

Information about sexuality-related issues: what do they need?

MASCC/ISOO

Annual Meeting on Suppportive Care in Cancer

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Leonore Albers, MD

Has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.





Introduction

- Cancer → negative impact on sexuality
- Sexuality → important QoL concern
- QoL → more important due to better prognosis



Introduction







We aimed...

- → Identify patients groups more in need
- → Identify what substantive information is needed





Methods

- Initiative: Dutch Federation of Cancer Patient Organizations (NFK)
- Nationwide online survey regarding information needs
- Questionnaire in co-design







	Participants n=2657			
	n (%)			
Gender				
Male	1193 (45.2)			
Female	1444 (54.8)			
Age (years)	Median 61 (19-94 years)			
Relationship status				
Not in a relationship	267 (10.7)			
In a relationship	2221 (89.3)			
Time since diagnosis*				
< 2 year	530 (23.1)			
≤5 year	736 (32)			
≤10 year	556 (24.2)			
> 10 year	> 10 year 471 (20.5)			
Type of cancer				
Breast	905 (34.1)			
Prostate	531 (20.0)			
Gastro-intestinal	455 (17.1)			
Gynaecology	135 (5.1)			
Urological (minus prostate)	172 (6.5)			
Other	260 (9.7)			





	Participants n=2657
Stage of cancer	
Local disease	1708 (74.3)
Metastatic disease	477 (20.7)
Treatment	
No treatment	29 (1.1)
Surgery	1954 (73.5)
External beam therapy	1205 (45.4)
Internal beam therapy	172 (6.5)
Hormonal therapy	791 (48.7)
Chemotherapy	1073 (40.4)
Immunotherapy	186 (7.0)
Self-reported negative impact of cancer	
on sexuality	
Yes	1767 (66.7)
No	884 (33.3)



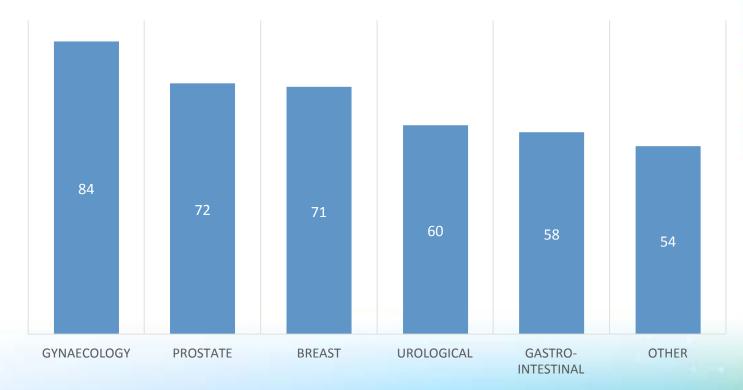




65% were in need of information about sexuality



NEED FOR INFORMATION PER TYPE OF CANCER





Variable	P Value
Age (≤62 years)	< 0.001
Gender	0.6
Stage of disease	0.3
Relationship	0.3
Negative impact on sexuality	<0.001

<u>Time from diagnosis</u>					
< 2 years	0.04				
2-5 years	0.9				
6-10 years	0.7				
> 10 years (decline)	0.02				
<u>Treatment</u>					
No treatment 0.6					
Surgery	0.9				
External beam therapy	0.2				
Internal beam therapy	0.4				
Hormonal therapy	0.6				
Chemotherapy	0.4				
Immunotherapy 0.4					





Who are they?



65% were in need of information about sexuality

46% did not find useful information

What do they want?



	Overall	Breast	Prostate	Urological (minus prostate)	Gastrointestinal	Gynaecological
Practical tips	60	81	67	64	57	63
Practical information	59	71	52	47	54	63
Experiences from others	54	55	56	58	48	63
Information for partners	37	42	40	33	30	35
Contact with other cancer patients	17	17	16	17	15	20
Referral to a professional	16	15	18	21	19	17
Information video	8	5	15	12	9	6
Information for care providers	8	10	6	5	4	11



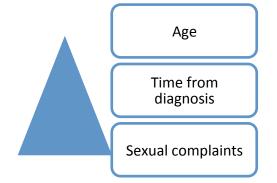
How to improve communication?

Health care provider should.....

... provide information systematically = 64% ... actively involve my partner = 44% ... initiate the subject = 34% ... offer the opportunity to get a referral to a sexologist = 34%



Conclusions









Practical tips..

..provided by a health care professional



Leonore Albers, MD
Department of Urology
Leiden University Medical Center
The Netherlands

Email: I.f.albers@lumc.nl





DISCUSSING SEXUALITY IN CANCER CARE: WHAT DO PATIENTS NEED? A national wide survey among cancer patients and survivors

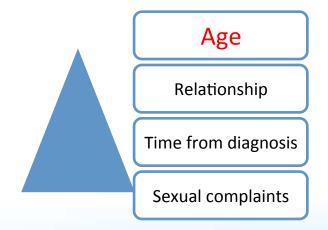
Leonore F. Albers^{1,2}, Mirjam A. van Belzen³, Christel van Batenburg³, Vivian Engelen³, , H. Putter⁴, Rob C.M. Pelger^{1,2}, Henk W. Elzevier^{1,2}

- ¹ Department of Urology, Leiden University Medical Centre; PO-box 9600, 2300 WB Leiden, The Netherlands;
- ² Department of Medical Decision Making, Leiden University Medical Centre; PO-box 9600, 2300 WB Leiden, The Netherlands
- ³ Dutch Federation of Cancer Patient Organizations, Postbus 8152, 3503 RD Utrecht, The Netherlands
- ⁴ Department of Medical Statistics, Leiden University Medical Centre, the Netherlands; PO-box 9600, 2300 WB Leiden, The Netherlands

- Limitations...
- → Recruitment
- → Prostate- and breast cancer overrepresented
- → Non-validated questionnaire









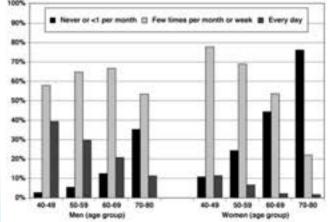
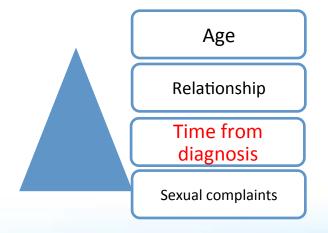




Fig. 1 Frequency of thinking about sexual activity in the European population of the GSSAB, 2001–2002







.. This study: 57% in need > 10 years after diagnosis

...sexual side effects remain into long-term survivors

...information widely available

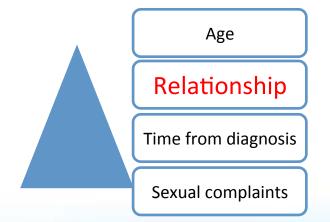






Fig. 1 Frequency of thinking about sexual activity in the European population of the GSSAB 2001, 2007

...this study: 44%: actively involve my partner

...partners reported frustrated feelings, sadness etc

...further research: information for partners

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