THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

MD Anderson Cancer Center

Making Cancer History®



YOCRC Virtual Patient Conference Living With and Beyond YORC

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Living With and Beyond Young-Onset Colorectal Cancer

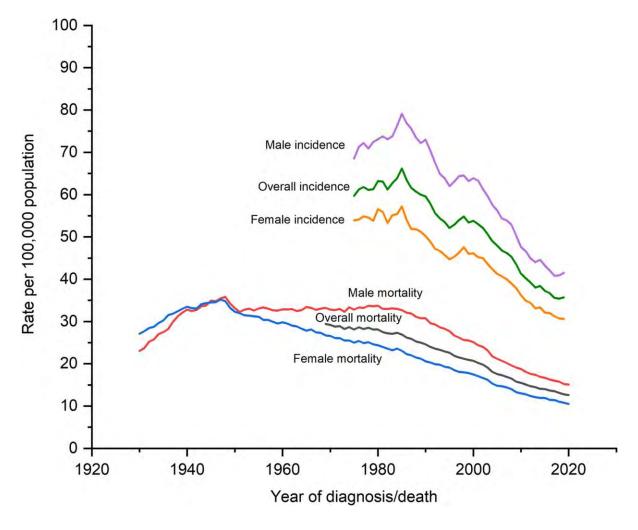
Objectives:

- To discuss common impacts of cancer and treatment in survivorship including:
- Physical effects
- Psychosocial effects

- And to highlight management, intervention, and supportive care resources for these issues for survivor and provider awareness

Overview

- Overall survival is improving in colorectal cancer.
- Implication is that an increasing number of people live with long-term side effects of disease and treatments.
- Treatments that have long-term effects: Chemotherapy Immunotherapy Surgery Radiation
- Both physical and psychosocial impact



Siegel et al. Colorectal Cancer Statistics 2023

Physical Effects: Chemotherapy long-term side effects

Common effects:

- Myelosuppression: decrease in bone marrow activity, blood counts reduced
- Peripheral neuropathy: damage to peripheral nerves that can cause a loss of normal signals or inappropriate signals (loss of sensation, sensation of hot or cold, balance)
- Cognitive effects: "chemo brain", "chemo fog"
- Liver dysfunction

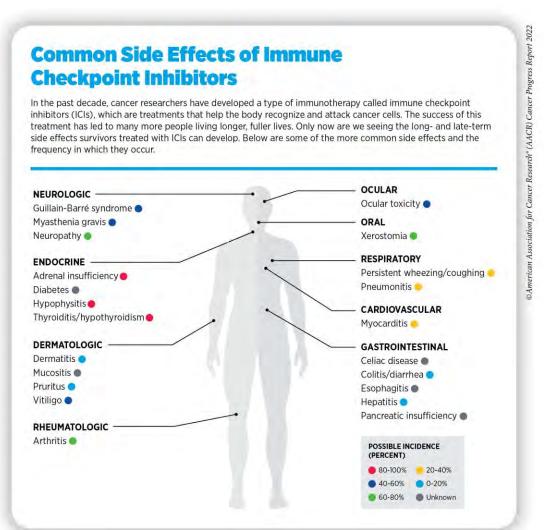
Management strategy: Supportive care

Physical Effects: Immunotherapy long-term side effects

Resource:

American Association for Cancer Progress Report 2022

- Immunotherapies are a newer strategy in the treatment of cancers.
- The long-term physical impact of this therapy is still emerging.



Physical Effects: Local therapy side effects

Local therapies in CRC include surgery and radiation therapy to the pelvis.

- Can have effects on the organs near the colon and rectum
- Impacts on bowel, bladder, and sexual function is called urogenital dysfunction



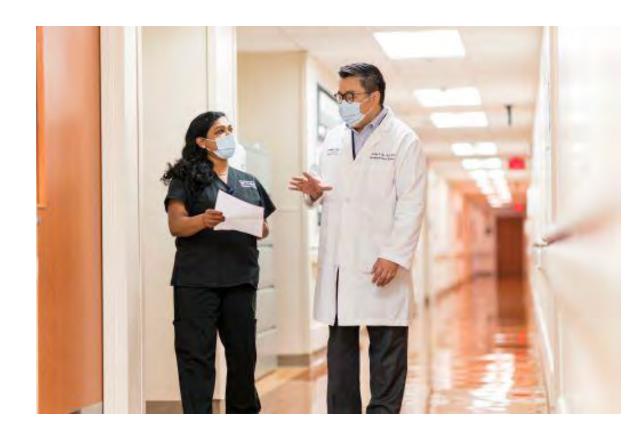
Physical Effects: Urinary Effects

Symptoms

- Sensation of incomplete bladder emptying
- Sense of decreased bladder capacity
- Urgency for urination

Management

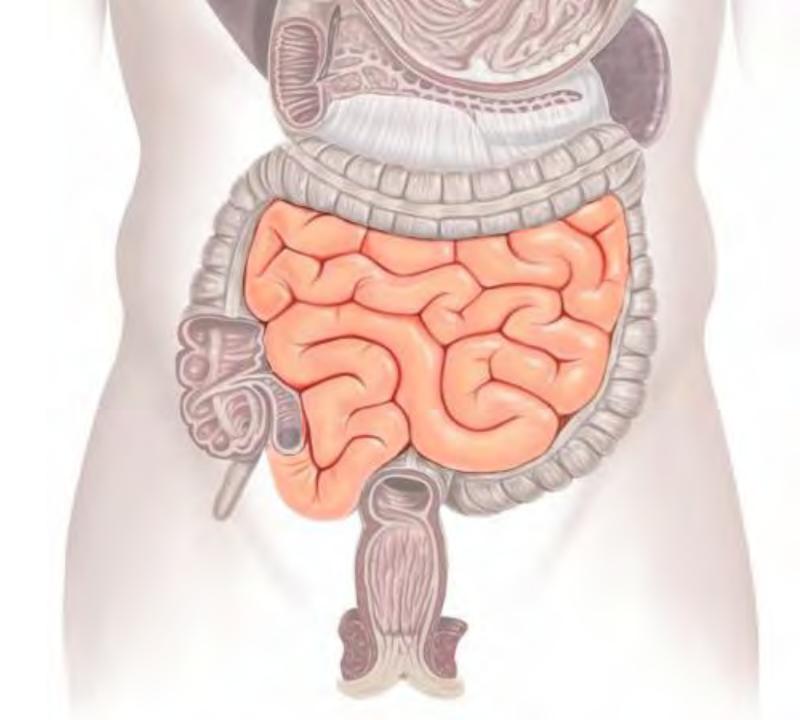
Referral to urologist



Physical Effects: Bowel Issues

- Irregular bowel movement
- Incomplete evacuation
- Clustered
- Incontinence
- Urgency
- Inability to defer defecation
- Loss of sensation

Impact social function, activities of daily living, and quality of life.



Physical Effects: Managing Bowel Issues

- Antidiarrheal medications
- Bulk forming agents
- Laxatives and enemas
- Perianal skin care
- Dietary adjustments

- Protective undergarments
- Physical therapy, pelvic floor therapy
- Biofeedback
- Gastroenterology referral

Chronic diarrhea risk factors include low anterior resection (LAR surgery) or low anastomoses in rectal surgery, radiation to the pelvis

Physical Effects: Managing Ostomy Issues

- Hernias
- Appliance Fit
- Regular stoma care

Management: Wound ostomy care experts



Psychosocial Effects: Managing Ostomy Impacts

Impact

- Anxiety and depression
- Body image
- Sexual impact
- Social impact
- Adjustment

Management

- Support groups
- Therapeutic support



Psychosocial Effects: Provider Support

Tailoring discussions and resources to concerns

- Education (fear of recurrence)
- Support services: psychology, psychiatry, supportive care, wound ostomy, physical therapy
- Social work, navigators and case management:

Financial and work impact

FMLA, disability, employment accomodations

Summary

- Comprehensive coordinated plan during the survivorship trajectory.
- Management of multi dimensional effects: physical, social, psychological, financial.
- Goal to optimize survivor quality of life and satisfaction with life.
- Survivorship journeys are unique, so individualizing support and interventions is needed to achieve the goal.



Resources

- American Society of Clinical Oncology
- National Comprehensive Cancer Network
- American Cancer Society
- MD Anderson Cancer Center
- Cancer Survivorship Series
 2023

