Characterization of the Management of Select Comorbid Conditions Amongst Cancer Patients

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INTRODUCTION
- Lapses in communication between oncology and primary care provide opportunity for improvements in patient outcomes.
- Conditions like chronic myelogenous leukemia and prostate cancer, for example, require cancer treatment that may impact comorbid conditions.

OBJECTIVES
- The objectives were to 1) characterize comorbid conditions amongst patients receiving active cancer treatment, 2) examine disease control of selected comorbid conditions in patients with specific cancer diagnoses where treatment may impact comorbid conditions (i.e., CML, multiple myeloma, prostate and kidney cancer), and 3) describe opioid use among patients with cancer and comorbid conditions.

METHODS
- Descriptive statistics were used to characterize the comorbid condition and medication use among patients with active cancer treatment.

RESULTS
- In our pilot study (n=96), 61% of patients with active cancer treatment had hypertension, and 47% of people with four selected cancers had uncontrolled hypertension.

DISCUSSION
- Multiple chronic conditions such as hypertension, diabetes and depression exist among patients receiving active cancer treatment. The prevalence of uncontrolled comorbidities is significant.
- Primary care pharmacists, working with collaborative practice agreements, can improve chronic conditions and associated quality metrics related to hypertension and diabetes.