

The information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients: a systematic literature review

Eike Adams

Oxford Brookes University
School of Health and Social Care
Jack Straws Lane
Marston
Oxford OX3 0FL

Phone: 08165 485278

Fax: 01865 485297

eadams@brookes.ac.uk

Mary Boulton

Oxford Brookes University
School of Health and Social Care

Eila Watson

Oxford Brookes University
School of Health and Social Care

Abstract

Objective

This review examined the extent to which the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients have been addressed in the literature.

Methods

We conducted a systematic search of 4 databases for papers published between 1998 and 2008 which assessed the information needs of partners and/or family members of adult cancer patients.

Results

Thirty-two papers were included in the review. Eleven categories of information need were identified. There was a predominant focus on breast or prostate cancer, leaving a knowledge gap in relation to other cancers. Few papers moved beyond the diagnosis and initial treatment phase, and most did not distinguish between met and unmet needs. Those that did, indicated that partners/family members are more likely to have unmet needs for information about supportive care than for medical information. The concept of 'information need' was generally poorly developed and theorised in the papers.

Conclusion

Establishing the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients is an important, but as yet neglected, area of research. In order to develop our understanding of this area more empirical research, with sound conceptual and theoretical foundations is required.

1. Introduction

It is estimated that there are currently over 24 million people worldwide living with cancer (1), with 2 million in the UK alone (2). Providing information to cancer patients has been shown to relieve anxiety and improve psychological wellbeing (3-5). It can also empower patients and help them make informed treatment decisions (6, 7). In England the recent Cancer Reform Strategy (8) has highlighted information provision as one of its key priorities, as has the President's Cancer Panel 2006 report in the USA (9). In the current policy context where patient choice, shared decision-making and self-care have gained prominence and where a shift in emphasis from compliance to concordance can be observed, information on which to base choices and decisions is increasingly recognised as important (10-12).

Cancer organisations internationally are now emphasising the importance of partners and family members in patients' cancer experiences. It has been reported that family members experience similar levels of distress to cancer patients themselves following diagnosis (12). As medical advances have prolonged life and facilitated the treatment of patients in outpatient and community settings, partners and family members have also become more involved in the care of cancer patients, both physically and emotionally (13, 14).

Furthermore, decisions about treatment and care are often not made by individuals with cancer alone, but are socioculturally, situationally and interpersonally contingent, and made in the context of family and friendship networks (12). Partners and family members may play a significant role in decision making and to facilitate informed choices for the patient's benefit, their information needs must also be addressed.

Previous reviews that have addressed the information needs of family members of cancer patients have indicated that family members are dissatisfied with the cancer-related information they have received and need further information to help them deal with the impact of cancer (15, 16). However, these reviews have considered family members' and patients needs together, and they have tended not to synthesise their findings. Three studies (5, 17, 18) were cancer-site specific, and one (17) was on satisfaction with information, rather than information needs per se. The last comprehensive review of information needs including a number of cancers was in 1998.

This paper provides a systematic review of the literature on information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients from 1998 to 2008. Our aims in conducting the review were to describe 1) the substantive areas of information need identified in the literature to date; 2) the information needs which are specific to particular family relationships; 3) the information needs which are specific to particular cancer sites; 4) changes in information needs over the course of the cancer trajectory; and 5) met and unmet information needs. Such an overview is fundamental to assessing what is known about information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients and to identifying where further research is needed.

2. Methods

A systematic search of MEDLINE, PsychINFO, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI; Social Science Citation Index and Web of Science) was undertaken. To be comprehensive, the

search strategy included searches with both thesaurus and free terms, such as “neoplasm” and “tumour/tumor” in conjunction with “information need” and various terms for “family member” (see Appendix A for an example of a search strategy). The search was limited to papers written in English and published between January 1, 1998 and June 30, 2008. Only studies where the cancer patient was an adult were included although family members of cancer patients could include children or adolescents. This resulted in 2,359 citations of potential relevance. All abstracts were reviewed by one researcher (EA) who identified 92 papers as potentially relevant. Each of these was reviewed by at least two of the three researchers, with disagreements resolved by all three. Papers were excluded where: 1) the majority of patients were in the terminal stage or had metastatic disease; 2) they focused on information needs of patients or did not distinguish clearly between the needs of patients and family members; 3) they focused on sources of information; 4) they focused on ways of providing or delivering information; 5) they reported interventions to meet information needs; or 6) they focused on methodological issues only (e.g. the development of a research instrument). In total, 32 papers were included in the review. Two papers reporting the same study were included as they matched the inclusion criteria and reported substantially different findings in each paper.

Studies were classified according to the relationship of the participants to the patient with cancer, as studies of partner/spouse, child, or mixed. ‘Child’ was here defined as school-aged or adolescent, and distinguished from adult children. No studies with only other family members (e.g. siblings, parents, adult children) were found. Participants in studies classified as ‘mixed’ included partners, spouses, children and other family members.

Stages in the patients' cancer trajectory were identified from the descriptions of study design reported in the papers. A distinction was made between the stage of the patients' cancer trajectory at the time of data collection and the stage which was the focus of the study.

Papers which reported studies that restricted recruitment to partners and family members of patients with a particular cancer were classified according to the cancer site of interest; the remainder were classified as mixed site studies.

The information needs reported in the papers were coded and grouped into categories based on a classification scheme developed by Rutten et al. (18). Codes and categories were developed from the information needs items reported in the papers using a 'bottom-up' approach, and were redefined and refined throughout the review process. All 32 papers were read several times to enable rigorous coding of information needs. The coded information needs were then discussed by the three researchers and combined into relatively narrow sub-categories which were then grouped into broader main categories. The number and percent of papers in which each main category of information need was reported were calculated to indicate their relative frequency.

Where papers reported information needs as 'met' or 'unmet', this distinction was carried forward as a dimension of the coded and categorised needs described in this paper.

3. Results

3.1. Characteristics of the studies reported in the literature

Characteristics of the studies described in the papers are summarised in Table 1. The great majority of studies examined information needs of partners or spouses: almost half the studies looked exclusively at partners or spouses and in studies with mixed samples, the majority were partners or spouses. A large proportion of the studies were conducted with partners or family members of patients with breast cancer or prostate cancer. Samples were drawn from across the cancer trajectory in terms of the patient's treatment stage at the time of interview, but the majority of studies nonetheless concentrated on information needs in the early stages of diagnosis and active treatment. Most studies were cross sectional in design and used quantitative or mixed methods of data collection and analysis.

Table 1. Sample characteristics (n=32 articles)

Characteristics	N	% ¹
Relationship to patient		
Spouse/partner	14	43.8
Children	4	12.5
Mixed relationships	14	43.8
Cancer sites		
Breast	12	37.5
Prostate	7	21.9
Brain	2	6.3
Colon	1	3.1
Oesophageal	1	3.1
Multiple sites	7	21.9
Not specified	2	6.3
Sample country		
Canada	10	31.3
US	7	21.9
UK	6	18.8
Australia	3	9.4

¹ Rounded to the nearest full number.

Finland	2	6.3
Japan	1	3.1
Turkey	1	3.1
Sweden	1	3.1
Greece	1	3.1
Cancer continuum phase - stage of patient at time of recruitment		
Diagnosis/treatment	14	43.8
Post-treatment/survivorship	2	6.3
Multiple specific stages	13	40.6
Not specified	3	9.4
Cancer continuum phase - focus of study		
Diagnosis/treatment	23	71.9
Multiple specific stages	4	12.5
Stages not specified	5	15.6
Publication date		
1998-2002	15	46.9
2003- April2008	17	53.1
Overall study design		
Concurrent	16	50.0
Retrospective	7	21.9
Prospective/longitudinal	2	6.3
Other (retrospective/ concurrent: 6; longitudinal/ concurrent: 1)	7	21.9
Quantitative (questionnaire/survey)	15	46.9
Validated Q ²	7	21.9
Study-specific Q	6	18.8
Other (content analysis of helpline/message boards)	2	6.3
Qualitative	11	31.3
Interviews	7	21.9
Focus groups	1	3.1
Interview + focus groups	2	6.3
Questionnaire (with open-ended questions)	1	3.1
Mixed methods	6	15.6
Validated Q+ Interview + focus groups	1	3.1
Validated Q+ interview/ open-ended questions	3	9.4
Study-specific Q + interview	2	
Sample size		
Quantitative studies	Range 16-	

² This denotes the method by which information about information needs specifically was collected, not the data collection method overall.

	26,789	
>30	5 ³	
30-100	9	
>100	3	
Qualitative studies	Range 9-31	
<15	3	
15-40	8	
>40	0	
Mixed methods studies	Range 15-195	
<30	1	
30-100	5	
>100	1	

3.2. Information needs of partners and family members

The information needs reported in the papers were coded and grouped into 11 main categories and 56 subcategories. Table 2 presents the categories of information needs in descending order of frequency with which they were reported in the papers. Treatment-related information and diagnosis-related information were the most frequently mentioned (in 91% and 81% of papers respectively); information on hospital care and follow-up/rehabilitation information were the least frequently mentioned (in 28% and 16% of papers respectively).

³ Two studies had two groups of participants. Each of these was here included as a separate group of participants, hence the total number of studies in this section is greater than the actual number of studies.

Table 2. Typology of the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients (n=32 articles)

Quantitative articles = normal font

Qualitative articles =underlined font

Mixed methods articles =bold font

3.2.1. Relationship-specific information needs

Fourteen of the 32 studies reviewed focused exclusively on partners or spouses of cancer patients (6, 19-31). Information needs regarding intimacy, sexuality and sexual functioning were reported almost exclusively by this group. Sexuality and sexual functioning were discussed by 9 of the 14 studies (6, 19-22, 25-28). Information needs regarding intimacy were reported in four studies, all of which used the Family Inventory of Needs (6, 26-28, 32).

Four of the 12 ‘mixed’ studies which predominantly included partners and spouses also discussed sexuality and sexual functioning (32-36), but they did not relate any particular needs to particular subgroups of participants in the study. Interestingly, in one additional ‘mixed’ study (34) adult daughters of the patient rated the need for information about the patient’s sexual attractiveness as more important than did patients’ spouses.

Four studies were conducted with school-aged or adolescent children of cancer patients (37-40). No specific information needs were identified for this group.

3.2.2. Cancer site-specific information needs

The majority of papers reported single cancer site studies. Comparisons across these papers identified a number of information needs which were reported predominantly by partners and family members of patients with particular cancers. In breast cancer studies, these included information on treatment options (25, 34, 38), complementary/alternative therapies (25, 34, 39-41), understanding trials (34), chances of survival (23, 38, 39), causes and risk factors (34, 38-40), incidence rates (38), and impact on everyday life (31).

Amongst partners and families of patients with prostate cancer, these needs included information on incontinence (20, 22, 24), catheter care (20, 24) and sexuality (6, 20-22, 24, 27, 28) . Studies on brain tumours were the only ones to report a need for information on reasons for a delay in diagnosis, the availability of care services, and hospital operational procedures (42) as well as practical information regarding legal services and settling affairs/ writing a will (43).

Two mixed site studies (44, 45) investigated the relationship between the patients' cancer sites and the information needs of their partners and family members but neither found a statistically significant relationship.

3.2.3. Information needs across the cancer trajectory

The majority of studies took the early stages of diagnosis and active treatment as their sole focus of attention. This was the case in 24 studies (of which 14 recruited only partners and family members of recently diagnosed patients or those in active treatment, and 10 recruited partners or family members at a variety of stages but only explored the diagnosis and treatment stages). These studies identified treatment-related information and prognosis-

related information as most important, followed by coping information and information on self-care/homecare (7, 19-22, 24-36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46).

In our sample, of 13 studies that included family members of cancer patients at different stages of the cancer trajectory (6, 23, 25, 29-31, 36-38, 40, 42, 43, 45) only three examined information needs by stage in the cancer trajectory, and then only cross-sectionally (40, 43, 45). In relation to the initial diagnosis/treatment stage, these studies also identified treatment-related information and diagnosis/ prognosis-related information as most important (45) , as well as information on possible emotional reactions (of the patient and partner or family member) and information on how to access and give emotional support (43, 45). In relation to the post-treatment/ survivorship stages, these studies reported information needs as including general lifestyle changes and social re-entry (43), rehabilitation and long-term care (40), late effects of treatment (45) and recurrences or metastases (45). No studies focused exclusively on the post-treatment/survivorship stages.

3.2.4. Met and unmet needs

Seven of the 15 quantitative studies distinguished between information needs that were met and those which were unmet. Table 3 presents unmet needs in descending order of frequency. The most frequently unmet needs were diagnosis-/prognosis-related information, information about the impact on the family, information about the impact on the relationship with the partner, information on practical issues, coping information, and treatment-related information.

The distinction between met and unmet needs in the interview-based studies was less clear-cut. However, three of these studies reported unmet information needs which were consistent with the need for information discussed in the questionnaire-based studies. For instance, more prognosis- and survival-related information was wished for (37, 38), and one study discussed information about side effects, will/power of attorney, and financial issues as ‘major themes’ (43).

4. Discussion and conclusion

4.1. Discussion

This paper has presented the findings of a systematic review of the literature on information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients. The review has restricted its focus to papers specifically on information needs, excluding papers on how information was delivered or conveyed and intervention studies which described attempts to meet information needs. Such studies may nonetheless make a significant contribution to our understanding of the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients and the findings of this study should be seen in this wider context.

We conducted a systematic search of four major data bases but found only a relatively small number of studies -32- which reported the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients. This contrasts with the much larger number of studies of the information needs of cancer patients, where a recent review (18) identified 112 papers.

The studies included in our review provide further evidence that a diagnosis of cancer has a significant impact on the partners and family members of patients, and that they perceive a need for information on a wide range of topics. Eleven main categories of information need and 56 sub-categories were distinguished from the findings of the 32 studies included in the review. These findings need to be interpreted with caution, however, as the categories of need identified and the frequency with which they were reported are products of the way the studies included in this review collected their data. For example, studies which used lengthy questionnaires (e.g. the Family Inventory of Need (6, 26-28, 32) or the Psychosocial Needs Inventory (45)) were likely to report a larger number of sub-categories of information needs than studies which used short questionnaires or qualitative studies which conceptualised needs in broader terms. Similarly, where the same questionnaire (eg the Family Inventory of Need) was used in a number of studies, the needs it asked about were likely to be reported with greater frequency.

Some information needs were identified more commonly amongst particular groups. Studies of partners or spouses of cancer patients were, not surprisingly, substantially more likely to identify information needs around intimacy and sexuality. Studies of partners or spouses of prostate cancer patients were more likely to report needs for information on incontinence and catheter care, while those of partners or spouses of breast cancer patients were more likely to report needs for information on complementary/alternative therapies, understanding trials, chances of survival, causes and risk factors and impact on everyday life. However, caution is again needed in interpreting these findings as the questions asked in these studies may reflect the researchers' assumptions of what are likely to be – or not be – the information needs of the population they are studying.

It is also important to note that the majority of studies focused on the partner or spouse of the cancer patient, rather than other family members. A wider variety of significant others could be examined in future research. This might be particularly pertinent considering the different relevance of family and friendship networks in different cultural groups. Most studies in this review did not discuss the sociocultural specificity of care and information needs. However, papers from a cultural background other than the dominant white Anglo-American setting did point to cultural differences in the organisation of care, and therefore, potentially, differences in information needs (35, 44).

Current research on the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients focuses predominantly on breast and prostate cancer. Although these are clearly common and important cancers, there is also an urgent need for studies which pay attention to the information needs of the family members of patients with other types of cancer. This is particularly pertinent in the light of a previous finding by Morris and Thomas (47) who reported differences in the level of satisfaction with information provision amongst different groups of carers, with carers of lung cancer patients reporting highest levels of dissatisfaction.

Although a number of previous papers have emphasized that information needs are contingent on the person's stage in the cancer trajectory (4, 17, 48, 49), we found few studies which looked at how information needs changed over the cancer trajectory, or the information needs of partners and families of longer term cancer survivors. Most studies were conducted in the early stages of the patient's cancer trajectory or focused exclusively on this period of diagnosis and active treatment. Almost all were cross-sectional in design. As treatments for cancer improve and individuals live much longer following a cancer

diagnosis, more research is needed on the information needs of their partners and family members. It has been shown that some stages in the cancer trajectory are particularly anxiety-provoking (4, 17, 18) and it is likely that information needs will vary at these different stages. For example, it is important that information needs following discharge from initial treatment, following final discharge from hospital follow up, and during the long term survivorship phase are well understood. Longitudinal studies in particular are needed to assess how needs change over time (17), and to inform the development of interventions which take into account the appropriate timing of the information given.

Relatively few studies included in this review distinguished between met and unmet needs. Of the studies which did address this, psychosocial and supportive care information needs were more likely to remain unmet compared with medically-oriented needs. A previous review, which focussed on prostate cancer, reported similar findings (48). These results suggest that there may therefore be a disparity between the current focus of research on information needs around the time of diagnosis and treatment, and the areas in which family members are reporting unmet needs. They also suggest a need for medical practitioners to address psychosocial and supportive care information needs more directly; and for family members to be more involved in setting the research agendas in the area of information needs, so that their (unmet) needs are more directly reflected in those agendas. In the UK, first steps have been taken in this direction by the charity Macmillan Cancer Support, who in their survivorship agenda *Two Million Reasons* (2) identified family members' needs as a priority.

The information needs identified in this review are broadly similar to those identified in reviews of the needs of cancer patients themselves. For instance, the review by Rutten et al.

(18) also identified treatment-related information as the most frequently mentioned information need, and rehabilitation information, prognosis information and coping information were also in the top five. However, many of the studies examining information needs in both patients and family members simultaneously have not distinguished between patients' and family members' needs, making comparison and the drawing of any firm conclusions difficult. If the information needs of these two groups are similar, more emphasis could be placed on the involvement of family members when information is given to patients. However, this has implications for current NHS practice where the family member cannot access information from the cancer patient's health professional without the patient's consent (47).

We have identified several methodological limitations which make the interpretation of findings difficult. Despite previous criticisms of the literature on information needs, (4, 17, 18, 48, 49), recent research in this field continues to be hampered by 1) poor conceptualisation of 'information need' ; (2) the lack of a theoretical or conceptual framework underpinning empirical work; and (3) the use of ad hoc and unvalidated questionnaires in survey research.

While the term 'information need' is used throughout the literature, in the papers we reviewed it was rarely defined or distinguished from related concepts. In a concept analysis, Timmins (50) argued that 'information need' describes an expressed and idiosyncratic need, in contrast to normative needs which are defined by professionals. This conceptualisation does not seem to be widely shared, however, and several papers used normative concepts such as 'education need' or 'learning need' in defining information need (19, 42). Greater conceptual clarity is needed in future empirical work to distinguish

those needs defined by individuals in relation to their own circumstances and those needs defined more generically by a wider range of those involved in cancer care.

Similarly, while a number of the reviewed studies referred to a theoretical framework, only two studies (21, 29) used one explicitly in their design. Theoretical frameworks referred to included the Stress and Coping Model by Lazarus and Folkman (51), a supportive care framework (22, 38, 43, 44) and Family Systems Theory (30, 37, 40, 42), all of which provide useful frameworks for investigating aspects of information needs. Future research could be considerably strengthened by using any of these theoretical frameworks to inform research design, development of research instruments (both questionnaires and interview schedules) and interpretation of findings. This would facilitate comparisons across studies needed to build up a coherent body of knowledge on the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients and provide the foundations for developing interventions to meet their information needs and for assessing their outcomes.

A related shortcoming was the use of ad hoc and unvalidated questionnaires to identify information needs in a number of studies. Fixed-choice questionnaires can constrain the scope for patients to report their information needs and may distort or fail to capture the full range of needs. Qualitative studies allow participants greater opportunity to define their information needs in their own terms but are less likely to explore them in a systematic way. Studies which used detailed questionnaires that had been developed and validated using qualitative methods are in a better position to overcome some of the limitations of both approaches and provide systematic information on patient-defined information needs. However, of 20 studies in our sample using questionnaires, only ten were validated. Five of these were adjusted versions of the Family Inventory of Needs (FIN) (52). Further work is

needed to develop validated questionnaires for specific groups and cancer sites and a greater emphasis needs to be given to using these in future research.

4.2. Conclusions

This review provides an up-to-date overview of the literature on the information needs of families of cancer patients.

The review has confirmed that partners and family members of cancer patients have a wide range of information requirements which need to be addressed. While many of these information needs might be similar to those of the cancer patient, at least around the time of diagnosis and initial treatment, they may also differ in detail and perspective.

In the early stages of the cancer trajectory, not surprisingly, information regarding diagnosis and treatment are most valued. Much less is known about information needs at later stages. With improved treatments and survival rates, a focus on later stages of the cancer trajectory is becoming more pertinent.

Our review has indicated that information on non-medical topics such as coping with cancer, or the impact of cancer on relationships, is more likely to be lacking in partners and family members than medically-oriented information. Further research which distinguishes between met and unmet information needs is required to confirm this finding, and thought given to how to provide this type of supportive care information to patients and their families.

Future research in the area of information needs would benefit from being more theoretically informed and methodologically robust – with studies using larger sample sizes, validated measures, and longitudinal, mixed-method research designs. Studies are needed which focus on other cancer sites in addition to breast and prostate cancer, on the needs of patients’ children, other family members (siblings, adult children of older patients), and the family as a whole.

4.3. Practice Implications

Cancer organisations and policy makers are now beginning to emphasize the importance of partners and family members in patients’ cancer experiences.

This review underlines the fact that partners and family members have a wide range of information needs. It is therefore important that practitioners recognise these needs alongside those of the patient. Systems which permit the identification of information needs throughout the cancer journey are required.

Strategies should also be developed to ensure best use is made of available resources, for example signposting by health care professionals to good quality written/web-based information. The current implementation of information pathways by the National Cancer Action Team in the UK is one step in this direction (53).

The findings from our study suggest that oncology practice may need to pay greater attention to providing information on non-medical supportive care topics to partners and family members. However, further well-designed research studies are needed to confirm

these findings and to identify information in a wider range of cancers and throughout the cancer trajectory.

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Appendix A: Example of search strategy: Strategy for MEDLINE search

#1	Exp neoplasms /(MeSH)	
#2	Cancer\$ in ti,ab	
#3	Tumor\$ in ti,ab	
#4	Tumour\$ in ti,ab	
#5	Neoplasm\$ in ti,ab	
#6	Malignan\$ in ti,ab	
#7	#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6	Cancer
#8	Exp family/(MeSH)	
#9	Exp family functioning/(MeSH)	
#10	Exp family coping/(MeSH)	
#11	Exp family illness/(MeSH)	
#12	Exp family relationships/(MeSH)	
#13	Mother\$	
#14	Father\$	
#15	Son	
#16	Sons	
#17	Daughter\$	
#18	Step?mother\$	
#19	Step?father\$	
#20	Step?son\$	

#21	Step?daughter\$	
#22	Mother-in-law\$	
#23	Father-in-law\$	
#24	Son-in-law\$	
#25	Daughter-in-law\$	
#26	Grandfather\$	
#27	Grandmother\$	
#28	Grandparent\$	
#29	Husband\$	
#30	Wife	
#31	Wives	
#32	Partner\$	
#33	Spouse\$	
#34	Family member\$	
#35	Close relative\$	
#36	Significant other\$	
#37	In?law\$	
#38	Step?family	
#39	Step?families	
#40	Couple\$	
#41	Exp Caregiver/ (MeSH)	
#42	#8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or 15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #32 or #33 or #34 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38 or #39 or #40 or #41	Family members
#43	Exp Health information/(MeSH)	
#44	Information need\$	
#45	Information preference\$	
#46	#43 or #44 or #45	Information needs
#47	#7 and #42 and #46	Information needs of family members of people with cancer

Table 1. Sample characteristics (n=32 articles)

Characteristics	N	%¹
Relationship to patient		
Spouse/partner	14	43.8
Children	4	12.5
Mixed relationships	14	43.8
Cancer sites		
Breast	12	37.5
Prostate	7	21.9
Brain	2	6.3
Colon	1	3.1
Oesophageal	1	3.1
Multiple sites	7	21.9
Not specified	2	6.3
Sample country		
Canada	10	31.3
US	7	21.9
UK	6	18.8
Australia	3	9.4
Finland	2	6.3
Japan	1	3.1
Turkey	1	3.1
Sweden	1	3.1
Greece	1	3.1
Cancer continuum phase - stage of patient at time of recruitment		
Diagnosis/treatment	14	43.8
Post-treatment/survivorship	2	6.3
Multiple specific stages	13	40.6
Not specified	3	9.4
Cancer continuum phase - focus of study		
Diagnosis/treatment	23	71.9
Multiple specific stages	4	12.5
Stages not specified	5	15.6
Publication date		
1998-2002	15	46.9
2003- April2008	17	53.1
Overall study design		
Concurrent	16	50.0
Retrospective	7	21.9
Prospective/longitudinal	2	6.3
Other (retrospective/ concurrent: 6; longitudinal/ concurrent: 1)	7	21.9
Quantitative (questionnaire/survey)	15	46.9
Validated Q ²	7	21.9

¹ Rounded to the nearest full number.

Study-specific Q	6	18.8
Other (content analysis of helpline/message boards)	2	6.3
Qualitative	11	31.3
Interviews	7	21.9
Focus groups	1	3.1
Interview + focus groups	2	6.3
Questionnaire (with open-ended questions)	1	3.1
Mixed methods	6	15.6
Validated Q+ Interview + focus groups	1	3.1
Validated Q+ interview/ open-ended questions	3	9.4
Study-specific Q + interview	2	
Sample size		
Quantitative studies	Range 16-26,789	
>30	5 ³	
30-100	9	
>100	3	
Qualitative studies	Range 9-31	
<15	3	
15-40	8	
>40	0	
Mixed methods studies	Range 15-195	
<30	1	
30-100	5	
>100	1	

² This denotes the method by which information about information needs specifically was collected, not the data collection method overall.

³ Two studies had two groups of participants. Each of these was here included as a separate group of participants, hence the total number of studies in this section is greater than the actual number of studies.

Table 2. Typology of the information needs of partners and family members of cancer patients (n=32 articles)

Quantitative articles = normal font

Qualitative articles =underlined font

Mixed methods articles =bold font

Category	Subcategory	References for sub-category (listed)	Total references for category (n, % of all articles)
Treatment-related information	Side effects of treatment	1, 2,3,4,6,7,8,11 ,12, 13,14,15,17,18,20 ,2 1,22,23,24, <u>25,26,28,30,31,32</u>	29 (90.6%)
	General treatment-related information (not further specified)	1, 2,3,4,6,7,9,10,11 ,12,14,17, 20,22,23,24,25,27,28,30	
	Nutrition	1, 3,8,10,14,15,17 , <u>25,31,32</u>	
	Practical Aspects of treatment (e.g. waiting lists, location, urgency, duration, problems with taking medication, treatment plans)	1, 2,8,9,11,17,18 , 31	
	Treatment options	1, 3,8,9,16,28	
	Complementary/alternative therapies	3,8,11,16,20,21,28	
	Medication	1, 3,9,15,31	
	Surgical and other procedures (e.g. colonoscopy)	7,10,25	
	Understanding trials	3,28	
Diagnosis- / Prognosis-related information	General development of illness/prognosis	1, 3,6,8,9,10,11,12,17,19,21 , 22,23,24, <u>25,29,30</u> , 31,32	26 (81.3%)
	Spread of disease/stage	1, 3,6,7,8,9,10,12,14,15,20,21	
	Diagnostic tests	1, 2,7,17,25,28	
	Remission/recurrence/metastatic disease	1, 2,8,9,10,25	
	Be informed of changes in condition	19,22,23,24,27	
	Chances of survival	<u>9,10,11,20</u>	
	Reasons for delay in diagnosis	7	
Coping information	Dealing with psychological impact on patient	2,12,13,15,17,20,21,22,23,24,27,28,29	22 (68.8%)
	Dealing with own emotions	1, <u>4,9,10,13,15,18,30</u>	
	Living with uncertainty	3,10,15 , <u>18,22,24,25</u>	

Category	Subcategory	References for sub-category (listed)	Total references for category (n, % of all articles)
	Help to cope with stress (own and patient's) and general well-being	2,10,26,28,29	
Information on self-care/homecare	Self-care/homecare (for instance, things like catheter care or colostomy care)	1,3,4,6,8,13,19,20,22,23,24,25,26,27,30,32	21 (65.6%)
	Help to optimise patient's comfort	2,12,15	
	Help maintain patient's independence	15	
	Information on the availability of care services	7	
	How to deal with an emergency	17	
Cancer-specific information	Understanding cancer/ terminology	1,2,7,8,9,10,11,16,18,20,21,26,32	20 (62.5%)
	Symptoms	1,7,21,22,23,24,27	
	Causes and risk factors	2,3,5,6,8,9,11,20,28	
	Incidence rates	9	
	Screening	28	
Information about impact on the family	Restrictions on activities	2,3,4,6,8,17,22,23,24,27,30	19 (59.4%)
	Psychosocial impact on family (general)	1,2,3,5,6,12,19	
	Communicating about the illness within the family	2,13,15,20,22,23,24,27,30	
	Impact on social life	2,3,6,8,10,15	
	Impact on everyday life	29	
	Role changes	15	
Information on support	Availability of social support, support groups and programmes, and community resources	1,2,4,5,8,10,13,15,21,22,23,24,25,27,28,30,31,32	18 (56.3%)
	Spiritual support	1,15,28	
Information about impact on relationship with partner	Sexuality	1,2,3,4,6,8,13,14,15,19,22,23,24,27	16 (50.0%)
	General impact on partner relationships	4,9,13,15,25	
	Intimacy	19,22,23,24,27	
	Body image	8	
	Fertility	8	
Information on practical issues	Practical impact/available resources (i.e. financial, household)	2,4,8,15,18,20,22,23,24,27,28,30	13 (40.6%)

Category	Subcategory	References for sub-category (listed)	Total references for category (n, % of all articles)
	Transport	8, <u>25</u>	
	Duration of sick leave	2	
	Legal services	18	
	Settling affairs/will	18	
information on hospital care	Be informed of changes in care	22,23,24,27	9 (28.1%)
	Information about who is the designated staff/physician who is medically responsible	1,2, <u>16</u>	
	Info on hospital operational procedures	7	
	Info on various kinds of help help/support HCP can offer	1	
	Referrals to medical services	28	
Follow-up/rehabilitation information	Post-surgical info/support	7 ,10	5 (15.6%)
	Continuing contact after discharge	1, <u>25</u>	
	Follow-up info from hospital	1,8	