

# Feasibility, acceptability, and efficacy of online supportive care for individuals living with and beyond lung cancer: a systematic review.



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## Background

Those living with and beyond lung cancer (LWBLC) have reported greater unmet psychological and physiological needs than other types of cancers. Online delivery can provide tailored support, with a vast reach and at relatively low cost.

## Aim

Examine the evidence of the feasibility, acceptability, and potential efficacy of online supportive care interventions for people LWBLC.

## Methods

*A priori* eligibility criteria:

1. Examined the feasibility, acceptability, and/or efficacy of an online intervention aiming to provide supportive care for people LWBLC
2. Delivered an intervention in a RCT or single-arm study pre/post design;
3. Presented lung cancer data independently

Studies were identified through structured searches of Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, and CINAHL databases.



## Results

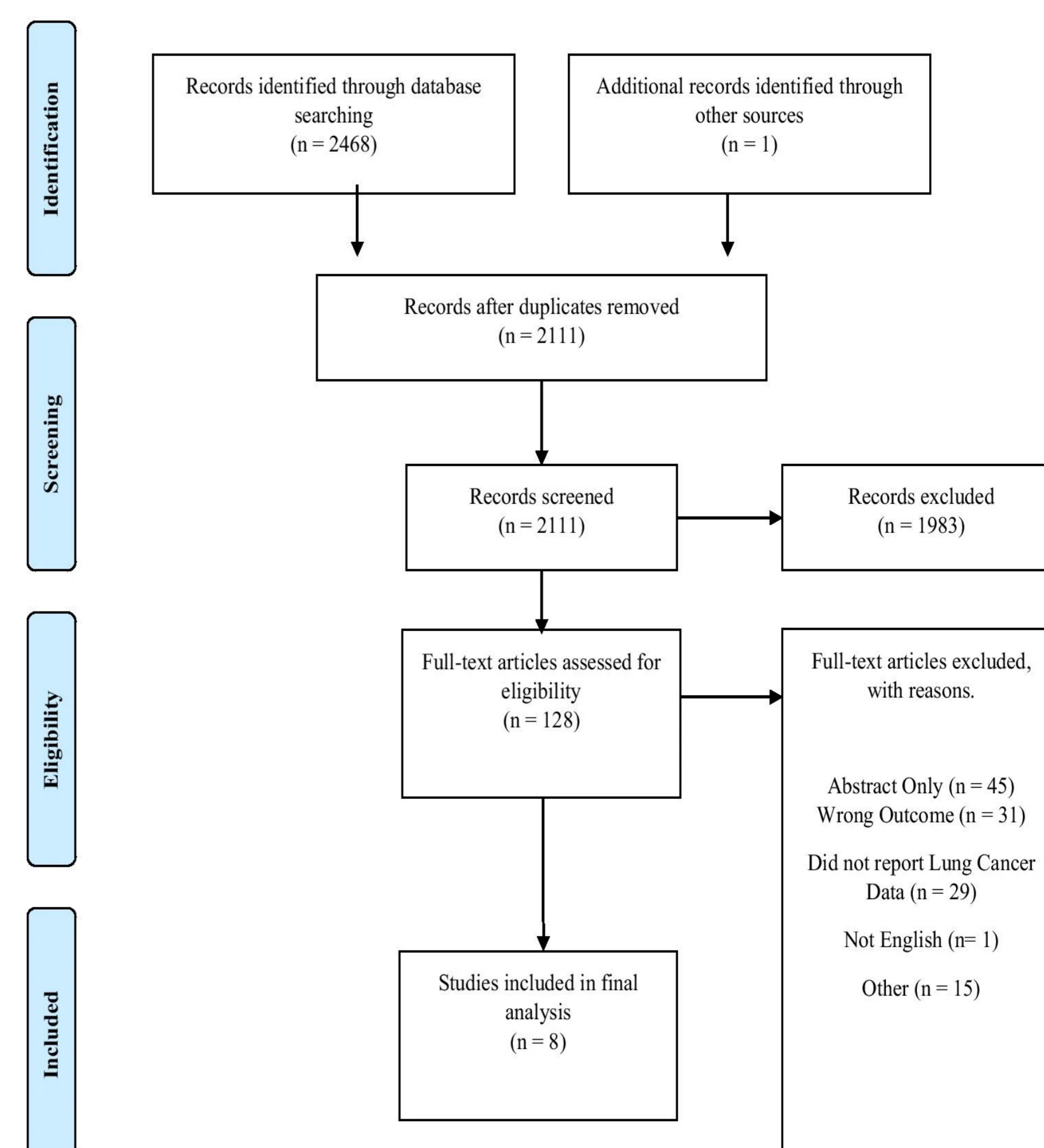
Duration ranged from four weeks to one year.

Studies examined various QoL and remote monitoring outcomes, including:

- overall QoL,
- symptom distress, pain,
- exercise capacity,
- symptom management,
- symptoms transmitted via online modalities

### Feasibility and Acceptability

- Mean recruitment rate: 62.83%
- Mean retention rate: 84.77%
- Mean adherence rate: 84.5%
- Overall satisfaction: high



## Conclusion

Preliminary evidence suggests online supportive care among individuals LWBLC may be feasible and acceptable, although there is little high-level evidence. More research is needed to address the dearth of literature in online supportive care for people LWBLC.

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