Disparities in Perceptions of MDS Understanding Between Patients and Nurses: AA&MDSIF 2014 Survey Results



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### **AA&MDSIF Survey Goals**



- Compare physician, nurse and patient responses to identify misperceptions and disparity
- Explore the impact of ageism and comorbidities on access to treatments, including supportive care
- Explore reasons for treatment discontinuation for specific treatments
- Expand the inquiry into patient education and services to include format, timing and benefit
- Examine the impact that the AA&MDSIF Treating MDS Toolkit has on patient education
- Gather additional information on factors that impact treatment adherence



### Methodology



- · Surveys:
  - Developed and field tested with patient, physician and nursing panels
  - Adjustments made based on feedback and from the AA&MDSIF
  - · Approved by medical advisors
  - · Submitted and approved by the IRB
  - · Consent included in the email with link to survey



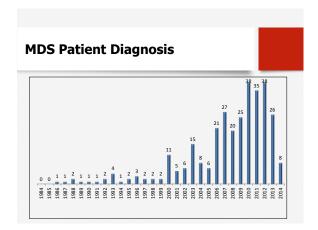
### Methodology

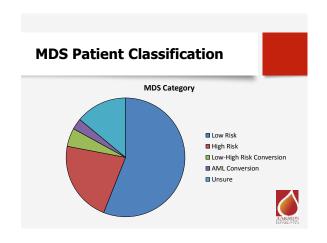


- Links to online surveys sent to patients, physicians and nurses within the AA&MDSIF database:
- · Patient Survey:
  - Emailed to 4,129 patients
  - Patient analysis based on 314 complete responses
- Physician and Nurse Survey:
  - Emailed to 4,594 healthcare providers
  - Physician analysis based on 51 complete responses
  - Nurse analysis based on 165 complete responses



## MDS Patient Demographics AGE 18-20 21-49 50-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 Over 75

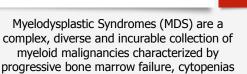




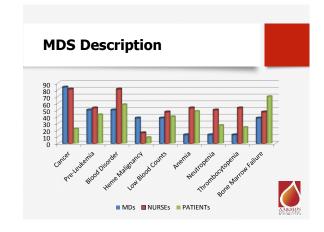
### **MDS Patient Co-Morbidities** CONDITION PERCENTAGE No other medical problems Heart disease or heart surgery or hypertension Kidney disease 9% Lung disease (asthma, emphysema, etc.) 14% Liver abnormalities 9% Stroke or problems with blood vessels 6% Blood clots 7% Autoimmune disorders (Lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis) 12% Endocrine disorders (diabetes, thyroid disease) 27% 16% Mental health problem (depression, anxiety, etc.) 23% Other blood disorders 5% 17%

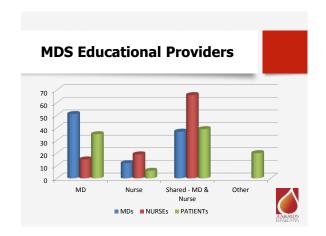
## Myelodysplastic Syndromes

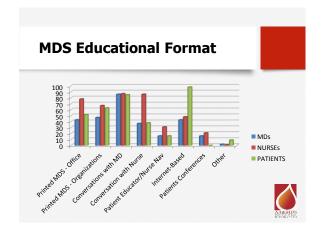
and increased risk of acute myeloid leukemia
(AML) transformation





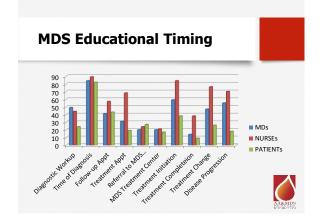




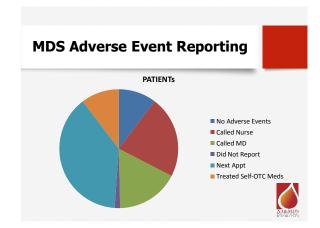


### **MDS Web-Based Sites**

- Aplastic Anemia & MDS International Foundation (www.AAMDS.org)
- Be the Match (<u>www.marrow.org</u>)
- Clinical Trials (www.clinicaltrials.gov)
- Leukemia and Lymphoma Society (<u>www.lls.org</u>)
- MDS Beacon (www.mdsbeacon.com)
- MDS Foundation (<u>www.mds-foundation.org</u>)
- National Institutes of Health (www.nlm.nih.gov)
- National Cancer Institute ( $\underline{www.cancer.gov}$ )
- National Comprehensive Cancer Network (<u>www.nccn.com</u>)
- Web MD (www.webmd.com)



# PATIENTS PATIENTS No Instructions Verbal MD Verbal MD Verbal Nurse Written MD Written Nurse Other



### **Survey Conclusions**



- · Patients:
  - Limited ongoing access to services after initial diagnosis
- · Physician and Nurses:
  - Ageism continues to manifest in lack of willingness or commitment to a course of treatment for much older patients
  - Lack of understanding persists on how to effectively treat MDS in the context of comorbidities
  - Disconnect regarding the impact of treatment on quality of life

### **Survey Conclusions**



- · Physicians and Nurses:
  - Disconnect in communication:
    - · Reasons for treatment discontinuation:
      - -Disease progression vs treatment ineffective
    - Experiences/reporting of side effects
  - Lack of MDS education continues to be an issue for community health care providers
  - Lack of ongoing and repetitive education about the MDS disease, treatment and adverse events, particularly in disease progression



### Additional Survey Results Presented at ONS Congress



- Use of the AA&MDSIF "Treating MDS Toolkit" by Oncology Nurses Can Enhance MDS Disease State and Treatment Related Adverse Event Education (Poster Presentation)
- Available from the Aplastic Anemia & MDS International Foundation (AA&MDSIF) at www.AAMDS.org

