

Cultural adaptation of a Peer Clinical Trials Support program for the Hispanic/Latino cancer community in the U.S.: Focus Group Findings

Erica E. Fortune, PhD, Abigail Newell, PhD, Maria Gonzalo, MS, Peggy Rios, PhD, Kara Downey, MSW

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Disclosures



Erica Fortune, PhD:

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Abigail Newell, PhD:

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Maria Gonzalo, MS

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Peggy Rios, PhD:

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Kara Downey, MSW

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Our Mission

CSC uplifts and strengthens people impacted by cancer by providing support, fostering compassionate communities, and breaking down barriers to care.

Our Reach

CSC and Gilda's Club centers as well as hospital partnerships in the U.S. and around the world.



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CSC ARIZONA CSC SOUTH BAY CSC GREATER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY CSC LOS ANGELES CSC CALIFORNIA CENTRAL COAST CSC SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CSC VALLEY/VENTURA/SANTA BARBARA CSC SW COLORADO CSC DELAWARE CSC WASHINGTON D.C. GC SOUTH FLORIDA CSC ATLANTA GC CHICAGO **CSC INDIANA** GC QUAD CITIES GC KENTUCKIANA CSC MASSACHUSETTS CSC GREATER ANN ARBOR GC GRAND RAPIDS GC METRO DETROIT GC MINNESOTA CSC GREATER ST. LOUIS GC KANSAS CITY CSC MONTANA

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CSC Research and Training Institute

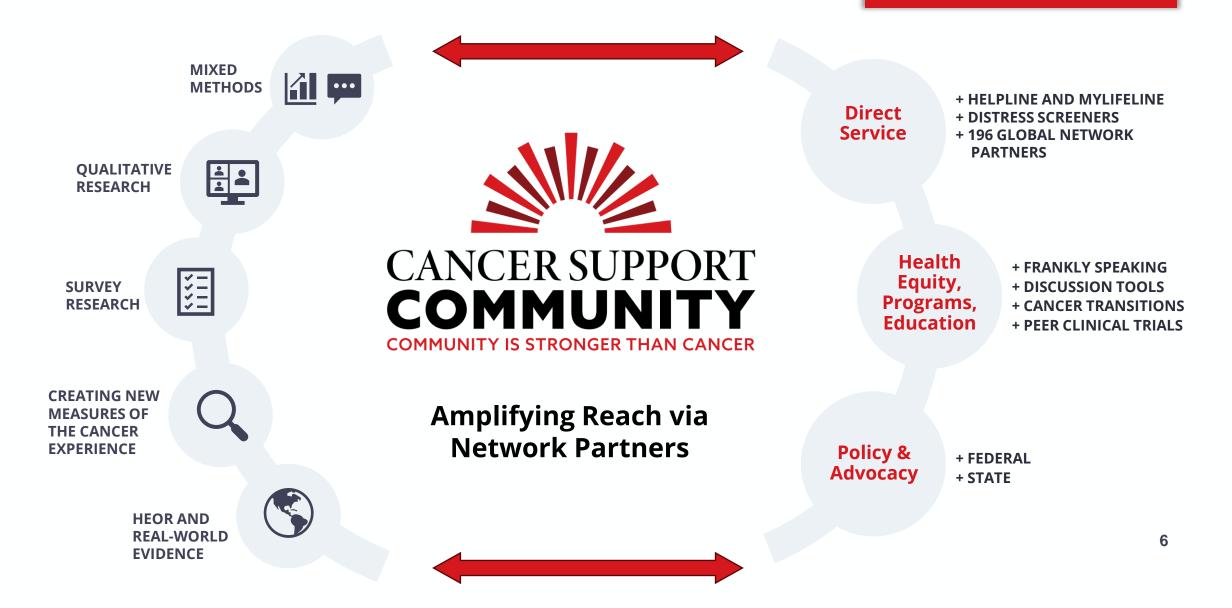
As experts in capturing unmet needs of cancer patients and caregivers, we evaluate patient, survivor, and caregiver voices through **psychosocial**, **behavioral**, **financial**, **survivorship**, and **health economics and outcomes research** using **real-world non-clinical data** to:

- > Understand the cancer experience and impact
- Enhance cancer care
- Guide program development
- Influence health-related policy

The multidisciplinary team is comprised of researchers and program management professionals, including PhD level psychologists, sociologists, methodologists, and public health experts.

Research Capabilities







Learning Objectives

Objective 1

Analyze the unique barriers and facilitating factors that Hispanic/Latino patients encounter in navigating cancer care and clinical trial participation in the U.S., with a focus on how these challenges impact their involvement in clinical trials.

Objective 2

Evaluate the role of healthcare providers in addressing logistical, linguistic, and cultural barriers to improve clinical trial participation among Hispanic/Latino patients, including strategies to build trust and reduce healthcare disparities.





- This study aims to understand the challenges that Hispanic/Latino (H/L) patients in the U.S. face participating in cancer clinical trials (CCTs).
- H/L patients remain underrepresented in CCTs, comprising only 2-4% of CCT participants (Espinoza-Gutarra et al., 2022), although they represent 20% of the U.S. population.

We sought to:

Following the success of a similar PCT for the Black/African American community, we seek to adapt the PCT program for the H/L community.

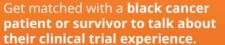
Espinoza-Gutarra, M. R., Duma, N., Aristizabal, P., Segarra-Vazquez, B., Borno, H., Halbert, C. H., Simon, M. A., & Velazquez, A. I. (2022). The Problem of Hispanic/Latinx Under-Representation in Cancer Clinical Trials. JCO oncology practice, 18(5), 380–384. https://doi.org/10.1200/OP.22.00214

Peer Clinical Trials Program Current Program





Talk With Someone Who Gets It



The support you need to understand cancer clinical trials.



Scan the QR code or call

-888-292-5162 to enroll for free.

YOU'LL RECEIVE:

One-on-one practical and emotional support.

Help with how to talk to your healthcare team about clinical trials.

Education and community resources.

merican cancer patients or survivors, 18 A safe space to talk freely. The program aims to match patients with peers who can provide them with one-on-one practical and emotional support, via phone calls, as a trusted messenger who has gone through a similar experience.

During development, program acceptability and effectiveness were assessed with a focus on changes in clinical trials:

- Knowledge
- Perceptions
- Communication
- Likelihood of enrollment



We Match You with a Black or African American Peer to **Receive One-on-One Support**

This program include

. 2 free confidential phone calls with a Black or African American peer specialist who has participated in a cancer clinical trial

- · Conversations that are tailored to your needs
- · Space to talk openly about your guestions and concerns · Opportunity to hear about your peer specialist's experience with clinical trials
- · Resources and support that are customized to you

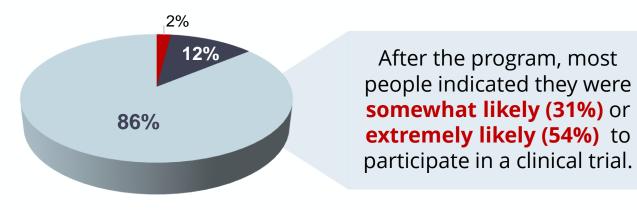
Peer specialists will not provide medical advice or enroll you in a clinical tria



PCT Black/African American

Program Outcomes and Learnings

How likely are you to enroll in a cancer clinical trial if offered the opportunity <u>after</u> participating in this program?



Unlikely Neither Likely nor Unlikely Likely

	BL	FU	Sig
I don't trust the medical establishment.	15%	10%	
I fear I will be used as a "guinea pig" for research.	14%	3%	<.05
Clinical trials are unsafe.	2%	1%	
There are no benefits to participating in a clinical trial.	3%	0%	
Confidentiality is respected for clinical trial participants.	88%	90%	

% shown for those who somewhat or strongly agree with statement; sig for paired sample t-test (N=89)



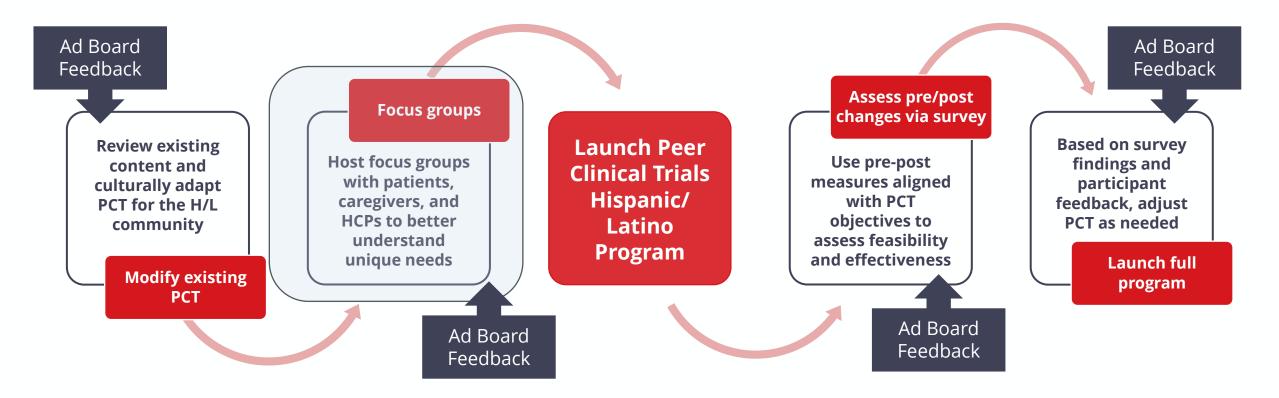
Key Learnings:

- 94% would recommend the program to others
- Participants reported an increase in clinical trial knowledge, from 43% at baseline (moderately, fairly, or very knowledgeable) to 98% at follow-up
- 64% indicated that they had spoken to a member of their healthcare team about participating in a cancer clinical trial, compared to 26% at baseline (p<.001)
 38%

Adaptation Methods & Results

Cultural Adaptation Adapt program for Hispanic/Latino Communities





Methods Current Phase: Focus Groups



- Two focus groups were conducted to assess barriers and facilitators to clinical trial participation by a H/L qualitative methodologist:
 - Focus Group 1: Facilitated in Spanish with Spanish-speaking H/L patients (n=4), caregivers (n=1), or both (n=3), which included 4 women and 3 men (ages 30-72), reporting cancer diagnoses of prostate, breast, ovarian, sarcoma, peritoneal, and leukemia.
 - Focus Group 2: Facilitated in English with H/L-serving healthcare providers (3 oncology social workers; 2 oncology nurses), 3 of which identified as Hispanic and/or Latino/a/x

Thematic analysis identified shared experiences and perceptions among the focus group participants.

Patient and Caregiver Results

Barriers and Facilitators to participation



- Most patients (6/7) had little knowledge of CCTs and faced significant barriers to participation.
- Commonly cited barriers included:
 - **logistical and financial challenges** (transportation, cost of care, work disruptions)
 - emotional challenges (fear, confusion)

"I think the one that weighs most heavily is **uncertainty**. The fear of what could happen."

 Prostate cancer survivor "... such as fear of side effects of new treatments or of receiving a **placebo**."

 Breast cancer survivor "...at the beginning of the year it was very difficult for us because... we had to **pay the deductible**. You ... pay the full price of the drugs and they are very expensive. For the transplant...one that alone costs \$600 a day"

- Leukemia survivor

"I say at work I have to miss once a week and they say **'no look we need you every day**"

-Sarcoma survivor

Patient and Caregiver Results

Barriers and Facilitators to participation



 Avoiding other undesirable treatments or other treatments being ineffective

> "Well, I am currently in clinical studies...but initially because the other results other methods chemotherapy radiotherapy and surgery **were not as effective**. So that was the other option that was presented at that moment"

> > -Sarcoma survivor

 Accessing innovative care, contributing to science, and giving back to community motivated participation

When they offered it to me, I thought it is an **opportunity to help other people**, other women who are also going through the same thing. If I can help save the lives of other people, why not?"

- Breast cancer survivor

Patients and their families wanted to learn about CCTs from Spanish-Speaking providers

Healthcare Provider Results

Barriers and Facilitators to participation

- All healthcare providers identified access to care, language barriers, and financial toxicity as primary obstacles for H/L patients, along with logistical challenges and medical mistrust.
- Providers also faced challenges facilitating H/L CCT participation, namely heavy caseloads, lack of resources, existing bias, and cultural competency.

"It is important to do the internal work as a provider of what comes up for you when you meet... let me read a little bit about what is the culture healthcare wise."

"The Protocols are so rigid, rightly because they need to get the information. But, I feel like it **discourages a lot of patients**, too, if they feel like they have to undergo a lot of testing that they don't feel is needed if they just go through standard treatment."

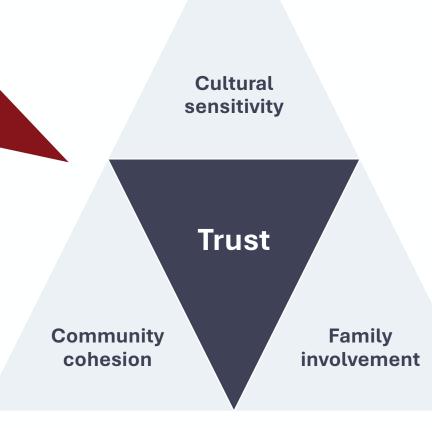
> "There's just not enough time. **Case** management is significantly timeconsuming. There are so many calls involved. Time for us is a huge barrier especially when caseloads are exceptionally high. And so... it hinders your ability to show up consistently, which, again, would hinder your ability to appear or feel reliable to the patient and is going to impact the rapport that you have with them."



Healthcare Provider Results

Barriers and Facilitators to participation

"There's cohesion in their communication. They share 'I found out about this resource, you know, this law change, and this is how it's going to affect us.' The way Hispanic people within their communities **communicate with each other** is just so beautiful and so remarkable to just have experienced." - OSW





"This is why you have a relationship with the whole family, not just the parents of the kids... they do rely on family members for encouragement, for maybe advice. When you have that relationship with all of them... it's up to me and some of the other parts of my team to talk to the family and help them understand" - OSW

Conclusion

Supporting the H/L Community



Provider and System-Level Initiatives

- Provide resources to alleviate the financial burden and logistical challenges of cancer care.
- Expand fair access to high-quality cancer care by addressing health literacy, language barriers, and provider bias.
- Foster trust within the Hispanic/Latino community through dedicated initiatives.
- Facilitate meaningful and genuine connections among individuals diagnosed with cancer and survivors.
- Develop a variety of support options, particularly those that are culturally and linguistically aligned, for individuals facing cancer and their caregivers.

Conclusions and Next Steps



Current Learnings and PCT H/L Program Launch

- To support H/L patients and caregivers in CCT participation, the program should address the structural barriers to care, such as providing financial navigation and logistical support, and meet culturally-specific needs, such as language-concordance and including families and building trust.
- The current findings will be used to adapt the PCT program for pilot testing with H/L patients. Next steps will include:
 - Finalizing program materials and operations with support from the ad board, hiring and training peer mentors in the next two months, and launching the full program in the summer (June/July)
 - Evaluating program acceptability and effectiveness through pre-post assessments

Thank you

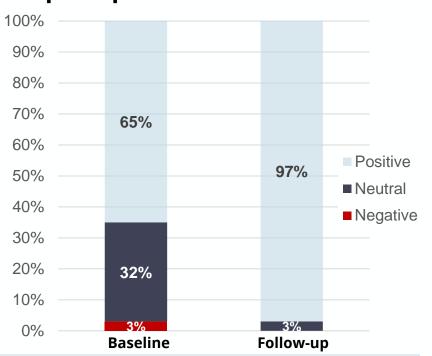
Erica E. Fortune efortune@cancersupportcommunity.org

Additional Slides

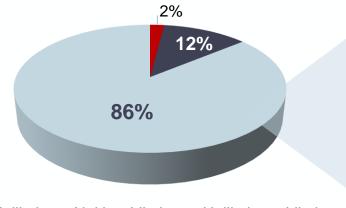
PCC Black/African American



What is your overall perception of clinical trials?



Key Learnings: There was a significant improvement in perceptions of clinical trials. At Follow-up, **0% had a negative perception** and **97% had a positive perception** of clinical trials. How likely are you to enroll in a cancer clinical trial if offered the opportunity <u>after</u> participating in this program?



Key Learning: After the program, most people indicated they were somewhat likely (31%) or extremely likely (54%) to participate in a clinical trial.

Unlikely Neither Likely nor Unlikely Likely

Change in perceptions between baseline and follow-up

	BL	FU	Sig
I don't trust the medical establishment.	15%	10%	
I fear I will be used as a "guinea pig" for research.	14%	3%	<.05
Clinical trials are unsafe.	2%	1%	
There are no benefits to participating in a clinical trial.	3%	0%	22
Confidentiality is respected for clinical trial participants.	88%	90%	23
	•		

% shown for those who somewhat or strongly agree with statement; sig for paired sample t-test (N=89)

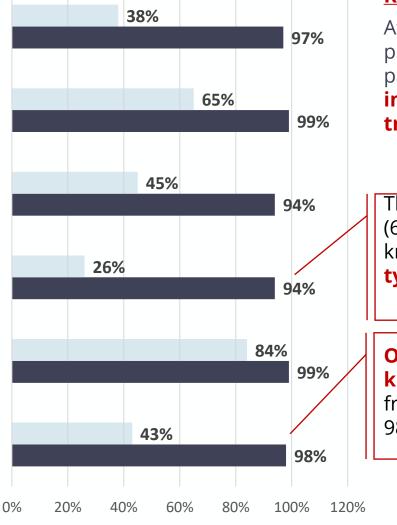


Key Learnings:

After completing the peer-mentor program, participants reported an **increase in clinical trial knowledge.**

The greatest increase (68%) occurred for knowledge about the **types of clinical trials**.

Overall clinical trial knowledge increased from 43% at baseline to 98% at follow-up. At follow-up, 64% of respondents indicated that they had **spoken to a member of their healthcare team about participating in a cancer clinical trial**, compared to 26% at baseline (*p*<.001).



Baseline

■ Follow-up

I am knowledgeable about the role of randomization (randomly assigned to a treatment group).

I am knowledgeable about patient protections in clinical trials/reasons for consent in clinical trials.

I am knowledgeable about the role of placebos (for example a sugar pill) in clinical trials.

I am knowledgeable about the types of clinical trials.

I understand why clinical trials are needed.

How would you describe your overall knowledge about clinical trials.

% shown for those who indicated they were moderately, fairly, or very knowledgeable



Overarching Findings

Barriers and Facilitators to Participation

Hierarchy Chart Mistrust	Lack of Lack of Family	Protocols and Procedures		Access		Hierarchy Chart Peer Connections	Community Involvement & Outreach	Social Worker Involvement		Financial Support Pharmaceutical Companies	
Financial Constraints	Provider Bias	Competing Demands	Transportation	Time Requirement			Better Trained Providers Clear Informatio	'n	Educational	Materials Medical Staff	Diversity
	Time Management Language Barriers	General Literacy Informed Co Concerns		Immigration Status R		Consistency and Follow Through	Acknowledgem Recognition, and Compensation	on, and Proper M		dical	Family Involvement