Models of Care Delivery Aligning Programs with Patient Needs

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Making Cancer History®

Effective triage and referral: What's needed?



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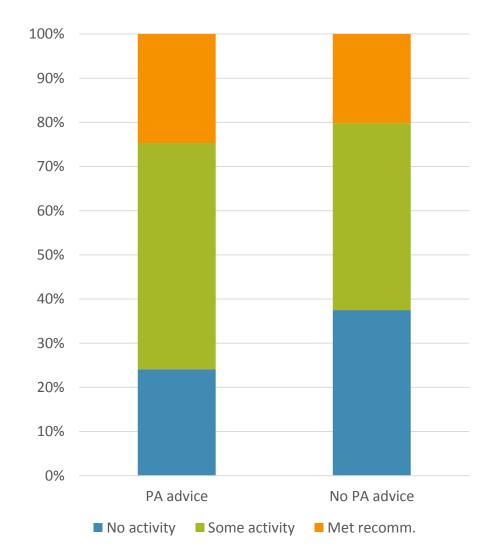


Provider advice can support behavior change

Fisher et al BMJ, 2015

- 15,254 cancer survivors in UK
 National Health Service, 2010-2011
- Those who recalled advice from provider
 - more likely to be active
 - more likely to meet recommendations

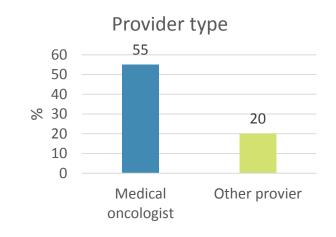
Only 31% recalled receiving advice about PA from provider

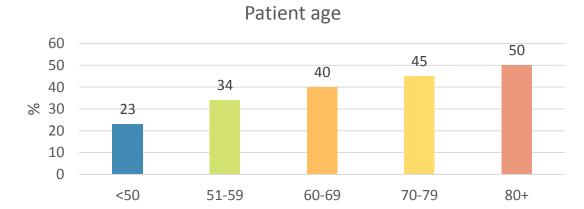


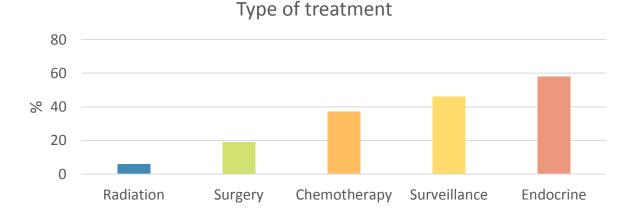
Are Providers Asking/Advising?

Nyrop et al, Cancer, 2016

- Chart review of clinical encounters with early stage prostate, breast, colorectal cancer patients
- Identified documentation of inquiries or recommendations related to physical activity
- 55 oncology providers, 361 encounters
- Overall, 35% of the encounters included discussion of PA









ACSM exercise screening recommendations

Riebe et al, MSSE, 2015

To consider before starting an exercise program

- Current activity level
- Sign/ symptoms of certain disease
- Desired intensity level

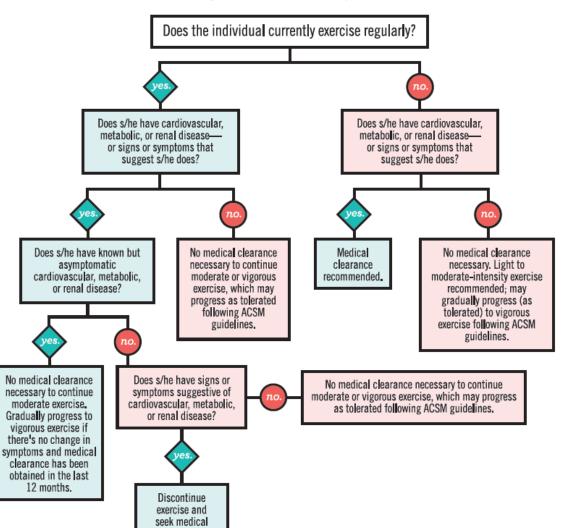
For cancer survivors (Schmitz, MSSE, 2010)

Fracture risk, lymphedema, neuropathy, ostomies



PREPARTICIPATION HEALTH SCREENING

Updated for 2015 and beyond



clearance.

	Patient/survivors experiencing cancer sx or side effects of treatment that could make exercise riskier.	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Cancer rehab	Cancer rehab	Cancer rehab	Cancer rehab		
el of patient/survivor	Patient/survivor at increased risk for symptoms/ side effects of treatment that could make exercise riskier (e.g., lymphedema)	Community/ho me based program	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Supervised exercise program, cancer-specific	Supervised exercise program, cancerspecific	Cancer rehab		
	Patient/survivor with comorbidities in need of management (e.g., moderate hypertension	Community/ho me based program	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Supervised exercise program, cancerspecific	Cancer rehab		
	Post-treatment survivor, with comorbidities/symptoms that are known to benefit from physical activity (CVD, fatigue, constipation, metabolic syndrome, etc.)	Self-selected activity, self- monitoring	Community/ home based program	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Supervised exercise program, cancerspecific		
Risk level	Post-treatment survivor, no/well-managed comorbidities, minimal treatment side effects	Self-selected activity, self- monitoring	Community/ home based program	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Consult with physician prior to exercise	Supervised exercise program, cancer-specific		
		Reduce sedentary behavior, light intensity	Moderate- intensity aerobic	Vigorous intensity aerobic	Strength training	Other, e.g., high-intensity interval training		
		Risk level of activity Low ←						

of patient/survivor	Patient/survivors experiencing cachexia, severe sarcopenia	Consult with physician/dietician	Dietician counseling	Dietician counseling	Medically supervised/ research study				
	Morbidly obese (BMI ≥40, or ≥35 with obesity-related comorbidities)	Community/home based program	Consult with physician/dietician	Dietician counseling	Medically supervised/ research study				
	Overweight or obese	Community/home based program	Community/home based program	Dietician counseling	Medically supervised/ research study				
Risk level o	BMI < 25	Community/home based program	Community/home based program, short term only, for weight gain prevention	Not recommended	Medically supervised/ research study				
		Healthy guidelines-based nutrition/ eating behavior	Weight loss program, 1-2 lb loss per week	Weight loss program, targeted loss > 2 lbs per week	Other, e.g., ketogenic diet				
		Degree of risk in activity							
		Low ←							



Intervention Settings

Home-based

• Community-based

Clinic-based



Home-Based



- Print materials
- Videos
- Smart phone apps and wearables
- Social media interventions
- Telephone/video conference coaching

Community-Based





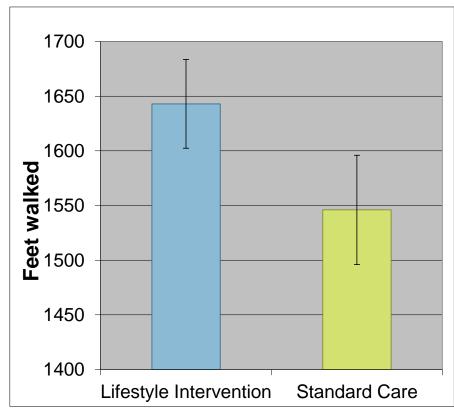




Active Living after Cancer: Lifestyle Physical Activity Intervention for Cancer Survivors

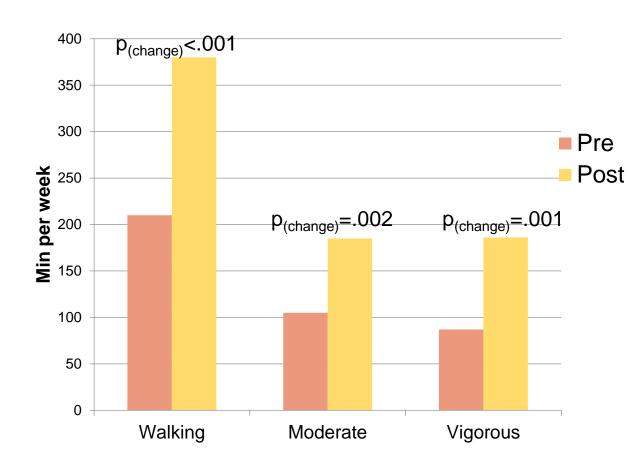
- Intervention group had higher self-efficacy, lower cons, increased use of some changes processes, increased stage of change
- QOL benefits: Increased physical functioning, improvements in general health, pain, & role limitations
- Received state funding to disseminate in the Houston community (CPRIT)

• At 6 months, survivors in the LPA intervention could walk farther in 6 minutes than controls (p=0.005).



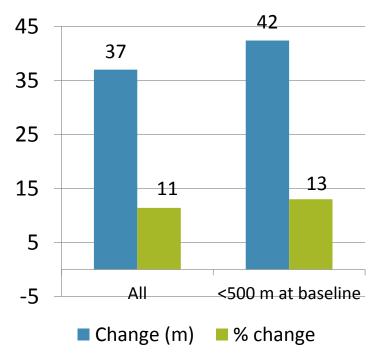
Basen-Engquist et al., Patient Education and Counseling, 2006

Results in the community program

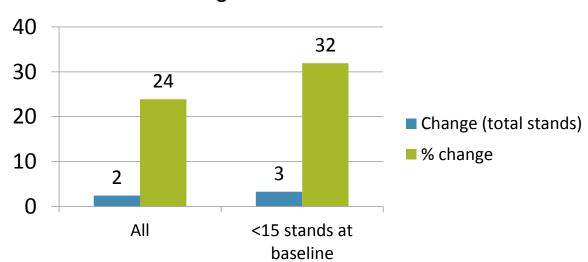


% with ≥ 150 Moderate-Vigorous PA min/week: 36.2% at Baseline; 65% at end of program

Change in 6-minute walk distance



Change in 30-sec sit-to-stand



Clinic-Based







- Rehabilitation programs
- In-patient exercise and nutrition programs
- Nutrition programs, community dieticians
- Medical weight loss programs

Important program referral considerations

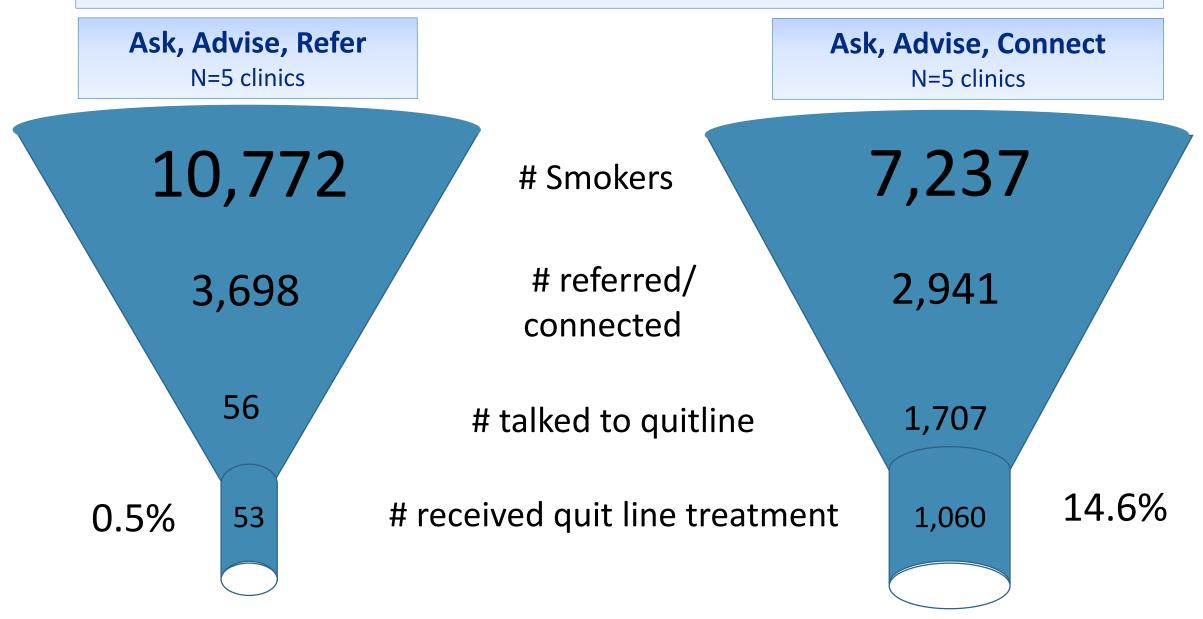
- Program quality and reliability how to do providers know what to recommend
- Do we need cancer-specific programs
 - May depend on health condition of the survivor, the risk level of the activity, comfort level of the survivor





Increasing uptake of tobacco quit line treatment

J. Irvin Vidrine et al, JAMA Internal Medicine 2013, Am J Prev Med, 2013



Putting the pieces together

- Need to take evidence-based programs and study models of implementation and dissemination
- In screening, consider patient health condition and interest/desires of patient
- Learn from those who have gone before...
- Think about more active models than referral only
- Move toward better/consistent program standards for a variety of programs

