

# A Population-Based Analysis of the Management of Symptoms of Depression Among Patients with Stage IV Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer in Ontario, Canada

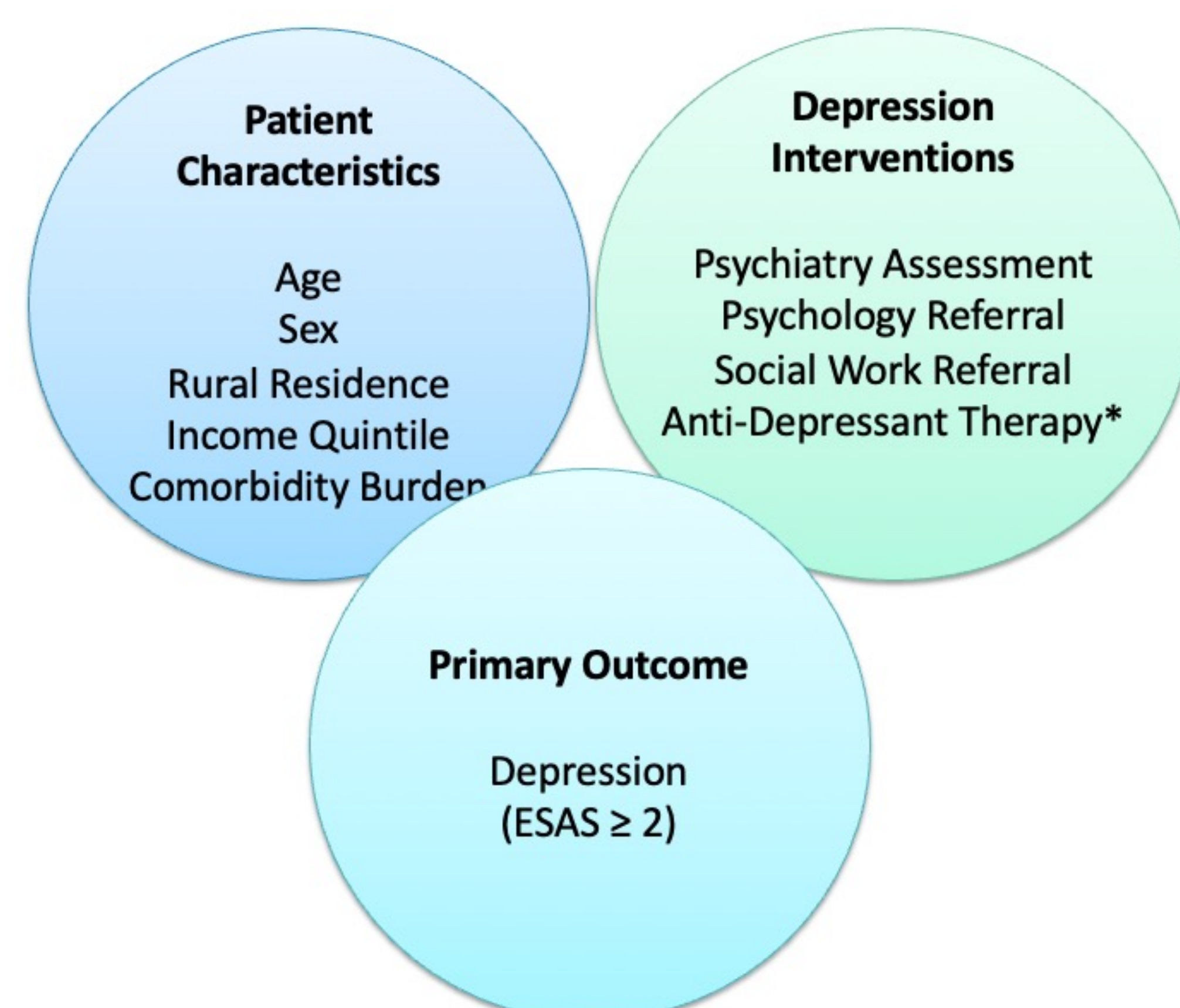
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## INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Lung cancer leads in cancer incidence/mortality worldwide and is associated with psychological morbidities including depression
- ❖ Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS) is a validated patient-reported outcome tool that assesses symptom severity on a scale from 0 to 10 including depression
- ❖ **OBJECTIVE:** characterize the patterns and factors associated with interventions for symptoms of depression in stage IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in Ontario, Canada

## METHODS

- ❖ Population-based cohort study of stage IV NSCLC between January 2007 to September 2018 using administrative healthcare databases in Ontario, Canada



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## RESULTS

Figure 1. Rates of intervention use in stage IV NSCLC



Figure 2. Summary of multivariable modified Poisson model for patients who reported depression

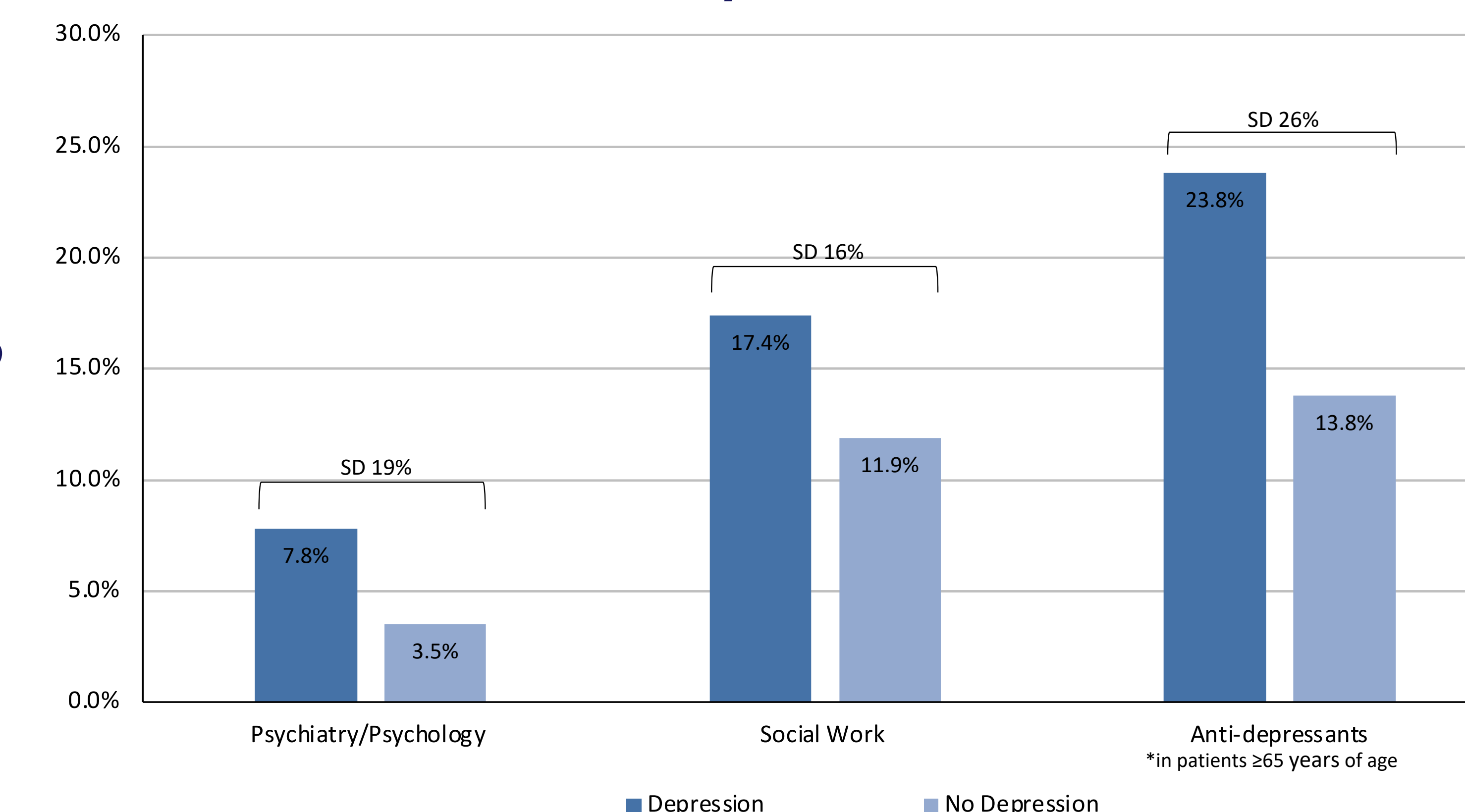


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## RESULTS

- ❖ The study cohort included 13,159 patients with stage IV NSCLC
- ❖ 71.3% (n=9,397) reported a positive ESAS depression score
- ❖ Patients who reported depression were more likely to receive psychiatry/psychology assessment (7.8% vs 3.5%; SD 19%), social work referral (17.4% vs 11.9%; SD 16%) and anti-depressant prescriptions (23.1% vs 14.9%; SD 21%)

Figure 3. Intervention use stratified by patient-reported depression



## DISCUSSION

- ❖ Patient-reported depression was common in stage IV NSCLC
- ❖ Identified patient populations who are less likely to receive interventions for depression to inform resource planning

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