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

Noa Gordon1, Cara Dooley1, Áine Murphy1, Frank Sullivan2, Ray McDermott3, Linda Sharp4, William R Watson1 and David Galvin1.5

1. University College Dublin. 2. University of Galway and the Galway Clinic. 3. Tallaght and St Vincent’s University Hospitals.
4. Newcastle University, UK. 5. St Vincent’s and Mater Misericordiae University Hospitals

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

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 26% (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.

Results

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.