

The impact of cancer on adolescent and young adult survivors' work-related issues

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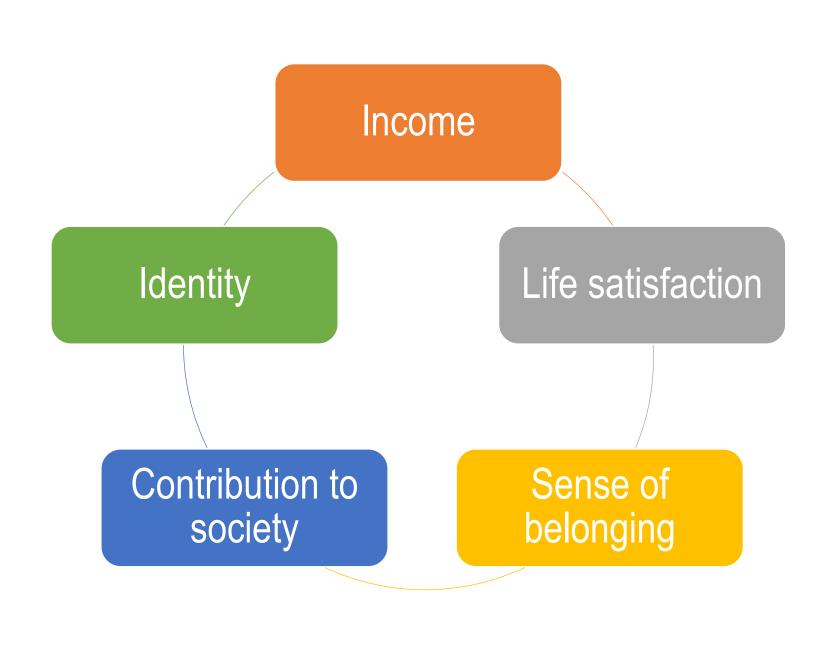
Conflict of Interest Disclosure

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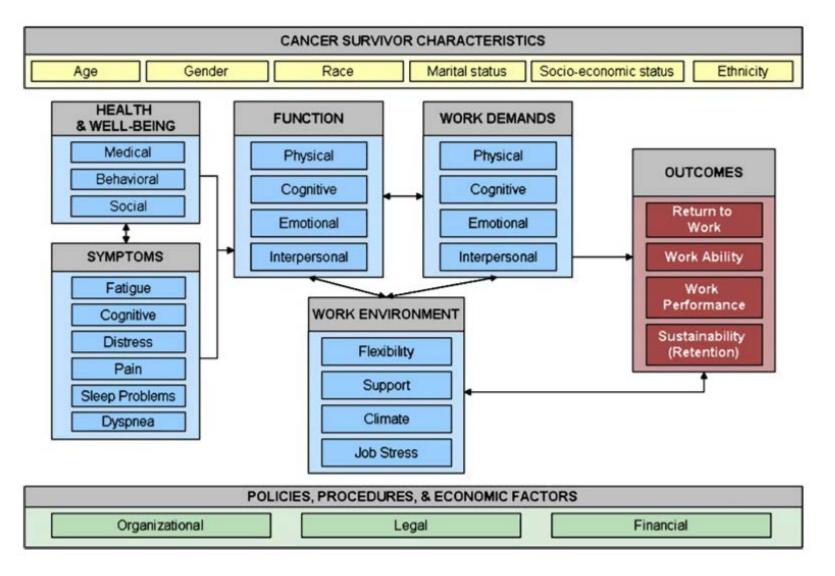


Has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.





Conceptual Model of Cancer and Work



Feuerstein M et al: J Cancer Surviv. 2010

Fields and Players that Surround Working Survivors

Patient Survivor Cancer support groups **Certified Social Insurance Attorneys Public Employment** Security Office etc. **Worker**

Clinical settings

Physicians, Nurses, Pharmacists, MSW, OT/PT, Psychologists Dietitians, etc.

Workplaces

Employers, Supervisors, Colleagues, Human Relations Staff, Occupational Health Staff

Administrative Organs

Takahashi, JJCO, 2016

Cancer Survivors and Work in Japan (all generations)

- > ~1 million people newly diagnosed with cancer each year in Japan
- ➤ 1 in 3 people are of normal working age (15–64 years old)
- ➤ 20%–40% of working survivors resign from work because of their diagnosis (Yamagiuchi, 2013; Saito, 2014; Takahashi, 2017)
- ➤ 40% leave their jobs even before they begin treatment (Takahashi,2017)
- ➤ 24% has been asked about work-related issues by healthcare providers (Takahashi,2017)
- Return to work rate differs according to cancer site (Endo,2015)
- ➤ Supervisors who have not worked with cancer survivors are pessimistic about providing supportive environment to return to work (Eguchi, 2017)

Push for Working Survivor-related Policies in Japan

For employers

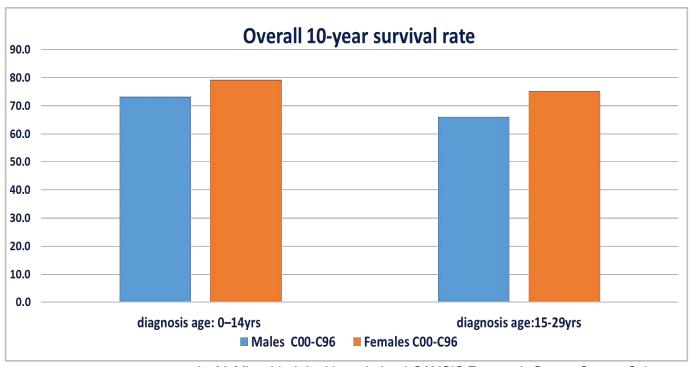
- ➤ 2012: In the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs (2nd phase) "support for working survivors" was newly incorporated as an issue requiring particular attention
- ➤ 2016: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare issued guidelines for business owners and HR personnel to promote support for cancer survivors in the workplace
- ➤ 2016: Revised Cancer Control Act requested that business owners make efforts to maintain employment of people with cancer

Activities in hospital settings

- 2013: Collaboration began with licensed social insurance attoeneyss and career consultants
- > 2016: Collaboration began with public employment security office personnel

Childhood and AYA Cancer Survivors in Japan

- Cancer incidence in AYA generation (15–39 years old) in Japan: 21,400 per year
- Overall 10-year survival rate
 - Childhood cancer (0–14 years old): over 70%
 - AYA cancer (15–29 years old): ~70%
- > 80% of childhood cancer survivors are working (Ishida, 2014)



AYA Cancer Survivors and Work

First-time job seeking

- Poor readiness to work
- Short interval from treatment and job seeking

Returning to work and career development

Early phase of career development

- > Financial toxicities as well as financial dependence
- > Delayed progress of academic and professional career development
 - → Reduced self esteem, self confidence, and sense of independence

Study 1: Systematic Review of Childhood and AYA Cancer Survivors and Work

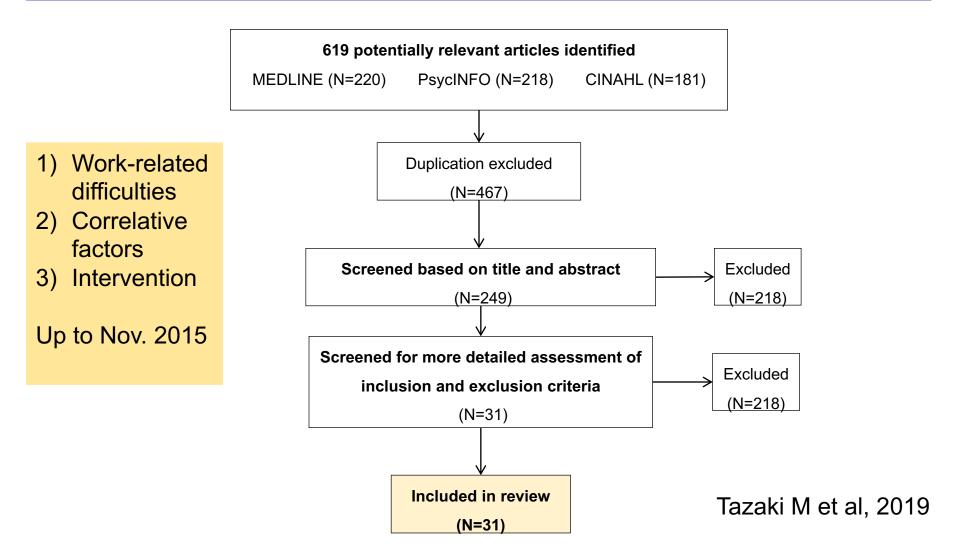


Figure: Flowchart of study selection process

Study 1: Systematic Review of Childhood and AYA Cancer Survivors and Work

- ➤ Out of 31 studies, only 4 focused on AYA
- ➤ 20 from North America, 8 from Europe, 3 from Asia
- > Difficulties common with adults
 - Lower % of working survivors
 - Increased days of absence
 - Lower income
 - Lower work performance
- Difficulties specific to childhood and AYA identified
 - Higher % of survivors who have never worked
 - Lower % of survivors with professional work
 - Age of starting work was delayed

Study 2: Job seeking

(Qualitative Interviews: Takata Y et al, 2018)

- ➤ Aimed to reveal illness-related difficulties during job-seeking by childhood and AYA cancer survivors and their work-related unmet needs
- ➤ Semi-structured interviews with 9 survivors (male: 3, female: 6)
- ➤ Median age at interview: 29 years old (range: 23–29)
- People diagnosed with cancer at 0–22 years old
- Adults (≥20 years old) at time of study
- Those who sought <u>regular employment</u>

Difficulties related to cancer

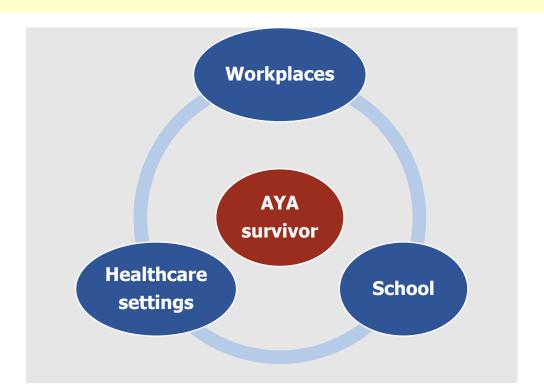
- ✓ Dilemma of cancer disclosure
- ✓ Insensitive reactions
- ✓ Insufficient information and support for applicants with chronic illnesses
- ✓ Physical problems

♦ Work-related unmet needs

- ✓ Improved employer understanding of CAYA cancer
- ✓ Opportunities to know other survivors' job-seeking and work experiences
- ✓ Places where survivors can interact
- ✓ Information on employers' views on cancer survivors
- ✓ Improved recruitment systems

Implications for Research and Practice

- Focus on AYA age group
- Both first-time job seeking and RTW
- More research worldwide
- Sample representatives and credibility issues
- Mixed methods and "mixed team"!





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■樋口宗孝がん研究基金様



お知らせ

フリーペーパー9号発行と8号PDF掲載について



がんノートは、 がん経験者によるがん経験者のためのインタビュー情報サイトです。

Gan Note – an interview program for survivors and by survivors



Gan Note – an interview web program for survivors and by survivors



Gan Note – an interview web program for survivors and by survivors

Website for AYA Cancer Survivors



AYA世代って?

思春期から30代までの年代を、「AYA世代」と呼ぶことがあります。英語のAdolescent and Young Adultの頭文字をとった呼び方です。このサイトは、AYA世代にがんと診断された方に向けた、くらしのサポートサイトです。

このサイトでは、病気や治療そのものというより、それらがAYA世代がん経験者の心、からだ、くらしに与える影響や、対応するときのヒント、人生との向き合い方のアドバイス、そして同様の経験をした「先輩」の体験談を紹介しています。

このサイトが、あなたのくらしとこれからの人生に、少しでもお役に立てば幸いです。



本サイトは、利用者のみなさまのご意見を活かして改善していきます。 利用者アンケート にご協力をお願いいたします。



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