

P-8:

Assessment of the Association Between the Burden of Carcinoid Syndrome Symptoms and the Quality of Life Among Patients with Carcinoid Syndrome in the United States Based on the FACT-G Instrument

Lynn Huynh¹; Todor Totev¹; Beilei Ca²; Jennifer L. Beaumont³; Daniel M. Halperin⁴; Maureen P. Neary²; Rachel Bhak¹; Francis Vekeman¹; Mei S. Duh¹; David Cella³

¹Analysis Group, Inc.; ²Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation; ³Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; ⁴The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center

BACKGROUND: This study aimed to assess the association between the burden of carcinoid syndrome symptoms (CSS) and quality of life (QoL) among patients with carcinoid syndrome using the validated Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General (FACT-G) instrument.

METHODS: Patients with CSS in the US were recruited via Neuroendocrine Cancer Awareness Network for an online, anonymous survey between July and October 2016. Eligible patients were at least 18 years old with CSS and received either somatostatin analogs (SSA) or non-SSA treatments for CSS control. The survey consisted of demographic, clinical, and QoL questions, including FACT-G questionnaire. Descriptive and multivariable regression analyses, adjusting for demographic and clinical characteristics, were performed to assess the association between CSS and total FACT-G score.

RESULTS: Among 117 patients with CSS, who completed the survey, 76.9% were female and 87.2% were Caucasian with a mean age of 58.0 years. Patients reported experiencing up to 6 CSS (mean±SD: 3.0±1.1) after diagnosis with NET. Carcinoid diarrhea (97.4%) and flushing (90.6%) were the most common CSS. Majority of patients (98.3%) reported receiving SSAs in the past month, and the mean±SD FACT-G total score was 67.6±20.0 (possible range: 0-108), which is lower than the general US population (80.1±18.1). Descriptive analysis suggested that FACT-G total score and subdomain scores were negatively associated with CSS burden. Multivariable models revealed that the FACT-G total score was decreased by 3.4 points (P=0.034) for each additional CSS, ≥4 bowel movements/day was associated with a 7.1 point decrease in FACT-G total score as compared to having <4 bowel movements/day (P=0.043), and that reduced activity levels (bed rest at <50% or ≥50% of the day, compared to normal activity) decreased the FACT-G total score by 25.4 and 35.5 points, respectively (both P<0.001).

CONCLUSION: This study suggests that CSS burden and impaired activity level are associated with lower QoL among patients with carcinoid syndrome.