

# Optimal care pathway for people with lung cancer





# Optimal care pathway for people with lung cancer



Australian Government  
Cancer Australia



To receive this publication in an accessible format phone 03 9096 2136 using the National Relay Service 13 36 77 if required, or email: [cancerplanning@health.vic.gov.au](mailto:cancerplanning@health.vic.gov.au)

Authorised and published by the Victorian Government, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne.

© State of Victoria, November 2014 (1405004)

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence ([creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au)). It is a condition of this licence that you credit the State of Victoria as author.

This work is available at: [www.health.vic.gov.au/cancer](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/cancer)

# Contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Intent of the optimal cancer care pathway - key principles</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Optimal cancer care pathway</b>	<b>8</b>
Step 1: Prevention and early detection	8
Step 2: Presentation, initial investigations and referral	9
Step 3: Diagnosis, staging and treatment planning	12
Step 4: Treatment	17
Step 5: Care after initial treatment and recovery	23
Step 6: Managing recurrent, residual, or metastatic disease	27
Step 7: End-of-life care	29
<b>Appendix: Supportive care</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Resource list</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>41</b>

# Foreword

The pathway for cancer patients undergoing diagnosis and treatment for cancer is complex and poorly comprehended by those involved. It usually involves multiple health care providers and covers a range of institutions, both public and private. The Optimal Cancer Care Pathways map this journey for specific tumour types, aiming to foster an understanding of the whole pathway and its distinct components to promote quality cancer care and patient experiences. These pathways act as a reminder that the patient is the constant in this journey and that the health system has a responsibility to deliver the care experience in an appropriate and coordinated manner.

The optimal care pathways are based on a revision of the original patient management frameworks (Department of Health 2007a) which had, for the first time, attempted to map the cancer pathway in an easily understandable form.

The purpose of this work is to improve patient outcomes by facilitating consistent cancer care based on a standardised pathway of care. The pathways are applicable to care whether it is provided in a public or private service. The principles and the expected standards of good cancer care are not expected to differ, even though treatment regimens may vary from patient to patient for a whole variety of reasons.

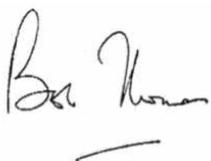
Victoria has undertaken this program of work as part of a national work plan aimed at improving cancer care. This national work plan was developed by the National Cancer Expert Reference Group (NCERG). The NCERG is a panel of experts and jurisdictional and consumer representatives that was established by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in 2010. In developing a national work plan for improving cancer care in Australia, the NCERG identified the value of a national approach to delivering consistent and optimal cancer care.

The NCERG has subsequently endorsed these new Optimal Cancer Care Pathways which they agree are relevant across all jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction has been invited to adopt and co-badge these for local use.

A wide range of clinicians, peak health organisations, consumers and carers were consulted and/or participated in their development and I want to thank all concerned for their generous contributions.

I am sure that those providing cancer care will find the specific pathways useful in deciding how best to organise service delivery to achieve the best outcomes for those we care for.

Importantly, readers should note that these care pathways are not detailed clinical practice guidelines. They are not intended to constitute medical advice or replace clinical judgement.



Professor Robert Thomas OAM  
Chief Advisor Cancer, Department of Health & Human Services

# Summary

Please note that not all patients will follow every step of this pathway:

Support: Assess supportive care needs at every step of the pathway and refer to appropriate health professionals or organisations.

## Step 1

Prevention and early detection

### Prevention:

- All current smokers should be offered advice to quit smoking. **Effective strategies include:**
  - advice on quitting smoking and structured interventions by health professionals
  - individual or group counselling programs such as Quit (refer to [www.quit.org.au](http://www.quit.org.au))
  - nicotine replacement therapy and other pharmacological agents.

### Risk factors:

- Lifestyle factor:
  - tobacco smoking
- Environmental factors:
  - passive smoking
  - radon exposure
  - occupational exposure (such as asbestos and diesel exhaust)
  - air pollution
- Personal factors:
  - age
  - family history of lung cancer
  - chronic lung disease

**Early detection:** No form of population screening has been shown to improve lung cancer outcomes.

## Step 2

Presentation, initial investigations and referral

### Signs and symptoms:

The following unexplained or persistent signs or symptoms lasting more than three weeks (or less than three weeks in people with known risk factors) require urgent referral for a chest x-ray: unexplained haemoptysis **or** persistent new/changed cough, chest/shoulder pain, breathlessness, hoarseness, weight loss, finger clubbing, unresolved chest infection, abnormal chest signs, features suggestive of metastasis from a lung cancer, and signs of pleural effusion.

**Persistent haemoptysis and/or signs of superior vena cava obstruction require urgent referral to a specialist linked to a multidisciplinary team. Massive haemoptysis and/or signs of stridor require immediate referral to an emergency department.**

### General/primary practitioner investigations:

Chest x-ray; if cancer is suspected refer immediately. Contrast spiral computed tomography (CT) of the chest and upper abdomen if the chest x-ray is clear and symptoms persist. Immediate referral if the CT is abnormal. Test results should be provided to the patient within one week. The first specialist appointment should take place within two weeks of referral.

**Referral:** Refer all patients with suspected or proven lung cancer to a specialist linked with a multidisciplinary team.

### Communication – lead clinician to:<sup>1</sup>

- explain to the patient/carer who they are being referred to and why
- support the patient and carer while waiting for specialist appointments.

## Step 3

Diagnosis, staging and treatment planning

**Diagnosis:** May be obtained from bronchoscopy including endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS), CT-guided biopsy, excisional biopsy or biopsy of metastasis, or sputum cytology (rarely).

**Staging:** Radiological staging based on CT scan of the chest and upper abdomen and one of the brain. Other tests to confirm the cancer stage may include bronchoscopy, thoracoscopy, thoracotomy, mediastinoscopy, endobronchial/oesophageal ultrasound (EBUS/EUS) and nuclear medicine tests including bone and positron emission tomography (PET) scans, with biopsies to establish pathology.

**Treatment planning:** All patients with suspected or proven lung cancer should be discussed by a multidisciplinary team before treatment begins.

**Research and clinical trials:** Consider enrolment where available and appropriate.

### Communication – lead clinician to:

- discuss a timeframe for diagnosis and treatment with the patient/carer
- explain the role of the multidisciplinary team in treatment planning and ongoing care
- provide appropriate information or refer to support services as required.

<sup>1</sup> Lead clinician – the clinician who is responsible for managing patient care.

The lead clinician may change over time depending on the stage of the care pathway and where care is being provided.

## Step 4

### Treatment:

Establish intent of treatment:

- curative
- anti-cancer therapy to improve quality of life and/or longevity without expectation of cure
- symptom palliation.

### Surgery:

- Surgery will benefit people with early stage non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who are fit and those requiring surgical diagnosis or palliation.

### Radiation therapy may benefit people with:

- NSCLC who are not suitable for surgery or have locally advanced disease and are being treated with combined modality therapy
- small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) having combined modality treatment or those who would benefit from prophylactic cranial irradiation.

All patients may benefit from radiation therapy for palliative intent.

### Chemotherapy or drug therapy may benefit people with:

- advanced disease and good performance status
- NSCLC who are having neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy in conjunction with completed resection of locoregional disease
- inoperable localised NSCLC who are considered suitable for combined modality definitive chemoradiation.

**Palliative care:** Early referral can improve quality of life and in some cases survival. Referral should be based on need, not prognosis.

#### Communication – lead clinician to:

- discuss treatment options with the patient/carer including intent of treatment as well as risks and benefits
- discuss advance care planning with the patient/carer where appropriate
- discuss the treatment plan with the patient's general practitioner.

For detailed information see [http://www.wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Lung\\_cancer](http://www.wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Lung_cancer).

## Step 5

### Care after initial treatment and recovery

Cancer survivors should be provided with the following to guide care after initial treatment.

#### Treatment summary (provide a copy to the patient/carer and general practitioner) outlining:

- diagnostic tests performed and results
- tumour characteristics
- type and date of treatment(s)
- interventions and treatment plans from other health professionals
- supportive care services provided.

#### Follow-up care plan (provide a copy to patient/carer and general practitioner) outlining:

- medical follow-up required (tests, ongoing surveillance)

- care plans for managing the late effects of treatment
- a process for rapid re-entry to medical services for suspected recurrence.

#### Communication – lead clinician to:

- explain the treatment summary and follow-up care plan to the patient/carer
- inform the patient/carer about secondary prevention and healthy living
- discuss the follow-up care plan with the general practitioner.

## Step 6

### Managing recurrent, residual and metastatic disease

**Detection:** Most residual or recurrent disease will be detected via routine follow-up or when the patient presents with symptoms.

**Treatment:** Where possible, refer the patient to the original multidisciplinary team. Treatment will depend on the location and extent of disease, previous management and the patient's preferences.

**Palliative care:** Early referral can improve quality of life and in some cases survival. Referral should be based on need, not prognosis.

#### Communication – lead clinician to:

- explain the treatment intent, likely outcomes and side effects to the patient/carer.

## Step 7

### End-of-life care

**Palliative care:** Consider referral to palliative care if not already involved. Ensure that an advance care plan is in place.

#### Communication – lead clinician to:

- be open about the prognosis and discuss palliative care options with the patient/carer
- establish transition plans to ensure the patient's needs and goals are addressed in the appropriate environment.

# Intent of the optimal cancer care pathway – key principles

The optimal cancer care pathway is intended to guide the delivery of consistent, safe, high-quality and evidence based care for people with cancer.

The pathway aligns with key service improvement priorities, including providing access to coordinated multidisciplinary care and supportive care and reducing unwanted variation in practice.

The optimal cancer care pathway can be used by health services and professionals as a tool to identify gaps in current cancer services and inform quality improvement initiatives across all aspects of the care pathway. The pathway can also be used by clinicians as an information resource and tool to promote discussion and collaboration between health professionals and people affected by cancer.

The following key principles of care underpin the optimal cancer care pathway.

## Patient-centred care

Patient- or consumer-centred care is healthcare that is respectful of, and responsive to, the preferences, needs and values of patients and consumers. Patient- or consumer-centred care is increasingly being recognised as a dimension of high-quality healthcare in its own right, and there is strong evidence that a patient-centred focus can lead to improvements in healthcare quality and outcomes by increasing safety and cost-effectiveness as well as patient, family and staff satisfaction (ACSQHC 2013).

## Safe and quality care

This is provided by appropriately trained and credentialed clinicians, hospitals and clinics that have the equipment and staffing capacity to support safe and high-quality care. It incorporates collecting and evaluating treatment and outcome data to improve the patient experience of care as well as mechanisms for ongoing service evaluation and development to ensure practice remains current and informed by evidence.

## Multidisciplinary care

This is an integrated team approach to healthcare in which medical and allied health professionals consider all relevant treatment options and collaboratively develop an individual treatment and care plan for each patient. There is increasing evidence that multidisciplinary care improves patient outcomes.

The benefits of adopting a multidisciplinary approach include:

- improving patient care through developing an agreed treatment plan
- providing best practice through adopting evidence-based guidelines
- improving patient satisfaction with treatment
- improving the mental wellbeing of patients
- improving access to possible clinical trials of new therapies
- increasing the timeliness of appropriate consultations and surgery and a shorter timeframe from diagnosis to treatment
- increasing the access to timely supportive and palliative care
- streamlining pathways
- reducing duplication of services (Department of Health 2007c).

## Supportive care

Supportive care is an umbrella term used to refer to services, both generalist and specialist, that may be required by those affected by cancer. Supportive care addresses a wide range of needs across the continuum of care and is increasingly seen as a core component of evidence-based clinical care. Palliative care can be part of supportive care processes. Supportive care in cancer refers to the following five domains:

- physical needs
- psychological needs
- social needs
- information needs
- spiritual needs.

All members of the multidisciplinary team have a role in providing supportive care. In addition, support from family, friends, support groups, volunteers and other community-based organisations make an important contribution to supportive care.

An important step in providing supportive care is to identify, by routine and systematic screening (using a validated screening tool) of the patient and family, views on issues they require help with for optimal health and quality-of-life outcomes. This should occur at key points along the care pathway, particularly at times of increased vulnerability including:

- initial presentation or diagnosis (the first three months)
- the beginning of treatment or a new phase of treatment
- change in treatment
- change in prognosis
- end of treatment
- survivorship
- recurrence
- change in or development of new symptoms
- palliative
- end-of-life care.

Following each assessment, potential interventions need to be discussed with the patient and carer, and a mutually agreed approach to multidisciplinary care and supportive care formulated (NICE 2004).

Common indicators in patients with lung cancer that may require referral for support include:

- malnutrition (as identified using a validated malnutrition screening tool or presenting with weight loss)
- breathlessness
- pain
- difficulty managing fatigue
- difficulty sleeping
- distress, depression or fear
- poor performance status
- living alone or being socially isolated
- having caring responsibilities for others
- cumulative stressful life events
- existing mental health issues
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status
- being from a culturally and linguistically diverse background.

Depending on the needs of the patient, referral to an appropriate health professional(s) and/or organisation(s) should be considered including:

- a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist
- a genetic counsellor
- community-based support services (such as Cancer Council Australia)
- a dietitian
- an exercise physiologist
- nurse practitioner and/or specialist nurse
- an occupational therapist
- a physiotherapist
- peer support groups (contact the Cancer Council on 13 11 20 for more information)
- a social worker
- specialist palliative care
- a speech therapist.

See the **appendix** for more information on supportive care and the specific needs of people with lung cancer.

## Care coordination

Care coordination is a comprehensive approach to achieving continuity of care for patients. This approach seeks to ensure that care is delivered in a logical, connected and timely manner so the medical and personal needs of the patient are met.

In the context of cancer, care coordination encompasses multiple aspects of care delivery including multidisciplinary team meetings, supportive care screening/assessment, referral practices, data collection, development of common protocols, information provision and individual clinical treatment.

Improving care coordination is the responsibility of all health professionals involved in the care of patients and should therefore be considered in their practice. Enhancing continuity of care across the health sector requires a wholeof-system response – that is, that initiatives to address continuity of care occur at the health system, service, team and individual levels (Department of Health 2007b).

## Communication

It is the responsibility of the healthcare system and all people within its employ to ensure the communication needs of patients, their families and carers are met. Every person with cancer will have different communication needs, including cultural and language differences. Communication with patients should be:

- individualised
- truthful and transparent
- consistent
- in plain language (avoiding complex medical terms and jargon)
- culturally sensitive
- active, interactive and proactive
- ongoing
- delivered in an appropriate setting and context
- inclusive of patients and their families.

In communicating with patients, healthcare providers should:

- listen to patients and act on the information provided by them
- encourage expression of individual concerns, needs and emotional states
- tailor information to meet the needs of the patient, their carer and family
- use professionally trained interpreters when communicating with people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- ensure the patient and/or their carer and family have the opportunity to ask questions
- ensure the patient is not the conduit of information between areas of care (it is the provider's and healthcare system's responsibility to transfer information between areas of care)
- take responsibility for communication with the patient
- respond to questions in a way the patient understands
- enable all communication to be two-way.

Healthcare providers should also consider offering the patient a Question Prompt List (QPL) in advance of their consultation, and recordings or written summaries of their consultations. QPL interventions are effective in improving communication, psychological and cognitive outcomes of cancer patients (Brandes et al. 2014). The provision of recordings or summaries of key consultations may improve the patient's recall of information and patient satisfaction (Pitkethly et al. 2008).

## Research and clinical trials

Where practical, patients should be offered the opportunity to participate in research and/or clinical trials at any stage of the care pathway. Research and clinical trials play an important role in establishing efficacy and safety for a range of treatment interventions, as well as establishing the role of psychological, supportive and palliative care interventions (Sjoquist & Zalcberg 2013).

While individual patients may or may not receive a personal benefit from the intervention, there is evidence that outcomes for participants in research and clinical trials are generally improved, perhaps due to the rigour of the process required by the trial. Leading cancer agencies often recommend participation in research and clinical trials as an important part of patient care. Even in the absence of measurable benefit to patients, participation in research and clinical trials will contribute to the care of cancer patients in the future (Peppercorn et al. 2004).

# Optimal cancer care pathway

The optimal cancer care pathway outlines seven critical steps in the patient journey. While the seven steps appear in a linear model, in practice, patient care does not always occur in this way but depends on the particular situation (such as the type of cancer, when and how the cancer is diagnosed, prognosis, management and patient decisions, and physiological response to treatment).

The pathway describes the optimal cancer care that should be provided at each step.

## Step 1: Prevention and early detection

Eating a healthy diet, avoiding or limiting alcohol intake, regular exercise and maintaining a healthy body weight may help reduce cancer risk. This step outlines recommendations for the prevention and early detection of lung cancer.

### 1.1 Prevention

All current smokers should be offered smoking cessation advice and support to quit.

Effective strategies to help people quit smoking include:

- advice from doctors on smoking cessation
- structured interventions from health professionals
- individual or group counselling programs such as Quit [www.quit.org.au](http://www.quit.org.au)
- nicotine replacement therapy and other pharmacological agents (Cancer Australia 2012).

### 1.2 Risk factors

Risk factors for lung cancer include:

- lifestyle factors
  - tobacco smoking
- environmental factors
  - passive smoking
  - radon exposure
  - occupational exposure (such as exposure to asbestos or diesel exhaust)
  - air pollution
- personal factors
  - age
  - family history of lung cancer
  - chronic lung disease, such as emphysema
- differences in smoking rates, which may occur by
  - geographical location
  - socioeconomic status
  - Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status
  - country of birth (Cancer Australia 2012).

## 1.3 Early detection

### 1.3.1 Screening

- No form of population screening has been shown to improve lung cancer outcomes (Cancer Australia 2012). Low-dose CT lung cancer screening may reduce lung cancer mortality but is not considered ready for a national screening program. For more information visit [www.cancerscreening.org.au](http://www.cancerscreening.org.au).

## Step 2: Presentation, initial investigations and referral

This step outlines the process for establishing a diagnosis and appropriate referral. The types of investigation undertaken by the general or primary practitioner depend on many factors, including access to diagnostic tests and medical specialists and patient preferences.

### 2.1 Signs and symptoms

Any of the following unexplained, persistent signs or symptoms lasting more than three weeks (or less than three weeks in people with known risk factors) require urgent referral for a chest x-ray:

- unexplained haemoptysis
- or
- persistent new or changed cough
  - chest and/or shoulder pain
  - shortness of breath
  - hoarseness of voice
  - weight loss or loss of appetite
  - unresolved chest infection
  - abnormal chest signs
  - finger clubbing
  - cervical and/or supraclavicular lymphadenopathy
  - features suggestive of metastasis from a lung cancer
  - signs of pleural effusion.

The following signs and symptoms require urgent referral to a specialist linked to a lung cancer multidisciplinary team and concurrent chest computed tomography (CT) scan:

- persistent haemoptysis
- signs of superior vena cava obstruction.

The following signs or symptoms require immediate referral to an emergency department:

- massive haemoptysis
- stridor (Cancer Australia 2012).

The presence of multiple signs and symptoms, particularly in combination with other underlying risk factors, can indicate an increased risk of lung cancer. Many lung cancers are detected incidentally (Cancer Australia 2012).

## 2.2 Assessments by the general or primary medical practitioner

Investigations prior to referral should include:

- chest x-ray – if cancer is suspected, refer as soon as possible
- contrast spiral CT of the chest and upper abdomen – if the chest x-ray is normal and symptoms persist
- referral as soon as possible if the CT is abnormal (Cancer Australia 2012).

### Timeframe for completing investigations

Timeframes for completing investigations should be informed by evidence-based guidelines (where they exist) while recognising that shorter timelines for appropriate consultations and treatment can reduce patient distress.

The following recommended timeframes are based on expert advice from the Lung Cancer Working Group<sup>1</sup>:

- Provide test results to the patient within one week.
- Prior discussion of test results with a specialist is not critical.

## 2.3 Referral

All patients with suspected lung cancer should be referred to a specialist with expertise in lung cancer who is affiliated with a multidisciplinary team (Cancer Australia 2012).

It is recommended that the general or primary medical practitioner make the referral appointment with the specialist.

Healthcare providers should provide clear routes of rapid access to specialist evaluation.

Referral for suspected lung cancer should incorporate appropriate documentation sent with the patient including:

- a letter that includes important psychosocial history and relevant past history, family history, current medications and allergies
- results of current clinical investigations (imaging and pathology reports)
- results of all prior relevant investigations
- any prior imaging, particularly a hard copy or CD of previous chest x-rays and CT scans where online access is not available (lack of a hard copy should not delay referral)
- notification if an interpreter service is required.

### Timeframe for referral to a specialist

Timeframes for referral should be informed by evidence-based guidelines (where they exist) while recognising that shorter timelines for appropriate consultations and treatment can reduce patient distress.

According to expert advice from the Lung Cancer Working Group, the first specialist appointment should take place within two weeks of the initial referral from the general or primary practitioner.

The supportive and liaison role of the GP and practice team in this process is critical.

---

<sup>1</sup> The multi-disciplinary experts group who participated in a clinical workshop to develop content for the lung cancer optimal care pathway are listed in the acknowledgements list.

## 2.4 Support and communication

### 2.4.1 Supportive care

An individualised clinical assessment is required to meet the identified needs of an individual, their carer and family; referral should be as required.

In addition to common issues identified in the **appendix**, specific needs that may arise at this time include:

- treatment for physical symptoms such as pain, fatigue and breathlessness
- help with the emotional distress of dealing with a potential cancer diagnosis, anxiety/depression, interpersonal problems, stress and adjustment difficulties
- assistance with the shame and stigma related to lifestyle habits such as smoking, which may exacerbate distress and cause delays in presentation (people with non-smoking-related lung cancer may also be affected by stigma, including erroneous assumption of smoking status)
- guidance for financial and employment issues (such as loss of income and having to deal with travel and accommodation requirements for rural patients and caring arrangements for other family members)
- appropriate information for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

### 2.4.2 Communication with the patient, carer and family

Effective communication is essential at every step of the care pathway. Effective communication with the patient and carer is particularly important given the prevalence of low health literacy in Australia (estimated at 60 per cent of Australian adults) (ACSQHC 2013).

The general or primary practitioner should:

- offer advice about smoking cessation including nicotine replacement therapy and/or other therapies if the patient is a smoker
- provide the patient with information that clearly describes who they are being referred to, the reason for referral, and the expected timeframe for appointments
- support the patient while waiting for the specialist appointment.

## Step 3: Diagnosis, staging and treatment planning

Step 3 outlines the process for confirming the diagnosis and stage of cancer, and planning subsequent treatment. The guiding principle is that interaction between appropriate multidisciplinary team members should determine the treatment plan.

### 3.1 Diagnostic workup

Diagnosis may be obtained from:

- bronchoscopy including endobronchial ultrasound
- CT-guided biopsy
- excisional biopsy or biopsy of metastasis
- sputum cytology (rarely).

A molecular testing of the tumour could also be undertaken.

### 3.2 Staging

Radiological staging is based on CT scans of the chest and upper abdomen, and of the brain. It should be reported in accordance with the tumours/nodes/metastases (TNM) staging system.

Where curative treatment is being considered, further staging should be undertaken with a PET CT. PET should only be performed by credentialled health professionals.

If the treatment options are based on an advanced stage diagnosis determined by imaging alone, further tests may be appropriate to histologically confirm the cancer stage and therefore the treatment intent including:

- bronchoscopy
- EBUS
- thoracoscopy
- thoracotomy
- mediastinoscopy
- EUS
- nuclear medicine tests including bone and PET scans, with biopsies to establish pathology.

Post-resection pathology may be necessary for pathological staging.

### Timeframe for commencing treatment

Timeframes for beginning treatment should be informed by evidence-based guidelines (where they exist) while recognising that shorter timelines for appropriate consultations and treatment can reduce patient distress.

According to expert advice from the Lung Cancer Working Group, the time from initial referral by the general or primary medical practitioner to initial treatment should be no more than six weeks.

### **3.3 Treatment planning**

#### **3.3.1 Responsibilities of the multidisciplinary team**

These are to:

- nominate a team member to be the lead clinician (the lead clinician may change over time depending on the stage of the care pathway and where care is being provided)
- nominate a team member to coordinate patient care
- develop and document an agreed treatment plan at the multidisciplinary meeting
- circulate the agreed treatment plan to relevant team members, including the general practitioner.

#### **3.3.2 Responsibilities of individual team members**

The general or primary medical practitioner who made the referral is responsible for the patient until care is passed to another practitioner.

The general or primary medical practitioner may play a number of roles in all stages of the cancer pathway including diagnosis, referral, treatment and coordination and continuity of care as well as providing information and support to the patient and their family.

The care coordinator is responsible for ensuring there is continuity throughout the care process and coordination of all necessary care for a particular phase. The care coordinator may change over the course of the pathway.

The lead clinician is responsible for overseeing the activity of the team.

### 3.3.3 Members of the multidisciplinary team for lung cancer

The multidisciplinary team should comprise the core disciplines integral to providing good care. Team membership will vary according to cancer type but should reflect both clinical and psychosocial aspects of care. Additional expertise or specialist services may be required for some patients (Department of Health 2007c).

Team members may include a:

- care coordinator (as determined by multidisciplinary team members)\*
- medical oncologist\*
- nuclear medicine physician\*
- nurse (with appropriate expertise)\*
- pathologist\*
- radiation oncologist\*
- radiologist/imaging specialists\*
- respiratory physician\*
- thoracic surgeon\*
- clinical psychologist
- clinical trials coordinator
- dietitian
- general practitioner
- occupational therapist
- palliative care specialist
- pharmacist
- physiotherapist
- psychiatrist
- social worker

\* Core members of the multidisciplinary team are expected to attend most multidisciplinary team meetings either in person or remotely.

### 3.3.4 The optimal timing for multidisciplinary team planning

Ideally, all newly diagnosed patients should be discussed in a multidisciplinary team meeting before beginning treatment. The level of discussion may vary depending on both the clinical and psychosocial factors.

There may also need to be a review of existing treatment plans for patients who have been discussed previously.

Results of all relevant tests and imaging should be available for the multidisciplinary team discussion. The care coordinator or treating clinician should also present information about the patient's concerns, preferences and social circumstances at the meeting (Department of Health 2007c).

### 3.4 Research and clinical trials

Participation in research and/or clinical trials should be encouraged where available and appropriate.

- Australian Cancer Trials is a national clinical trials database. It provides information on the latest clinical trials in cancer care, including trials that are recruiting new participants. For more information visit [www.australiancancertrials.gov.au](http://www.australiancancertrials.gov.au).

### 3.5 Support and communication

#### 3.5.1 Supportive care

Screening with a validated screening tool (such as the National Comprehensive Cancer Network distress thermometer), assessment and referral to appropriate health professionals or organisations is required to meet the identified needs of an individual, their carer and family.

In addition to the common issues outlined in the **appendix**, specific needs that may arise at this time include:

- treatment for physical symptoms such as fatigue and pain
- help with the psychological and emotional distress while adjusting to the diagnosis, the shame and stigma associated with smoking, treatment phobias, existential concerns, stress, difficulties making treatment decisions, anxiety/depression and interpersonal problems
- guidance about financial and employment issues (such as loss of income and having to deal with travel and accommodation requirements for rural patients and caring arrangements for other family members)
- appropriate information for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

#### 3.5.2 Prehabilitation

Cancer prehabilitation uses a multidisciplinary approach combining exercise, nutrition and psychological strategies to prepare patients for the challenges of cancer treatment, such as surgery, chemotherapy, immunotherapy and radiation therapy.

Evidence indicates that prehabilitating newly diagnosed cancer patients prior to starting treatment can be beneficial. This may include conducting a physical and psychological assessment to establish a baseline function level, identifying impairments and providing targeted interventions to improve the patient's health, thereby reducing the incidence and severity of current and future impairments related to cancer and its treatment (Silver & Baima 2013).

Medications should be reviewed at this point to ensure optimisation and to improve adherence to medicines used for comorbid conditions.

### **3.5.3 Communication with the patient**

The lead clinician should:

- establish if the patient has a regular or preferred general practitioner
- discuss a timeframe for diagnosis and treatment with the patient and carer
- discuss benefits of multidisciplinary care and make the patient aware their health information will be available to the team for the discussion at the multidisciplinary team meeting
- offer individualised lung cancer information which meets the needs of the patient and carer (this may involve advice from health professionals as well as written and visual resources)
- offer advice on how to access information and support from websites, community and national cancer services and support groups
- use a professionally trained interpreter to communicate with people from culturally or linguistically diverse backgrounds
- if the patient is a smoker, provide information about smoking cessation prior to surgery to reduce the likelihood of post-operative complications.

### **3.5.4 Communication with the general practitioner**

The lead clinician should:

- ensure regular and timely (within a week) communication with the general practitioner regarding the treatment plan and recommendations from multidisciplinary team meetings
- notify the general practitioner if the patient does not attend meetings
- gather information from the general practitioner including their perspective on the patient (psychological issues, social issues and comorbidities) and locally available support services
- contribute to the development of a chronic disease and mental healthcare plan as required
- discuss management of shared care
- invite the general practitioner to participate in multidisciplinary team meetings (consider using video or teleconferencing).

## Step 4: Treatment

Step 4 outlines the treatment options for lung cancer. For detailed information on treatment options refer to Cancer Council Australia's Clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of lung cancer at [http://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Lung\\_cancer](http://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Lung_cancer).

### 4.1 Treatment intent

The intent of treatment can be defined as one of the following:

- curative
- anti-cancer therapy to improve quality of life and/or longevity without expectation of cure, or
- symptom palliation.

The morbidity and risks of treatment need to be balanced against the potential benefits.

The lead clinician should discuss treatment intent and prognosis with the patient and their family/ carer prior to beginning treatment.

If appropriate, advance care planning should be initiated with patients at this stage as there can be multiple benefits such as ensuring a person's preferences are known and respected after the loss of decision-making capacity (AHMAC 2011).

### 4.2 Treatment options

The advantages and disadvantages of each treatment and associated potential side effects should be discussed with the patient.

#### 4.2.1 Surgery

Patients who may benefit from surgery include:

- those with early stage NSCLC who are fit
- those who may require surgical diagnosis or palliation.

Hospital or treatment unit characteristics for providing safe and quality care include:

- an intensive care unit
- appropriate nursing and theatre resources to manage complex thoracic surgery
- 24-hour medical staff availability
- 24-hour operating room access
- pathology
- in-house access to interventional radiology.

#### 4.2.2 Radiation therapy

The best available evidence suggests that radiation therapy is indicated for 76 per cent of patients with NSCLC and 79 per cent for SCLC (Delaney et al. 2003).

##### Radiation therapy for non-small-cell lung cancer (curative intent)

Curative intent radiation therapy may be of benefit those who:

- are fit but are unsuitable or unwilling to have surgery
- have locally advanced disease and are to be treated with a combined modality treatment.

##### Radiation therapy for non-small-cell lung cancer (palliative intent)

All patients may benefit from radiation therapy for palliation of chest and extrathoracic symptoms.

##### Radiation therapy for small-cell lung cancer (curative intent)

Patients who may benefit from radiation therapy include those who:

- are having combined modality treatment with chemotherapy
- may benefit from prophylactic cranial irradiation (PCI).

##### Radiation therapy for small-cell lung cancer (palliative intent)

All patients may benefit from radiation therapy for palliation of chest and extrathoracic symptoms.

##### Training, experience and treatment centre characteristics

Training and experience required of the appropriate specialist(s):

- radiation oncologist (Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists or equivalent) with adequate training and experience with institutional credentialling and agreed scope of practice in lung cancer (ACSQHC 2004).

Radiation oncology centre characteristics for providing safe and quality care include:

- access to PET and electronic transfer of PET data for planning
- access to allied health, especially nutrition health and advice
- access to CT scanning for simulation and planning
- trained radiation therapy nurses, physicists and therapists.

#### 4.2.3 Chemotherapy or drug therapy

Patients who may benefit from chemotherapy or drug therapy include:

- those with advanced disease and good performance status
- NSCLC patients having their neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy in conjunction with completed resection of locoregional disease
- patients with inoperable localised NSCLC who are considered suitable for combined modality definitive chemoradiation
- patients with SCLC, as these are highly chemosensitive.

##### Training, experience and treatment centre characteristics

The following training and experience is required of the appropriate specialist(s):

- Medical oncologists (Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians or equivalent) must have adequate training and experience with institutional credentialling and agreed scope of practice within this area (ACSQHC 2004).
- Nurses must have adequate training in chemotherapy administration and handling and disposal of cytotoxic waste.
- Chemotherapy should be prepared by a pharmacist with adequate training in chemotherapy medication, including dosing calculations according to protocols, formulations and/or preparation.
- In a setting where no medical oncologist is locally available, some components of less complex therapies may be delivered by a medical practitioner and/or nurse with training and experience with credentialling and agreed scope of practice within this area under the guidance of a medical oncologist. This should be in accordance with a detailed treatment plan or agreed protocol, and with communication as agreed with the medical oncologist or as clinically required.

Hospital or treatment unit characteristics for providing safe and quality care include:

- a clearly defined path to emergency care and advice after hours
- access to basic haematology and biochemistry testing
- cytotoxic drugs prepared in a pharmacy with appropriate facilities
- occupational health and safety guidelines regarding handling of cytotoxic drugs, including safe prescribing, preparation, dispensing, supplying, administering, storing, manufacturing, compounding and monitoring the effects of medicines (ACSQHC 2011)
- guidelines and protocols are available to deliver treatment safely (including dealing with extravasation of drugs)
- appropriate molecular pathology access
- mechanisms for coordinating combined therapy (chemotherapy and radiation therapy), especially where facilities are not collocated.

#### 4.2.4 Targeted therapy

Efforts should be made to identify those patients who may benefit from targeted therapy.

### 4.3 Palliative care

Early referral to palliative care can improve the quality of life for people with cancer and in some cases may be associated with survival benefits. This is particularly true for poor-prognosis cancers (Temel et al. 2010).

Evidence suggests that referral to palliative care at the time of diagnosis of metastatic lung cancer is associated with better outcomes in terms of quality of life, survival and less aggressive treatment at the end of life (Temel et al. 2010).

The lead clinician should ensure patients receive timely and appropriate referral to palliative care services. Referral should be based on need rather than prognosis.

Ensure carers and families receive information, support and guidance regarding their role according to their needs and wishes (Palliative Care Australia 2005).

The patient and carer should be encouraged to develop an advance care plan (AHMAC 2011).

#### Further information

Refer patients and carers to Palliative Care Australia [www.palliativecare.org.au](http://www.palliativecare.org.au).

#### 4.4 Research and clinical trials

Participation in research and/or clinical trials should be encouraged where available and appropriate.

For more information visit [www.australiancancertrials.gov.au](http://www.australiancancertrials.gov.au)

#### 4.5 Complementary or alternative therapies

The lead clinician should discuss the patient's use (or intended use) of complementary or alternative therapies not prescribed by the multidisciplinary team to identify any potential toxicity or drug interactions.

The lead clinician should seek a comprehensive list of all complementary and alternative medicines being taken and explore the patient's reason for using these therapies and the evidence base.

Many alternative therapies and some complementary therapies have not been assessed for efficacy or safety. Some have been studied and found to be harmful or ineffective.

Some complementary therapies may assist in some cases and the treating team should be open to discussing potential benefits for the individual.

If the patient expresses an interest in using complementary therapies, the lead clinician should consider referring them to health professionals within the multidisciplinary team who have knowledge of complementary and alternative therapies (such as a clinical pharmacist, dietitian or psychologist) to help them reach an informed decision.

The lead clinician should assure patients who use complementary or alternative therapies that they can still access multidisciplinary team reviews and encourage full disclosure about therapies being used (ACN & NBCC 2010).

#### Further information

- See Cancer Australia's position statement on complementary and alternative therapies at <http://canceraustralia.gov.au/publications-and-resources/position-statements/complementary-and-alternative-therapies>.
- See the Clinical Oncology Society of Australia's position statement available at [www.cosa.org.au/publications/position-statements.aspx](http://www.cosa.org.au/publications/position-statements.aspx).

## 4.6 Support and communication

### 4.6.1 Supportive care

Screening with a validated screening tool, assessment and referral to appropriate health professionals and/or organisations is required to meet the needs of individual patients, their families and carers.

In addition to the common issues outlined in the **appendix**, specific issues that may arise include:

- physical symptoms such as pain and fatigue
- oesophagitis as a result of thoracic radiation therapy requiring adequate analgesia and referral to a dietitian for nutrition intervention
- gastrointestinal symptoms (such as nausea, vomiting, mucositis and loss of appetite) as a result of chemotherapy treatment, requiring optimal symptom control with medication and referral to a dietitian if dietary intake is affected
- assistance with managing complex medication regimens, multiple medications, assessment of side-effects and assistance with difficulties swallowing medications – referral to a pharmacist may be required
- decline in mobility and/or functional status as a result of treatment
- emotional and psychological issues including, but not limited to, body image concerns, fatigue, quitting smoking, existential anxiety, treatment phobias, anxiety/depression, interpersonal problems and sexuality concerns
- potential isolation from normal support networks, particularly for rural patients who are staying away from home for treatment
- financial issues related to loss of income and additional expenses as a result of illness and/or treatment
- legal issues (including advance care planning, appointing a power of attorney, and completing a will)
- the need for appropriate information for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

#### **4.6.2 Communication with the patient, carer and family**

The lead clinician should:

- discuss the treatment plan with the patient and carer, including the intent of treatment and expected outcomes – provide a written plan
- provide the patient and carer with information on possible side effects of treatment, self-management strategies and emergency contacts
- initiate a discussion regarding advance care planning with the patient and carer.

#### **4.6.3 Communication with the general practitioner**

The lead clinician should:

- discuss with the general practitioner their role in symptom management, psychosocial care and referral to local services
- ensure regular and timely two-way communication regarding
  - the treatment plan, including intent and potential side effects
  - supportive and palliative care requirements
  - the patient's prognosis and their understanding of this
  - enrolment in research and/or clinical trials
  - changes in treatment or medications
  - recommendations from the multidisciplinary team.

## Step 5: Care after initial treatment and recovery

The transition from active treatment to post-treatment care is critical to long-term health. After completing initial treatment, patients should be provided with a treatment summary and follow-up care plan including a comprehensive list of issues identified by all members of the multidisciplinary team. Transition from acute to primary or community care will vary depending on the type and stage of cancer and needs to be planned. In some cases, people will require ongoing, hospital-based care.

### 5.1 Survivorship

In the past two decades, the number of people surviving cancer has increased. International research shows there is an important need to focus on helping cancer survivors cope with life beyond their acute treatment. Cancer survivors experience particular issues, often different from people having active treatment for cancer.

Many cancer survivors experience persisting side effects at the end of treatment. Emotional and psychological issues include distress, anxiety, depression, cognitive changes and fear of cancer recurrence. Late effects may occur months or years later and are dependent on the type of cancer treatment. Survivors may experience altered relationships and may encounter practical issues including difficulties with return to work or study, and financial hardship.

Survivors generally need to see a doctor for regular followup, often for five or more years after cancer treatment finishes. The Institute of Medicine, in its report *From cancer patient to cancer survivor: Lost in transition*, describes four essential components of survivorship care (Hewitt et al. 2006):

- the prevention of recurrent and new cancers, as well as late effects
- surveillance for cancer spread, recurrence or second cancers; and screening and assessment for medical and psychosocial late effects
- interventions to deal with the consequences of cancer and cancer treatments (including management of symptoms, distress and practical issues)
- coordination of care between all providers to ensure the patient's needs are met.

All patients should be educated in managing their own health needs (NCSI 2015).

### 5.2 Post-treatment care planning

#### 5.2.1 Treatment summary

After initial treatment, the patient, carer and general practitioner should receive a treatment summary outlining:

- the diagnostic tests performed and results
- tumour characteristics
- the type and date of treatment(s)
- interventions and treatment plans from other health professionals
- supportive care services provided
- contact information for key care providers.

### 5.2.2 Follow-up care

Care in the post-treatment phase is driven by predicted risks (such as the risk of recurrence, developing late effects and psychological issues) as well as individual clinical and supportive care needs. It is important that post-treatment care is evidence-based and consistent with guidelines.

Responsibility for follow-up care should be agreed between the lead clinician, the general practitioner, relevant members of the multidisciplinary team and the patient, with an agreed plan that outlines:

- what medical follow-up is required (surveillance for cancer spread, recurrence or secondary cancers, screening and assessment for medical and psychosocial effects)
- care plans from other health professionals to manage the consequences of cancer and treatment
- a process for rapid re-entry to specialist medical services for suspected recurrence.

Surveillance after curative treatment for lung cancer is as follows:

- Follow-up should commence within three to six months following treatment to detect and manage complications, followed by six-monthly clinical assessments for two years with an annual check thereafter (Cancer Council Australia 2012).

In particular circumstances, follow-up care can safely and effectively be provided:

- in the primary care setting
- by non-medical staff
- in a non-face-to-face setting (for example, by telehealth).

Access to a range of health professions may be required including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, nursing social work, dietetics, clinical psychology and palliative care.

### 5.3 Research and clinical trials

Participation in research and/or clinical trials should be encouraged where available and appropriate.

For more information visit [www.australiancancertrials.gov.au](http://www.australiancancertrials.gov.au)

## 5.4 Support and communication

### 5.4.1 Supportive care

Screening using a validated screening tool, assessment and referral to appropriate health professionals and community-based support services is required to meet the needs of individual patients, their families and carers.

In addition to the common issues outlined in the **appendix**, specific issues that may arise include:

- malnutrition post-treatment due to ongoing treatment side effects (such as weight loss, reduced oral intake) – this requires monitoring and nutrition intervention where indicated
- decline in mobility and/or functional status as a result of treatment
- cognitive changes as a result of treatment (such as altered memory, attention and concentration)
- emotional distress arising from fear of disease recurrence, changes in body image, returning to work, anxiety/depression, interpersonal problems and sexuality concerns
- a need for increased community supports as patients recover from treatment
- financial and employment issues (such as loss of income and assistance with returning to work and the cost of treatment, travel and accommodation)
- legal issues (including advance care planning, appointing a power of attorney, and completing a will)
- the need for appropriate information for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

### 5.4.2 Rehabilitation and recovery

Rehabilitation may be required at any point of the care pathway from preparing for treatment through to disease-free survival and palliative care.

Issues that may need to be addressed include managing cancer-related fatigue, cognitive changes, improving physical endurance, achieving independence in daily tasks, returning to work and ongoing adjustment to disease and its sequelae.

### 5.4.3 Palliative care

Evidence suggests that referral to palliative care is associated with better outcomes in terms of quality of life, survival and aggressiveness of care at the end of life (Haines 2011; Temel et al. 2010).

This is particularly true for poor prognosis cancers (Cancer Council Australia 2012, Temel et al. 2010).

The lead clinician should ensure timely and appropriate referral to palliative care services. Referral to palliative care services should be based on need, not prognosis.

Patients should be encouraged to develop an advance care plan (AHMAC 2011).

Ensure carers and families receive the information, support and guidance regarding their role according to their needs and wishes (Palliative Care Australia 2005).

### Further information

Refer patients and carers to Palliative Care Australia [www.palliativecare.org.au](http://www.palliativecare.org.au).

#### **5.4.4 Communication with the patient, carer and family**

The lead clinician should:

- explain the treatment summary and follow-up care plan
- provide information about the signs and symptoms of recurrent disease
- provide information about secondary prevention and healthy living.

#### **5.4.5 Communication with the general practitioner**

The lead clinician should ensure regular, timely, two-way communication with the general practitioner regarding:

- the follow-up care plan
- potential late effects
- supportive and palliative care requirements
- the patient's progress
- recommendations from the multidisciplinary team
- any shared care arrangements
- a process for rapid re-entry to medical services for patients with suspected recurrence.

## Step 6: Managing recurrent, residual, or metastatic disease

Step 6 is concerned with managing recurrent or residual local and metastatic disease.

### 6.1 Signs and symptoms of recurrent, residual, or metastatic disease

Most cases of recurrent lung cancer are identified through routine follow-up or when the patient presents with symptoms.

### 6.2 Multidisciplinary team

There should be timely referral to the original multidisciplinary team (where possible), with referral onto a specialist centre for recurrent disease as appropriate.

### 6.3 Treatment

Treatment will depend on the location, extent of recurrent or residual disease, performance status, previous management and patient preferences.

The morbidity and risks of treatment need to be balanced against the potential benefits.

The lead clinician should discuss treatment intent and prognosis with the patient and carer prior to beginning treatment.

Discussion of treatment may include advance care planning and referral to other health professionals.

### 6.4 Palliative care

Evidence suggests that early referral to palliative care is associated with better outcomes in terms of quality of life, survival and aggressiveness of care at the end of life (Haines 2011; Temel et al. 2010).

The lead clinician should ensure timely and appropriate referral to palliative care services. Referral to palliative care services should be based on need, not prognosis.

Patients should be encouraged to develop an advance care plan (AHMAC 2011).

Ensure carers and families receive information, support and guidance regarding their role according to their needs and wishes (Palliative Care Australia 2005).

Begin discussions with the patient and carer about preferred place of death.

### Further information

Refer patients and carers to Palliative Care Australia [www.palliativecare.org.au](http://www.palliativecare.org.au).

## 6.5 Research and clinical trials

Participation in research and/or clinical trials should be encouraged where available and appropriate.

For more information visit [www.australiancancertrials.gov.au](http://www.australiancancertrials.gov.au)

## 6.6 Support and communication

### 6.6.1 Supportive care

Screening, assessment and referral to appropriate health professionals is required to meet the identified needs of an individual, their carer and family.

In addition to the common issues outlined in the **appendix**, specific issues that may arise include:

- cognitive changes as a result of treatment (such as altered memory, attention and concentration)
- decline in mobility and/or functional status as a result of recurrent disease and treatments
- increased practical and emotional support needs for families and carers, including help with family communication, teamwork and care coordination where these prove difficult for families
- emotional and psychological distress resulting from fear of death/dying, existential concerns, anticipatory grief, communicating wishes to loved ones, interpersonal problems and sexuality concerns
- financial issues as a result of disease recurrence (such as early access to superannuation and insurance)
- legal issues (such as advance care planning, appointing medical and financial powers of attorney, developing a will)
- the need for appropriate information for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

### 6.6.2 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation may be required at any point of the care pathway from preparing for treatment through to disease-free survival and palliative care. Issues that may need to be addressed include managing cancer-related fatigue, cognitive changes, improving physical endurance, achieving independence in daily tasks, returning to work and ongoing adjustment to disease and its sequelae.

### 6.6.3 Communication with the patient, carer and family

The lead clinician should ensure there is adequate discussion with the patient and carer about the diagnosis and recommended treatment, including the intent of treatment and possible outcomes, likely adverse effects and supportive care options available.

## Step 7: End-of-life care

End-of-life care is appropriate when the patient's symptoms are increasing and functional status is declining. Step 7 is concerned with maintaining the patient's quality of life and addressing their health and supportive care needs as they approach the end of life, as well as the needs of their family and carer. Consideration of appropriate venues of care is essential. The principles of a palliative approach to care need to be shared by the team when making decisions with the patient and their family.

### 7.1 Multidisciplinary palliative care

If not already underway, referral to palliative care should be considered at this stage (including nursing, pastoral care, palliative medicine specialist backup, inpatient palliative bed access as required, social work and bereavement counselling) with general practitioner engagement.

If not already in place, the patient and carer should be encouraged to develop an advance care plan (AHMAC 2011).

The palliative care team may consider seeking additional expertise from a:

- pain specialist
- pastoral carer or spiritual advisor
- bereavement counsellor
- therapist (for example, music or art).

The team might also recommend accessing:

- home- and community-based care
- specialist community palliative care workers
- community nursing.

Consideration of an appropriate place of care and preferred place of death is essential.

Ensure carers and families receive information, support and guidance regarding their role according to their needs and wishes (Palliative Care Australia 2005).

### Further information

Refer patients and carers to Palliative Care Australia [www.palliativecare.org.au](http://www.palliativecare.org.au).

### 7.2 Research and clinical trials

Participation in research and clinical trials should be encouraged where available and appropriate.

For more information visit [www.australiancancertrials.gov.au](http://www.australiancancertrials.gov.au)

## 7.3 Support and communication

### 7.3.1 Supportive care

Screening, assessment and referral to appropriate health professionals is required to meet the identified needs of an individual, their carer and family.

In addition to the common issues identified in the **appendix**, specific issues that may arise at this time include:

- physical symptoms including pain and fatigue
- decline in mobility and/or functional status impacting on the patient's discharge destination
- emotional and psychological distress from anticipatory grief, fear of death/dying, anxiety/depression, interpersonal problems and anticipatory bereavement support for the patient as well as their carer and family
- practical, financial and emotional impacts on carers and family members resulting from the increased care needs of the patient
- legal issues relevant to people with advanced disease such as accessing superannuation early, advance care planning, powers of attorney and completing a will
- information for patients and families about arranging a funeral
- specific spiritual needs that may benefit from the involvement of pastoral care
- bereavement support for family and friends
- specific support for families where a parent is dying and will leave behind bereaved children or adolescents, creating special family needs.

### 7.3.2 Communication with the patient, carer and family

The lead clinician should:

- be open to and encourage discussion about the expected disease course, with due consideration to personal and cultural beliefs and expectations
- discuss palliative care options including inpatient and community-based services as well as dying at home and subsequent arrangements
- provide the patient and carer with the contact details of a palliative care service.

### 7.3.3 Communication with the general practitioner

The lead clinician should discuss end-of-life care planning and transitioning planning to ensure the patient's needs and goals are addressed in the appropriate environment. The patient's general practitioner should be kept fully informed and involved in major developments in the patient's illness trajectory.

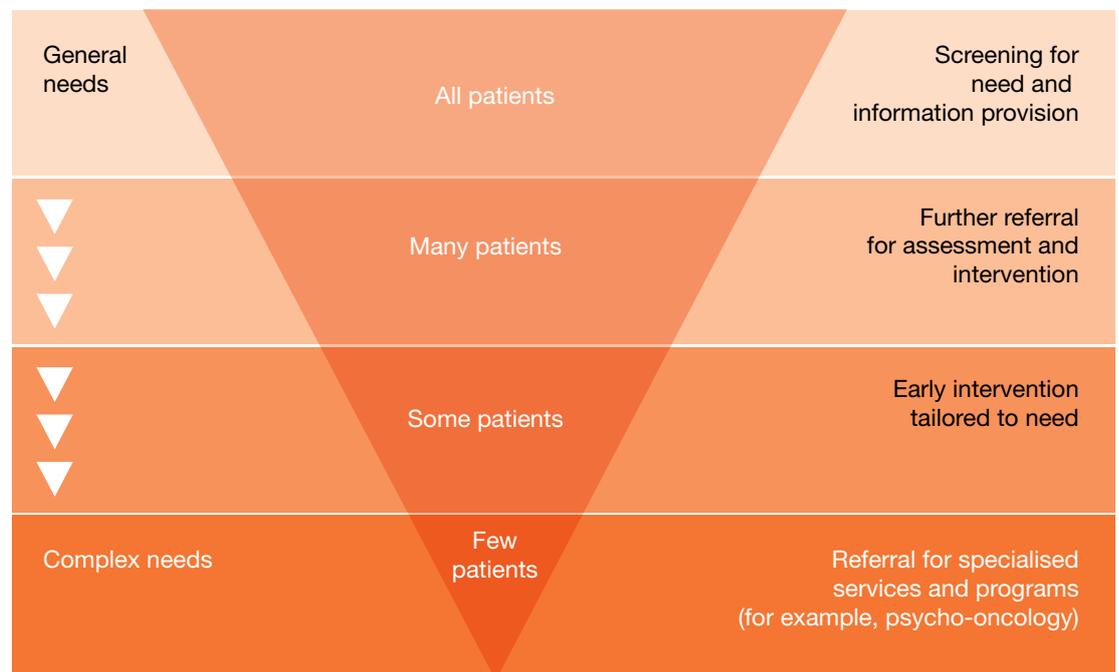
# Appendix: Supportive care

Supportive care in cancer refers to the following five domains:

- physical domain, which includes a wide range of physical symptoms that may be acute, relatively short-lived or ongoing, requiring continuing interventions or rehabilitation (NBCC & NCCI 2003)
- psychological domain, which includes a range of issues related to the person's mental health and personal relationships (NBCC & NCCI 2003)
- social domain, which includes a range of social and practical issues that will impact on the individual and their family such as the need for emotional support, maintaining social networks and financial concerns (NICE 2004)
- information domain, which includes access to information about cancer and its treatment, support services and the health system overall (NBCC & NCCI 2003)
- spiritual domain, which focuses on the person's changing sense of self and challenges to their underlying beliefs and existential concerns (NICE 2004).

Fitch's (2000) model of supportive care (Figure 1) recognises the variety and level of intervention required at each critical point as well as the need to be specific to the individual. The model targets the type and level of intervention required to meet patients' supportive care needs.

**Figure 1: The tiered approach**



While all patients require general information, only a few will require specialised intervention. Common indicators in patients with lung cancer who may require referral to appropriate health professionals and/or organisations include the following:

### Physical needs

- Breathlessness and coughing often create anxiety. Consider strategies such as exploring the meaning of breathlessness, breathing retention exercises, teaching relaxation and distraction techniques, and encouraging planning and pacing (NBCC & NCCI 2003). Referral to physiotherapy, occupational therapy or pulmonary rehabilitation may be required.
- If oxygen is medically indicated, this can be arranged through the relevant state aids and equipment program.
- Malnutrition can occur as a result of disease or treatment. Validated malnutrition screening tools should be used at the key points in the care pathway to identify patients at risk of malnutrition and refer to a dietitian for nutrition intervention.
- Malignant pleural effusions are common complications of advanced cancer; alert patients to possible symptoms and to seek medical attention if symptoms develop.
- Because halitosis can occur if there is a necrotic tumour in the oropharynx of the lungs, patients need to be alerted to possible symptoms and what to do (NBCC & NCCI 2003).
- Alteration of cognitive functioning in patients treated with chemotherapy and radiation therapy requires strategies such as maintaining written notes or a diary and repetition of information (NBCC & NCCI 2003).
- Hoarseness is experienced by 11 per cent of lung cancer patients and may require referral to a speech therapist (NICE 2011).
- More than one-third of patients experience haemoptysis. Provide information on how to manage this symptom including how to obtain medical support (NICE 2011).
- Approximately 37 per cent of patients have chest pain in their last 12 months. Brachial plexopathy can be severe; consider pain management or a palliative care referral (NICE 2011).
- Patients with weight loss or bony metastasis often experience pain sitting or lying. Appropriate devices should be considered to improve overall comfort and engagement in activities.
- Physical decline is common in lung cancer patients. Maintenance of function should be encouraged. Referral to a physiotherapist should be considered if further advice is required.
- Should a patient's physical function deteriorate, referral to occupational therapy for review of their home environment should be considered if compensation strategies are required.
- Referral to a pharmacist may be useful for people managing multiple medications.

## Psychological needs

- For some populations (culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) communities) a cancer diagnosis can come with additional psycho-social complexities. Access to expert health professionals who possess knowledge specific to the psychosocial needs of these groups may be required.
- Fear of cancer recurrence is reported to be extremely common in the post-treatment phase. Some people may have disabling symptoms and may benefit from referral to a psychology service.
- Distress and depression can be just as common in carers and family members, including children.
- Consider a referral to a psychologist, psychiatrist or social worker if the patient is:
  - displaying emotional cues such as tearfulness, distress, avoidance and withdrawal
  - preoccupied with or dwelling on thoughts about cancer and death
  - displaying fears about the treatment process and/or the changed goals of their treatment
  - worried about loss associated with their daily function, dependence on others and loss of dignity
  - becoming isolated from family and friends and withdrawing from company and activities that they previously enjoyed
  - feeling hopeless and helpless about the impact that lung cancer is having on their life and the disruption to their life plans
  - struggling with communicating to family and loved ones about the implications of their cancer diagnosis and treatment
  - experiencing changes in sexual intimacy, libido and function
  - struggling with the diagnosis of metastatic or advanced disease
  - having difficulties with quitting smoking or other drug and alcohol use
  - having difficulties transitioning to palliative care.

## Fertility preservation

- Consider the need for sperm storage or egg banking before treatment. Referral to fertility counselling may be appropriate.

## Social/practical needs

- A diagnosis of lung cancer can have significant financial, social and practical impacts on patients, carers and families, as outlined above. A referral to a social worker should be considered for further assessment and identification of financial and practical support available.
- Significant restrictions to social activities may require referral to a social worker, occupational therapist, psychologist or psychiatrist.

## Spiritual needs

- Patients with cancer and their families should have access to spiritual support appropriate to their needs throughout the cancer journey.
- Multidisciplinary teams should have access to suitably qualified, authorised and appointed spiritual caregivers who can act as a resource for patients, carers and staff. They should also have up-to-date awareness of local community resources for spiritual care.

## Populations with special needs

### Older people with cancer (aged over 70 years)

Planning and delivering appropriate cancer care for older people presents a number of challenges. Improved communication between the fields of oncology and geriatrics is required to facilitate the delivery of best practice care, which takes into account physiological age, complex comorbidities, risk of adverse events and drug interactions, as well as implications of cognitive impairment on suitability of treatment and consent (Steer et al. 2009).

A national interdisciplinary workshop convened by the Clinical Oncology Society of Australia recommended that people over the age of 70 undergo some form of geriatric assessment in line with international guidelines (COSA 2013). Assessment can be used to determine life expectancy and treatment tolerance as well as identifying conditions that might interfere with treatment including:

- function
- comorbidity
- presence of geriatric syndromes
- nutrition
- polypharmacy
- cognition
- emotional status
- social supports.

### Adolescents and young adults

Recent years have seen the emergence of adolescent and young adult (AYA) oncology as a distinct field due to lack of progress in survival and quality-of-life outcomes (Ferrari et al. 2010; NCI & USDHHS 2006; Smith et al. 2013). The significant developmental change that occurs during this life stage complicates a diagnosis of cancer during the AYA years, often leading to unique physical, social and emotional impacts for young people at the time of diagnosis and throughout the cancer journey (Smith et al. 2012).

In caring for young people with cancer, careful attention to the promotion of normal development is required (COSA 2011). This requires personalised assessments and management involving a multidisciplinary, disease-specific, developmentally targeted approach informed by:

- understanding the developmental stages of adolescence and supporting normal adolescent health and development alongside cancer management
- understanding and supporting the rights of young people
- communication skills and information delivery that are appropriate to the young person
- addressing the needs of all involved, including the young person, their family and/or carer(s)
- working with educational institutions and workplaces
- addressing survivorship and palliative care needs.

An oncology team caring for a young person with cancer must:

- ensure access to expert AYA health professionals who possess knowledge specific to the biomedical and psychosocial needs of the population
- understand the biology and current management of the disease in the AYA age group
- consider clinical trials accessibility and recruitment for each patient
- engage in proactive discussions about fertility preservation and the late effects of treatment and consider the patient's psychosocial needs
- provide treatment in an AYA-friendly environment.

### **Culturally and linguistically diverse communities**

For people from diverse backgrounds in Australia, a cancer diagnosis can come with additional complexities, particularly when English proficiency is poor. In some languages there is not a direct translation of the word 'cancer', which can make communicating vital information difficult. Perceptions of cancer and related issues can differ greatly in those from culturally diverse backgrounds and can impact on the understanding and decision making that follows a cancer diagnosis. In addition to different cultural beliefs, when English language skills are limited there is potential for miscommunication of important information and advice, which can lead to increased stress and anxiety for patients. A professionally trained interpreter (not a family member or friend) should be made available when communicating with people with limited English proficiency. Navigation of the Australian healthcare system can pose problems for those born overseas and particular attention should be paid to supporting these patients (Department of Health 2009).

### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities**

The burden of cancer is higher in the Australian Indigenous population (AIHW 2014). Survivorship also significantly decreases as remoteness increases, unlike the survivorship rates of non-Indigenous Australians. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia have high rates of certain lifestyle risk factors including tobacco smoking, higher alcohol consumption, poor diet and low levels of physical activity (Cancer Australia 2013). The high prevalence of these risk factors is believed to be a significant contributing factor to the patterns of cancer incidence and mortality rates in this population group (Robotin et al. 2008).

In caring for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people diagnosed with cancer, the current gap in survivorship is a significant issue. The following approaches are recommended to improve survivorship outcomes (Cancer Australia 2013):

- Raise awareness of risk factors and deliver key cancer messages.
- Develop evidence-based information and resources for community and health professionals.
- Provide training for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers and develop training resources.
- Increase understanding of barriers to care and support.
- Encourage and fund research.
- Improve knowledge within the community to act on cancer risk and symptoms.
- Improve the capacity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers to provide cancer care and support to their communities.
- Improve system responsiveness to cultural needs.
- Improve our understanding of care gaps through data monitoring and targeted priority research.

# Resource list

## For patients, families and carers

### Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

Has general and tumour-specific information, primarily focussed on the post-treatment survivorship phase

- Telephone: +61 3 9656 5207
- [www.petermac.org/cancersurvivorship](http://www.petermac.org/cancersurvivorship)

### Beyond Blue

Information on depression, anxiety and related disorders, available treatment and support services

- Telephone: 1300 22 4636
- [www.beyondblue.org.au](http://www.beyondblue.org.au)

### Cancer Australia

Information on cancer prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment and supportive care for Australians affected by cancer, and their families and carers

- Telephone: 1800 624 973
- [www.canceraustralia.gov.au](http://www.canceraustralia.gov.au)

### Cancer Council

A confidential telephone support service for people affected by cancer providing information on treatment, cancer support groups and other community resources

- Telephone: 13 11 20  
(Monday to Friday, 8.30am – 5.30pm)
- [www.cancervic.org.au](http://www.cancervic.org.au)

### Care Search: Palliative Care Knowledge Network

Information for patients and carers on living with illness, practical advice on how to care, and finding services

- Telephone: (08) 7221 8233
- [www.caresearch.com.au](http://www.caresearch.com.au)

### Lung Foundation Australia

Information about lung cancer and patient support

- [www.lungfoundation.com.au](http://www.lungfoundation.com.au)

## For health professionals

### Australian Cancer Trials

Information on the latest clinical trials in cancer care, including trials that are recruiting new participants

- [www.australiancancertrials.gov.au](http://www.australiancancertrials.gov.au)

### Cancer Australia

Information for health professionals including guidelines, cancer guides, reports, fact sheets, DVDs, posters and pamphlets

- [www.canceraustralia.gov.au](http://www.canceraustralia.gov.au)

### Cancer Council Australia

Information on prevention, research, treatment and support provided by Australia's peak independent cancer authority

- [www.cancer.org.au](http://www.cancer.org.au)

### EviQ

Clinical information resource providing health professionals with current evidence based, peer maintained, best practice cancer treatment protocols and information relevant to the Australian clinical environment

- [www.eviq.org.au](http://www.eviq.org.au)

### National Health and Medical Research Council

Information on clinical practice guidelines, cancer prevention and treatment

- [www.nhmrc.gov.au](http://www.nhmrc.gov.au)

# Glossary

**Advance care planning** – a process of discussing future medical treatment and care based on an individual's preferences, goals, beliefs and values, which can guide future decisions should the person become unable to communicate.

**Alternative therapies** – treatments that are used in place of conventional medical treatment, often in the hope they will provide a cure.

**Care coordinator** – the health professional nominated by the multidisciplinary team to coordinate patient care. The care coordinator may change over time depending on the patient's stage in the care pathway and where care is primarily located.

**Complementary therapies** – supportive treatment used in conjunction with conventional medical treatment. These treatments may improve wellbeing and quality of life, and help people deal with the side effects of cancer.

**End-of-life care** – a distinct phase of palliative care that is appropriate when a patient's symptoms are increasing and functional status is declining despite anti-cancer therapy.

**General/primary medical practitioner** – the practitioner to whom the patient first presents with symptoms; this may be the general practitioner, an emergency department clinician or a medical professional providing cancer screening services.

**Lead clinician** – the clinician who is responsible for managing patient care. The lead clinician may change over time depending on the stage of the care pathway and where care is being provided.

**Multidisciplinary care** – an integrated team approach to healthcare in which medical and allied health professionals consider all relevant treatment options and develop an individual treatment plan collaboratively for each patient (Department of Health 2007c).

**Multidisciplinary team** – comprises the core disciplines integral to providing good care. The team is flexible in approach, reflects the patient's clinical and psychosocial needs and has processes to facilitate good communication.

**Optimal cancer care pathway** – the key principles and practices required at each stage of the care pathway to guide the delivery of consistent, safe, high-quality and evidence-based care.

**Palliative care** – any form of medical care or treatment that concentrates on reducing the severity of disease symptoms.

**Patient management framework** – tumour stream models adopted in Victoria in 2003 to reduce variation in cancer care. The optimal cancer care pathways are updated versions of these models.

**Prehabilitation** – one or more interventions performed in a newly diagnosed cancer patient that are designed to improve physical and mental health outcomes as the patient undergoes treatment and beyond.

**Primary specialist** – the person who makes the referral to the multidisciplinary team (for example, specialist physician, surgeon, oncologist, palliative care specialist). This person will also make referrals for treatment and will be responsible for overseeing follow-up care.

**Rehabilitation** – comprises multidisciplinary efforts to allow the patient to achieve optimal physical, social, physiological and vocational functioning within the limits imposed by the disease and its treatment.

# References

- Australian Cancer Network (ACN) & National Breast Cancer Centre (NBCC) 2010, Complementary and alternative therapies, Cancer Australia, Surry Hills, NSW, viewed October 2013, <http://canceraustralia.gov.au/publications-and-resources/position-statements/complementary-and-alternative-therapies>.
- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) (September 2011), National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards, ACSQHC, Sydney, viewed March 2015, <http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/NSQHS-Standards-Sept-2012.pdf>
- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) 2013, *Consumers, the health system and health literacy: taking action to improve safety and quality*, Consultation Paper, ACSQHC, Sydney.
- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) 2004, *Standard for credentialing and defining the scope of clinical practice*, ACSQHC, Sydney, viewed February 2013, <http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/credent11.pdf>.
- Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC) 2011, *A national framework for advance care directives*, AHMAC, Canberra, viewed October 2013, [www.ahmac.gov.au](http://www.ahmac.gov.au).
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2014. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2014. Cancer series No. 90. Cat. no. CAN 88. Canberra: AIHW
- Brandes K, Linn AJ, Butow PN, van Weert JC, 2014, The characteristics and effectiveness of Question Prompt List interventions in oncology: a systematic review of the literature, *Psychooncology*, viewed September 2014, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25082386>.
- Cancer Australia 2012, *Investigating symptoms of lung cancer: a guide for GPs*, Cancer Australia, Surry Hills, viewed October 2013, <http://canceraustralia.gov.au/publications-and-resources/cancer-australia-publications/investigating-symptoms-lung-cancer-guide-gps>.
- Cancer Council Australia 2012, *Clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of lung cancer*, Cancer Council Australia, Sydney, viewed October 2013, [http://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Lung\\_cancer](http://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Lung_cancer).
- Cancer Australia 2013, *Report to the nation: Cancer in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia*, Cancer Australia, Surry Hills.
- Clinical Oncology Society of Australia (COSA) 2011, *Psychosocial management of AYAs diagnosed with cancer: guidance for health professionals*, COSA, Sydney, viewed January 2012, [http://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/COSA:Psychosocial\\_management\\_of\\_AYA\\_cancer\\_patients](http://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/COSA:Psychosocial_management_of_AYA_cancer_patients).
- Clinical Oncology Society of Australia (COSA) 2013, Special Issue: COSA's 40th Annual Scientific Meeting, Cancer Care Coming of Age, 12-14 November 2013, Adelaide Convention Centre, *Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol.9, no.3, pp.61-98.
- Delaney G, Barton M, Jacob S, Jalaludin B 2003, A model for decision making for the use of radiotherapy in lung cancer, *Lancet Oncology*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 120-128.
- Department of Health 2007a, *Patient management frameworks*, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, viewed March 2014, [www.health.vic.gov.au/cancer/framework/pmfsnew.htm](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/cancer/framework/pmfsnew.htm).
- Department of Health 2007b, *Linking cancer care: a guide for implementing coordinated cancer care*, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, viewed October 2013 [www.health.vic.gov.au/cancer/framework/carecoordination.htm](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/cancer/framework/carecoordination.htm).

- Department of Health 2007c, *Achieving best practice cancer care: A guide for implementing multidisciplinary care*, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, viewed May 2014, <http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/Achieving-best-practice-cancer-care--A-guide-for-implementing-multidisciplinary-care---Mar-2007>.
- Department of Health 2009, Cultural responsiveness framework: guidelines for Victorian health service, viewed July 2014, [http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/43EE DBA19EF1D7E5CA25796C000538C7/\\$FILE/cultural\\_responsiveness.pdf](http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/43EE DBA19EF1D7E5CA25796C000538C7/$FILE/cultural_responsiveness.pdf).
- Ferrari A, Thomas D, Franklin A, Hayes-Lattin B, Mascarini M, van der Graaf W, Albritton K 2010, Starting an adolescent and young adult program: some success stories and some obstacles to overcome, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 28, no. 32, pp. 4850–4857.
- Haines IE 2011, Managing patients with advanced cancer: the benefits of early referral for palliative care, *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 194, no. 3, pp. 107–108.
- Fitch M 2000, Supportive care for cancer patients, *Hospital Quarterly*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 39–46.
- Hewitt M, Greenfield S, Stovall E 2006, *From cancer patient to cancer survivor: lost in transition*, National Academies Press, Washington.
- National Breast Cancer Centre (NBCC), National Cancer Control Initiative (NCCI) 2003, Clinical practice guidelines for the psychosocial care of adults with cancer, NBCC, Camperdown, viewed October 2013, [www.nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines/publications/cp90](http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines/publications/cp90).
- National Cancer Institute (NCI), US Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) 2006, *Cancer epidemiology in older adolescents and young adults 15 to 29 years of age, including SEER incidence and survival: 1975–2000*, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda.
- National Cancer Survivorship Initiative (NCSI) 2015, Stratified Pathways of Care, NHS England, viewed March 2015, <http://www.ncsi.org.uk/what-we-are-doing/risk-stratified-pathways-of-care/>.
- National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) 2011, Lung cancer. The diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer, NICE, London, viewed October 2013, [www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=34282](http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=34282).
- National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) 2004, Guidance on cancer service – improving supportive and palliative care for adults with cancer, NICE, London, viewed October 2013, <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CSGSP>.
- Palliative Care Australia 2005, Standards for providing quality palliative care for all Australians (4th edition), Palliative Care Australia, Deakin, viewed October 2013, <http://www.palliativecare.org.au/portals/46/standards%20-%20brochure.pdf>.
- Peppercorn J, Weeks J, Cook F, Joffe S 2004, Comparison of outcomes in cancer patients treated within and outside clinical trials: conceptual framework and structured review, *Lancet*, no. 363, pp. 263–270.
- Pitkethly M, Macquillivray S, Ryan R, 2008, Recordings of summaries of consultations for people with cancer, *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, vol. 3, July.
- Robotin MC, George J, Supramaniam R, Sitas F, Penman A 2008, Preventing primary liver cancer: how well are we faring towards a national hepatitis B strategy?, *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 188, no. 6, pp. 363–365.
- Silver JK, Baima J 2013, Cancer prehabilitation: an opportunity to decrease treatment-related morbidity, increase cancer treatment options, and improve physical and psychological health outcomes, *American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, vol. 92, no. 8, pp. 715–727.

Smith A, Bellizzi K, Keegan T, Zebrack B, Chen V, Neale A, Lynch C 2013, Health-related quality of life of adolescent and young adult patients with cancer in the United States: The Adolescent and Young Adult Health Outcomes and Patient Experience Study, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 31, no. 17, pp. 2136–2145.

Smith S, Case L, Waterhouse K, Pettitt N, Beddard L, Oldham J, Siddall J 2012, *A blueprint of care for teenagers and young adults with cancer*, Teenage Cancer Trust, London.

Sjoquist K, Zalcborg J 2013, Clinical trials – advancing cancer care, *Cancer Forum*, vol. 37, no. 1, viewed October 2012 [www.cancerforum.org.au/Issues/2013/March/Forum/Clinical\\_trials.htm](http://www.cancerforum.org.au/Issues/2013/March/Forum/Clinical_trials.htm).

Steer B, Marx G, Singhal N, McJannett M, Goldstein D, Prowse R 2009, Cancer in older people: a tale of two disciplines, *Internal Medicine Journal*, vol. 39, no. 11, pp. 771–775.

Temel JS, Greer JA, Muzikansky A, Gallagher ER, Admane S, Jackson VA 2010, Early palliative care for patients with non-metastatic non-small cell lung cancer, *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 363, no. 8, pp. 733–742.

# Acknowledgements

Our thanks to the following healthcare professionals, consumer representatives, stakeholders and organisations consulted in the development of this optimal care pathway.

## **Expert working group**

Professor Kwun Fong, Thoracic and Sleep Physician, The Prince Charles Hospital and University of Queensland Thoracic Research Centre (Chair)

Mr Stephen Barnett, Thoracic Surgeon, Austin Health

Dr Peter Briggs, Medical Oncologist, Southern Health

Ms Elizabeth Dillon, Social Worker, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre

Professor Jon Emery, Academic General Practitioner, The University of Melbourne

Dr Malcolm Feigen, Radiation Oncologist, Austin Health

Dr Maria Ftanou, Clinical Psychologist, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre

Dr Raj Hegde, Radiation Oncologist, William Buckland Radiotherapy Gippsland and Alfred Health

Mr Cheng-Hon Yap, Thoracic Surgeon, Barwon Health

Dr Cameron Hunter, Respiratory Physician, Royal Hobart Hospital

Dr Cynleen Kai, Radiation Oncologist, Radiation Oncology Victoria, Genesis care

Dr Scott King, Clinical Director, Palliative Medicine, Calvary Health Care, Bethlehem

Ms Nicole Kiss, Dietitian, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre

Mr David McCormick, Social Worker, Barwon Health

Ms Angela Mellerick, Nurse Unit Manager, Chemotherapy Day Unit, Western Health

Dr Greg Mewett, Palliative Care Physician, Ballarat Health Care

Associate Professor Paul Mitchell, Medical Oncologist, Austin Health; Director, North Eastern Melbourne Integrated Cancer Service

Dr Graham Piston, Radiation Oncologist, Barwon Health Andrew Love Cancer Centre

Ms Lucy Stephenson, Senior Physiotherapist, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre  
Professor Robert Thomas, Chief Advisor on Cancer, Department of Health  
Dr Craig Underhill, Medical Oncologist, Border Medical Oncology; Clinical Director, Hume RICS

## **Governance – project steering committee representation**

Ballarat Health Services

Cancer Australia

Cancer Council Victoria Strategy and Support  
Consumer representatives

Department of Health Cancer Strategy and Development

Grampians Integrated Cancer Service

Monash University

North Eastern Melbourne Integrated Cancer Service

Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre

Royal Hobart Hospital

Western Health

## **Medical colleges and peak organisations invited to provide feedback**

Allied Health Professions Australia

Australian Association of Nuclear  
Medicine Specialists

Australian and New Zealand Society of  
Palliative Care

Australian Chapter of Palliative Medicine,  
Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Australian College of Nursing

Australian Institute of Radiography

Australian Medical Association

Medical Oncology Group of Australia

Royal Australasian College of Physicians

Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

Royal Australian and New Zealand College  
of Psychiatrists

Royal Australian and New Zealand College  
of Radiologists

Royal Australian College of General Practitioners

**Other stakeholders consulted to provide feedback including Cancer Action Victoria and a number of health services, integrated cancer services and Medicare Locals.**





