**Background**

Quality of survival is a growing area of research within oncology but measuring this concept can be difficult. With more patients receiving help from people close to them, quality of survival extends to these informal caregivers.

The data presented here are drawn from the initial development stage of 2 scales measuring the impact of cancer on both patients (pts) and their informal caregivers (cgs) as part of the PROACT study.

A theme emerged of both groups describing themselves as ‘lucky’. This was often done in comparison to ‘other’ people.

**Aims**

The PROACT study aims to develop 2 scales measuring the impact of cancer on both pts and cgs. There are 3 phases of the PROACT study. Here we focus on the first stage of interviews and the emergence of a ‘lucky’ theme.

**Methods**

- Semi-structured interviews conducted with pts with advanced disease and their nominated, informal, cgs
- Interviews conducted in pt and cg homes, both at the same time but in separate areas
- Interviewers used topic guides to start discussion (i.e. finances, family, work) but breadth and depth was dictated by each participant

**Analysis**

- Interviews were transcribed verbatim
- Two researchers reviewed the transcripts and a thematic framework was developed through open coding

**Demographics**

There were 3 tumour groups included with the dyads made up by:

- **Tumour Group**
  - 9 Melanoma
  - 9 Gynaec
  - 6 Lung

- **Dyad Relationship**
  - Partners (N=15)
  - Parents/Children (N=5)
  - Siblings (N=2)

**Findings**

During the interviews, many pts and cgs expressed their experiences in terms of being ‘lucky’.

There were 3 main areas where this characterisation was made –
- General positioning of being ‘lucky’
- Disease specifics
- Finances

In contrast, a few pts and cgs very much felt that their situation was unfair and unjust.

**Summary and Conclusions**

Our thanks to all of the patients, caregivers and cancer teams who participated in PROACT. This work forms part of an investigator initiated study funded by Bristol Myers Squibb.

**References**
