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Do perceived barriers to clinical presentation affect anticipated time to presenting with cancer symptoms: An ICBP Study

Abstract

Background: Cancer survival in the UK and Denmark are lower when compared to similar countries with late diagnosis a possible cause. We aimed to study the relationship between barriers to attending a primary care physician (GP) and anticipated time to help seeking (ATHS) with four cancer symptoms in six countries. **Method:** A population-based survey measuring cancer awareness and beliefs conducted within the International Cancer Benchmarking Partnership in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and UK. Data were collected on perceived barriers to GP consultation (including embarrassment, worry about wasting the doctors time, fear about what the doctor might find and being too busy) and ATHS for persistent cough, abdominal swelling, rectal bleeding and breast changes. Relationships between perceived barriers and ATHS were investigated using multivariable analysis. **Results:** Among 19,079 respondents, higher perceived barrier scores were associated with longer ATHS intervals for all symptoms studied ($p < 0.01$) responders with the highest barrier scores (> 10.84) had between two and three times the odds of longer ATHS. ATHS was low in Australia for all symptoms and highest in Denmark for abdominal bloating. **Conclusion:** Perceived barriers to help-seeking have a role in delaying GP presentation. Early diagnosis campaigns should address emotional and practical barriers that reduce early presentation with potential cancer symptoms.

Keywords: Cancer, Early diagnosis, cancer awareness, epidemiology, health seeking behaviour

Introduction

The International Cancer Benchmarking Partnership (ICBP)¹ was established to investigate and explain international variation in cancer survival. Survival rates for patients diagnosed between 1995 and 2007 with lung, breast, bowel or ovarian cancer were persistently higher in Australia, Canada, and Sweden, intermediate in Norway, and lower in Denmark and the UK (England, Northern Ireland, and Wales)². Survival deficits were most marked shortly after diagnosis. Comparisons of lung³, colorectal⁴ and breast⁵ cancer survival rates between the UK, Sweden and Norway have reported similar findings, which may partly be explained by later diagnosis in the UK.

Patient delay in presenting to their primary care physician (GP) has been highlighted as an important component of the diagnostic interval for a number of cancers⁶. A systematic review of risk factors for delayed presentation with cancer symptoms identified a number of psychosocial factors associated with patient-mediated delay. These include perceived symptom seriousness, fear of cancer and embarrassment⁷. Similarly a UK study reported that emotional and practical barriers to GP presentation were associated with lower use of health services for symptoms patients worried might be cancer⁸. Factors for delayed presentation most commonly observed in Britain were difficulty making an appointment, worry about wasting the doctor's time and worry about the diagnosis⁹. Other studies reported delay to be associated with access to services¹⁰, lifestyle complexity, time, logistical considerations^{11, 12}. In lung cancer, stigma of the disease related to internal self-blame has been highlighted as common¹³⁻¹⁴ and acts as an additional barrier to presentation^{15, 16, 17, 18}.

The ICBP collaboration has shown that while the UK has similar levels of cancer symptom awareness, the public perceived more barriers to help-seeking in the UK than in other countries studied¹⁹. The researchers suggest that interventions which address barriers and prompt earlier presentation in primary care should be developed and evaluated. The next step is to quantify

the role of barriers to help-seeking along the patient pathway to diagnosis in relation to different cancer symptoms and across different jurisdictions. This study used the international Awareness and Beliefs about Cancer (ABC) survey²⁰ to compare the anticipated time to help seeking (ATHS) between countries and investigate how potential barriers to symptomatic presentation relate to anticipated help-seeking intervals.

Method

In 2011, the population-based ABC survey using computer-assisted telephone interviews with adults aged ≥ 50 years in six countries (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the UK) was undertaken as part of the ICBP, to assess barriers to symptomatic presentation and ATHS. Details of the instrument and the survey methodology have been outlined previously²⁰. Briefly the survey incorporated instruments to measure cancer awareness, cancer beliefs, barriers to help seeking and ATHS. Backward-forward translation was carried out in non-English speaking jurisdictions and equivalency of meaning testing was carried out with focus groups. Reliability and validity testing were also undertaken.

Anticipated time to help-seeking

The primary dependent variables studied were ATHS which was collected for four potential cancer symptoms: i) persistent cough, ii) breast changes, iii) rectal bleeding, and iv) abdominal bloating. The interview instructions were: 'I'm going to read you out a list of signs and symptoms; for each one can you tell me how long it would take you to go to the doctor from the time you first noticed the symptom.' The responses were grouped into six time intervals (as soon as I noticed, up to 1 week, over 1 up to 2 weeks, over 2 up to 3 weeks, over 3 up to 4 weeks, more than a month, would not contact a doctor). Respondents who said they would seek help from health professionals other than a GP (<1.3%), or answered 'don't know' or 'refused to respond' (<3.5%), were removed from the analysis as the ATHS interval for these responses

was unclear. Age-sex adjusted comparisons of ATHS between countries were carried out using direct age standardisation.

Barriers to symptomatic presentation

The independent variable of interest in this study was an aggregate score of perceived barriers to symptomatic presentation to the GP. The score consisted of four items: i) 'I would be too embarrassed', ii) 'I would be worried about what the doctor might find', iii) 'I would be worried about wasting the doctor's time', and iv) 'I am too busy to make time to go to the doctor'. Respondents were asked, '*could you say if any of these might put you off going to the doctor*' to which they could respond: 'no', 'yes, sometimes' or 'yes, often'. The responses were scored as 'no'=0, 'sometimes'=1 and 'often'=2. An aggregate barriers score was calculated using results of the factor analysis outlined previously²⁰ and presented on a scale with a minimum of 0 and maximum of 50. Respondents with incomplete data for the barrier items, or who answered 'don't know' were excluded from the analysis (see Table 1). Almost half of the respondents reported no barriers, but those that did were categorised into tertiles (low: <3.75, medium: 3.75-10.84, high: >10.84).

Other covariates

Other covariates included sex, age, marital status (categorised as married/cohabiting vs single/divorced/separated/widowed), level of education mapped to UNESCO international standards for education (tertiary level qualification vs other)²¹, current smoking status (smoker or non-smoker) and country of residence. Participants were also asked to report their perceived difficulty in arranging an appointment with a doctor, as 'very difficult', 'somewhat difficult', 'somewhat easy' or 'very easy'. For analysis, this was dichotomised into 'difficult' or 'easy'. In addition, the cancer beliefs measure comprising three items: 'cancer can often be cured', 'a diagnosis of cancer is a death sentence' and 'people can expect to continue with normal activities and responsibilities' was included in the analysis.

Analysis

The dependent variable, ATHS, was dichotomised so the cut-point for late presentation was set at the response category nearest the 80th percentile for the anticipated delay for each symptom to investigate the characteristics of those with the longest ATHS. The distribution of anticipated time from symptom onset to presentation to a GP varied by symptom type and is presented in Table 1. Cut-points for late presentation were set at: 4 weeks for both persistent cough (20.7% of respondents had ATHS of > 4 weeks) and abdominal bloating (16.5% of respondents), and 1 week for both rectal bleeding (13.7% of respondents) and breast changes (13.6% of respondents). To determine the sensitivity of varying cut-points for ATHS on the relationship between barriers and anticipated time to help-seeking, cut-points were adjusted and the analysis was repeated. For persistent coughing and abdominal bloating the cut-point was adjusted from 4 weeks to 1 week while the cut-point for breast changes and rectal bleeding was adjusted from 1 week to 4 weeks.

Univariate analysis with χ^2 tests was undertaken to investigate factors associated with ATHS. Multivariable logistic regression modeling was used to test independence of associations between the aggregate barrier scores and ATHS for each cancer symptom, after adjusting for age, sex, having a tertiary qualification, smoking status, marital status, perceived ease of seeing a doctor, cancer beliefs and symptom recognition. Only variables that had a moderate association ($p < 0.25$) with time to help seeking were retained in models. Models were also produced to determine sensitivity of associations to varying cut points for ATHS.

Results

The sample size was 19,079 (6,965 in the UK, 4,002 in Australia, 2,064 in Canada, 2,000 in Denmark, 2,009 in Norway and 2,039 in Sweden). The estimated response rate (after adjusting for the likely proportion of households that were eligible) varied between countries, ranging from 16% in Canada to 38% in Denmark. Australia had a response rate of almost 36%, Norway,

23%, Sweden, 28% and the UK response rate was approximately 19%^a. Like most population-based surveys, men, people with lower educational attainment, and those from ethnic minority groups were under-represented^{22, 23}. Missing data AHS and barrier responses were minimal ($\leq 2.5\%$). Over 50% of the participants in the study reported no perceived barriers.

Significant variation between countries in age-sex adjusted AHS was observed. No distinct patterns emerged for any of the four symptoms, although in Australia lower proportions of respondents reported long AHS (defined as exceeded the specified cut points for each symptom) to help seeking for all four symptoms (Figure 1). The proportion of patients anticipating >4 weeks' time to help seeking for a persistent cough was significantly lower in Sweden (17%) and Australia (16%). Fewer respondents (8%) in Sweden reported an AHS interval >4 weeks before attending with abdominal bloating compared to 23% in Denmark and 15% in all other countries. However, a larger proportion of respondents in Sweden reported an interval >1 week before attending with rectal bleeding (17%) compared to Australia (8%). Also, a larger proportion of respondents from Canada reported an AHS interval >1 week for breast changes (21%), compared with all other countries (Figure 1).

Univariate analyses (Table S1) showed significant associations between younger age, perceived difficulty in seeing the doctor, having a tertiary qualification, reporting 'often' or 'sometimes' for each of four barriers to symptomatic presentation and higher likelihood of longer AHS for all four symptoms. Holding more negative beliefs about cancer was also associated with a higher likelihood of longer AHS, as assessed by the three item cancer belief measure (Table S1).

^a Revised from the figures published in Forbes et al¹⁹

In multivariable analysis a higher barrier score was associated with longer AHS, after adjusting for age, sex, having a tertiary qualification, smoking status, marital status, perceived ease of seeing a doctor, cancer beliefs and symptom recognition. Respondents with the highest barrier scores (>10.84) had between two and three times the odds of longer AHS compared to those with no barriers for all symptoms. The relationship between country and AHS varied by symptom. For persistent cough, compared to Australia, all other countries had increased odds of an AHS interval >4 weeks with the odds highest for respondents from Norway. For abdominal bloating, respondents from Denmark had higher odds of an AHS interval >4 weeks while the odds were lowest for respondents from Sweden (Table 2). Compared to Australia, all other countries had increased odds of an AHS interval >1 week with rectal bleeding, with Norway and Sweden highest. Respondents in Canada had the highest odds of an AHS interval >1 week with breast changes after accounting for other factors (Table 3).

A strong positive association between barrier score and AHS was observed across all countries for all four symptoms (Table S2 & S3) with the exception of breast changes in Canada. However, the effect size varied between countries with a statistically significant interaction between barrier and country for AHS with breast changes, and an interaction approaching significance for abdominal bloating. For breast changes and abdominal bloating there was a particularly strong positive association between barrier score and time to help seeking in Sweden, with a more modest effect size in Canada and Norway.

With regard to the individual barrier items, each barrier was associated with a longer AHS interval for all four potential cancer symptoms. The association was graded such that the odds of anticipating a longer time to help-seeking increased across the three response options (from 'no', to 'sometimes', to 'often'), with the greatest likelihood of late presentation in those responding 'often'. In adjusted analyses, the individual barrier associated with the highest odds

of a longer interval before help-seeking was responding 'often' to 'being worried about wasting the doctor's time' for persistent cough and abdominal bloating and responding 'often' to being embarrassed' for rectal bleeding and breast changes (Table S4).

ATHS varied by symptom type, with a trend towards a longer interval for vague symptoms such as persistent coughing and abdominal bloating, and a shorter interval for breast changes and rectal bleeding. Sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the effect of varying the cut-point for ATHS with an interval of >1 week for a persistent cough or abdominal bloating, and an interval of >4 weeks for rectal bleeding or breast changes. For all symptoms, barrier scores remained significantly associated with a longer ATHS interval in the model (Table S5). Similarly, patterns in the proportion of respondents reporting longer ATHS was similar in sensitivity analysis as when the original cut points were applied (Table S6).

Discussion

This large population-based international study allowed, for the first time, an investigation into variation in ATHS between countries and any association between perceived barriers to symptomatic presentation and ATHS for specific cancer symptoms.

Significant variation in ATHS between countries and symptoms was found, which persisted after accounting for other factors. ATHS was shorter for alarm symptoms (rectal bleeding and breast changes) and longer for vague symptoms (coughing and abdominal pain). There was no consistent pattern in variation across all symptoms and patterns did not consistently correlate with cancer survival variation. The lack of association may be due to the influence of other factors such as delay later in the diagnostic pathway, co-morbid disease or variation in treatment.

The lower proportions of respondents anticipating longer intervals with a persistent cough and rectal bleeding in Australia and abdominal bloating or breast changes in Sweden was not explained by barriers, symptom awareness or other factors in the study. These may be explained by other healthcare, cultural or social factors or differences in cancer awareness raising activities between countries and is worthy of further investigation. In addition, understanding the extent to which this variation in ATHS intervals to help seeking reflects actual patient behaviour would be of value. It is unlikely that that the indicator of ATHS reflects true behaviour around help seeking with cancer symptoms.

As in previous UK-based studies^{8,9} there was an association between the level of endorsement of perceived barriers and the ATHS interval before help-seeking that remained after adjusting for other factors. However, the relationship varied by country. Barriers consistently had strong odds in explaining longer ATHS for all symptoms investigated. These findings further reinforce the importance of tailoring cancer awareness campaigns so that messages specifically address these barriers to presentation as well as deficits in symptom awareness. However, there was some heterogeneity between countries in the relationship between barriers and ATHS with breast changes with relatively modest effect size in Canada compared to Sweden. ATHS >1 week with breast changes was particularly high in Canada; it appears that other factors such as symptom recognition and ease of visiting a doctor played a more prominent role in explaining variation in ATHS in Canada while these relationships were less marked in Sweden (data not presented). These population differences in barriers to help seeking highlight the importance of targeted country and perhaps region specific campaigns, tailored to the unique characteristics of each population.

The study findings suggest that each of the four quite distinct barriers are important in their own right in explaining ATHS in help-seeking, though their relative importance varies by symptom

type. Embarrassment was more strongly associated with longer time to help-seeking for intimate symptoms such as breast changes and rectal bleeding, while worry about wasting the doctor's time was a more important determinant of help-seeking for the more vague symptoms (persistent cough and abdominal bloating). These findings highlight the importance of ensuring that public campaigns aimed at reducing inappropriate help-seeking do not encourage unwarranted concern over wasting the doctor's time, consequently contributing to barriers to presentation, which ultimately have the potential to lead to a diagnostic delay in cancer.

It is also important to recognise that after accounting for barriers and beliefs, symptom recognition remained an important factor in each of the models in which it was included. This is consistent with several other studies which have highlighted the importance of symptom knowledge for early help-seeking for the cancers of interest in this study^{24, 25, 26, 27, 28}. These findings further support the suggestion that early diagnosis campaigns should address both awareness of cancer symptoms and barriers to presentation in the population.

Barriers to presentation, symptom awareness and cancer beliefs cannot fully explain variation in ATHS intervals within different age groups and those with different educational attainment. Further work is needed to understand causes for variation in different population sub-groups with a view to developing more targeted interventions for at risk groups.

Strengths & Weaknesses

The survey used standard administration across 12 different jurisdictions providing a large international population-based sample. While response rates were low they were typical of those recent studies with similar methods. Although weighting addressed biases toward older people, women and those from higher socio-economic groups, other differences in non-response characteristics may have influenced the study findings.

Although the ABC tool used in this study was not based on a specific theoretical model, it encompasses domains used in most of the help-seeking models and has performed well in reliability and validity testing²⁰. While cultural differences may exist in interpretation and response to questions between countries, steps were taken to ensure equivalency of meaning of the items across different languages. The analysis has been able to account for variations in a range of demographic characteristics and cancer beliefs. The study was also sensitive to frequency with which each barrier was reported ('sometimes' or 'often'), and unlike previous studies, the analyses were symptom-specific. The extent to which reported AHS predicts patterns in actual delay is not unclear with some quite distinct differences between actual delay and educational attainment^{25, 27} or age²⁷⁻³³ to the associations reported here for AHS. However, associations between smoking status and AHS for persistent coughing reflected previous studies of actual delay. It is also reassuring that a previous study investigating actual help-seeking with possible cancer symptoms observed a similar relationship for similar barriers⁸. Rather than providing a prediction of delay among cancer patients, AHS provides an indicator of those who are most likely to delay. By focusing on the 20% of respondents who anticipate the longest delays, this study focuses on those expected to delay longest before a diagnosis of cancer. Further work is required to determine the validity of AHS as an indicator of actual help seeking behaviour.

By varying cut points to dichotomise the time to help-seeking, the method accounted for variation in time to help seeking for different symptoms, with a trend towards a longer interval for vague symptoms such as persistent coughing and abdominal bloating, and a shorter interval for breast changes and rectal bleeding. Sensitivity analysis confirmed the relationships between time to help seeking and barriers persisted when alternative cut points were applied and confirmed the relationship with cancer survival patterns regardless of cut point.

Conclusion

Perceived barriers to presentation with symptoms contribute strongly to explaining variation in ATHS for cancer symptoms though the relationship varies by country, symptom time and socio-demographic circumstance. This paper highlights the importance of addressing emotional and practical barriers that patients perceive to stand in the way of GP consultations, with a view to expediting diagnosis and improving cancer survival.

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Conflict of interest statement

The funders were not involved in study design, collection, analysis and interpretation of the data, writing of the article or the decision to submit it for publication. Where the author was employed by the funding organisation, the governing body of the organisation had no influence on any of these. The authors have no conflicts of interest to report.

Key points

- This study reports international variation in anticipated time to help seeking
- Patterns are not consistent with international variation in cancer survival
- Perceived barriers to clinical presentation with possible cancer symptoms are strongly associated with anticipated time to help seeking
- Cancer awareness campaigns should be locally tailored and should target barriers to help seeking to promote earlier presentation with cancer symptoms

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Table 1: Anticipated time to help-seeking for potential cancer symptoms (shaded areas highlight cut-points applied to create dichotomised outcome measures for analysis).

	Persistent coughing		Abdominal bloating		Rectal bleeding		Breast changes	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
I would go as soon as I noticed	2,439	13.2	4,453	24.3	11,760	62.4	7,703	69.2
Up to 1 week	3,399	18.4	4,719	25.8	4,499	23.9	1,909	17.2
> 1 week up to 2 weeks	3,722	20.1	3,024	16.5	1209	6.4	620	5.6
> 2 week up to 3 weeks	2,780	15.0	1,736	9.5	469	2.5	261	2.3
> 3 week up to 4 weeks	2,320	12.6	1,356	7.4	318	1.7	247	2.2
More than 1 month	3,029	16.4	1,916	10.5	431	2.3	303	2.7
I would not contact doctor	788	4.3	1,089	6.0	155	0.8	87	0.8
Total	18,477	100	18,293	100	18,841	100	11,130	100
*Exclusion (contact other HPC)	245		141		73		41	
*Exclusion (don't know/refused)	357		645		165		127	

*excluded from analysis

Table 2: Multivariable analysis presenting relationship between barrier score, country and anticipated time to help seeking (odds of an interval of ≥ 1 weeks before presenting to the doctor with (a) persistent cough or (b) abdominal bloating, adjusting for age, smoking status, sex, education status, marital status and recognition of symptom as a cancer warning sign

Characteristic		Persistent cough - anticipated interval of ≥ 4 weeks				Abdominal bloating - anticipated interval of ≥ 4 weeks			
		Unadjusted		Adjusted		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
		OR*	CI†	OR*	CI†	OR*	CI†	OR*	CI†
Barrier score	No Barrier	1		1		1		1	
	Low	1.52	1.37-1.69	1.50	1.36-1.67	1.52	1.36-1.71	1.47	1.30-1.65
	Medium	2.01	1.82-2.22	1.95	1.77-2.16	2.10	1.88-2.34	2.04	1.82-2.29
	High	2.50	2.27-2.75	2.36	2.14-2.61	2.88	2.60-3.19	2.82	2.53-3.14
Country	Australia	1		1		1		1	
	Canada	1.19	1.04-1.37	1.14	0.99-1.31	1.03	0.89-1.19	0.95	0.81-1.10
	Denmark	1.33	1.16-1.52	1.37	1.19-1.58	1.52	1.33-1.75	1.80	1.56-2.08
	UK	1.42	1.29-1.57	1.23	1.11-1.37	1.10	0.98-1.22	0.96	0.86-1.07
	Norway	1.63	1.42-1.86	1.59	1.38-1.82	1.03	0.88-1.19	1.14	0.97-1.33
	Sweden	1.09	0.95-1.26	1.05	0.90-1.21	0.41	0.35-0.50	0.43	0.35-0.52

*OR is the odds ratio for anticipated help-seeking > 4 weeks

† CI is the 95% Confidence Interval for the odds ratio presented

Table 3: Multivariable analysis presenting relationship between barrier score, country and anticipated time to help seeking (odds of an interval of ≥ 1 weeks before presenting to the doctor with (a) rectal bleeding or (b) breast changes, adjusting for age, smoking status, sex, education status, marital status and recognition of symptom as a cancer warning sign

Characteristic		Rectal bleeding - anticipated interval of ≥ 1 week				Breast changes - anticipated interval of ≥ 1 week			
		Unadjusted		Adjusted		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
		OR*	CI†	OR*	CI†	OR*	CI†	OR*	CI†
Barrier score	No Barrier	1		1		1		1	
	Low	1.50	1.32-1.69	1.47	1.30-1.67	1.64	1.40-1.93	1.59	1.35-1.87
	Medium	1.75	1.55-1.96	1.80	1.60-2.04	1.84	1.58-2.15	1.80	1.54-2.11
	High	2.79	2.51-3.10	2.92	2.60-3.26	2.71	2.36-3.12	2.75	2.38-3.19
Country	Australia	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
	Canada	1.77	1.50-2.10	1.71	1.44-2.02	1.90	1.58-2.27	1.88	1.56-2.26
	Denmark	1.83	1.55-2.16	1.96	1.65-2.33	1.04	0.84-1.29	1.15	0.91-1.44
	UK	1.68	1.48-1.93	1.50	1.31-1.72	1.12	0.96-1.29	1.02	0.88-1.20
	Norway	2.58	2.20-3.17	2.67	2.27-3.15	1.27	1.02-1.58	1.29	1.03-1.62
	Sweden	2.21	1.88-2.60	2.27	1.92-2.68	0.87	0.69-1.09	0.86	0.68-1.09

*OR is the odds ratio for anticipated help-seeking > 1 weeks

† CI is the 95% Confidence Interval for the odds ratio presented

Figure 1: Age-sex adjusted proportions of respondents reported anticipated time to help seeking by country

