DISEASE/TREATMENT-SPECIFIC SURVIVOR CLINIC

- Care can be provided by a physician, advanced practice provider (e.g. NP, PA) or multispecialty team
- Care provided in oncology setting
- Can be developed for a common diagnosis, such as breast cancer, or treatment modality, such as stem cell transplant
- Can be developed in private practice, community hospital, or cancer center
- Communication and coordination with Primary Care

| | Advantages | | Disadvantages |
|---|--|---|--|
| • | Providers have expertise in one particular area | • | Limited to survivor populations with large numbers |
| • | Allows institutions and practices to pilot services with one group of patients | • | May focus resources away from other survivor groups with significant needs |
| • | Simple to apply guidelines for surveillance and symptom management | • | May discourage survivors from seeing primary care providers |
| • | Referral to outside services can be a component | | |
| • | Can focus on psychological support to complement medically focused oncology care | | |
| • | Can include psychological support to complement medically focused oncology care | | |