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<b>Title of Abstract:</b>	Cancer Survivor Perceptions of an 8-Week Acceptance and Commitment Therapy Group for Chronic Cancer-related Pain
<b>Please copy and paste your abstract here: (no more than 300 words):</b>	<p>Background: Cancer survival rates have shown an increase on the adverse effects of long-term cancer treatment, including chronic cancer-related pain (CRP) [1]. Evidence-based psychotherapies such as Acceptance Commitment Therapy (ACT) can improve functioning and overall quality of life in individuals with chronic pain [2,3]. This study evaluates participant acceptability with ACT delivered in group-based format for chronic CRP.</p> <p>Methods: Eight cancer survivors with chronic CRP completed an interview following the ACT intervention. Interviews were conducted in English, audio-recorded, and transcribed. A team-based, grounded hermeneutic editing approach was used to extract salient themes/subthemes and discuss emerging themes and discrepancies until inter-rater reliability was achieved.</p> <p>Results: Average participant age was 56 years (SD= 15.7), with a majority married (75.0%), female (62.5%), and White (87.5%). Primary cancer diagnoses were gastrointestinal (37.5%), gynecological (25.0%), head and neck (12.5%), breast (12.5%), and genitourinary (12.5%). Mean years since cancer diagnosis was 2.62 (SD= 1.68). Participants expressed that the intervention increased their knowledge of mindfulness and nonpharmacologic approaches to pain management</p>

and described a greater sense of acceptance with chronic CRP. They reported improved pain interference and less interference to engagement in valued action (e.g., physical activity). Participants maintained and applied skills learned in group (e.g., mindfulness) and expressed confidence in planning meaningful activities, despite pain. Participants expressed high satisfaction and benefit following their participation in the intervention, felt less isolated and frustrated with chronic CRP, and felt more support participating in a group intervention with other cancer survivors.

Conclusions: Cancer survivors considered ACT an appropriate and acceptable treatment for chronic CRP. This highlights cancer survivor's need and the benefit of evidence-based psychotherapies, such as ACT, or chronic CRP management. As the number of cancer survivors grows, addressing chronic, disease-related pain with behavioral approaches will be critical to providing high-quality cancer survivorship care.