Background
- It was predicted that approximately 15,780 children and adolescents would be diagnosed with cancer in 2014.
- Currently, more than 80% of children and adolescents with cancer survive at least 5 years.
- Pediatric cancer can have a long-term psychosocial impact on survivors.
- Adolescence is a unique phase that is crucial to psychosocial development.
  - Targeting psychosocial needs during adolescence may improve long-term psychosocial outcomes.
- With the exception of post-traumatic stress, anxiety has largely been overlooked in the growing psychosocial survivorship literature.

Purpose
- To identify and synthesize literature about anxiety in adolescent survivors of pediatric cancer
- To highlight areas for future research

Methods
Search Strategy
- Systematic literature searches were conducted in the following databases:
  - MEDLINE (via PubMed)
  - Embase
  - The Cochrane Library
  - Web of Science
  - PsycINFO (via OVID)

Search Limitations:
- Human-only
- English-language
- Adolescents (13-18/19 depending on the database)
- Alternate sources were searched for grey literature items.

Inclusion Criteria
- Sample:
  - Adolescents (age 10-22)
  - Post-treatment for any cancer diagnosis
- Study Design:
  - Quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods
  - Descriptive, intervention, pilot, or case studies
  - Peer-reviewed journal articles or white papers
- Outcomes:
  - Anxiety and common proxies (worry, fear, etc.)
  - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) / Post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS)

Exclusion Criteria
- Conference abstracts
- Review papers / Commentaries
- Books
- Unpublished dissertations

Study Selection
- Titles and abstracts were independently reviewed by 2 members of the review team.
- Discrepancies (n = 281 out of 3,009 titles, 178 out of 789 abstracts) were discussed with the entire review team.
- Potentially relevant articles were reviewed in full by one member of the review team; articles determined to meet inclusion criteria were further reviewed by two authors (G.A.M. and C.G.S.).

Results
- 21 articles met inclusion criteria

Study Designs

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Future Directions
- Anxiety-specific research is needed to develop knowledge regarding:
  - Reliable and valid measures of anxiety
  - Prevalence and nature of anxiety
  - The degree to which symptoms interfere in survivors’ psychosocial functioning
  - Variables that may predict risk for anxiety
  - Issues that may be particularly worrisome for adolescent survivors
  - Interventions to target anxiety