The Set-up of HKU JCICC Cancer Survivorship Clinic

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Situation in Hong Kong

- Patients on active cancer treatment receive routine symptom assessment and management, but symptom monitoring often becomes infrequent (e.g. every three to six months or on annual basis) beyond the treatment phase.
- An ongoing study on screening for symptom distress has observed over 60% of the 1,025 cancer survivors studied at 6-month post-treatment reported moderate-to-severe physical symptom and psychological distress, suggesting a substantial proportion of cancer survivors continue dealing with residual symptoms.
- Development of a cancer survivorship care model is imperative in facilitating cancer patients to transit into survivorship phase.









"Transform the concept of care for survivors and perceive cancer as a chronic illness."

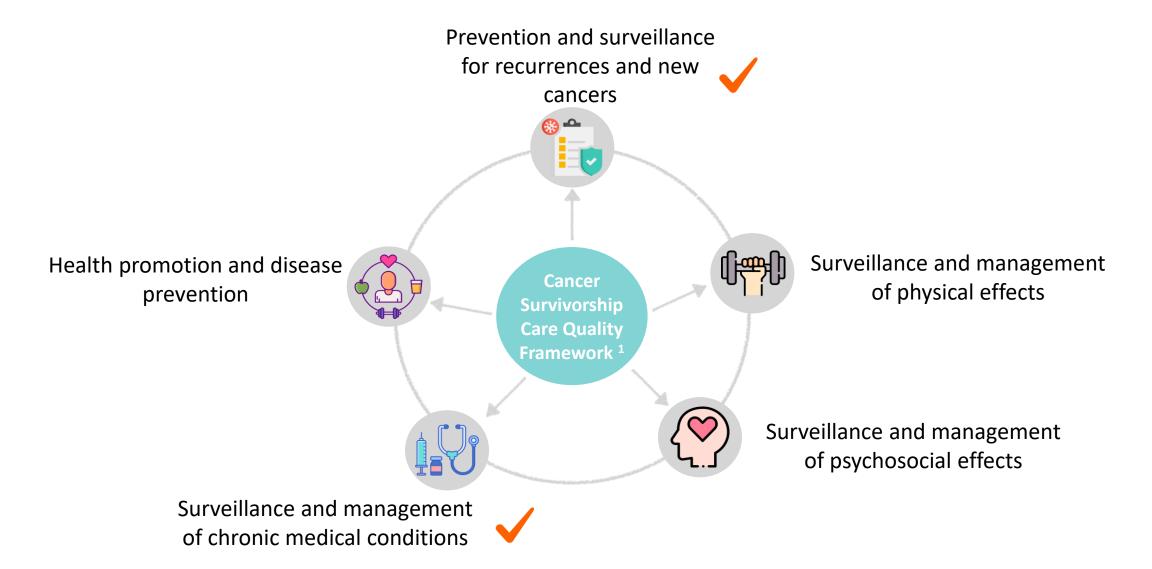
Suggested direction: to help cancer survivors stay healthy in the community.

The expected outcomes include:

- 1. An enhancement of a structured rehabilitation programme for cancer survivors.
- 2. Defining the role of multidisciplinary team support including allied health services for survivorship.



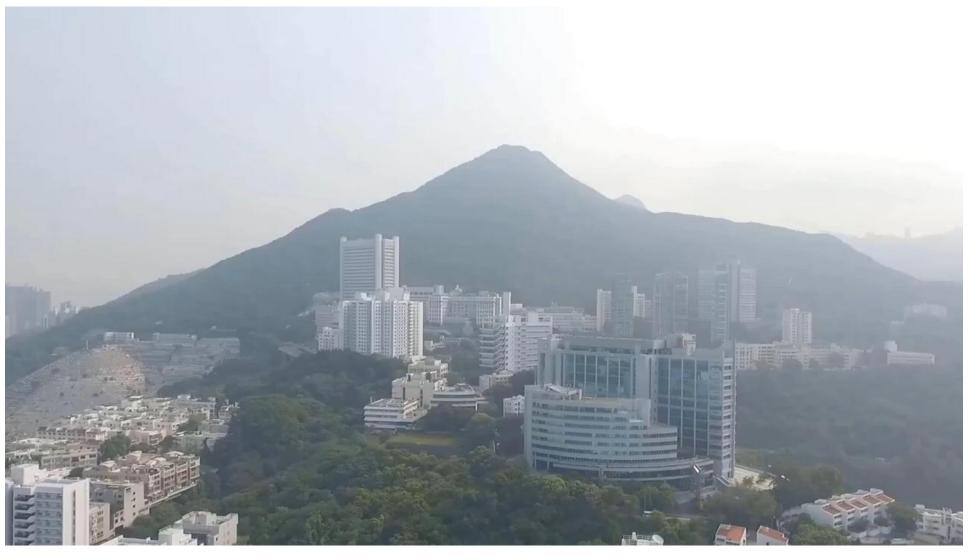
JCICC Cancer Survivorship Care Clinic



¹Nekhlyudov, L., Mollica, M. A., Jacobsen, P. B., Mayer, D. K., Shulman, L. N., & Geiger, A. M. (2019). Developing a quality of cancer survivorship care framework: implications for clinical care, research, and policy. JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 111(11), 1120-1130.

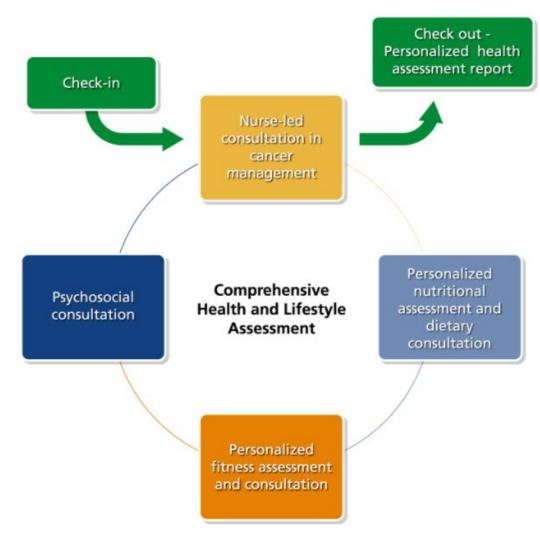
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Introduction video





JCICC Cancer Survivorship Care Clinic



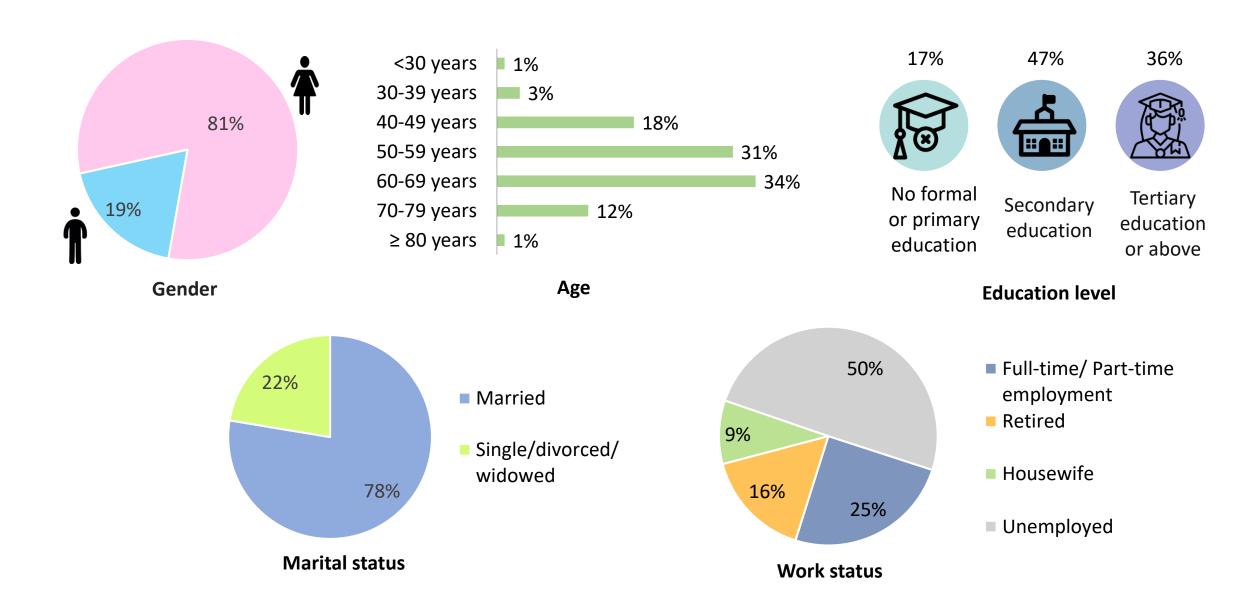
Multidisciplinary approach model

Self-management framework

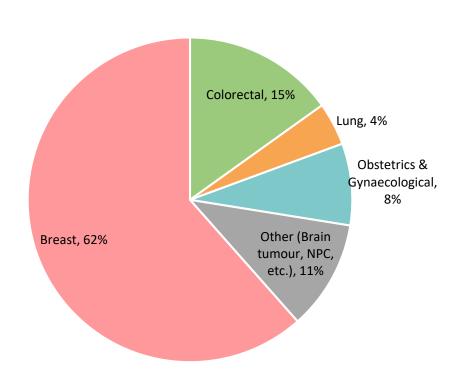
- Problem solving
- Decision making
- Resource utilization
- Communication with HCPs
- Action planning



Participants' Demographic Characteristics (N = 512)



Participants' Clinical Characteristics (N = 512)

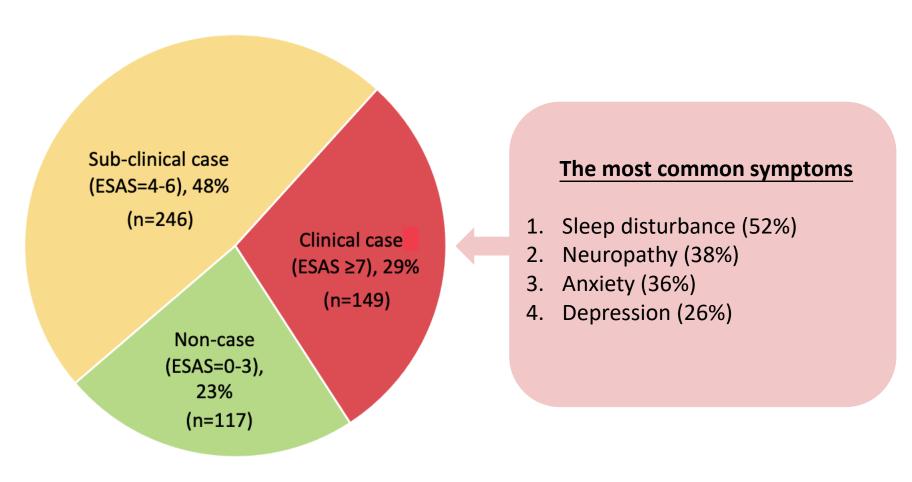


■ Currently receiving treatment ■ Currently receiving treatment 94% 51% 48% 45% 9% 5% 1%

Cancer type distribution

Cancer treatments

Symptom assessment (N=512)



Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS)

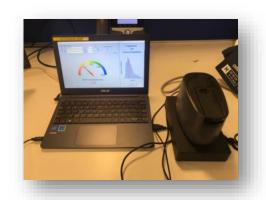


Health Status & Lifestyle Behaviour Assessment



Anthropometric assessment

Dietary assessment



Physical fitness assessment

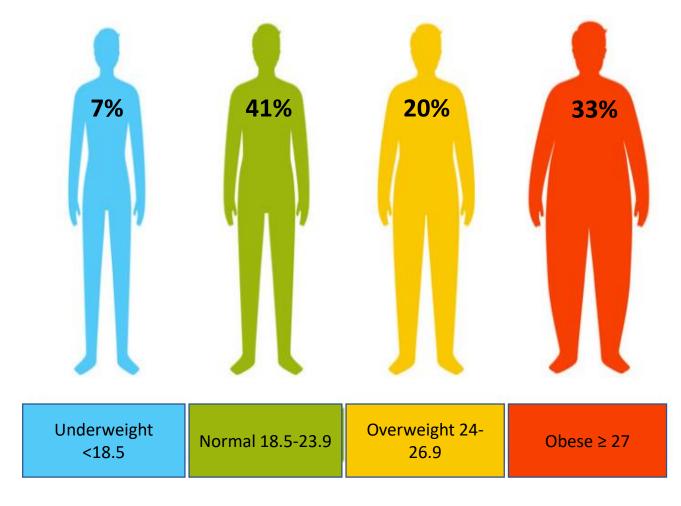


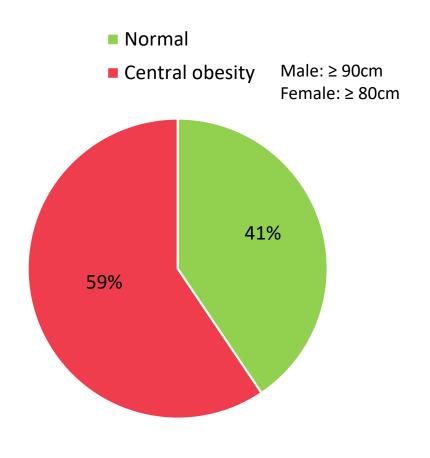






Anthropometric assessment (N=512)





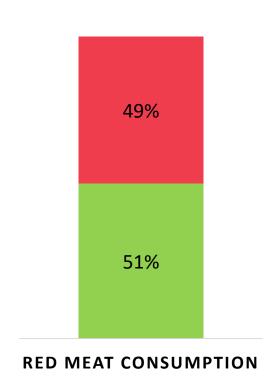
Waist circumference

BMI

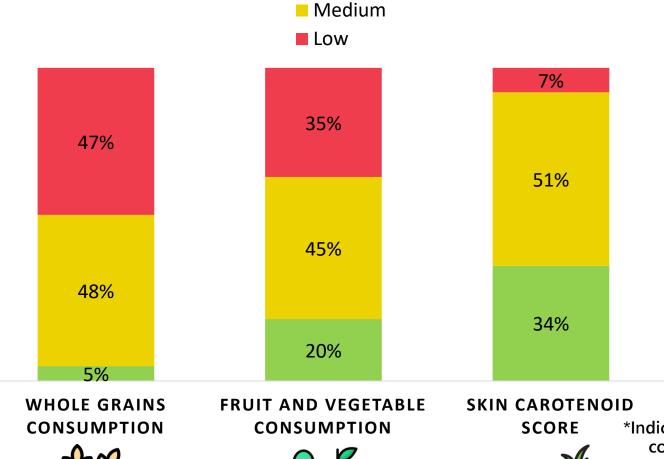
Dietary assessment (N=512)

Note: Assessments may not be applicable to all participants.

- Over consumption (>3 portions per week)
- Normal (≤ 3 portions per week)







Sufficient

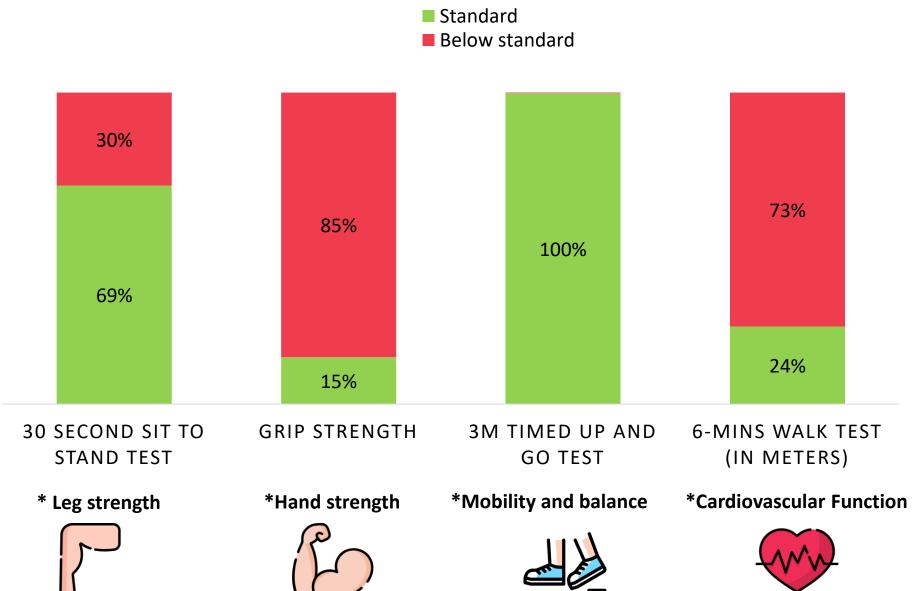




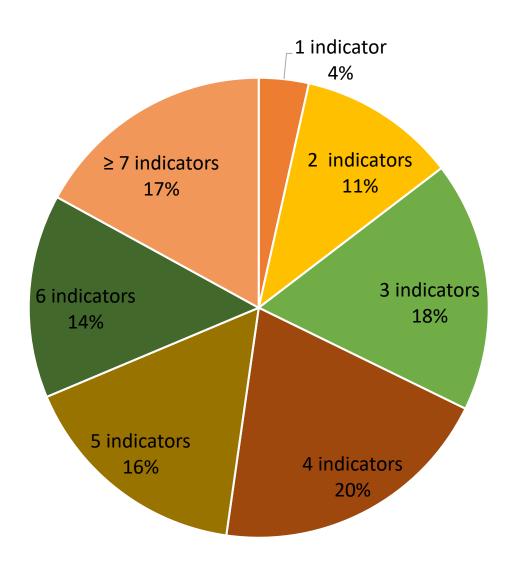
*Indicator of veggie consumption

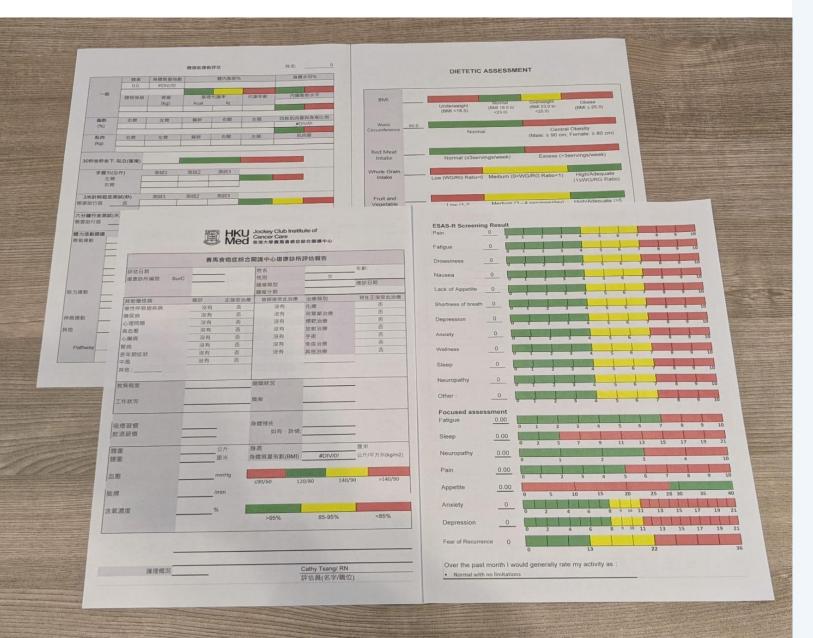
Physical fitness assessment (N=512)

Note: Assessments may not be applicable to all participants.



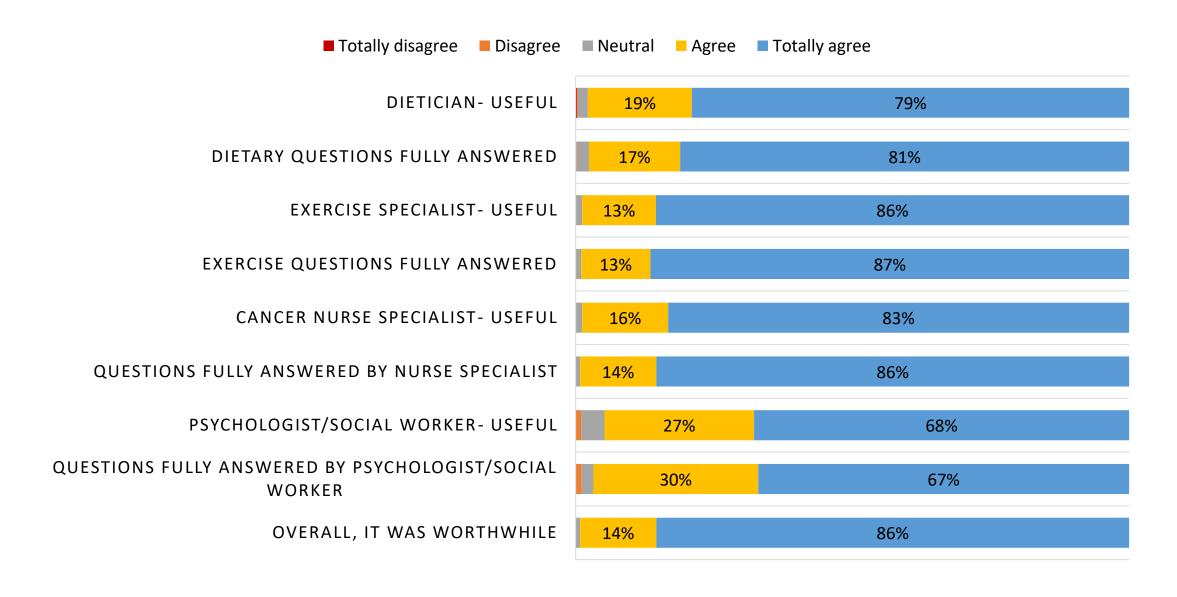
Health indicators No. of Below-standard indicators





Assessment Report

Service evaluation



Overall, the time spent at the clinic (2.5 – 3 hrs) was	
Just right	94%
Too long	4%

Was this the right time in the cancer journey to attend this clinic?	
Just right	59%
Would be better to attend sooner in the cancer journey	39%

94% patients would recommend the clinic to other patients

