

Supplemental Digital Appendix 1

Learning Objectives and Content for a New Cancer Survivorship Course for Primary Care, Health After Cancer: Cancer Survivorship for Primary Care

Course objectives
1. Identify key parts of a patient's cancer history that may impact current and future health
2. Recognize and describe long-term and late effects of cancer treatment
3. Use pertinent details from a patient's cancer diagnosis and treatment to make risk-based recommendations for co-morbidity management and preventive care
4. Employ strategies for communication with your patient and the oncology team
Introduction
Opens with a video of a long-term cancer survivor telling her story, illustrates the importance of integrating cancer survivorship into the scope of primary care practice, defines key cancer survivorship terms, and introduces the learner to the course structure.
Case 1: A 32-year-old Hodgkin lymphoma survivor
Recognize late effects of cancer therapy, such as secondary cancers, infertility, and cardiovascular disease
Explain risk-based surveillance for long-term survivors of childhood cancer
Identify patients at risk of treatment-related cardiovascular late effects and the importance of modifiable cardiovascular risk factors
Recognize and counsel patients about cancer-related anxieties
Case 2: A 61-year-old head and neck cancer survivor
Recognize the association between HPV infection and oropharyngeal cancer
Describe treatment-related causes of dysphagia among patients with a history of head and neck cancer
Identify hypothyroidism, periodontal disease, and osteoradionecrosis as potential late effects of head and neck cancer treatment
Demonstrate sensitivity to the risk of anxiety, depression, and suicidality among patients with head and neck cancer
Describe strategies that lead to improved coordination of care between oncology and primary care
Case 3: A 60-year old breast cancer survivor
Apply skills in eliciting patients' concerns to improve clinician-patient communication
Recognize and respond to a patient's fear of cancer recurrence
Manage bone health in patients receiving estrogen deprivation therapies
Address sexual health and intimacy concerns for breast cancer survivors

Case 4: A 74-year-old prostate cancer survivor
Reflect on communication strategies for shared decision-making about cancer screening and treatment
Recognize that cancer treatments can widen the difference between chronologic age and functional age in older cancer survivors
Identify late effects of radiation as a cause of new symptoms after cancer treatment
Demonstrate how knowledge of the effects of cancer therapy can be integrated into primary care to improve health
Conclusion
Concludes with the primary care physician narrator sharing her experience incorporating cancer survivorship into primary care practice, highlights contemporary trends in oncology to de-escalate cancer therapies to reduce long-term and late effects in survivors, and offers practical tips to address common barriers to incorporating cancer survivorship into primary care practice.