Oncology Lunch & Learn–January 23, 2024



COMMUNICATING & CONNECTING WITH ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS THROUGH THE ONCOLOGIC ILLNESS TRAJECTORY

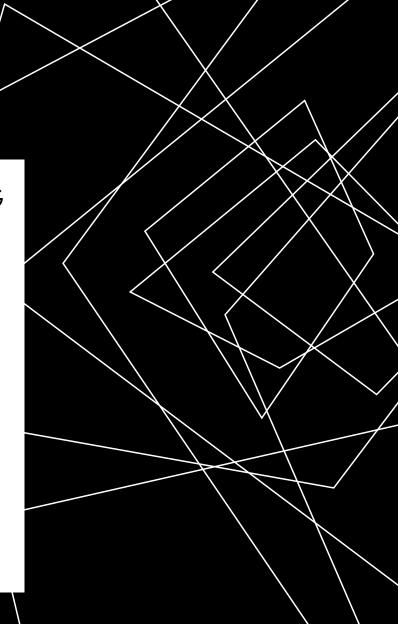
Sima Z. Bedoya, PsyD & Mallorie L. Gordon, PhD

OBJECTIVES

IDENTIFY DEVELOPMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AMONG AYA ACROSS THE TRAJECTORY OF CANCER CARE

EMPLOY EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES IN COMMUNICATING AND ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH AYAS

DELINEATE AYA-PREFERRED RESOURCES ACROSS THE TRAJECTORY OF CANCER CARE



OUTLINE

AYA DEVELOPMENT

ENGAGING AYAs + BUILDING RAPPORT

Approach

Communication

Facilitators

ILLNESS TRAJECTORY

TIMEPOINT-SPECIFIC COMMUNICATION

Protocol Initiation

Transition to Adult Care

Transition to Outpatient Care

End of Life (EoL)

RESOURCES FOR AYAs

Format

Development

Preferences

ADOLESCENT + YOUNG ADULT DEVELOPMENT

UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF AYAs WITH CANCER

DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES

NEEDS + CHALLENGES

RISKY BEHAVIORS + IMPULSIVE DECISIONS

OUTCOME DISPARITIES

DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES

IDENTITY FORMATION

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AUTONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF PEER RELATIONSHIPS

DISTINCT NEEDS & CHALLENGES

DOCTOR-PATIENT COMMUNICATION

TREATMENT DETAILS

PEER SUPPORT

ROLE IN DECISION MAKING

INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE RESOURCES

SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES

RISKY BEHAVIORS & IMPULSIVE DECISION MAKING

HIGHER INCIDENCE OF POTENTIALLY HARMFUL BEHAVIOR

PEER INFLUENCE

DEVELOPMENT OF PREFRONTAL CORTEX + EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

ROLE OF FEAR OF RECURRENCE AND/OR PERCEIVED RISK

OUTCOME DISPARITIES

SIMILAR SURVIVAL RATES (+ NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS)

HIGHER RISK OF SECONDARY HEALTH PROBLEMS

SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL BURDEN

WORSE OVERALL PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

ENGAGING AYAs + BUILDING RAPPORT

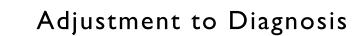
THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE

PARTNERING WITH PATIENT + CAREGIVERS TO BUILD RAPPORT

ACKNOWLEDGING PATIENT + CAREGIVERS EXPERTISE

SUBJECTIVITY OF PROVIDER'S PERCEPTIONS

COLLABORATIVE GOAL-SETTING



Procedural Distress

Treatment Non-Adherence

Anticipatory Anxiety

Pain, Nausea, Fatigue

Fertility Concerns

Depressive Symptoms

Neurocognitive Deficits

Social Functioning Issues

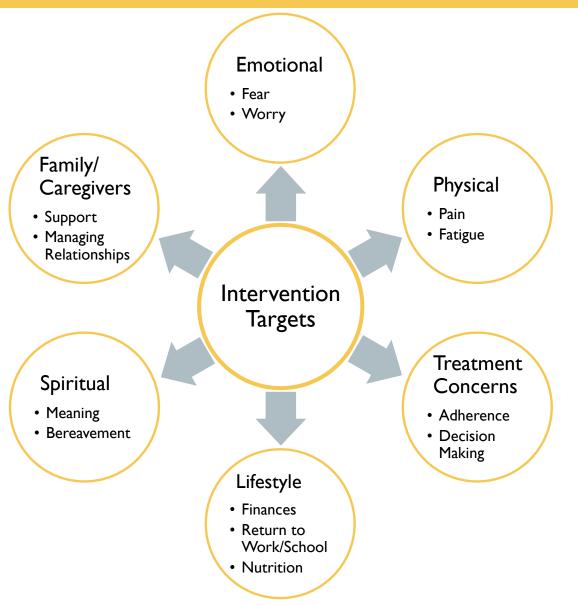
Poor Self-Concept

Coping with Illness/Treatment

Mood Diagnoses

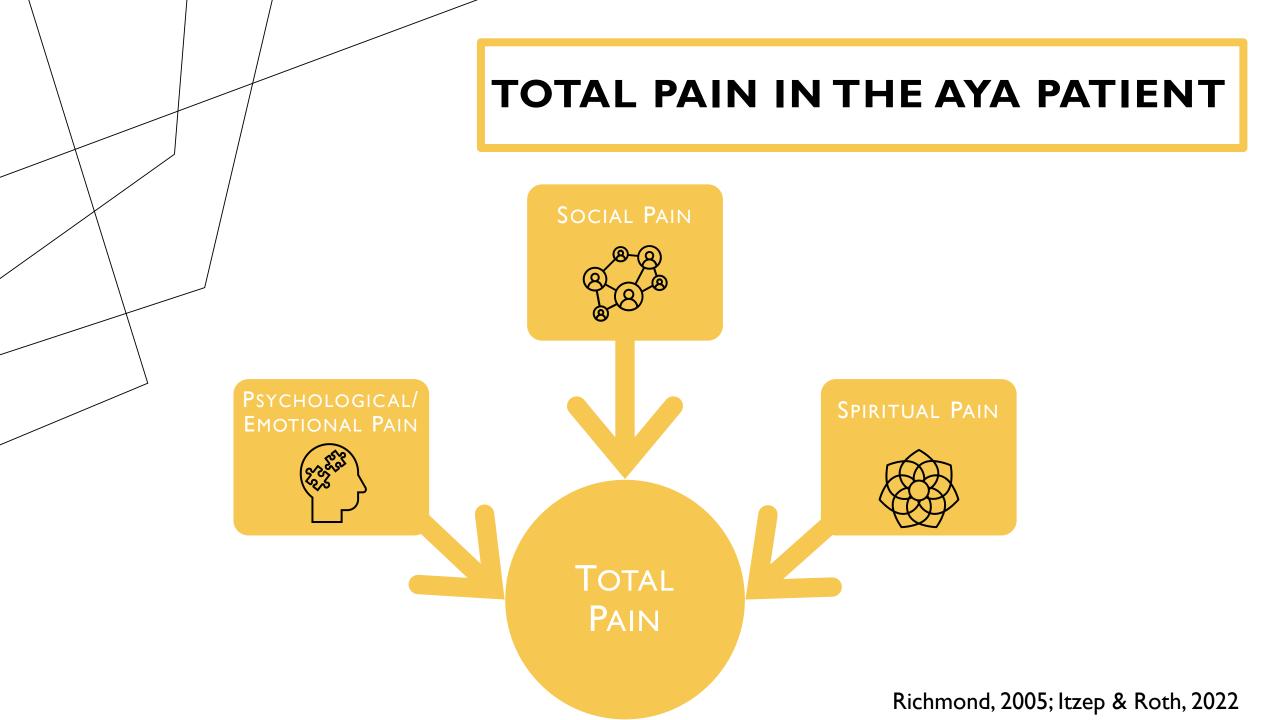
COMMON PSYCHOSOCIAL CONCERNS

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN AYA CANCER



Holland, 2011 Lang-Rollin & Berberich, 2018





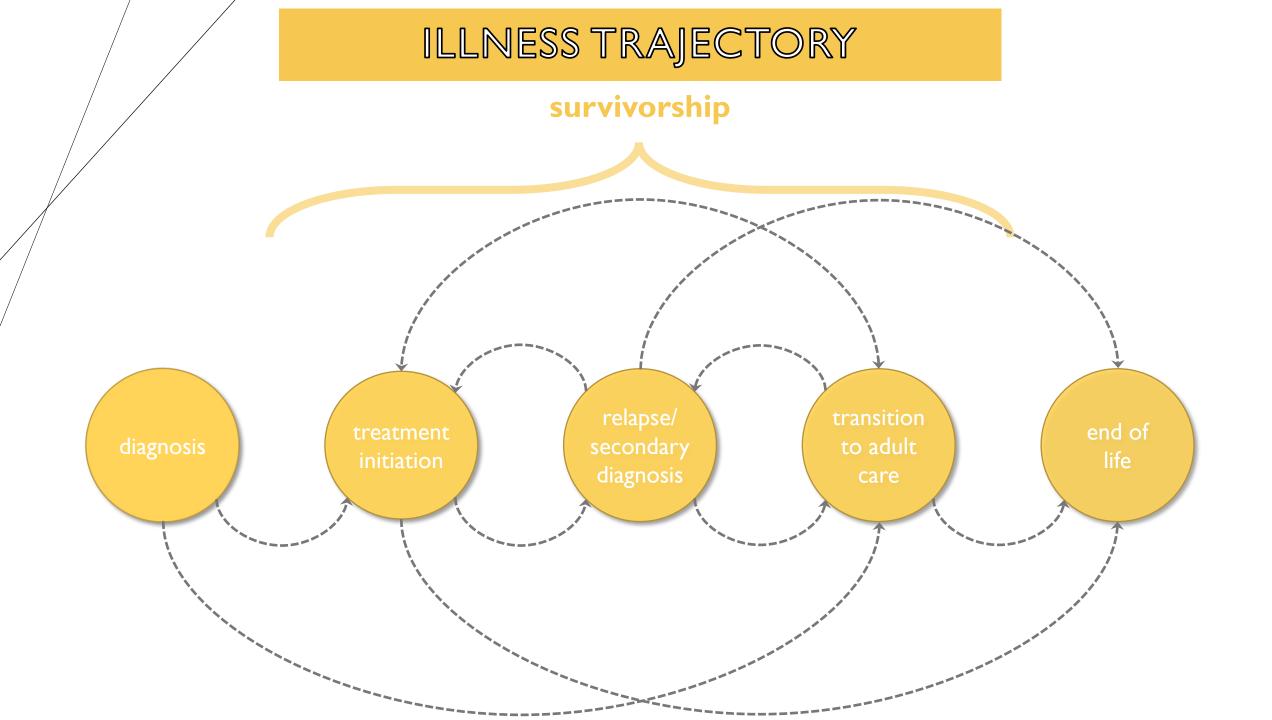
EFFECTS OF GRIEF ON SERIOUSLY ILL YOUTH

RELATED TO AWARENESS OF DISEASE STATUS

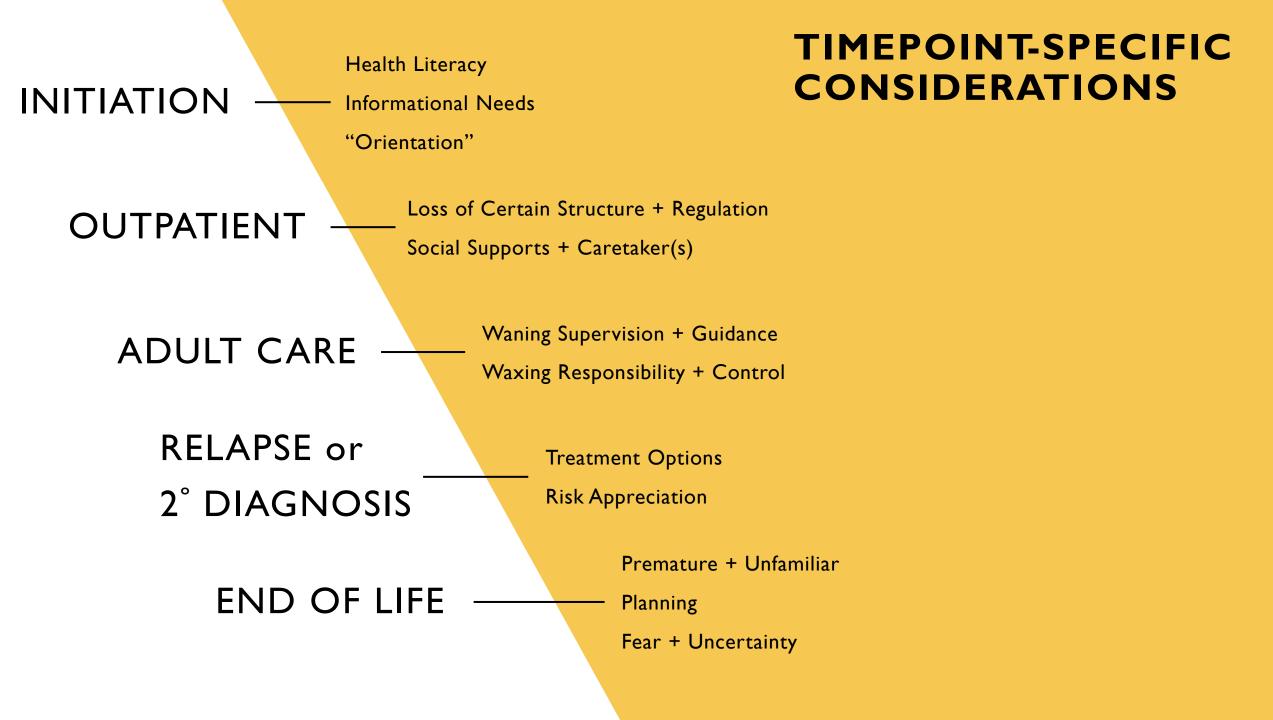
INFLUENCED BY STAGES OF KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION + UNDERSTANDING

CAPACITY FOR REFLECTIONS REGARDING THEIR ILLNESS

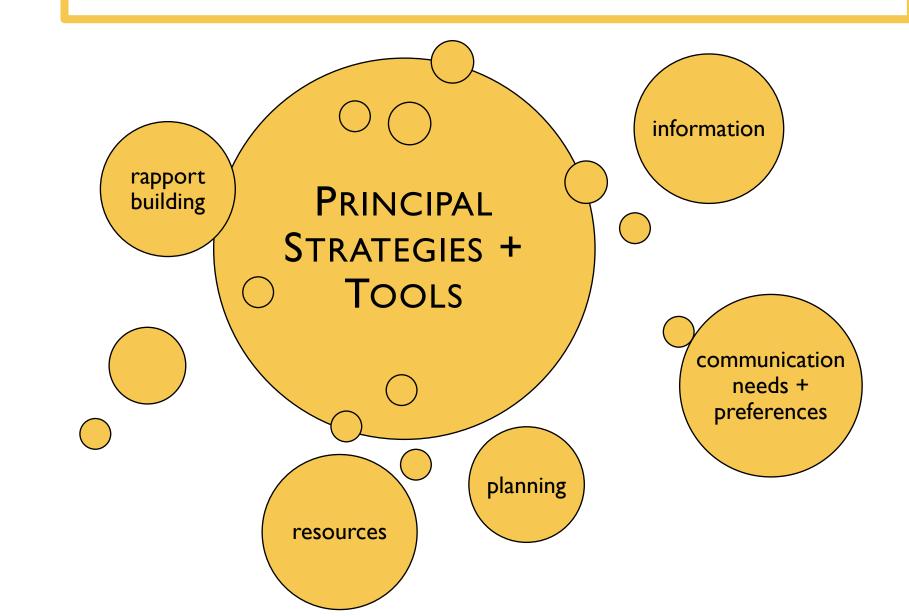
MAY ELICIT A WIDE RANGE OF FEELINGS, INCLUDING **ANGER**, **SADNESS**, AND **FEAR**



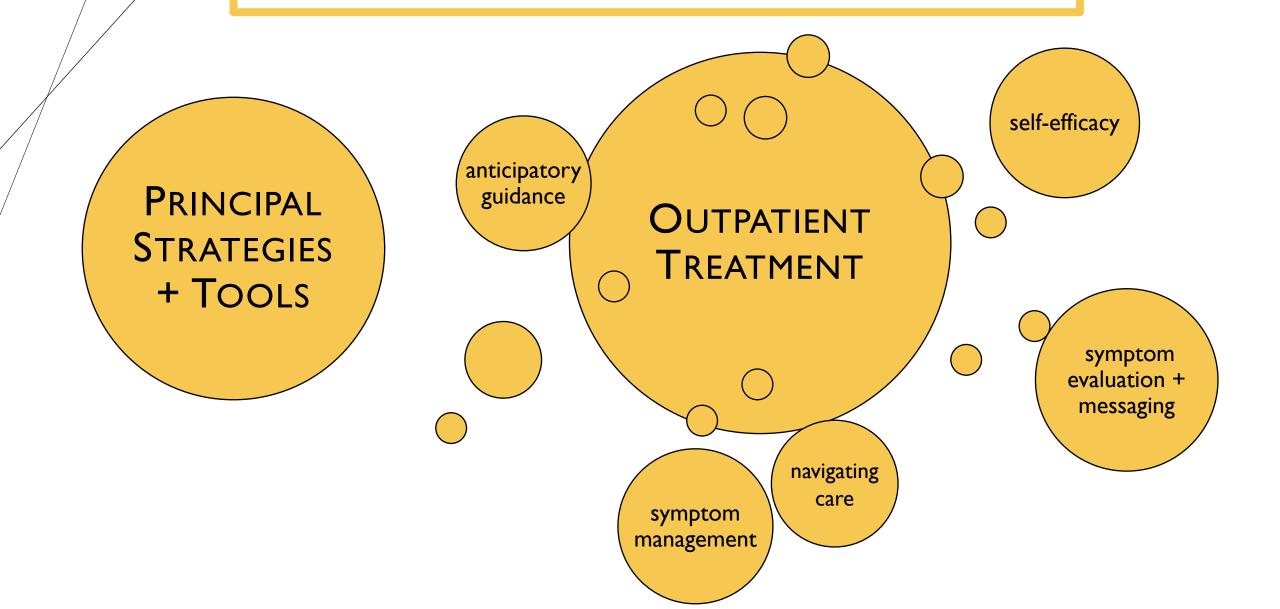
TIMEPOINT-SPECIFIC COMMUNICATION CONSIDERATIONS + STRATEGIES

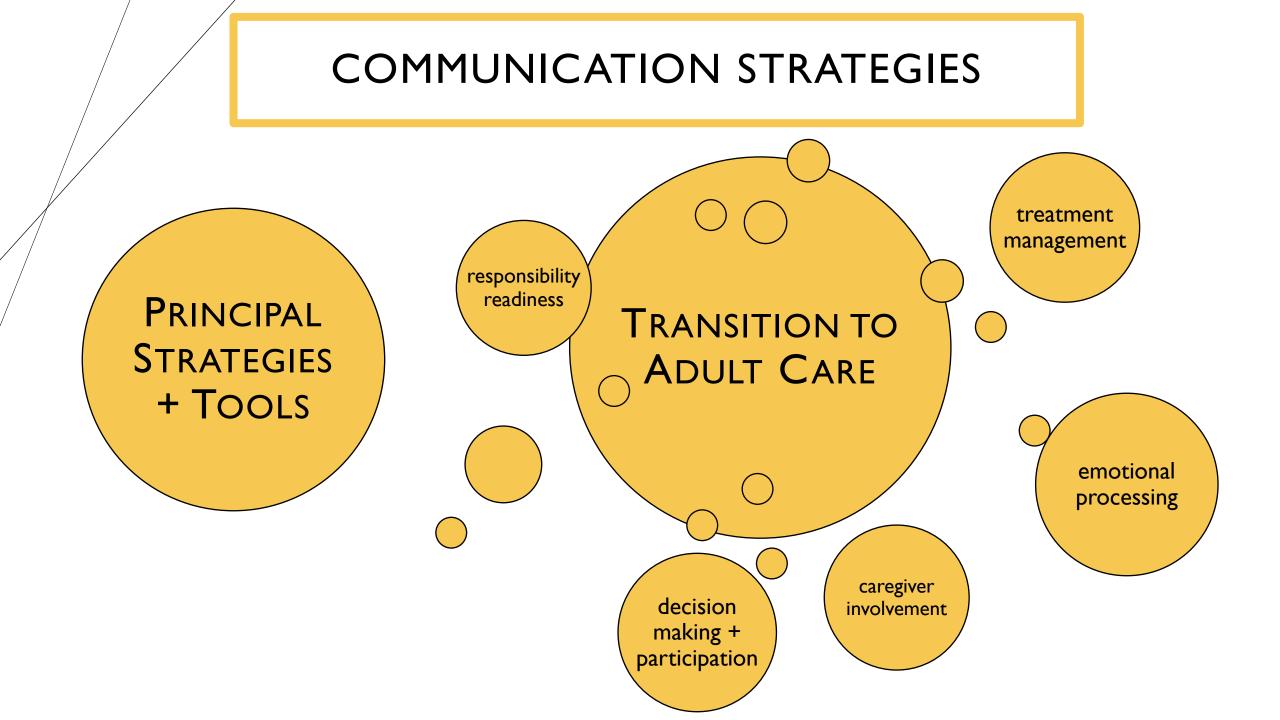


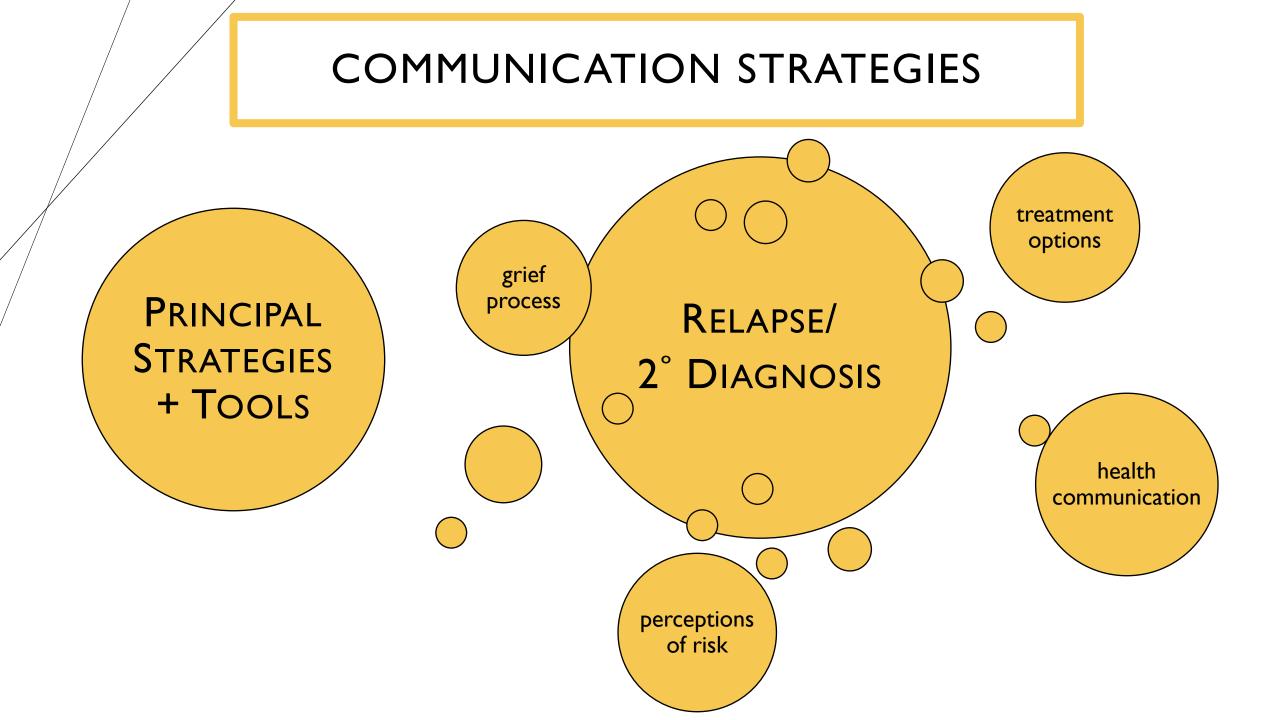
COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

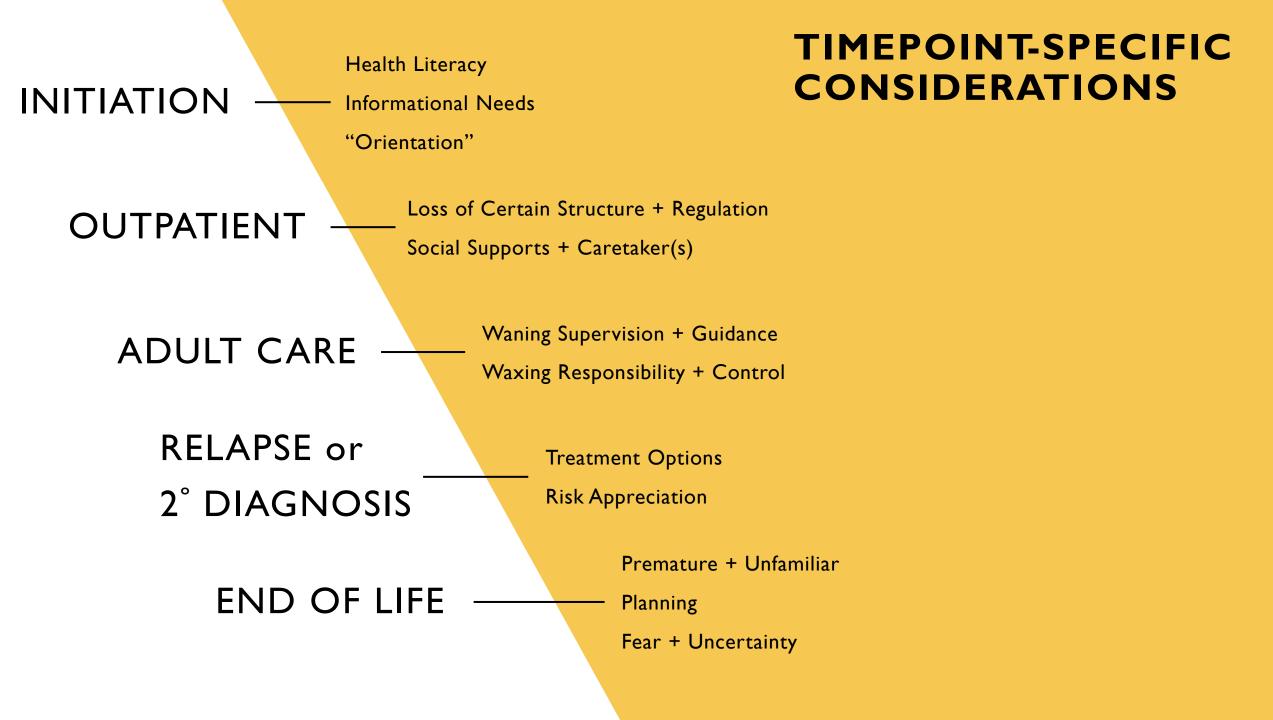


COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES









END OF LIFE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES & CONSIDERATIONS

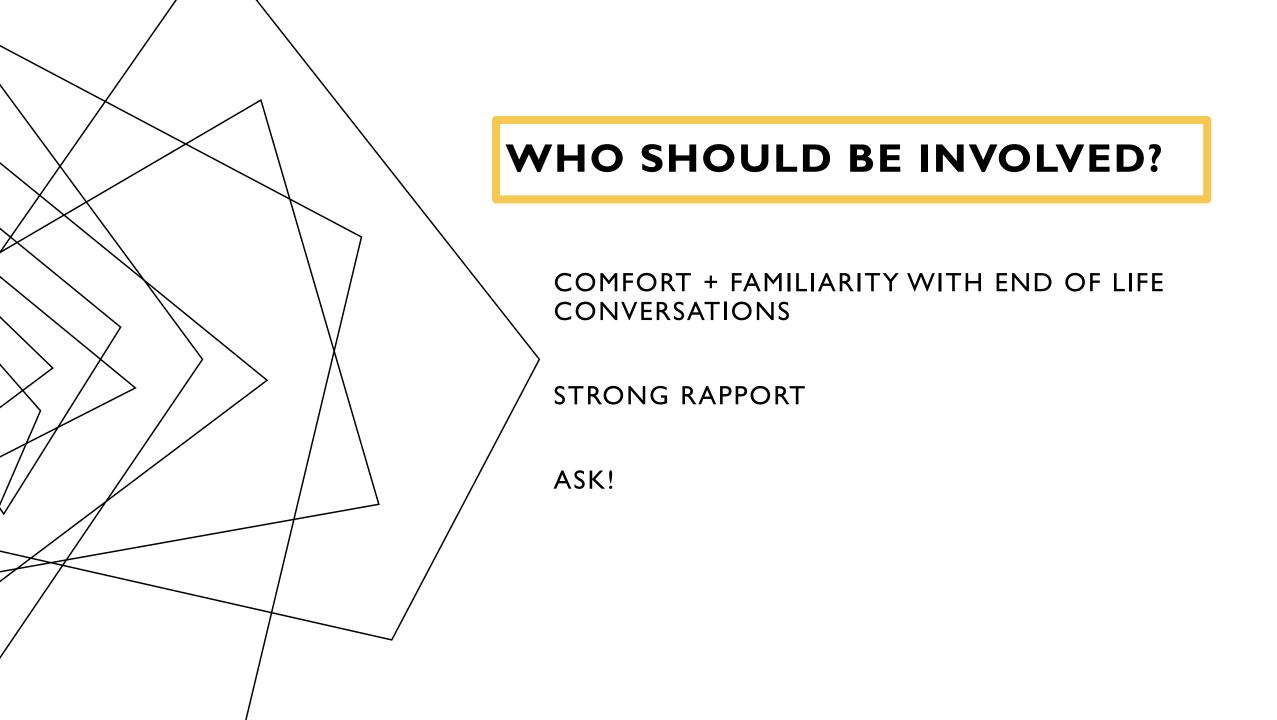
WHEN TO HAVE DISCUSSIONS

START EARLY (EVEN IF HYPOTHETICAL)

INCLUDE PALLIATIVE CARE TEAM

AVOID CRISIS

REPEAT DISCUSSIONS



HOW TO APPROACH EoL DISCUSSIONS

PRIOR AD DISCUSSION

ASSESS AYA WILLINGNESS + COMFORT

ACKNOWLEDGE CONCERNS

OUTLINE THE WAYS THAT SUCH CONVERSATIONS MIGHT BE HELPFUL

EXPLORE HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS

WHAT TO TALK ABOUT

TAILOR CONTENT TO THE INDIVIDUAL PATIENT + THE TIME POINT

KEEP AYAS INFORMED

ASSESS UNDERSTANDING

DISCUSS PRIORITIES

THOUGHTS ON FAMILY, FRIENDS, + LOVED ONES

CONSIDERATIONS FOR AYA AT EoL

DEVELOPMENTAL DISADVANTAGE:

SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL, AND COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PERSONAL EXPERIENCES WITH DEATH/EoL FAMILY BACKGROUND + CULTURE

BODY AWARENESS

CONTROL AND INDEPENDENCE

AYA OPINIONS

WHY CONVERSATIONS ARE IMPORTANT

UNCERTAINTY CAUSES DISTRESS

AVOIDANCE CONVEYS TABOO

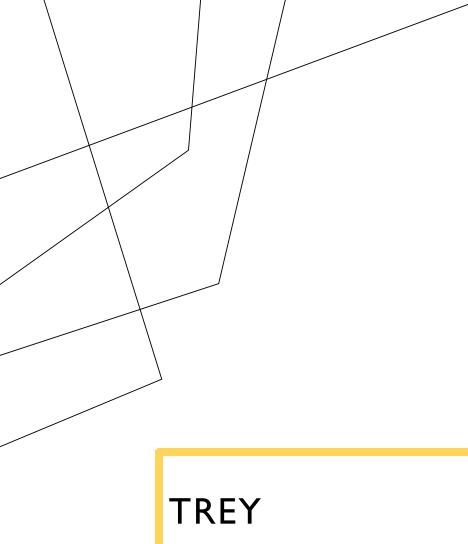
POORER OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS + FAMILIES



THREE CASE SCENARIOS

CONSIDER:

- ISSUES SPECIFIC TO ILLNESS + TREATMENT
- DEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS
- WHAT TO EXPECT + WHERE TO DIG DEEP



15 years of age

Diagnosed with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia (MEN2B) and Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma (MTC)

Followed by specialized peds and oncology teams throughout childhood + adolescence

Worsening chronic pain and GI concerns over the past year

CASE EXAMPLE

History of mild cognitive + academic deficits

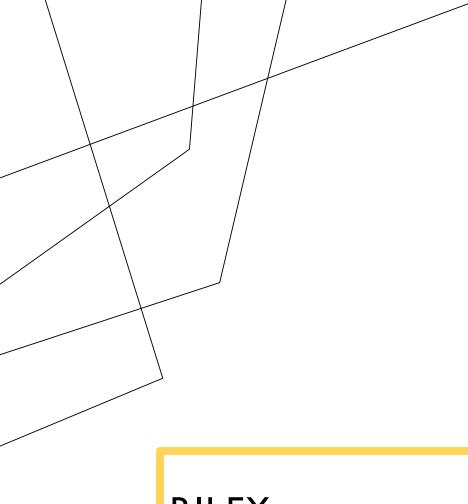


Diagnosed with ASPS in 2011

Primarily treated at the NIH, but from Trinidad

Uses social media to document and cope

HOPE CASE EXAMPLE Disease progression + no longer responsive to treatment



29 years of age

Diagnosed with Leukemia

Receiving treatment for 4th relapse

Has never had an ACP discussion

Recent ICU admission

RILEY CASE EXAMPLE

RESOURCE PREFERENCES

AYA RESOURCE NEEDS

DESIGNATED SUPPORT + SERVICES FOR AYAs ARE OFTEN LIMITED OR UNAVAILABLE

ASSOCIATED WITH REDUCED QUALITY OF LIFE + POOR HEALTH OUTCOMES (E.G., NON-ADHERENCE TO MEDICATION, PREVENTABLE MORBIDITY)

SPECIFIC, TAILORED INFORMATIVE + SOCIAL SERVICES:

INFORMATION + GUIDANCE FROM PROVIDERS ON MAJOR LIFE CONCERNS (E.G., BRAIN FOG, FERTILITY, FINANCES)

SOCIAL SUPPORT

DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRIATE INFORMATION + ACTIVITIES THAT ENHANCE SOCIAL CONNECTIONS

NIH AYA NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PAST ASSESSMENT:

NEED FOR GENERAL HEALTH + MEDICAL INFORMATION

DESIRE FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PRIMARY HEALTH CONDITION

DATA SUGGESTS THIS CONSISTENCY ACROSS MEDICAL + DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

POST-COVID ASSESSMENT UPDATE FORTHCOMING

KEY AYA RESOURCES

TEEN CANCER AMERICA

STUPID CANCER

CANCER + CAREERS

TAKE CHARGE

CANCER FINANCES

[ABP ROADMAP PROJECT]

EoL RESOURCES

CAKE

THE CONVERSATION PROJECT

MY Eol DECISIONS: AN ADVANCE PLANNING GUIDE + TOOLKIT

RESPECTING CHOICES

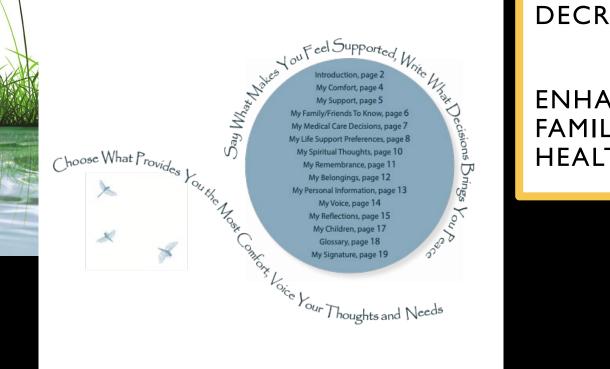
PREPARE FOR YOUR CARE

VOICING MY CHOICES

VOICING MY CHOICES

Voicing My CHOICES A Planning Guide for Adolescents & Young Adults

Voicing My CHOICES Table of Contents



SEPARATE "MODULES"

DECREASES EOL PLANNING ANXIETY

ENHANCES AYA COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILY + FRIENDS, BUT NOT WITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

The types of **Life Support Treatment** I Want, or Do Not Want

* *

If a time comes when you are very ill and not able to speak for yourself, it will be important for your health care agent to know your preferences on life-support treatment.

Life-support treatment means any medical procedure, device or medication used to try to keep you alive. In place of life-support treatment, you may choose to allow a **natural death**, in which life-support measures that prolong the dying process are not used, and care is focused on providing comfort and support. You can opt for a natural death by completing a Do Not Resucitate order.

A person's decisions about life support are deeply personal, and making these decisions can be emotional. Gather the facts you need to make informed decisions by talking to your health care team. In particular, understand the benefit as well as the burden the treatment may offer you. A treatment may be beneficial if it relieves suffering, restores functioning, or enhances the quality

Examples of Life Support

Interventions to treat life-threatening conditions such as infections or failure of the bone marrow to make blood cells. Machines or devices that support injured organs and allow them to recover function:

- · Placement of catheters to provide treatments or to monitor organ function
- · Placement of tubes through the nose or mouth into the stomach to provide nutrition
- · Placement of tubes to drain urine from the bladder or stool from the intestine
- Antibiotics to treat infections
- · Medications to treat pain and anxiety
- · Transfusion of **blood** or blood products
- · Perform surgery if needed to help increase survival
- Perform CPR if the heart stops
- Machines or devices to support injured lungs (oxygen therapy, mechanical ventilators, breathing tubes)
- Machines to replace kidney function (dialysis)
- · Medications or devices to help injured heart functions



If treatments are available that may cure or improve my disease or disorder

I would like life support treatments provided to me to help me survive.
 I would not like life support treatments to be provided.

My disease or disorder is not responding to available therapies or cannot be treated

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- OR - Permanent brain injury and - OR - no recovery is expected

I cannot be awakened from coma or cannot recognize or respond to any person or place

 I would like to focus and limit my care to only those interventions that provide me comfort from physical and emotional distress. Treatments that otherwise only prolong death are unnecessary.
 I would like all treatment to be continued.

If life support is unsuccessful to stabilize or improve a disorder in a reasonable period of time

I would like to reassess the goals of my care, or if unable, to have my healthcare agent reassess the goals of my care.
 I would like to continue life support.

The place I want to be when the end of my life is near is:	□ at home	□ at the hospital	
Other:			
Other decisions I would like respected:			
I have completed a DNR (Do Not Resuscitate) Order:			
ves, it is located		🗆 no	

🖌 My Choice

- The type of service (s)
 I would like are:
 - Funeral
 - Memorial service
 - Celebration of my life
 - No service

- I prefer not to be a part of planning my service.
 I prefer to have my family make choices about my service.
 I prefer to plan my service.
- I would like: (Please check all that apply)
 - To be <u>buried</u>
 This is where I prefer to be buried:
 - To be <u>cremated</u>
 This is where I prefer to have my ashes/remains placed:
- An open casket
 A closed casket
 To donate my body to scier
 To be an organ donor, if po:
 A limited autopsy
 A standard autopsy
 A research protocol autopsy
 I would like my healthcare a to make the autopsy decisio

8L

 I would like my <u>healthcare agent</u> to make the autopsy decision

🦘 My Voice 🛰

The clothes that I would like to be wearing (for service/cremation/burial) are:

The music I want at my service:

The food I want at my service:	
The people I would like to be present are:	
I would like these readings at my service:	75
I would like these other arrangements at my service:	
If my family or friends want to make contributions or donations I would lik	the them to go to:

My Belongings This is How Would Like To Share My Belongings.

Clothes:	Pets:		
Games:			
Art:			
Photographs:			
Computer:			
Furniture:			
Car:			
The person I would feel most comfortable going through my belongings is:			

How I would like to be remembered on my birthday:

How I would like to be remembered on other important days:

Things I would like people to do to keep my memory alive:

As a parent, you may worry about how your illness impacts your child(ren)'s life, or how to explain your prognosis to you child(ren) in an age appropriate way. You may also experience anticipatory grief about not being able to raise your child into adulthood. It is important for others to know how you want your child(ren) to be cared for and supported, especially if you become very ill and cannot express your wishes on your own.

What I Want for My Children

If | am too sick to care for my children:

Who I want to take care of my child(ren) when I am not able:

Ways I want my child(ren) to be comforted and supported include:

Preferences I have for my child(ren) visiting me:

How I want my illness and prognosis to be communicated to my child(ren):

If I am very III or on life support, I want my child(ren):

To be with me

To not be with me

Other:

When the end-of-my life is near, I want my children:
To be with me
To not be with me
Other:

After my death:

Rituals or activities I would like to be continued with my children to keep my memory alive include:

I want my child(ren to remember me as:

Wishes I have for my child(ren) include:

□ I have arranged for the care of my children after my death, my preferences include:

□ I have arranged for the financial care of my children after my death, my preferences include:

Other arrangements I have made or would like made for my child(ren) include:

Other things that are important to me are:

CONNECTING WITH AYAs CAN CREATE <u>BETTER</u> THERAPEUTIC (+ HEALTH-RELATED) EXPERIENCES

Need a Consult?

Mallorie L. Gordon, Ph.D. 240-551-0772

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