



Deposited via The University of Leeds.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/id/eprint/123939/>

Version: Accepted Version

Proceedings Paper:

Friend, AJ, Feltbower, R, Glaser, A et al. (2017) Mental Health of Long Term Survivors of Childhood and Young Adult Cancer. In: *Pediatric Blood and Cancer*. 49th Congress of the International Society of Paediatric Oncology (SIOP), 12-15 Oct 2017, Washington, DC, USA. Wiley. Article no: P-566, S424-S424. ISSN: 1545-5009. EISSN: 1545-5017.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/pbc.26772>

(c) 2017, Wiley Periodicals, Inc. This is the peer reviewed version of the following article: 'Friend, AJ , Feltbower, R , Glaser, A, Hughes, E, Dye, K (2017). Mental Health of Long Term Survivors of Childhood and Young Adult Cancer. In: *Pediatric Blood and Cancer*. 49th Congress of the International Society of Paediatric Oncology (SIOP), 12-15 Oct 2017, Washington, DC, USA. Wiley , S424-S424,' which has been published in final form at [<https://doi.org/10.1002/pbc.26772>]. This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Self-Archiving.

Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

Mental Health of Long Term Survivors of Childhood and Young Adult Cancer

Background/Objectives

Survivors of young people's cancer are known to have increased risk of psychological distress including cognitive difficulties, however little is known about emotional and behavioural problems. We aimed to collate evidence of the prevalence of mental health problems in long-term survivors of childhood cancer.

Methods

A standard systematic review was performed, excluding papers on cognitive function. We searched the PubMed, Embase/OVID, CINAHL and Web of Science databases using the following strategy:

(child OR children OR childhood OR teen OR teenage* OR adolescent* OR "young adult")

AND (cancer OR leukaemia OR tumour OR tumor)

AND survivor

AND "Mental health" or "mental illness" or "psychiatric" or "psychological" or "emotional" or "behavioural" or "behavioral"

AND "late effects" or "long term"

Results

Initial search results returned over 1500 papers, after discarding papers covering cognitive function and those exploring interventions rather than prevalence, 324 papers remained. We found reports of increased antidepressant use and higher rates of psychological distress in long term survivors of CYP's cancer compared to controls, although many of these were siblings of survivors, who are likely to have their own difficulties. The majority of data came from self-reports, which are associated with high risk of bias. There was also data from hospital admissions for mental health problems and analysis of prescribing data from primary care. We found no papers reporting on primary care-diagnosed mental health problems, despite this being the most common place for mental illness to be diagnosed and treated in many settings.

Discussion

There is a need to more accurately ascertain the prevalence of mental health problems in this group. Data from primary care would significantly improve our understanding of this issue. This would be essential for future service planning. We hope our future work linking primary care records to cancer registries will go some way to addressing this gap in knowledge.