

Impact on practice or Results: Most participants (56/66, 85%) reported having discussed their cancer's curability with their doctor. Despite this, 14% falsely believed their cancer was curable and 18% stated their current treatment goal was to cure their cancer. While 81% of patients previously reported having ACP discussions with family, only 13% had such discussions with their doctor. An analysis of patient characteristics associated with an inaccurate perception of curability and how curability perception impacts patients' GOC and ACP discussions is underway.

Discussion or Conclusions: Although most patients had discussed curability of their cancer with their physician, only a minority had discussed ACP. Future initiatives to facilitate ACP discussions are needed to ensure that patients receive medical care consistent with their values and goals.

FINAL CATEGORY: M. PATIENT-ORIENTED RESEARCH

31 | Associations between Income and Psychological and Physical Health among Young Adults with Cancer: A YACPRIME Study

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Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose: The relationship between income and health in young adults (YAs) with cancer is currently unknown. Our aim is to assess whether income is associated with psychological and physical health in Canadian YAs with cancer.

Methodology or Methods: YAs diagnosed with cancer between age 15 and 39 who completed the Young Adults with Cancer in their Prime (YACPRIME) study were grouped based on household income (under and over \$40,000). Descriptive statistics were used to characterize the sample, and independent-samples t-tests were used to compare income groups on measures of distress, mental and physical health, and fear of cancer recurrence.

Impact on practice or Results: Respondents (N=622) were predominately English speaking (92.4%), female (86.3%), Caucasian (87.3%), in relationships (67.7%), and working or in school full-time before their cancer diagnosis (79.4%). Despite 80.2% of the sample having at least 14 years of education, 54.5% had a personal income under \$40,000 and 23.6% lived in households earning under \$40,000. Individuals with a household income under \$40,000 reported significantly higher psychological distress ($p \leq .001$), poorer mental health ($p \leq .001$), and poorer physical health ($p = .002$) compared to individuals with household income of \$40,000 or more. Fear of recurrence did not significantly differ among households earning under and over \$40,000.

Discussion or Conclusions: Over half the sample earned under \$40,000, despite having 14+ years of education. Lower income was associated with poorer mental and physical health in YA cancer survivors. Fears of recurrence were observed regardless of income. Programming aimed at improving financial recovery is likely to improve psychological and physical well-being in YAs with cancer.

32 | Building a patient oriented research program in inherited cancer: Early experiences from Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)

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Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose: Women with mutations in BRCA 1 or 2 face very elevated risks of breast and ovarian cancer. Despite clear recommendations to guide optimal cancer prevention and screening, many women in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) do not receive care in accordance with published guidelines. A recent

project evaluating compliance with breast and ovarian cancer screening and prevention showed that 30% of women chose mastectomy, despite the associated 98% reduction in breast cancer risk. Of women without mastectomy, 108 of 145 were eligible for breast MRI screening, yet only 37% received this test within recommended timeframes according to guidelines.

Methodology or Methods: Patient oriented research aims to improve patient outcomes by focusing on patient-identified priorities. We held two workshops with carriers of inherited cancer mutations (n=7) to determine their priorities for care, ongoing management and research.

Impact on practice or Results: Carriers endorsed the need for a patient-oriented research program in inherited cancer and specifically, the value of a cancer registry. Ongoing burden of screening and difficulties in coordinating appointments was noted. Understanding of the family risk was identified as a challenge. Patient partners contributed to two patient oriented grant applications, one of which was successful.

Discussion or Conclusions: Ongoing work with patient partners ultimately aims to improve the care of high risk individuals, but also build a successful patient oriented research program from which lessons learned are shared.

49 | Partnering with cancer patients and their caregivers to improve outcomes and patient/caregiver experience: How patient-partner experiences on the e-IMPAQc project can be used to model patient partnerships

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Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose: The objective of this workshop is to teach participants—patients, caregivers and healthcare professionals— how to develop a model of patient/caregiver partnership that can be successfully applied to any clinical or research project. The workshop will use patient-partner principles established for the e-IMPAQc project—what they look like in practice, what works and what can be improved on—as a point of reference for the participants to develop virtual projects that will demonstrate how incorporating the patient/caregiver perspective contributes to the improvement of patient/caregiver outcomes and their experience of care.

Methodology or Methods: The principles of the Conceptual Framework for Patient and Family Engagement developed by the American Institute for Research and how they were applied to the e-IMPAQc project will be presented. Results, successes and challenges will be discussed. Participants will form teams, and blindly choose elements from 6-8 categories typical to a project with patient partners. Participants will be invited to co-design a project and present results. An online interactive questionnaire to share participants' learnings will conclude the workshop.

Impact on practice or Results: The e-IMPAQc project is an example that contributes to the growing consensus that engaging end-users (pa-