efficacy endpoints were evaluated up to wk 13. Efficacy was evaluated by transfusions (weeks 5 to 13) and hematologic response at week 13. Safety analyses included hazard ratio (HR) estimates of events from a Cox regression analyses (stratified by study). Events were identified as follows: deaths based on reasons given for drug or study discontinuation, or fatal AE; progressive disease (PD) if given as reason for drug or study termination or end-of-study disease status; progression-free survival (PFS) as time until death or PD, whichever earlier; and thromboembolic events (TEs). To consistently define TEs, adverse events (AEs) across trials were mapped to a common reporting dictionary (MedDRA v.9).
Results: Analyses included 1515 pts (901 DA, 614 PBO). Demography was similar between DA and PBO groups: %women (54.6% and 52.0%, respectively) and mean (SD) ages (62.3 [12.3] and 62.3 [11.8] yrs). Results are presented in the table. The difference between groups in the rates of transfusions and hematologic response favored DA. Risk for a TE was 50% higher in DA group. Risks of death, DP, and PFS were similar between groups.
Conclusions: This analysis reconfirms data from DA RCTs, demonstrating a decrease in transfusions, improvement in hematologic response, and an increased risk of TE. Risks of PFS and death did not differ between groups.

	Difference* or HR (95% CI) [DA vs PBO]
Transfusion wk 5−13, Diff. in KM rate	−19.2* (−21.4, −16.9)
Hematologic response at wk 13, Diff. in KM rate	39.8* (37.1−42.5)
TEs	1.50 (0.97−2.33)
Death – On-study (OS)/OS+FU	1.14 (0.76−1.70)/0.99 (0.82−1.19)
Disease progression – OS	0.87 (0.70−1.09)
PFS – OS/OS+FU	0.91 (0.74−1.12)/0.88 (0.76−1.01)

OS = on-study; FU = follow-up; KM = Kaplan–Meier; HR = hazard ratio; Diff = difference (DA–PBO). HR < 1 favors DA. Hematologic response = Hb increase by ⩾2 g/dL or Hb ⩾12.0 g/dL.

1105 POSTER

A randomized trial of written information versus an interactive multimedia CD-ROM for improving informed consent to chemotherapy

I.N. Olver[1], H.S. Whitford[2]. *[1]The Cancer Council Australia, Chief Executive Officer, Sydney NSW, Australia; [2]The Royal Adelaide Hospital Cancer Centre, Medical Oncology, Adelaide SA, Australia*

Background: This randomized controlled trial aimed to determine whether an interactive CD-ROM improved cancer patients' recall of chemotherapy treatment information over standard written information, and whether demographic, cognitive, and psychological factors better predicted recall than this mode of delivery.
Materials and Methods: One-hundred-and-one new patients about to commence chemotherapy were randomized to receive written information or a CD-ROM containing treatment information before giving informed consent. Patients' recall, concentration, short-term memory, reading comprehension, anxiety, depression, and coping styles were assessed with standardized measures pre-treatment. Anxiety and depression were also assessed during treatment.
Results: Seventy-seven patients completed tests for recall of treatment information before their second chemotherapy session. Intention-to-treat analyses indicated no significant differences between the written information and CD-ROM groups across recall questions of number of drugs received ($p = 0.43$), treatment length ($p = 0.23$) and treatment goal ($p = 0.69$). Binary logistic regressions indicated that for groups combined different variables predicted each of the recall questions. All three models were significant and although no individual predictors were significant, depression appeared to be the strongest most stable predictor of incorrect recall across models. Furthermore, presenting treatment information in the form of a multimedia CD-ROM was not found to significantly decrease patient anxiety ($p = 0.96$) or depression ($p = 0.65$) during treatment, although anxiety did significantly decrease over treatment time ($p = 0.000$).
Conclusions: An interactive CD-ROM did not improve cancer patients' recall of chemotherapy treatment information enough to warrant changes in informed consent procedures. However, different demographic, cognitive, and psychological variables do appear to predict recall of different aspects of treatment information highlighting the unique and complex nature of recall of chemotherapy information.

1106 POSTER

Prevalence, patterns and predictors of mood disorders in early breast cancer: results from 2208 women in the UK Standardisation of Breast Radiotherapy Trial (START)

P. Hopwood[1], G. Sumo[2], J. Mills[2], J. Haviland[2], J.M. Bliss[2]. *[1]Christie Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Psycho-oncology Services, Manchester, United Kingdom; [2]The Institute of Cancer Research, Clinical Trials & Statistics Unit, Sutton, United Kingdom*

Aims: Psychological problems are common after breast cancer treatments. This study measured prevalence, patterns of change and clinical predictors of anxiety (A) and depression (D) over 5 years follow-up, plus the association of mood disorder with body image (BI) and sexual functioning (SEF).
Methods: Women in the quality-of-life (QL) study completed the HADS, Body Image Scale (BIS), and QL measures, at baseline 6, 12, 24 and 60 months. The independent effect of age, time from surgery, type of surgery, chemotherapy (CT) and endocrine therapy (ET) and change over time were tested using the Generalised Estimating Equations model, adjusting for baseline A or D. Associations with body image and sexual function were estimated using correlation analysis.
Results: 2208 women consented to the QL study; mean age 56.9 years, (range 26−87). 17.1% women had mastectomy, 82.9% underwent conservative surgery; 33% had received CT and most had started ET. Median time from surgery was 8.0 weeks (IQR 5.6−19.6). 2181 (99%) women completed baseline QL of whom 32% reported borderline or case A and 12% borderline or case D; overall point prevalence was 33%. There was no significant change in prevalence over time but 42.3% with case A and 33.6% women with case D at baseline had persistent mood disorder over 5 years. Older age, and lower baseline A predicted lower anxiety over time but only lower baseline D predicted subsequent depression. Higher A and D rates were associated with worse BI and SEF, with depression having a greater effect ($p < 0.001$).
Conclusions: Prevalence of A and D was stable over 5 years with increased anxiety compared to population figures. Mood disorders persisted in over one third of women but clinical factors had no predictive effect. Younger age and the interaction between mood disorder with body image and psychosexual problems have implications for clinical care.
Acknowledgments: On behalf of the START Trial Management Group

1107 POSTER

Changes in quality of life over time in 701 patients with esophageal cancer and Barrett's esophagus based on marital status

R.C. Miller[1], P.J. Atherton[2], B.F. Kabat[2], M.B. Fredericksen[3], C. Deschamps[4], A. Jatoi[5], D.M. Geno[3], Y. Romero[6]. *[1]Mayo Clinic Rochester, Radiation Oncology, Rochester Minnesota, USA; [2]Mayo Clinic Rochester, Cancer Center Statistics, Rochester Minnesota, USA; [3]Mayo Clinic Rochester, Digestive Diseases and Cancer Clinics, Rochester Minnesota, USA; [4]Mayo Clinic Rochester, Thoracic Surgery, Rochester Minnesota, USA; [5]Mayo Clinic Rochester, Medical Oncology, Rochester Minnesota, USA; [6]Mayo Clinic Rochester, Gastroenterology, Rochester Minnesota, USA*

Background: To evaluate the impact of marital status on changes in QOL over time in patients with esophageal cancer (EC) in comparison to Barrett's esophagus (BE) patients without cancer.
Materials and Methods: The Mayo Clinic Esophageal and Barrett's Esophagus Registry (EABE) is a multi-institutional resource that includes blood, fresh-frozen and formalin-fixed tissue, linked pathologic and clinical data, and serial validated symptom and quality of life (QOL) questionnaires obtained over time. The current investigation was performed using patients from the EABE Registry who had have completed at least 2 QOL assessments (at baseline and 1 year later) with a diagnosis of either BE or EC. Each QOL measurement consisted of the Linear Analogue Self Assessment (LASA) which contained 12 questions relating to overall QOL and sub-components of QOL, which are summarized in Table 1. Kruskal-Wallis tests were performed for the difference in continuous data between groups.
Results: 701 patients (489 BE and 212 EC) met the eligibility criteria. 584 were married and were 113 single at baseline (4 had an unknown marital status). For EC patients, there were significant differences in changes in QOL reporting between marital states for pain frequency, overall physical, and legal QOL subscores over time, with single patients showing higher net QOL changes in comparison to married patients. See Table 1. By comparison, BE patients without cancer showed no statistically significant difference between marital states in any QOL score.
Conclusions: Married patients with EC reported a decrease in overall physical and pain frequency QOL and less improvement in legal related QOL over time in comparison to single patients. BE patients without cancer