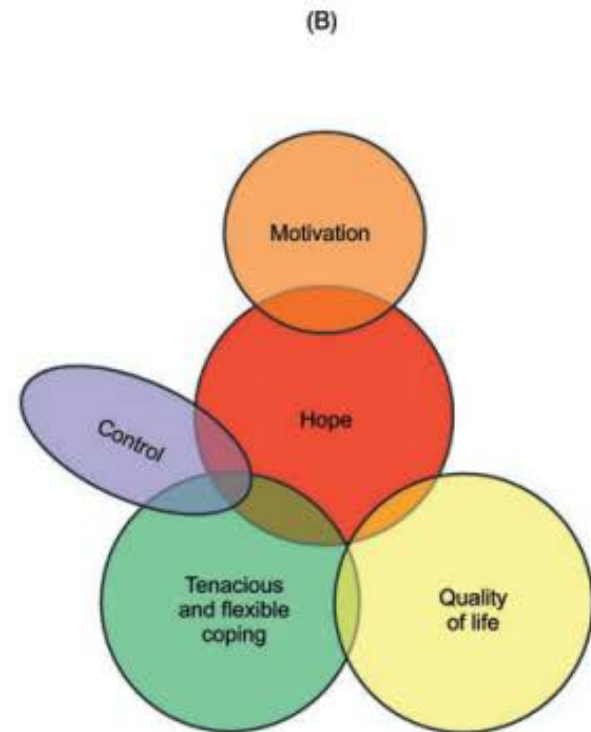
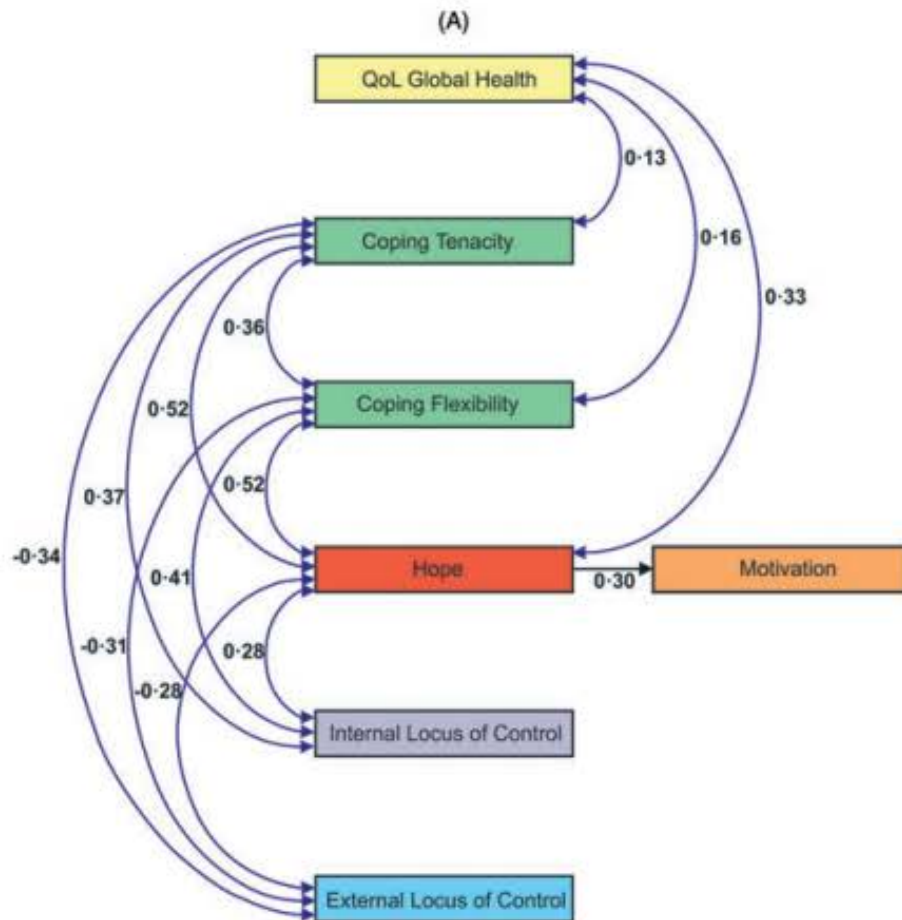
Correlations

N=125	TM	Hope	Flexibility	Tenacity
Hope	0,326**			
Flexibility	0,173*	0,527**		
Tenacity	0,344**	0,538**	0,321**	
LoC intern	0,157*	0,281**	0,416**	0,322**
LoC extern	-0,200*	-0,233*	-0,278**	-0,311**
Global Qol	-0,017	0,452**	0,236**	0,182*

P < 0,05, ** P < 0,01 (one-tailed significance)

Abbreviations: TM = treatment motivation, LoC = locus of control, and Qol = quality of life

Structural Equation Modelling



Conclusion

