

POSTER ABSTRACTS

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Receipt of Routine Surveillance Care Following Cancer Treatment with Curative Intent

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Background: Medical societies often recommend routine surveillance to detect recurrent disease among cancer survivors, yet such care is rarely studied. We compare surveillance care receipt among cancer survivors to guideline recommendations.

Methods: Cohorts of patients aged 30 diagnosed with breast, colorectal, endometrial, lung, or prostate cancer between 1990-1995 and treated with curative intent were identified via tumor registry (N=100 per site). Receipt of procedures and indication were abstracted from medical records for up to 5 years following treatment. Kaplan-Meier product estimates were used to estimate median time to service receipt (routine visits, and recurrence and metastatic disease testing) and care that met and exceeded guideline recommendations.

Results: Except among colorectal patients, over 88% of patients had 2 routine office visit(s) and over 71% had testing for new primaries within 18 months of treatment. Overall, median time to receipt of first-year recommended care was <10 months. Over 88% of lung, endometrial and prostate patients received first-year care by 18 months; rates were 78% and 69% for colorectal and breast patients. Care exceeding guideline recommendations was also common. Over 2/3 of patients received ≥ 4 visits in 18 months. By 30 months post-treatment, 74% of lung and 99% of prostate patients received metastatic testing. Approximately 1/3 of colorectal and prostate patients exceeded recommendations for routine laboratory testing and almost 1/4 of breast patients exceReceipt of routine follow-up care is common among these cancer survivors.