

Efficacy of occupational therapy-based intervention in people with advanced cancer: A randomised controlled trial

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in collaboration with

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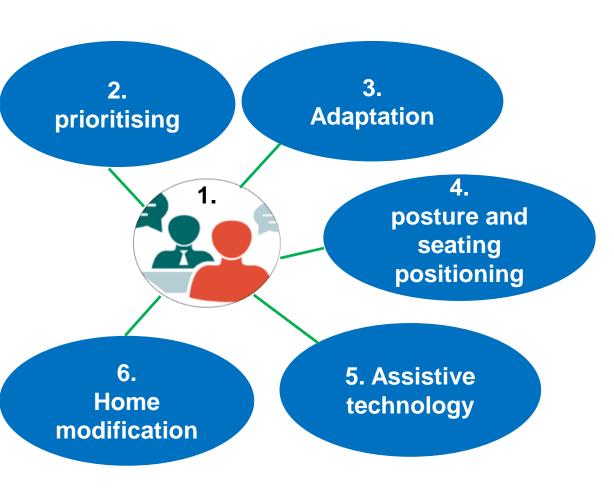
Background

Problem:

- People with advanced cancer spend most of their time at home (la Cour et al, 2009)
- They report problems with occupations (Rainbird, 2010; Johnsen et al, 2013)
- We lack evidence of the effect of occupational therapy-based interventions for people with advanced cancer (Harrison-Poul et al, 2006; Hegel et al, 2011; Lindahl-Jacobsen et al, 2014)
- The 'Cancer Home-Life Intervention' (Brandt, 2016)



The 'Cancer Home-Life Intervention'



- Main target are participant-selected occupations
- 1-3 home visits and 1-3 follow-up telephone calls
- Individually tailored



Objective

To evaluate efficacy of the 'Cancer Home-Life Intervention' compared with usual care alone on occupational performance and Health-related Quality of Life (HRQoL) in people with advanced cancer living at home

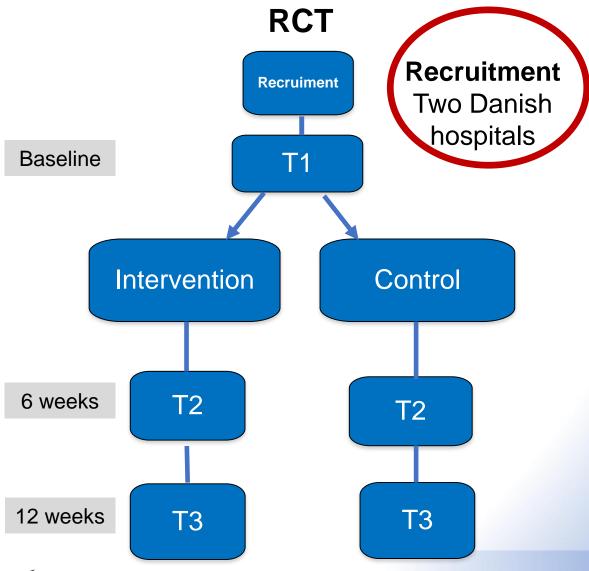
More specifically to examine efficacy on:

Attention!

- ADL ability
- 2) Prioritised occupations
- 3) Participation restrictions
- 4) HRQoL



Design





Study population

Inclusion criteria:

- ≥18 years old
- Evaluated with incurable cancer by their responsible oncologist
- Functional level 1-2 on WHO performance scale (PS)
- Live at home or in sheltered living

Exclusion criteria:

- Cognitive impairment preventing participants from participating in structured interview
- Considered incapable of complying with trial
- Live in nursing home or hospice



Outcomes

Primary outcome

ADL motor ability (AMPS)

Baseline

12 weeks

Secondary outcomes

ADL process ability (AMPS)

Baseline

12 weeks

- Difficulty performing prioritised occupations (IPPA)
- Participation restrictions (IPA-DK)
- HRQoL (EORTC QLQ C-30)



Baseline (N=242)

Personal characteristics

67 years

51% women

31% lived alone

70% in a house

47% ≥13 years of education

WHO PS

71% PS 1

29% PS 2

Primary tumour type

31% Gastrointestinal

20% Lung

15% Breast

12% Prostate

22% Other

Comorbidity

76% >1



Outcomes at baseline (N=242)

AMPS

ADL motor. 1.13 logits

< competence cut-off: 95%

ADL process: 0.84 logits

< competence cut-off: 59%

IPPA (1-25)

Difficulty performing occupations:14.25

0 27% 1–3 31% >3 42%

IPA-DK (0-4)

Autonomy indoor. 0

Family role: 1

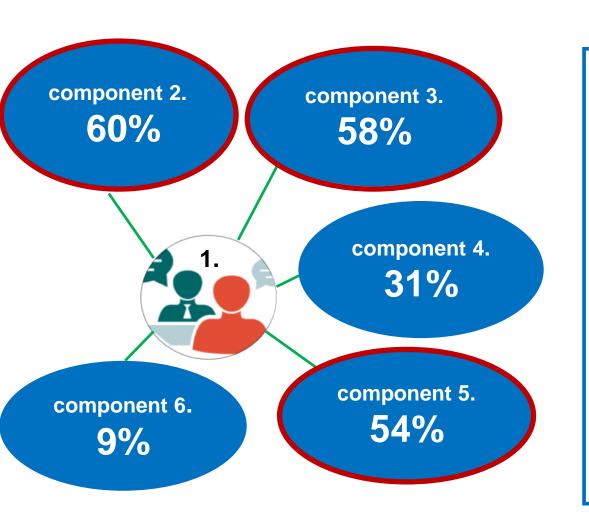
Social relations: 0

EORCT QLQ C-30 (0-100)

HRQoL: 58.51



Delivered interventions (N=121)



Number of components per participant: 3

Home visits

1: 93% 105 min.

2: 26% 45 min.

3: 3% 45 min.

Telephone contacts:

0: 11%

1: 51%

2: 32%

3: 6%



Outcome

Outcomes	n	Intervention group	n	Control group	Between- group mean change (95% CI)	p value
		Mean change		Mean change		
AMPS						
ADL motor ability T1-T3 ^{abcd}	97	-0.14 (-0.27 to 0.00)	94	-0.10 (-0.24 to 0.05)	-0.04 (-0.23 to 0.15)	0.69
ADL process ability T1-T3 ^{bcde}	97	-0.10 (-0.20 to -0.01)	94	-0.04 (-0.14 to 0.06)	-0.06 (-0.20 to 0.07)	0.37
IPPA						
IPPA score T1-T2 ^{cdf}	67	-1.27 (-2.01 to -0.53)	65	-1.16 (-1.91 to -0.41)	-0.11 (-1.17 to 0.95)	0.83
IPPA score T1-T3cdf	62	-1.38 (-2.35 to -0.40)	63	-1.03 (-2.00 to -0.05)	-0.35 (-1.71 to 1.01)	0.61
EORTC QLQ C-30		,		`	·	
HRQoL T1-T2cdgh	94	-1.40 (-5.49 to 2.68)	93	-1.19 (-5.39 to 3.01)	-0.21 (-5.97 to 5.54)	0.94
HRQoL T1-T3 ^{cdgh}	93	1.50 (-2.97 to 5.97)	90	3.11 (-1.52 to 7.74)	-1.61 (-7.95 to 4.73)	0.62
Outcomes	n	Intervention group	n	Control group	Odds ratio for no perceived participation restrictions (95% CI)	p value
		Odds ^j		$Odds^{j}$		
IPA-DK ⁱ						
Autonomy Indoor T2	95	7.64 (4.07 to 14.32)	91	6.00 (3.36 to 10.79)	1.27 (0.54 to 3.02) ^{kl}	0.59
Autonomy Indoor T3	89	8.89 (4.46 to 17.71)	87	8.67 (4.35 to 17.28)	1.03 (0.39 to 2.75) ^{kl}	0.95
Family role T2	95	1.21 (0.81 to 1.81)	91	1.39 (0.92 to 2.12)	0.83 (0.46 to 1.50) ^{kl}	0.54
Family role T3	89	1.70 (1.10 to 2.61)	87	1.56 (1.01 to 2.40)	1.08 (0.59 to 1.99) ^{kl}	0.81
Social relations T2	95	18.00 (7.31 to 44.30)	89	13.83 (6.04 to 31.68)	1.22 (0.35 to 4.21) ^{kl}	0.75
Social relations T3	89	11.71 (5.41 to 25.34)	87	13.50 (5.89 to 30.94)	0.86 (0.28 to 2.69)kl	0.80



Some possible explanations

- ◆ Intensity and extent
- O Prioritised occupations
- ? Right population match





Summing up

No effect of 'Cancer Home-Life Intervention'

HOWEVER

- People with advanced cancer have substantial problems performing their occupations, and the majority also needed an intervention adressing these problems
- Need and benefit of occupational therapy



Thank you for your attention

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