

study (1085 mothers with children-cancer survivors); control group – Russian Federation Statistic Agency’s research. Assessment QoL of children – PedsQL™, QoL of parents – RAND SF-36. Statistics: student’s t-test, Mann-Whitney test.

**Impact on practice or Results:** QoL in MB survivors compared to ALL survivors was significantly lower ( $p$ : 18.1% in our cohort study were diagnosed with serious reproductive health disorders vs 0.6% in the control ( $p$

**Discussion or Conclusions:** Lower QoL in BT survivors and their parents compared to ALL cases as well as the impact of material condition reflect heavier treatment of children with BT, more expensive and longer rehabilitation. These families are particularly in need of medico-social care.

### 510 | Russian AYA cancer survivors’ relationships with mothers and peers: associations with socio-demographic and disease/treatment related factors

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** It’s helpful to pay the attention to the disease/treatment-related factors associated with separation and intimate relationship in meeting developmental needs of AYA cancer survivors (McDonald, Patterson, Kim, White, 2018). The aim of the current study was to analyze the associations between disease/treatment-related and socio-demographic factors and the AYA cancer survivors’ relationships with mothers and peers.

**Methodology or Methods:** 34 AYA (age = 16,6; female = 13, male = 21) cancer survivors (leukemias = 14, lymphomas = 20, time after the treatment = 45,2 months) were included into the study. The Russian original Questionnaire on child-parental relationship (Markovskaya, 1999) and Mehrabian Affiliation Tendency Questionnaire (1976) were used.

**Impact on practice or Results:** Survivors’ age, age at the diagnosis, mother’s age, time after the treatment, quantity of siblings, sex, diagnosis type were examined. There were no significant correlations between observed factors and AYAs’ motivation of affiliation; Fear of peer rejection was stronger for girls ( $p \leq .05$ ). Age was associated with Emotional Distance ( $r = .369$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ), Rejection ( $r = .468$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ), Lack of cooperation ( $r = .500$ ,  $p \leq .01$ ); quantity of siblings was correlated with Rejection ( $r = .439$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ). Age at diagnosis was associated with Strictness ( $r = -.393$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ) and Disagreement ( $r = .365$ ,  $p \leq .05$ )

**Discussion or Conclusions:** We found associations between characteristics of relationship with mother and survivor’s age, quantity of siblings, age at diagnosis. Age and quantity of siblings seem to be common factors which could touch the adolescent view of their mothers’ attitudes. Age at diagnosis may be understood as a specific one for AYA survivors’ perspective to their relations with mothers.

### 502 | An Evaluation of Standardized versus Personalized Survivorship Care Plans for Breast Cancer Survivors

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** Survivorship care plans (SCPs), in the form of a treatment summary and follow-up surveillance guidelines, have been recommended for cancer survivors as they transition from cancer centers back to the care of their primary care provider (PCP) to assist in coordination of follow-up care. The Wellness Beyond Cancer Program provides personalized SCPs which takes a registered nurse approximately 45 minutes to individually prepare. Due to increasing human resource constraints, a standardized SCP has been developed to reduce SCP completion time.

**Methodology or Methods:** The goal of this program evaluation was to determine whether standardized SCPs are as informative and empowering as personalized SCPs. Primary breast cancer survivors who received either a standardized or personalized SCP were asked to complete a pre and post survey during their discharge appointment between mid-March and mid-May 2019. Survivors completed an in-house survey that assessed satisfaction with information received and level of knowledge acquired. Empowerment was measured using The Perceived Efficacy in Patient-Physician Interactions and The Patient Activation Measure.

**Impact on practice or Results:** Cost-efficient standardized SCPs may help alleviate human resource constraints, while ideally improving patient knowledge, engagement, and communication amongst survivors and healthcare providers.

**Discussion or Conclusions:** SCPs are important communication tools between cancer survivors, their PCPs, and other healthcare providers. However, their preparation can be resource-intensive. Should standardized SCPs result in similar knowledge and empowerment outcomes as personalized care plans, they may be considered for development and utilization in cancer centers. Findings from this evaluation will be shared and standardized SCPs utility will be discussed.

### 498 | Qualitative experiences of colorectal cancer survivors: A systematic review

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer diagnosis for men and women in Australia and the United States, and the second most common in Canada. Five-year survival rates for CRC are 65–90% in these countries. An understanding of the psychosocial outcomes of CRC survivorship is imperative for providing optimal care to survivors. Qualitative research allows for a deep and rich insight into cancer survivors’ psychosocial experiences. Currently, no systematic reviews on qualitative CRC survivorship experiences have been performed. We aimed to fill this gap.

**Methodology or Methods:** A systematic review of qualitative studies on CRC survivorship is underway. Five databases (PsycINFO, MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, PubMed) were searched with terms related to colorectal, cancer, survivorship, and qualitative research. Two raters will conduct screening of titles and abstracts, full-text screening, data extraction, bias ratings, and thematic synthesis of findings. We are using the CASP appraisal checklist for qualitative research to assess bias. Any disagreements between the two raters will be resolved through consultation with a third rater.

**Impact on practice or Results:** 1352 articles were found after de-duplication. Following screening, 262 articles remain for full-text screening. The results of the thematic synthesis will be presented in detail. These articles primarily explore the post-treatment survivorship phase.

**Discussion or Conclusions:** This systematic review will provide a greater understanding of the qualitative research that has been conducted on CRC survivors. This will provide guidance for researchers and health professionals to provide better psychosocial support and improve survivorship outcomes for CRC survivors.

### 474 | Social support and body image among young adult cancer survivors: A YACPRIME Study

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** Cancer treatment in young adults (YAs) causes appearance-related changes including scarring, weight change, and hair loss, which can affect perceptions of body image long into survivorship. Poor body image may be related to lower perceptions of relevant and valuable social support in YAs. Conversely, perceptions of social support may help to buffer negative body image, but the evidence is scant in YA. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between social support and body image among YA cancer survivors.

**Methodology or Methods:** YAs who participated in the YACPRIME study (n = 526; Mage = 34 years) completed self-report questionnaires on social support and body image. Social support was measured using the Medical Outcomes Survey – Social Support Scale. This is comprised of four domains: emotional and informational support (e.g., someone to confide in), tangible support (e.g., someone to help you), affectionate support (e.g., someone who shows you love and affection), and positive interaction (e.g., someone to get together with for relaxation). Body image was measured using the Body Image Scale.

**Impact on practice or Results:** All types of social support were significantly correlated with body image (rs = -.17 to -.28; psF(4,521) = 11.28, pB = -.23, p)

**Discussion or Conclusions:** Programs targeting body image in YA cancer survivors should emphasize social support, particularly emotional and informational support, to help reduce negative body image experiences.

#### 469 | Fertility Preservation and Post-Traumatic Growth: A YACPRIME Study

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** The current study seeks to describe the prevalence of fertility preservation (FP) knowledge, discussions, and engagement in a heterogeneous sample of Canadians diagnosed with cancer in young adulthood and test the relationship of these variables to later post-traumatic growth (PTG).

**Methodology or Methods:** Data was taken from the YACPRIME study, a national cross-sectional survey of Canadians who were diagnosed with cancer between the ages of 15–39. This sub analysis included 487 individuals who were diagnosed after 2006, to coincide with the initial ASCO fertility clinical practice guidelines. Participants self-reported demographic and disease characteristics, responded to questions regarding their experience with FP, and completed the Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory.

**Impact on practice or Results:** On average the sample was 43.43 years old (SD = 5.38), primarily female (n = 423, 87%), and self-identified as white (n = 425, 87%). 81% reported awareness of risk, 50% discussed FP, and 12% pursued FP. PTG was higher for those with knowledge of fertility risk [F(1, 481) = 6.49; p = .011], but did not differ between those who discussed FP vs. not, or made arrangements vs. not. Those who reported not engaging in FP because of their own choice [F(1, 422) = 7.31; p = .007] or their doctor's recommendation not to delay treatment [F(1, 422) = 8.23; p = .004] reported significantly higher PTG.

**Discussion or Conclusions:** Although awareness of risk is high, only half of young adults report having had conversations about FP with their team. The results suggest that constructing a “story” around choices made during treatment may positively influence later PTG.

#### 468 | Exploring body image and psychological distress within the posttraumatic growth model among young adult cancer survivors: A YACPRIME study

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** Post-traumatic growth (PTG) is an integral psychosocial outcome during survivorship, yet is poorly understood among YA. Founded on the PTG framework, the purpose of this study was to test the relationship between body image and PTG, as well as explore psychological distress as a mediator of this relationship.

**Methodology or Methods:** Participants completed measures of PTG, body image, and psychological distress as part of the YACPRIME study, a national survey of Canadians diagnosed with cancer between the ages of 15 and 39.

**Impact on practice or Results:** A sample of 531 (M<sub>age</sub> = 34, SD = 6.3 years; 12.4% male) YA cancer survivors completed the questionnaire. Females reported significantly (p < .05) higher body dissatisfaction and no other sex differences were noted. In preliminary analyses, body image was significantly associated with distress (r = .43, p < .001) and PTG (r = -.10, p = .02). Distress and PTG were also correlated (r = -.12, p = .004). Using bootstrapped mediation analysis controlling for relevant personal and cancer specific variables, the indirect effect of distress mediating the association between body image and PTG was not significant (effect = -.10, SE = .06; 95% CI = -.23 to .05).

**Discussion or Conclusions:** Psychosocial interventions targeting YA should focus on addressing body image concerns and explore other relevant coping strategies to test additional psychosocial pathways identified in the PTG framework to guide the management of distress and growth following cancer in young people.

#### 465 | Connectedness to the Young Adult Cancer Community and Post Traumatic Growth: A YACPRIME Study

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**Background/rationale or Objectives/purpose:** Support from peer cancer survivors can provide a unique sense of community that cannot be gained from other supportive relationships. Simply feeling connected to the young adult (YA) cancer community may promote health and