Empower – Menopause and Cancer Survivorship Pathway

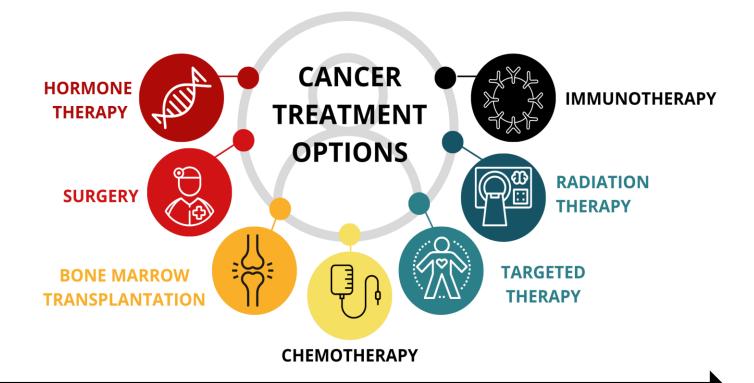
Lifestyle Supports: Exercise

Dr Lisa Loughney (PhD) – Clinical Exercise Physiologist Survivorship & Community Manager – Irish Cancer Society



















Common side effects during cancer treatment*



Dry mouth



Loss of appetite



Taste changes



Nausea and vomiting



Constipation or diarrhoea



Hair loss



Mouth sores



Skin and nail changes



Thinking and memory changes



Nerve and muscle effects



Sex and fertility



Blood impact e.g. anaemia, infections



Changes in hearing



Watery eyes





*Source: Cancer Council Australia



Menopausal Symptoms

- Hot flushes/night sweats
- Vaginal dryness
- Decreased sex drive
- Mood changes
- Poor concentration
- Aches and pains
- Insomnia (sleeplessness)/sleep disturbances/fatigue
- Low energy
- Weight gain
- Bone thinning (osteoporosis)
- Texture of hair and skin changes
- Headaches and aching joints









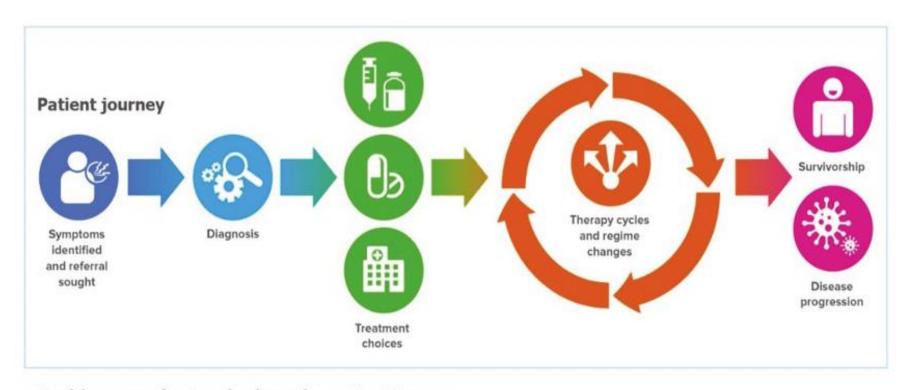












Healthcare professionals along the patient journey









Vs. pathway for a marathon runner....











Get physically & psychologically prepared for the "event"









Cancer treatment reduces fitness



European Journal of Surgical Oncology (EJSO)

Volume 40, Issue 10, October 2014, Pages 1313-1320



The effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy on physical fitness and survival in patients undergoing oesophagogastric cancer surgery



European Journal of Surgical Oncology (EJSO)



Volume 40, Issue 11, November 2014, Pages 1421-1428

The effects of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy on physical fitness and morbidity in rectal cancer surgery patients

(West et al 2014, Jack et al 2014)







Best Practice & Research Clinical Anaesthesiology 25 (2011) 427-437



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Perioperative cardiopulmonary exercise testing in the elderly

M. West, Clinical Research Fellow^{a,*}, S. Jack, Consultant Clinician Scientist ^a, M.P.W. Grocott, Professor of Anaesthesia and Critical Care Medicine ^b

Review

Cardiopulmonary exercise testing for the evaluation of perioperative risk in non-cardiopulmonary surgery

Philip J Hennis, 1 Paula M Meale, 2 Michael P W Grocott 1,3,4

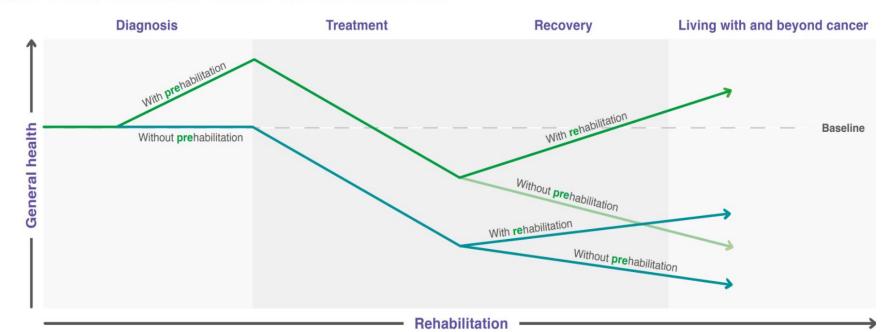
Appx. 6000 patients in all major specialties







IMPROVING CANCER CARE BEFORE TREATMENT EVEN STARTS



Preventative

Prehabilitation includes screening, assessment and, where appropriate, the development of a Personalised Prehabilitation Care Plan (PPCP) as part of an overall care plan.

This includes exercise, nutrition and psychological support interventions based on need, with continual monitoring and evaluation. The patient may go through this stage several times in preparation for different treatments.

Restorative

Prehabilitation can significantly improve the patient's ability to cope with effects of treatment of all kinds, including surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, immunotherapy and treatment for palliative care.

People with treatable but not curable cancer may also benefit. It can help reduce the amount of time spent in hospital and lead to better quality of life.

Following treatment, the focus is restorative. Ideally, the patient will have an outcome assessment and will continue smoothly into rehabilitation and beyond.

By giving all patients, including people with treatable but not curable cancer a head-start, we can optimise their recovery from the effects of treatment.

Supportive and/or palliative

At this stage, we continue to reinforce the core principles of the programme, with health and wellbeing activities and cancer care reviews.

The patient can enjoy lifelong benefits from behaviours learned earlier. If there is further treatment, the patient goes through the cycle again.







Lifestyle

Eating a <u>healthy, balanced diet and exercising regularly</u> — maintaining a healthy weight and building more exercise into your daily routine can improve some menopausal symptoms



















Physical Activity

- Physical activity is defined as any movement that uses skeletal muscles and requires more energy than resting.
- Physical activity can include walking, running, dancing, biking, swimming, performing household chores, exercising, and engaging in sports activities.







Sedentary Behaviour

 Sedentary behavior is any waking behaviour characterized by an energy expenditure while sitting, reclining, or lying down.
 Examples of sedentary behaviours include most office work, driving a vehicle, and sitting while watching television.

 A person can be physically active and yet spend a substantial amount of time being sedentary.







We should all aim to achieve the following:

Minutes a Day which can be 3 x 10 minute sessions

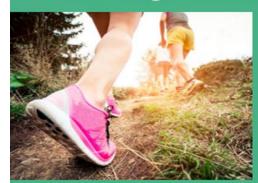
5 Days a Week

Perform at a Moderate Intensity

• You should feel warmer • Breathe faster • Raise your heart rate

Try Physical Activities such as:

Walking / Running / Cycling / Swimming / Gardening

















Exercise Intensity

Light	Moderate	Vigorous
Walking slowly	Walking very brisk	Hiking
Sitting using computer	Cleaning heavy (washing windows, hoovering, mopping)	Jogging
Standing light work cooking, washing dishes)	Cutting the lawn	Shovelling
Fishing sitting	Light cycling	Carrying heavy loads
Playing most instruments	Badminton	Fast cycling
	Tennis doubles	Basketball/soccer game
		Tennis singles







Effects of Exercise on Health-Related Outcomes in Those with Cancer

What can exercise do?

Prevention of 7 common cancers*

Dose: 2018 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans: 150-300 min/week moderate or 75-150 min/week vigorous aerobic exercise

Survival of 3 common cancers**

Dose: Exact dose of physical activity needed to reduce cancer-specific or all-cause mortality is not yet known; Overall more activity appears to lead to better risk reduction

*bladder, breast, colon, endometrial, esophageal, kidney and stomach cancers

**breast, colon and prostate cancers

Overall, avoid inactivity, and to improve general health, aim to achieve the current physical activity guidelines for health (150 min/week aerobic exercise and 2x/week strength training).

Outcome		Aerobic Only	Resistance Only	Combination (Aerobic + Resistance)		
Strong	g Evidence	Dose	Dose	Dose		
	Cancer-related fatigue	3x/week for 30 min per session of moderate intensity	2x/week of 2 sets of 12-15 reps for major muscle groups at moderate intensity	3x/week for 30 min per session of moderate aerobic exercise, plus 2x/week of resistance training 2 sets of 12-15 reps for major muscle groups at moderate intensit		
A	Health-related quality of life	2-3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate to vigorous	2x/week of 2 sets of 8-15 reps for major muscle groups at a moderate to vigorous intensity	2-3x/week for 20-30 min per session of moderate aerobic exercise plus 2x/week of resistance training 2 sets of 8-15 reps for major muscle groups at moderate to vigorous intensity		
00	Physical Function	3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate to vigorous	2-3x/week of 2 sets of 8-12 reps for major muscle groups at moderate to vigorous intensity	3x/week for 20-40 min per session of moderate to vigorous aerobic exercise, plus 2-3x/week of resistance training 2 sets of 8-12 reps for major muscle group at moderate to vigorous intensity		
台	Anxiety	3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate to vigorous	Insufficient evidence	2-3x/week for 20-40 min of moderate to vigorous aerobic exercise plus 2x/week of resistance training of 2 sets, 8-12 reps for major muscle groups at moderate to vigorous intensity		
0	Depression	3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate to vigorous	Insufficient evidence	2-3x/week for 20-40 min of moderate to vigorous aerobic exercise plus 2x/week of resistance training of 2 sets, 8-12 reps for major muscle groups at moderate to vigorous intensity		
0	Lymphedema	Insufficient evidence	2-3x/week of progressive, supervised, program for major muscle groups does not exacerbate lymphedema	Insufficient evidence		
Moder	ate Evidence					
W	Bone health	Insufficient evidence	2-3x/week of moderate to vigorous resistance training plus high impact training (sufficient to generate ground reaction force of 3-4 time body weight) for at least 12 months	Insufficient evidence		
	Sleep	3-4x/week for 30-40 min per session of moderate intensity	Insufficient evidence	Insufficient evidence		

Citation: bit.ly/cancer exercise guidelines

Moderate intensity (40%-59% heart rate reserve or VO₂R) to vigorous intensity (60%-89% heart rate reserve or VO₂R) is recommended.













- Cancer Related Fatigue
- Aerobic: 3x/week for 30 min per session of moderate intensity
- Resistance: 2x/week of 2 sets of 12-15 reps for major muscle groups of moderate intensity



Health Related Quality of Life

Aerobic: 3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate intensity

Resistance: 2x/week of 2 sets of 8-15 reps for major muscle groups of

moderate to vigorous intensity



Physical Function

Aerobic: **3x**/week for **30-60** min per session of moderate intensity Resistance: **2x**/week of **2** sets of **8-15** reps for major muscle groups of moderate to vigorous intensity







Anxiety

• Aerobic: 3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate to vigorous intensity

Resistance: Insufficient evidence



Depression

Aerobic: 3x/week for 30-60 min per session of moderate to vigorous intensity

Resistance: 2x/week of 2 sets of 8-15 reps for major muscle groups of

moderate intensity



Lymphedema

Aerobic: Insufficient evidence

Resistance: **2-3x**/week of progressive supervised programme for major

muscle groups does not exacerbate lymphedema







How to measure physical activity levels?

Questionnaires vs. physical activity monitors

90% of people with cancer (150min/week of moderate PA) – self reported

Vs.

<50% using PA monitors

Using physical activity monitors/FIBITS may be helpful











Ability to walk 150
min/week and
undertake
resistance/strength
exercise 2/week

Needs support based on disease/TX/side effects/co-morbidities

Inactive/sedentary/comorbidities/
contemplative/low
self-efficacy or TX
related indication (i.e.
Major surgery)



Universal

- Exercise booklets
- Exercise webinars
- Healthy lifestyle websites
- Self-management webinars

Self Management



- Group/1-to-1 support in community aiming to increase frequency, intensity and duration to get as near to 150 min/week by surgery/TX.
- Some supervision + structured exercise for those sufficiently active: 30-150 min/wk or low self-efficacy

Community Referral



Specialised

Fully supervised exercise intervention delivered by a qualified cancer exercise professional

Supervised Support





UNIVERSAL PROGRAMME: Case study 1

Gender: Female

Age: 41

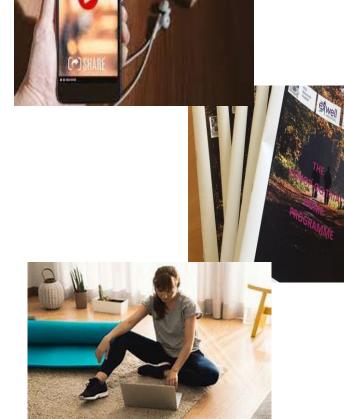
Treatment: Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy and

surgery

Comments: Healthy lady who continued to work during treatment.

Enjoys running and cycling





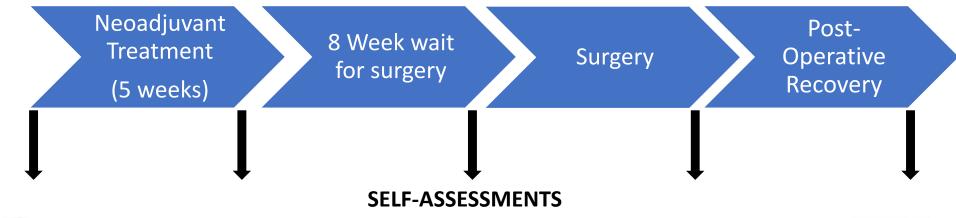






Exercise plan to follow at home

FITT	During Neoadjuvant Treatment	Time Window between treatment and surgery	Post-Surgery
Frequency	2/week	3/week	2-3/week
Intensity	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate (as far as week 8 post- surgery)
Time	Aerobic: 40 min Resistance: 20 min	Aerobic: 40 min Resistance: 20 min	Aerobic: start at 20 min and increase each week by 5 min (if possible) aiming to achieve same as pre-operatively
Туре	Home based	Home based	Home based

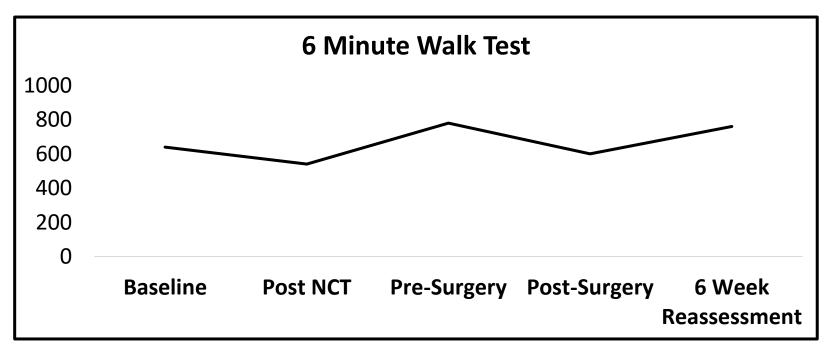


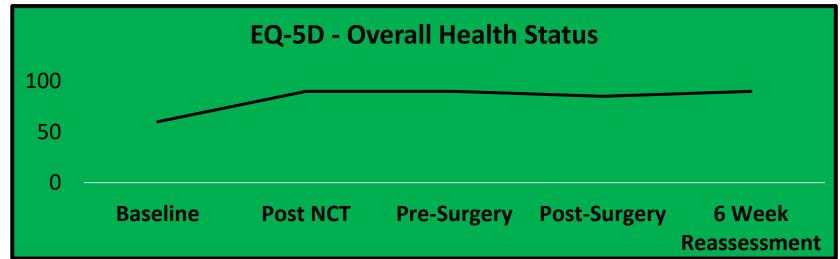






Results











TARGETED PROGRAMME: Case study 2

Gender: Female

Age: 50

Treatment: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and surgery

Comments: Hypertension, sedentary lifestyle, current smoker

Community Referral





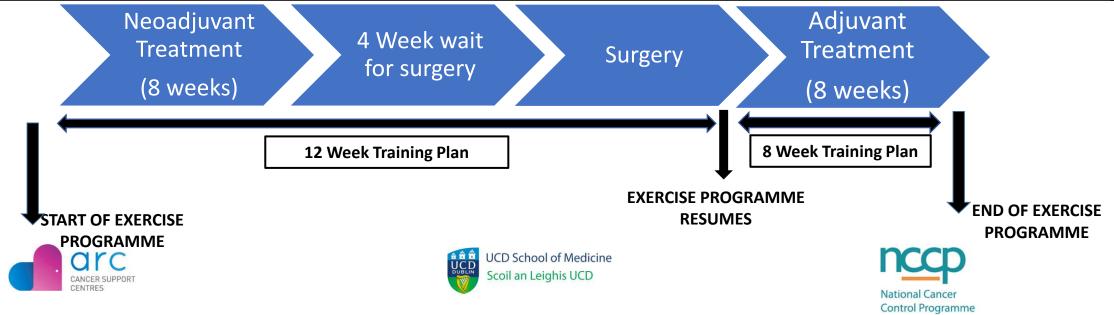




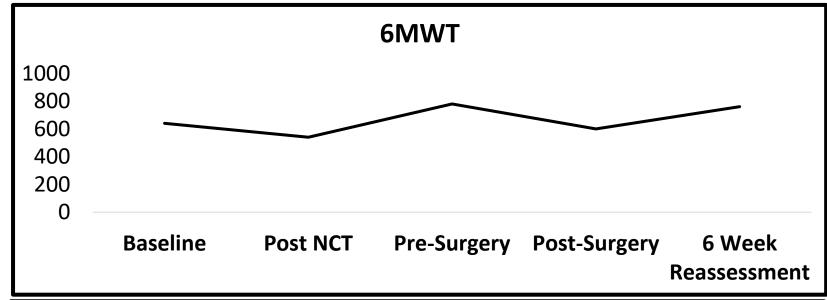


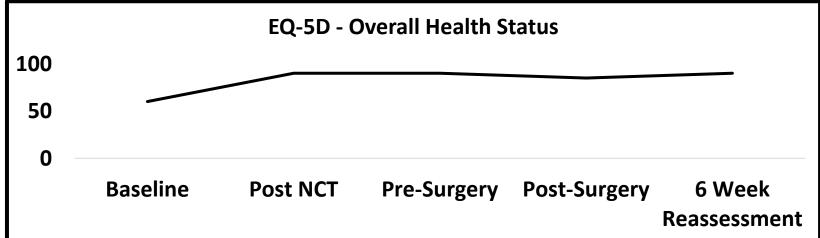
Supervised exercise plan to follow in the community gym

FITT	During Neoadjuvant Treatment	Time Window between treatment and surgery	Post-Surgery
Frequency	2/week	3/week	2-3/week
Intensity	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate (until week 8 post-surgery)
Time	Aerobic: 40 min Resistance: 20 min	Aerobic: 40 min Resistance: 20 min	Aerobic: start at 20 min and increase each week by 5 min (if possible) aiming to achieve same as pre-operatively
Туре	Gym based	Gym based	Gym based



Results:





"Following my diagnosis, I joined a programme for about 10 weeks starting before my cancer treatment and ran right up to my surgery. The help and support I got was exceptional.

The physical and emotional benefits that I got from the programme were immese. It clearly set me up to be in the best condition possible for my op and beyond. Four weeks after my surgery, I have now started the post-op exercise programme..I am now fit and don't smoke."







SPECIALISED PROGRAMME: Case study 3

Gender: Female

Age: 55

Cancer: Rectal

Treatment: Completed

neoadjuvant and awaiting surgery

Comments: Experiencing negative side effects from treatment which are impacting day-to-day tasks.

T2D, Hypertension, ex-smoker, sedentary lifestyle (spends the waking day watching TV), lacks confidence since diagnosis

Supervised Support







Partnership

















Community-based Exercise rehabilitation

Caters for individuals with a range of chronic diseases / abilities



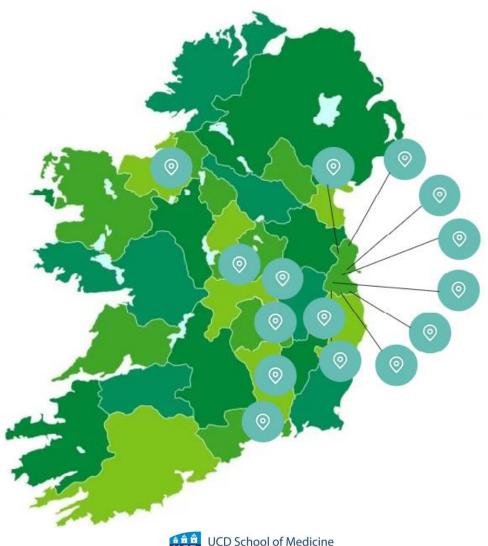








Onsite Exercise



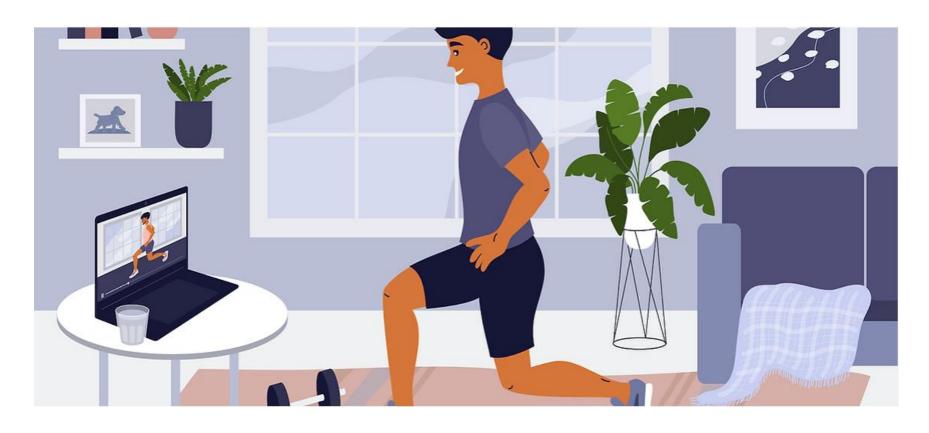








Online Exercise









ExWell@Home For Cancer

A home-based exercise programme to support people with cancer



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EXERCISE TRACKING SHEET

	CII	RCLE	EAC	H DA	Y YO	U EX	ERCI	SE				
Month	Day											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

TRACK YOUR EXERCISE FOR EACH DAY

Date	Step count	Exercise (what type)	Intensity (how hard)	Time (how long)	Notes







PERCS Website

https://cancerrehabilitation.ie/

5K Your Way – Ballincollig Parkrun

• Address: The Regional Park

Ballincollig Cork Ireland

5K Your Way – Naas Parkrun

Address: Naas Racecourse Naas

Kildare Ireland

5K Your Way – Porterstown Parkrun

Address: Porterstown Park

5K Your Way – Marlay Parkrun

Address: Marlay Park

Rathfarnham Dublin Ireland

5K Your Way – Oranmore Parkrun

Address: Renville Park Galway

Oranmore Ireland

5K Your Way, Ormeau Parkrun

Address: Ormeau Park, Ormeau









Take home message

• Exercise training throughout the cancer care journey and beyond is important









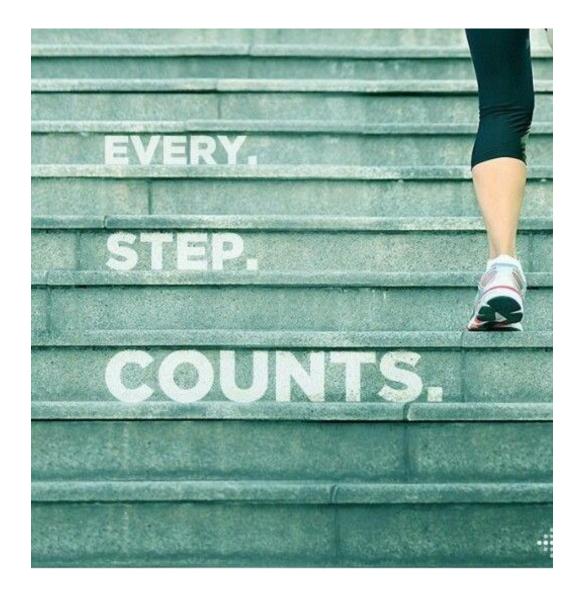


























Thank you!

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