



P2.100: The Hidden Burden of Lung Cancer: Psychosocial Distress and Functional Impairment Among Patients in Western Kenya.



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INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer remains a leading cause of cancer-related mortality globally, with disproportionately poor outcomes in low- and middle-income countries. While clinical outcomes are well documented, the psychosocial and functional burden among patients in resource-limited settings remains underexplored. A lung cancer diagnosis of cancer and its subsequent treatment are often emotionally and physically taxing for both patients and their caregivers, commonly associated with pain, suffering, and fear of death. These experiences contribute significantly to psychosocial distress, including anxiety, fear, and reduced quality of life. Therefore, a critical need to recognize and accurately assess these psychosocial challenges in order to inform comprehensive, patient-centered interventions.

METHODS

Design:

A cross-sectional analysis was conducted among 53 lung cancer patients receiving care through a lung cancer control program in Western Kenya. Data were collected using structured tools, including WHO quality-of-life measures and socioeconomic assessments. Variables assessed included psychological distress, social support, functional status, and demographic characteristics. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize patient characteristics and psychosocial outcomes.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Actionable Take Away Message

- Beyond the tumor Lung cancer burden extends beyond clinical disease to psychological wellbeing, symptoms and daily functioning.
- Support ≠ complete protection

Future Direction for Research

- Follow the patient
- Expand the evidence
- Test interventions
- Include the family
- Address the cost
- Translate findings into care

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

List the most critical references and recognize any support or contributions from others.

- Use QR code to save space and to link to more extensive lists or related works.



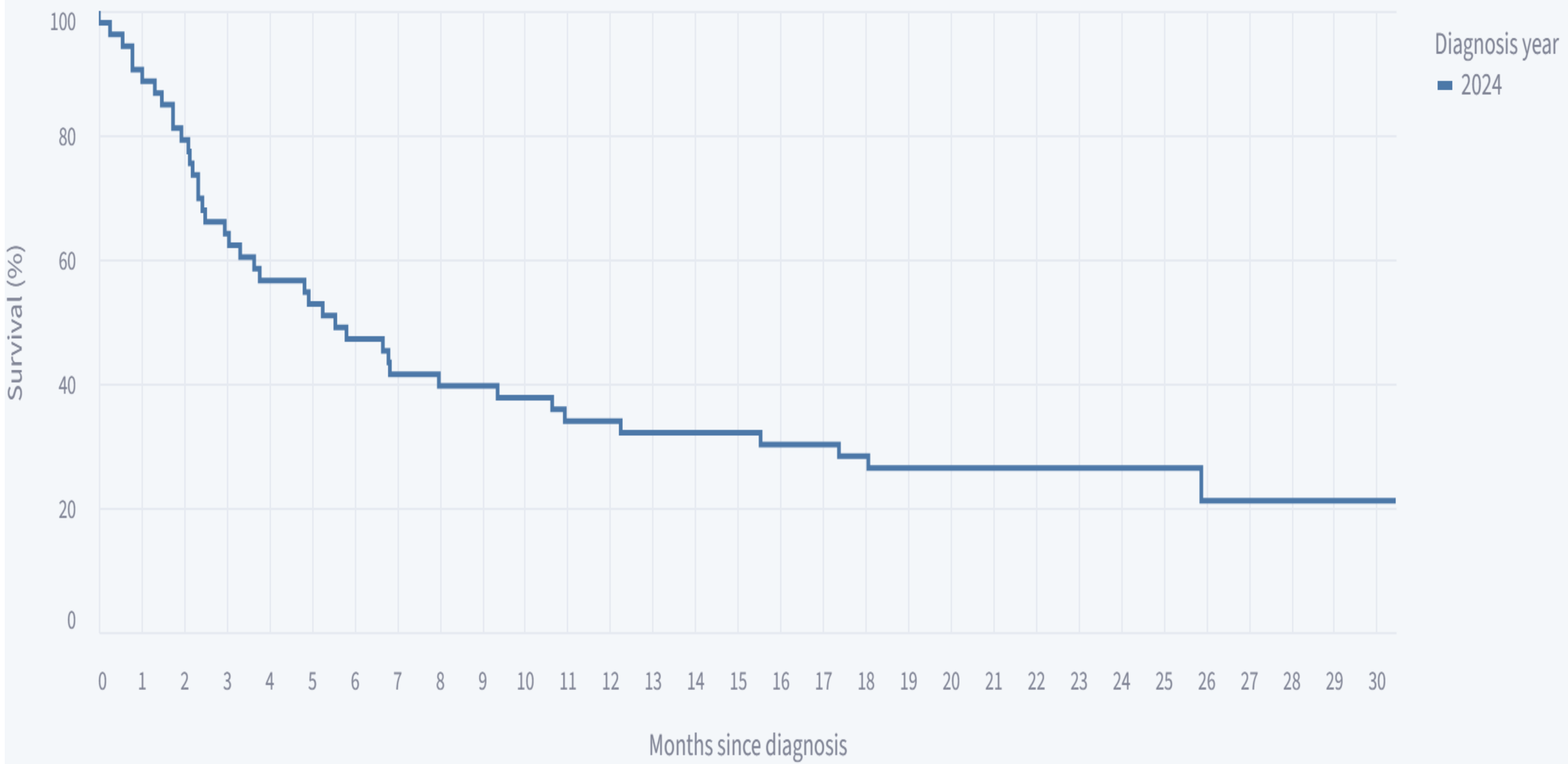
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RESULTS

Emotional burden: Moderate emotional distress, with high levels of hopelessness and sleep disturbance.
Physical burden: Fatigue (3.1) and pain (2.7) were prominent symptoms.
Functional burden: Lung cancer significantly affected patients' ability to work and perform daily activities.
The support gap: Despite strong family support, substantial psychosocial burden persisted.

Kaplan-Meier survival by diagnosis year
Diagnosis years: 2024 · Analysis date: 2026-09-03



Kaplan-Meier 2024 · Analysis date 2026-09-03

Diagnosis year	Cohort N	Deaths	Milestone	KM survival	At risk at milestone
2024	53	40	3 months	64.2%	34
2024	53	40	6 months	47.2%	25
2024	53	40	12 months	34.0%	18

