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Understanding identity and its associated factors in cancer survivorship: A scoping review



or efficacy or identification or image

or respect or acceptance or

Body adj2 (awareness or image)

consciousness)

Sense of coherence

Caroline Tilkin¹, Marie Vander Haegen^{1,2}, Anne-Marie Etienne¹, & Nancy Durieux^{1,3}

¹ Interfaculty Research Unit — Health and Society (URISS), University of Liège, Liège, **Belgium** / ² Institut Libre Marie-Haps, Brussels, **Belgium** / ³ ULiège Library, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium

Background

- Increase of survival rate in cancer thanks to early screening and new Emergence of a new status first defined of cancer by F. Mullan (1985): the cancer survivor
- "Survivor" identity is potentially a key factor for the psychological well being of cancer survivors, with a lot of positive issues associated



Identifying relevant studies

Table 1) within the following databases:

Multistep process on covidence

Review of titles and abstracts

2 independent reviewers (CT and MVH)

• Discrepancies resolved by a third reviewer

Review of the full papers

PsycINFO/Ovid

MEDLINE/Ovid

Scopus

(AME)

Study Selection

Subject headings and keywords related to our 3

main concepts (cancer, survivor and identity)

were used to retrieve relevant articles (see

The "survivor identity" encompasses various characteristics that still remain unclear

Aim

- To systematically map literature available on identity and selfconcept in adult cancer survivors using the scoping review methodology to clarify this status by determining:
 - I) Existing conceptualizations of identity and self-concept in adult cancer survivors

Table 1. Search strategy for PsycInfo

Their associated factors (e.g., quality of life, coping).

Carcinoma^{*}

 $\mathsf{Sarcoma}^*$

Tumor*

Tumour*

Malignanc*

Methods

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Included if:

- Adult cancer survivors
- Either quantitative or qualitative data
- Study or assess the concepts of identity, selfconcept or self
- Written in English
- Published after 1985

Excluded if:

Secondary works

Charting the data

- Creation of a specific data extraction chart.
- Several categories: types of conceptualizations, associated factors, study design, type of cancer.

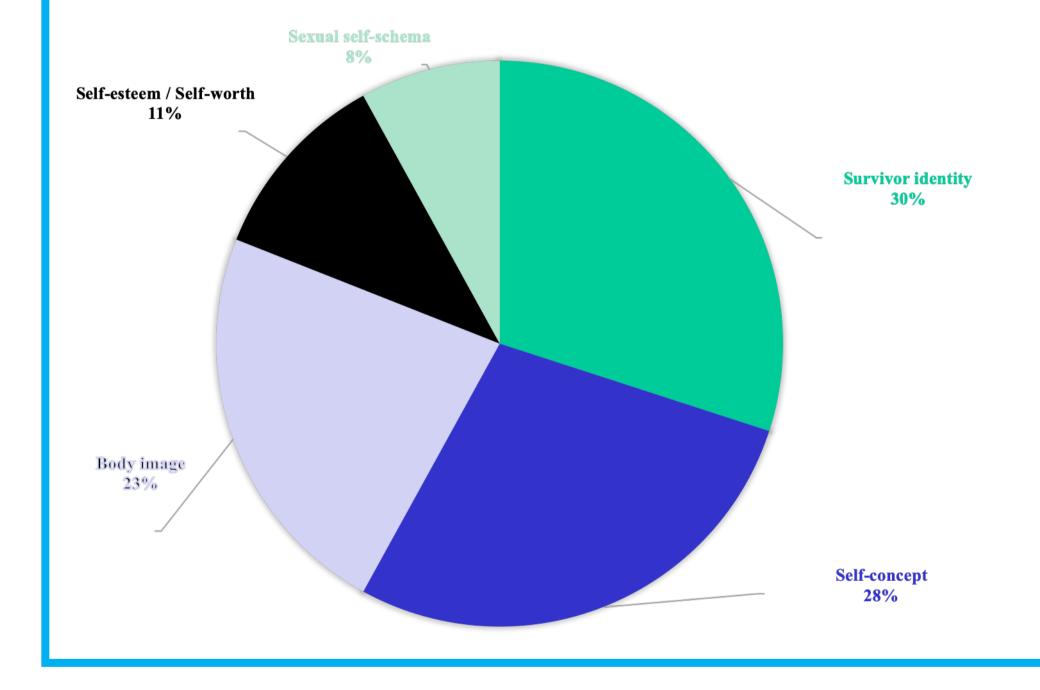
Identity / self-concept Cancer Survivors Ego identity/ Identity crisis/ Identity formation/ Identification/ Self-concept/ Self-confidence/ Subject Self-esteem/ Survivors/ Self-congruence/ Self-perception/ Self-efficacy/ Sense of coherence/ Body awareness/ Body image/ Identity adj2 (crisis or formation or Neoplas* Self adj2 (concept or confidence or Cancer* esteem or congruence or perception

Survivor*

Results

Preliminary results:

- 51 studies were included in the preliminary selection (see Figure 1) highlighting several results in terms of conceptualizations, associated factors, design and disease.
 - Types of conceptualizations:



- Most frequently associated factors:
- Quality of life (more than 26% of the studies)
- Social support
- Resiliency
- Types of designs: 43% quantitative designs, 47% qualitative designs and 10% mixed-methods studies.
- Types of cancer:

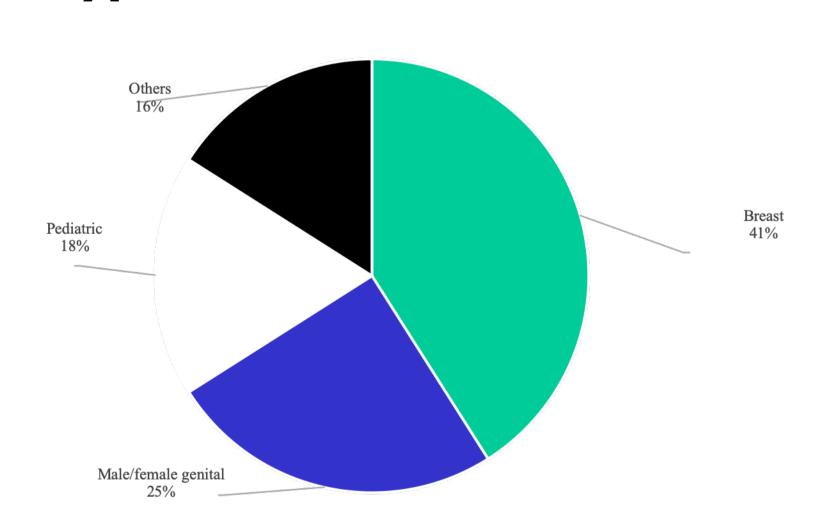


Figure 1. Prisma Flow chart

Potentially relevant **Duplicates** articles identified citations removed (n=1668)(n=530)Titles and abstract Irrelevant citations screened for removed relevance (n=1042)(n=1138)Full articles Irrelevant citations retrieved to assess removed (n=45) relevance (n=96) Articles retained

Discussion

- No consistent way to conceptualize identity in cancer survivorship
 - ✓ But various clinical and psychosocial factors confirming the lack of clarity for this new status in the literature.
 - Quality of life appeared to be the most frequently associated factor as well as a positive issue related to survivor identity.
- Scoping review was a real coherent method for a first step in investigating literature
 - ✓ Overview of the type, the extent and quantity research available on a topic in order to identify potential gaps and future research needs
 - Methodological standardization thanks to new PRISMA-ScR guidelines.
- **Steps forward:**
 - 1. Use a **refined strategy** to complete the review in order to reach our research objectives with the same process to extract and summarize data
 - Setting future directions to conduct a systematic review on interventions for cancer survivors

for more detailed

evaluation (n=51)