

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

# Diagnostic and treatment delay, quality of life and satisfaction with care in colorectal cancer patients: a study protocol

Salvador Pita-Fernández<sup>1\*</sup>, Sonia Pértega-Díaz<sup>1</sup>, Beatriz López-Calviño<sup>1</sup>, Teresa Seoane-Pillado<sup>1</sup>, Esther Gago-García<sup>2</sup>, Rocío Seijo-Bestilleiro<sup>1</sup>, Paloma González-Santamaría<sup>1</sup> and Alejandro Pazos-Sierra<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Due to recent improvements in colorectal cancer survival, patient-reported outcomes, including health-related quality of life and satisfaction with care, have become well-established endpoints to determine the impact of the disease on the lives of patients.

The aim of this study is to determine prospectively, in a cohort of colorectal cancer incident cases: a) health-related quality of life, b) satisfaction with hospital-based care, and c) functional status. A secondary objective is to determine whether diagnostic/therapeutic delay influence quality of life or patients' satisfaction levels.

**Methods/design:** Single-centre prospective follow-up study of colorectal cancer patients diagnosed during the period 2011–2012 (n = 375).

This project was approved by the corresponding ethics review board, and informed consent is obtained from each patient. After diagnosis, patients are interviewed by a trained nurse, obtaining information on sociodemographic characteristics, family history of cancer, first symptoms, symptom perception and reaction to early symptoms. Quality of life is assessed with the EORTC QLQ-C30 and QLQ-CR29 questionnaires, and patients' satisfaction with care is determined using the EORTC IN-PATSAT32. Functional status is measured with the Karnofsky Performance Status Scale.

Clinical records are also reviewed to collect information on comorbidity, tumour characteristics, treatment, hospital consultations and exploratory procedures.

Symptoms-to-diagnosis interval is defined as the time from the date of first symptoms until the cytohistological confirmation of cancer. Treatment delay is defined as the time between diagnosis and surgical treatment.

All the patients will be followed-up for a maximum of 2 years. For survivors, assessments will be re-evaluated at one and two years after the diagnosis.

Multiple linear/logistic regression models will be used to identify variables associated with the patients' functional status, quality of life and satisfaction with care score. Changes in quality of life over time will be analysed with linear mixed-effects regression models.

**Discussion:** The results will provide a deeper understanding of the impact of colorectal cancer from a more patient-centred approach, allowing us to identify groups of patients in need of additional attention, as well as areas for improvement. Special attention will be given to the relationship between diagnostic/therapeutic delay and patients' quality of life and satisfaction with the care received.

**Keywords:** Colorectal neoplasms, Quality of life, Patient satisfaction

\* Correspondence: salvador.pita.fernandez@sergas.es

<sup>1</sup>Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Unit, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario A Coruña (CHUAC). SERGAS. Universidade de A Coruña, Hotel de Pacientes 7a Planta, As Xubias 84, A Coruña 15006, Spain  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

## Background

Colorectal cancer remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality throughout the world. It is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in males and the second in females, with over 1.2 million incident cases and 608,700 deaths estimated to have occurred in 2008 [1]. In recent years, colorectal cancer death rates have decreased in several Western countries [2], a result of screening policies, the reduction of risk factors and improved treatment [3].

Estimates of long-term cancer survival rates in Europe, published by the EUROCARE-4 project, show a five-year relative survival of colorectal cancer patients ranging from 64% in Switzerland to 44% in Poland [4]. In Spain, this figure stands at 61.5%. Ten-year relative survival is only about 5 percentage points lower, which indicates a very good prognosis for those patients who are still alive after five years in all countries.

Because of these recent improvements in survival, patient-reported outcomes, including health-related quality of life (QOL) and satisfaction with care, have become well-established outcomes in cancer patients, along with traditional endpoints of tumour response and survival [5]. Patients with cancer may also exhibit functional impairment as a direct result of the disease or treatment-related sequelae [6]. Moreover, a positive relationship between quality of life data and the survival of cancer patients was established [7].

However, despite its importance, quality of life is not routinely measured in the care of patients with cancer. One of the difficulties lies in choosing the appropriate instrument to measure patients' quality of life. Questionnaires developed by the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) [8,9] and the FACT-C (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Colorectal) [10] have become the most used in research studies.

Several studies have been published in the last few years analysing early [11-18] and long-term [19-28] quality of life in colorectal cancer patients. In general, these studies show that QOL deteriorates early after treatment but gradually improves if there is no recurrence or progression of the disease. In the long-term, the QOL of colorectal cancer survivors appears to be comparable to the general population. However, survivors have a slightly worse physical QOL, suffer from bowel symptoms and cancer-related distress, and have worse depression scores [29]. Some factors, such as higher age, a lower income or a higher number of comorbidities are clearly associated with lower levels of QOL scores. However, results regarding the effects of other cancer-related factors, such as the presence of a stoma, stage or treatment regimens seem to be inconclusive [29].

On the other hand, the assessment of patient satisfaction has also been recognised as a key indicator of health

care quality, especially in oncology, where patients are subjected to increasingly complex treatments, exhaustive follow-ups, and numerous visits to hospital. It has been demonstrated that measurement of patient satisfaction requires the use of multi-item scales to address the different dimensions of satisfaction. The European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) Quality of Life Group recently developed the EORTC INPATSAT32, a questionnaire to assess the perception cancer patients have of the quality of their hospital-based care [30]. The INPATSAT32 is an instrument that makes it possible to measure patients' perception of the quality of medical care, nursing care and care organisation and services received in the hospital. It has been developed and tested in a cross-cultural context, therefore allowing for comparisons among several hospitals or health systems in different countries. The psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the INPATSAT32 have been investigated in 80 cancer patients with different tumour sites [31], but to the best of our knowledge there are no papers determining satisfaction with care exclusively in colorectal cancer patients.

Over the last few years, our group has participated in two multicentre projects in colorectal cancer patients. We have been investigating whether diagnosis and therapeutic delay, as well as different follow-up strategies, are associated with a higher survival rate in colorectal cancer patients [32,33]. Since studies in other cancer locations suggest that a long total delay may influence QOL and survival [34], in this project we aim to investigate in greater detail the association between diagnostic delay, treatment delay and follow-up strategies with subsequent quality of life and colorectal cancer patients' satisfaction scores.

## Objectives

### Main objectives

To determine the following in colorectal cancer incident cases, at the time of diagnosis and at 12 and 24 months during the follow-up period:

- a) Health-related quality of life
- b) Satisfaction with the quality of the hospital-based care
- c) Functional status

### Secondary objectives

To identify those factors affecting colorectal cancer patients' quality of life, satisfaction with the hospital-based care, and their functional status. In particular:

- a) To determine whether diagnosis delay, treatment delay and different follow-up strategies influence patients' quality of life and satisfaction with the quality of the hospital-based care.

- b) To determine if patients' comorbidity and TNM stage at diagnosis are associated with quality of life and functional status in patients with colorectal cancer.
- c) To determine the impact of colostomy on quality of life in patients with colorectal cancer.

## Methods/design

### Design

Single-centre prospective follow-up study of colorectal cancer patients diagnosed at the Complejo Hospitalario Universitario A Coruña (A Coruña, Spain) during the period 2011–2012. Incident cases with anatomopathological confirmation of colorectal cancer according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 9th revision (codes 153 and 154) are included. Prevalent or recurrent cases are excluded, together with cases of multiple cancers, cases that are only dealt with in private hospitals, cases detected through colorectal cancer screening, and cases diagnosed in another hospital but which are referred for treatment to the hospital where the study is conducted.

### Data collection

Eligible patients are identified from the Department of Pathology within one month of diagnosis. At an initial interview with a trained nurse, patients are informed about the aims and characteristics of the study. After signing the Informed Consent Form, information is obtained from patients regarding their sociodemographic characteristics, family history of cancer, first symptoms attributable to cancer perceived by the patient, symptom perception and reaction to early symptoms. At the same time, patients are asked to complete the questionnaires concerning their health-related quality of life and satisfaction with hospital care. The patients' functional impairment is also evaluated using Karnofsky Performance Status.

In the case of patients qualifying for curative surgical treatment, the initial interview is performed in the month following discharge after surgery. Patients subjected only to palliative procedures are interviewed within three months of the diagnosis. All of them will be followed-up for a maximum of 2 years, until December 2013. For survivors, health-related quality of life and functional status assessments will be re-evaluated by means of a personal interview with a trained nurse at one and two years after the diagnosis during the study period.

Clinical records are also reviewed to collect information about comorbidity at diagnosis (Charlson comorbidity index), tumour characteristics at diagnosis (site according to ICD-9th, tumour size, histological grade, TNM stage, location of metastases and infiltration of adjacent organs), treatment received (surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy), hospital consultations related to the colorectal cancer and exploratory procedures in the follow-up.

Occurrence of the following incidents in the follow-up is also registered: local recurrence, development of metastases, appearance of a new tumour, and mortality.

Symptoms-to-diagnosis interval is defined as the time elapsed from the date the patient perceived the first symptoms until the cytohistological confirmation of the diagnosis of cancer (date of biopsy or direct surgery). Treatment delay is defined as the interval from date of diagnosis to date of treatment (i.e., date of surgery, date of preoperative or postoperative radiotherapy or chemotherapy or date of palliative treatment). For those patients who do not receive any treatment, the date of the visit closest to the decision not to treat the patient will be recorded.

Surveillance strategies will be classified based on the frequency of follow-up and the investigations performed, taking into account: a) history and physical examinations, b) serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) determinations, c) imaging examinations (ecographies, positron emission tomographies, computed tomographies, magnetic resonances), and d) endoscopy explorations (colonoscopies or rectoscopies).

### Health-related quality of life

Health-related quality of life, the main outcome of this study, is assessed with the Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30 (QLQ-C30) (version 3.0) [8] and the colorectal cancer-specific quality of life questionnaire module (QLQ-CR29) [35], developed by the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC). These questionnaires have been translated and validated for use in Spain [36,37].

The EORTC QLQ-C30 is a generic cancer health-related quality of life questionnaire, which has to be supplemented by disease-specific modules for each type of cancer or tumour location. The EORTC QLQ-C30 consists of 30 items and includes a scale measuring the global health status/health-related quality of life, 5 functioning scales (physical, role, emotional, cognitive and social), 3 symptom scales (fatigue, nausea/vomiting and pain), and 6 single-item scales (dyspnea, insomnia, appetite loss, constipation, diarrhoea and financial impact).

The QLQ-CR29 is a colorectal cancer disease-specific module consisting of 29 items. These are grouped into 4 functioning scales (body image, anxiety, weight and sexual interest) and 18 symptom scales (urinary symptoms, stool characteristics, gastrointestinal symptoms, pain and other symptomatology) [9]. Items related to gastrointestinal symptoms are collected differently in stoma and non-stoma patients. Problems associated with sexual activity are evaluated differently for men and women, with a separate item for each gender.

The items on both questionnaires will be scaled and scored using the recommended EORTC procedures [38].

After estimating the average of the items that contribute to each scale, raw scores will be linearly transformed to a scale ranging from 0 to 100, with a higher score representing a higher (better) level of functioning or a higher (worse) level of symptoms. According to EORTC scoring guidelines, this procedure is only applicable to those patients with at least half of the items answered for each of the scales. In that case, any items with missing values will be ignored when making the calculations.

#### **Satisfaction with hospital-based care**

Patient satisfaction with care is assessed by means of the validated Spanish version of the EORTC IN-PATSAT32 questionnaire [30,31]. This questionnaire was developed by the EORTC Quality of Life Group for assessing cancer patients' perception of the quality of hospital-based care.

The EORTC IN-PATSAT32 is composed of 32 items organised into eleven multi-item scales and three single items assessing cancer patients' perception of the quality of hospital doctors and nurses, as well as selected aspects of the care organisation and hospital environment. Each question is administered using a 5-category Likert response scale ("poor", "fair", "good", "very good" or "excellent").

The dimensions measured include doctors' and nurses' technical skills, interpersonal skills, information provision, and availability; satisfaction with other hospital staff interpersonal skills and information provision; exchange of information with the care team; waiting-time; hospital access; hospital comfort; and overall satisfaction with care. Following the standard scoring procedure for the EORTC IN-PATSAT32, all scores will be linearly transformed to a 0–100 scale, with higher scores reflecting a higher level of satisfaction.

#### **Functional status**

Functional status of colorectal cancer patients is assessed by means of the Karnofsky Performance Status Scale (KPS) [39]. The KPS is an 11-point rating scale which ranges from normal functioning (100) to dead (0), used to assess patients' physical functional level related to cancer and its treatment.

#### **Sample size**

Sample size is limited by both the duration of the study and the number of incident colorectal cancer patients diagnosed per year. During the period 2011–2012 approximately  $n = 500$  patients will be diagnosed of colorectal cancer. Assuming a non-response rate of 25%, a sample size of  $n = 375$  patients is expected.

Based on their 0–100 scoring system, and using the range rule of thumb, a standard deviation of 25 points (one quarter of the range score) is assumed for the final punctuations of the EORTC QLQ-C30, QLQ-CR29 and

IN-PATSAT32 questionnaires. Therefore, a sample size of  $n = 375$  patients will allow us to estimate mean values with a precision of  $\pm 2.6$  for a 95% confidence interval. Working with a power of 80% and an alpha of 0.05, score differences of 8 points between groups of patients will be detected as statistically significant, assuming an exposure of 50% to the variable of interest. This sample size will also allow detecting as statistically significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) correlation coefficients  $\geq 0.15$  among the studied variables and the questionnaires scores.

#### **Statistical analysis**

Descriptive analyses will be performed for all variables. Continuous variables will be reported using means  $\pm$  standard deviations (SD) or median (interquartile range). For dichotomous/categorical variables, absolute numbers and percentages will be computed, together with their 95% confidence intervals.

Health-related quality of life, satisfaction with care and functional status scores will be compared according to patients' characteristics and disease variables. The comparison of means will be carried out using Student's *t* test, Mann–Whitney test, analysis of variance or the Kruskal–Wallis test as appropriate. The association of qualitative variables will be carried out using Chi-square statistics. The correlation among quantitative variables will be assessed using Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient, due to the expected non-normal distribution of the questionnaires scores and in order to detect nonlinear relationships.

In the multivariate analysis, multiple linear and logistic regression models will be used to identify those variables independently associated with patients' functional status after the diagnosis, quality of life and satisfaction with care scores. Separate regressions will be conducted for each of the three outcomes. Box–Cox normalizing transformations will be used when necessary to ensure the normality assumption in the linear regression model.

Finally, evolution of quality of life at one and two years from diagnosis will be analysed based on the change from baseline scores for each time point. Significance of the changes will be assessed using the Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Clinical relevance will be analyzed by means of the minimal important difference (MID), effect sized, and standard error of measurement (SEM). Information provided by the developers of the EORTC QLQ-C30 about what could be considered as a MID will be used. Therefore, a mean change score of 5 to 10 will be a "little" change, about 10 to 20 a "moderate" change, and more than 20 a large change. Cohen's guidelines for interpreting small (effect size 0.2–0.49), moderate (effect size 0.5–0.79), and large (effect size  $\geq 0.8$ ) will also be considered. Finally, a value greater than 1 SEM will be considered as clinically significant.

Since measurements of QOL will be made repeatedly on the same patients, we will be in a repeated measures context. Longitudinal QOL will be analysed with a linear mixed-effects regression model. More specifically, the relationship of QOL with time will be determined using a random coefficients model, which generalizes linear regression techniques to allow for repeated observations. These models take into account the correlation within observations on the same subject and allow for inclusion of data on subjects who have only partial follow-up without imputing missing data.

Therefore, a linear random coefficients regression model will be performed, with QOL scores over time as the dependent variable. The relationship between QOL and time will be modeled by including a quantitative time effect (months since diagnosis) as a covariate in the model, fitting patient effect and patient\*time interaction as random effects. In addition to the effect of time on the QOL outcome measures, we will incorporate other factors into the regression models, in order to adjust for those variables of interest and potential confounding factors such as: sociodemographic variables, diagnosis/treatment delay, follow-up strategies, comorbidity, TNM stage at diagnosis, or presence of colostomy.

Two-sided tests will be used, and p-values < 0.05 will be considered as statistically significant. Statistical analyses will be performed using SPSS for Windows (version 19.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois) and R (version 2.12.2). Apart from performing an analysis of all of the patients, the patients with colon cancer and patients with rectal cancer will be analysed independently.

### **Ethics**

The study will be carried out according to the Good Clinical Practice guidelines of the Helsinki declaration. Informed consent is obtained from each patient to take part in the study and to review their clinical records. This project was approved by the corresponding ethics review board (Clinical Research Ethical Committee of Galicia, decision 2010/304).

### **Discussion**

Health-related quality of life, as well as other patient-related outcomes, is now considered an important endpoint in oncology studies [5]. Measurement of quality of life in colorectal cancer patients provides valuable information regarding the burden of the disease and side effects of cancer therapies. In addition, there is also evidence that a better QOL is associated with a prolonged survival of patients with cancer [7]. Therefore, improving the quality of life of these patients may lead to an improvement of their prognosis.

Understanding the characteristics associated to quality of life may help clinicians to identify patients at risk for

poor quality of life, as well as to plan medical, psychological or social interventions to improve the patient's well-being. Gender, age, income, education level and social network have been identified as general determinants of quality of life in colorectal cancer survivors. Other health-related factors, such as a higher body mass index or having more comorbidities also seems to be associated to poorer quality of life. Among cancer-related factors, no association was found with stage, while few studies have evaluated the relationship between different treatment regimens and quality of life [29].

Inconclusive results were observed concerning the effects of a permanent colostomy on quality of life [29,40]. In this sense, a Cochrane review comparing the quality of life in patients with or without permanent colostomy showed that it was not possible to draw conclusions whether the quality of life of stoma patients is poorer than that of non-stoma patients or not [40].

Information about patient satisfaction is also important in assessing the quality of health services. Studying the satisfaction of oncologic patients is especially important, because of the complexity of their treatments and the intensive monitoring they usually undergo. Until now, few studies have assessed the satisfaction of cancer patients by means of a validated instrument like the EORTC IN-PATSAT32 [30,36,41,42]. Published studies include oncologic patients with different locations, and we have not found any that only refer to colorectal cancer patients [30,36,41,42].

Although it is popularly assumed that delay has a significant and harmful impact on survival, recent reviews suggest that there is no association between diagnostic or therapeutic delays and prognosis in colorectal cancer patients [43,44]. Some studies even found counterintuitive results, showing that patients with short diagnostic intervals had higher mortality rates than patients with long diagnostic intervals [43]. This is the so-called "waiting time paradox," and has also been reported for other types of cancer [45].

Quality of life and patient satisfaction present an alternative way for evaluating consequences of experiencing delay among these patients. Since a recent study has found a negative association between diagnostic delay and quality of life and patient satisfaction in gynaecologic cancer patients [34], we may hypothesize that long diagnosis delay could be an indicator of poorer quality of life and lower satisfaction levels in colorectal cancer patients.

This study will prospectively determine the quality of life of patients with colorectal cancer, and related variables. Its results will allow a deeper understanding of the impact of the disease from a more patient-centred approach. It will also allow us to recognize significant quality-of-life predictors, and as a result, to identify subgroups of patients with special needs. We will also determine the satisfaction of

colorectal cancer patients with their hospital-based care, as well as potential predictors of their satisfaction level. By identifying background or organisational factors associated with patient satisfaction, it will be possible to determine groups of patients in need of additional attention, as well as areas for improvement. Special attention will be given to the relationship between diagnostic or therapeutic delay and patients' quality of life and satisfaction levels.

The key strengths of this study include its longitudinal prospective design, the use of well-established instruments, and the large amount of information recorded from each patient. However, the results could be limited by the response rate and the proportion of participants who do not complete all of the assessments. The possibility of non-random dropout is also an important methodological issue. Evidently, the people who did not respond to the questionnaires may be different to those who did. Non-responders and those who die during follow-up could have lower quality of life than responders; therefore the reported QOL could overestimate the QOL of patients with colorectal cancer. The opposite could also occur, if patients with a good quality of life decide not to respond. Moreover, non-response may also affect the identification of predictors of QOL and satisfaction levels. We will try to maximize the response rate by performing a personal interview with each patient, in which QOL and satisfaction with care questionnaires will be completed.

Other limitations could be the single-centre nature and short study duration. Although single-centre studies simplify data collection and typically deal with a less heterogeneous population (therefore diminishing confounding), they have potentially limited external validity. A multicentre study could be more efficient and would have the advantage of increased generalizability of the results. On the other hand, this study will only analyse the early impact of colorectal cancer on the patients' quality of life, in the first and second year after diagnosis. Additional follow-up will be required to investigate long-term QOL and related variables.

#### Abbreviations

EORTC: European organisation for research and treatment of cancer;  
FACT-C: Functional assessment of cancer therapy-colorectal;  
ICD: International classification of diseases; KPS: Karnofsky performance status scale; QOL: Quality of life; SD: Standard deviation.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

SPF, SPD, BLC, TSP and EGG participated in the design and coordination of the study. SPD, TSP and BLC are the biostatisticians of the study. SPF, SPD, BLC, TSP, EGG, RSB, PGS and APS reviewed the study protocol and made suggestions that improved the design. All of these individuals are involved in the management of the study. SPF and SPD drafted the manuscript. All of the authors read, revised and approved the final manuscript.

#### Acknowledgements

This research has received a grant from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (Carlos III Institute), Health Research Fund, no. PI10/02285, with participation of funds from FEDER (European Community). It also has received a grant from the Regional Ministry of Industry and Economy (Xunta de Galicia, Spain), no. 10CSA916052PR.

This study has also received the backing of the Health Promotion and Preventive Activities – Primary Health Care Network, which is supported by grants from the Spanish Ministry of Health ISCIII-RETCI G03/170 and RD06/0018. The study is also partially supported by the Galician Network for Colorectal Cancer Research (REGICC).

The authors would like to thank the oncologists and surgeons who are participating in the follow-up of the patients.

#### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Unit, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario A Coruña (CHUAC). SERGAS. Universidade de A Coruña, Hotel de Pacientes 7a Planta, As Xubias 84, A Coruña 15006, Spain. <sup>2</sup>Intensive Care Unit, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario A Coruña (CHUAC). SERGAS, As Xubias 84, A Coruña 15006, Spain. <sup>3</sup>Department of Information and Communication Technologies, Computer Science Faculty, University of A Coruña, Campus de Elviña s/n, A Coruña 15071, Spain.

Received: 15 February 2013 Accepted: 9 July 2013

Published: 11 July 2013

#### References

1. Jemal A, Bray F, Center MM, Ferlay J, Ward E, Forman D: **Global cancer statistics.** *CA Cancer J Clin* 2011, **61**(2):69–90.
2. Center MM, Jemal A, Smith RA, Ward E: **Worldwide variations in colorectal cancer.** *CA Cancer J Clin* 2009, **59**(6):366–378.
3. Edwards BK, Ward E, Kohler BA, Ehemann C, Zauberg AG, Anderson RN, Jemal A, Schymura MJ, Lansford-Vogelaar I, Seeff LC, et al: **Annual report to the nation on the status of cancer, 1975–2006, featuring colorectal cancer trends and impact of interventions (risk factors, screening, and treatment) to reduce future rates.** *Cancer* 2010, **116**(3):544–573.
4. Brenner H, Francisci S, de Angelis R, Marcos-Gragera R, Verdecchia A, Gatta G, Allemani C, Ciccolallo L, Coleman M, Sant M, et al: **Long-term survival expectations of cancer patients in Europe in 2000–2002.** *Eur J Cancer* 2009, **45**(6):1028–1041.
5. Outcomes of cancer treatment for technology assessment and cancer treatment guidelines: **American society of clinical oncology.** *J Clin Oncol* 1996, **14**(2):671–679.
6. Malhotra V: **Functional problems in the patient with cancer.** In *UpToDate*. Edited by Basow DS. Waltham, MA: UpToDate; 2012.
7. Montazeri A: **Quality of life data as prognostic indicators of survival in cancer patients: an overview of the literature from 1982 to 2008.** *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2009, **7**:102.
8. Aaronson NK, Ahmedzai S, Bergman B, Bullinger M, Cull A, Duez NJ, Filiberti A, Flechtner H, Fleishman SB, de Haes JC: **The European organization for research and treatment of cancer QLQ-C30: a quality-of-life instrument for use in international clinical trials in oncology.** *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1993, **85**(5):365–376.
9. Whistance RN, Conroy T, Chie W, Costantini A, Sezer O, Koller M, Johnson CD, Pilkington SA, Arraras J, Ben-Josef E, et al: **Clinical and psychometric validation of the EORTC QLQ-CR29 questionnaire module to assess health-related quality of life in patients with colorectal cancer.** *Eur J Cancer* 2009, **45**(17):3017–3026.
10. Ward WL, Hahn EA, Mo F, Hernandez L, Tulsy DS, Cella D: **Reliability and validity of the functional assessment of cancer therapy-colorectal (FACT-C) quality of life instrument.** *Qual Life Res* 1999, **8**(3):181–195.
11. Pucciarelli S, Del Bianco P, Efficace F, Serpentine S, Capirci C, De Paoli A, Amato A, Cuicchi D, Nitti D: **Patient-reported outcomes after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy for rectal cancer: a multicenter prospective observational study.** *Ann Surg* 2011, **253**(1):71–77.
12. Wilson TR, Alexander DJ, Kind P: **Measurement of health-related quality of life in the early follow-up of colon and rectal cancer.** *Dis Colon Rectum* 2006, **49**(11):1692–1702.
13. Peng J, Shi D, Goodman KA, Goldstein D, Xiao C, Guan Z, Cai S: **Early results of quality of life for curatively treated rectal cancers in Chinese patients with EORTC QLQ-CR29.** *Radiat Oncol* 2011, **6**:93.

14. Yost KJ, Hahn EA, Zaslavsky AM, Ayanian JZ, West DW: **Predictors of health-related quality of life in patients with colorectal cancer.** *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2008, **6**:66.
15. Smith-Gagen J, Cress RD, Drake CM, Romano PS, Yost KJ, Ayanian JZ: **Quality-of-life and surgical treatments for rectal cancer—a longitudinal analysis using the California cancer registry.** *Psychooncology* 2010, **19**(8):870–878.
16. Gall CA, Weller D, Esterman A, Pilotto L, McGorm K, Hammett Z, Wattchow D: **Patient satisfaction and health-related quality of life after treatment for colon cancer.** *Dis Colon Rectum* 2007, **50**(6):801–809.
17. Ramsey SD, Andersen MR, Etzioni R, Moinpour C, Peacock S, Potosky A, Urban N: **Quality of life in survivors of colorectal carcinoma.** *Cancer* 2000, **88**(6):1294–1303.
18. Arndt V, Merx H, Stegmaier C, Ziegler H, Brenner H: **Restrictions in quality of life in colorectal cancer patients over three years after diagnosis: a population based study.** *Eur J Cancer* 2006, **42**(12):1848–1857.
19. Domati F, Rossi G, Benatti P, Roncucci L, Cirilli C, Ponz de Leon M: **Long-term survey of patients with curable colorectal cancer with specific reference to the quality of life.** *Intern Emerg Med* 2011, **6**(6):529–535.
20. Jansen L, Herrmann A, Stegmaier C, Singer S, Brenner H, Arndt V: **Health-related quality of life during the 10 years after diagnosis of colorectal cancer: a population-based study.** *J Clin Oncol* 2011, **29**(24):3263–3269.
21. Chambers SK, Meng X, Youl P, Aitken J, Dunn J, Baade P: **A five-year prospective study of quality of life after colorectal cancer.** *Qual Life Res* 2012, **21**(9):1551–1564.
22. Ramsey SD, Berry K, Moinpour C, Giedzinska A, Andersen MR: **Quality of life in long term survivors of colorectal cancer.** *Am J Gastroenterol* 2002, **97**(5):1228–1234.
23. Trentham-Dietz A, Remington PL, Moinpour CM, Hampton JM, Sapp AL, Newcomb PA: **Health-related quality of life in female long-term colorectal cancer survivors.** *Oncologist* 2003, **8**(4):342–349.
24. Pollack J, Holm T, Cedermark B, Altman D, Holmström B, Glimelius B, Mellgren A: **Late adverse effects of short-course preoperative radiotherapy in rectal cancer.** *Br J Surg* 2006, **93**(12):1519–1525.
25. Phipps E, Braitman LE, Stites S, Leighton JC: **Quality of life and symptom attribution in long-term colon cancer survivors.** *J Eval Clin Pract* 2008, **14**(2):254–258.
26. Krouse RS, Herrinton LJ, Grant M, Wendel CS, Green SB, Mohler MJ, Baldwin CM, McMullen CK, Rawl SM, Matayoshi E, et al: **Health-related quality of life among long-term rectal cancer survivors with an ostomy: manifestations by sex.** *J Clin Oncol* 2009, **27**(28):4664–4670.
27. Hamashima C: **Long-term quality of life of postoperative rectal cancer patients.** *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2002, **17**(5):571–576.
28. Fucini C, Gattai R, Urena C, Bandettini L, Elbetti C: **Quality of life among five-year survivors after treatment for very low rectal cancer with or without a permanent abdominal stoma.** *Ann Surg Oncol* 2008, **15**(4):1099–1106.
29. Jansen L, Koch L, Brenner H, Arndt V: **Quality of life among long-term (≥5 years) colorectal cancer survivors—systematic review.** *Eur J Cancer* 2010, **46**(16):2879–2888.
30. Brédart A, Bottomley A, Blazeby JM, Conroy T, Coens C, D'Haese S, Chie WC, Hammerlid E, Arraras JI, Efficace F, et al: **An international prospective study of the EORTC cancer in-patient satisfaction with care measure (EORTC IN-PATSAT32).** *Eur J Cancer* 2005, **41**(14):2120–2131.
31. Arraras JI, Vera R, Martínez M, Hernández B, Lainez N, Rico M, Vila M, Chicata V, Asín G: **The EORTC cancer in-patient satisfaction with care questionnaire: EORTC IN-PATSAT32 Validation study for Spanish patients.** *Clin Transl Oncol* 2009, **11**(4):237–242.
32. Esteva M, Ramos M, Cabeza E, Llobera J, Ruiz A, Pita S, Segura J, Cortes J, Gonzalez-Lujan L, group Dr: **Factors influencing delay in the diagnosis of colorectal cancer: a study protocol.** *BMC Cancer* 2007, **7**:86.
33. Fernandez SP, Diaz SP, Calvino BL, Santamaria PG, Pillado TS, Monreal FA, Macia F, Calavera MAS, Macias AE, Ayerbes MV, et al: **Diagnosis delay and follow-up strategies in colorectal cancer. Prognosis implications: a study protocol.** *BMC Cancer* 2010, **10**:6.
34. Robinson KM, Christensen KB, Ottesen B, Krasnik A: **Diagnostic delay, quality of life and patient satisfaction among women diagnosed with endometrial or ovarian cancer: a nationwide Danish study.** *Qual Life Res* 2012, **21**(9):1519–1525.
35. Gujral S, Conroy T, Fleissner C, Sezer O, King PM, Avery KN, Sylvester P, Koller M, Sprangers MA, Blazeby JM, et al: **Assessing quality of life in patients with colorectal cancer: an update of the EORTC quality of life questionnaire.** *Eur J Cancer* 2007, **43**(10):1564–1573.
36. Arraras JI, Arias F, Tejedor M, Pruja E, Marcos M, Martínez E, Valerdi J: **The EORTC QLQ-C30 (version 3.0) Quality of Life questionnaire: validation study for Spain with head and neck cancer patients.** *Psychooncology* 2002, **11**(3):249–256.
37. Arraras J, Villafranca E, Arias F, Dominguez M, Lainez N, Manterola A, Martínez E, Romero P, Martínez M: **The EORTC Quality of Life Questionnaire QLQ-C30 (version 3.0). Validation study for Spanish prostate cancer patients.** *Arch Esp Urol* 2008, **61**(8):949–954.
38. Aaronson NK, Fayers PM, Bjordal K, Groenvold M, Curran D, Bottomley A: *The EORTC QLQ-C30 Scoring Manual.* 3rd edition. Brussels: European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer; 2001.
39. Karnofsky D, Burchenal J: **The clinical evaluation of chemotherapeutic agents in cancer.** In *Evaluation of Chemotherapeutic Agents.* New York: Columbia University Press; 1949.
40. Pachler J, Wille-Jørgensen P: **Quality of life after rectal resection for cancer, with or without permanent colostomy.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2005, **2**, CD004323.
41. Balderas-Peña LM, Sat-Muñoz D, Contreras-Hernández I, Solano-Murillo P, Hernández-Chávez GA, Mariscal-Ramírez I, Lomeli-García M, Díaz-Cortés MA, Mould-Quevedo JF, Castro-Cervantes JM, et al: **Evaluation of patient satisfaction with the quality of health care received within the EORTC IN-PATSAT32 trial by patients with breast and colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma at different stages. Correlation with sociodemographic characteristics, comorbidities and other procedural variables at the Mexican Institute of Social Security.** *Value Health* 2011, **14**(5 Suppl 1):S96–S99.
42. Brédart A, Coens C, Aaronson N, Chie WC, Efficace F, Conroy T, Blazeby JM, Hammerlid E, Costantini M, Joly F, et al: **Determinants of patient satisfaction in oncology settings from European and Asian countries: preliminary results based on the EORTC IN-PATSAT32 questionnaire.** *Eur J Cancer* 2007, **43**(2):323–330.
43. Ramos M, Esteva M, Cabeza E, Campillo C, Llobera J, Aguiló A: **Relationship of diagnostic and therapeutic delay with survival in colorectal cancer: a review.** *Eur J Cancer* 2007, **43**(17):2467–2478.
44. Ramos M, Esteva M, Cabeza E, Llobera J, Ruiz A: **Lack of association between diagnostic and therapeutic delay and stage of colorectal cancer.** *Eur J Cancer* 2008, **44**(4):510–521.
45. Neal RD: **Do diagnostic delays in cancer matter?** *Br J Cancer* 2009, **101**(Suppl 2):S9–S12.

doi:10.1186/1477-7525-11-117

**Cite this article as:** Pita-Fernández et al: Diagnostic and treatment delay, quality of life and satisfaction with care in colorectal cancer patients: a study protocol. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes* 2013 **11**:117.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

