

BMJ Open Improving mesothelioma follow-up care in the UK: a qualitative study to build a multidisciplinary pyramid of care approach

Zoe Davey , Catherine Henshall 

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Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Zoe Davey;
zdavey@brookes.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Objectives The findings reported in this manuscript are part of a wider study that aimed to explore mesothelioma patients' experiences of follow-up care. The aim of this phase of the study was to co-produce recommendations for policy and practice and to propose a revised, patient-focused, mesothelioma follow-up care service.

Design The consultation phase was qualitative and consisted of three group discussions with separate stakeholder groups allowing for different priorities and needs for follow-up care to be compared. An implicit approach to consensus was adopted and data were analysed iteratively using the framework method.

Setting The study was conducted in three National Health Service Trusts in the South of England. Two were secondary care settings and the third was a tertiary centre.

Participants The consultation exercise comprised three group discussions with key stakeholders (n=35): mesothelioma specialist nurses (n=9), mesothelioma patients and carers (n=11) and local clinical commissioning group members (n=15).

Results Recommendations for mesothelioma follow-up care were developed using a co-production approach and highlighted the importance of continuity of care, the provision of timely information and the central role played by mesothelioma specialist nurses, supported by the wider multidisciplinary team. Recommendations were produced together with two bespoke infographics to maximise impact and facilitate patient and public engagement with the study.

Conclusions The recommendations developed are the first that specifically examine best practice for the follow-up care pathway for mesothelioma patients. Co-production and public engagement are crucial to priority setting develop and optimising patient-centred care. Combining the recommendations produced with a targeted dissemination strategy and well-designed, patient-focused infographics will maximise opportunities for impact at a regional and national level.

INTRODUCTION

Malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM) is a rare and incurable cancer mainly arising from previous occupational or environmental asbestos exposure.¹ Affecting the pleural lining of the lung, MPM has a 20–50-year

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To the best of our knowledge, the recommendations developed as part of the current study are the first that specifically examine best practice for the follow-up care pathway for patients with mesothelioma.
- Using a co-production approach allowed for the needs and priorities of key stakeholders, including patients and healthcare professionals, to be embedded into the recommendations, ensuring their feasibility and acceptability.
- Using a targeted dissemination strategy and well-designed infographics to complement and enhance the recommendations developed will maximise their impact regionally and nationally.
- The co-production, priority setting and consensus development processes adopted were not formally evaluated in this study. Future research should examine the extent to which the recommendations produced are implemented and the degree to which this improves patient experiences of follow-up care.

latency period and as such will remain a global health concern for years despite more recent regulation of asbestos use worldwide.² Although relatively small compared with lung cancer (~47 000 diagnoses per year),³ the UK has the highest incidence of MPM in the world (4.4/100 000 in 2017; amounting to ~2700 diagnoses per year).⁴ The prognosis of MPM is poor with a median survival of 8–14 months from diagnosis.⁵ Treatment options are limited and the symptom burden is high, most often characterised by progressive dyspnoea, chest wall pain, weight loss, sweating and fatigue.^{6–9} This can lead to high levels of psychological distress for the patient, with symptoms of depression, anxiety, fear and anger, all being reported.^{6 8 10–15} Moreover, unmet psychosocial and informational needs are common in MPM, and distinct psychosocial care needs, especially around feelings of hopelessness and uncertainty,



legal and financial issues, and blame, in comparison to advanced lung cancer have been identified.^{2 10}

Despite their unique and often complex care needs, patients with MPM regularly enter the same follow-up pathways as people with lung cancer. However, there is increasing recognition that separate assessment and care pathways should be developed to address the specific care needs of patients with MPM, and that specialist services, such as mesothelioma multidisciplinary teams, access to early supportive care and improved communication and information can provide real benefit.^{1 2 10 16} While specialist mesothelioma nurses have been introduced in the UK, this workforce is small and thus is constrained in its ability to reach all patients with MPM needing support.¹⁷ Moreover, follow-up pathways for patients with MPM are not consistent with regards to treatment and follow-up services offered across UK National Health Service (NHS) Trusts.

The 2018 British Thoracic Society guidelines advise that patients with MPM should be provided with accurate and understandable information and have time to discuss their disease and any concerns with their healthcare professionals. In addition, 3–4 monthly follow-ups with an oncologist, respiratory physician or specialist nurse in line with individual patient treatment plans is recommended.^{2 18} Despite this guidance, no national recommendations exist that specifically examine the follow-up care pathway, or focus on the supportive care needs and priorities of patients with MPM.

Adopting a collaborative approach through co-production in healthcare, whereby patient and other stakeholder expertise and experience is recognised, can empower patients, increase confidence, facilitate communication and improve patient care.^{19 20} A recent review on patient engagement in priority setting for healthcare services highlighted the importance of patient and public involvement in planning and designing services, informing clinical decision-making and determining health research priorities.²¹ Both deliberative and collaborative public and patient engagement priority setting processes involving gathering, analysing and prioritising key topics through discussion with key stakeholders, including patients, researchers and clinicians, have demonstrated positive outcomes across a range of healthcare areas.^{21 22}

This paper reports on the development of co-produced recommendations for the follow-up care of patients with MPM. The recommendations were produced as part of a wider qualitative study that aimed to explore mesothelioma patients' experiences of follow-up care in three NHS Trusts in the South of England.²³ This wider study adopted a qualitative design and comprised three interlinked phases: documentary analysis, interviews with patients with MPM and consultation group discussions with stakeholders. Specific objectives were to gain a detailed understanding of current mesothelioma follow-up care pathways and processes, compare findings across different trusts and to develop recommendations to propose a revised, patient-focused, follow-up care service.

Findings from the first two phases of the study (documentary analysis and interviews) have been described elsewhere in detail.²³ In summary, five key themes relating to patient follow-up care were identified: people, processes, places, purpose and perception of care. There were clear variations in the access patients had to different information, resources, services, support groups and research or clinical trial, as well as in the quality and consistency of communication and care received by patients with MPM from nurses and the wider multidisciplinary team.

Here, we present the findings of the third consultation phase of this wider study, and the development of key recommendations arising from the first two phases. The aim of the final consultation phase of the study was to co-produce recommendations for policy and practice and to propose a revised, patient-focused, mesothelioma follow-up care service.

METHODS

Study design

The findings reported here are from the final consultation phase of a wider study. Both the consultation phase and the wider study were qualitative in design. The consultation phase comprised consultation group discussions with key stakeholders.

Setting

The wider study explored experiences of mesothelioma follow-up care in three NHS Trusts in the South of England. The consultation phase was carried out regionally with key stakeholders from the same network of NHS Trusts in the South of England as well as stakeholders from other regions within the UK, allowing for the provision of follow-up care to be explored at a national level.

Participants

Three key stakeholder groups were identified for the consultation exercise: mesothelioma specialist nurses; patients with MPM and carers; and local clinical commissioning group members, comprising both clinical (respiratory and oncology consultants and clinical nurse specialists) and non-clinical staff. A member of the research team attended regional and national meetings to invite stakeholder representatives from the mesothelioma specialist nurse and local clinical commissioning groups to the consultation phase. Patients who had participated in the wider study and their carers/family members were invited to take part in the consultation phase following the completion of the phase two interviews.

Inclusion/exclusion

Patient participants were eligible to take part in the wider study if they were aged 18 years and over, had been diagnosed with MPM at one of the participating trusts and were in follow-up. Patients who were non-English speaking, unable to provide written informed consent or whom the recruiting nurse specialists felt might find

participation too distressing were excluded. Further details about the recruitment of participants to the wider study are reported elsewhere.

Data collection

Stakeholders were presented with a summary of the interview findings and were then encouraged to take part in a group discussion examining any needs, barriers and potential solutions to these issues in relation to their perceived impact of the findings on overall patient care. Topic guides addressing the themes emerging from the earlier stages of the study were used to guide the discussions between stakeholders and researchers in each of the consultation group discussions, and included questions such as ‘how do these issues relate to your experience (clinical/of follow-up care)?’, ‘what tools/strategies/practical solutions could be useful to address these?’ and ‘what are the key considerations/which issues are most important?’. Priority setting activities were undertaken to examine the relevance and importance of the themes developed from the wider study to patients.

Meetings were carried out in the following order to allow the findings of each to inform the discussions in the next, and for the recommendations to be developed iteratively: mesothelioma specialist nurses; patients and carers; and local clinical commissioning group members. Each group discussion lasted 1–3 hours and was held in a location convenient to the stakeholder group. A member of the research team took written notes throughout the meetings. In addition, each consultation group discussion was audio recorded and written informed consent was taken prior to the discussion commencing. Refreshments were provided, and travel expenses were reimbursed.

All consultation group discussions were held 1–3 months after the phase two interviews were completed.

Data analysis

An implicit approach to consensus was adopted, with two members of the research team (ZD and CH) meeting regularly to discuss the issues raised at each consultation group discussion, read back on written notes and listen to audio recordings. Analysis was iterative, and was carried out after each consultation group discussion, allowing for the findings from each to inform the next. The key points arising from the discussions and activities were charted using the framework method for analysis.^{24 25} This allowed for the opinions, priorities and needs of the different stakeholder groups to be compared and organised in line with the key themes identified in the wider study. The research team was then able to use these findings to translate these priorities into key aspects of mesothelioma follow-up care to develop patient-focused recommendations for mesothelioma follow-up services.

Infographics

In order to maximise the potential impact of the recommendations on mesothelioma follow-up care pathways both regionally and nationally, the dissemination strategy also included the development of two infographics. When carefully designed, taking into account the target audience, narrative, key messages and aesthetics, infographics can increase both understanding and reach of research.²⁶ The infographics for this study were developed using an interdisciplinary approach, involving members of the research team, PPI representatives, an expert in graphic design and science communication, and Mesothelioma UK.

Patient and public involvement

Patient and carer representatives (outside of the consultation group discussions) were involved in the study process throughout and were invited members of the study’s Steering Group Committee. The study was funded by Mesothelioma UK, who provided access to Mesothelioma UK nurse specialists for the first of the three consultation group discussions. Mesothelioma UK reviewed and agreed both the recommendations arising from the study and the infographics, and supported the submission of the findings for publication.

RESULTS

In total, three consultation group discussions were carried out with 35 key stakeholders: mesothelioma specialist nurses (n=9), patients with MPM and carers (n=11) and local clinical commissioning group members, comprising respiratory and oncology consultants, clinical nurse specialists and non-clinical staff (n=15). Findings from the consultation group discussions on the needs, barriers and solutions emerging from the five key themes (people, purpose, place, process and perception of care) identified in the wider study have been presented elsewhere.²³ These findings highlight the importance of a specialist respiratory led team integrated shared care, the provision of relevant, evidence-based and timely information, resources, and access to support, and clear communication and continuity of care between secondary, community and palliative care services throughout the follow-up care pathway.

The core elements of these findings were subsequently translated into six key aspects of mesothelioma follow-up care: the preferred structure of the clinical care team; the timing of information provided to patients; the content of information provided to patients; the integration of secondary, palliative and community care services; the quality of additional resources made available to patients; and links between secondary care wider support services. These aspects of care were developed into six overarching recommendations. For clarity, each recommendation is accompanied by detailed subsidiary recommendations. These are presented in [table 1](#).

Table 1 Recommendations for a patient-centred mesothelioma follow-up care pathway

<p>Recommendation 1: all patients have access to a mesothelioma specialist nurse within a respiratory led mesothelioma care pathway.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Each trust should have a named mesothelioma specialist nurse. Given the limited number of mesothelioma specialist nurses, this will not be feasible immediately at every trust. In this case, expertise should be concentrated in tertiary centres, with early referrals being made so that all patients can be seen at these centres at the first opportunity if they wish to do so. ▶ Mesothelioma specialist nurses should be embedded within the wider lung cancer clinical nurse specialist community to promote joined up working practices, shared specialist knowledge and improved communication. If it is not feasible to have a mesothelioma specialist nurse at each trust, then a mechanism by which mesothelioma specialist nurses are linked with, and provide support to, lung cancer clinical nurse specialists should be established. This may include attendance at conferences and meetings, development of training resources and delivery of teaching sessions. ▶ Each trust should have a named respiratory consultant who has sufficient knowledge and training in mesothelioma. If it is not feasible to have a respiratory lead who has specialist mesothelioma experience at each trust, then expertise should be sought from tertiary centres. This can be facilitated by linking with the regional mesothelioma MDT. The mesothelioma care pathway should be led by the respiratory team at each trust to ensure consistent oversight of symptom management, treatment and follow-up. ▶ All patients should have regular and consistent follow-up with their respiratory team and access to a named mesothelioma specialist nurse or linked lung cancer specialist nurse regardless of the stage of their follow-up pathway. ▶ All patients should have access through their respiratory teams to pleural services for the management of pleural effusions and in dwelling pleural catheters. ▶ A shared care pathway between respiratory and oncology teams should be established at each trust. ▶ All patients should have access to a named mesothelioma specialist nurse at the point of diagnosis to ensure that they are provided with up-to-date, evidence-based information about symptom management, treatment options, care pathways and available local and other support services. To ensure this, an early referral needs to be made by the consultant to the mesothelioma specialist nurse prior to the diagnosis of mesothelioma being communicated to the patient. ▶ All patients should be provided with a named contact(s) to call inside and outside of working hours, regardless of the stage of their follow-up pathway. ▶ A regional mesothelioma MDT should be introduced as a central component of patients' care pathways to ensure collaborative decision-making across the shared care team (namely, consultant and specialist nurse, respiratory team, oncology team and palliative care). Regular feedback on the outcomes of discussions at the MDTs should be provided to patients.
<p>Recommendation 2: timely information regarding diagnosis, prognosis and follow-up care is provided in a supportive environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An assessment should be carried out to determine the level and type of information regarding diagnosis and prognosis that the patient requires and is comfortable with. ▶ Patients' understandings regarding diagnosis, prognosis and follow-up care should be checked at initial and follow-up clinic appointments.

Continued

Table 1 Continued

<p><i>Recommendation 3: Patients are equipped with necessary information to guide treatment and care decision making</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All patients should be provided with comprehensive information about the range of treatment options available to them across the NHS, privately, and via clinical trials. ▶ All eligible patients should be offered information and opportunities to participate in clinical trials at a regional and national level. ▶ All patients should be provided with sufficient information about different ways of accessing treatment, including funding for travel and treatment costs. ▶ The respiratory team and mesothelioma specialist nurse/linked lung CNS should maintain continued involvement in patient care even if the patient accesses treatment outside the NHS privately or transfers onto a clinical trial ▶ Patients should be provided with a clear information about who will be involved in their care and what their care pathway will look like at individual trusts. This should take into account how care will be conducted in multi-site trusts (eg, location(s) of clinics, travel arrangements, etc), and reasons why care may involve being seen by different members of the healthcare team and at different locations. This should be tailored according to individual patient circumstances.
<p><i>Recommendation 4: Streamlined integration between secondary, palliative and community care services</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Patients should be provided with an early referral to palliative care services, including access to a specialist pain management team. ▶ Following a referral to palliative care services the mesothelioma specialist team should maintain continued involvement in patient care regardless of the ratio of secondary to palliative care involvement in follow-up support. ▶ A simplified referral process should be put in place to allow direct referral between the mesothelioma specialist team and the palliative consultant and/or nurse. ▶ The rationale for early engagement with palliative care services should be clearly explained to the patient. ▶ There should be regular communication between mesothelioma specialist nurses, respiratory, other secondary, and palliative care teams to provide updates on shared caseload. ▶ There should be regular communication between the mesothelioma specialist nurses, respiratory teams and community care teams (eg, district nurses and General Practitioners) to provide updates on shared caseload. ▶ Information, education, and training should be provided to community teams about current evidence around treatment and care of patients with mesothelioma.
<p><i>Recommendation 5: Patients are provided with appropriate information resources from diagnosis throughout their care pathway</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Patients should be provided with a mesothelioma information pack containing relevant information about the disease, treatment, support services, the trust, and the mesothelioma care pathway. This should include the main contacts for the respiratory team and the named mesothelioma specialist nurse. ▶ The mode of delivery of information should be tailored to individual patient preferences/requirements, particularly regarding the provision of information electronically.
<p><i>Recommendation 6: Facilitate personalised care links between secondary care and community support services</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Relevant support groups available to patients and their families/carers locally and elsewhere (eg, online) should be identified and signposted. The benefits to patients and their families/carers of engaging with support groups should be clearly explained. ▶ Relevant organisations and support available to provide support with benefits and entitlements for patients with MPM should be identified, signposted and linked with on behalf of patients. ▶ Any other additional support services or practical information that may be beneficial to the patient should be considered and, where necessary, links with relevant service providers should be made.

MDT, multidisciplinary team.

A common thread throughout the discussions with key stakeholders was the importance of continuity of care, both for the provision of high-quality care but also of instilling confidence in the care pathway. In particular, the consultation group discussion with patients and carers highlighted the importance of mesothelioma specialist nurses in providing this continuity, as well as functioning as a valuable patient advocate and resource for relevant and up-to-date information on treatment, research, accessing services and available support. As such, the core recommendation was for all patients with MPM to have access to a mesothelioma specialist nurse within a respiratory led mesothelioma care pathway (recommendation 1).

The importance of how and where timely, relevant information about diagnosis, prognosis and follow-up care is sensitively and appropriately communicated with patients was also particularly important to patient stakeholders (recommendation 2). The extent to which patients feel they have access to up-to-date information to guide decision-making around treatment and care was also viewed as an important priority area (recommendation 3). In particular, access to information about and routes into clinical trials and the full range of treatment options available both within and outside of the NHS was indicated, and again points to the need for specialist mesothelioma knowledge within the clinical care team. It is important that communication is supported by the provision of appropriate resources and information packs from diagnosis throughout the care pathway (recommendation 5). However, it is worthwhile noting that, although both valuable, the communication of information was prioritised over the provision of information resources, highlighting the importance of continuity of care and the relationships developed between patients and their care team.

Lastly, stakeholders highlighted the importance of palliative and community care (recommendation 4) and support services (recommendation 6), but identified the need for this to be joined up with secondary care services, reiterating the importance of continuity of care at all stages of the follow-up pathway.

The development and prioritisation of the recommendations also gave rise to the development of the 'pyramid of care' as a way of conceptualising the structure of a sustainable patient-centred mesothelioma follow-up care pathway and the wider structures and core mechanisms underpinning this. The pyramid of care places a named mesothelioma specialist nurse at the top of the pyramid, supported by expertise and resource from a named respiratory consultant and the wider multidisciplinary team. It underlines the importance of well-defined relationships and clear, two-way communication and feedback channels between different clinical and support services to promote and sustain continuity of care within a patient-centred pathway. A preferred mesothelioma follow-up care pathway would give patients access to each layer of the pyramid, from the essential secondary care team at

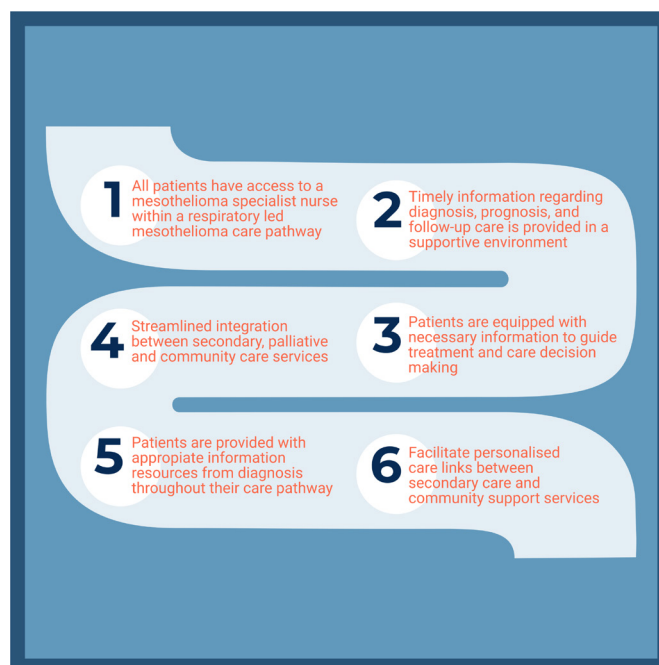


Figure 1 Recommendations for mesothelioma follow-up care infographic.

the top to the various other clinical and support services that underpin this, providing patients with an integrated care pathway throughout their entire follow-up period, including once they have been discharged into the community. Full access to the pyramid of care would engender patient satisfaction and improve patient experiences of follow-up care. In order to ensure the relevance, clarity and feasibility of the both the recommendations and the pyramid of care, feedback from Mesothelioma UK and study PPI representatives was also received on early drafts of these documents.

Two infographics were designed to represent both the pyramid of care and the key recommendations (figures 1 and 2). They were designed so as to effectively communicate the key messages from both the pyramid of care and key recommendations, enhanced by clear visuals and a strong design identity. They were formatted to be delivered across a variety of platforms and audiences (eg, online, poster and postcards), allowing for the findings of the study and recommendations to be communicated at a wide variety of events and to be accessible to all key stakeholders with an interest in improving the mesothelioma follow-up care pathway regionally and nationally.

DISCUSSION

We have reported on the third phase of a study that aimed to explore mesothelioma patients' experiences of follow-up care in three NHS Trusts in the South of England,²³ across different organisational contexts, taking into account individual patient needs, different stages of disease and treatment pathways, variations in service structures and provision, and different organisational systems and processes.²³ The aim of the third consultation

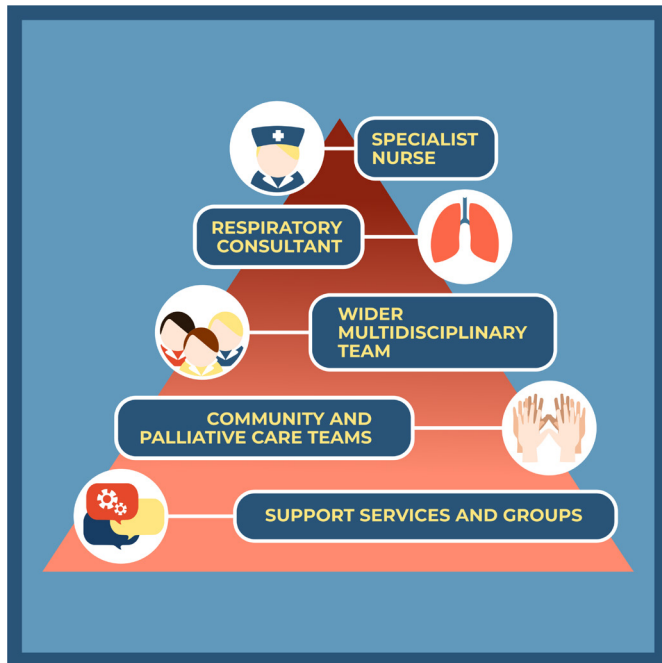


Figure 2 Pyramid of care infographic.

phase was to produce recommendations for a revised, patient-focused, mesothelioma follow-up care pathway. Three consultation group discussions were carried out with key stakeholders, specialist nurses, patients with MPM and carers, and local clinical commissioning group members, to discuss and prioritise the key themes identified in earlier phases of the study (people, processes, places, purpose and perception of care), identifying needs, barriers and solutions. Six key recommendations for developing and sustaining a streamlined, consistent, patient-centred mesothelioma follow-up care pathway were developed and a pyramid of care was conceptualised to illustrate the building blocks for best practice for patients with MPM undergoing follow-up care.

Recent research suggests that unmet needs in MPM are common, particularly around clear communication and information about the condition, follow-up care pathways, all treatment options and end-of-life and palliative care options.^{27 28} Moreover, variability in service provision and practice across the UK in MPM treatment and care has been observed.^{23 29 30} The recommendations developed in this study highlight the importance of access to and communication of timely, relevant and appropriate information in line with patient needs, health literacy and stage of care. This provides support to existing guidelines and previous research, which emphasise the importance of information about treatment, disease management and accessing clinical trials opportunities, to guide decision-making.^{2 15 17}

Central to the development of the recommendations and the pyramid of care was the crucial role played by mesothelioma specialist nurses at all stages of follow-up care. A recent survey of healthcare professionals who treat MPM in Australia highlighted the importance of

the specialist nurse roles in providing holistic and coordinated care, and information and support to patients, carers and families.³¹ In the current study, mesothelioma specialist nurses, properly supported by the wider multidisciplinary team, were identified as linchpins of a respiratory led mesothelioma service, providing continuity of care across the patient care pathway and promoting joined up care between primary, secondary, palliative and supportive care structures. The critically important role of the mesothelioma specialist nurse within the care pathway raises issues related to need for sufficient numbers across different geographical areas,¹⁷ and the recommendations arising from the study could be used to leverage additional funding to support these roles.

Enhancing patient-focused information resources, providing ongoing training to multidisciplinary team members and investing in additional mesothelioma specialist nurses would ensure that have patients the opportunity to access the most appropriate type, level and range of information, improve overall patient experience and help to reduce inconsistencies in care and treatment provision. Where this is not feasible due to funding and resource limitations,¹⁷ it is important that the lung cancer clinical nurse specialists within the secondary care team are given a key role within the pyramid of key, allowing them to link closely with regional mesothelioma specialist nurses to optimise care.

Strengths and limitations

This study involved patients and other key stakeholders throughout the research process, and their input helped to generate and shape key recommendations and proposals for follow-up care. Adopting a co-production approach to stakeholder engagement and using the findings of the wider research study allowed for collaborative and inclusive recommendations to be developed that were also underpinned by a rigorous evidence base. In addition, a multidisciplinary approach to designing clear and well-targeted infographics (figures 1 and 2) to accompany the more detailed recommendations was a crucial step in the dissemination strategy. A lack of evaluation data has been highlighted as an ongoing problem with co-produced priority-setting approaches.²¹ While the current study is limited in terms of its formal evaluation of the co-production, priority setting and consensus development processes adopted, its dissemination strategy has been developed to ensure that the recommendations for policy and practice developed are promoted widely.

CONCLUSION

The recommendations developed as part of the current study are, to the best our knowledge, the first that specifically examine best practice for the follow-up care pathway for patients with MPM. The importance of co-production and public engagement in priority setting in healthcare research and to develop and optimise patient-centred care is well recognised,^{19–22} and combining the

recommendations produced together with a targeted dissemination strategy and well-designed infographics will maximise their opportunity for impact regionally and nationally. Improving and streamlining the mesothelioma follow-up care pathway by focusing on continuity and joined up care, and elevating specialist mesothelioma roles and teams within a respiratory led service, have the potential to improve both the consistency and quality of care received by patients with MPM across the UK. In the long term, future research should aim to evaluate the extent to which the recommendations set out in the current study are implemented and the degree to which this improves patient experiences of follow-up care. However, in the shorter term other parts of the mesothelioma care pathway should similarly be examined to understand how mesothelioma care is developed and delivered from the point of first referral, and how clinical decision-making processes within multidisciplinary teams are developed.

Twitter Catherine Henshall @cathy_henshall

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Contributors All authors made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work and were involved in drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. ZD attests that all listed authors meet authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted, led on the data collection and analysis, was also responsible for collating the first draft of the paper and, as guarantor, is responsible for the overall content. CH was responsible for the original study design and conception, was involved in the data analysis process and the overall coordination and management of the study, and contributed to the first draft of the paper. We would like to thank members of the wider research team and the study Steering Group for their contribution to the study design and development, and Dr Cirenia Arias Baldrich for contributing to the development of the study infographics. We would also like to acknowledge the important contributions of the patient and carers who contributed to the study, either through their participation or through their engagement in the study design and development process.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research. Refer to the Methods section for further details.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval The study was reviewed and approved by the participating university's research ethics committees (L18170 and FREC 2018/10), the NHS Health Research Authority (19/WM/0022) and the participating trusts' local research and development departments. The Standards for Quality Improvement Reporting Excellence (SQUIRE) checklist was adhered to.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request. Data are available on reasonable request from the corresponding author (ZD) (zdavey@brookes.ac.uk) and is comprised of deidentified interview data from participants.

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ORCID iDs

Zoe Davey <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4583-3714>

Catherine Henshall <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5659-3296>

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