

Survivor profiles for health-related concerns, fears, and motivation predict participation in recommended surveillance: The Childhood Cancer Survivor Study

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Background: Most adult childhood cancer survivors do not participate in recommended screening. **Methods:** Latent class analysis was used to categorize three different survivor groups at risk of cardiac, breast, or bone late sequelae on the basis of their health-related concerns, fears, and motivation. Survivors' age ranged from 18-52 years. Classes were compared on adherence to recommended echocardiography, mammography, and bone densitometry screening at two time points (2002, 2007) using equality of proportions. **Results:** Three distinct classes (worried, collaborative, self-controlling) and their covariates characterized all survivors in each of the 3 at-risk groups: cardiac (N=564; BIC=10,824.66; LRMLRT p =.002), breast (N=584; BIC=11,779.97, LRMLRT p<.001), and bone (N=613; BIC=11,773.56; LRMLRT p=.028). Only 9% of at-risk survivors in the self-controlling class reported bone density screening in 2002, compared to 17.2% in the collaborative class (p=.034); 13% of the self-controlling, 24% of the collaborative (p=.025), and 34% of the worried classes (p=.010) had participated in densitometry in 2007. While 73% of survivors in the worried class reported having had an echocardiogram in 2007, only 57% of the collaborative (p= .040) and 43% of the self-controlling (p<.001) classes did. In 2002 and 2007, respectively, fewer survivors in the self-controlling class (37% and 53%) than in the collaborative [51% (p=0.38) and 70% (p=.013)] or worried classes [58% (p=0.002) and 69% p=0.025] had had mammograms. **Conclusions:** Childhood cancer survivors can be distinctively profiled. These profiles predict participation in surveillance and can be used to inform tailored nursing interventions to enhance risk-based care.

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Learning Objectives:

- Identify intrapersonal factors that profile adult survivors of childhood cancer
- Describe how these distinctive profiles among at-risk survivors predict their participation in cardiac, mammography, and bone densitometry screening
- Differentiate nursing intervention approaches, based on survivor profiles, to more effectively target health promotion and disease prevention in this at-risk population

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Target Audiences: Physicians, nurses, and social workers who work with cancer survivors

Keyword(s): Cancer, Health Behavior

Learning Areas:

Chronic disease management and prevention

Public health or related nursing

Public health or related research

Social and behavioral sciences

Systems thinking models (conceptual and theoretical models), applications related to public health

Primary geographic focus of the program or study: USA

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Qualified on the content I am responsible for because: I developed the conceptual approach for the study, completed the analyses, and was primary author of the abstract.

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