Developing a Small Cell Lung Cancer Conceptual Model to Inform Treatment Outcome and Assessment Strategy Decisions in Clinical Research

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- Excluding skin cancer, lung cancer is the second most common cancer in both men and women and approximately 14% of all new cancer cases are lung cancer (American Cancer Society).
- Moreover, lung cancer accounts for more deaths annually than from prostate (most common cancer in men), breast (most common cancer in women), and colon cancers combined (American Cancer Society).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- The purpose of this study was to characterize the primary SCLC symptoms, impacts, and treatment side effects from the perspective of available literature.
- To achieve this goal, the following study objectives were specified:
  1. Articulate a search strategy to identify relevant literature
  2. Conduct a critical review of the identified articles
  3. Identify and describe the primary symptom, treatment side effect, and impact concepts that characterize SCLC from the perspective of the peer-reviewed literature
  4. Review FDA and/or EMA label, approval, or related research documents associated with SCLC treatments
  5. Create a literature-centric SCLC conceptual model.

METHODS

- DATABASE SEARCH
- ABSTRACT SCREENING & ARTICLE REVIEW
- REGULATORY DOCUMENT REVIEW
- CONCEPTUAL MODEL

RESULTS

- The original literature search identified a total of 332 articles, 20 of which were selected for full review (see Figure 1).

DISCUSSION

- The literature-based SCLC conceptual model can inform researcher decisions in two important ways:
  1. Specific treatment target areas and the measurement concepts that characterize these areas, and
  2. Categorization measurement concepts to reflect their relationship to the disease process and, therefore, their relative importance to stakeholders

- Though results from the review of regulatory and associated documents suggest that concepts addressed by current SCLC treatments are related to the disease (e.g., nausea, appetite, loss of appetite, pain, and quality of life), they also suggest that there are a wide variety of disease-related experiences that remain unexamined.

REFERENCES