People, places and breast cancer in Pathways: Social isolation, social support and breast cancer survivorship



Candyce Kroenke, ScD, MPH, Senior Research Scientist Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Division of Research

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Overview







Concepts

Population studies including Pathways

Implications

Concepts



Terms: Social Determinants of Health

The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. (WHO)

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

Kaiser Family Foundation. Beyond Health Care: The role of social determinants in promoting health and health equity, Artiga and Hinton 2018



- Family
- Friends
- Religious
- Community
- Work, Online, etc.



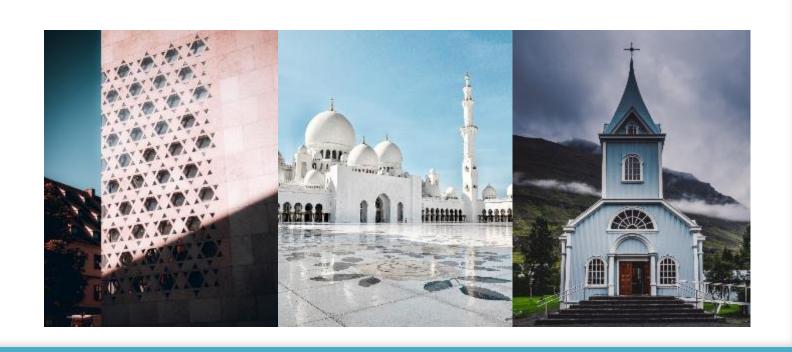


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Social ties (and frequency of contact)



- Family
- Friends
- Religious
- Community
- Work, Online, etc.



Objective measure of social isolation, integration



Tangible/instrumental





Tangible/instrumental

Emotional/ informational







Tangible/instrumental

Emotional/ informational

Affectionate









Tangible/instrumental

Emotional/ informational

Affectionate

Positive interaction
(the availability of someone with whom to have fun, relax, and get one's mind off things for a while)

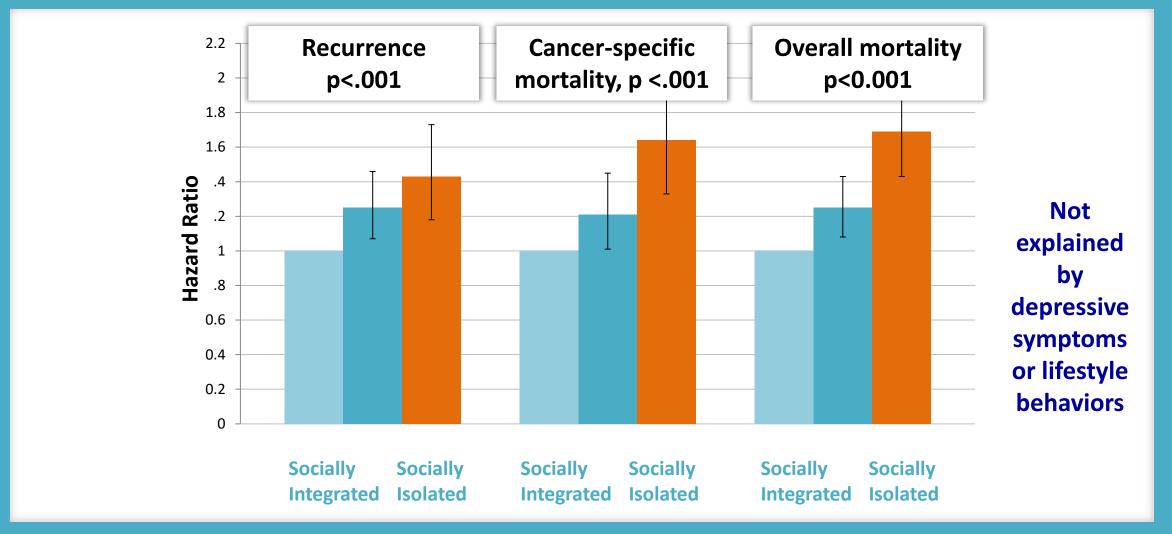
Population studies



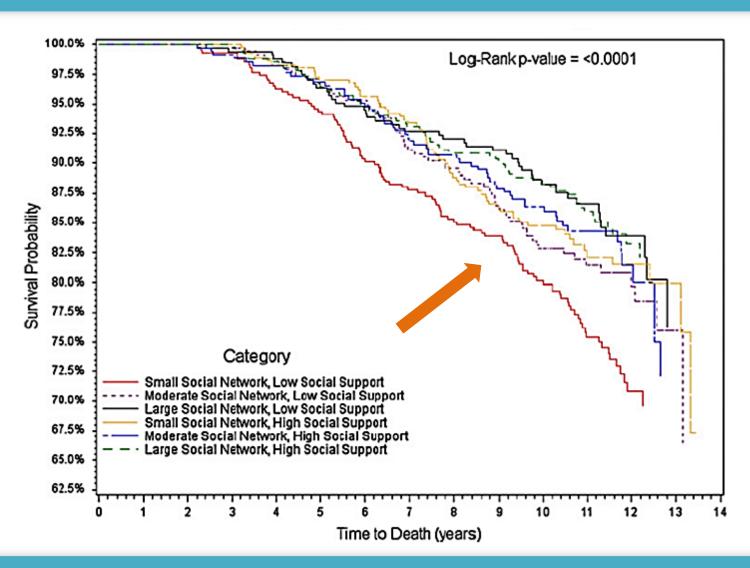
Social isolation higher breast cancer mortality, Nurses' Health Study, N=2,835

Category of Social Networks						
grated	2	3	Isolated	p*		
1315	496	826	198			
106	28	66	24			
1.00	0.73	0.93	1.66 **	0.40		
46	15	33	13			
1.00	0.91	1.24	2.14**	0.0		
60	13	33	11			
1.00	0.58	0.70	1.25	0.42		
	1315 106 1.00 46 1.00	grated 2 1315 496 106 28 1.00 0.73 46 15 1.00 0.91 60 13	grated 2 3 1315 496 826 106 28 66 1.00 0.73 0.93 46 15 33 1.00 0.91 1.24 60 13 33	grated 2 3 Isolated 1315 496 826 198 106 28 66 24 1.00 0.73 0.93 1.66** 46 15 33 13 1.00 0.91 1.24 2.14** 60 13 33 11		

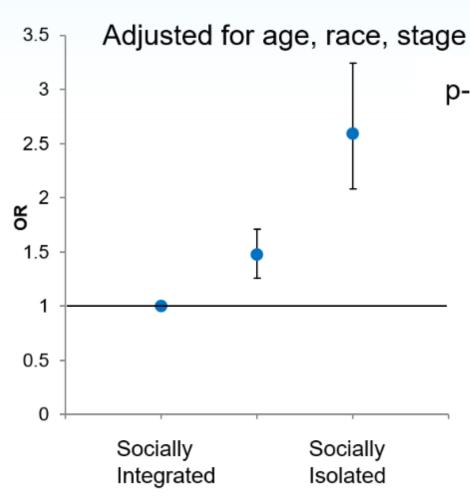
Socially isolated (small networks) had worse outcomes, After Breast Cancer Pooling Project cohort, N=9,267



Small, unsupportive networks related to poorer survival, LACE, N=2,264



Socially isolated women have poorer quality of life, Pathways

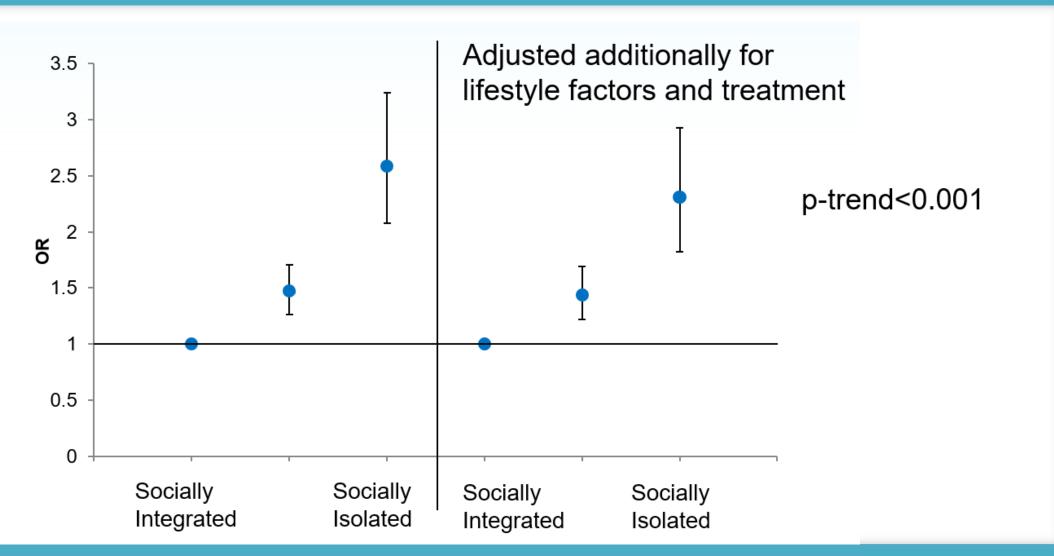


p-trend<0.001

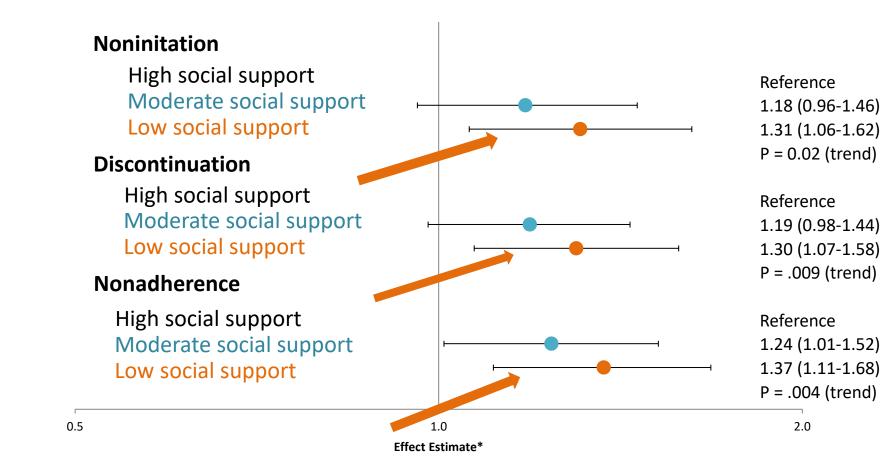
'Positive interaction' predicted:

- Less nausea (p<0.01)
- Lower levels of pain (p<0.01)
- Less need for bed rest (p<0.01)
- Higher levels of energy (p<0.01)

Lifestyle and treatment factors don't explain the association

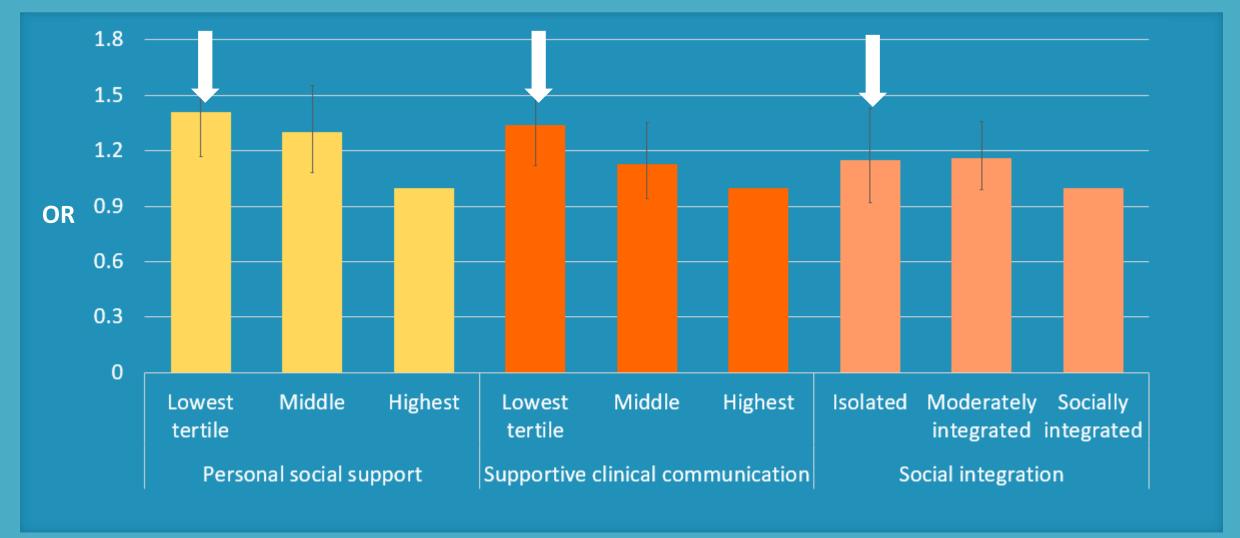


Low social support predicted lower adherence to adjuvant endocrine therapy, Pathways



^{*} The effect estimates are odds ratios (noninitiation) and hazard ratios (discontinuation and nonadherence); the horizontal axis is presented on a log scale.

Low social support resources predict higher odds of surgery delays > 30 days, Pathways



Overview







Concepts

Population studies

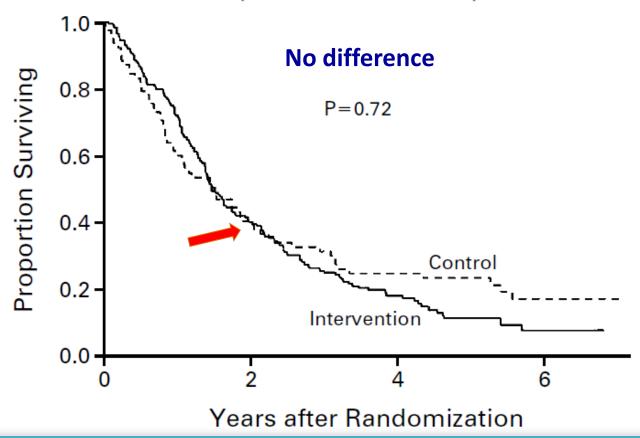
Implications

Implications of the research



Survival in metastatic breast cancer patients unaffected by social support groups

Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Women Assigned to the Intervention Group and the Control Group



Social support RCT also failed to improve CVD outcomes

Effect of Enhancing Recovery in Coronary Heart Disease Patients (ENRICHD) Intervention on Risk of Death or Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction

Overall

Psychosocial Risk Factors

Low Social Support Only

Depressed Only

Both Low Social Support and Depressed

Sex

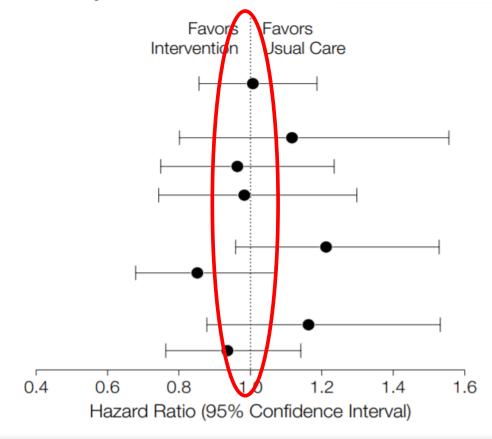
Women

Men

Race

Minority

Nonminority



Emotional social support interventions only one means of providing support

May improve quality of life (QoL) in some patients (reduce in others)

Interventions haven't improved:

breast cancer survival cardiovascular disease outcomes smoking quit rates

Social support matters but that knowledge does not point the way to best solutions

Ways to increase social support (APA)

- Cast a wide net
- Be proactive
- Take advantage of technology
- Follow your interests
- Seek out peer support
- Improve your social skills
- Ask for help (including professional help)

American Psychological Association https://www.apa.org/topics/stress/manage-social-support

What compromises social support

"Deterioration"

Childhood trauma
Chronic (financial) stress
Discrimination

Inhibition

Social isolation/loneliness
Lack of support systems
Poor quality relationships
Stigmatization

Hypothesis: Systems can augment social support

Understanding community factors that contribute to feelings of social support could inform policies to improve social support

In <u>health systems</u>, collecting information on social support in may lead to higher support in patient populations

ENCLAVE (ENCLAVE), NCI grant, PI: Kroenke



<u>Understand the role of social networks in associations</u> between immigrant status, lifestyle, and breast cancer outcomes in pooled study (*Pathways Study*, LACE, CHI)

- 1) Develop data on sociocultural institutions
- 2) Examine associations of immigrant status and lifestyle, examining mediation by social networks
- 3) Evaluate associations between immigrant status and BC outcomes evaluating mediation by social networks, lifestyle

Electronic Health Record Social support Patient Risk Tool (EHR-SUPPORT), NCI grant, PI: Kroenke

Develop tool to ID patients at risk of low social support

- 1) Assemble data from the EHR on social support
- 2) Develop EHR-SUPPORT score from EHR data and validate against social support measures (*Pathways Study*)
- 3) Evaluate associations between EHR-SUPPORT, treatment, and mortality, overall and by race/ethnicity

Exploratory aim: Implementation workflow and IT requirements

Implications for breast cancer survivors

Individual level

- Build supportive networks before you are diagnosed
- Live in supportive communities
- Engage in the community
- Seek support after you are diagnosed (peer/online support groups, ACS Road to Recovery, Thrive Local)
- Keep participating in research

Systems (health systems and community) level

- Document social support, social worker referral, build resources
- Nurse/peer navigation and coordination of care
- Determine community factors that increase social support
- Community/policy action

In summary

- Supportive social networks matter for breast cancer survival, QoL, optimal treatment
- Opportunities as individual to improve support
- Research into how systems can increase social support in populations needed
- Participation in Pathways informs this work

Thank you! candyce.h.kroenke@kp.org

