Development Of A Patient-administered Self-assessment Tool (SATp) For Follow-up Of Colorectal Cancer Patients In General Practice

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Abstract
Background: Treatment for colorectal cancer (CRC) may result in physical, social, and psychological needs that affect patients’ quality of life post-treatment. A comprehensive assessment should be conducted to identify these needs in CRC patients post treatment, however, there is a lack of tools and processes available in general practice. Aims: This study aimed to develop a patient-completed needs screening tool that identifies potentially unmet physical, psychological, and social needs in CRC and facilitates consultation with a general practitioner (GP) to address these needs. Methods: The development of the self-assessment tool for patients (SATp) included a review of the literature; face and content validity with reference to an expert panel; psychometric testing including readability, internal consistency, and test–retest reliability; and usability in clinical practice. Results: The SATp contains 25 questions. The tool had internal consistency (Cronbach’s alpha 0.70–0.97), readability (reading ease 82.5%), and test–retest reliability (kappa 0.689–1.000). A total of 66 patients piloted the SATp. Participants were on average 69.2 (SD 9.9) years old and had a median follow-up period of 26.7 months. The SATp identified a total of 547 needs (median 7 needs/per patient; IQR [3–12.25]). Needs were categorised into social (175[32%]), psychological (175[32%]), and physical (197[36%]) domains. Conclusion: SATp is a reliable self-assessment tool useful for identifying CRC patient needs. Further testing of this tool for validity and usability is underway.

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Constipation in advanced cancer • Delirium in Adult Cancer • Diarrhoea in adult cancer patients Patients • Management of anaemia and iron deficiency in patients with cancer • Management of infusion reactions to systemic anticancer therapy • Management of toxicities from immunotherapy • Management of febrile neutropaenia • MASCC and ESMO consensus guidelines for the prevention of chemotherapy and radiotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting • Treatment of dyspnoea in advanced cancer. The 2018 ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines on Cancer Pain are based on the most recent data available. New recommendations are given for the key pain assessment question, step 2 of the analgesic ladder and for ketamine and cannabinoid use. assessment tool (SATp) for follow-up of colorectal cancer patients in general practice. Ms Irene Ngune PhD Candidate, MPH, BScN. This article reports the development of patient-administered needs assessment instrument to guide CRC patients to identify their needs and, where appropriate, consult with their GP. The specific objectives of the current study were to develop a patient-completed needs screening tool that: 1. Screens the unmet needs of CRC patients, 2. Identifies potentially unmet physical, psychological and social needs, 3. Is valid and reliable.