

CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ON THE IMPACT OF CANCER AND WORK IN SELF-EMPLOYED

A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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BACKGROUND

Trends in Europe:

- More SE (self-employed): 15% in Europe
- Improved survival rate for cancer
 - ❖ 5 year rate: 50,3% -> 66,4%
- More RTW after cancer treatment

➤ Need for research to improve RTW within the SE

AIM

- Literature focusing on SE and work-related outcomes
- Identify knowledge gaps
- Suggest future research

➤ Question:

”What is currently known about the impact of cancer on work for SE?”

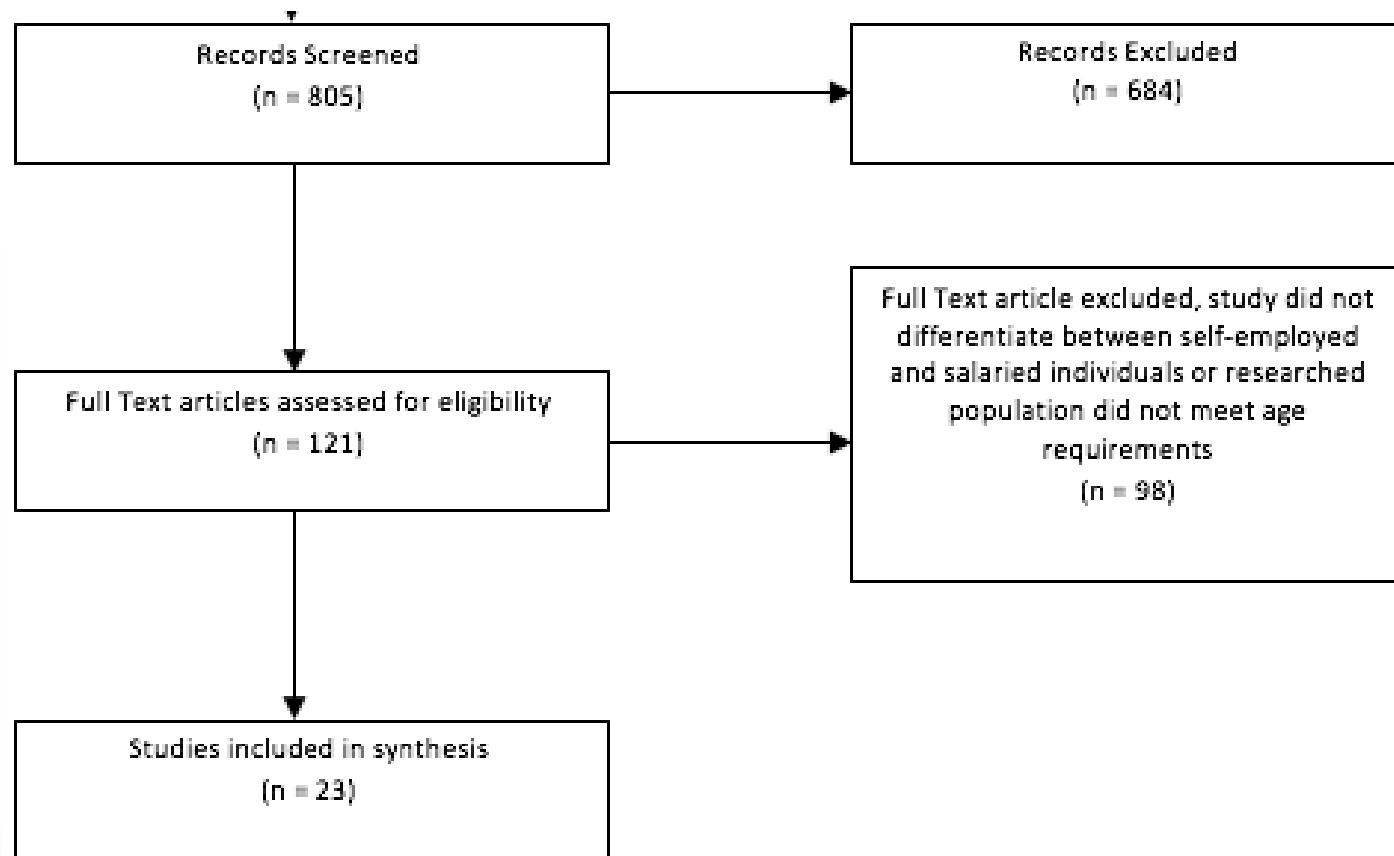
METHODS

SEARCH STRATEGY

- PubMed + PsycINFO
- Jan '06 – Dec '17
- English, Dutch, French
- Keywords "Work", "Cancer", & "Employment" + mesh terms
- Database search, snowball search, & policy making institutes. Only scientific literature.
- Note: update search March '17

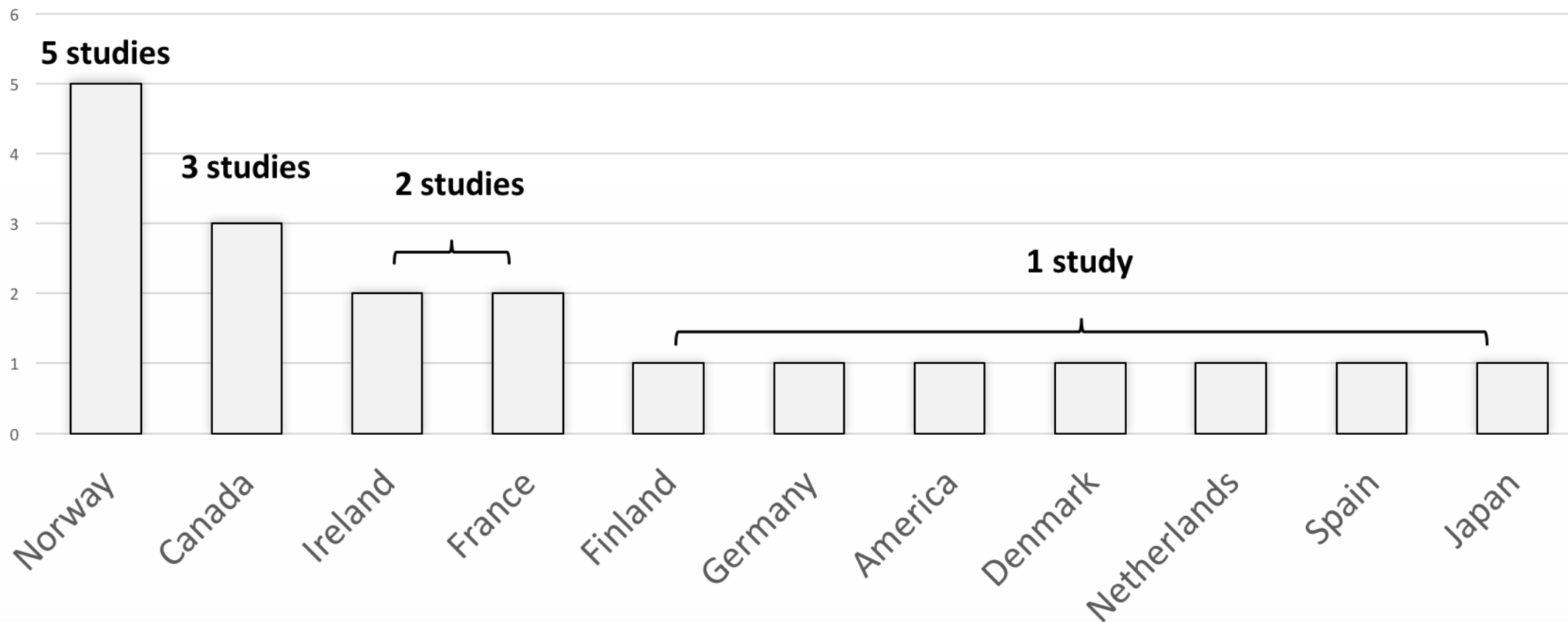
METHODS

ARTICLE SELECTION



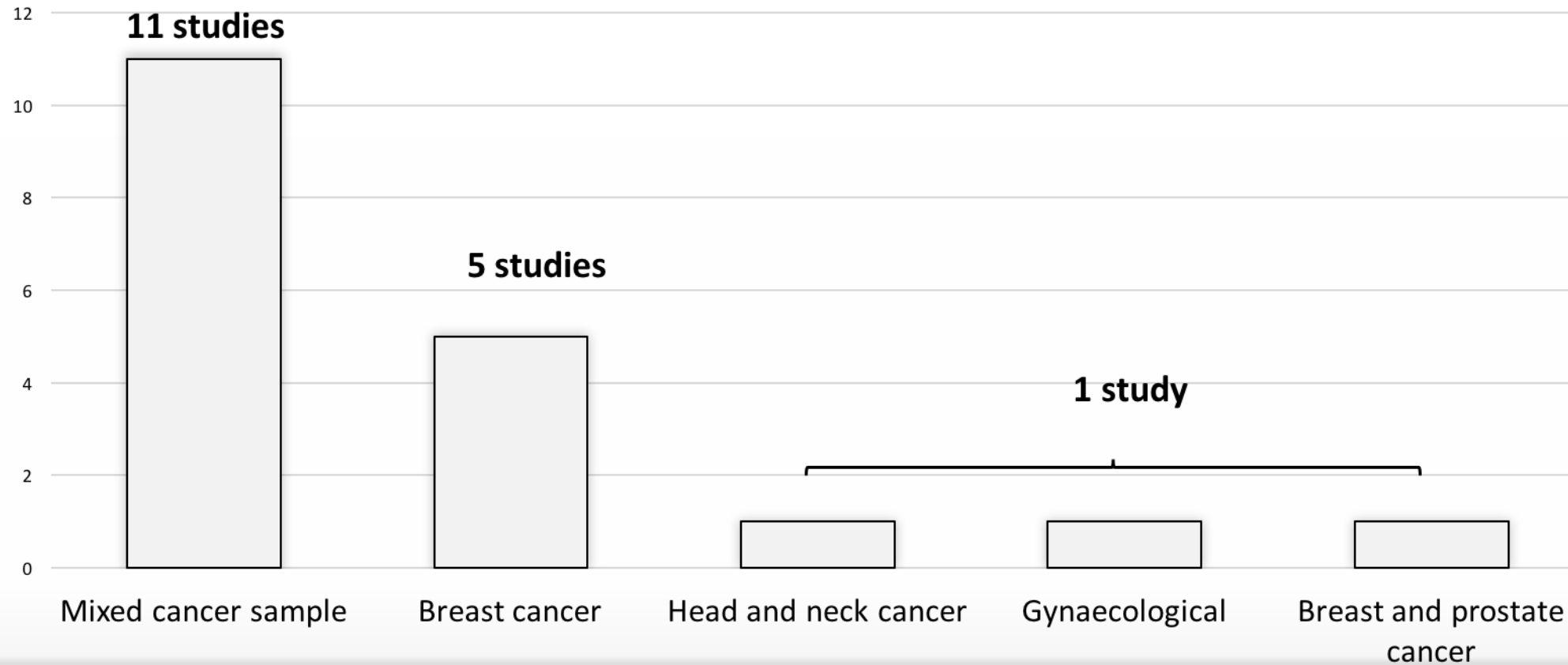
RESULTS

STUDY CHARACTERISTICS



RESULTS

STUDY CHARACTERISTICS



RESULTS

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- Assessment of evidence level: John Hopkins University Evidence Level and Quality Guide (Dearholt, S.L., & Dang, D. (2012). *Johns Hopkins nursing evidence-based practice: models and guidelines (2nd ed.)*. Sigma Theta Tau International).
- Evidence level ranges from Level 1 (highest) to Level 5 (lowest)
- 4 level 2 studies; 17 level 3 studies
- No excluded studies based on evidence level

RESULTS

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- Assessment of risk of bias: Newcastle Ottawa Quality Assessment

Scale (Wells, G.A., Shea, B., O'Connell, D., Peterson, J., Welch, V., Losos, M., & Tugwell, P. (2013). The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomized studies in meta-analyses. <https://doi.org/10.2307/632432>)

- Focus on risk of selection bias, comparability bias, and outcome bias
- Range from 0 stars (highest risk of bias) to 5 stars (lowest risk of bias)
- There were some problems with bias on several occasions

RESULTS

DEFINITIONS

- Definition of self-employment
- Measuring self-employment

RESULTS

OUTCOMES

- Cancer survivor characteristics: male, older, less-educated
- Lower overall health and QoL
- Physical work demands

RESULTS

OUTCOMES

Work-related outcomes for S.E.

- More work-continuation
- More reduced work hours
- Shorter leave of absence
- Bigger odds of RTW

RESULTS

OUTCOMES

Workability for S.E.

- Physical health + mental health + social skills
- Negative relation workability and S.E.
- Reduced work hours as mediator

RESULTS

OUTCOMES

Sustainability and retention

- No differences 2 years postdiagnosis
- More work or occupation changes
- Role of cancer related supervision

RESULTS

OUTCOMES

Organizational and financial factors

- Responsibility of business continuity
- Added financial burden

CONCLUSION

What is currently known about the impact of cancer on work for SE?

- **Research is limited**
- **Number of included SE is small**
- **Differences between subgroups**
- **Often cross-sectional**

=> A lot of knowledge gaps

CONCLUSION


Important differences exist

- **QoL and health**
- **Workability**
- **Work absence and RTW**
- **Financial burden**

CONCLUSION

Future research?

- Self-employed as explicit goal
- More longitudinal
- Potential opportunities



THINKING MUST NEVER SUBMIT
ITSELF, NEITHER TO A DOGMA,
NOR TO A PARTY, NOR TO A PAS-
SION, NOR TO AN INTEREST, NOR
TO A PRECONCEIVED IDEA, NOR
TO ANYTHING WHATSOEVER,
EXCEPT TO THE FACTS THEMSELVES,
BECAUSE FOR IT TO SUBMIT TO
ANYTHING ELSE WOULD BE THE
END OF ITS EXISTENCE.

Henri Poincaré, *1854 France



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