

T1 COLORECTAL CANCER PATIENTS' PERSPECTIVE ON INFORMATION PROVISION AND THERAPEUTIC DECISION-MAKING AFTER LOCAL RESECTION

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Poster

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In a cross-sectional study of 98 early-stage colorectal cancer patients, higher educated patients were more likely to be actively involved in treatment decisions and to undergo additional treatment, though decisional satisfaction was similar across education levels.

KEY POINTS

- Among 45 high-risk T1CRC patients, 60% reported active involvement in deciding between additional treatment or close monitoring, while 40% reported passive involvement.
- Higher educated patients were more likely to report active decision-making involvement compared to lower educated patients (92.9% vs. 43.3%, $p=0.002$) and to undergo additional treatment (78.6% vs. 40%, $p=0.02$).
- Satisfaction with how the treatment decision was made did not differ between higher and lower educated patients (83 vs. 85.1, $p=0.78$).
- Prevention and post-treatment care were the most common areas where patients expressed unmet information needs.
- Patients with high-risk T1CRC reported receiving more information than low-risk patients, though the need for more information was similar between groups ($p=0.31$).

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