

Optimising Cancer Outcomes in Wales using the Innovative, Pre-Optimisation and Prehabilitation Programme (POP)



**Dr Rachael Barlow,
National Lead, Enhanced Recovery, Prehabilitation
and Optimisation, c/o Wales Cancer Network
Rachael.barlow2@wales.nhs.uk/barlowr1@cf.ac.uk**



Marathon des Sables



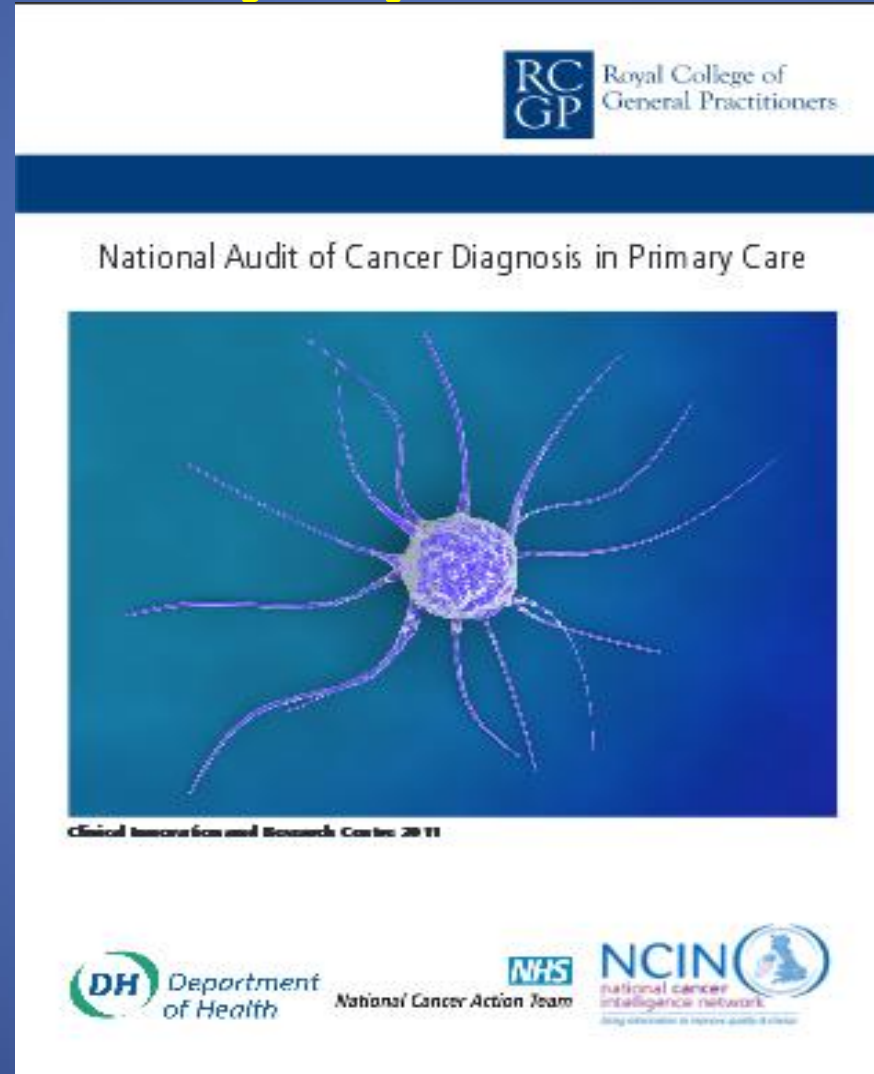
Marathon de Cancer



**Continues for weeks, months
For some.....years**



Our Cancer Patients do not just have Cancer symptoms



The image shows the front cover of a report. At the top right is the logo for the Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP), consisting of a blue square with 'RC' over 'GP' and the text 'Royal College of General Practitioners' to its right. Below this is a dark blue horizontal bar. Underneath the bar, the title 'National Audit of Cancer Diagnosis in Primary Care' is centered in a white sans-serif font. The main visual is a square image of a single, large, purple, spherical cancer cell with numerous thin, radiating filaments extending from its surface. Below the image, the text 'Clinical Innovation and Research Centre 2011' is printed in a small, dark font. At the bottom of the cover, there are three logos: on the left, the Department of Health logo (DH) with the text 'Department of Health'; in the center, the NHS logo with the text 'National Cancer Action Team'; and on the right, the NCIN logo (National Cancer Intelligence Network) with the text 'national cancer intelligence network' and a tagline 'Using intelligence to improve quality of cancer care'.

RCGP Royal College of General Practitioners

National Audit of Cancer Diagnosis in Primary Care

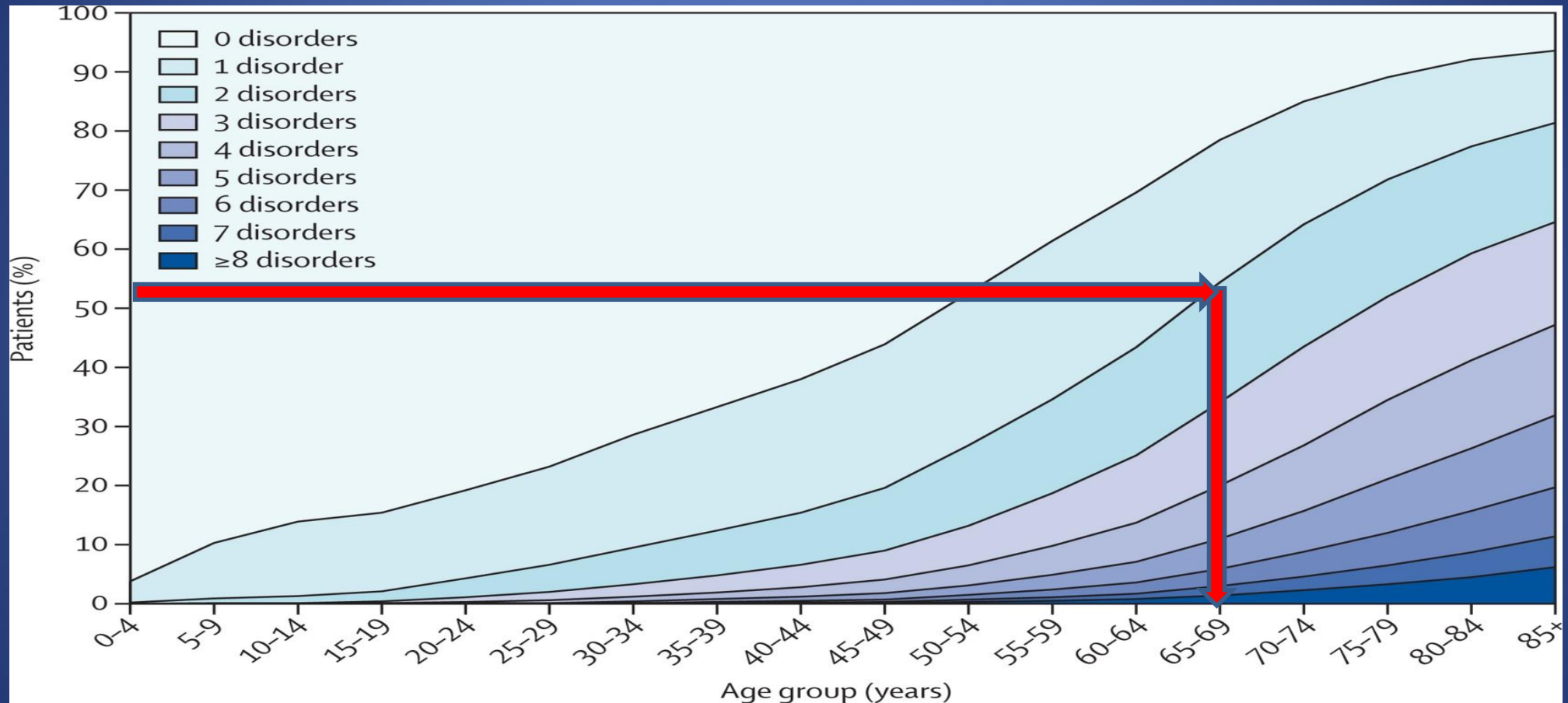
Clinical Innovation and Research Centre 2011

DH Department of Health

NHS National Cancer Action Team

NCIN national cancer intelligence network
Using intelligence to improve quality of cancer care

Barnett *et al*, 2012 Lancet



Affect of Deprivation

- Onset of multi-morbidity occurred **10–15 years earlier** in people living in the most deprived areas compared with the most affluent, with socioeconomic deprivation

What impacts on Cancer Outcomes?

Pre-treatment Risk

Modifiable

Acquired

Innate

Lifestyle

Sarcopenia

Fitness

Emotional
resilience

Comorbidity

Age

Gender

Genetic

Health
literacy

Smoking

Alcohol

Nutrition

Activity

IHD, COPD,
AF,
anaemia

Surgery is still the
main hope a cure for
people diagnosed with
cancer

What we Know

- Less 'fit' patients are more likely to die
- Less 'fit' patients have a more complicated recovery
- Fitness affects outcomes of cancer patients
- Strengthening the inspiratory muscles may improve the rate of recovery and post-operative complications

- 'Teachable moment' - opportunity to embed sustained changes in health behaviour

Can prehabilitation make surgery a viable option for a newly diagnosed patient with lung cancer who is initially deemed to be too high of a risk for surgical resection?

1. Are all the people who can have surgery for their cancer being offered surgery?
 - a. If not, why not?
2. Are those being offered surgery having the best chance of recovery and survival from their surgical care?
3. Are those patients who cannot have surgery living with the best possible quality of life?
4. Can we change post cancer treatment behaviours with prehab?

Impact of Cancer on Future Health

- Cancer Survivors are more likely to develop cardiovascular disease, diabetes and osteoporosis as well as further second primary cancers

Brown et al, 1993; Travis et al, 2006

- These are linked with behaviours such as smoking, diet and physical activity

Hu et al, 2001; Mokdad and Ford, 2003; US Department of Health and Human Services, 2004; Warburton et al, 2006

- Studies have shown that the majority of cancer patients do not change their health behaviour after cancer diagnosis and treatment follow up 2 years

Williams K, Steptoe A, Wardle J. Is a cancer diagnosis a trigger for health behaviour change? Findings from a prospective, population-based study. British Journal of Cancer. 2013;108(11):2407-2412. doi:10.1038/bjc.2013.254.

The BMJ editorial

thebmj

Research ▾

Education ▾

News & Views ▾

Campaigns ▾

Archive

Editorials

Prehabilitation: preparing patients for surgery

BMJ 2017 ; 358 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.j3702> (Published 08 August 2017)

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2017;358:j3702

Article

Related content

Metrics

Responses

Venetia Wynter-Blyth, consultant nurse, Krishna Moorthy, consultant surgeon

Author affiliations ▾

k.moorthy@imperial.ac.uk

Major surgery is like running a marathon—and both require training

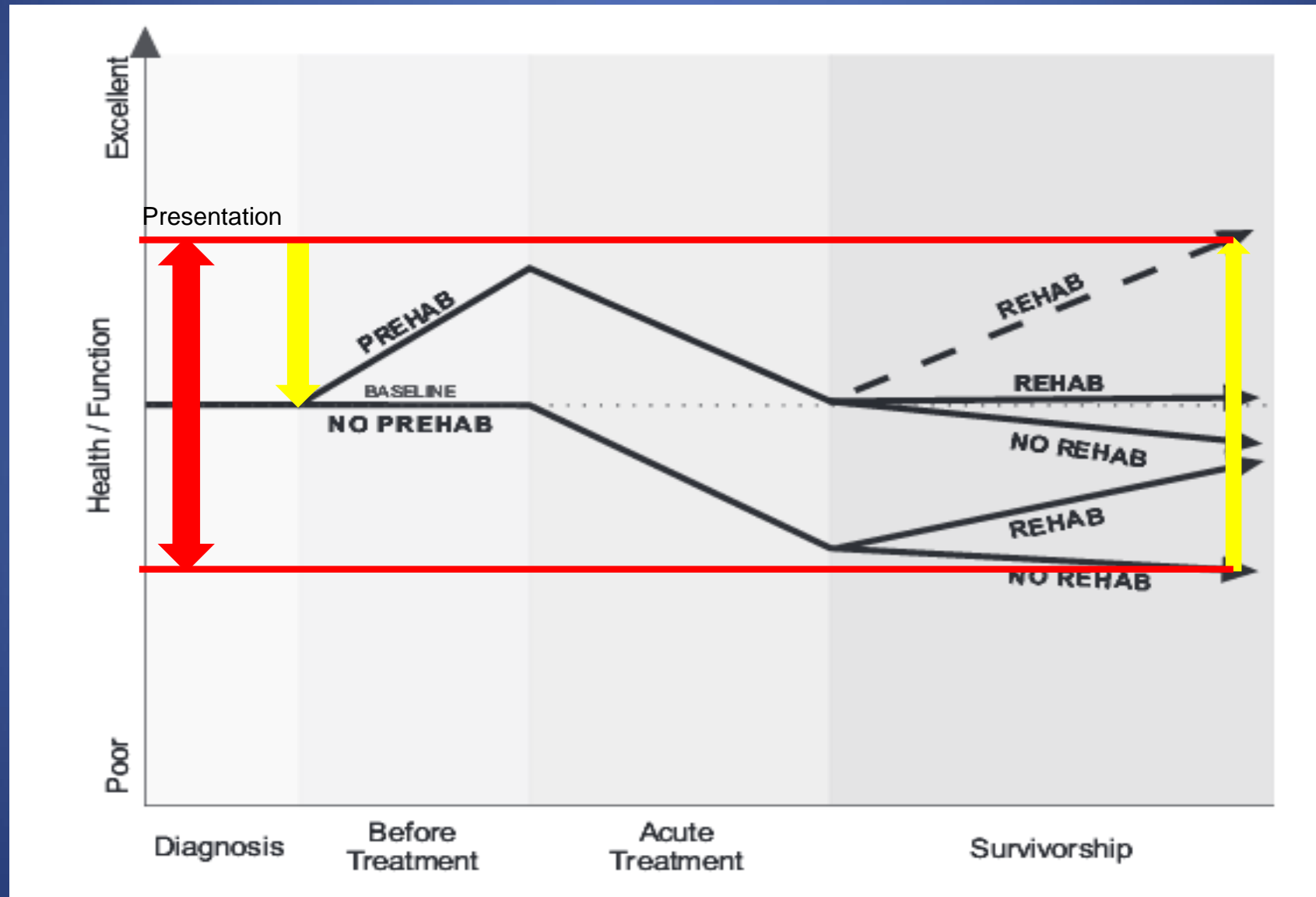
The impact of surgery leads to significant homeostatic disturbance.¹ The surgical stress response is characterised by catabolism and increased oxygen demand. The extent and duration of the stress response is proportionate to the magnitude of surgery and the associated risk of developing postoperative complications.²

Cancer prehabilitation is defined as:

*“ A process on the cancer continuum of care that occurs between the **time of cancer diagnosis** and **the beginning of acute treatment** and includes physical, nutritional and psychological assessments*

.....and provide interventions that promote physical and psychological health to reduce the incidence and/or severity of future impairments”

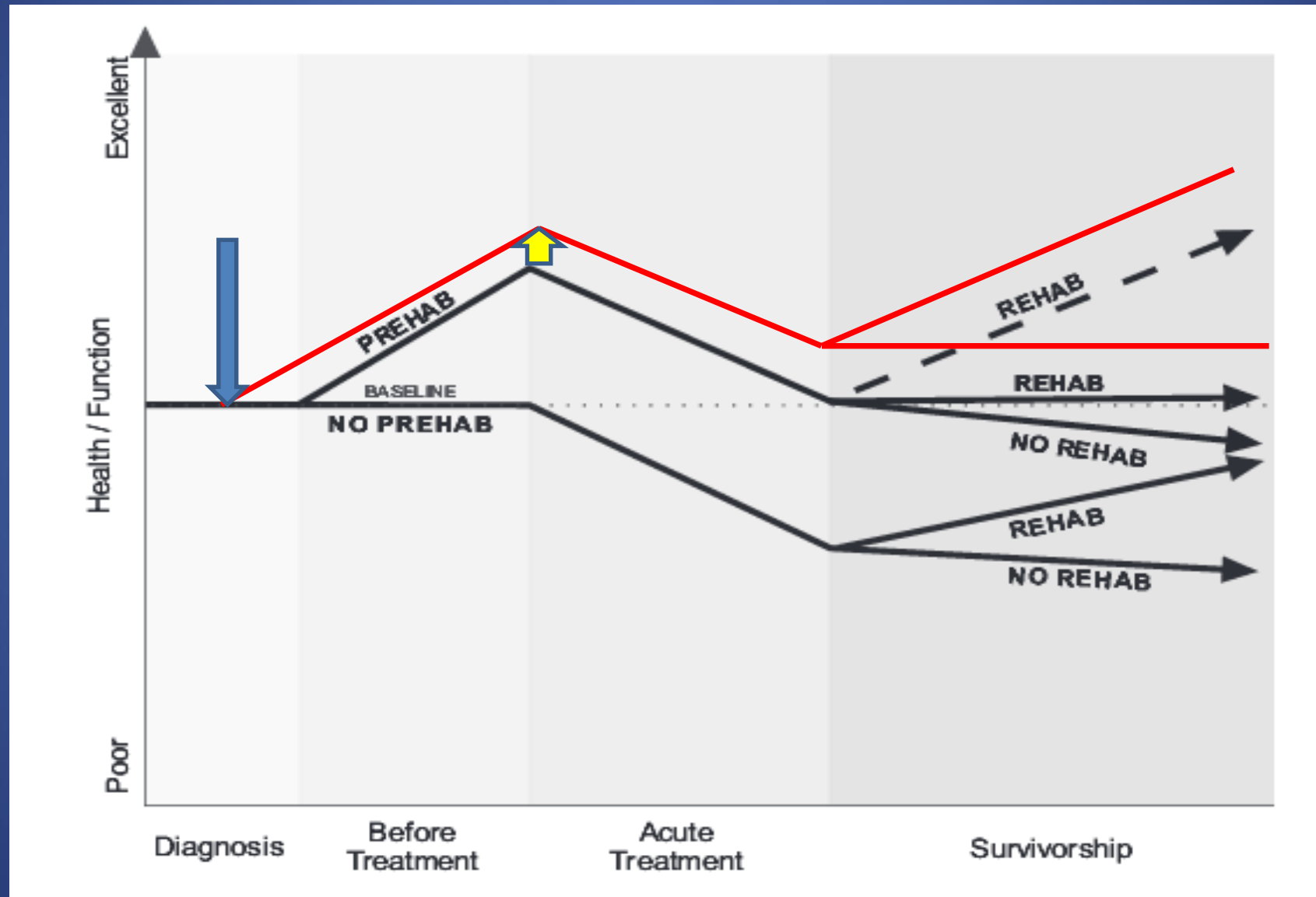
Opportunities for Optimisation



When to Start Prehab?

- Mindful that stage migration in some cancers can happen at 54 days so the prehabilitation needs to be timely and not hold up treatment in any way
- 1st point of contact in secondary care - ? Outpatient dept
- Optimise patient whilst diagnostics and decisions being made pre-treatment
- Some patients won't have a cancer diagnosis but 'teachable moments' may improve future health

Opportunities for Optimisation



So what does our POP look like?

Our programme is.....

Unique

person-centred,

innovative

and holistic

Background to POP Programme

- Funded awarded via the Cancer Implementation Group
April 15
- Circa £380K over 3 years
- Project team in place April 16
- Programme reports via Cancer Implementation group
- National and Local Task and Finish Groups

Our PREHAB clinical model

- Is innovative in timing and composition
- Promotes self management, resilience and adoption of changes to behaviours
- Is an aggregation of clinical and holistic interventions
 - protein loading/ nutritional counselling
 - At home inspiratory muscle training/ home exercise
 - promotion of physical activity using pedometers
 - coping and wellbeing strategies
 - Lifestyle advice
 - Optimisation and screen for comorbidity

Who received Prehab?

1. We aimed to provide the support our patients needed and wanted.

2. All patients were **evaluated** to **understand** and be able to **respond** to their need for:

Nutrition, muscle strength, body composition, sarcopenia, performance status, 6 min walk, frailty, fatigue, HRQoL plus others, emotional status, anaemia and glycaemic control

Results so far

July to date: Aneurin Bevan UHB

Sept to date: Cardiff and Vale UHB

July (physio only) ABMU

Dec to date: Regional 'prehab' ABMU/Hywel Dda

170+ patients undergone prehab for suspected
lung cancer

2 : 3 female:males

Aged: 73 years (range 54-87)

Risk of Patients

- Smokers : 25% current smokers
 - 90% referred for smoking cessation as part of prehab
- Alcohol : all drinking within recommendations
- Physical Activity: 15% immobile

No patients exceeding 150mins /week (WHO)

40% COPD: 25% Diabetes 23% HT

24% anaemic 30% - inflammatory: ↑CRP

Outcomes

- All self-reported measures show improvements from baseline to start of cancer treatments.
- Early findings suggest improvements in 6 minute walk, muscle strength, fatigue, and nutrition.
- All participants currently evaluate PREHAB as 'good' or 'excellent'
- We have moved patients from a palliative to a curative care pathway, resulting in improved potential for survival.
- Moreover, for surgical patients, PREHAB reduces time spent in hospital, with fewer admissions to critical care.
- Value based care

Delaying Surgery for Prehab?

- Very controversial due to stage migration of tumours
- We have delayed patients so far for surgery for prehab due to perceived risk
- MDTs changing opinions
- Cancer Standards and waiting times

What do our patients think?

- Timing right
- Programme right
- Acceptable
- Would they change anything?
- Explanation of prehab?
- Recommend to friends and family ?

YES



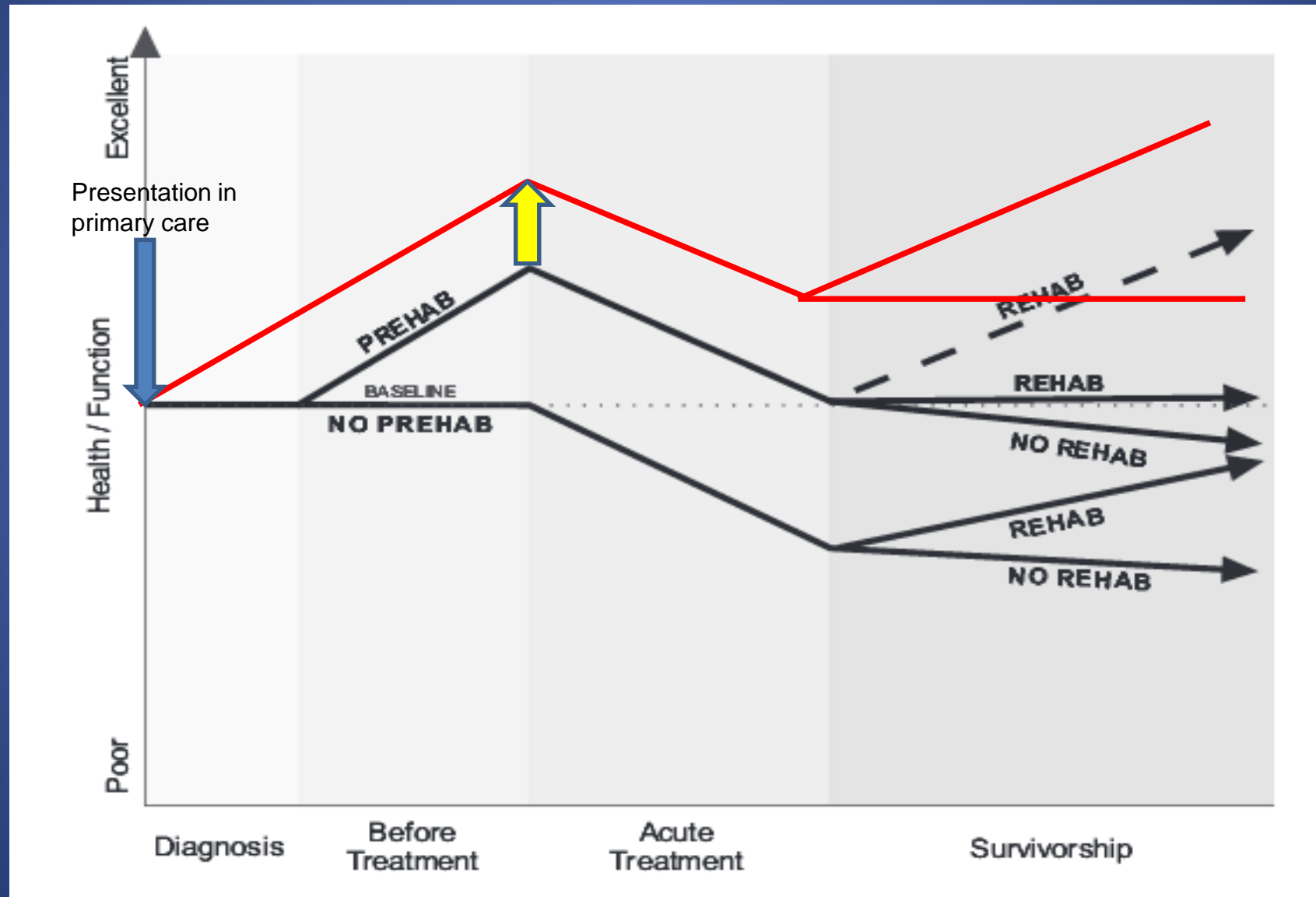


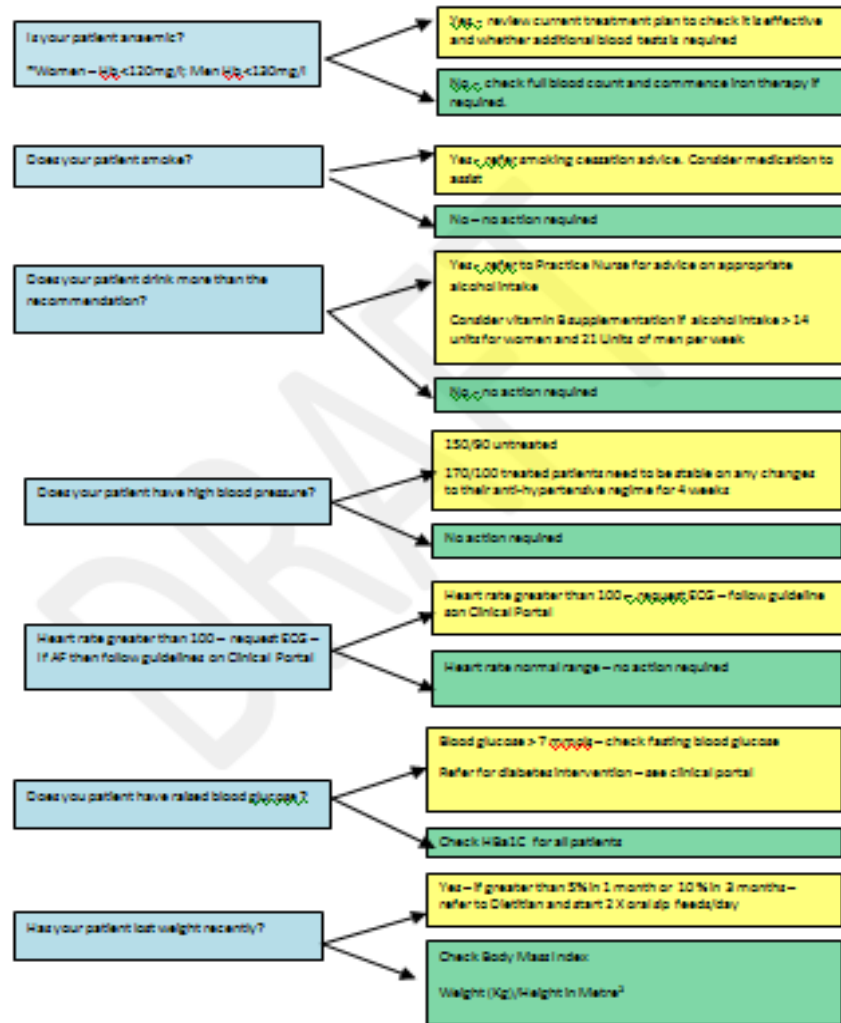
Mr Philip Jones



**The big question is –
Can this happen in Primary Care?**

Opportunities for Optimisation



'Fit For List' – Optimisation Bundle**The Bundle Components**

1. Review and optimisation of existing co morbidities (register)
2. Anaemia?
3. Smoking?
4. Alcohol?
5. High Blood pressure?
6. AF?
7. Raised blood glucose?/ HbA1C
8. Nutrition?
9. Exercise?

Summary

- Pre treatment optimisation in primary care is feasible
- 44% of the patients recruited needed some form of intervention and optimisation at the initial stage in primary care

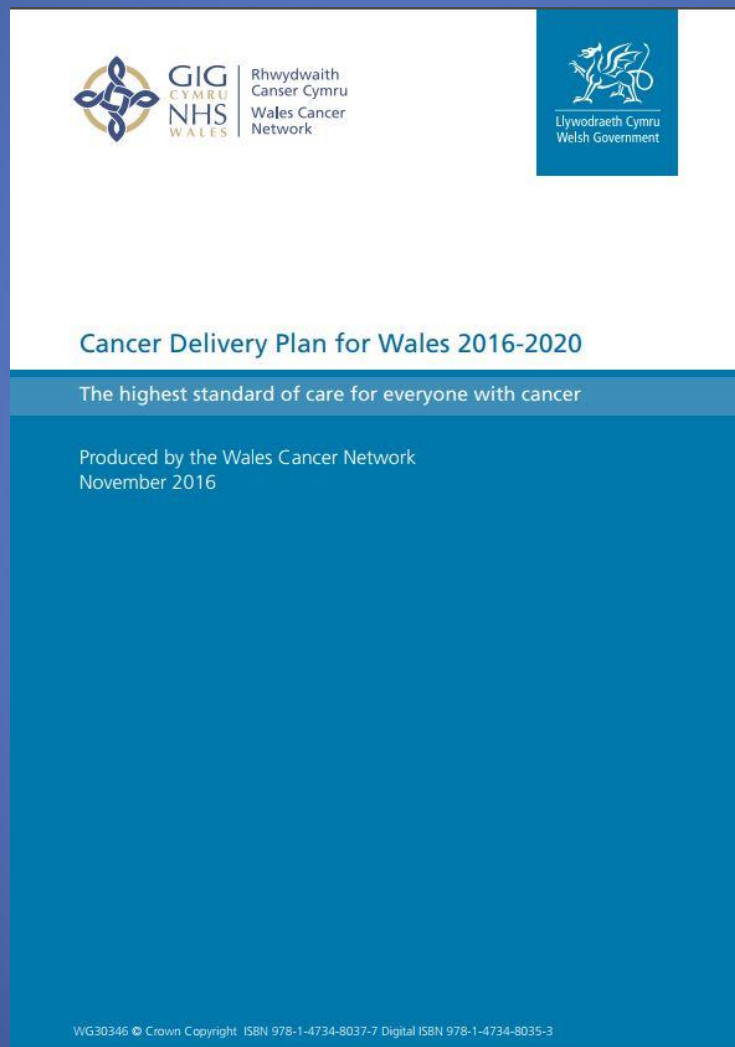
UK wide Implementation

“Prehab has the potential to impact cancer outcomes more than advances in oncological treatments”

“Really important and exciting area for research and development”

IMPACT

The Cancer Delivery Plan



Stakeholder Event





National Plan for Prehabilitation and Enhanced Recovery Implementation

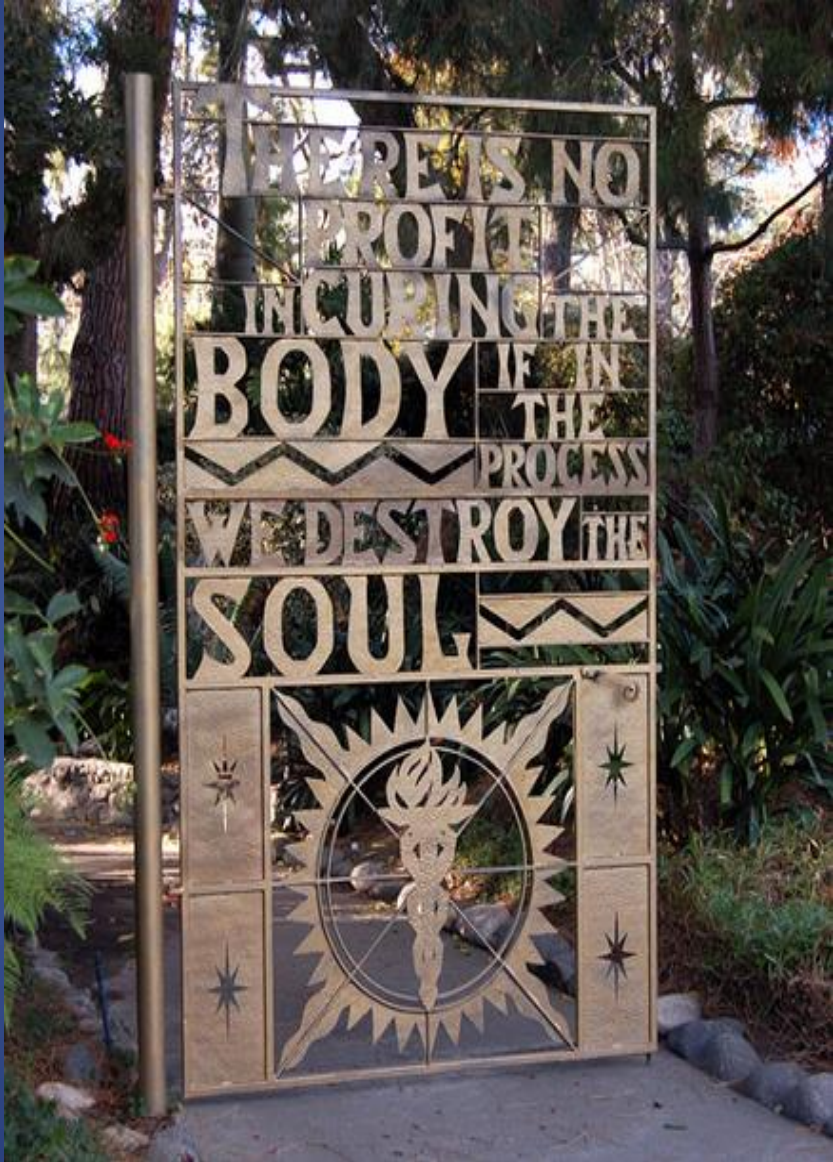
- Len Richards CEO Cardiff and Vale UHB taking Lead
- Developing Programme Management Plan
- Implementation Plan

In Summary

- Prehabilitation dramatically benefits patient care and outcomes
- Patients really like it - not a burden as originally perceived
- First time to our knowledge that Prehab has directly influenced survival in cancer care
- Medical colleagues claim that our prehab model has more survival benefit than oncological treatments
- Key now is to maximise benefit further by starting in primary care
- Offers a 'teachable moment' for behavioural change

Acknowledgments

Thank you to all the patients, AHPs, nurses, physicians, anaesthetists and surgeons and all the other health professionals from all the health boards for their continued support with the running of this programme, without whom we would not have been able to make this happen.



Samuel H.
Golter
*“There is no
profit in curing
the body, if in
the process, we
destroy the
soul.”*

