**Appendix A. Survey questions**

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| 1. How many years have you been working as a paediatric oncologist? |
| 1. Have you trained officially in paediatric oncology or did you register with the “grandfather clause” of the HPCSA? |
| 1. If you trained formally, where did you do your training in paediatric oncology? |
| 1. Did your paediatric oncology training include specific sessions on late effects of childhood cancer treatment and how it should be monitored for? |
| 1. Have you worked overseas as a paediatric oncologist? |
| 1. How important is the LTFU of childhood cancer survivors in your clinic? |
| 1. How important is the LTFU of childhood cancer survivors with a specific focus on monitoring for late effects in your clinic? |
| 1. Do you review a patient’s diagnosis, treatment received and complications before the oncology clinic or during the consultation, with the specific aim of monitoring for and identifying potential late effects of cancer treatment? |
| 1. When do you discuss potential late effects of cancer treatment with the patient and his/her parents or guardians? |
| 1. Do you discuss the potential late effects of infertility with patients who are at risk and their families? |
| 1. Do you discuss the potential late effect of a second malignancy with patients who are at risk and their families? |
| 1. Do you adhere to specific LTFU guidelines when following up your patients? |
| 1. Which LTFU guidelines are you using? |
| 1. Do you strictly adhere to the follow-up guidelines? |
| 1. What are the reasons that you adjust the guidelines that you are using? You may choose more than one option. |
| 1. Do you see patients for LTFU yourself or do you refer to another paediatric subspecialist, e.g. neurologist, endocrinologist (depending on the cancer diagnosis) to continue follow-up? |
| 1. Choose the relevant colleague whom you normally would hand over patient follow-up to and provide a reason why in each case or describe which patients you would refer to the specific colleague: |
| 1. Do you refer patients with late effects to the relevant subspecialties, e.g. endocrinology, neurology or nephrology or do you manage late effects yourself? |
| 1. Which of these follow-up models do you mostly use for LTFU? |
| 1. Do you share follow-up of patients, such as alternating follow-up visits between you and another colleague? |
| 1. If yes, with whom do you share follow-up of the patient? |
| 1. How would you rate your knowledge on and experience in the LTFU of childhood cancer survivors and monitoring for late effects? |
| 1. How important do you think a standardized national LTFUprogram would be for South Africa? |
| 1. Do you know what a so-called Survivorship Passport is? |
| 1. If Yes: Do you think it would be helpful for a childhood cancer survivor to be issued with a Survivorship Passport, containing information about previous cancer diagnosis, treatment, late effects and long-term follow-up plan, for them to present to any health care worker they come into contact with?   If No: A Survivorship Passport is a document containing information about previous cancer diagnosis, treatment, late effects and long-term follow-up plan. Do you think it would be helpful for a childhood cancer survivor to be issued with a Survivorship Passport, containing information about previous cancer diagnosis, treatment, late effects and long-term follow-up plan, for them to present to any health care worker they come into contact with? |