

BMJ Open Description of the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort: the evaluation of teenage and young adult cancer services in England

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ABSTRACT

Objective International recognition of the unique needs of young people with cancer is growing. Many countries have developed specialist age-appropriate cancer services believing them to be of value. In England, 13 specialist principal treatment centres (PTCs) deliver cancer care to young people. Despite this expansion of specialist care, systematic investigation of associated outcomes and costs has, to date, been lacking. The aim of this paper is to describe recruitment and baseline characteristics of the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort and the development of the bespoke measures of levels of care and disease severity, which will inform the evaluation of cancer services in England.

Design Prospective, longitudinal, observational study.

Setting Ninety-seven National Health Service hospitals in England.

Participants A total of 1114 participants were recruited and diagnosed between July 2012 and December 2014: 55% (n=618) were men, mean age was 20.1 years (SD=3.3), most (86%) were white and most common diagnoses were lymphoma (31%), germ cell tumour (19%) and leukaemia (13%).

Results At diagnosis, median quality of life score was significantly lower than a published control threshold (69.7 points); 40% had borderline to severe anxiety, and 21% had borderline to severe depression. There was minimal variation in other patient-reported outcomes according to age, diagnosis or severity of illness. Survival was lower in the cohort than for young people diagnosed during the same period who were not recruited (cumulative survival probability 4 years after diagnosis: 88% vs 92%).

Conclusions Data collection was completed in March 2018. Longitudinal comparisons will determine outcomes and costs associated with access/exposure to PTCs. Findings will inform international intervention and policy initiatives to improve outcomes for young people with cancer.

INTRODUCTION

BRIGHTLIGHT is a programme of research that aims to determine whether specialist care for teenagers and young adults (TYA) with cancer is associated with improved outcomes. The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) outlined in the *Improving Outcomes Guidance for Children and Young People*

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A cohort of teenagers and young adults with newly diagnosed cancer was established with the involvement of young people in planning and operation that contributed to a high rate of retention.
- The sociodemographic characteristics of the cohort are broadly similar to the contemporary teenage and young adult cancer population, supporting the generalisability of results.
- Data have been collected from multiple sources including patients, individual clinical care records and established National Health Service datasets.
- The study recruited a smaller proportion of young people diagnosed with cancer in the available time period, resulting in lower statistical power to address the impact of heterogeneity.
- A metric developed to quantify specialist care may not be sensitive enough to reflect the complexity of specialist care and individual patient pathways.

with Cancer,¹ a model of specialised care based on a limited number of hospitals designated as principal treatment centres (PTCs). At that time, minimal information was available about either the constituent parts of such specialist care or the benefits that might accrue from it and why. BRIGHTLIGHT comprises six inter-linked projects centred on a prospective, longitudinal cohort of young people recruited soon after a diagnosis of cancer that examines their outcomes and experiences of cancer care. Additional studies address elements of specialisation; the environment of care^{2,3}; the competencies desirable in healthcare professionals delivering specialist care⁴; a metric to quantify specialist care; caregiver's experience of care; and a health economic analysis to determine the cost of specialist care. The programme has been underpinned by an extensive patient and public involvement strategy.⁵⁻⁹

Cancer in young people is uncommon, accounting for less than 1% of all new cancer diagnoses in England.¹⁰ Despite its rarity,

cancer is the second leading cause of death for young people, accounting for 11% of deaths in those aged 15–24 years.^{11 12} In addition, a number of issues argue for special attention for young people with cancer and for robust evidence to support current and future healthcare policies. For example, young people present with a spectrum of cancer types that is distinct from those affecting younger children and older adults.¹¹ A cancer diagnosis during adolescence and young adulthood has an acute and unique impact on this critical and complex stage of life development, disrupting physical health, social and educational goals as well as psychological well-being.¹³ These factors have additional importance when considered against the advantages that accrue to society from the successful treatment through the prolonged fulfilment of their contribution in employment and other societal impacts.¹⁴

While most young people are cured, outcomes for some cancers have not improved in line with those achieved for children and older adults.¹⁵ There exists a general consensus among healthcare professionals that the needs of young people are poorly met by cancer services that are tailored towards the needs of children and older adults.¹⁶ Young people fall between child and adult cancer services into what has been described as either ‘the grey zone’¹⁷ or ‘no man’s land’.¹⁸ Prolonged routes to diagnosis, unfavourable tumour biology with increasing age, limited access to clinical trials, lack of compliance with treatment protocols, inconsistent use of molecular diagnostics that may assist with optimal care and a lack of specialist supportive care have all been implicated in the short fall in survival improvements.^{19–28}

Young people themselves have described unsatisfactory experiences of care that include: lack of recognition of their autonomy; failure to facilitate them to meet normal life goals during treatment; lack of peer support; care by staff with little experience of young people; and finally, inappropriate care environments.^{9 29–31} The inability of traditional healthcare silos to meet the unique psychosocial and healthcare needs of this specific population is increasingly highlighted.^{32–34} Place of treatment and delivery of cancer care, in terms of both disease and age-appropriate specialist settings, is increasingly acknowledged as potentially significant to the outcomes for young people with cancer.^{35 36}

To address these unique needs and deficit in outcomes’ knowledge, in August 2005 the NICE *Improving Outcomes Guidance* recommended that all care for patients under 19 must be provided in age-appropriate facilities and those aged 19 and over should have ‘unhindered access to age-appropriate facilities and support when needed’.¹ To accommodate this recommendation, 13 TYA PTCs were identified across England. Key components of the services of the TYA PTC encompass tumour site-specific expertise delivered in conjunction with meeting the broader psychosocial needs of young people to support successful navigation of critical life transitions. This is directed through the TYA multidisciplinary team (MDT).¹

However, despite national guidance supporting this approach to the delivery of cancer care for young people aged 15–24 years,¹ around half of young people continue to be treated in children’s and adult cancer units with no or limited access to the TYA PTC, many receiving care in hospitals ‘designated’ by National Health Service (NHS) commissioners to provide elements of specialist care that are available in a TYA PTC.

The aim of the BRIGHTLIGHT programme of research is to evaluate the benefit of specialist TYA cancer services for young people aged 13–24 years. The study has four key objectives specific to the cohort:

1. Relate the proportion of care young people received in a TYA PTC to: quality of life, satisfaction with care, clinical processes and clinical outcomes.
2. Examine young people’s experience of cancer care through a longitudinal descriptive survey.
3. Compare social and educational milestones among young people receiving different levels of TYA cancer care.
4. Determine the costs of specialist care to young people, their families and the NHS.

Objectives

The aim of this paper is to describe the complex recruitment process for establishing the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort, to provide details of bespoke measures of levels of care and disease severity that were developed to inform the analysis of the evaluation and to describe the baseline characteristics of the cohort.

STUDY DESIGN

The BRIGHTLIGHT cohort is a prospective longitudinal cohort study, obtaining data through a bespoke survey, administered through face-to-face interview, telephone interview and online, five times over 3 years: 5–7 months after diagnosis then at 12, 18, 24 and 36 months.³⁷

PATIENT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The focus of this study was identified by young people as a priority area for research. BRIGHTLIGHT was preceded by a period of feasibility work where we worked with young people as coresearchers to develop the research questions, outcome measures and study design.^{6 9} The study has a Young Advisory Panel who have worked with us since 2011 and who have been integral in naming the study,⁵ study management,^{7 8} identifying other areas for research³⁸ and dissemination.³⁹

SAMPLE AND SETTING

Participants

The BRIGHTLIGHT cohort included young people aged 13–24 years, newly diagnosed with cancer (International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision codes C00–C97) in an English hospital and recruited within 4 months of

diagnosis. Eligibility criteria were as inclusive as possible so no restriction according to language or a sensory impairment that affected communication was applied. The only exclusion criteria were: young people receiving a custodial sentence; if the young person was not anticipated to be alive at the first point of data collection (6 months after diagnosis); and recurrence of a previous cancer or they were not capable of completing a survey, for example, sedated and in intensive care.

Recruitment

Young people present with a wide range of cancer diagnoses.¹¹ It was anticipated that to identify and recruit potentially eligible patients would be the biggest challenge because of: (1) low incidence; (2) presenting to numerous points in healthcare system, due to age and multiple diagnostic subtypes; and (3) inconsistent referral pathways for tertiary care. The NICE guidance was issued in 2005,¹ and by 2010, only 40% of newly diagnosed young people were known to a TYA MDT based at a PTC.⁴⁰ Analysis of the national cancer datasets between 2010 and 2011 indicated that young people were being treated in an additional 133 hospitals across England. Thus, to capture the full cohort of young people, we needed to open recruitment in as many hospitals as possible, have a mechanism to identify young people across the country and also have access to an extensive network of researchers to recruit and administer the study questionnaires.

There were two mechanisms for identifying young people: first through the national cancer waiting times dataset, which has been reported in detail previously.⁴¹ This is routinely collected NHS data used to monitor diagnostic and treatment targets; feasibility work suggested young people could be identified within 3 months of diagnosis.⁴² However, when this method was applied nationally, it was found to be neither timely nor accurate so a second mechanism was introduced: principal investigators were asked to liaise with the coordinators of all tumour-specific MDTs (except prostate cancer) so the person managing recruitment to the study could be informed of new diagnoses in young people aged 13–24 years. A third method to directly approach young people to invite them to participate was also introduced in the later stages of recruitment but did not significantly impact on accrual.⁴³

The second challenge was working with a large number of hospitals, of which most were likely to identify a few eligible patients over the course of the study and who might present to one of several departments. BRIGHTLIGHT opened to recruitment in 109 hospitals, of whom 97 identified and recruited between 1 and 106 (median 5) young people per hospital, 12 not recruiting any participants. England has a national network of research personnel funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), tasked with facilitating recruitment into clinical studies.⁴¹ The aim was to recruit 2012 young people diagnosed between July 2012 and December 2013. Despite making multiple targeted amendments to the protocol and iteratively working with NIHR

researchers and the TYA healthcare professional community to increase the proportion of patients who were offered study entry (online supplemental file 1), recruitment was slower and lower than anticipated. In April 2014, an extension to recruitment until April 2015 was approved (young people diagnosed until December 2014, recruited within 4 months of diagnosis), and a lower target sample size was agreed (figure 1).

METHODS

Data were collected from three sources: young people, patient medical records and central NHS and Public Health England databases.

Data from young people

Patient-reported outcomes were collected from young people at five time points over 3 years: 4–7 months after diagnosis (wave 1), 12 months (wave 2), 18 months (wave 3), 2 years (wave 4) and a final data capture 3 years after diagnosis (wave 5). Data were collected using a study-specific questionnaire, the BRIGHTLIGHT Survey³⁷ (available under licence from https://xip.uclb.com/i/healthcare_tools/brightlight_wave1.html), which was administered as a face-to-face interview in young people's homes at wave 1. Subsequent waves were administered online or through telephone interviews. At wave 1, young people also completed study-specific health economics questionnaires, described below.

The BRIGHTLIGHT Survey

The BRIGHTLIGHT Survey is an investigator and young person-designed self-report questionnaire that was administered through computer-assisted personal or telephone interview or online by an independent research organisation. It was developed using patient-experience literature⁴⁴ and was underpinned by a conceptual framework to guide question content.⁹ The BRIGHTLIGHT Survey contains five validated outcome measures and questions to reflect young people's experience of diagnosis and cancer care (table 1).³⁷ Completion of treatment occurs at different time points according to diagnosis. During the feasibility work, young people emphasised that they did not want to be asked questions about cancer when treatment ended and therefore the computer administration of the BRIGHTLIGHT Survey had complex routing to ensure young people were only asked questions that were relevant to their current situation.³⁷ For example, questions related to pre-diagnosis and diagnostic experience were only asked at wave 1. The BRIGHTLIGHT Survey also used 'pull through' options so that participants could reflect on responses given in previous waves before answering. For example, questions about employment/education goals were tailored so participants could be asked again at wave 5 to ascertain if goals had changed and if this was cancer influenced.

Health economics questionnaires

Cancer/treatment-related costs incurred by young people and families were collected using a study-specific

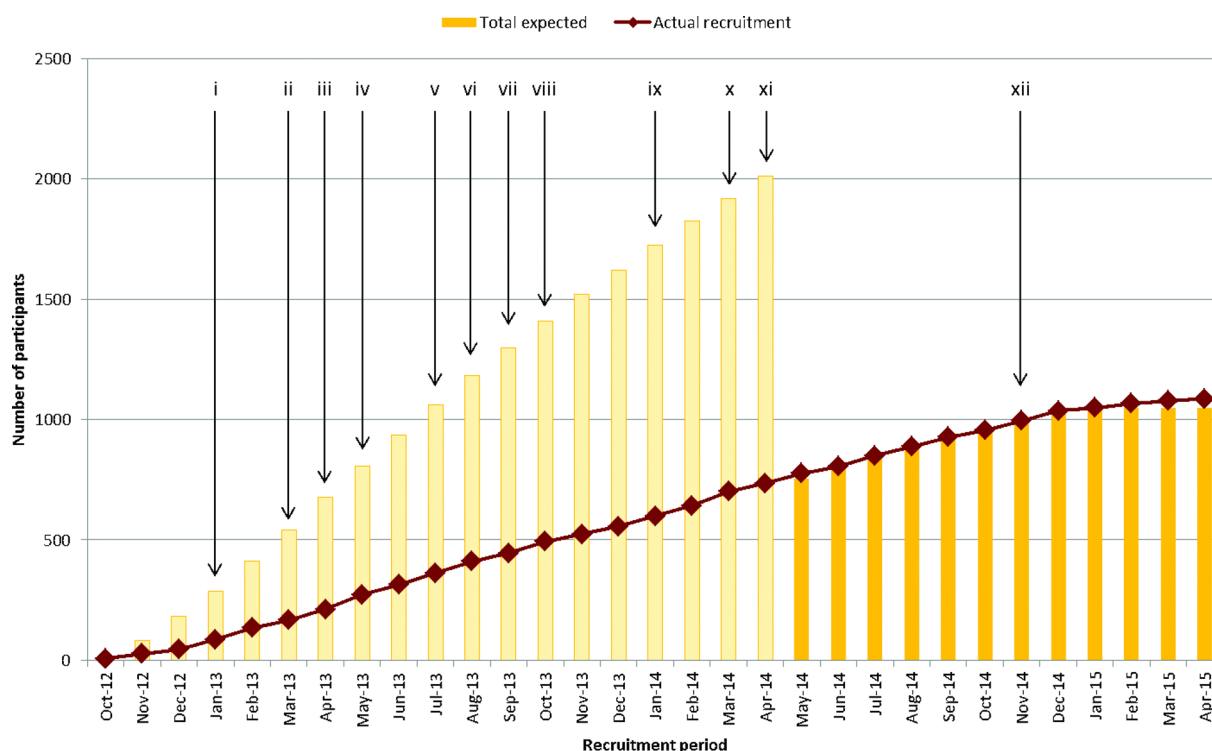


Figure 1 Summary of actions undertaken to improve recruitment and impact on accrual figures. (i) Open to most Trusts agreeing to participate ($n=77$); posters to advertise BRIGHTLIGHT distributed to all Trusts. (ii) Information to all newly diagnosed young people distributed in CLIC Sargent information packs; top recruiters reported in the TYAC weekly bulletin (Teenage and Young Adults with Cancer the professional organisation in the UK supporting healthcare professionals with teenagers and young adults with cancer). (iii) Healthcare professional information leaflets sent to all Trusts (hard copy and electronic for local distribution). (iv) Director/assistant directors of the National Cancer Research Network emailed all the Cancer Network Managers directing them to make recruitment to BRIGHTLIGHT a priority; approved amendment to allow consent to be taken at the same time as giving the information sheet. (v) Review of screening logs and site-specific feedback presentations sent to each principal treatment centre (PTC). (vi) Open to recruitment in all 13 PTCs. (vii) Approval to use social media to recruit young people; open in all 109 Trusts agreeing to open to recruitment. (viii) Attendance at a Teenage Cancer Trust Lead Nurse event to highlight recruitment issues and gain support. (ix) Emails sent by universities (communication teams or student unions) to current students with a link to the website to capture young people continuing with education after diagnosis; training for Youth Support Coordinators to be able to recruit young people. (x) Attend a CLIC Sargent Social Worker event to promote the study and gain support to take a recruitment role. (xi) Information on the BRIGHTLIGHT website in video format. (xii) Recruitment method based on the National Cancer Patient Experience Survey implemented.

Cost of Care Questionnaire and Cost Record. These included questions regarding: travel (car parking, petrol and capital depreciation, and public transport); time off work; medical equipment use; prescription and over-the-counter drug use; cost of accommodation incurred through hospitalisation; complementary; and cost of family care for siblings. The Cost of Care Questionnaire was administered at wave 1 and required young people and their families to record costs incurred from the above items retrospectively since diagnosis. The Cost Record was given at waves 1 and 2, requesting the same information collected prospectively on a weekly basis.

Data from medical records

Research teams who recruited young people completed an electronic case report form (CRF) 12 months after diagnosis, which contained key variables relating to diagnosis, treatment, clinical process and outcome variables. This included postcode at the time of diagnosis, locations of care, details of diagnosis, MDT treatment planning

and care, and outcomes at 12 months after diagnosis. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of socioeconomic status⁴⁵ and was derived from the post-code at diagnosis, based on the population denominator of England. Clinical processes of care were defined as *documentation of*:

1. Histological diagnosis.
2. Molecular diagnosis.
3. Cancer stage or prognostic group.
4. Initial treatment plan.
5. Evidence of multidisciplinary communication.
6. Assessment by supportive care services, defined as documented contact with a clinical nurse specialist plus one other member of the MDT (social worker, youth support coordinator, counsellor, psychologist, dietitian, physiotherapist and occupational therapist).
7. Fertility discussion.
8. Consideration for inclusion in a clinical trial.

Table 1 Summary of the content of the BRIGHTLIGHT Survey

Construct and questionnaire	Details
Quality of life: Pediatric Quality of Life Questionnaire ⁶⁰	Contains 23 items scored on a 5-point Likert scale. Four domains: physical, emotional, social and work/school functioning. Two summary scores (physical and psychosocial function) and a total score. Domain, summary and total scores on 0–100 scale, with 100 representing the best possible quality of life. Scores <69.7 indicate a high risk of impaired quality of life. ⁴⁸
Health status: EuroQoL-5 Dimension 3 level ⁷³	Comprises five dimensions (mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression) scored on three levels (no, some and severe problems). The EQ-5D visual analogue scale records self-reported health on a vertical scale ranging from ‘best imaginable health state’ to worst imaginable health state’. Scores 0–1 with 0 representing death and 1 representing perfect health (negative scores represent a health state worse than death).
Anxiety and depression: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale ⁷⁴	A measure of depression and anxiety. Contains 14 items, scored on a four-grade scale (0–3). Summary scores for depression and anxiety (ranging from 0 to 21). Scores of 8–10 are defined as borderline and 11 and over are considered moderate/severe anxiety and depression. ⁵¹
Social support: Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support ⁵²	Scores for support by friends, family and significant others plus total support score. Contains 12 statements, rated on 7-point Likert scale. Total support score is an average ranging from 1 to 7; subsupport scores range 4–28. Total scale score 1–2.9 are considered low support; a score of 3–5 is considered moderate support; and scores from 5.1 to 7 are considered high support.
Illness perception: The Brief Illness Perception Scale ⁷⁵	Measures the emotional and cognitive representations of illness. Contains eight* questions with fixed response scale specific for each question, for example, not at all to extremely helpful. Each question represents a different dimension of illness perception: consequence, personal control, treatment control, timeline, identity, coherence, emotional representation and concern. Responses scored 1–10, the higher the score, the greater perceived illness impact. No overall score and each question represents a single domain.
Cancer experience questions ³⁷	Comprises 12 experience domains: prediagnosis experience, diagnostic experience, place of care, contact with healthcare professionals, treatment experience, fertility, involvement in clinical trials, adherence, communication and coordination of care, education, employment, well-being and relationships. Total of 238 questions with question-specific responses describing experience.

*Timeline statement not included.

Data from national datasets

Data from National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (NCRAS) and Hospital Episode Statistic (HES) were used to supplement and validate details of treatment received in the TYA PTC, to support a detailed health economic evaluation based on hospital attendance and healthcare received and to cross-check against the electronic CRF. NCRAS data included date of diagnosis, tumour morphology, staging and treatment data; and HES data included dates for admitted patient care, outpatient and accident and emergency attendance, plus receipt of chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

DEVELOPMENT OF BESPOKE METRICS

Defining levels of care

BRIGHTLIGHT aims to evaluate exposure to specialist TYA cancer services, defined as treatment in the TYA PTC. In recognition that patients may receive elements of care

in more than one hospital, we proposed that care could be categorised by three levels according to the proportion of care received in a TYA PTC. To accurately allocate cohort participants to the appropriate level of care, analysis of HES data were used. In summary, PTC Trust codes were identified for 2012–2014 and applied to HES data so the proportion of days spent in a TYA PTC in the first 6 months and 12 months after diagnosis could be calculated (details provided in online supplemental file 2).

Defining severity of illness

Advanced cancer is associated with poorer quality of life.^{46 47} We planned to compare quality of life of those treated in different care environments. To do so, we needed to consider ways to control for differences between patients that might influence this outcome and, in particular, the severity of their cancer. However, this is difficult for TYA as they present with a heterogeneous array of malignancies.¹¹ While most cancers have staging

Table 2 BRIGHTLIGHT severity of illness index (see online supplemental file 3)

Cancer type ¹¹	Least severe	Intermediate severity	Most severe
Germ cell tumours	Stages 1–3; stage unknown.	Stage 4 (stage 1S=stage 4).	
Leukaemias	CML.	ALL; other and unspecified.	AML.
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and non-specified lymphoma	Over 16 years, protocol unknown stage 1–2.	Over 16s, protocol unknown; stage 3–4; any paediatric-type protocol; all unknown.	Burkitts (ICD-10 C83.7, morphology code 9687/3).
Hodgkin's lymphoma	All stages.		
Central nervous system tumours	Pituitary adenomas (D35.2); subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (C43.2).	Other completely resected WHO grade I tumours for which surgery is the only treatment needed, except craniopharyngiomas.	Craniopharyngiomas; incompletely resected or unresectable grade I tumours; all grade II–IV tumours, any needing radiotherapy or chemotherapy. This includes ependymomas, medulloblastomas and intracranial GCTs.
Bone tumours	Surgery only (low grade, periosteal and parosteal).		All other.
Soft tissue sarcoma	Stages 1–2.	Stage 3; unknown.	Stage 4.
Rhabdomyosarcoma	Low risk EpSSG A-D.		All others; unknown.
Melanoma	Stages 1–2 (except 2c).	Stage 2c; stage 3 (except 3c); stage unknown.	Stage 3c; stage 4.
Carcinoma	All thyroid; all stage 1; Cervix stage unknown.	Stages 2–3; all nasopharyngeal; stage unknown (except cervix).	Stage 4.
Miscellaneous and unspecified		All.	

ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia; EpSSG, European Paediatric Soft Tissue Sarcoma Study Group; GCT, germ cell tumours; ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision.

criteria that differentiate between more or less extensive disease (typically groups 1–4 in ascending order of worsening survival), stage is not directly comparable between cancer types, and a comparison based purely on staging would be meaningless due to the variation in outcomes between different cancers allocated to the same stage level. For example, stage 4 thyroid cancer is associated with a much higher chance of survival than, say, stage 4 bowel cancer. Furthermore, survival alone is not a good indicator of severity of illness as it takes no account of disease and treatment morbidity both for the short and long term. We therefore developed a bespoke 'severity' grading system to include symptom and treatment burden as well as predicted survival and burden of late effects. Each cancer type was graded as least, intermediate and most severe based on cancer-specific information thus allowing comparisons between groups of patients with multiple types of cancer (table 2; detailed methodology is presented in online supplemental file 3).

Analysis

The number of young people at each stage of the project were described using a flow diagram, including the numbers eligible, consenting to be involved and followed up at each survey point. Reasons for non-participation

at each stage were summarised. Potentially eligible patients who did not participate in the cohort study were compared against those who consented with regard to age, gender, ethnicity, location (based on the network linked to each PTC) and diagnosis. Data in both groups were summarised as means with SD, medians with IQRs or frequency and percentage (%), as appropriate and comparisons made using standard χ^2 and t-tests. Since sample sizes for these comparisons were very large, statistical significance is defined as $p < 0.001$.

Survival from diagnosis was summarised using Kaplan-Meier plots, and the cohort and non-cohort groups were compared using Cox regression to adjust for age, gender, ethnicity, location and type of cancer. Patient-reported outcomes collected in the first wave were scored according to published guidance for each of the validated measures. The characteristics of the cohort were summarised using means/medians (SD/IQR) or frequency (%) as appropriate.

RESULTS

A total of 1126 young people were recruited for whom valid consent was available from 1114 (figure 2).

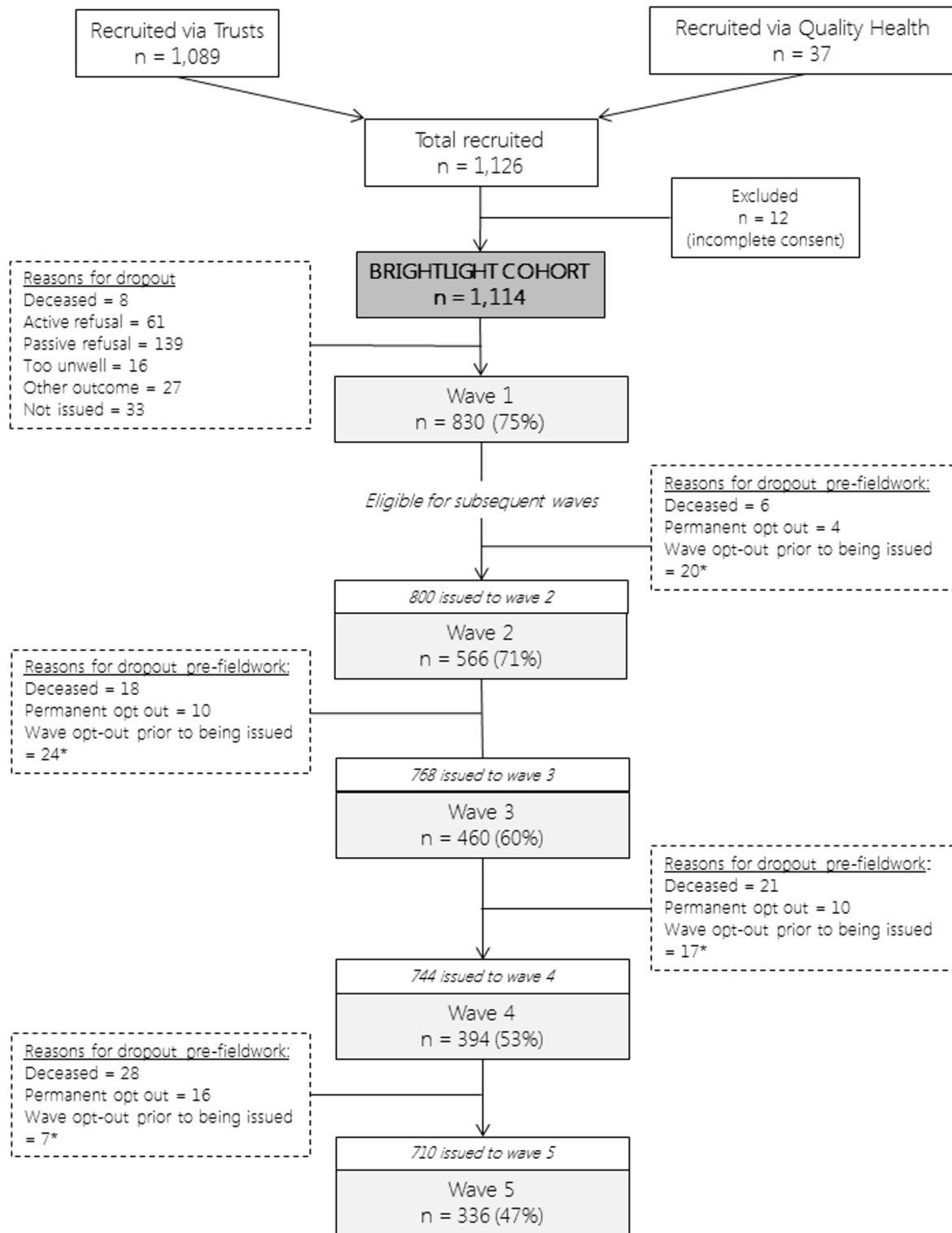


Figure 2 A summary of participation at each wave of data collection. *Drop-outs between waves due to death, permanent opt-out or wave opt-out. Wave opt-outs prior to being issued were not permanent opt-outs; participants could opt-out of a single wave but participate in subsequent waves; these cases were not removed from the cohort permanently.

Recruiting hospitals were required to keep a screening log, which was returned to the BRIGHTLIGHT team by 95 (87%) hospitals when recruitment ended. Of the

2900 young people who had been screened, 429 (15%) were reported as not being eligible and 1877 (65%) were eligible to participate. No details were provided for the

remaining 594 (20%). Only 426 (23%) of those eligible had refused to participate, which was lower than the 35% we had anticipated and accounted for.⁸ Of the 15% recorded as being ineligible, just over half (225, 52%) had either no reason recorded or appeared to have been deemed to be ineligible incorrectly.

Data were obtained from NCRAS for young people diagnosed in the same time period, who were potentially eligible, that is, alive 6 months after diagnosis and place of residence was not linked to a prison postcode. A total of 5953 young people were diagnosed with cancer between July 2012 and December 2014, of whom 5835 (98%) were potentially eligible to participate (109 young people died within 6 months of diagnosis so were assumed to be too sick to be approached and 9 were in prison); 1114 (19%) appeared in the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort.

Clinical and NHS data were available for all 1114 young people. Of these, 830 (75%) completed the wave 1 survey (figure 2). In total, 163 (20%) participated once, 186 (22%) twice, 195 (24%) completed three, 173 (21%) completed four and 113 (14%) took part in every wave.

Non-participants were similar in age and ethnicity to those in the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort, but there were differences in gender (a lower proportion of males in non-participants) and inclusion by tumour type (a greater proportion of young people with leukaemia and lymphoma, germ cell tumours and bone tumours compared with non-participants but lower representation of brain tumours, skin cancers and carcinomas) (table 3).

Of the 1114 young people in the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort, 618 (55%) were men, mean age at diagnosis was 20.13 years (SD 3.28) and 936 (86%) identified themselves as white. Lymphoma was the most common cancer type (n=350; 31%), followed by germ cell tumours (n=212; 19%) and leukaemia (n=145; 13%) (table 3). Table 4 details the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort. There was an even distribution across socioeconomic groups. Most were single (n=606; 84%) and employed or in education (n=531; 64%). Systemic anticancer therapy was the most common form of treatment, which was used for 880 (79%). Thirty (3%) young people received no treatment, just active monitoring. The clinical processes that were most frequently documented in the clinical records were MDT communication (n=1037; 97%), cancer stage or prognostic group (n=1015; 94%), histology (n=974; 91%) and initial treatment plan (n=974; 91%). One hundred and sixty-seven (20%) young people reported having a prediagnosis long-term condition.

A total of 124 (11%) young people in the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort died before 31 December 2016. Results from Cox regression indicate that a survival benefit for non-BRIGHTLIGHT patients was maintained even after adjustment for age, gender, ethnicity and type of cancer; the risk of death was 34% higher for those in the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort compared with those not in the cohort (figure 3; HR estimate 1.34 [95% CIs 1.09 to 1.68], p=0.01; table 5). There was no evidence that survival of

cohort participants compared with non-participants differed by cancer type (p value for interaction: p=0.12).

A summary of patient-reported outcomes recorded at wave 1 are presented in table 6. Mean total quality of life, physical and emotional domain scores were <69.7 indicating that, on average, young people had some impairment to quality of life shortly after diagnosis.⁴⁸ This is particularly notable in terms of physical scores where the average was significantly below the threshold, by more than 10 points, for a clinically important difference.^{49 50} Forty per cent of young people could be classified as 'cases' for anxiety and 22% for depression (borderline to severe).⁵¹ Young people reported high levels of support from friends (Multi-dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support cut-off >5) and moderate support from family and significant others (score 3–5).⁵² The Brief Illness Perception Scale results indicate that young people felt cancer had a moderate effect on their life, but they perceived that treatment was extremely helpful. They perceived themselves as having experienced a moderate number of symptoms and believed they had a good understanding of their cancer. The majority rated their satisfaction with care as being excellent/good (n=777; 94%). Those aged 19–24 years seemed to have better physical and psychosocial quality of life compared with those aged 13–18 years at diagnosis. This older age group also reported more anxiety, lower social support and better perceived personal control but lower perceived emotional representation and concerns. According to diagnosis, young people with a solid tumour had better physical scores, perceptions of consequences and identity but less support from friends than those with a blood cancer. Finally, there was a noticeable trend for better total quality of life, physical and psychosocial scores for those with less severe disease and worse emotional score for the intermediate severity group. Young people categorised by the BRIGHTLIGHT Severity of Illness Index as having less severe disease had better perceived consequences and identity but satisfaction with care was highest in those with the most severe disease.

DISCUSSION

The BRIGHTLIGHT cohort is the first national, prospectively recruited cohort of TYAs with cancer. We are able to examine in detail the complexity associated with place of care, experience and outcome. This is made possible through the use of linked data from multiple sources, so unlike other cohorts that rely solely on patient-reported outcomes^{34 47} or clinical data,³² a more comprehensive evaluation can be derived. Using national mandatory NHS datasets, we have been able to calculate a more robust measure of time spent in specialist TYA care. Other data sources, such as secondary analysis of the National Cancer Patient Experience data, are based on TYA PTC code at the time of participation,⁵³ as such this reflects a single point in time and does not reflect experiences and outcomes for those who have exposure to both specialist and non-specialist

Table 3 Comparison of characteristics of participants and non-participants

	N	BRIGHTLIGHT cohort	N	Non-participants	P value*
Age at diagnosis (years)					
Mean (SD)	1114	20.13 (3.28)	4721	19.94 (3.33)	0.08
Median (IQR)		20.64 (17.58, 22.95)		21 (17, 23)	
Gender, n (%)					
Male	1114	618 (55)	4721	2213 (47)	<0.0001
Female		496 (45)		2508 (53)	
Ethnicity n (%)					
White	1085	936 (86)	4316	3643 (84)	0.002
Asian		82 (8)		288 (7)	
Black		22 (2)		156 (4)	
Chinese		4 (<1)		34 (<1)	
Mixed		26 (2)		74 (2)	
Other		15 (1)		121 (3)	
Type of cancer, n (%)†					
Leukaemia	1114	145 (13)	4721	300 (6)	<0.0001
Lymphoma		350 (31)		781 (17)	
CNS		46 (4)		735 (16)	
Bone		102 (9)		177 (4)	
Sarcomas		78 (7)		207 (4)	
Germ cell		212 (19)		504 (11)	
Skin		45 (4)		709 (15)	
Carcinoma (not skin)		125 (11)		1210 (26)	
Miscellaneous specified		9 (<1)		55 (1)	
Unspecified malignant		2 (<1)		43 (1)	
Geographical location, n (%)‡					
Birmingham	1114	155 (14)	4618	459 (10)	<0.0001
Bristol		116 (10)		351 (8)	
Cambridge		23 (2)		276 (6)	
Manchester		103 (9)		391 (8)	
Merseyside		42 (4)		239 (5)	
East Midlands		135 (12)		278 (6)	
Leeds		106 (10)		254 (6)	
Newcastle		59 (5)		305 (7)	
Oxford		19 (2)		249 (5)	
London (south)		77 (7)		668 (14)	
Sheffield		37 (3)		174 (4)	
Southampton		83 (8)		221 (5)	
London (north)		159 (14)		753 (16)	

*P values from χ^2 tests and t-tests as appropriate.

†Based on the Birch classification.¹¹

‡Hospitals mapped to the multidisciplinary team at the teenage and young adult principal treatment centre they were linked to. CNS, central nervous system.

care. Measuring exposure to a TYA PTC through analysis of HES data has enabled a more objective exposure variable to be developed. Similarly, defining severity of cancer through prognosis for survival alone does not

reflect the symptom/treatment burden of disease and the impact this has on quality of life during treatment and recovery. Systematically defining prognosis alongside symptom and treatment burden provides a more

Table 4 Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort at wave 1

Characteristic	Number	%
Socioeconomic status (IMD quintile) (n=1088)		
1 – most deprived	250	23
2	194	18
3	209	19
4	230	21
5 – least deprived	205	19
Marital status (n=725)		
Married/civil partnership	26	4
Cohabiting	93	13
Single/divorced	606	84
Current status (n=830)		
Working full/part time	257	31
In education	274	33
Other work (apprentice/intern/voluntary)	17	2
Unemployed	31	4
Long term sick	126	15
Not seeking work	125	15
Length of inpatient stay over 12 months (n=1070) days		
Median (IQR)	25	9 to 74
Treatment (n=1114)*		
Systemic anticancer therapy	880	79
Radiotherapy	324	29
Surgery	551	50
Active monitoring	30	3
Transplant (stem cell or bone marrow)	28	3
Severity of illness (n=1114)		
Least	611	55
Intermediate	254	23
Most	249	22
Clinical processes of care (documentation available in clinical records)		
Histological diagnosis (n=1072)	974	91
Molecular diagnosis (n=737)†	258	35
Cancer stage or prognostic group (n=1078)	1015	94
Initial treatment plan (n=1071)	974	91
MDT communication (n=1074)	1037	97
Assessment by supportive care services (n=1057)	563	53
Fertility being discussed (n=1063)	693	65
Consideration into a clinical trial (n=1057)	676	64

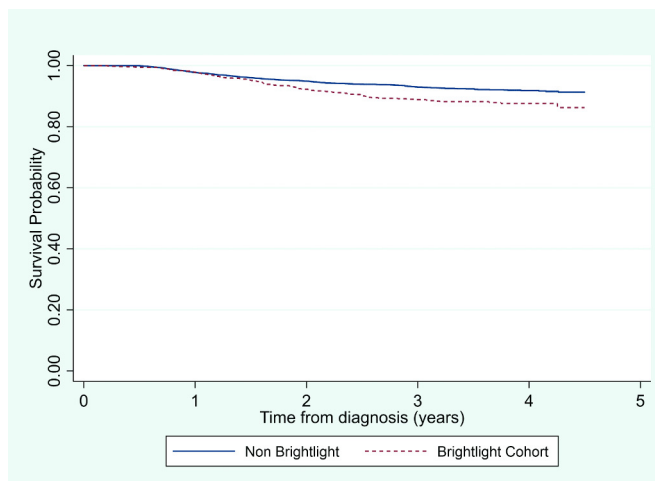
*N greater than 1114 reflects multiple treatment modalities for some diagnoses.

†Where relevant, indicated as not relevant in 320.

CNS, central nervous system; IMD, Index of Multiple deprivation.

nuanced measure and is a better reflection of the severity of illness.

Selecting the study design to evaluate TYA cancer services across England was challenging as services were already in place and, in some regions of the country, long established. There was also wide variation in implementing the

**Figure 3** Comparison of survival between participants in the cohort and non-participant.

NICE Guidance¹ according to local need and pre-existing resources, resulting in services at PTCs not being identical. The decision to establish a cohort was made on the basis that it is suited for investigating rare exposures, allows examination of multiple outcomes for the defined exposure (to specialist care) and would enable us to gather data regarding sequence of events, with the potential to assess causality. The main limitation of the cohort is we only recruited a fifth of the population who were eligible to participate. Variation in diagnosis and severity between those in the cohort receiving different level of PTC care reduces the potential to assess causality.

Cohort studies are acknowledged to be challenging to establish and maintain, especially in rare conditions due to the requirement for large numbers of subjects, potential for selection bias and the challenges associated with subject retention.^{54–57} We anticipated that participation might favour those who were less unwell or had a better prognosis. The inclusion of significant numbers with tumours associated with poorer prognosis such as bone tumours and the inferior survival of the cohort go against this. One of the aims of the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort was to evaluate socioeconomic

Table 5 Comparison of survival between participants in the cohort and non-participants***Estimated cumulative survival probabilities by year from diagnosis (95% CI)**

	Non-participants	BRIGHTLIGHT cohort
1 year	0.98 (0.97 to 0.98)	0.98 (0.97 to 0.99)
2 years	0.95 (0.94 to 0.96)	0.92 (0.91 to 0.94)
3 years	0.93 (0.92 to 0.94)	0.89 (0.87 to 0.91)
4 years	0.92 (0.91 to 0.93)	0.88 (0.85 to 0.90)

Log rank test p value <0.0001.

*Non-participants were young people diagnosed in the same time frame as the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort identified by the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service who were not part of BRIGHTLIGHT.

Table 6 Summary of the wave 1 patient-reported outcomes

Characteristic	N	Age			Diagnosis			Severity of illness		
		All patients n=830	13-18years n=302	19-24years n=528	Haematology n=373	Oncology n=457	Least n=461	Intermediate n=194	Most n=175	
PedsQL, mean (SD)										
Total score	829	66.20 (19.79)	64.14 (18.53)	67.39 (20.40)	64.59 (18.28)	67.52 (20.86)	70.67 (18.86)	61.55 (19.77)	59.57 (19.25)	
Physical summary score	828	59.45 (27.72)	54.67 (26.75)	62.20 (27.91)	56.96 (25.04)	61.47 (29.58)	67.65 (25.49)	52.67 (26.63)	45.33 (26.95)	
Psychosocial summary score		80.38 (18.45)	77.88 (18.27)	81.82 (18.42)	79.37 (18.49)	81.21 (18.41)	84.15 (16.75)	75.90 (19.82)	75.43 (18.98)	
Emotional summary score		67.64 (22.76)	70.94 (21.83)	65.75 (23.07)	67.75 (21.68)	67.55 (23.62)	68.05 (23.09)	64.32 (23.15)	69.57 (21.21)	
EQ-5D, mean (SD) total score	830	0.76 (0.24)	0.75 (0.23)	0.77 (0.24)	0.77 (0.22)	0.76 (0.25)	0.81 (0.21)	0.71 (0.26)	0.71 (0.24)	
median (IQR)		0.80 (0.69-1)	0.80 (0.62-1)	0.81 (0.69-1)	0.80 (0.69-1)	0.80 (0.66-1)	0.85 (0.73-1)	0.73 (0.62-1)	0.75 (0.59-0.88)	
HADS, mean (SD)*										
Anxiety score		6.89 (4.39)	6.14 (4.12)	7.32 (4.49)	6.79 (4.36)	6.98 (4.43)	7.23 (4.55)	7.01 (4.44)	6.14 (3.83)	
Borderline n (%)	160 (19)	51 (17)	109 (21)	75 (20)	85 (19)	82 (18)	44 (23)	34 (19)		
Moderate/severe n (%)	172 (21)	48 (16)	124 (23)	70 (19)	102 (22)	106 (23)	40 (21)	26 (15)		
Depression score		4.62 (3.68)	4.45 (3.38)	4.71 (3.84)	4.84 (3.57)	4.43 (3.76)	4.31 (3.65)	5.16 (3.79)	4.81 (3.57)	
Borderline n (%)	120 (15)	40 (13)	80 (15)	48 (13)	72 (16)	48 (10)	40 (21)	32 (18)		
Moderate/severe n (%)	55 (7)	16 (5)	39 (7)	26 (7)	29 (6)	32 (7)	14 (7)	9 (5)		
MSPSS, median (IQR)										
Total support	820	1.50 (1.08-2.25)	1.58 (1.17-2.33)	1.50 (1-2.08)	1.58 (1.08-2.25)	1.42 (1.08-2.17)	1.50 (1.08-2.25)	1.58 (1-2.25)	1.50 (1.17-2.08)	
Support - friends	827	7 (4-11)	7 (4-12)	6 (4-10)	7 (4-11)	6 (4-10)	7 (4-10)	7 (4-12)	7 (4-10)	
Support - family	827	5 (4-8)	5 (4-8)	5 (4-8)	5 (4-8)	5 (4-8)	5 (4-8)	5 (4-8)	4 (4-7)	
Support - significant others	823	4 (4-8)	5 (4-9)	4 (4-8)	4 (4-8)	4 (4-8)	4 (4-8)	4 (4-9)	4 (4-7)	
BIPS, median (IQR)										
Consequences		7 (4-8)	7 (5-8)	7 (4-8)	7 (5-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (4-8)	7 (5-8)	7 (6-9)	
Personal control		6 (4-8)	6 (5-8)	5 (3-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	
Treatment control		10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (8-10)	
Identity		5 (3-7)	6 (3-8)	5 (3-7)	6 (4-7)	5 (2-7)	5 (3-7)	6 (3-8)	6 (4-8)	
Coherence		8 (7-10)	9 (7-0)	8 (7-10)	8 (7-10)	8 (7-10)	8 (7-10)	8 (7-10)	9 (7-10)	
Emotional representation		6 (4-8)	5 (3-7)	7 (4-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	
Concern		6 (3-8)	5 (3-7)	7 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	6 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	
Satisfaction with care, n (%)										
Excellent/good	820	777 (95)	284 (95)	493 (95)	358 (96)	419 (94)	433 (95)	173 (91)	171 (99)	
Fair/poor/very poor		43 (5)	16 (5)	27 (5)	15 (4)	28 (6)	23 (5)	18 (9)	2 (1)	

*Borderline=8-10, moderate/severe=>11 51

BIPS, Brief Illness Perception Scale; EQ-5D, EuroQol 5-Dimension; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; MSPSS, Multi-dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support; PedsQL, Pediatric Quality of Life Questionnaire.

variation in access to specialist care. A comparison of IMD quintile between those who were and were not recruited have enabled us to assess whether there was bias in recruitment according to difference socioeconomic groups; however, these data were not available but warrant exploration in the future. Our experience of recruitment points to the value of maintaining accurate screening logs and seeking mechanisms to complement the intelligence from local teams about change of status of participants such as death or change of address.

Our experience highlights the value of patient and public participation in research. We have described earlier in the paper the involvement young people had from study inception to dissemination. In total, more than 1200 young people have been involved in BRIGHTLIGHT as part of the research process, almost the same number as those recruited. We believe this has positively influenced the rates of participation, ways in which young people were approached and methods of data collection, and doubled the retention rate at wave 3.⁷

This population is known to have lower involvement in clinical trials in comparison with children and older adults,^{22 58} yet there have been no targeted interventions developed to improve recruitment.⁵⁹ We have reported that to optimise recruitment to clinical trials, what we have identified as ‘the 5 A’s’ need to be addressed, namely availability, accessibility, awareness, appropriateness and acceptability.⁵⁸ We have identified factors that young people feel are acceptable for accessing research⁸ and for continuing their involvement in a study.⁷ We have also identified that the networked structures for facilitating recruitment into cancer research in England may not be optimal for the recruitment of young people.⁴¹ The impact of not having an optimal research network was made apparent through BRIGHTLIGHT, as it was the first national study in this population. Ways to overcome this challenge are currently being explored by the NIHR.

A potential limitation of the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort study is the outcome measures that were selected to be included in the survey. Traditionally outcome measures are developed for children less than 18 years or adults older than 18 years. Our population crossed both age groups so there were limited measures validated for use in this population. Our measure of quality of life, the PedsQL, has been validated for use in adolescence and adulthood⁶⁰ and has been used often in TYA cancer studies.^{34 61–64} The other measures, outlined in table 1, had no formal psychometric testing specifically in a TYA cancer population. However, these have been used extensively in studies in young people with and without cancer,^{65–71} so we are confident the results reflect a consistent measure of each construct but warrants further exploration of the data in the future.

FUTURE PLANS

The BRIGHTLIGHT cohort was originally designed to evaluate short-term outcomes, from early after diagnosis to 3 years after diagnosis, over five time points. Data

collection for wave 5 ended in February 2018, with results for the four key objectives anticipated to be available by the end of 2018. As noted earlier, the study has generated a large quantity of data, and with the recent completion of a James Lind Alliance Priority Setting Partnership exercise for TYA exercise (<http://www.ncri.org.uk/ncri-blog/top-10-research-priorities-for-teenage-and-young-adult-cancer-identified/>), there is the opportunity to address some of the unanswered questions with the BRIGHTLIGHT cohort. This opportunity has already been realised to contribute evidence to improvements in early diagnosis.¹⁹ In line with NIHR guidance, patient-reported outcome data from the cohort will be made available to external researchers on acceptance of the final report in the NIHR Journal Library. Details of how to apply will be made available on the website (www.brightlightstudy.com).

The philosophy of specialist TYA cancer care is to provide optimal cancer treatment alongside the developmentally sensitive care that enables young people to achieve their life goals (eg, education, employment and relationships) during treatment and beyond. BRIGHTLIGHT will evaluate this in the short-term but longer term follow-up may be valuable to explore whether the model of care delivery influences these outcomes later in life. We are now planning a 10-year follow-up study to assess the long-term impacts. We also acknowledge that similar to other studies quantifying care using NHS data,^{53 72} the measure of specialist care may lack discrimination, not least because it assumes that all TYA PTCs and other places of care are equal. Additional to the cohort, a case study was conducted to understand the culture of TYA cancer care.³ There is the potential to synthesise the qualitative findings from the case study with the quantitative data from the cohort to develop a more detailed and sensitive metric to define specialist TYA cancer care. Ultimately, the data generated by the cohort and BRIGHTLIGHT will provide new information on cancer in young people and determine if access to a PTC adds value. The relationships between specialist care and outcomes have previously been unclear. Findings will inform intervention and policy efforts to improve outcomes for young people with cancer.

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Contributors RMT, LAF, JB, DPS, SM, RF, LH, MGM, FG, RR and JSW were involved in developing the protocol. RMT coordinated the running of the study and was responsible for data acquisition. JB, JA-G, RMT, LAF, SM, RF, DPS and JSW contributed to the analysis. RMT, LAF, JB and JSW drafted the manuscript. All authors critically revised and approved the final manuscript.

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Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement Further details of the BRIGHTLIGHT programme of work is available through the study website (www.brightlightstudy.com). Data that are not held under licence with Public Health England or NHS Digital will be available from late 2018 when the primary analysis is complete. We welcome collaboration; for general data sharing enquiries, please contact RMT (rtaylor13@nhs.net).

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