The Hidden Costs of Cancer Care: An Overview With Implications and Referral Resources for Oncology Nurses

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Since the 1970s, remarkable advances have been made in the early diagnosis, treatment, and survival rates of patients with cancer. This has coincided with rapid changes in the healthcare industry. As cancer has been transformed into a chronic disease that generally is treated in the outpatient setting, the financial burden on patients with cancer and their families has grown. Insurance premiums, deductibles, copayments, transportation, lost income, and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses are just some of the hidden, nonreimbursable costs that significantly affect the financial stability of families over time. In addition, certain populations are at greater risk of financial burden, which may affect compliance with treatment as well as patient outcomes. This article presents an overview of these hidden costs, with implications and referral resources for oncology nurses. Healthcare providers have a responsibility to assess their patients for financial need and assist them in accessing resources.

Key Words: economics, health resources, resource allocation

Although this was cause for celebration, researchers began to examine the personal financial burden of a cancer diagnosis on patients with cancer and their families. In an early study, Lansky et al. (1979) found it to be a “major source of distress, second only to the disease itself.” Of the financial concerns, nonmedical costs appear to be the most troublesome” (p. 403). Jansen, Halliburton, Dibble, and Dodd (1993) reported that, in their study, financial concerns were consistently among the five most often discussed issues and posited that finances may be a universal problem for families experiencing cancer.

Since the 1980s, many changes have occurred in the delivery of cancer care in the United States (Summers & Chisholm, 1997). Much of the public policy debate has focused on the uninsured and how to best fund and allocate finite healthcare resources (Anderson, Reinhardt, Hussey, & Petersyian, 2003; Gorey, 1999; Rasell, Bernstein, & Tang, 1994; Seccombe & Amey, 1995). However, the mere possession of health insurance does not protect patients with cancer from the devastating financial consequences of their disease (Berkman & Sampson, 1993; Blendon et al., 1994; Given & Given, 1996; Gross et al., 1997). Much of the public policy debate has focused on the uninsured and how to best fund and allocate finite healthcare resources


Digital Object Identifier: 10.1188/04.CJON.279-287