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Conference Abstract

Accessing lung cancer care in urban and rural settings: Development of a patient engagement tool

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Abstract

Background: Lung cancer is the third most common cancer in the United Kingdom (UK) and the leading cause of cancer mortality globally. There are stark inequalities in cancer care and outcomes in the UK, with patients from deprived areas facing poorer outcomes. Timely diagnosis and treatment are essential for improving cancer outcomes, but patients in remote rural and coastal areas, or densely populated urban communities, likely face unique and overlapping challenges to engaging with care. We aimed to design a patient engagement intervention informed by lung cancer patients' and carers' experiences of the care pathway, rapid review evidence and stakeholder input.

Methods: A pragmatic, evidence- and theory-based intervention development process was taken. In-depth interviews were conducted with people with lung cancer and their informal carers from the contrasting areas of North East London and Lincolnshire. Purposive sampling was used to ensure diversity in treatment modality, gender, ethnicity, location, and carer relationship. A rapid review was conducted to identify patient engagement interventions for lung cancer patients, and barriers and facilitators to implementation. Three phases of stakeholder consultations were conducted to explore healthcare professional and administrative perspectives of the barriers and facilitators for patient engagement and experience, and to help develop the patient engagement tool. Data were triangulated using the Capability-Opportunity-Motivation Model of behaviour change (COM-B) and the Theoretical Domains Framework, to identify factors to target.

Results: Interviews were conducted with 54 lung cancer patients and 31 carers. 33 papers were included in the literature review. 39 healthcare professional and administrative stakeholders were consulted in two rounds of workshops (final workshop to be held in December 2024). A prototype tool was developed which maps out the lung cancer care pathway and signposts patients to trusted, lay-language information and local support services. The tool aims to address knowledge gaps or misconceptions, empower patients to prepare for appointments and engage in discussions, and instil motivation through goal setting, hopeful language and establishing appointment purpose.

Conclusions: This study sheds light on the experiences and challenges faced by lung cancer patient and carers in rural, urban and coastal areas. The resulting patient engagement tool aims to improve health outcomes and patient experience by addressing general and location-specific barriers to lung cancer care. The tool will help address disparities in experiences and health outcomes by addressing factors that contribute to inequalities in lung cancer patient engagement.