



Patient-reported outcomes on the trajectory of hematological cancer

A multi-method study Sommer, Mia

Publication date: 2020

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link to publication from Aalborg University

Citation for published version (APA): Sommer, M. (2020). Patient-reported outcomes on the trajectory of hematological cancer: A multi-method study. Aalborg Universitetsforlag.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
 You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES ON THE TRAJECTORY OF HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER

A MULTI-METHOD STUDY

BY MIA SOMMER

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED 2020



AALBORG UNIVERSITY Denmark

PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES ON THE TRAJECTORY OF HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER

A MULTI-METHOD STUDY

by Mia Sommer



Dissertation submitted 2020

•

Dissertation submitted:	August 2020	
PhD supervisor:	Professor Mette Grønkjær Clinical Nursing Research Unit Aalborg University Hospital	
Assistant PhD supervisors:	Professor, dr. med. Tarec Christoffer El-Galaly Department of Hematology Aalborg University Hospital	
	Professor Martin Bøgsted Department of Clinical Medicine Aalborg University	
PhD committee:	Professor Preben Ulrich Pedersen Aalborg University	
	Professor Anners Lerdal University of Oslo	
	Professor, dr. med., Helle Pappot Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen	
PhD Series:	Faculty of Medicine, Aalborg University	
Department:	Department of Clinical Medicine	
ISSN (online): 2246-1302 ISBN (online): 978-87-7210	0-686-1	

Published by: Aalborg University Press Kroghstræde 3 DK – 9220 Aalborg Ø Phone: +45 99407140

aauf@forlag.aau.dk forlag.aau.dk

© Copyright: Mia Sommer

Printed in Denmark by Rosendahls, 2020

ENGLISH SUMMARY

<u>Background:</u>. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) applied to clinical practice have proven successful in providing patient-centered care in terms of increased patient involvement, improved provider-patient communication and as support to shared decision making. Patients with hematological cancer report unmet supportive care needs throughout their experience with the disease. These unmet needs are associated with impaired health-related quality of life (HRQoL) expressed as impairment of physical, physiological and social functioning as well as increased symptom burden. Thus, these patients face a variety of challenges along the disease trajectory, which are not fully meet today, underpinning the importance of investigating if PROs have the potential to enhance patient-centered care and quality of care in patients with hematological cancer.

<u>Aim:</u> The overall aim of this PhD thesis was to examine the potential of PROs among patients with hematological cancer along the disease trajectory and to determine if PROs could facilitate patient-centered care and contribute to increased quality of care in this population.

<u>Method</u>: This PhD thesis incorporates a multi-method research design consisting of three studies. In Study I, the feasibility of a shared care follow-up initiative for patients with B-cell disease was tested. The shared care follow-up initiative was based on alternating in-hospital physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations based on PRO data. The study involved a survey of the patients' acceptability towards completing PROs as part of follow-up. Study II involved qualitative interviews exploring patients' experiences with participating in the shared care follow-up initiative. Study III was a longitudinal observational HRQoL study investigating HRQoL patterns during one year in a cohort of patients with hematological cancer who had relapsed or progressive disease.

<u>Results:</u> In Study I, the shared care follow-up proved feasible, yielding high patient adherence and receptivity to completing PRO measures expressed as; a) increased involvement in treatment (48/56 [86%]); b) easier recollection of symptoms (50/57 [88%]), and c) improved communication with the health professionals (51/57 [90%]). Study II described five themes that the participating patients experienced in the shared care follow-up initiative, finding positives in more aspects of everyday life and a shift in focus during the consultations from disease and treatment to psychological issues. Most patients were positive towards completing PROs as part of follow-up;

however, a few patients found the questions to be irrelevant and that it was difficult to get the message across. Study III demonstrated that patients with relapsing or progressive hematological disease reported moderate or severe symptoms or functional problems at baseline and that some patients experienced deterioration in HRQoL in the first year after a relapse diagnosis. Furthermore, a statistically significant correlation between impaired role functioning and estimated survival ≤ 2 years was found (OR 0.14, Cl: 0.02; 0.95, p=0.04).

<u>Conclusion</u>: Overall, this multi-method PhD thesis demonstrates that PROs are valuable on the trajectory of hematological cancer in terms of increased patient involvement, identifying health problems, and improving patient–provider communication and as a supporting role in shared decision making. Although divergent patient experiences suggest that a one-size-fits-all approach is undesirable, PROs seem to provide health professionals with a valid tool in the pursuit of providing patient-centered care.

<u>Implications for clinical practice:</u> PROs may have the potential to target and individualize survivorship care of patients with hematological cancer. Basing survivorship care on a multi-disciplinary approach may allow for a more holistic approach to a patient's supportive care needs. To address deterioration in HRQoL during relapse treatment, implementation of PROs in hematological clinical practice may offer the opportunity to address symptoms earlier and support patients in maintaining usual activities.

<u>Future research</u>: Development and implementation of PRO-based interventions should be preceded by qualitative research studies exploring patient needs and preferences for the intervention in question, ensuring a solid foundation for future PRO-based interventions. The results of this research indicated a large symptom burden as well as deterioration in HRQoL among patients with relapse or progressive disease. To address symptoms and supportive care needs during treatment for relapsed or progressive disease, further research should encompass symptom monitoring based on PROs during treatment of these patients to identify potential positive patient outcomes.

DANSK RESUME

<u>Baggrund:</u> Anvendelsen af PRO data (patient-rapported outcomes) har vist siga at være værdifuld i forbindelse med patient-centreret pleje og behandling i klinisk praksis. PRO data har blandt andet vist fordele i forhold til øget patientinvolvering, forbedret kommunikation mellem patient og sundhedsprofessionelle og som støtte til fælles beslutningstagning. Hæmatologiske kræftpatienter rapporterer om uopfyldte behov i forbindelse med håndtering af sygdommen og følger til sygdommen i løbet af deres sygdomsforløb. Uopfyldte behov for støtte er associeret med nedsat helbredsrelateret livskvalitet i form af forringet fysisk, psykisk og social funktion og øget symptombyrde. Hæmatologiske kræftpatienter oplever således adskillige udfordringer i løbet af deres sygdomsforløb, som på nuværende tidspunkt ikke fuldt ud bliver mødt. På den baggrund er det vigtigt at undersøge, hvorvidt PRO data potentielt kan understøtte patient-centreret pleje og behandling.

<u>Formål:</u> Det overordnede formål med dette Ph.d.-projekt var at undersøge PRO datas potentiale hos hæmatologiske kræftpatienter i løbet af deres sygdomsforløb og klarlægge, hvorvidt PRO data kunne facilitere patient-centreret pleje og behandling og bidrage til øget kvalitet af pleje og behandling hos denne patientgruppe.

<u>Metode</u>: Dette Ph.d.-projekt er designet som et multi-metode forskningsprojekt, der indeholder 3 studier. I Studie I blev gennemførbarheden af et tværfagligt opfølgningsforløb for patienter med B-celle sygdom undersøgt. Det tværfaglige ogfølgningsforløb var baseret på skiftevis opfølgning hos patientens ansvarlige læge og telefoniske sygeplejerskekonsultationer baseret på PRO data. Inkluderet i studiet var en undersøgelse af patienternes villighed til at udfylde spørgeskemaer, som en del af opfølgningsforløbet. Studie II var et kvalitativt interview studie, der havde til formål at undersøge patienternes oplevelser med at deltage i det tværfaglige opfølgningsforløb. Studie III var et longitudinelt observationelt studie, der undersøgte mønstre i udviklingen af helbredsrelateret livskvalitet hos hæmatologiske patienter med relaps eller progressiv sygdom i løbet af det første år efter relapsdiagnosen.

<u>Resultater:</u> I Studie I blev det tværfaglige opfølgningsforløb fundet gennemførbart som resultat af høj patientdeltagelse og høj modtagelighed i forhold til at udfylde spørgeskemaer. Undersøgelsen af patienternes villighed til at udfylde spørgeskemaer viste, at 48/56 [86%] patienter oplevede øget involvering, 50/57 [88%] patienter huskede nemmere symptomer og 51/57 [90%] patienter oplevede forbedret kommunikationen med de sundhedsprofesionelle. Studie II beskrev fem temaer over patienternes oplevelser med at deltage i det tværfaglige opfølgningsforløb og fandt, at det tværfaglige opfølgningsforløb havde positiv indflydelse på flere aspekter af hverdagslivet, ligesom de oplevede et skift i fokus i under konsultationerne fra sygdom og behandling til psykologiske spørgsmål. De fleste patienter var positive i forhold til at udfylde spørgeskemaer, men nogle patienter fandt spørgsmålene irrelevante og svært at få sit budskab igennem. Studie III viste, at hæmatologiske patienter med relaps eller progressiv sygdom rapporterede moderate eller alvorlige symptomer og/eller funktionelle problemer ved baseline og at nogle patienter oplevede forværring af helbredsrelateret livskvalitet 12 måneder efter relapsdiagnosen. Derudover, viste Studie III en statistisk signifikant association mellem nedsat rollefunktion og estimeret overlevelse ≤ 2 år (OR 0.14, Cl: 0.02; 0.95, p=0.04).

Konklusion: Samlet viser dette multi-metode Ph.d.-projekt, at PRO data er værdifulde i løbet af et hæmatologiske sygdoms- og behandlingsforløb i form af øget patientinvolvering, sundhedsproblemer, identifikation af forbedring af kommunikation mellem patient og sundhedsprofessionelle og som en understøttende rolle i fælles beslutningstagen. Selvom divergerende patientoplevelser antyder, at en enhedsløsning er uhensigtsmæssig, ser det ud til at PRO kan anvendes som et validt værktøj til patient-centreret pleje og behandling.

Implikationer for klinisk praksis: PRO data indeholder et muligt potentiale i forhold til at individualisere kræftopfølgning til patienter behandlet for hæmatologisk kræft og en multidisciplinær tilgang til opfølgning kunne bidrage til en forstærket holistisk tilgang til patienternes behov for støtte. Risikoen for forringelse af helbredsrelateret livskvalitet som følge af relaps eller progressiv sygdom kunne muligvis adresseres ved hjælp af PRO data i forhold til at danne basis for tidligere behandling af symptomer og støtte patienterne i fastholdelse af vanlige aktiviteter.

<u>Fremtidig forskning:</u> Udvikling og implementering af interventioner baseret på PRO data bør være forudgået af kvalitative forskningsstudier, der undersøger patienternes behov og præferencer i forhold til den planlagte intervention og som bidrag til et solidt fundament for fremtidige PRO-baserede interventioner. Derudover bør fremtidig forskning undersøge, hvorvidt symptommonitorering baseret på PRO data kan medvirke til at stabilisere eller forbedre helbredsrelateret livskvalitet hos patienter med relaps eller progressiv hæmatologisk kræft.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Paper I

Sommer M, Frandsen L, Jensen P, Nielsen SR, Nielsen LB, Brøndum RF, Bøgsted M, Madsen J, Severinsen MT, Sørensen EE, Grønkjær M, El-Galaly TC. Shared care follow-up of patients with B-cell neoplasms based on nurse-led telephone consultations and PRO-Data: A feasibility study from the North Denmark Region, *Will be re-submitted before August 10., 2020 to BMC Health Services Research under the status of potentially accepted*

Paper II

Sommer M, Frandsen L, Jensen P, Bøgsted M, El-Galaly TC, Grønkjær M. Hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up – an exploratory interview study, under peer-review at Journal of Cancer Survivorship, submitted March 23, 2020

Paper III

Sommer M, Nielsen LK, Nielsen LB, Brøndum RF, Nielsen MM, Rytter AS, Vesteghem C, Severinsen MT, El-Galaly TC, Bøgsted M, Grønkjær M, Jørgensen, L. The use of patient-reported outcomes in precision medicine and hematological patients with relapse or progressive disease: a longitudinal observational study, under peerreview at Journal of Patient-reported Outcomes, submitted July 3, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This PhD project was made possible thanks to several people to whom I wish to express my sincere gratitude.

I would like to express my recognition to all the patients and clinicians at the Department of Hematology, Aalborg University Hospital, who have participated and generously contributed with their time, experiences, and professional knowledge.

I would like to express my genuine gratitude to my supervisors: Professor Mette Grønkjær, my main supervisor and mentor, for continuous support, motivation, and inspiration throughout the entire process; my co-supervisor Professor Tarec Christoffer El-Galaly, for guidance and clinical discussions; and my co-supervisor Professor Martin Bøgsted, for academic discussions and statistical guidance.

I gratefully acknowledge our late Professor Hans Erik Johnsen for believing in me and paving the path for this journey and our late Professor Erik Elgaard Sørensen for guidance and support and an introduction to the Clinical Nursing Research Unit, Aalborg University Hospital.

Furthermore, I am truly grateful to Lene Kongsgaard Nielsen and Lone Jørgensen for cooperation, guidance, and support during the PRO analysis and the writing of paper III.

Thanks to Assistant Professor Katherine Kim for hosting me during my stay at the University of California, Davis, USA. Moreover, I would like to thank the Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science, Oticon Fonden, Aalborg University, and the Danish Cancer Society for making that stay possible by supporting me financially.

Furthermore, I greatly acknowledge Region Nordjylland and The Novo Nordic Foundation for financial support for the PhD project.

My sincere thanks to all my colleagues at the Department of Hematology and especially to my colleagues in the Relapse-project.

I owe a very special thank you to my fellow PhD students and greatly appreciated friends Rikke Rishøj Mølgaard, Helle Enggaard, and Tine Lass Klitgaard for academic discussions, endless support and encouragement, much-needed coffee breaks, and good laughs, and to Lone Frandsen for doing an extraordinary job with the shared care follow-up project and for being a truly supportive friend.

Finally, I wish to give a very special thank you to my love, Ian Hentze. Thank you so much for all of your never-ending support, love, and patience during these 3 years. I could not have done this without you. A heartfelt thank you to Frida-Marie Hentze and Carl-Gustav Hentze for great times and just for being you, to Tina Fjordside for being my lifelong anchor, and to Marie Madsen for being there always.

Mia Sommer, July 2020

TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables

Table 1: Description of patient-reported outcome measures used in a shared care follow-up initiative in patients with B-cell cancer

Table 2: Ad hoc questions added to the MPN-SAF to cover B-cell neoplasm–specific symptoms associated with recurrent disease

Table 3: Baseline demographic, treatment, and follow-up characteristics of patients with B-cell neoplasms and assessed as being in remission or stable without treatment initiatives 6 months prior to inclusion (n=80)

Table 4: Characteristics of patients with hematological malignancies included in the interview study of their experience with participation in a shared care follow-up based on alternating physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations

Table 5: Themes and findings from the qualitative interview study with the aim of eliciting patient experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up program (SCFU)

Table 6: Clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of patients with hematological cancer experiencing relapse

Table 7: Improvement or deterioration in health-related quality of life, anxiety, or depression from baseline to the 12-month follow-up for the total cohort

Figures

Figure 1: Illustration of the general hematological cancer trajectory

Figure 2: Overview of the three studies and their interconnection in the framework of a multi-method research design

Figure 3: Flowchart illustrating the inclusion process and number of excluded patients, grouped by reasons for exclusion

Figure 4: Flowchart illustrating the inclusion process and number of non-responses to baseline and loss to follow-up at each timepoint

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PRO	Patient-reported outcome
HRQoL	Health-related quality of life
QoL	Quality of life
PCC	Patient-centered care
EORTC-	The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-30
QLQ-C30	
MPN-SAF	Myeloproliferative Neoplasm – Symptom Assessment Form
HADS	Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
PFF	Patient Feedback Form
CIT	Curative intent treatment
DLBCL	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
FL	Follicular lymphoma
CLL	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
MZL	Marginal zone lymphoma
WAW	Watch and wait
SCFU	Shared care follow-up

FoC Fundamentals of Care

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION	17
1.1. Setting the scene: Hematological cancer	17
1.2. Trajectory of hematological cancer	17
1.3. Health-related challenges along the disease trajectory	19
Chapter 2. State of the art	
2.1. Survivorship care	21
2.1.1. Nurse-led survivorship interventions	22
2.1.2. Nurse-led interventions in hematology	22
2.2. Quality of life	23
2.2.1. HRQoL in patients with hematological cancer	24
2.3. Patient-reported outcomes	25
2.3.1. PRO in nurse-led consultation	25
2.3.2. PRO to measure HRQoL over time	26
2.4. Patient-centered care	26
2.5. Rationale for further research	27
Chapter 3. The overall and specific aims for this PhD thesis	29
3.1. Specific aims	29
Chapter 4. Research design and methods	
4.1. Multi-method research design	31
4.2. Setting	32
4.3. Study I	33
4.3.1. Design	
4.3.2. Study population and recruitment	33
4.3.3. Follow-up structure	33
4.3.4. Data collection	34
4.3.5. Statistical analysis	36
4.3.6. Ethics	36
4.4. Study II	36
4.4.1. Design	36
4.4.2. Study population and recruitment	36
4.4.3. Data collection	

4.4.4. Data analysis	
4.4.5. Ethics	
4.5. Study III	
4.5.1. Design	
4.5.2. Study population and recruitment	
4.5.3. Data collection	
4.5.4. Analysis	
4.5.5. Ethics	40
Chapter 5. Results	41
5.1. Study I	41
5.1.1. Patient adherence	44
5.1.2. Nurse-led telephone consultations	44
5.1.3. Patient acceptability survey	44
5.2. Study II	45
5.2.1. Themes and key findings	45
5.3. Study III	47
Chapter 6. Discussion	51
6.1. Discussion of results and findings	51
6.1.1. Patient acceptability of completing PROs	51
6.1.2. PROs as a tool for self-reflection on health	52
6.1.3. PROs as a tool of identifying health problems	53
6.1.4. Does "One-size-fit-all"?	54
6.1.5. Patient-reported outcomes and patient-centered care	55
6.2. Methodological considerations	57
6.2.1. Multi-method research design	57
6.2.2. Study I	58
6.2.3. Study II	59
6.2.4. Study III	60
Chapter 7. Conclusion	63
Chapter 8. Implications for clinical practice and future research	65
8.1. Implications for clinical practice	65
8.2. Future research	66
Literature list	67
Appendices	

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. SETTING THE SCENE: HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER

Hematological cancers are a heterogeneous group of neoplasms defined by disease in the bone marrow and the lymph system. The main diagnostic categories are lymphomas, leukemias, and plasma cell neoplasms (1). Globally, incidence rates of hematological cancers have increased during the past decades, varying among continents and countries, with the highest rates in Australia, Western Europe, and high-income North America (2–4). The continuing increase in incidence rates is mainly the result of population growth, population aging, and changing population age structures (2). Studies indicate that more men than women are diagnosed with hematological cancer and that older adults are at higher risk of disease than younger people (2–4). Although survival has improved with the development of novel treatments (5), hematological cancer is often associated with high morbidity and mortality (2,3,6) and with secondary primary cancer (7). In 2018, approximately 4000 people were diagnosed with a malignant hematological disease in Denmark (8). Patients with hematological cancer are diagnosed, treated, and cared for at highly specialized hematological departments nationwide.

1.2. TRAJECTORY OF HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER

Hematological cancers follow an overall disease trajectory including diagnostic tests and diagnosis of primary disease, treatment of primary disease, and follow-up after primary disease. Some patients will experience relapse or progressive disease (9–13) for which they may receive treatement. After treatment, the patients may enter follow-up, receive additional treatment, or palliative care depending on the outcome of treatment for relapsed or progressive disease. Figure 1 illustrates the general hematological cancer trajectory.

Figure 1: Illustration of the general hematological cancer trajectory



In addition to the general disease trajectory, the individual disease trajectories offer a number of different scenarios because of the heterogeneity of hematological cancers. The disease trajectory varies according to the specific diagnosis, treatment, risk factors, patient characteristics, and number of relapses and episodes with progressive disease (9–13). Hematological cancers can be largely divided into two groups: disease with an often-aggressive pattern and a high chance of cure, e.g., aggressive lymphomas and acute leukemia (9.13): and diseases of a more chronic nature e.g., chronic leukemia, indolent lymphoma, and multiple myeloma, which are incurable and progress throughout a patient's life (10–12). For all diseases, diagnostic testing and primary disease identification are the first steps on the trajectory. During this time, staging and risk assessment are carried out. Following diagnostics, a patient may receive treatment with immunotherapy, chemotherapy, stem cell transplantation and/or radiation or enter an observational period (watch and wait) depending on individual diagnosis, staging, and risk assessment (14–17). After treatment for the primary disease, patients enter survivorship care, which focuses on relapse detection and monitoring of adverse events and long-term complications. Survivorship care is structured as regularly scheduled follow-up visits with physicians at the outpatient clinic, and the interval is based on diagnosis, individual risk assessment, and treatment outcome (9,10,12). In case of relapsed or progressive disease, the treatment goal is to reach cure or remission. In cases where this fails, a patient will be offered further treatment or referred to palliative care.

Hematological cancers and treatment pose various challenges for patients throughout the disease trajectory. The health-related challenges occur because of the nature of the disease and as a consequence of treatment, adverse events, and complications related to treatment (18). The literature indicates that physical, emotional, and social aspects of a patient's life are negatively affected. These consequences affect both newly diagnosed patients and patients experiencing relapse and can continue long into survivorship (19,20).

1.3. HEALTH-RELATED CHALLENGES ALONG THE DISEASE TRAJECTORY

Patients with hematological cancer face various challenges along the disease trajectory. From onset of treatment and into survivorship, these patients describe unmet supportive care needs. Research shows that psychosocial needs, fear of recurrence, and informational needs are among the needs that patients expect health professionals to recognize during the disease trajectory (21–25). Although unmet needs are reported throughout the trajectory, it seems that survivors of hematological cancer particularly experience them. One of the consequences of not being supported during the transition from active disease into survivorship has been described as living without a safety net after cancer diagnosis and treatment (22,26). In addition to the consequences of unmet needs, research has established an association between unmet needs and impaired quality of life (QoL) and various areas of functioning. Finally, unmet needs may cause emotional distress (27–29).

It is well established that hematological cancers and their treatment have an overall negative effect on patient QoL throughout the disease trajectory (19,30–33). Various dimensions of QoL are affected, one of which is the physical dimension. Patients with hematological cancer suffer from physical symptoms such as pain, fatigue, and sleep disturbance. Furthermore, physical functioning, such as carrying out daily activities, is affected (19). Various degrees of anxiety and depression as well as social, cognitive, and role functioning have been detected as affected dimensions (34–37). Impaired QoL has been documented throughout the disease trajectory, from treatment for primary diagnosis to relapse situations to follow-up and long into survivorship (19,20,38,39). The literature makes it evident that hematological cancer particularly negatively affects survivors and patients who experience relapse. Hence, the following section contains a review of studies related to supportive care needs and

QoL within the context of survivors of hematological cancer and those who experience relapse.

CHAPTER 2. STATE OF THE ART

A systematic literature search was conducted to identify current scientific knowledge and potential gaps in the scientific literature in relation to unmet supportive care needs in survivors of hematological cancer and QoL in those who experience relapse. The literature search was carried out in cooperation with a research librarian. PubMed and CINAHL were searched using relevant search terms such as "Hematological Neoplasms," "Lymphoma," "Leukemia," "Multiple Myeloma," "Survivorship Care," "Patient-reported outcomes," "Quality of life," "Relapse," and "Recurrence."

2.1. SURVIVORSHIP CARE

The term "cancer survivor" is defined in a variety of ways, but the most widely used definition is that being a cancer survivor is a process that begins at diagnosis and continues through the balance of life (40). However, when reporting on cancer survivors, many authors choose a context-specific definition of survivorship based on the study sample (40). In the context of this PhD thesis, a cancer survivor is defined as a patient who has ended treatment for primary disease or relapse and entered follow-up as part of survivorship care, because these are the characteristics of the patients studied.

Patients with hematological cancer report unmet supportive care needs during the disease trajectory, with an emphasis on psychological needs (21–26,28,41–47). Psychological needs relate to a desire or requirement for help or support that underlies a person's emotional psychological well-being. The literature review makes it evident that fear of recurrence is among the most predominant unmet needs for patients with hematological cancer (21,22,24,48–50). Furthermore, these patients report unmet needs in relation to the transition from active treatment to survivorship care (26,47,51,52). This transition is described as *"living without a safety*" net" and "adjusting to a new normal" after cancer diagnosis and treatment (22,52). Information related to prognosis, managing and coping with side effects, lack of clarity regarding treatment decision making, and uncertainty about the future have also been reported as areas of unmet needs (21,23,26,44,49–51,53). Hence, insufficient support presents patients with challenges in dealing with issues related to the disease and what happens after treatment ends. In addition, unmet supportive care needs are associated with an impairment in QoL. A Danish population-based study examined a mixed population of patients with cancer, including patients with lymphoma, and found that unmet needs were associated

with impaired QoL and increased psychological distress (27). These results are supported by those of Oberoi et al. (2017), who found that unmet supportive care needs during treatment in a group of patients with hematological cancer were associated with impaired QoL in terms of physical and emotional well-being (28,29). Based on the existing literature, current survivorship care appears to be unsuccessful in terms of meeting the needs of patients with hematological cancer.

2.1.1. NURSE-LED SURVIVORSHIP INTERVENTIONS

During the past decades, nurse-led interventions have been introduced to enhance the quality of survivorship care and address the psychosocial and informational needs of patients. Moreover, nurse-led interventions may contribute to ease the workload within busy outpatient clinics. A variety of nurse-led interventions have been developed and tested in a number of cancer populations (54–78). The most predominant cancer diagnoses within the literature in this area are colorectal (56,57,60,61,64,74,77), prostate (59,62,67,72,76), and breast cancer (69,73,78). Some interventions have been designed to provide alternating physician and nurseled consultations(54,72), whereas others have replaced physician visits with nurseled clinics, either substituting physician visits with nurse-led consultations or adding consultations to the usual care program (58,79). Some interventions have been set in-hospital, and others have been telephone-based. Most interventions have relied on patient interviews that elicit information about the patient's health. Studies show that nurse-led survivorship interventions are well-accepted by patients (80,81) and suggest that most patients find nurse-led telephone consultations convenient and personalized (82-84). Furthermore, nurse-led interventions have been found to meet cancer patients' psychological and informational needs (85). Although findings are mixed, nurse-led survivorship interventions may reduce cancer symptoms and emotional distress and improve health-related QoL (HRQoL) and self-care (81,86).

2.1.2. NURSE-LED INTERVENTIONS IN HEMATOLOGY

Although a comprehensive knowledge base on nurse-led survivorship interventions exists, few studies have been conducted in hematological settings. Taylor et al. (2019) conducted a pragmatic randomized controlled trial, assigning survivors of lymphoma to either usual care or a nurse-led lymphoma survivorship clinic (87). These authors found that the survivorship clinic group reported fewer unmet needs, less distress, and an increase in empowerment compared with the control group,

although the differences were not statistically significant (87). In a pilot study, Overend et al. (2008) tested a nurse-led telephone intervention in survivors of hematological cancer with indolent and chronic malignancies and found that nurseled telephone consultations were safe and efficient and associated with a high level of patient satisfaction (88). Compaci et al. (2015) tested a model for an early trajectory survivorship follow-up of patients with lymphoma. Their findings suggested that alternating general practitioner visits and nurse-led telephone consultations was an efficient and patient-accepted alternative to standard followup (89). Finally, John et al. (2013) tested the feasibility of a nurse-led survivorship intervention for patients with lymphoma who were 3 years post-treatment and in complete remission. As an alternative to the usual in-hospital visits with physicians, the participants were offered 30-minute in-hospital visits with a nurse (79). These authors found that the patients were as satisfied or more satisfied with the nurseled clinic than with usual care (79). Thus, nurse-led survivorship care may be feasible and well-accepted among patients with hematological cancer, and this alternative survivorship care model may meet patient needs and increase patient empowerment to a higher degree. However, two of the four studies were designed as in-hospital consultations, resulting in additional workload for nurses and additional scheduled in-hospital visits, which may not fit well with today's increasingly busy outpatient clinics. John et al. (2013) raised this point, noting that the intervention placed a significant strain on nurse workload and acknowledging that this model may not be feasible because of the growing number of outpatients (79). Furthermore, all four studies were based on interviews performed by the nurse with the aim of eliciting information about the patient's health state (79,87-89). However, the present health issues might be more efficiently approached if both patient and nurse were prepared before the consultation, and preparation might increase the efficiency of the use of the time while further enhancing the quality of the consultations. Research shows that use of patient self-report about selfperceived health status in terms of QoL, functioning, and symptoms —in other words patient-reported outcome measures (PROs) - can be beneficial when applied as a screening and dialogue tool in clinical practice (90). Thus, PROs may be valuable as a tool in the follow-up of patients with hematological cancer and may contribute to a more efficient and targeted consultation.

2.2. QUALITY OF LIFE

QoL is an important parameter in understanding the impact of cancer treatment and is increasingly used as clinical outcome in cancer trials (91). Using QoL as a clinical

outcome has come into focus during the last decades as healthcare systems and healthcare professionals increasingly have become aware of the importance of adding the patient perspective to clinical research (92,93). QoL is ill defined, and a uniform definition may be elusive because it means different things to different people (94). In the literature, there is a distinction between QoL and HRQoL. HRQoL has been defined as a patient's self-perceived health status and is argued to relate to the way health affects the overall QoL (95). Osoba et al. provided this often-used definition of HRQoL, writing that it " ... is a multidimensional construct encompassing perceptions of both positive and negative aspects of dimensions such as physical, emotional, social, and cognitive functions, as well as the negative aspects of somatic discomfort and other symptoms produced by a disease or its treatment" (96).

Based on that argument and definition, I propose in this thesis that the role of HRQoL in the context of the primary aim of health professionals is to alleviate symptoms and care for patients in response to how the disease affects QoL and ultimately the patient's life (97).

2.2.1. HRQOL IN PATIENTS WITH HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER

Patients with hematological cancer experience impaired HRQoL during the disease trajectory (19,20). Numerous clinical studies have reported on HRQoL in patients with hematological cancer as a secondary or even tertiary endpoint with the aim of determining how drugs affect HRQoL (98–102). However, longitudinal observational and cross-sectional studies assessing HRQoL independent of treatment have established that patients with hematological cancer experience an overall negative effect on HRQoL at all disease stages (19,20,36,38,39,103,104). The physical dimensions of HRQoL are affected in terms of symptoms such as pain, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, insomnia (37,105), difficulties with concentration, and sleep disturbance (19,36), as well as in terms of reduced daily physical activity (106). Hematological disease also has been reported to negatively affect psychological dimensions (36,37,107) as well as role and social functioning in terms of relations and impaired functioning in daily activities (37).

Patients with recurrent hematological disease seem to be more likely to experience impaired HRQoL compared to those with a recent diagnosis of primary disease (103–105). When these patients relapse, their situation worsens because potential treatment resistance poses a risk of overtreatment (108). This complex health challenge is being addressed as researchers seek to target treatment according to a

patient's genomic profile, known as precision medicine (109). Despite great progress in precision medicine, relapse continuously poses a challenge in clinical decision making, and physicians often cannot ensure a treatment effect, improvement, or stabilization in HRQoL. Thus, identification of patients who deteriorate as a result of relapse treatment would offer health professionals an evidence base for treatment decisions and patient guidance. However, the literature on HRQoL in patients with relapsing hematological disease is limited, so that evidence-based clinical decision making is challenging in terms of guiding patients toward the best treatment solution. Studies of HRQoL in patients with hematological relapse are either clinical studies, with highly selected study populations, making the results difficult to apply to population-based clinical practice (110–112), or are predominantly part of a combined investigation into HRQoL in patients in different hematologic disease states (103,104,113). Given these gaps, knowledge about HRQoL during relapse treatment is important for informing clinical decision making and optimizing treatment and care for patients experiencing relapse.

2.3. PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES

In recent decades, PROs have been increasingly used in clinical practice and research because they have proven valuable in terms of introducing the patient perspective into healthcare (114,115). PRO is defined as a measurement based on *"any report of the status of a patient's health condition that comes directly from the patient, without interpretation of the patient's response by a clinician or anyone else"* (116). Thus, PROs represent the patient perspective on personal health status without outside interpretation and have been used extensively to elicit these perspectives (20,30,39). Although in clinical practice, PROs have the potential to enhance patient-centered care (PCC), their implementation needs to be carefully considered (114). A review of the options and considerations regarding this implementation noted that implementing routine PRO assessment involves a number of methodological and practical decisions such as identifying the goals for collecting PROs and determining relevant PRO measures (90,117).

2.3.1. PRO IN NURSE-LED CONSULTATION

PROs have been used as a screening tool during treatment and follow-up of cancer patients (118,119). Studies show that PROs have the potential to improve patient-clinician communication and to contribute to better symptom management

(117,120,121). Introducing PROs into survivorship care of patients with hematological cancer as a dialogue tool in combination with nurse-led interventions could be assumed to enhance quality of care. Furthermore, nurse-led survivorship interventions in combination with PROs could address the supportive care needs of patients in terms of psychological and informational needs, which are often not fully supported (21).

2.3.2. PRO TO MEASURE HRQOL OVER TIME

HRQoL is an important parameter in understanding the impact of cancer treatment, and assessment of HRQoL in patients with cancer is now conceptually viewed as an important complement to traditional objective evaluation measures such as survival and time to remission (122). Furthermore, identifying patients who are at risk of experiencing HRQoL deterioration during treatment may assist healthcare professionals in individualizing and targeting treatment and supportive care (123). Thus, applying PROs to measure HRQoL in patients with hematological disease may provide clinicians with the patient perspective of self-perceived health state, offering clinicians an important and central tool for providing patient–centered treatment and care (124).

2.4. PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

In recent decades, PCC has been a focus in western healthcare systems because of evidence that it can improve quality of care, patient outcomes, and cost effectiveness (125–127). PCC can be defined as: "*a partnership among practitioners, patients, and their families (when appropriate) to ensure that decisions respect patient's wants, needs, and preferences and that patients have the education and support they need to make decisions and participate in their own care"* (125,128). As such, PCC is an approach to offering high-quality healthcare by inviting the patient to be an active partner in decision making about their health in ways that are consistent with the patient's needs and preferences (129,130).

In the context of this PhD thesis, providing PCC may help support patients with hematological cancer who have unmet supportive care needs and to target survivorship care towards the patient's individual needs. Additionally, measuring HRQoL at the group level using PROs may be considered within the frame of PCC as eliciting a patient's self-perceived health status to inform clinical practice. This

information may assist in providing better symptom management as well as in supporting patients managing functional problems. Thus, with the main objective of collecting information about patients' self-perceived health state, PROs may be considered a tool to facilitate PCC in patients with hematological disease.

In the literature, person-centered care and PCC are used seemingly interchangeably, and there are similarities; however, the term "person-centered care" is broader because the aim is to facilitate a meaningful life, whereas the aim for PCC is to reach a functional life (131). In this context, PCC is used here because the research encompasses patients with cancer who are linked to the health system by ongoing treatment and care.

2.5. RATIONALE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

In summary, patients with hematological cancer report unmet supportive care needs and impaired HRQoL throughout the disease trajectory (20–23,30,106). These challenges pose a complex health problem for patients as well as health systems. Patients with hematological cancer are in a vulnerable and life-threatening position, and although health professionals work hard to treat and care for this patient group, research demonstrates that health professionals to some extent are unsuccessful in terms of meeting patient needs and ensuring patient HRQoL (21).

Research has established that nurse-led cancer survivorship interventions are feasible in terms of addressing the supportive care needs of patients, and these interventions are well-accepted by patients (80,81). Implementing PROs in clinical practice, i.e., as part of outpatient follow-up, has proved successful in facilitating targeted healthcare and promoting patient involvement (90,132). Thus, nurse-led interventions and PROs independently contribute to PCC by targeting unmet needs and involving patients in their treatment and care during the disease trajectory. However, it is not known whether the quality of cancer survivorship care to patients through nurse-led telephone consultations based on pre-collected PROs. This approach might have the potential to further target care and increase patient involvement. Assessing this potential requires the development and testing of interventions that address individual patient needs, as well as insight into the experiences of patients who participate in such interventions. Learning about their experiences may provide a deeper understanding of the aspects that are most

important to them, facilitating further development of interventions based on their experiences.

It is pivotal to address supportive care needs during survivorship because unmet need can lead to impaired QoL. Patients with hematological cancer experience impaired HRQoL throughout the disease trajectory, and those who experience relapse report worse HRQoL than newly diagnosed patients or cancer survivors (19). Because of the risk of treatment resistance resulting in overtreatment, the relapse situation is challenging in terms of clinical decision making and patient guidance. Moreover, physicians often cannot ensure stabilization or improvement in HRQoL during relapse treatment. Identifying patients who may deteriorate as a result of relapse treatment would be valuable in tackling this dilemma, informing shared decision making to facilitate PCC. Conclusively, there is a dearth in the literature regarding nurse-led survivorship interventions with survivors of hematological cancer and HRQoL research in patients with relapsed or progressive disease. Thus, this research is important and highly needed as patients with hematological cancer face a variety of challenges along the disease trajectory.

CHAPTER 3. THE OVERALL AND SPECIFIC AIMS FOR THIS PHD THESIS

The overall aim of this PhD thesis was to examine the potential of PROs among patients with hematological cancer along the disease trajectory and to determine if PROs could facilitate patient-centered care and contribute to increased quality of care in this population.

3.1. SPECIFIC AIMS

The PhD thesis consists of three studies that aimed to:

- investigated the feasibility of a shared care follow-up initiative based on alternating standard physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations supported by PRO in patients with B-cell neoplasms. (Study I)
- to explore hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up based on alternating physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations. (Study II)
- to identify patients who experienced deterioration in HRQL after relapse treatment and to investigate HRQL patterns in a cohort of hematological cancer patients with relapse or progressive disease. (Study III)

CHAPTER 4. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This chapter includes a description of the overall research design of the PhD thesis as well as a description of methods presented in paper I, II and III (133–135).

4.1. MULTI-METHOD RESEARCH DESIGN

The overall research design of this PhD thesis is a multi-method design including three studies. Multi-method design is a research approach in which both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to answer the study questions (136,137). In this PhD thesis, multi-method research design was chosen because both quantitative and qualitative methodologies and data sources were needed to sufficiently investigate the potential of PROs during the hematological disease trajectory (136). The assumption was that this approach would generate a deeper understanding of the studied topic in terms of addressing the complex health situation in which patients with hematological cancer find themselves during treatment and survivorship. In addition, findings from each method were assumed to complement each other and strengthen the research to answer the overall aim. The three studies and their interconnection are displayed in Figure 2. As indicated by the double arrow, Figure 2 shows how Study I and Study II are interconnected, investigating a shared care follow-up initiative by examining the feasibility and exploring patient experiences, thus eliciting knowledge from two perspectives using two research methods. The single arrow illustrates that the results from each study and their interconnection will be addressed in a joint discussion, comparing and contrasting the results with each other and in the context of existing research.

A multi-method approach offers advantages in terms of the potential to accentuate distinctive aspects of the studied field as well as eliciting a deeper understanding through use of quantitative and qualitative data sources (136,137). However, limitations of this research design also have been accentuated because applying both methods is time consuming and requires the researcher to have a certain level of expertise in both methods to generate robust results and findings (137).

Figure 2: Overview of the three studies and their interconnection in the framework of a multi-method research design

Patient-reported outcome measures on the trajectory of hematological cancer: a multi-method study					
Study I Quantitative feasibility study	Study II Explorative interview study	Study III Quantitative longitudinal study	Joint discussion of results against the overall aim		

4.2. SETTING

All three studies were conducted at the Department of Hematology, Aalborg University Hospital, Denmark.
4.3. **STUDY I**

The description of Study I is based on the paper entitled, "Shared care follow-up of patients with B-cell neoplasms based on nurse-led telephone consultations and PRO-Data: A feasibility study from the North Denmark Region" (133).

4.3.1. **DESIGN**

Study I was a feasibility study with the aim to investigate the feasibility of a shared care follow-up initiative based on alternating standard physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations supported by PRO in patients with B-cell neoplasms.

4.3.2. STUDY POPULATION AND RECRUITMENT

Patients receiving ongoing post-treatment follow-up after B-cell treatment were eligible for inclusion. The inclusion criteria were "(a) \geq 18 years; (b) diagnosed with B-cell neoplasms (chronic lymphocytic leukemia and lymphomas); (c) disease in remission or stable without treatment initiatives for at least six months prior to inclusion; and (d) sufficient self-care to report new symptoms and willingness to return PRO measures on a regular basis". Exclusion criteria were a) conditions requiring close medical attention; b) conditions which compromised the comprehension of the study aim (e.g. dementia); and c) inability to complete questionnaires online (133). The patients were recruited during in-hospital routine follow-up visits with the attending physicians specialized in hematology and in B-cell disease particularly. The sample size was reached using a convienice sampling strategy including as many patients as possible during the recruitment period (133,138).

4.3.3. FOLLOW-UP STRUCTURE

The patients were assigned to alternating standard routine follow-up with their attending physician at the hematological outpatient clinic and nurse-led telephone consultations. The nurse-led telephone consultations were scheduled ad hoc replacing every second physician visit. Prior to all consultations, blood samples were taken and approved by the attending physician. The interval for the follow-up was individualized depending on diagnosis, time since treatment, disease-related risk

factors, and individual assessments made by each patient's responsible physician (133).

4.3.4. DATA COLLECTION

4.3.4.1 Data collection instruments

PRO data were collected using the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer EORTC-QLQ-C30 (EORTC-QLQ-C30) (139), Myeloproliferative Neoplasm – Symptom Assessment Form (MPN-SAF) (140), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) (141). The PRO measures are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Description of patient-reported outcome measures used in a shared care follow-up initiative in patients with B-cell cancer (133)

Measure		Description
European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer - EORTC QLQ-C30 (139)	Health-related quality of life	 30-item cancer-specific questionnaire consisting of 15 domains one global quality of life (QoL) scale five functional domains (physical, role, emotional, cognitive, and social functioning) nine symptom domains (fatigue, nausea and vomiting, pain, dyspnea, insomnia, appetite loss, constipation, diarrhea, and financial difficulties)
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale – HADS (141)	Anxiety and depression	14-item anxiety and depression questionnaire consisting of 2 scales Anxiety (HADS-A) Depression (HADS-D)
Myeloproliferative Neoplasm – Symptom Assessment Form MPN-SAF (140)	Symptoms	 17-item symptom scale developed to measure symptom burden in patients with MPN constructed from MPN BFI TSS ("worst fatigue" from the BFI plus nine items from the MPN-SAF – concentration, early satiety, inactivity, night sweats, itching, bone pain, abdominal discomfort, weight loss, and fever)

The MPN-SAF was chosen because no lymphoma-specific PRO measure was available in Danish at the time the study began. Four ad hoc questions were developed in collaboration with consultants specialized in B-cell cancer to cover lymphomaspecific symptoms (133). The ad hoc questions are presented in Table 2. Table 2: Ad hoc questions added to the MPN-SAF to cover B-cell neoplasm–specific symptoms associated with recurrent disease (133)

Have you since last consultation:			
Noticed swollen lymph nodes?	Yes:	No:	
Had infections that demanded antibiotic treatment?	Yes:	No:	
Experienced the same symptoms as last time you were ill from your blood disease?	0 (No) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Yes)		
Do you feel ill from your blood disease?	0 (No) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 (Yes)	

The survey of the patients willingness to and perception of completing PRO measures as part of follow up was conducted using the Patient Feedback Form (PFF) (142,143).

4.3.4.2 Data collection procedure

The patients responded to electronic PRO measures prompted by email invitations sent 7 days before scheduled consultations, with a request to complete them 3 days before the appointment. The PRO data were collected through an online IT platform hosted by Dansk Telemedicin A/S.

The nurse-led telephone consultations were based on analysis of the collected PRO data. Prior to any consultation, the nurse analyzed the PRO data using the calculated scores as well as an assessment of any changes in scores between consultations (144–146). If needed, an in-hospital nurse consultation was arranged, or alternatively, the patient was offered a visit with the physician (133).

A cross-sectional survey of patient acceptability with completing PRO measures as part of the follow-up was conducted in between November 2018 and March 2019, inviting all included patients. Data was collected using RedCap, which is a secure web platform for building and administering surveys (147). The survey was conducted anonymously to prevent potential response bias (133,148).

4.3.5. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics were used to assess the feasibility, calculating recruitment rate, response rate, dropout rate, and patient acceptability with completing PRO measures as part of clinical practice. (133).

4.3.6. ETHICS

Participation was voluntary, and the patients gave oral and written consent prior to inclusion. The study was approved by the national Data Protection Agency (jour. no. 2008-58-0028). According to Danish law, the study was exempt from formal ethical approval (133).

4.4. STUDY II

The description of Study II is based on the paper entitled, *"Hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up – an exploratory interview study* (134).

4.4.1. **DESIGN**

Study II was a qualitative interview study with the aim to explore hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up based on alternating physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations.

4.4.2. STUDY POPULATION AND RECRUITMENT

Eligible participants for Study II had participated in the feasibility study. In total, 12 patients were included, and the study population was sampled based on the concept of purposeful sampling to ensure maximum variation (149). Maximum variation was chosen *"to capture a wide range of perspectives and elicit common patterns across the patient experience"* (134). Sampling was based on patient characteristics such as age, sex and diagnosis. Furthermore, the participating patients had undergone at least two nurse-led telephone consultations, meeting a certain level of experience with the shared care follow-up. The patients were recruited by telephone, and written information and consent forms were forwarded by email or postal service (134).

4.4.3. DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected through one-on-one interviews based on a semi-structured interview guide (150). This guide was chosen to elicit the patient experience and allow for a dynamic yet systematic approach to the interviews (134,150).

4.4.3.1 Data collection instrument

The semi-structured interview guide was developed based on the seven phases of an interview study, as presented by Kvale and Brinkmann (151). The interview guide covered the research topics in question, such as experience of the shift from regular follow-up to shared care follow-up, completing PRO measures as part of follow-up, and the patients' perception of talking to a nurse as part of follow-up (134).

4.4.3.2 Data collection procedure

The interviews were conducted face-to-face at the patients' homes and at Aalborg University Hospital research facilities. The interviews lasted 45–90 minutes, were recorded on a mini-recorder, and were subsequently transcribed. It was estimated that interviewing 12 patients would be sufficient to meet the point of data saturation, defined as the point at which further data collection would not lead to further new knowledge (134,152). The interview guide is presented in Appendix E.

4.4.4. DATA ANALYSIS

Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data (153). Initially, the transcribed data were openly coded using descriptive coding to elicit common codes throughout the dataset. Next, the data were re-coded with the intention of identifying categories and themes across the dataset (154). The reliability of the analysis process was established through repeated dialouge among the authors. The data set would be re-consulted in case of divergence and until general agreement was reached (134,154). Furthermore, validity was pursued by presenting positive as well as discrepant data derived from the data material (155). The analysis was aided by NVivo qualitative analysis software (156).

4.4.5. **ETHICS**

Prior to the interviews, the patients signed a written consent form. During data analysis and reporting of findings, the patients were identified and thereby anonymized by project identification numbers to secure potential identification of the patients. The study was approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency (jour. no. 2008-58-0028). Approval from the National Ethics Committee was not required according to Danish legislation (134).

4.5. STUDY III

The description of Study III is based on the paper entitled, *"The use of patient-reported outcomes in precision medicine and hematological patients with relapse or progressive disease: a longitudinal observational study"* (135).

4.5.1. **DESIGN**

The study was a longitudinal, observational population-based study with the to identify patients who experienced deterioration in HRQL after relapse treatment and to investigate HRQL patterns in a cohort of hematological cancer patients with relapse or progressive disease.

The study was a sub-study of a prospective, non-interventional population-based clinical study with the aim *"to describe genetic alterations in tumors from hematologic relapse patients and hence explore the potential of precision medicine"* (ProGen/ProSeq) (108,109,135). The clinical study has been ongoing at the Department of Hematology, Aalborg University Hospital, since 2016.

4.5.2. STUDY POPULATION AND RECRUITMENT

Eligible patients were recruited by study nurses connected to ProGen/ProSeq. The details of recruitment and workflow have been reported in detail by Bødker et al. (2020) (108). The study population consisted of patients age ≥18 years with hematological cancer and with pathologically verified relapsed or progressive disease. Patients were excluded in case of non-response to the baseline questionnaire and subsequent relapse during the study period.

4.5.3. DATA COLLECTION

The data collection was carried out using PRO measures and extraction of clinical data from electronic health records.

4.5.3.1 PRO measures

The PRO data were collected using the EORTC-QLQ-C30 and HADS (141,157). These PRO measures were described in detail in Section 4.3.4.1.

4.5.3.2 Data collection procedure

The time points for PRO data collection were set to baseline and 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, respectively, and baseline was defined as the point of verification of diagnosis of relapsed or progressive disease. The PRO measures could be completed either online or in hard copy. Online PRO measures were administered via REDCap survey tool (147) and links to the online PRO measures were sent via email. In case of non-response to the PRO measures, a reminder was sent after 7 days and subsequently after 14 days in case of continuous non-response. If the patients chose to complete the PRO measures in hard copy, they would receive the PRO measures by post including a pre-stamped return. No reminders were sent because postal delivery time taken into account would affect the real-time data collection (135).

4.5.4. **ANALYSIS**

Descriptive statistics were used to describe patient characteristics, response, and dropout rates. Patients were categorized based on treatment strategy: curativeintent treatment (CIT) and non-CIT. HRQoL domain scores were scored according to developers' guidelines (144,146), and missing data in EORTC-QLQ C30, were managed according to developers' guidelines (144), and for HADS, guidelines by Bell et al. (2016) were applied because no guidelines are available from the developers (135,158).

The PRO data were analyzed on the patient level to identify the proportion of patients reporting moderate and severe symptoms or functional problems at baseline and at 12 months of follow-up. The thresholds for severe and moderate symptoms and functional problems in the EORTC-QLQ-C30 were based on thresholds

defined in existing research in patients with hematological cancers (37,39). For HADS, presence of anxiety or depression was based on the thresholds presented by the developers (146). A responder analysis was carried out to identify the number of patients experiencing either improvement or deterioration in HRQoL domains assessing each patient's individual score change from baseline to 12 months of follow-up (159). Finally, Fischer's Exact test was used to test potential correlations between baseline characteristics and deterioration in HRQoL domains (135).

At the group level, the baseline mean scores for EORTC-QLQ-C30 and HADS (160) were calculated, and the difference from baseline to 12 months for each HRQoL domains was calculated, fitting the HRQoL scores as linear mixed models (161). Finally, clinically relevant differences from baseline to the 12-month follow-up, were calculated using Cocks' guidelines for interpreting change in scores for the EORTC-QLQ-C30 were (162), and the threshold for clinically meaningful change in HADS was based on distribution-based minimum important differences of standard errors of measurement (163). The significance level was set to 95%. The statistical analyses of the PRO data were carried out in R (135,164).

4.5.5. ETHICS

The patients signed a consent form before entering the study. The study was approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency (Jour. No. 2008-58-0028) as well as the Ethical Committee of North Denmark (N-20150042) (135).

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS

The results are presented in relation to each study, and the study aim is presented to optimize readability. For further elaboration on the results, please consult Paper I, Paper II, and Paper III (133–135).

5.1. STUDY I

Aim: to investigate the feasibility of a shared care follow-up initiative based on alternating standard physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations supported by PRO in patients with B-cell neoplasms.

Results (133): Between February 2017 and June 2018, we included 80 patients with B-cell disease. The inclusion process is illustrated in Figure 3. The baseline characteristics of the patient population including age, diagnosis, time since treatment, and number of nurse-led telephone consultations are presented in Table 3.

Figure 3: Flowchart illustrating the inclusion process and number of excluded patients, grouped by reasons for exclusion (133)



Table 3: Baseline demographic, treatment, and follow-up characteristics of patients with B-cell neoplasms and assessed as being in remission or stable without treatment initiatives 6 months prior to inclusion (n=80) (133)

	Curative lymphoma¶	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia§	Indolent lymphoma¥	Total
Ν	15	17	48	80
Female	8	3	27	38
Male	7	14	21	42
Age, median	70.0	69.0	68.0	68.0
Age, range	37.0-82.0	58.0-78.0	28.0-81.0	28.0-82.0
Number of visits at	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
physician, median (range)	(0.0–4.0)	(0.0–2.0)	(0.0–4.0)	(0.0–4.0)
Number of nurse	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.0
consultations,	(0.0–4.0)	(1.0–2.0)	(1.0–4.0)	(0.0–4.0)
median (range)				
Time since diagnosis	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.4
median/y (range/y)	(2.0–16.6)	(2.0–20.2)	(1.1–16.8)	(1.1–20.2)
Time since last treatment	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.4
(median/y)	(1.9–9.4)	(1.7–9.3)	(1.3–16.3)	(1.3–16.3)
Follow-up interval				
2-3 months	9.0	7.0	18.0	34.0
4-5 months	4.0	3.0	18.0	25.0
6 months	2.0	7.0	12.0	21.0
Number of treatment lines				
1	13.0	5.0	30.0	48.0
2	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
>2	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0
No previous treatment (watch and wait)	0.0	10.0	12.0	22.0

¶Curative lymphoma: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; Hodgkin lymphoma; §**Chronic lymphocytic leukemia**); ¥**Indolent lymphoma:** follicular lymphoma, lymphoblastic lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, marginal cell lymphoma, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia

5.1.1. PATIENT ADHERENCE

In total, 5 (5/80 [14.7%]) patients chose to leave the study, citing the following reasons: number of questions asked (n=1), impaired eyesight leading to difficulties reading PRO measures (n=1), and preference of regular hospital follow-up (n=3) (133). Furthermore, eight patients (8/80 [10%]) left the study because of relapse (n=3), mental health issues (n=1), infections unrelated to the hematological cancer (n=2), suspicion of relapsed disease (n=1), and terminal secondary cancer (n=1) (133).

5.1.2. NURSE-LED TELEPHONE CONSULTATIONS

In total, 129 nurse-led telephone consultations were carried out. Proportions of conducted consultations were distributed as follows (133):

- 46 patients (46/80 [57.5%]) received ≥1 nurse-led telephone consultation without additional intervention;
- 34 patients (34/80 [42.5%]) were discussed with the physician because of questions raised based by blood count or PRO measures;
- 5 (5/80 [14.7%]) patients were booked for an extra visit with their attending physician;
- No patients were booked to a nurse visit at the outpatient clinic; and
- 124 (124/129 [96.1%]) nurse-led telephone consultations took place, substituting for the same number of regular in-hospital visits

5.1.3. PATIENT ACCEPTABILITY SURVEY

In total, 59 (59/79 [75%] patients completed the Patient Feedback Form (one patient died before study start, so n=79). The survey study demonstrated that completing PRO measures as part of follow-up led to the following (133):

- It was easier for the patients to remember symptoms and side effects when speaking to healthcare professionals (50/57 [88%]);
- The communication with the healthcare professional improved as a result of completing PRO measures (51/57 [90%]); and
- The patients felt involved in their treatment (48/56 [86%]).

The proportions are based on the sum of the responses of "strongly agree" and "agree" in the patient feedback survey.

5.2. **STUDY II**

Aim: to explore hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up based on alternating physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations.

Findings (134): In total, 12 patients were recruited and interviewed. Patient characteristics are presented in Table 4 (134).

Table 4: Characteristics of patients with hematological malignancies included in the interview study of their experience with participation in a shared care follow-up based on alternating physician visits and nurse-led telephone consultations (134)

Characteristic		N (%)
Sex		
Male		6 (50)
Female		6 (50)
Age		
Median (range)	64 (53-79)	
Diagnosis		
DLBCL †		2 (17)
FL ‡		5 (42)
CLL §		1 (8)
MZL ¶		4 (33)
Treatment		
Chemotherapy		9 (75)
WAW ŧ		3 (25)
Marital status		
Living alone		4 (33.5)
Married/co-habiting		7 (58)
Married/co-habiting, with children		1 (8.5)
Job situation		
Employed		6 (50)
Unemployed/retired		6 (50)

+DLBCL – diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; +FL – follicular lymphoma; &CLL – chronic lymphocytic leukemia; MZL – marginal zone lymphoma; +WAW – watch and wait

5.2.1. THEMES AND KEY FINDINGS

The thematic analysis yielded in five themes: "*fewer visits to the hospital*", "*feeling secure*", "*the value of completing PRO measures*"," *nurse consultations*", and "*using the telephone*" (134). The themes and findings are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Themes and findings from the qualitative interview study with the aim of eliciting patient experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up program (SCFU) (134)

Themes	Findings		
Fewer visits to the hospital	 SCFU seemed to: Offer convenience, Entail less travel and less preparation, and Lead to fewer encounters with other patients with cancer and this less experience of anxiety. For a minority of the patients, SCFU: Did not lead to any a major change in their lives. 		
Feeling secure	 SCFU seemed to uphold a sense of security because: Patients saved time without compromising the feeling of security, They always had the possibility of contacting the clinic or booking an extra visit, and It was believed that the nurse would contact the physician if anything needed further investigation. 		
The value of completing PRO measures	 Completing PRO measures as part of SCFU seemed to: Increase the patients' focus on their health in new ways and Facilitate tracking symptoms before they became too serious. For a minority of the patients, the PRO measures: Were irrelevant to their situation and Made it difficult to get the message across. 		
Nurse consultation	 Introducing nurses into follow-up seemed to elicit: An experience of being able to set the agenda and a feeling of being heard and taken care of, A sense of more time, and A space where patients would talk to the nurse about issues that they would not necessarily discuss with a physician. A minority of the patients stated that the switch in profession: Made no difference. 		
Using the telephone	 Introducing telephone consultations seemed to Elicit discussions of a more sensitive nature than face-to-face meetings and Create a personal space for discussion of health-related concerns. 		

In summary, for most patients, a shared care follow-up program seemed to contribute to easing their everyday lives in terms of alleviating practical, diseaserelated, and emotional concerns connected with hospital visits, whereas for others, the initiative led to no significant changes in their lives. Patient accounts suggest that their feeling of security was not compromised by participating in the shared care follow-up initative, but the possibility of extra consultations was important to the patients. As a part of intitiative, the patients were asked to complete a PRO measures and it seemed that introducing PRO measures into follow-up contributed to increased self-monitoring of health status. However, some patients found the PRO measures to be irrelevant, which led to frustration. Another new element introduced in the shared care follow-up program was the nurse-led telephone consultation. Based on patient accounts, introducing nurses into follow-up seemed to facilitate an open dialogue and a shift from disease-related topics to topics of a more psychosocial nature. Furthermore, patients seemed more ready to discuss topics that they normally would not bring up with a physician. The patient narratives suggested that telephone consultation provided an undisturbed room for dialogue, where concerns of all kinds could be addressed (134).

5.3. STUDY III

Aim: to identify patients who experienced deterioration in HRQL after relapse treatment and to investigate HRQL patterns in a cohort of hematological cancer patients with relapse or progressive disease.

Results (135): In total, 178 patients were eligible for the study. Of the 178 eligible patients, 104/178 (58%) were sent baseline PRO measures. Reasons for ineligibility and number of non-responses at baseline are illustrated in Figure 4. Patient characteristics are presented in Table 6. (135). A response rate to baseline of 14/104 (13%) and a dropout rate during the study period of 40/90 (44%) were found (135).

Figure 4: Flowchart illustrating the inclusion process and number of non-responses to baseline and loss to follow-up at each timepoint (135)



Characteristics	Non-curative- intent treatment	Curative-intent treatment group.	Total
	group,		
	n (%)=71 (79)	n (%)=19 (21)	n (%)=90 (100)
Sex			
Male	50 (70.4)	10 (52.6)	60 (66.7)
Female	21 (29.6)	9 (47.4)	30 (33.3)
Median age, years (range)	70.0 (34–93)	66.0 (44–88)	69.5 (34–93)
Age			
<50	1 (1.4)	2 (10.5)	3 (3.3)
50–59	8 (11.3)	3 (15.8)	11 (12.2)
60–69	23 (32.4)	8 (42.1)	31 (34.4)
>70	39 (46.5)	6 (31.6)	45 (43.3)
Diagnosis			
Aggressive lymphoma	11 (15.5)	13 (68.4)	24 (26.7)
Indolent lymphoma	22 (31.0)	2 (10.5)	24 (26.7)
Chronic leukemia	18 (25.4)	0 (0.0)	18 (20.0)
Acute leukemia	5 (7.0)	4 (21.1)	9 (10.0)
Multiple myeloma	15 (21.1)	0 (0.0)	15 (16.7)
Number of relapses			
1	38 (53.5)	17 (89.5)	55 (61.1)
2	16 (22.5)	2 (10.5)	18 (20.0)
≥3	15 (21.1)	0 (0.0)	15 (16.7)

Table 6: Clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of patients with hematological cancer experiencing relapse (135)

¶Aggressive lymphomas include: Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, T-cell large granular lymphocytic leukemia, Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma. **‡Chronic leukemia include**: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Small lymphocytic leukemia, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Hairy cell leukemia. **§Indolent lymphomas include**: Follicular lymphoma, Maltoma, Mantle cell lymphoma, Nodal marginal zone lymphoma, Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma **¥ Acute leukemia include**: Acute myeloid leukemia, Acute lymphoid leukemia, Myelodysplastic syndrome.

At baseline, the patients reported moderate and severe symptoms and functional problems in all HRQoL domains. The three most affected HRQoL domains were insomnia (moderate: 26 (29%); severe: 19 (21%); global health status (moderate: 41 (46%); severe: 19 (21%), and fatigue (moderate; 40 (44%); severe: 20 (22%)) (135). Furthermore, the patients reported both improvements and deterioration at the 12-month follow-up, with 16%–18% experiencing deterioration in fatigue, insomnia, diarrhea, and/or appetite loss as well as decreased role, emotional, and/or cognitive functioning (135). Rates of improvement and deterioration in HRQoL for the total cohort are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Improvement or deterioration in health-related quality of life, anxiety, or depression from baseline to the 12-month follow-up for the total cohort (135)

Health-related quality of life domains	Total (n=50)		
	Deterioration, n (%)	Improvement, n (%)	
EORTC-QLQ-C30			
Global health status	7 (14)	13 (27)	
Physical functioning	5 (10)	8 (16)	
Role functioning	8 (16)	14 (28)	
Emotional functioning	8 (16)	8 (16)	
Cognitive functioning	8 (16)	6 (12)	
Social functioning	3 (6)	11 (22)	
Fatigue	9 (18)	13 (26)	
Nausea and vomiting	2 (4)	4 (8)	
Pain	4 (8)	11 (22)	
Dyspnea	5 (10)	7 (14)	
Insomnia	9 (18)	12 (24)	
Appetite loss	8 (16)	15 (30)	
Constipation	6 (12)	5 (10)	
Diarrhea	9 (18)	8 (16)	
Financial difficulties	3 (6)	4 (8)	
HADS			
Anxiety	5 (11)	1 (2)	
Depression	1 (2)	1 (2)	

N; number of patients, EORTC QLQ-C30; the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, HADS; the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale

When attempting to identify patient characteristics associated with deterioration in HRQoL at 12-months, a statistically significant correlation between impaired role functioning and estimated survival ≤ 2 years was found (OR 0.14, CI: 0.02; 0.95, p=0.04) (135).

Finally, clinically relevant changes from baseline to the 12-months follow-up were found in the CIT group for insomnia (medium improvement, p=0.001) and in the total cohort for global health status (small improvement, p=0.03) and nausea and vomiting (small improvement, p=0.03) (135).

CHAPTER 6. DISCUSSION

The overall aim of this PhD thesis was to examine the potential of PROs in patients with hematological cancer throughout the disease trajectory and to determine if PROs could help facilitate PCC and contribute to increased quality of care in these patients. Three studies were conducted to address the overall aim. The key results, findings, and methodological considerations are discussed below.

6.1. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In line with the multiple-method research design (Fig. 2), results from all three studies will be discussed in the context of the overall aim, each other, and existing research. The potential value of PROs in patients with hematological cancer will be discussed as well as strengths, limitations and challenges identified during the three studies to be considered when applying PROs in clinical practice.

6.1.1. PATIENT ACCEPTABILITY OF COMPLETING PROS

Overall, the results of Study I and Study II demonstrated that the initiative seemed feasible and that patient experience was mainly positive (133,134). The results of the patient acceptability survey in Study I demonstrated that most patients found it easy to understand the questions and found that it made sense to complete the PRO measures. These results are supported by the findings in Study II, in which most patients had positive experiences with completing the PRO measures. However, results of both studies also suggest that some patients found the PRO measures to be irrelevant to their situation, and in some cases, completing the PRO measures caused frustration because patients found it difficult to get their message across (133,134). This outcome indicates a need for careful consideration of the characteristics of the patient population when selecting or developing PRO measures to ensure that they are relevant and understandable to the selected patients. In fact, patients do have preferences about the content of PRO measures (114). In a randomized controlled trial comparing three PRO measures, researchers found that redundant questions and questions for which responses were unlikely to change over a short period of time were a nuisance to the patients. Furthermore, the patients emphasized that clear response options were important (114). These results are supported by the findings of Snyder et al. (2007) who investigated the importance of the content in selected PRO measures as rated by patients and clinicians (165). These authors found that patients pointed out questions related to information about treatment and care coordination as important issues they need addressed. Interestingly, the clinicians considered questions related to pain and symptoms to be most important to patients, hence indicating divergent views on the most essential concerns to be addressed in the clinical practice (165). Also, Noonan et al. (2017) reported on factors that are important to consider when implementing PRO in clinical practice and pointed out that patient factors in terms of socioeconomic characteristics and perceived meaningfulness of PRO are essential elements to consider (166) supporting the fact that varying relevance of questions has been established as a barrier to the use of PROs in clinical practice (167). These findings support the argument that the patient perspective should be considered when developing PRO-based interventions. Thus, given the results from studies I and II and supported by existing research, patient interviews should be considered as a part of the process when choosing existing PRO measures for PRO interventions. Such interviews may guide the selection of PRO measures because an *a priori* qualitative inquiry into patient preferences and needs may assist in determining the topics and guestions that the specific patient population finds important (166).

6.1.2. PROS AS A TOOL FOR SELF-REFLECTION ON HEALTH

PROs used in clinical practice can be valuable in terms of tracking changes in health status over time as well as generating increased self-focus on health status (117). Greenhalgh et al. (2018) found that as a result of completing PROs in clinical practice, patients would reflect on their health situation (117). These results are consistent with those of Study I, in which most patients reported that completing the PRO measures made it easier for them to recall symptoms and adverse events (133). Furthermore, their accounts in Study II indicate that patients used the PRO measures to track changes over time as well as using them as a screening tool for reflecting on their current health situation (134).

The patients' narratives in Study II suggested a shift in focus from disease-related to a more comprehensive approach to follow-up, highlighting that they would bring up concerns during nurse-led telephone consultations that they would not necessarily have raised during a physician consultation (134). These findings are in line with those of Greenhalgh et al., who reported that patients would raise emotional and HRQoL issues with their physicians but that the physicians viewed such factors as outside of their scope (117). Moreover, Pennery et al. (2000) found that many survivors of breast cancer felt uneasy raising questions especially of an emotional nature during consultations and that the majority of the patients would prefer breast cancer nurses to provide cancer survivorship care (168). Combined, these findings are suggestive of the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to care for the whole patient in terms of addressing each patient's individual needs for support.

To date, studies have found that using PROs in clinical practice as a basis for consultations positively affects the care process in terms of patient satisfaction and as a tool for dialogue (90,117,169); however, little evidence exists on the impact of PROS on patient outcomes (170). In a systematic review of the evidence, researchers found PROs to be valuable as a screening and management tool but found little evidence that PROs improved patient outcomes (170). In the current work, results of studies I and II indicate that PROs seem to support the immediate care process in terms of better communication and detection of health problems (133,134). Further high-quality research on how PROs affect patient outcomes is still warranted.

6.1.3. PROS AS A TOOL OF IDENTIFYING HEALTH PROBLEMS

Study III was an investigation into HRQoL patterns in patients with relapsed or progressive hematological disease with the aim to identify those who experienced deterioration in HRQoL domains over time (135). Study III demonstrated that the patients reported moderate and severe symptoms and functional problems at baseline and that some patients experienced deterioration at 12 months of followup. The fact that these patients experience deterioration in HRQoL domains in the course of relapse treatment is a clear indication of a need for intervention. Research has shown that PROs are valuable in terms of monitoring HRQoL and adverse events during cancer treatment (121). Basch et al. (2016) found that regular monitoring of symptoms in a cohort of patients with advanced solid tumors receiving chemotherapy improved HRQoL compared to the non-intervention group (121). Furthermore, the intervention group was less likely to be admitted to the hospital and tolerated treatment longer than patients not completing PRO measures. Finally, the authors found that regular symptom monitoring was associated with an increase in overall survival compared to the non-intervention group (121,171). This study was conducted in a group of patients with metastatic cancer, which suggests that symptom monitoring during relapse treatment in patients with relapsed or progressive hematological cancer may well be assumed to yield similar positive outcomes. Although based on a small number of patients, Study III highlights the complexity of relapse, as we could not identify obvious factors that might indicate patients who would experience a deterioration in HRQoL during relapse treatment (135). However, by introducing PRO, we established that some patients did experience a deterioration in HRQoL during the year after relapse diagnosis. This result suggests that routine PRO assessments during relapse treatment may play a role in decision making in terms of initiating earlier symptom management and supportive care interventions.

Routine collection of PROs has proven successful in improving communication between health professionals and patients (117,172), a benefit that Study I also established (133). The findings of Study II add to the evidence, with patient accounts suggesting that the informality of the nurse consultations motivated them to raise health concerns that they might not necessarily have brought up during a consultation with a physician (134), thus indicating improved communication. Efficient communication between health professionals and patients is an essential component of shared decision making and using PROs may allow patients to engage in decision making based on their account of HRQoL and symptoms, hence facilitating targeted and individualized patient care (166,173).

6.1.4. DOES "ONE-SIZE-FIT-ALL"?

Based on the results from all three studies, it is clear that using PROs in hematological cancer survivorship offers potential in terms of increased self-reflection on health, patient involvement, and identifying health problems (133–135). However, looking at the divergent positions among the patients in Study I and Study II in terms of perceived value and relevance of completing PROs, it is clear that a "one-size-fits-all" approach, understood as a fixed cancer survivorship care model applied to all patients, may not support every individual patient's needs. Personal resources, preferences, and stage on the hematological disease trajectory should be considered when assigning patients to follow-up (166). One way of addressing this issue could be to introduce routine assessment of individual needs and preferences before the patient enters survivorship care. A thorough assessment of patient preferences in terms of mode of follow-up and needs in terms of assistance would build a solid basis for patient-centered survivorship care (174).

Study I demonstrated the feasibility of a shared care follow-up initiative based on nurse-led telephone consultations and completion of PROs, which suggests that PRO-based follow-up may have potential for patients with hematological disease (133). PRO-based follow-up was introduced in Denmark by Ambuflex, which developed online platforms for several chronic diseases as well as breast, lung, and prostate cancers (132). The aim of Ambuflex is to use PRO for *"clinical decision support to improve quality of care, promote patient-centered care, optimize the use*

of resources in the healthcare system and use data for research purpose" (132). The Ambuflex solution uses algorithm-based decision making in terms of assessing a patient's need for hospital contact, and low HRQoL scores indicate no need for hospital contact. The implementation of the solution has led to a decrease in scheduled visits in busy outpatient clinics (132), a tendency that the results of Study I also suggested (133). Moreover, the findings from Study II indicate that fewer visits to the outpatient clinic contributed to various positive elements, such as convenience and fewer encounters with other patients with cancer (134). Acknowledging the value of fewer or even no visits have for most patients and for the healthcare system, it is, however, important to consider if this type of follow-up would benefit all patients.

The findings from Study II suggest that although the patients appreciated the convenience of fewer visits, some of them seemed to need physical visits and examination despite having no symptoms or other health-related problems (134). It is well-established that survivors of hematological cancer report unmet needs in terms of fear of recurrence and finding the transition into survivorship difficult (21,22). These needs raise the question of whether they would be addressed if cancer survivorship care was based solely on PROs without consultation with a health professional.

This PhD thesis indicates that PROs may have potential in survivors of hematological cancer in terms of creating self-focus on their health situation and detecting health problems. However, it also indicates that PROs may not work on their own in all cases but need support from health professionals and, in this situation, nurses. Brandenberg et al. (2017) explored cancer survivors needs for support during survivorship and found that they had a deep need for screening, possibly as a result of fear of recurrence (175). Furthermore, the authors found that the patients needed emotional support, in keeping with Marbach et al. (2011), who also found emotional support to be essential to cancer survivors (176). Thus, cancer survivors report supportive care needs that may not be addressed by substituting consultations with PRO assessments and that health professionals should address.

6.1.5. PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES AND PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Research has established that applying PROs in clinical practice may assist in providing PCC as a result of patient involvement and enhanced communication (117,166). Based on the findings of all three studies (133–135), PROs may have

potential in terms of improving the process of care in patients with hematological cancer, assisting in facilitating PCC within this patient group. PCC is defined as: "a partnership among practitioners, patients, and their families (when appropriate) to ensure that decisions respect patient's wants, needs, and preferences and that patients have the education and support they need to make decisions and participate in their own care" (125,128). Based on the findings of Jayadevappa and Chhatre (2011) and Hobbs (2009), this definition implies that delivery of high-quality care is based on the development of a relationship between the health professional / nurse and the patient, as well as on information pratices to ensure that each patient is cared for based on their specific needs and preferences (127,177). Thus, a central element in the provision of PCC is to ensure that healthcare is based on a patient's individual needs.

In recent years, nurse researchers, clinicians, leaders, and educators have developed the Fundamentals of Care framework (FoC) with the aim of addressing challenges within the nursing profession in the pursuit of person-centered and situationoriented nursing care (178). Kitson et al. (2013) proposed that the nursing profession has lost sight of the fundamental needs of the patients as focus has shifted to a more task-driven provision of nursing care (179). Hence, FoC focuses on directing healthcare and nursing in particular toward patient needs and "how nursing can put the fundamentals of care at the center of its activity" (178), emphasizing the demand for PCC. The core element of FoC is the relationship between the patient and the nurse – a relationship that enables both to "confidently and competently assess, plan, implement and evaluate care around the fundamental care needs" (178). This relationship should be based on respect, trust, and mutual goals for the patient's care (178). FoC accentuates that the nurse should take a holistic approach to patient care, focusing on the patient as a whole and not solely on the disease or treatment. By viewing the results and findings from Study I and Study II within the framework of FoC, it can be argued that introducing nurse consultations based on PROs gets to the core of FoC because the relationship between the patient and the consulting nurse was described as creating a personal space for dialogue where sensitive issues could be discussed (133,134). Moreover, some patients also stated that they talked not about the disease but about the patient as a person, suggesting a trusting relationship, which according to FoC is essential to providing PCC (134,178,179).

FoC also encompasses action plans for further integration and implementation of FoC and PCC. One of these actions is application or development of assessment tools that tap into physical, psycho-social, and relational needs of the patients (178). This

demand is in line with the purpose and possibilities that lie within the concept of collecting PROs in clinical practice (180).

Study I and Study II indicate that when patients complete PROs prior to consultations, emerging health problems and needs for interventions are identified and addressed (133,134). Moreover, most patients found value in completing PROs, as they themselves became more observant of potential changes in their health situation. Based on these results and findings, FoC may be applied to the care of patients with hematological cancer by implementing PROs in clinical practice, thus eliciting information on physical and psycho-social needs to be addressed in the patient encounter.

Another action needed according to the FoC working group is the development of tools to measure patient experience and quality of care. This emphasis supports the previously noted need to involve patients in the development and implementation of PRO interventions in clinical practice with the aim of facilitating PCC.

6.2. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Below, the multi-method research design is discussed, followed by a discussion of the methodological considerations related to studies I, II, and III, including their strengths and limitations.

6.2.1. MULTI-METHOD RESEARCH DESIGN

This PhD thesis was designed as a multi-method study encompassing both quantitative and qualitative research methods (136). This method has allowed for a quantitative understanding of the feasibility of the intervention as well as a deeper understanding of how patients experienced the shared care follow-up and the impact it had on their lives.

Study I and Study II were designed to complement each other in terms of collecting data on the value of the intervention and PRO (133,134). Data from the two studies were collected and analyzed individually and then merged into a joint discussion, enabling a deeper understanding of the potential of the intervention. The multimethod research design has proven successful in this context because the results from Study I were informed and strengthened by the patient narratives in Study II, which confirmed the results of Study I. Also, Study II added the patient perspective on nurse-led telephone consultations and PROs in hematology to the literature, which to date has been limited. Although, a multi-method research approach allows

for a broader and deeper understanding of a subject it may also be assumed that breadth of knowledge about a topic may take precedence over depth as applying both methods may be extra time consuming (137). Thus, if the research design had been solely quantitative, it may have been possible to assess the feasibility of Study I based on stronger and additional estimates. However, a drawback of this argument is that such an approach would have eliminated the possibility of adding the patient perspective, which is vital to provision of PCC.

Study III was not a completely integrated part of the multi-method research design because the included patient population diverged from that in Study I and Study II. The patient population in Study III was pre-specified because it was a sub-study of an ongoing project (ProGen/ProSeq) within the Department of Hematology. This difference has made it more challenging to provide a joint discussion with Study I and Study II. However, the results of Study III offer an answer to the overall aim, and the three studies converged on similar results and findings. Thus, despite the different patient populations, the three studies have all provided answers to the question of the potential role for PROs in the provision of PCC during the hematological disease trajectory.

6.2.2. STUDY I

Study I was designed with the aim of testing the feasibility of the shared care followup initiative (133). This study did not include a control group, which limited any conclusions about whether the shared care follow-up initiative increased quality of care compared to standard follow-up. However, this study adds to the existing literature by demonstrating the feasibility of nurse-led telephone consultations in a hematological setting in terms of a high level of patient adherence and low rate of exclusions and extra in-hospital contacts.

During the study period, we included 80/83 patients based on the physician assessment at a scheduled visit. At present, we cannot provide further information regarding the recruitment process in terms of characteristics of patients who were offered participation but declined. In hindsight, the recruitment process could have been conducted more systematically, resulting in a more transparent process. Data in terms of clinical, socioeconomics characteristics and reasons for declining invitation to participate would have been useful for determining any specific and systematic characteristics in patients declining participation (181,182). This information is important for assessing potential selection bias, which may have influenced the interpretation of the results. A biased population would in this

context mean a more favorable outcome, overestimating the feasibility of the intervention. However, only three patients declined participation indicating that this issue may not have contributed considerably to potential overestimation of the feasibility of the intervention.

This feasibility study was designed using international validated and disease-specific PRO measures. EORTC-QLQ-30 and HADS have been used extensively within the PRO literature and as the basis for PRO-based follow-up developed by Ambuflex (132,139,141). In a study investigating the feasibility of Ambuflex, the authors found the interventions to be feasible in terms of high response rates and high satisfaction (132), underlining the value of these PRO measures as part of PRO-based follow-up in clinical practice. However, the results and findings from Study I and Study II also suggest that some patients found the PRO measures to be irrelevant and burdensome (133,134). A patient inquiry into the relevance of the PRO measures is vital for further development of the shared care follow-up initiative and prior to implementation.

6.2.3. STUDY II

In study II, 12 patients were interviewed, all of whom met the selected inclusion criteria in terms of variation in age, sex, diagnoses, and time since primary treatment (134). Although this study presents accounts based on variation within the patient population, it can be argued that because of this small number of patients, the findings offer only a limited narrative within the research context. However, generalizability in qualitative research is often not the goal as researchers generally seek to generate a deep and context-specific understanding of a given situation (137). Schofield (1993) argues that: "The goal [of qualitative research] is not to produce a standardized set of results that any other careful researcher in the same situation or studying the same issues would have produced. Rather it is to produce a coherent and illuminating description of and perspective on a situation that is based on or consistent with detailed study of that situation" (183). Thus, the findings of this study is based on narratives of patients with hematological cancer who had experience from the shared care follow-up initiative offering a deep exploration of the given situation and as such is assumed to provide a credible answer to the proposed study aim.

Data saturation is an ongoing debate within qualitative research because researchers often claim that saturation has been achieved without being able to prove it (184).

In Study II, the decision about saturated data was made at the timepoint at which no new information was elicited from the patient narratives. However, this rationale for data saturation has been criticized because it offers little information about the underlying assessment on which the decision is based (185). To forestall such unjustified decisions, Malterud et al. (2016) have proposed *"information power"* as a concept to guide choices about sample size in qualitative studies (185): *"Information power indicates that the more information the sample holds, relevant for the study, the lower amount of participants is needed"* (185). This concept holds that the narrower the research question and the denser the sample specificity, the smaller the sample size that will be needed. The aim of Study II was to elicit the experiences of patients with hematological cancer participating in a shared care follow-up initiative, resulting in a group of patients who had highly specific knowledge about this subject. This argument supports the need for a relatively small sample size in Study II, justifying the timepoint chosen for data saturation.

6.2.4. STUDY III

In Study III, 104 patients with relapsed or progressive hematological disease were included, of whom 90 responded to the baseline PRO measures (135). During the study period, 40 patients dropped out, for a dropout rate of 44%. Non-response to PRO measures during longitudinal studies is known to lead to unintended bias as well as loss of study power (186), and the dropout rate has undoubtedly reduced statistical power and decreased the rigor of the study results. However, despite low rigor, this study adds important information to a limited knowledge base about HRQoL in patients with relapsed or progressive hematological disease.

The timepoints for collection of PRO data were set to baseline and 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. It could be argued that the intervals were too widespread for a cohort of patients with advanced disease. The intervals were chosen because the goal was to investigate an overall HRQoL pattern over time. However, by shortening the intervals between PRO assessments, it is likely that we could have presented more robust results in terms of, e.g., a lower dropout rate because of death.

The study population consisted of patients with a wide variety of hematological cancer diagnoses, resulting in a heterogeneous sample. This heterogeneity posed a challenge for grouping the patients for analysis purposes. We chose to group the patients based on treatment strategy – CIT and non-CIT. We opted for this decision because we initially intended to investigate the level of depression and anxiety based on a clinical assumption that patients receiving palliative care would be more

depressed and anxious than patients receiving CIT. However, the results showed that neither group reported any symptoms of either depression or anxiety. In hindsight, to address the current aim of the study, we could have grouped the patients based on estimated survival over/under 2 years after relapse diagnosis because it could be argued that prognosis in terms of survival rather than treatment strategy affects HRQoL, making the former a better indicator of a patient's current situation.

CHAPTER 7. CONCLUSION

This PhD thesis provides new knowledge about the use of PROs as they relate to the trajectory of hematological cancer in the context of PCC and quality of care.

The use of PROs as part of a shared care follow-up initiative in a cohort of patients with B-cell disease in remission and low risk of relapse is feasible, as demonstrated by high patient adherence and a high level of acceptability of completing PROs as part of the follow-up.

A qualitative exploration of patient experiences suggests that completing PROs as part of follow-up is valuable to most patients in terms of tracking changes in their health situation and generating increased self-reflection about their health. Moreover, the patients experienced a shift from a disease-related to a more holistic focus, which seemed to improve communication in terms of engaging in discussions not normally had with the physicians.

Longitudinal HRQoL assessments in a cohort of hematological patients with relapse or progressive disease show that this patient population report moderate and severe symptoms and functional problems at baseline and that some patients experience deterioration of HRQoL during the first year after relapse diagnosis. Hence, routine symptom monitoring may be valuable to detect and manage symptoms and supportive care needs during treatment for relapsed or progressive disease.

Overall, this multi-method PhD thesis demonstrates that PROs are valuable during the trajectory of hematological cancer in terms of increased patient involvement, identifying health problems, and improving patient–provider communication and as a supporting role in shared decision making. Although divergent patient experiences suggest that a one-size-fits-all approach is undesirable, PROs seem to provide health professionals with a valid tool in the pursuit of providing PCC.

CHAPTER 8. IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Based on the results, discussion, and conclusion of this PhD thesis, the following section briefly elaborates on the possible implications of this research for clinical practice and provides a direction for future research.

8.1. IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE

Cancer survivorship care of patients with hematological disease in remission, based on nurse-led telephone consultations and pre-collected PROs, may have the potential to target and individualize consultations that address each individual patient's needs. Implementing PROs in hematological cancer survivorship care may provide positive benefits in terms of increased patient involvement, identification of health problems, and better provider—patient communication and support shared decision making. Moreover, a multi-disciplinary approach to cancer survivorship may allow for a more holistic approach to a patient's supportive care needs and for patients to raise different concerns with the health professionals with whom they are most comfortable in a given situation. Finally, it may be desirable to implement needs assessments prior to entering survivorship care to assess a patient's preferences and need for support.

Patients with hematological cancer with relapsed or progressive disease report moderate and severe symptoms and functional problems. In addition, some patients experience a deterioration in HRQoL during the first year of relapse treatment. These findings suggest the need to focus on symptom assessment and monitoring during treatment to manage individual patient symptom relief and address functional problems to further stabilize or improve HRQoL. Implementation of PROs in hematological clinical practice offers the opportunity to address symptoms earlier and support patients in maintaining usual activities. This support could be provided by multidisciplinary initiatives aimed at facilitating maintenance and, better yet, improvement of HRQoL.

Finally, the routine use of PROs may contribute to provision of PCC within the FoC framework by focusing nursing care on each patient's individual needs.

8.2. FUTURE RESEARCH

The patient perspective and assessment of patient needs and preferences are essential when developing and implementing PRO-based interventions aimed at providing PCC. Therefore, development and implementation of future PRO-based interventions should be preceded by qualitative research studies exploring patient needs and preferences for the intervention in question, ensuring a solid foundation for future PRO-based interventions.

This research established a variable patient experience of the relevance of the applied PRO measures, which caused frustration for some. This finding points to the need to target chosen PRO measures even more; PRO measures for PRO-based interventions should be validated with the patient population in question by qualitative interview prior to study start or implementation.

Solid research on HRQoL in patients with hematological cancer with relapsed or progressive disease is limited. The research presented in this thesis provides some answers but is limited because of small numbers of patients and the disease heterogeneity in this population. Future HRQoL research within this patient population is needed. Of note, to collect solid data and provide robust results, future HRQoL research within this patient population should be designed with the consideration of a relatively large dropout rate because of death.

The results of this research indicated a large symptom burden as well as deterioration in HRQoL among these patients. To address symptoms and supportive care needs during treatment for relapsed or progressive disease, further research should encompass symptom monitoring based on PROs during treatment of these patients to identify potential positive patient outcomes.

This PhD thesis demonstrates that PROs may offer positive potential during the hematological disease trajectory in terms of increased patient involvement and provider–patient communication. However, the literature offers little evidence of positive patient outcomes as a result of applying PROs in clinical practice. Future research should direct attention towards this area to allow assessment of the full potential of PROs in clinical practice

LITERATURE LIST

- 1. Rodriguez-Abreu D, Bordoni A, Zucca E. Epidemiology of hematological malignancies. *Ann Oncol*. 2007;18(SUPPL. 1):i3–8.
- Global Burden of Disease Cancer Collaboration, Fitzmaurice, C., Abate, D., Abbasi, N., Abbastabar, H., et al. Global, Regional, and National Cancer Incidence, Mortality, Years of Life Lost, Years Lived With Disability, and Disability-Adjusted Life-Years for 29 Cancer Groups, 1990 to 2017: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. JAMA oncology. 2019;5(12):1749–1768.
- Cowan AJ, Allen C, Barac A, et al. Global Burden of Multiple Myeloma: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. JAMA Oncol. 2018;4(9):1221–1227.
- Miranda-Filho A, Piñeros M, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Monnereau A, Bray
 F. Epidemiological patterns of leukaemia in 184 countries: a populationbased study. *Lancet Haematol*. 2018;5(1):e14–24.
- 5. Phillips AA, Smith DA. Health Disparities and the Global Landscape of Lymphoma Care Today. Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ B. 2017;(37):526–34.
- Gregersen H, Vangsted AJ, Abildgaard N, Andersen NF, Pedersen RS, Frølund UC, et al. The impact of comorbidity on mortality in multiple myeloma: a Danish nationwide population-based study. *Cancer Med*. 2017;6(7):1807– 16.
- Kumar V, Ailawadhi S, Bojanini L, Mehta A, Biswas S, Sher T, et al. Trends in the risk of second primary malignancies among survivors of chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Blood Cancer J.* 2019;9(10):1–10.
- Sundhedsdatastyrelsen. Cancerregistret Nye kræfttilfælde [Internet].
 [cited 2019 Jun 16]. Available from: http://www.esundhed.dk/sundhedsregistre/CAR/CAR01/Sider/Tabel.aspx
- Tilly H, Gomes da Silva M, Vitolo U, et al. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol. 2015;26 Suppl 5:v116-v125.
- 10. Eichhorst B, Robak T, Montserrat E, et al. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and followup. *Ann Oncol.* 2015;26 Suppl 5:v78-v84.

- 11. Zucca E, Arcaini L, Buske C, Johnson PW, Ponzoni M, Raderer M, et al. Marginal zone lymphomas: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol*. 2020;31(1):17–29.
- Moreau P, San Miguel J, Sonneveld P, et al. Multiple myeloma: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2017;28(suppl_4):iv52-iv61.
- Heuser M, Ofran Y, Boissel N, Brunet Mauri S, Craddock C, Janssen J, et al. Journal Pre-proof Acute myeloid leukaemia in adult patients: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up †. Ann Oncol. 2020.
- Jørgensen, J, Madsen, J, Hansen P et al. Danish Lymphoma Group: National Guidelines for treatment of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. 2015. [cited 2018 Oct 31] Available from: http://www.lymphoma.dk/wpcontent/uploads/2016/11/DLBCLRekommandationer2015ver2_1.pdf
- 15. Bentzen H, Vissing K, Munksgaard L, Do T, Jensen P, Pedersen M, et al. Danish Lymphoma Group: Guidelines for diagnosing, treatment and followup of follicular lymphoma. 2015. [cited 2018 Oct 31] Available from: http://www.lymphoma.dk/wpcontent/uploads/2016/11/Follikulært lymfom guidelines 2015.pdf
- Christiansen, I; Pulczynski, El;Gillström D et. al. Danish Lymphoma Group: National guidelines for treatment of chronic lymphatic leukemia. 2016. [cited 2019 Sep 5]Available from: http://www.lymphoma.dk/retningslinjer/
- Schöllkopf, C, Weber, D, Sengeløv H et al. Acute Leukemia Group Denmark: National Guidelines for treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia. 2015 [cited 2018 Oct 31]. Available from: https://hematology.dk/index.php/vejledninger/kliniske/2012-11-06-06-19-25/43-aml/file
- Oerlemans S, Mols F, Nijziel MR, Lybeert M, van de Poll-Franse LV. The impact of treatment, socio-demographic and clinical characteristics on health-related quality of life among Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma survivors: a systematic review. *Ann Hematol.* 2011;90(9):993-1004.
- Allart-Vorelli P, Porro B, Baguet F, Michel A, Cousson-Gélie F. Haematological cancer and quality of life: a systematic literature review. *Blood Cancer J.* 2015;5(4):e305.
- 20. Firkins J, Hansen L, Driessnack M, Dieckmann N. Quality of life in "chronic" cancer survivors: a meta-analysis. *J Cancer Surviv*. 2020;(14):504–517
- Swash B, Hulbert-Williams N, Bramwell R. Unmet psychosocial needs in haematological cancer: a systematic review. *Support Care Cancer*. 2014;22(4):1131-1141.
- 22. Lobb EA, Joske D, Butow P, Kristjanson LJ, Cannell P, Cull G, et al. When the safety net of treatment has been removed: Patients' unmet needs at the completion of treatment for haematological malignancies. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2009;77(1):103–8.
- Oberoi D, White V, Seymour J, Miles Prince H, Harrison S, Jefford M, et al. The course of anxiety, depression and unmet needs in survivors of diffuse large B cell lymphoma and multiple myeloma in the early survivorship period. J Cancer Surviv. 2017;11(3):329–38.
- Hall A, Campbell HS, Sanson-Fisher R, Lynagh M, D'Este C, Burkhalter R, et al. Unmet needs of Australian and Canadian haematological cancer survivors: a cross-sectional international comparative study. *Psychooncology*. 2013;22(9):2032–8.
- Kim, S. H., Lee, S., Kim, S. H., Ok, O. N., Kim, I.-R., Choi, E., Kang, Y.-K., Kim, S. J., and Lee, M. H. Unmet needs of non-Hodgkin lymphoma survivors in Korea: prevalence, correlates, and associations with health-related quality of life. *Psycho-Oncology*. 2017;(26):330–336
- Swash B, Hulbert-Williams N, Bramwell R. 'Haematological cancers, they're a funny bunch': A qualitative study of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient experiences of unmet supportive care needs. J Health Psychol. 2018; (11):1464–75.
- Hansen DG, Larsen PV, Holm LV, Rottmann N, Bergholdt SH, Søndergaard J. Association between unmet needs and quality of life of cancer patients: a population-based study. *Acta Oncol.* 2013;52(2):391-399.
- Oberoi DV, White VM, Seymour, Prince HM, Harrison S, Jefford M, et al. Distress and unmet needs during treatment and quality of life in early cancer survivorship: A longitudinal study of haematological cancer patients. *Eur J Haematol*. 2017;99(5):423–30.

- Oberoi D, White VM, Seymour JF, Miles Prince H, Harrison S, Jefford M, et al. The influence of unmet supportive care needs on anxiety and depression during cancer treatment and beyond: a longitudinal study of survivors of haematological cancers. *Support Care Cancer*. 2017 Nov 30;25(11):3447–56.
- Nielsen LK, Jarden M, Andersen CL, Frederiksen H, Abildgaard N. A systematic review of health-related quality of life in longitudinal studies of myeloma patients. *Eur J Haematol.* 2017;99(1):3-17
- Korol EE, Wang S, Johnston K, Ravandi-Kashani F, Levis M, van Nooten F. Health-Related Quality of Life of Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Systematic Literature Review. *Oncol Ther*. 2017;5(1):1–16.
- Jensen RE, Arora NK, Bellizzi KM, Rowland JH, Hamilton AS, Aziz NM, et al. Health-related quality of life among survivors of aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *Cancer.* 2013;119(3):672–80.
- Lin VW, Blaylock B, Epstein J, Purdum A. Systematic literature review of health-related quality of life among aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma survivors. *Curr Med Res Opin*. 2018;34(8):1529-1535.
- Clinton-Mcharg T, Carey M, Sanson-Fisher R, Tzelepis F, Bryant J, Williamson A. Anxiety and depression among haematological cancer patients attending treatment centres: Prevalence and predictors. J Affect Disord. 2014;165:176–81.
- Øvlisen AK, Jakobsen LH, Kragholm KH, Nielsen RE, Hutchings M, Dahl-Sørensen RB, et al. Depression and anxiety in Hodgkin lymphoma patients: A Danish nationwide cohort study of 945 patients. *Cancer Med.* 2020;(12):4395-4404
- Goyal NG, Maddocks KJ, Johnson AJ, Byrd JC, Westbrook TD, Andersen BL. Cancer-Specific Stress and Trajectories of Psychological and Physical Functioning in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. Ann Behav Med. 2018;(4):287–98.
- 37. Johnsen AT, Tholstrup D, Petersen MA, Pedersen L, Groenvold M. Health related quality of life in a nationally representative sample of haematological patients. *Eur J Haematol.* 2009;83(2):139–48.

- Esser P, Kuba K, Mehnert A, Johansen C, Hinz A, Lordick F, et al. Quality of life in survivors of hematological malignancies stratified by cancer type, time since diagnosis and stem cell transplantation. *Eur J Haematol*. 2018;101(3):340–8.
- 39. Ramsenthaler C, Kane P, Gao W, Siegert RJ, Edmonds PM, Schey SA, et al. Prevalence of symptoms in patients with multiple myeloma: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Haematol*. 2016;97(5):416–29.
- 40. Marzorati C, Riva S, Pravettoni G. Who Is a Cancer Survivor? A Systematic Review of Published Definitions. *J Cancer Educ.* 2017;32(2):228-237
- 41. Parry C, Lomax JB, Morningstar EA, Fairclough DL. Identification and Correlates of Unmet Service Needs in Adult Leukemia and Lymphoma Survivors After Treatment. *J Oncol Pract.* 2012;8(5):e135–41.
- 42. Hall AE, Sanson-Fisher RW, Lynagh MC, Tzelepis F, D'Este C. What do haematological cancer survivors want help with? A cross-sectional investigation of unmet supportive care needs. *BMC Res Notes*. 2015;8:221.
- 43. Yu FF, Bai YN, He H, Zhu L, Zhang RL, Jiao HX, et al. Identifying the unmet supportive care needs, with concomitant influencing factors, in adult acute leukemia patients in China. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2017;30:67–74.
- 44. Boucher NA, Johnson KS, LeBlanc TW. Acute Leukemia Patients' Needs: Qualitative Findings and Opportunities for Early Palliative Care. J Pain Symptom Manage. 2018;55(2):433–9.
- 45. Armes J, Crowe M, Colbourne L, Morgan H, Murrells T, Oakley C, et al. Patients' supportive care needs beyond the end of cancer treatment: a prospective, longitudinal survey. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(36):6172–9.
- Boyes AW, Clinton-McHarg T, Waller AE, Steele A, D'Este CA, Sanson-Fisher RW. Prevalence and correlates of the unmet supportive care needs of individuals diagnosed with a haematological malignancy. *Acta Oncol.* 2015;54(4):507–14.
- Monterosso L, Tert Teach Gc, Taylor K, Platt V, Lobb E, PGCert Bereave Counsel Ba, et al. A qualitative study of the post-treatment experiences and support needs of survivors of lymphoma. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2017;(28):62–8.
- Armes J, Crowe M, Colbourne L, Morgan H, Murrells T, Oakley C, et al. Patients' supportive care needs beyond the end of cancer treatment: A prospective, longitudinal survey. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(36):6172–9.

- Monterosso L, Taylor K, Platt V, Lobb E, Krishnasamy M, Musiello T, et al. A qualitative study of the post-treatment experiences and support needs of survivors of lymphoma. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2017;28:62–8.
- 50. Barata A, Wood WA, Choi SW, Jim HSL. Unmet Needs for Psychosocial Care in Hematologic Malignancies and Hematopoietic Cell Transplant. *Curr Hematol Malig Rep.* 2016;11(4):280–7.
- 51. Parry C, Morningstar E, Kendall J, Coleman EA. Working without a net: Leukemia and lymphoma survivors' perspectives on care delivery at end-oftreatment and beyond. *J Psychosoc Oncol*. 2011;29(2):175–98.
- 52. McGrath P. Normalcy: An Important Focus for Individuals Diagnosed with a Haematological Malignancy. *Illness, Cris Loss.* 2014;22(2):115–26.
- 53. Konstantinidis TI, Spinthouri M, Ramoutsaki A, Marnelou A, Kritsotakis G, Govina O. Assessment of Unmet Supportive Care Needs in Haematological Cancer Survivors. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*. 2019;20(5):1487–95.
- 54. Sardell S, Sharpe G, Ashley S, Guerrero D, Brada M. Evaluation of a nurseled telephone clinic in the follow-up of patients with malignant glioma. *Clin Oncol.* 2000;12(1):36–41.
- 55. Cox A, Bull E, Cockle-Hearne J, Knibb W, Potter C, Faithfull S. Nurse led telephone follow up in ovarian cancer: A psychosocial perspective. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2008;12(5):412–7.
- 56. Strand E, Nygren I, Bergkvist L, Smedh K. Nurse or surgeon follow-up after rectal cancer: A randomized trial. *Color Dis.* 2011;13(9):999–1003.
- Beaver K, Campbell M, Williamson S, Procter D, Sheridan J, Heath J, et al. An exploratory randomized controlled trial comparing telephone and hospital follow-up after treatment for colorectal cancer. *Color Dis.* 2012;14(10):1201–9.
- De Leeuw J, Prins JB, Teerenstra S, Merkx MAW, Marres HAM, Van Achterberg T. Nurse-led follow-up care for head and neck cancer patients: A quasi-experimental prospective trial. *Support Care Cancer*. 2013;21(2):537–47.
- 59. Leahy M, Krishnasamy M, Herschtal A, Bressel M, Dryden T, Tai KH, et al. Satisfaction with nurse-led telephone follow up for low to intermediate risk prostate cancer patients treated with radical radiotherapy. A comparative study. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2013;17(2):162–9.

- 60. Young JM, Butow PN, Walsh J, Durcinoska I, Dobbins TA, Rodwell L, et al. Multicenter randomized trial of centralized nurse-led telephone-based care coordination to improve outcomes after surgical resection for colorectal cancer: The CONNECT intervention. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013;31(28):3585–91.
- 61. Al Chalabi H, O'Riordan JM, Richardson A, Flannery D, O'Connor K, Stuart C, et al. Six-Year Experience of a Nurse-Led Colorectal Cancer Follow-Up Clinic. *Surg Res Pract.* 2014;2014:1–5.
- 62. Ferguson J, Aning J. Prostate cancer survivorship: A nurse-led service model. *Br J Nurs.* 2015;24:S14–21.
- 63. Smits A, Lopes A, Das N, Bekkers R, Kent E, McCullough Z, et al. Nurse-led telephone follow-up. *Cancer Nurs.* 2015;38(3):232–8.
- Jefford M, Gough K, Drosdowsky A, Russell L, Aranda S, Butow P, et al. A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Nurse-Led Supportive Care Package (SurvivorCare) for Survivors of Colorectal Cancer. *Oncologist*. 2016;21(8):1014–23.
- 65. Malmström M, Ivarsson B, Klefsgård R, Persson K, Jakobsson U, Johansson J. The effect of a nurse led telephone supportive care programme on patients' quality of life, received information and health care contacts after oesophageal cancer surgery—A six month RCT-follow-up study. *Int J Nurs Stud.* 2016;64:86–95.
- Moore S, Corner J, Haviland J, Wells M, Salmon E, Normand C, et al. Nurse led follow up and conventional medical follow up in management of patients with lung cancer: Randomised trial. *Br Med J*. 2002;325(7373):1145–7.
- 67. Casey R, Powell L, Braithwaite M, Booth C, Sizer B, Corr J. Nurse-Led Phone Call Follow-Up Clinics Are Effective for Patients With Prostate Cancer. J Patient Exp. 2017;4(3):114–20.
- 68. Mole G, Murali M, Carter S, Gore D, Broadhurst J, Moore T, et al. A service evaluation of specialist nurse telephone follow-up of bowel cancer patients after surgery. *Br J Nurs.* 2019;28(19):1134–8.
- Saltbæk L, Karlsen R V., Bidstrup PE, Høeg BL, Zoffmann V, Horsbøl TA, et al. MyHealth: specialist nurse-led follow-up in breast cancer. A randomized controlled trial – development and feasibility. *Acta Oncol (Madr)*. 2019;1–8.

- 70. Sibbons A, Pillai R, Corr J, Persaud S. Nurse-led renal cancer follow-up is safe and associated with high patient satisfaction-an audit from the East of England. *Ecancermedicalscience*. 2019;13:955.
- 71. Turner J, Yates P, Kenny L, Gordon LG, Burmeister B, Hughes BGM, et al. The ENHANCES study: a randomised controlled trial of a nurse-led survivorship intervention for patients treated for head and neck cancer. *Support Care Cancer*. 2019;27(12):4627–37.
- 72. Booker J, Eardley A, Cowan R, Logue J, Wylie J, Caress AL. Telephone first post-intervention follow-up for men who have had radical radiotherapy to the prostate: Evaluation of a novel service delivery approach. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2004;8(4):325–33.
- 73. Koinberg IL, Fridlund B, Engholm GB, Holmberg L. Nurse-led follow-up on demand or by a physician after breast cancer surgery: A randomised study. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2004;8(2):109–17.
- 74. Knowles G, Sherwood L, Dunlop MG, Dean G, Jodrell D, McLean C, et al. Developing and piloting a nurse-led model of follow-up in the multidisciplinary management of colorectal cancer. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2007;11(3):212–23.
- 75. Verschuur EM, Steyerberg EW, Tilanus HW, et al. Nurse-led follow-up of patients after oesophageal or gastric cardia cancer surgery: a randomised trial. *Br J Cancer*. 2009;100(1):70-76.
- 76. Anderson B. The benefits to nurse-led telephone follow-up for prostate cancer. *Br J Nurs.* 2010;19(17):1085-1090.
- Jeyarajah S, Adams KJ, Higgins L, Ryan S, Leather AJM, Papagrigoriadis S. Prospective evaluation of a colorectal cancer nurse follow- up clinic. *Color Dis.* 2011;13(1):31–8.
- 78. Kimman ML, Dirksen CD, Voogd AC, Falger P, Gijsen BCM, Thuring M, et al. Nurse-led telephone follow-up and an educational group programme after breast cancer treatment: Results of a 2 x 2 randomised controlled trial. Eur J Cancer. 2011;47(7):1027–36.
- 79. John C, Armes J. Developing a nurse-led survivorship service for patients with lymphoma. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2013;17(5):521–7.

- 80. Dickinson R, Hall S, Sinclair JE, Bond C, Murchie P. Using technology to deliver cancer follow-up: a systematic review. *BMC Cancer*. 2014;14:311
- Lewis R, Neal RD, Williams NH, France B, Wilkinson C, Hendry M, et al. Nurse-led vs. conventional physician-led follow-up for patients with cancer: systematic review. J Adv Nurs. 2009;65(4):706–23.
- Williamson S, Chalmers K, Beaver K. Patient experiences of nurse-led telephone follow-up following treatment for colorectal cancer. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2015;19(3):237–43.
- Beaver K, Latif S, Williamson S, Procter D, Sheridan J, Heath J, et al. An exploratory study of the follow-up care needs of patients treated for colorectal cancer. *J Clin Nurs*. 2010;19(23–24):3291–300.
- 84. Beaver K, Williamson S, Chalmers K. Telephone follow-up after treatment for breast cancer: views and experiences of patients and specialist breast nurses. *J Clin Nurs*. 2010;19:2916–24.
- 85. Cox K, Wilson E. Follow-up for people with cancer: nurse-led services and telephone interventions. *J Adv Nurs*. 2003;43(1):51-61.
- Suh S-R, Lee MK. Effects of Nurse-Led Telephone-Based Supportive Interventions for Patients With Cancer: A Meta-Analysis. *Oncol Nurs Forum*. 2017;44(4):E168–84.
- Taylor K, Chivers P, Bulsara C, Joske D, Bulsara M, Monterosso L. Care After Lymphoma (CALy) trial: A phase II pilot pragmatic randomised controlled trial of a nurse-led model of survivorship care. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2019;40:53-62.
- Overend A, Khoo K, Delorme M, Krause V, Avanessian A, Saltman D. Evaluation of a nurse-led telephone follow-up clinic for patients with indolent and chronic hematological malignancies: a pilot study. *Can Oncol Nurs J*. 2008;18(2):64–73.
- 89. Compaci G, Rueter M, Lamy S, Oberic L, Recher C, Lapeyre-Mestre M, et al. Ambulatory Medical Assistance - After Cancer (AMA-AC): A model for an early trajectory survivorship survey of lymphoma patients treated with anthracycline-based chemotherapy. *BMC Cancer*. 2015;15(1):781.

- Snyder CF, Aaronson NK, Choucair AK, Elliott TE, Greenhalgh J, Halyard MY, et al. Implementing patient-reported outcomes assessment in clinical practice: a review of the options and considerations. *Qual Life Res*. 2012;21(8):1305–14.
- 91. Kenne Sarenmalm E, Odén A, Joakim Öhlén J, Gaston-Johansson F, Holmberg SB. Changes in health-related quality of life may predict recurrent breast cancer. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2009;13(5):323–9.
- 92. Bottomley A, Flechtner H, Efficace F, Vanvoorden V, Coens C, Therasse P, et al. Health related quality of life outcomes in cancer clinical trials. *Eur J Cancer*. 2005;41(12):1697–709.
- 93. Kotronoulas G, Kearney N, Maguire R, Harrow A, Di Domenico D, Croy S, et al. What Is the Value of the Routine Use of Patient-Reported Outcome Measures Toward Improvement of Patient Outcomes, Processes of Care, and Health Service Outcomes in Cancer Care? A Systematic Review of Controlled Trials. J Clin Oncol. 2014;32(14):1480–501.
- 94. Fayers PM, Machin D. Introduction. In: *Quality of Life The assessment, analysis and reporting of patient-reported outcomes*. 3rd edition. Chicester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd; 2016. p. 3–32.
- 95. Karimi M, Brazier J. Health, Health-Related Quality of Life, and Quality of Life: What is the Difference? *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2016;34(7):645–9.
- 96. Osoba D. Lessons Learned Form Measuring Health-Related Quality of Life in Oncology. *Jounal Clin Oncol.* 1994;12:608–16.
- 97. Henderson V. The Nature of Nursing a Definition and Its Implications for Pratice, Research, and Education. University of Michigan: Macmillian; 1966.
 84 p.
- 98. Weisel K, Dimopoulos M, Song KW, Moreau P, Palumbo A, Belch A, et al. Pomalidomide and Low-Dose Dexamethasone Improves Health-Related Quality of Life and Prolongs Time to Worsening in Relapsed/Refractory Patients With Multiple Myeloma Enrolled in the MM-003 Randomized Phase III Trial. *Clin Lymphoma, Myeloma Leuk*. 2015;15(9):519–30.

- 99. Cramer P, Fraser G, Santucci-Silva R, Grosicki S, Dilhuydy MS, Janssens A, et al. Improvement of fatigue, physical functioning, and well-being among patients with severe impairment at baseline receiving ibrutinib in combination with bendamustine and rituximab for relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma in the HELIOS study. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2018;59(9):2075–84.
- Topp MS, Zimmerman Z, Cannell P, Dombret H, Maertens J, Stein A, et al. Health-related quality of life in adults with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with blinatumomab. *Blood.* 2018;131(26):2906–14.
- 101. Hess G, Rule S, Jurczak W, Jerkeman M, Santucci Silva R, Rusconi C, et al. Health-related quality of life data from a phase 3, international, randomized, open-label, multicenter study in patients with previously treated mantle cell lymphoma treated with ibrutinib versus temsirolimus. Leuk Lymphoma. 2017;58(12):2824–32.
- 102. Nielsen LK, Klausen TW, Jarden M, Frederiksen H, Vangsted AJ, Do T, et al. Clarithromycin added to bortezomib-cyclophosphamide-dexamethasone impairs health-related quality of life in multiple myeloma patients. *Eur J Haematol*. 2019;102(1):70–8
- 103. Pettengell R, Donatti C, Hoskin P, Poynton C, Kettle PJ, Hancock B, et al. The impact of follicular lymphoma on health-related quality of life. *Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol*. 2008;19(3):570–6.
- 104. Shanafelt TD, Bowen D, Venkat C, Slager SL, Zent CS, Kay NE, et al. Quality of life in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: an international survey of 1482 patients. *Br J Haematol*. 2007;139(2):255–64.
- 105. Ramsenthaler C, Osborne TR, Gao W, Siegert RJ, Edmonds PM, Schey SA, et al. The impact of disease-related symptoms and palliative care concerns on health-related quality of life in multiple myeloma: a multi-centre study. BMC Cancer. 2016;16(1):427.
- 106. Johnsen AT, Petersen MA, Pedersen L, Groenvold M. Symptoms and problems in a nationally representative sample of advanced cancer patients. *Palliat Med*. 2009;23(6):491–501.
- 107. Gu M, Hao X, Cong L, Sun J. The prevalence, risk factors, and prognostic value of anxiety and depression in refractory or relapsed acute myeloid leukemia patients of North China. *Med (United States).* 2019;98(50).

- 108. Bødker JS, Sønderkær M, Vesteghem C, Schmitz A, Brøndum RF, Sommer M, et al. Development of a Precision Medicine Workflow in Hematological Cancers, Aalborg University Hospital, Denmark. *Cancers*. 2020;12(2):312.
- Levit LA, Kim ES, McAneny BL, Nadauld LD, Levit K, Schenkel C, et al. Implementing Precision Medicine in Community-Based Oncology Programs: Three Models. J Oncol Pract. 2019;15(6):325–9.
- 110. Ludwig H, Pönisch W, Knop S, et al. Quality of life in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma during ixazomib-thalidomide-dexamethasone induction and ixazomib maintenance therapy and comparison to the general population. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2020;61(2):377-86
- 111. Stewart AK, Dimopoulos MA, Masszi T, Špička I, Oriol A, Hájek R, et al. Health-Related Quality of Life Results From the Open-Label, Randomized, Phase III ASPIRE Trial Evaluating Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, and Dexamethasone Versus Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone in Patients With Relapsed Multiple Myeloma. J Clin Oncol. 2016;34(32):3921–30.
- 112. Cella D, McKendrick J, Kudlac A, Palumbo A, Oukessou A, Vij R, et al. Impact of elotuzumab treatment on pain and health-related quality of life in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma: results from the ELOQUENT-2 study. *Ann Hematol*. 2018;97(12):2455–63.
- Doorduijn J, Buijt I, Holt B, Steijaert M, Uyl-de Groot C, Sonneveld P. Selfreported quality of life in elderly patients with aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma treated with CHOP chemotherapy. *Eur J Haematol*. 2005;75(2):116–23.
- 114. Snyder CF, Herman JM, White SM, et al. When using patient-reported outcomes in clinical practice, the measure matters: a randomized controlled trial. *J Oncol Pract*. 2014;10(5):e299-e306.
- 115. Brundage M, Blazeby J, Revicki D, Bass B, De Vet H, Duffy H, et al. Patientreported outcomes in randomized clinical trials: Development of ISOQOL reporting standards. *Qual Life Res.* 2013;22(6).
- 116. FDA. Guidance for Industry Patient-Reported Outcome Measures: Use in Medical Product Development to Support Labeling Claims. 2009. [cited 2020 Mar 26] Available from: https://www.fda.gov/regulatoryinformation/search-fda-guidance-documents/patient-reported-outcomemeasures-use-medical-product-development-support-labeling-claims

- 117. Greenhalgh J, Gooding K, Gibbons E, et al. How do patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) support clinician-patient communication and patient care? A realist synthesis. *J Patient Rep Outcomes*. 2018;2:42.
- 118. Riis CL, Bechmann T, Jensen PT, Coulter A, Steffensen KD. Are patientreported outcomes useful in post-treatment follow-up care for women with early breast cancer? A scoping review. *Patient Relat Outcome Meas*. 2019;10:117–27.
- 119. Kargo, A.S., Coulter, A., Jensen, P.T. et al. Proactive use of PROMs in ovarian cancer survivors: a systematic review. *J Ovarian Res. 2019;12:63*
- Berry DL, Blumenstein BA, Halpenny B, Wolpin S, Fann JR, Austin-Seymour M, et al. Enhancing patient-provider communication with the electronic self-report assessment for cancer: A randomized trial. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29(8):1029–35.
- 121. Basch E, Deal AM, Kris MG, Scher HI, Hudis CA, Sabbatini P, et al. Symptom Monitoring With Patient-Reported Outcomes During Routine Cancer Treatment: A Randomized Controlled Trial. J Clin Oncol. 2016;34(6):557–65.
- 122. Gunnars B, Nygren P, Glimelius B, SBU-group. Swedish Council of Technology Assessment in Health Care. Assessment of quality of life during chemotherapy. *Acta Oncol*. 2001;40(2–3):175–84.
- 123. Alemayehu D, Cappelleri JC. Conceptual and Analytical Considerations toward the Use of Patient-Reported Outcomes in Personalized Medicine. *Am Heal drug benefits*. 2012;5(5):310–7.
- 124. Snyder CF, Jensen RE, Segal JB, Wu AW. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs): Putting the patient perspective in patient-centered outcomes research. *Med Care*. 2013;51(8 SUPPL.3):S73.
- 125. Robinson JH, Callister LC, Berry JA, Dearing KA. Patient-centered care and adherence: Definitions and applications to improve outcomes. *J Am Acad Nurse Pract*. 2008;20(12):600–7.
- 126. Institute of Medicine. Shaping the Future; Crossing the quality chasm: a Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Quality of Health Care in America. Crossing the Quality Chasm: A New Health System for the 21st Century. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2001.

- Jayadevappa R, Chhatre S. Patient Centered Care-A Conceptual Model and Review of the State of the Art. *The Open Health Services and Policy Journal*. 2011;4:15-25
- 128. Crossing the Quality Chasm: A New Health System for the 21st Century | The National Academies Press. 2001 [cited 2020 May 17]. Available from: https://www.nap.edu/download/10027
- 129. Epstein RM, Street RL. The Values and Value of Patient-Centered Care. Ann Fam Med [Internet]. 2011 Mar 1 [cited 2020 May 15];9(2):100–3. Available from: http://www.annfammed.org/cgi/doi/10.1370/afm.1239
- 130. Committee on Improving the Quality of Cancer Care: Addressing the Challenges of an Aging Population; Board on Health Care Services; Institute of Medicine; Levit L, Balogh E, Nass S, et al. editors. Patient-Centered Communication and Shared Decision Making - Delivering High-Quality Cancer Care - NCBI Bookshelf. In: *Delivering High-Quality Cancer Care: Charting a New Course for a System in Crisis*. Washington (DC); 2013 [cited 2020 Jul 15]. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK202146/
- 131. Håkansson Eklund J, Holmström IK, Kumlin T, Kaminsky E, Skoglund K, Höglander J, et al. "Same same or different?" A review of reviews of person-centered and patient-centered care. *Patient Education and Counseling*. 2019;102:3–11.
- Schougaard LMV, Larsen LP, Jessen A, Sidenius P, Dorflinger L, de Thurah A, et al. AmbuFlex: tele-patient-reported outcomes (telePRO) as the basis for follow-up in chronic and malignant diseases. *Qual Life Res.* 2016;25(3):525–34.
- 133. Sommer M, Frandsen L, Jensen P, Nielsen SR, Madsen J, Nielsen LB, et al. Shared care follow-up of patients with B-cell neoplasms based on nurse-led telephone consultations and PRO-Data: A feasibility study from the North Denmark Region. *Will be re-submitted before August 10., 2020 to BMC Health Services Research under the status of potentially accepted*.
- 134. Sommer M, Frandsen L, Jensen P, El-Galaly TC, Grønkjær M. Hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up an exploratory interview study. Under peer-review at Journal of Cancer Survivorship, submitted March 23., 2020.

- 135. Sommer M, Nielsen LK, Nielsen LB, Brøndum RF, Nielsen MM, Rytter AS, et al. The use of patient-reported outcomes in precision medicine and hematological patients with relapse or progressive disease: A longitudinal observational study. *Under peer-review* at Journal of Patient-reported outcomes, *submitted July 3., 2020*.
- 136. Creswell, John W; Creswell JD. Research Design. Qualitative, Quantitative & Mixed Methods approaches. 5th edition. SAGE Publications; 2018. 275 p.
- Blaikie N, Priest J. Methods for Answering Research Questions: Data Gathering, Generation, Reduction and Analysis. In: *Designing Social Research*. 3 rd edition. Cambridge: Polity Press; 2019. p. 195–223.
- 138. Etikan I. Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling. *Am J Theor Appl Stat.* 2016;5(1):1.
- Aaronson NK, Ahmedzai S, Bergman B, Bullinger M, Cull A, Duez NJ, et al. The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-C30: a quality-of-life instrument for use in international clinical trials in oncology. J Natl Cancer Inst. 1993;85(5):365–76.
- Scherber R, Dueck AC, Johansson P, Barbui T, Barosi G, Vannucchi AM, et al. The Myeloproliferative Neoplasm Symptom Assessment Form (MPN-SAF): International prospective validation and reliability trial in 402 patients. *Blood*. 2011;118(2):401–8.
- 141. Zigmond AS, Snaith RP. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 1983;67(6):361–70.
- 142. Snyder CF, Blackford AL, Wolff AC, Carducci MA, Herman JM, Wu AW, et al. Feasibility and value of PatientViewpoint: a web system for patientreported outcomes assessment in clinical practice. *Psychooncology*. 2013;22(4):895–901.
- 143. Tolstrup LK, Pappot H, Zangger G, Bastholt L, Zwisler AD, Dieperink KB. Danish translation, cultural adaption and initial psychometric evaluation of the patient feedback form. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 2018;16(1):77.
- 144. Fayers PM, Aaronson NK, Bjordal K, Groenvold M, Curran D BA. The EORTC QLQ-C30 Scoring Manual (3rd Edition). Brussels; 2001.

- 145. Emanuel RM, Dueck AC, Geyer HL, Kiladjian J-J, Slot S, Zweegman S, et al. Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) symptom assessment form total symptom score: prospective international assessment of an abbreviated symptom burden scoring system among patients with MPNs. J Clin Oncol. 2012;30(33):4098–103.
- 146. Snaith RP, Zigmond AS. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Manual. London, England: GL Assessment; 1994.
- 147. Vanderbilt. Software REDCap. [cited 2019 Jun 16]. Available from: https://projectredcap.org/software/
- 148. Mazor KM, Clauser BE, Field T, Yood RA, Gurwitz JH. A demonstration of the impact of response bias on the results of patient satisfaction surveys. *Health Serv Res.* 2002;37(5):1403–17.
- Patton M. Qualitative evaluation and research methods. Beverly Hills, CA: SAGE; 1990. 169–186 p.
- 150. Kvale S, Brinkmann S. Interview. 3rd edition. Copenhagen: Hans Reitzels Forlag; 2015. 440 p.
- 151. Kvale S, Brinkmann S. The seven phases of an interview study. In: Interviews. 3rd edition. Hans Reitzels Forlag; 2014. p. 149–218.
- 152. Malterud K. Analyse af kvalitetive data. In: *Kvalitative metoder i medisinsk forskning*. 3rd edition. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget AS; 2011. p. 91–112.
- 153. Boyatzis RE. Transforming Qualitative Information. Thematic Analysis and Code Development. SAGE; 1998.
- 154. Saldana J. The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers. 3rd edition. SAGE Publications Ltd.; 2015. 368 p.
- 155. Creswell, John W; Creswell JD. Qualitative research. In: *Research design: qualitative, quantitative & mixed methods approaches*. 5th edition. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications; 2018. p. 147–78.
- 156. NVivo qualitative data analysis software. QSR International Pty Ltd; 2018.
- 157. Sprangers MA, Groenvold M, Arraras JI, Franklin J, te Velde A, Muller M, et al. The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer breast cancer-specific quality-of-life questionnaire module: first results from a three-country field study. *J Clin Oncol.* 1996;14(10):2756–68.

- 158. Bell ML, Fairclough DL, Fiero MH, Butow PN. Handling missing items in the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS): a simulation study. *BMC Res Notes*. 2016;9(1):479.
- 159. Osoba D, Bezjak A, Brundage M, Zee B, Tu D, Pater J. Analysis and interpretation of health-related quality-of-life data from clinical trials: Basic approach of the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. *Eur J Cancer*. 2005;41(2):280–7.
- 160. Calvert M, Blazeby J, Altman DG, Revicki DA, Moher D, Brundage MD. Reporting of patient-reported outcomes in randomized trials: The CONSORT PRO extension. *JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association. American Medical Association*; 2013;309:814–22.
- 161. Kuznetsova A, Brockhoff PB, Christensen RHB. ImerTest Package: Tests in Linear Mixed Effects Models . *J Stat Softw*. 2017;82(13):1–26.
- 162. Cocks K, King MT, Velikova G, de Castro G, Martyn St-James M, Fayers PM, et al. Evidence-based guidelines for interpreting change scores for the European Organisation for the Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30. *Eur J Cancer*. 2012;48(11):1713–21.
- 163. Wyrwich KW, Tierney WM, Wolinsky FD. Further evidence supporting an SEM-based criterion for identifying meaningful intra-individual changes in health-related quality of life. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 1999 Sep 1;52(9):861–73.
- 164. R Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2019.
- 165. Snyder CF, Dy SM, Hendricks DE, et al. Asking the right questions: investigating needs assessments and health-related quality-of-life questionnaires for use in oncology clinical practice. *Support Care Cancer*. 2007;15(9):1075-1085.
- Noonan VK, Lyddiatt A, Ware P, Jaglal SB, Riopelle RJ, Bingham CO, et al. Montreal Accord on Patient-Reported Outcomes (PROs) use series – Paper 3: patient-reported outcomes can facilitate shared decision-making and guide self-management. J Clin Epidemiol. 2017;89:125–35.
- 167. Snyder CF, Jensen RE, Geller G, Carducci MA, Wu AW. Relevant content for a patient-reported outcomes questionnaire for use in oncology clinical practice: Putting doctors and patients on the same page. *Qual Life Res.* 2010;19(7):1045–55.

- Pennery E, Mallet J, Pennery RGN E, Practitioner Breast Care L, Marsden NHS R, Mallet RGN J, et al. A preliminary study of patients' perceptions of routine follow-up after treatment for breast cancer. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2000;4(3).
- Howell D, Molloy S, Wilkinson K, Green E, Orchard K, Wang K, et al. Patientreported outcomes in routine cancer clinical practice: a scoping review of use, impact on health outcomes, and implementation factors. *Ann Oncol.* 2015;26(9):1846–58.
- 170. Boyce MB, Browne JP. Does providing feedback on patient-reported outcomes to healthcare professionals result in better outcomes for patients? A systematic review. *Qual Life Res.* 2013;22(9):2265-2278.
- 171. Basch E, Deal AM, Dueck AC, Scher HI, Kris MG, Hudis C, et al. Overall Survival Results of a Trial Assessing Patient-Reported Outcomes for Symptom Monitoring During Routine Cancer Treatment. JAMA. 2017;34(6):557–65.
- 172. Velikova G, Booth L, Smith AB, Brown PM, Lynch P, Brown JM, et al. Measuring quality of life in routine oncology practice improves communication and patient well-being: A randomized controlled trial. J Clin Oncol. 2004;22(4):714–24.
- 173. Barry MJ, Edgman-Levitan S. Shared Decision Making The Pinnacle of Patient-Centered Care. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;366(9):780–1.
- 174. Boyajian RN, Grose A, Grenon N, Roper K, Sommer K, Walsh M, et al. Desired Elements and Timing of Cancer Survivorship Care: One Approach May Not Fit All. *Journal of Oncology*. 2014;10(5):e293-298
- 175. Brandenbarg D, Berendsen AJ, de Bock GH. Patients' expectations and preferences regarding cancer follow-up care. *Maturitas*. 2017;105:58–63.
- 176. Marbach TJ, Griffie J. Patient preferences concerning treatment plans, survivorship care plans, education, and support services. *Oncology Nursing Forum.* 2011;38(3):335-342
- 177. Hobbs JL. A Dimensional Analysis of Patient-Centered Care. *Nurs Res*. 2009;58(1):52–62.

- 178. Kitson A, Conroy T, Kuluski K, Locock L, Lyons R. Adelaide Research & Scholarship: Reclaiming and redefining the Fundamentals of Care: Nursing's response to meeting patients' basic human needs. 2013 [cited 2020 Jul 10].
 p. 1–31. Available from: https://hekyll.services.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/75843
- 179. Kitson AL. The Fundamentals of Care Framework as a Point-of-Care Nursing Theory. *Nurs Res.* 2018;67(2):99–107.
- Snyder CF, Aaronson NK, Choucair AK, Elliott TE, Greenhalgh J, Halyard MY, et al. Implementing patient-reported outcomes assessment in clinical practice: a review of the options and considerations. *Qual Life Res*. 2012;21:1305–14.
- 181. Foster A, Horspool KA, Edwards L, Thomas CL, Salisbury C, Montgomery AA, et al. Who does not participate in telehealth trials and why? A cross-sectional survey. *Trials*. 2015;16(1):258
- 182. Sanders C, Rogers A, Bowen R, Bower P, Hirani S, Cartwright M, et al. Exploring barriers to participation and adoption of telehealth and telecare within the Whole System Demonstrator trial: A qualitative study. BMC Health Serv Res. 2012;12(1):220.
- Schofield JW. Increasing the generalizability of qualitative research. In: Social Research: Philosophy, Politics and Practice. London. SAGE; 1993. p. 200–25.
- 184. Mason M. Sample size and saturation in PhD studies using qualitative interviews. *Forum Qual Sozialforsch*. 2010;11(3).
- Malterud K, Siersma VD, Guassora AD. Sample Size in Qualitative Interview Studies: Guided by Information Power. *Qual Health Res*. 2016;1;26(13):1753–60.
- Bell ML, Fairclough DL. Practical and statistical issues in missing data for longitudinal patient-reported outcomes. *Stat Methods Med Res.* 2014;23(5):440-459.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer EORTC-QLQ-C30

Appendix B: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)

Appendix C: Myeloproliferative Neoplasm – Symptom Assessment Form (MPN-SAF)

Appendix D: Patient Feedback Form – Danish Translation

Appendix E: Interview guide for Study 1b

Appendix A.

European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer EORTC-QLQ-C30 (139).

DANISH

EORTC QLQ-C30 (version 3.0)

Vi er interesserede i at vide noget om dig og dit helbred. Vær venlig at besvare alle sporgsmålene selv ved at sætte en ring omkring det svar (tal), som passer bedst på dig. Der er ingen "rigtige" eller "forkerte" svar. De oplysninger, som du giver os, vil forblive strengt fortrolige.

Skriv venligst dine forbogstaver her:		
Din fødselsdato (dag, måned, år):		
Dato for udfyldelse af dette skema (dag, måned, år):	31	

		Slet ikke	Lidt	En del	Meget
1.	Har du nogen vanskeligheder ved at udføre anstrengende aktiviteter,		2	2	4
2.	Har du nogen vanskeligheder ved at gå en <u>lang</u> tur?	1	2	3	4
3.	Har du nogen vanskeligheder ved at gå en <u>kort</u> tur udendørs?	1	2	3	4
4.	Er du nødt til at ligge i sengen eller sidde i en stol om dagen?	1	2	3	4
5.	Har du brug for hjælp til at spise, tage toj på, vaske dig eller gå på toilettet?	1	2	3	4
I d	en forløbne uge:	Slet ikke	Lidt	En del	Meget
6.	Var du begrænset i udførelsen af enten dit arbejde eller andre daglige aktiviteter?	1	2	3	4
7.	Var du begrænset i at dyrke dine hobbyer eller andre fritidsaktiviteter?	1	2	3	4
8.	Havde du åndenød?	1	2	3	4
9 .	Har du haft smerter?	1	2	3	4
10.	Havde du brug for at hvile dig?	1	2	3	4
11.	Har du haft søvnbesvær?	1	2	3	4
12.	Har du følt dig svag?	1	2	3	4
13.	Har du savnet appetit?	1	2	3	4
14.	Har du haft kvalme?	1	2	3	4
15.	Har du kastet op?	1	2	3	4
16.	Har du haft forstoppelse?	1	2	3	4

Vær venlig at fortsætte på næste side

I d	I den forløbne uge:		Lidt	En del	Meget
17.	Har du haft diarré (tynd mave)?	1	2	3	4
18.	Var du træt?	1	2	3	4
19.	Vanskeliggjorde smerter dine daglige gøremål?	1	2	3	4
20.	Har du haft svært ved at koncentrere dig om ting som f.eks. at læse avis eller se fjernsyn?	1	2	3	4
21.	Følte du dig anspændt?	1	2	3	4
22.	Var du bekymret?	1	2	3	4
23.	Følte du dig irritabel?	1	2	3	4
24.	Følte du dig deprimeret?	1	2	3	4
25.	Har du haft svært ved at huske?	1	2	3	4
26.	Har din fysiske tilstand eller medicinske behandling vanskeliggjort dit <u>familieliv</u> ?	1	2	3	4
27.	Har din fysiske tilstand eller medicinske behandling vanskeliggjort din <u>omgang med andre mennesker</u> ?	1	2	3	4
28.	Har din fysiske tilstand eller medicinske behandling medført økonomiske vanskeligheder for dig?	1	2	3	4

Ved de næste 2 spørgsmål bedes du sætte en ring omkring det tal mellem 1 og 7, som passer bedst på dig

29.	9. Hvordan vil du vurdere dit samlede <u>helbred</u> i den forløbne uge?						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meg	get dårligt						Særdeles godt
30. Hvordan vil du vurdere din samlede <u>livskvalitet</u> i den forløbne uge?							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meget dårlig						Særdeles god	

© Copyright 1995 EORTC Quality of Life Group. Alle rettigheder forbeholdes. Version 3.0

DANISH

Appendix B.

Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) (141).



Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD)

1

Dette spørgeskema er udformet med henblik på at hjælpe læger med at finde ud af, hvordan du har det. Læs hvert spørgsmål og sæt kryds ved det svar, der bedst beskriver, hvordan du har haft det følelsesmæssigt inden for den sidste uge.

1.	Jeg er anspændt eller stresset.	
	Det meste af tiden	5. Bekymrende tanker streifer mig.
	Meget af tiden	En meget stor del af tiden
	Engang imellem	Meget af tiden
	Overhovedet ikke	Engang imellem men ikke så tit
		Kun engeng imellem
2.	Jeg glæder mig stadig over de ting, jeg plejede at glæde mig over.	
	Helt bestemt	6. Jeg er i godt humør.
	Ikke helt så meget	Overhovedet ikke
	Kun lidt	Ikke ofte
	Næsten ikke	Nogle gange
_		Det meste af tiden
3.	Jeg får en slags skræmmende for- nemmelse, som om noget forfærdeligt skal til at ske. Helt bestemt og temmelig slemt Ja, men ikke alt for slemt En smule, men det bekymrer mig ikke Overhovedet ikke	 7. Jeg kan sidde roligt og føle mig af-slappet. Helt bestemt For det meste Ikke ofte Overhovedet ikke
4.	Jeg kan le og se tingene fra den morsomme side.	8. Jeg føler det som om, jeg virker sløv.
	Lige så meget som jeg altid har kunnet	Næsten hele tiden
	Ikke helt så meget nu	Meget ofte
	Bestemt ikke så meget nu	Somme tider
	Overhovedet ikke	Overhovedet ikke
PB v 03	-1994	

 9. Jeg får en slags bange fornemmelse, lige som "sommerfugle" i maven. Overhovedet ikke Ikke ofte Ret ofte Meget ofte 	 12. Jeg ser med glæde frem til tingene. Lige så meget, som jeg altid har gjort En del mindre, end jeg plejer Bestemt mindre, end jeg plejer Næsten ikke
 10. Jeg har mistet interessen for mit udseende. Helt bestemt Jeg er ikke helt så omhyggelig, som jeg burde være Måske interesserer det mig knap så meget som for Jeg er lige så omhyggelig som for 	 13. Jeg får pludselige fornemmelser af panik. Absolut meget ofte Temmelig ofte Ikke ret tit Overhovedet ikke
 Jeg føler mig rastløs, som om jeg hele tiden skal være i gang. I udtalt grad En hel del Ikke så ofte Overhovedet ikke 	 14. Jeg kan nyde en god bog, et radio- eller TV-program □ Ofte □ Nogle gange □ Ikke ofte □ Meget sjældent

PB v 03-1994

Appendix C.

Myeloproliferative Neoplasm – Symptom Assessment Form (MPN-SAF) (140).

Instruktioner: Besvar venligst alle spørgsmål så godt som muligt. Symptomerne gælder den <u>seneste uge</u>, hvis intet andet er nævnt.

Symptom	Graduer fra 1 til 10, hvor 1 er mindste		
	symptom og 10 er værste tænkelige. (0 er		
	ingen symptomer overhovedet)		
Sæt ring om det tal, der bedst beskriver din træthed	0 (ingen træthed) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst		
netop nu	tænkelige)		
Sæt ring om det tal, der bedst beskriver din	0 (ingen træthed) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst		
gennemsnitlige træthed det seneste døgn	tænkelige		
Sæt ring om det tal, der bedst beskriver den værste	0 (ingen træthed) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst		
træthed du har følt det seneste døgn	tænkelige		

Sæt ring om det tal, der bedst beskriver hvordan træthed (udmattelse) igennem det seneste døgn har				
indvirke	et på:			
Dine daglige aktiviteter	0 (slet ikke) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (fuldstændigt)			
Dit humør	0 (slet ikke) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (fuldstændigt)			
Din bevægelsesfrihed/evne til at bevæge dig omkring	0 (slet ikke) 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (fuldstændigt)			
Dit arbejde såvel som dine daglige gøremål	0 (slet ikke) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (fuldstændigt)			
Din omgang med andre mennesker	0 (slet ikke) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (fuldstændigt)			
Din livsglæde	0 (slet ikke) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (fuldstændigt)			

Sæt ring om det tal, der bedst beskriver i hvor høj grad du igennem **den sidste uge** har været generet

af:

Tidligt forekommende mæthedsfølelse ved	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
måltider	
Smerter i maven / bughulen	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Ubehag i maven / bughulen	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Inaktivitet	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Problemer med hovedpine	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Problemer med koncentrationen – sammenlignet	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Svimmelhed	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Prikken/stikken/følelsesløshed/ i hænder og fødder	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Søvnproblemer	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Nedtrykthed eller været ked af det	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Seksuelle problemer (nedsat lyst eller dysfunktion)	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Hoste	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Nattesved	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Kløe	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Knoglesmerter (diffus smerte, ikke ledsmerter)	0 (ingen) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
Feber (over 37.8)	0 (aldrig) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (dagligt)
Utilsigtet vægttab de seneste 6 mdr. (dvs. ikke	0 (intet) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst tænkelige)
vægttab som resultat af træning eller slankekur)	
Hvad vejer du i dag? (Kg)	
Hvordan vurderer du din livskvalitet	0 (Bedst tænkelige) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (værst
	tænkelige)

Appendix D.

Patient Feedback Form – Danish Translation (143).

PATIENTTILBAGEMELDING

Patientnr.:	
Dato:	

Vi er interesseret i din mening om de spørgeskemaer, som du har besvaret. Vi beder dig besvare alle spørgsmålene selv ved at sætte en ring om det tal, som passer bedst. Der er ingen "rigtige" eller "forkerte" svar på spørgsmålene. Dine svar vil blive behandlet fuldt fortroligt.

		For kort	Passende	For lang
1.	Længden på spørgeskemaet var	1	2	3
		For få	Passende	For mange
2	Det antal gange, jeg blev hedt om at besvare spørgeskomaet	1	2	2

4.	Det antal gange, jeg blev beut om at besvare spørgeskemaet	 2	5
	var		

		Meget enig	Enig	Uenig	Meget uenig
3.	Det var nemt at besvare spørgeskemaet	1	2	3	4
4.	Det gav mening at besvare spørgeskemaet	1	2	3	4
5.	Det var nemt at forstå spørgsmålene	1	2	3	4
6.	At besvare spørgeskemaet gjorde det nemmere for mig at huske mine symptomer og bivirkninger, når jeg talte med personalet	1	2	3	4
7.	At besvare spørgeskemaet forbedrede samtalen med personalet	1	2	3	4
8.	Personalet anvendte oplysninger fra spørgeskemaet i forbindelse med min behandling	1	2	3	4
9.	Jeg oplever, at kvaliteten af min behandling blev forbedret, fordi jeg havde besvaret spørgeskemaet	1	2	3	4
10.	Jeg oplever, at kommunikationen med personalet blev forbedret, fordi jeg havde besvaret spørgeskemaet	1	2	3	4
11.	At besvare spørgeskemaet fik mig til at føle, at jeg blev inddraget i min behandling	1	2	3	4
12.	Jeg vil anbefale andre patienter at besvare spørgeskemaet	1	2	3	4
13.	Jeg vil gerne fortsætte med at besvare spørgeskemaet fremover	1	2	3	4

For savendelse of sporgeskemaet se: Danish translation, cultural adaption and initial psychometric evaluation of the patient feedback form. Larke K. Tohstrap, Helle Pappot, Graziella Zangger, Lars Bastholt, Am-Dorthe Zwisler and Karin B. Dieperink *Health and Quality of Life Outcomer* 2018. <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s12955-018-0980-4</u>

Appendix E.

Interview guide developed for Study II (134).

Tema	Spørgsmål	Supplerende spørgsmål
Dine oplevelser	 Prøv at fortælle, med dine egne ord, hvordan du overordnet oplevede at deltage i projektet. Hvordan oplevede du at udfylde spørgeskemaerne? Oplevede du at du kunne bruge spørgeskemaerne til noget forud for samtale? 	 Var der noget, du oplevede som særligt godt? Var der noget, du oplevede som knap så godt? Var der noget du undrede dig over? Hvordan passede antallet af spørgsmål? Var der for mange / for få? Var spørgsmålene relevante? Var spørgsmålene relevante? Var der noget du savnede? Hvordan var det at sætte tal på symptomer? Gav de anledning til forberedelse? Hvilken betydning havde det for dig? Hvordan oplevede du, at dine svar blev brugt i opfølgningen?
Ændret praksis	 Hvordan var overgangen mellem at blive fulgt udelukkende af en læge i ambulatoriet til at skulle følges hver anden gang af en sygeplejerske over telefonen? Hvilken betydning har det haft, at det var en sygeplejerske, du talte med? 	 Var der noget, du manglede ved telefonkonsultationen? Følte du behov for at se en læge efter sygeplejerskekonsultationen? Hvilken betydning har det haft for dig, at samtalen med sygeplejersken foregik over telefonen? Kan du fortælle lidt omkring forskellene mellem at tale med en læge og en sygeplejerske, hvis der var nogen? Hvis ja, hvordan kom det til udtryk? Hvis ja, hvilken betydning har det ændrede fokus haft for dig?
Behov for støtte til patientens aktuelle tilstand	 Hvad har især fyldt for dig i dit forløb? Er der noget der har været specielt svært for dig? 	 Hvordan oplevede du at lægen/sygeplejersken gik op i, hvad der var vigtigt for dig? Hvordan oplevede du at læge/sygeplejersken støttede

	 I forhold til hvad der har fyldt for dig, hvordan oplevede du at få den støtte, du havde brug for? 	 dig i, hvad der var vigtigt for dig? Var der problemstillinger, der var nemmere at tale om / få støtte til? I så fald hvilke? Er der forskel på, om du fik den støtte, du havde behov for afhængig af om, det var læge eller sygeplejersken du talte med? Er der problemstillinger, der var nemmere / svære at drøfte igennem en telefon?
Indvirkning på dagligdagen	 Kan du sætte nogle ord på, hvad deltagelsen har betydet for din hverdag? Hvilken betydning har det haft for dig, at du ikke skulle møde op fysisk i ambulatoriet? 	 Har det haft en praktisk betydning? Har det haft en arbejdsmæssig betydning? Har det haft en følelsesmæssig betydning? Andet?

PAPERS

- Paper I: Shared care follow-up of patients with B-cell neoplasms based on nurse-led telephone consultations and PRO-data: A feasibility study from the North Denmark Region
- Paper II Hematological cancer survivors' experiences of participating in a shared care follow-up an exploratory interview study
- Paper III: The use of patient-reported outcomes in precision medicine and hematological patients with relapse or progressive disease: A longitudinal observational study.

ISSN (online): 2246-1302 ISBN (online): 978-87-7210-686-1

AALBORG UNIVERSITY PRESS