Cancer-Related Patient Education: An Overview of the Last Decade of Evaluation and Research


Purpose/Objectives: To provide an overview of cancer-related patient-education research to determine future research needs.

Data Sources: A literature search of peer-reviewed articles from 1989–1999. Databases that were searched included Medline™, CINAHL™, HealthStar™, ERIC™, CancerLit™, and PubMed™.

Data Synthesis: 176 articles were analyzed and synthesized into narrative form.

Conclusions: Patients with cancer want and benefit from information, especially when making treatment decisions. Education helps patients manage side effects and improves adherence. Literacy is an important factor in materials development. The efficacy of computer-assisted learning, audio and video programs, and telephone interventions is supported in a variety of patient groups. Pain education can improve pain control, but the impact on fatigue has not been well researched.

Implications for Nursing Practice: Patient education is an important component of nursing care. Research has confirmed its impact in many areas but questions still remain.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Patient Education Network (CPEN) is comprised of leaders in cancer patient education at NCI-designated cancer centers. A strategic goal of NCI CPEN is to promote the use of evidence-based education practices at NCI-designated cancer centers. As the first strategy toward meeting this goal, the NCI CPEN Research Committee examined published reports from 1989–1999 on research in the field of patient education.

Education evaluation research examines a specific program, curriculum, or medium using the scientific method to evaluate educational practice and focuses on processes, outcomes, and goals. Educational research, however, typically is not related to a specific program. The purpose of educational research is to contribute to the body of knowledge about the field (Rankin & Stallings, 1990).

Leaders in patient education contend that patient education is an art rather than a science and is not well developed in regard to methodology (Lorig, 1996; Redman, 1993). This literature review examines research published in peer-reviewed journals over a 10-year period. An overview of the studies is provided as well as summaries about what has been learned.

Key Points . . .

➤ Cancer-related patient education research conducted more than 10 years confirmed that patients with cancer want information.
➤ Patients want their doctors to be their primary source of information and see written materials as supplemental to the learning process.
➤ Many print materials are written at a reading level that is too high for the target population.
➤ Computers, videotapes, audiotapes, and telephones can help to educate patients.

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