



The incremental insights provided by the Supportive Care Needs Questionnaire (SCNS-SF34) when added to the Localised Prostate Cancer ICHOM standard patient reported outcomes (PROMs) set

Results from the Irish Prostate Cancer Outcomes Research (IPCOR) project

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NEJM Catalyst

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Introduction

- Prostate cancer (PC) research and clinical practice have made significant advancements in measuring sexual function using patient-reported outcomes (PROMs) tools, largely attributable to the pivotal role played by the International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement (ICHOM).
- The **SCNS-SF34** is a comprehensive tool designed to assess the diverse physical, emotional, practical, and informational needs of individuals undergoing cancer treatment or living with cancer.
- This research investigates the additional value and incremental insights provided by the SCNS-SF34 questionnaire when integrated into the standard set, focusing on sexual function.

Methods

Irish Prostate Cancer Outcomes Research Study

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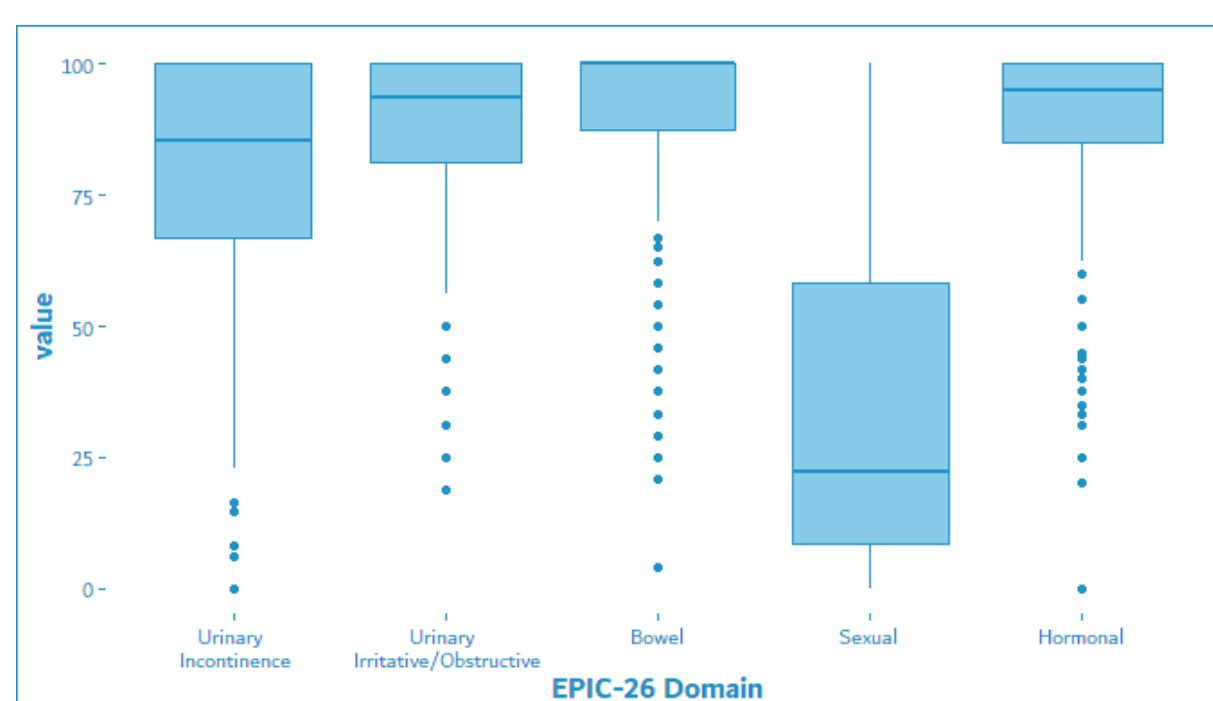
Data collected from Feb 2016 to Jan 2020

- Demographic data
- Comorbidity data
- EQ-5D-5L
- EORTC-QLQ-C30
- EPIC-26SF
- SCNS-SF34 (528 men)

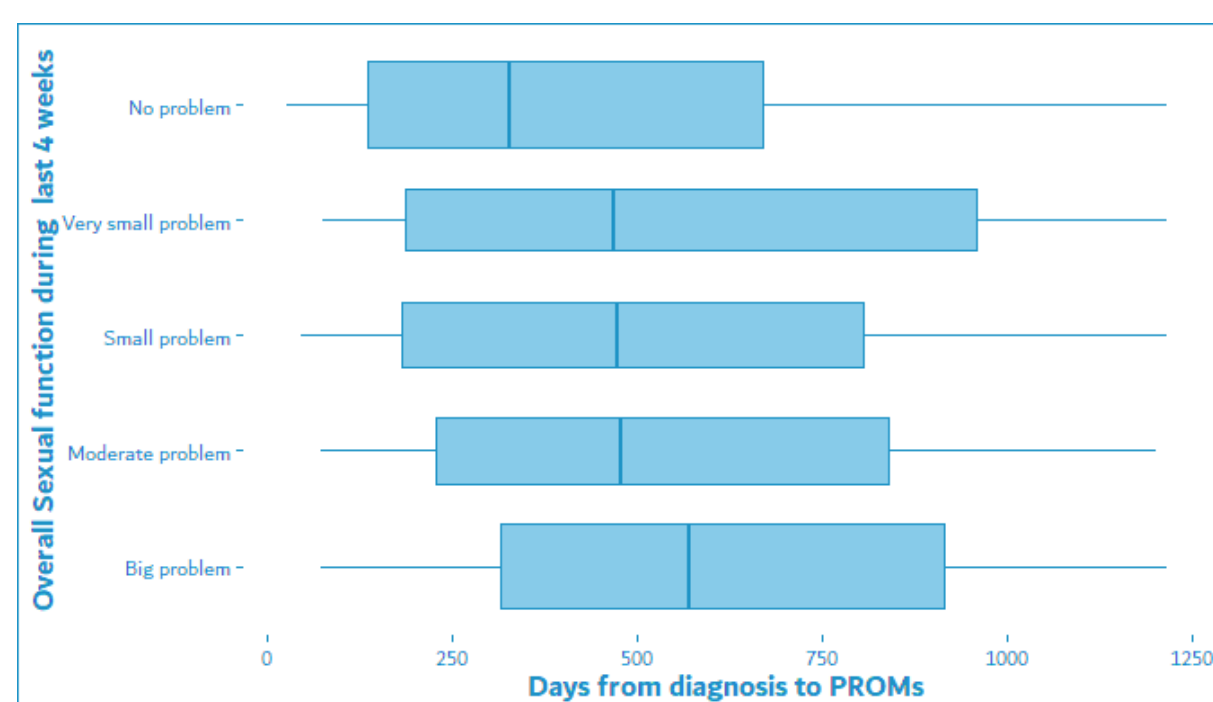
Results

A) PROMs Cohort and EPIC-26

- Median age of PROMs cohort was 65 years. 31.5% were **Gleason 3+3**.
- The **sexual domain** is the worst affected of the EPIC-26 domains.

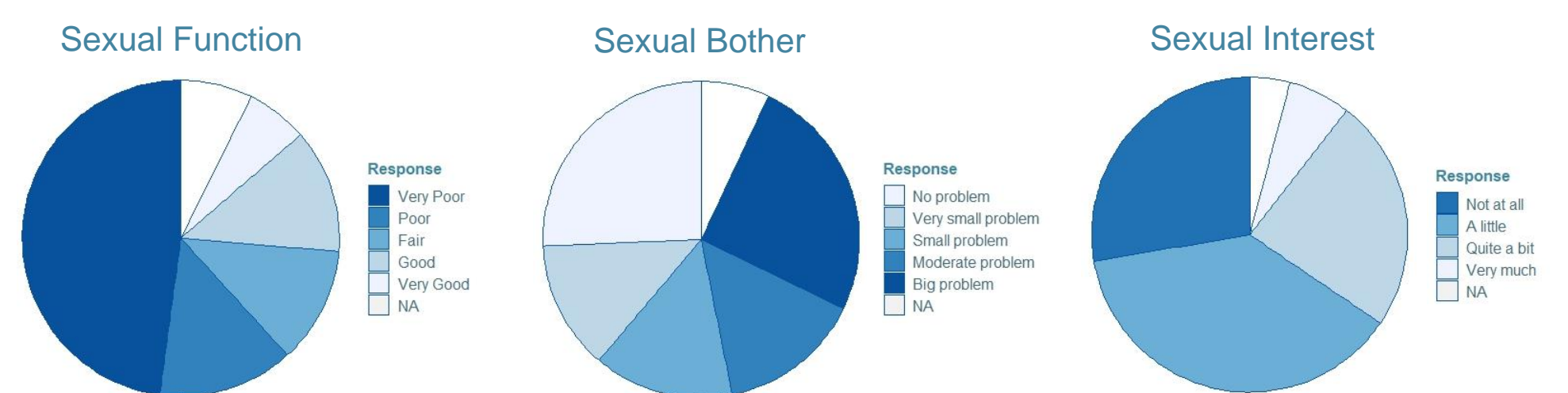


- Men report overall declined sexual function later and it **worsen over time**.



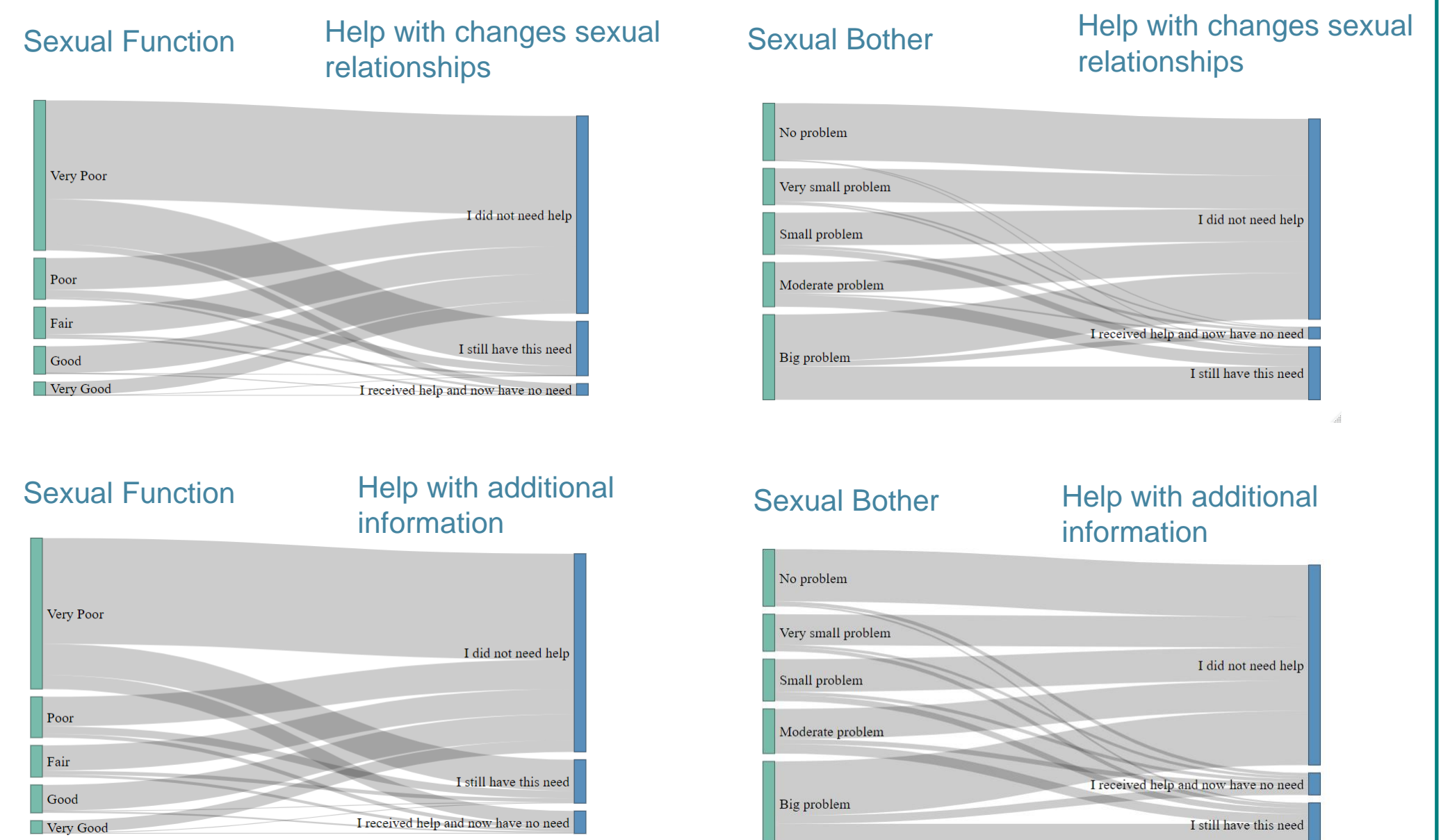
B) EPIC-26 – Sexual Function, Bother and Interest

- 62% (n=539) rated their ability to **function** sexually as poor or very poor.
- 40% (n=348) identified a **bother** and acknowledged the loss of sexual function as a moderate or significant problem.
- 38% (n=330) reported little **interest**, and 28% (n=242) reported no **interest**.



C) SCNS-SF34 added information regarding need for help and information

- Among those who reported **very poor sexual function**, 23% (n=84) acknowledged an **ongoing need for assistance in coping with changes in sexual relationships**, and 21% (n=58) expressed a **desire for additional information about sexual relationships**.
- Among those who identified **sexual function as a big problem**, 34% (n=64) indicated a **need for help in coping with changes in sexual relationships**, and 26% (n=41) expressed a **need for more information about sexual relationships**.



Conclusions

- Our findings underscore the significance of integrating further comprehensive patient-experience measures, such as the SCNS-SF34 questionnaire, in conjunction with the standardized set recommended by ICHOM for PC.
- By employing PROMs which measure patients' supportive and unmet needs, researchers can enhance their overall understanding of **patient experiences at a macro level**.
- Moreover, healthcare providers can **customize interventions** to address the unique challenges faced by individuals within this population, leading to more **personalized and effective care**.

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For any questions, please contact Dr. Noa Gordon
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