

Survivorship Care Plan Use, Preferences, and Barriers among Asian American Breast Cancer Survivors: An Integrative Review



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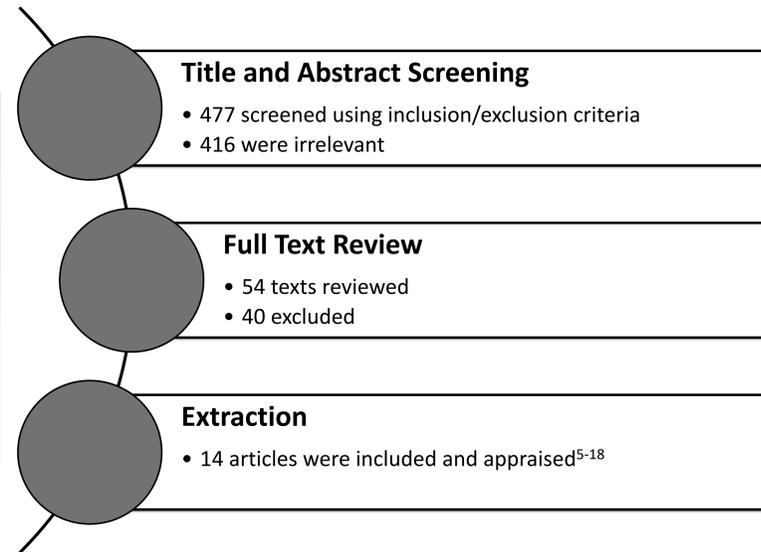
Introduction and Background

- Cancer is the leading cause in death among Asian American women, who are part of the fastest growing racial or ethnic group in the United States.¹
- Those surviving cancer require follow-up for surveillance and management of cancer and treatment sequelae.^{2, 3}
- The survivorship care plan (SCP) is an individualized document containing information on cancer diagnosis, treatment, surveillance, and health promotion recommendations.^{2, 3}
- It is endorsed that every cancer survivor receive and be educated on the contents of the SCP.^{2, 3}
- This integrated review examines the extant literature to understand use, preferences, and barriers to delivery of SCPs among Asian American women.

Methods

- In May 2019, two independent reviewers performed an integrative review of English literature published in PubMed, PsycINFO, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, and EMBASE databases.⁴
 - **Keywords and Headings:** derivatives of *survivorship care plan, breast cancer, and cervical cancer*
 - **Inclusion Criteria:** Survivorship care plans and survivorship needs in Asian Americans
 - **Exclusion Criteria:** <50% Asian American, aggregated data reported
 - **Quality Appraisal Tools:** Joanna Briggs Institute Checklist for Qualitative Research, Quality Assessment Tool for Quantitative Studies from the Effective Public Health Practice Project, and Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool

Covidence® was used to document the delimitation process and create the PRISMA diagram.



Results

- Articles only addressed breast cancer survivorship, predominately using samples of Southeast Asian descent.
- Asian American breast cancer survivors reported preferences surrounding their survivorship needs including practicing culturally-sensitivity (e.g., language and communication styles), address of psychosocial needs along with physical concerns, and integration of alternative/complementary therapies and spirituality into care.
- Barriers to delivery of the SCP were low acculturation, socioeconomic status, and access to resources.

Little evidence exists surrounding the use, preferences, and barriers to delivery of SCPs in Asian American women with breast and cervical cancers.

Conclusions

- There is a paucity of information guiding evidence-based delivery of SCPs in the vastly heterogeneous population of Asian American cancer survivors.
- More research is needed to examine the impact of SCPs on cancer survivorship outcomes and to guide high-quality cancer survivorship care to these women.

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