

 What is your medical specialty?


- ☐ Cardiologist
- ☐ Medical Oncologist
- ☐ Radiation Oncologist
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 In which province do you practice?


- ☐ Newfoundland Labrador
- ☐ Nova Scotia
- ☐ Prince Edward Island
- ☐ New Brunswick
- ☐ Quebec
- ☐ Ontario
- ☐ Manitoba
- ☐ Saskatchewan
- ☐ Alberta
- ☐ British Columbia
- ☐ Nunavut
- ☐ Northwest Territories
- ☐ Yukon

 What is your practice setup?

- ☐ Academic institution
- ☐ Community centre
- ☐ Private practice
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 How many years have you been in practice?

- ☐ 0-5 years
- ☐ 6-10 years
- ☐ 11-15 years
- ☐ 16-20 years
- ☐ > 20 years

 Are you familiar with the terms 'cardiac oncology', 'cardio-oncology', 'cardioncology' or 'onco-cardiology'?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 Do you have a dedicated cardiac oncology clinic at your institution?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure


 If yes, have you referred a patient or seen a patient in such a clinic?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

 Do you feel that cardiac issues are clinically important in cancer patients?

- ☐ Yes


- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 In a patient with cancer, do you think diagnosing heart problems has any impact on their cancer prognosis?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 How important is cardiology research in the cancer patient population?


- ☐ Not important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Essential
- ☐ Not sure

 Is there an established definition of cardiotoxicity?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 Is cardiotoxicity limited to cardiac muscle damage?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 Do you think that chemotherapy or radiation treatment for cancer is an important risk factor for heart disease?


- ☐ Not important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Essential
- ☐ Not sure

 In patients being actively treated for cancer, to what extent do you feel a cardiologist should be involved in their management?


- ☐ No need
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always needed
- ☐ Not sure

 Do you think that cardiac medications protect the heart for patients being actively treated for cancer?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 Do you think that cardioprotective medications should be considered in most patients being actively treated for cancer?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 How important is it to consider possible cardiac problems during treatment for cancer?

- ☐ Not important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Essential
- ☐ Not sure


 How important is it to consider possible cardiac problems in cancer survivors (patients with no active cancer who were treated at least 2-5 years ago)?

- ☐ Not important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Essential
- ☐ Not sure


 Do you consider a recent history of cancer requiring systemic treatment to have an important impact on your choices of cardiac specific therapy?

- ☐ No impact
- ☐ Little impact
- ☐ Moderate impact
- ☐ Major impact
- ☐ Cardiac treatment should be minimized in patients being treated with cancer
- ☐ Not sure


Cardiac Monitoring

 Do you follow a protocol for ejection fraction (EF) monitoring in cancer patients? If yes, please specify.

- ☐ Yes (please specify) _____
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

 What image modalities do you use to monitor EF in cancer patients?

- ☐ Echo (please specify EF %) _____
- ☐ MUGA (please specify EF %) _____
- ☐ Both (please specify EF % for both) _____
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____
- ☐ Not sure


 Who do you refer to cardiology?

- ☐ All patients
- ☐ Only those with a known cardiac issue
- ☐ Patients with risk factors for cardiac disease
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

Cancer Treatment

 Do you interrupt cancer therapy for patients with low ejection fraction?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure


 If yes, at which EF?

- ☐ $\leq 50\%$
- ☐ $\leq 45\%$
- ☐ $\leq 40\%$
- ☐ A drop $\geq 15\%$
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____


☒ For what cardiac related clinical reason(s) would you interrupt cancer therapy? Please check all that apply.


- ☐ Decreased EF

- ☐ Uncontrolled hypertension
- ☐ Angina
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____
- ☐ Not sure


 When do you resume cancer therapy?

- ☐ EF normal
- ☐ EF mildly reduced
- ☐ EF moderately reduced
- ☐ Clinical status
- ☐ Not sure


 Cardiac Treatments

 At what EF would you initiate cardiac treatment?


- ☐ All abnormal EF values
- ☐ If EF does not rise after cancer therapy discontinuation
- ☐ If repeat EF remains abnormal
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 What treatment(s) do you initiate first?

- ☐ Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) first
- ☐ Beta Blockers (BB) first
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____


 Do you routinely prescribe aldosterone antagonists for cancer-related cardiotoxicity?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure


 Do you investigate for coronary artery disease? If yes, specify with which modality.

- ☐ Yes (please specify modality) _____
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure


 Long Term Follow Up

 Do you follow all cancer patients with a history of cardiac toxicity?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

 If yes, how long do you follow these patients for?


- ☐ 0-3 months
- ☐ 3-6 months
- ☐ 6-12 months
- ☐ > 12 months
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 Do you continue cardiac medications in all patients with a history of cardiac toxicity?


- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Depends on patient's cardiac risk factors
- ☐ Not sure

 If yes, for how long?

- ☐ 0-3 months
- ☐ 3-6 months
- ☐ 6-12 months
- ☐ > 12 months
- ☐ Indefinitely


 How often do you monitor EF in patients with early stage breast cancer?

- ☐ Every 3 months
- ☐ Every 6 months
- ☐ Every 9 months
- ☐ Every 12 months
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____


 How often do you monitor EF in patients with metastatic breast cancer?

- ☐ Every 3 months
- ☐ Every 6 months
- ☐ Every 9 months
- ☐ Every 12 months
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____


 Cases

 A 62 year old female is diagnosed with metastatic breast cancer to bone. Her tumor is estrogen/progesterone receptor negative and Her-2/neu receptor positive. She is initiated on systemic chemotherapy (docetaxel) and trastuzumab administered every 3 weeks. Her initial transthoracic echocardiogram reveals an ejection fraction of 53%. How often would you monitor this patient's ejection fraction while on trastuzumab therapy?


- ☐ Every 3 months
- ☐ Every 6 months
- ☐ Every 9 months
- ☐ Every 12 months
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 What is the optimal method of monitoring this patient's ejection fraction?

- ☐ Echocardiogram
- ☐ MUGA
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____


 A 50 year old female has received 12 cycles of trastuzumab therapy for Her-2/neu positive metastatic breast cancer to liver. Her ejection fraction at baseline was 55%, but on repeat echocardiogram decreased to 30%. She has no cardiac symptoms. What would be your management of her trastuzumab therapy at this time?

- ☐ Continue trastuzumab therapy at full dose
- ☐ Continue trastuzumab therapy at reduced dose
- ☐ Discontinue trastuzumab therapy and monitor EF. Resume trastuzumab if EF normalizes
- ☐ Discontinue trastuzumab therapy permanently
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 Trastuzumab therapy is discontinued, and an ACE inhibitor is initiated. Serial echocardiograms reveal an unchanged EF at 30%. The patient has no cardiac symptoms, however she is developing progressive metastatic disease. What management would you now recommend?

- ☐ Resume trastuzumab at full dose with serial echocardiograms
- ☐ Resume trastuzumab at reduced dose with serial echocardiograms

- ☐ Continue to hold trastuzumab therapy with serial echocardiograms
- ☐ Pursue investigations for coronary artery disease
- ☐ Optimize ACE inhibitor and add a beta blocker
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____

 A 58 year old male is receiving adjuvant infusional 5-fluorouracil for resected stage III colorectal carcinoma. He develops sudden chest pain and nausea, and presents to the emergency department. A 12 lead electrocardiogram reveals inferior ST segment elevation. He is managed medically with complete resolution of symptoms. A subsequent angiogram reveals no evidence of coronary artery disease. A follow-up echocardiogram reveals an EF of 58%. What would you now recommend for adjuvant chemotherapy?

- ☐ Resume 5-fluorouracil at full dose
- ☐ Resume 5-fluorouracil at full dose but administer with cardiac monitoring
- ☐ Resume 5-fluorouracil at a reduced dose
- ☐ Change chemotherapy to oral capecitabine
- ☐ Change chemotherapy to intravenous raltitrexed
- ☐ Discontinue adjuvant chemotherapy
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other, please specify... _____