

Table 1: Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study sample consisting of 95 Greek patients with advanced breast, lung and colon cancer.

		Global health status/QoL		
		n (%)	mean (SD)	p value ^a
Total		95	62.6 (24.5)	-
Gender	male	39 (41.1)	64.3 (25.1)	0.667
	female	56 (58.9)	61.5 (24.1)	
Age (years)	≤65	60 (63.2)	62.5 (25.0)	0.946
	>65	35 (36.8)	62.9 (24.5)	
	mean (SD) [range]	59.8 (11.9) [33-77]	-	
Type of cancer	lung	32 (33.7)	58.9 (27.3)	0.318
	colon/rectum	31 (32.6)	68.5 (17.2)	
	breast	32 (33.7)	60.7 (27.0)	
Site of care	oncology ward	39 (41.1)	55.6 (24.9)	0.017
	oncology day care clinic	56 (58.9)	67.6 (23.1)	
Marital status	married	70 (74.5)	63.9 (25.2)	0.362
	single	6 (6.4)	54.2 (8.7)	
	divorced, widowed	18 (19.1)	61.6 (25.4)	
Place of residence	near hospital	53 (55.8)	63.7 (24.7)	0.589
	greater area	42 (44.2)	61.3 (24.4)	
Education	higher (college, universities)	16 (17.0)	54.2 (27.7)	0.230
	secondary school	32 (34.0)	65.9 (20.7)	
	primary or no education	46 (48.9)	63.2 (25.7)	
Hospital visits during last two months	one, two	25 (26.6)	57.0 (25.9)	0.133
	three, four	21 (22.3)	70.6 (23.1)	
	five or more	48 (51.1)	62.7 (23.8)	
Degree of satisfaction from care ^b	<8	24 (25.8)	55.9 (19.6)	0.075
	≥8	69 (74.2)	64.6 (25.9)	

QoL: Quality of Life; n: number, SD: standard deviation, ^a: Kruskal-Wallis or Mann-Whitney tests (Mann-Whitney test was used in post hoc comparisons and no significant differences were found), ^b: Care satisfaction was assessed in a scale from 0 (not satisfied) to 10 (very satisfied). Eight corresponds to median value.