

Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences Hematology Unit and Chair (Chief: prof. Mario Luppi)

Esperienza di Integrazione di Cure Palliative Precoci nell'Assistenza Sanitaria:

Leucemia Mieloide Acuta e Mieloma Multiplo

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Si ringrazia per il supporto



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LE CURE PALLIATIVE PRECOCI IN

EMATO-ONCOLOGIA:

la nuova risposta ai bisogni di pazienti e caregivers

19 maggio 2023

Roma, Hotel Donna Camilla Savelli



Disclosures of Leonardo Potenza

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
			No Co	nflicts			

Feasibility of EPC Intervention for Patients with Hematologic Malignancies

Study	Intevention	Findings
Selvaggi KJ J Community Support Oncol 2014	HCT Patients. Model of Consultation with Palliative Care Specialists	392 Consultations GOC in 67% of partecipants Hospice Referral increased from 5% to 41% post-intervention Haematologists reported satisfaction with the program
Loggers ET Biol Blood Marrow Transplantation 2016	HCT Patients. PC-trained nurses. PC Consultation before Transplant and monthly visits.	63% participation rate: 32 pts 82% of patients reported feeling very comfortable with the Intervention Improvement of Mood and Sense of Hope (apparently NO negative effects)
Foxwell AM J Palliat Med 2017	PC Nurse practitioners offered discussion of cases with Haematologists	Mean 11 Patients discussed per week 14.7% of those discussed required full PC Consult Reduction in PC Consultation from 19.5% to 10.2% Increase of GOC discussions
Resick JM J Palliat Med 2020	Phase 1 and 2 study. Nurse led PC Intervention	26 Patients enrolled. 78% Consent-to-approach rate. 84% enrolled-to-consent rate. 69% pts and 100% caregivers reported that the intervention helped them better understand the patient's illness and cope. 75% of oncologists reported that the intervention improved their patients' quality of care, and 25% reported that it helped them take better care of patients.



Early Palliatiove care Intervention for Patients with Hematologic Malignancies

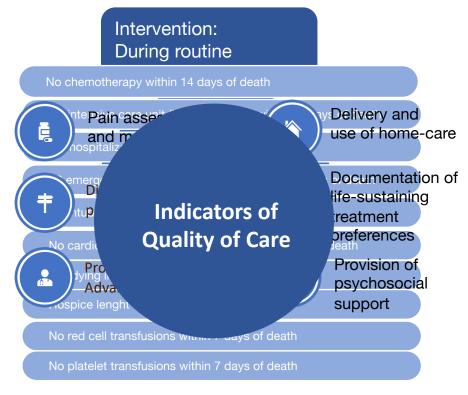
Study	Intevention	Findings
El-Jawahri A JAMA 2016 JCO 2017	RCT phase III. Patients who received autologous or allogeneic HCT. Inpatient PC physician, an AP nurse, or physician assistant.	160 pts. 81 EPC, 79 SC. Improvement in QOL, symptom burden, and symptoms of depression and anxiety during HCT. Sustained improvement in their depression symptoms and post-traumatic stress symptoms up to 6 months after HCT hospitalization. Caregivers reported improvement in their depression symptoms and coping
El-Jawahri A JAMA Oncol 2021	RCT phase III. AML Patients. Inpatient PC physician, an AP nurse, or physician assistant.	160 pts: 86 EPC, 74 SC. Better QOL, lower anxiety, depression and PTSD symptoms were maintained longitudinally. Higher frequency of discussion about EOL care preferences (p = 0.01) and lower frequency of chemotherapy in the last 30 days of life (p = 0.01). No differences in symptom burden, PHQ-9 scores, and changes in the use of avoidant coping strategies, longitudinally. No differences in hospice use, hospice length of stay, and hospitalization in the last week of life.
Rodin G Support Care Cancer 2020	Single Center phase II trial. Mainly Inpatient. 8–12 psychotherapeutic sessions, over 8 weeks by a trained mental health clinician (EASE-psy), and systematic screening of physical symptoms (EASE-phys) with triggered referral to PC. PC team: a physician and nurse.	Feasibility outcome met Less traumatic stress symptoms at 4 and 12 weeks: p = 0.033 Lower pain intensity and pain interference with daily activities at 12 weeks, p = 0.006. Lower rates of pts with ASD or threshold ASD at 12 weeks. No differences in physical symptom severity, symptom-related distress, depressive symptoms, satisfaction with care, and overall quality of life.



Outpatient EPC in AML: Modena's Observational Study



- Patients with AML from 2014-2019
- PC Team: one physician, one fellow and one psychologist with specialised training and expertise in delivering palliative care and advanced training in communication skills.
- >3 visits
 Within 8 weeks from Diagnosis

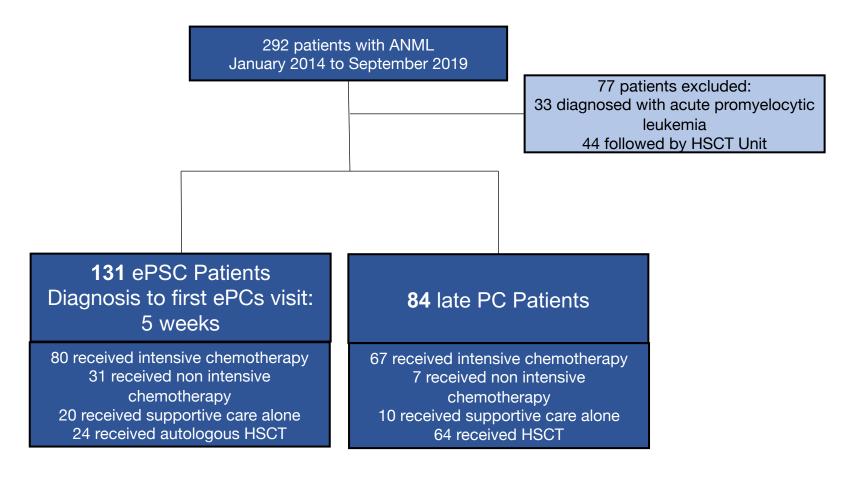




Potenza L et al. BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care doi:10.1136/bmjspcare-2021-002898

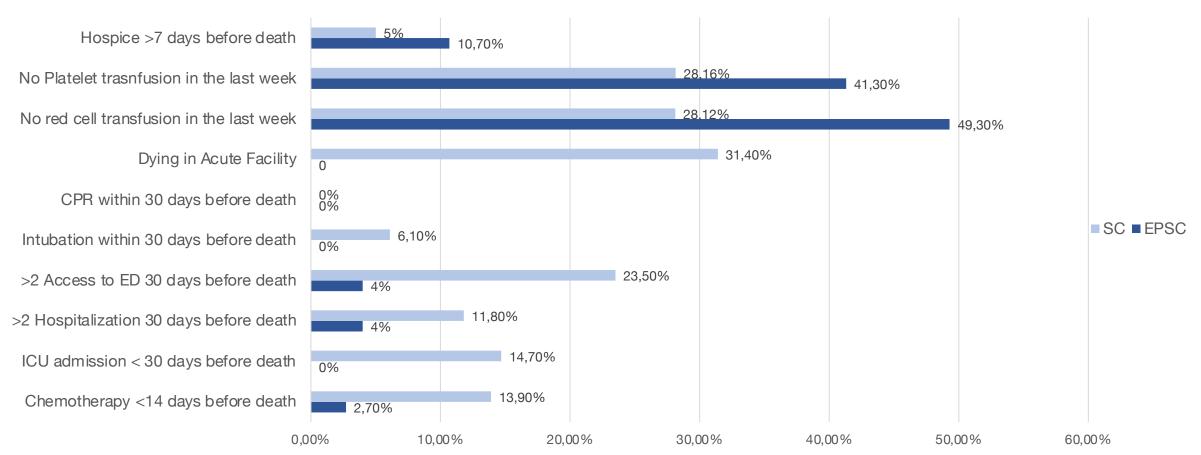


Outpatient EPC in AML: Modena's Observational Study





Measures of aggressiveness of end-of-life care in patients with AML receiving EPC or SC





Quality of Care in AML patients in EPC

	ePSC, all		Late PC	all	RD, %		ePSC, decea	sed	Late PC, de	ceased		
	n/n	%	n/n	%	(95% CI)	P value	n/n	%	n/n	%	RD, % (95% CI)	P value
Psychological support*, n (%)	72/131	55	41/84	49	61.5 (-7.5 to 19.8)	0.3781	39/75	52	22/40	55	-3 (-22.1 to 16.1)	0.7588
Assessing and managing pain*, n (%)	131/131	100	39/84	46	53.6 (43 to 64.2)	<0.00001	75/75	100	18/40	45	55 (39.5 to 70.4)	<0.00001
Discussion of GOC/ prognosis*. n (%)	94/131	71.8	36/84	43	28.9 (15.8 to 42)	<0.00001	70/75	93.3	16/40	40	53.3 (37.1 to 69.5)	<0.00001
Promotion of ACP*, n (%)	75/131	57.3	2/84	2.3	54.9 (45.8 to 64)	<0.00001	64/75	85.3	2/40	5	80.3 (69.8 to 90.8)	<0.0001
Discussion of resuscitation preference*, n (%)	16/131	12.2	2/84	2.3	9.83 (3.3 to 16.3)	0.01111	15/75	20	2/40	5	15 (3.7 to 26.3)	0.0309
Home-care service utilisation*, n (%)	57/131	43.5	12/84	14.2	29.2 (17.9 to 40.5)	<0.00001	48/75	64	12/40	30	34 (16.1 to 51.9)	0.0005
Median duration of home care, days (range)	63.5 (3.0–3273.0)		53.0 (1–96)				57.0 (3.0–394.0)		53.0 (1–96)			
Median time from GOC to death, days (range)	NA		NA				106 (4.0–585.0)		149.5 (11–1714)			
Median time from ACP to death, days (range)	NA		NA				25 (4.0–401.0)		5.5 (4–7)			



Pain Management over time in patients with AML receiving EPC

	NRS (0-10		
	Median	95% CI	P value
Time 0 (baseline)	4	4 to 6	NA
Time 2 (after 1 week)	0	0 to 3	< 0.01
Time 3 (after 4 weeks)	0	0 to 1	< 0.01
Time 4 (after 12 weeks)	0	0 to 2	< 0.01

NA, not applicable; NRS, Numerical Rating Scale.

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Who are the other hematologic malignancy patients who may benefit the most from early access to PC?



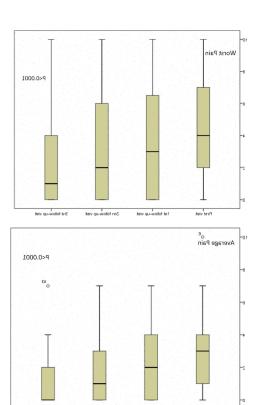
MM Symptom Burden, Perceived Control, and Quality of Life

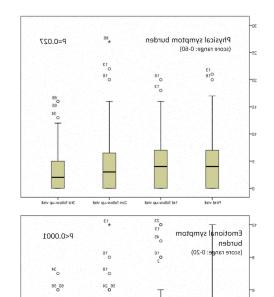
MM tot Pts	283 (100%)
Eating and nutrition	176 (61%)
Exercising and being physically active	168 (59%)
Moving around (walking, climbing, stairs, lifting, etc.)	159 (56%)
Feeling too tired to do the things you need or want to do	157 (55%)
Pain and/or physical discomfort	150 (52%)
Sleep problems	132 (46%)
Thinking clearly (eg, "chemo brain," "brain fog")	134 (46%)
Changes or disruptions in work, school, or home life	121 (42%)
Intimacy, sexual function, and/or fertility	105 (37%)
Worrying about family, children, and/or friends	107 (37%)
Body image and feelings about how you look	103 (36%)



MM may represent a prime example of a population that could potentially benefit

	PATIENTS (N/%)	
ТОТ	325	
PC Consultation	43 (13.2)	20 (46.5) Diagnosis 15 (34.9) 2nd or more line 8 (18.6) FU
PAIN		39 (90.7)
Ev aluation of Setting		4 (9.3)



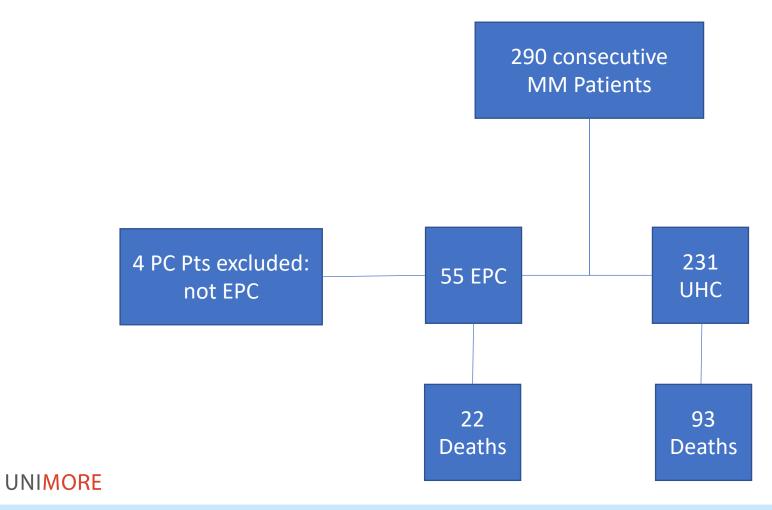


Pallotti MC et al. Suppor Car Cancer 2022, 30:2293

Porta-Sales J et al. J Pain Symptom Manage 2017, 54:692



Outpatient EPC in MM: Modena's Observational Study



Giusti D, Potenza L et al. in preparation



Outpatient EPC in MM: METHODS

Quality of Palliative Care	Indicators	Aggressiveness at EOL
Pain assessment and management		No chemotherapy within 14 days of death
Provision of psychosocial support		No chemotherapy within 30 days of death
Discussion of GOC		No Intubation
		within 30 days of death
Promotion of		No CPR
Advance Care Planning		within 30 days of death
Delivery and		Access to ED
use of home-care service		≥2 within 30 days of death
		Hospitalisation
		≥2 within 30 days of death
		Hospice
		No Intubation
		within 30 days of death

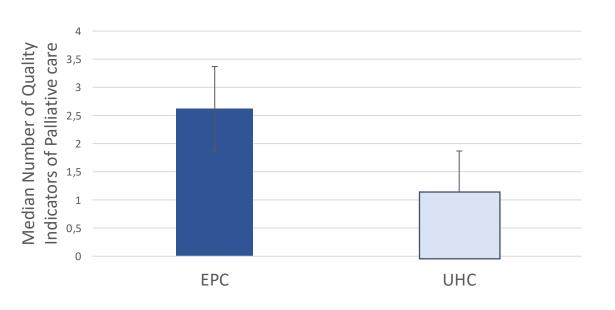


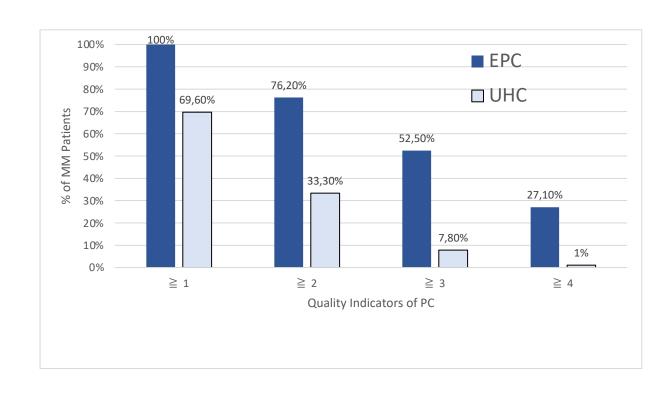
Outpatient EPC in MM: RESULTS

	Patients	EPC	UHC
	286	55	231
Age	66.5 (33-93)	67 (33-89)	66 (40-93)
[median (range)]			
Sex (N/%)			
M/F	161 (56)/ 125 (43)	29 (53)/ 26 (47)	132 (57)/ 99 (43)
Median Follow-up		41	38
(m)			
MMFS			
(N/Pts >65y/%)			
Fit	47/157 (30)	13/37 (35.2)	34/120 (28,3)
Unfit	54/157 (34.3)	12/37 (32.4)	42/120 (35)
Frail	56/157 (35.7)	12/37 (32.4)	44/120 (36,7)



Outpatient EPC in MM: Quality Indicators of Palliative Care







Outpatient EPC in MM: Quality Indicators of Palliative Care

Indicators	EPC	UHC	Measure	Adjusted	р
	N = 55	N=231		(95%CI)	
	(%)	(%)			
Psychological	64.4	28.6	OR	4.64	<0.0001
Support				(2.41-8.43)	
Assessing and	100	68.4	OR	nc	nc
managing pain					
Discussion of GOC	74.6	4.3	HR	21.44	<0.0001
				(9.75-47.16)	
Promotion of ACP	13.6	0.0	HR	nc	nc
Home-care service	30.5	22.5	HR	1,.1	0.1638
utilization				(0.84-2.71)	



Outpatient EPC in MM: Pain Management and Duration of Treatment with Opiates

	Pain Management over time (mean NRS±SD)					
	T0	W1	р	W4	р	
EPC	1.86±2.78	1.03±2.24	0.0184	0.41±1.57	0.001	
UHC	0.93±2.20	0.71±1.69	0.0678	0.73±1.75	0.0608	
	Duration of Treatr	ment with Opiates				
	(mean d	ays±SD)	р			
EPC	1061.33±946.45			0.00007		
UHC	556±6	604.02				

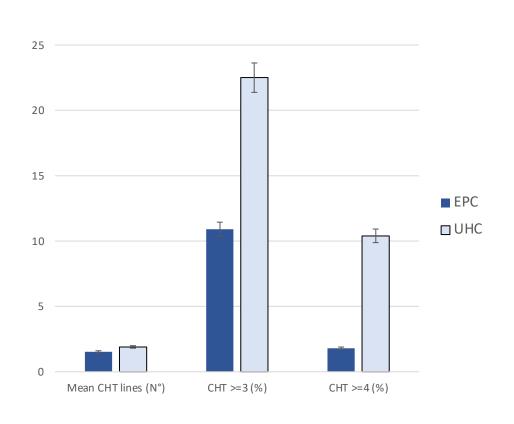


Outpatient EPC in MM: Reduced Aggressiveness at EOL

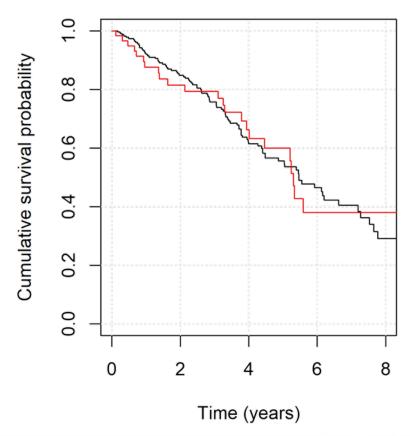
Indicators	EPC	UHC	Adjusted OR	р
	N=22	N=93	(95%CI)	
	(%)	(%)		
No Anti-Myeloma Treatment				
Within 14 days of death	95.5	76.3	8.33	0.06
			(0.89-100)	
Within 30 days of death	72.7	58.1	2(0.60-6.66)	0.25
No Intubation	100	96.7	nc	nc
within 30 days of death				
No CPR	100	98.9	nc	nc
within 30 days of death				
Access to ED	0	2.2	nc	nc
≥2 within 30 days of death				
Hospitalisation	9.1	12.9	1.63 (0.24-11.12)	0.61
≥2 within 30 days of death				
Hospice	13.6	9.7	0.94	0.94
			(0.20-4.553)	



Outpatient EPC in MM: Reduced Aggressiveness at EOL



OS: EPC = 5.3 y; UHC = 5.4 y



KEY MESSAGES

- 1. Our results support and expand the recent data of the literature, including one phase III RCT, by showing that EPC may be delivered to AML patients even in the outpatient setting.
- 2. Real-life EPC in AML are associated with high rates of quality indicators for palliative care and very low rates of aggressive treatment near the end of life.
- 3. Our data suggest that EPC is feasible also in patients with MM and results in better quality of care, including better management of pain, more psychological support, more frequent GOC and ACP discussions, and a trend to reduced aggressiveness at the EOL.
- 4. Further prospective comparative studies are required to evaluate the effect of EPC in patients with other Hema Cancers. Efforts are required to standardize the content of the intervention and to improve the availability of Training Program in PC.

Acknowledgment



1° Master Universitario di Secondo Livello

LE CURE PALLIATIVE PRECOCI E SIMULTANEE IN ONCO-EMATOLOGIA E MEDICINA INTERNA: LA CLINICA, LA COMUNICAZIONE E LA QUALITÀ DI VITA

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Da settembre 2023 a giugno 2025

c/o Centro Oncologico Modenese (COM) e Centro Servizi Policlinico di Modena - Largo del Pozzo 71, Modena

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simufance e delle cure oncologiche ed ematic-oncologiche standard.

Dopo un'iniziale panoramica sugli aspetti storice i normativi del modelo, vernanno approfonditi gli aspetti clinici e relazional attraverso una struttura didattica innovativa che riflette la tralettoria della malattia e il decorso temporate della gestione del paziente. I tilosi del Masteri impararanno a gestite i strontro della malattia, a conoscere le terspie standard onco-ematologiche, a interfacciarsi con le modalità di accettazione della diagnosi e di adattamento alla malattia del paziente, a coinvolgere i pazienti, le loro famiglie e i caregivers nei processi decisionali, e ad affrontare le questioni eliche e spirituali associate ai fine vita. Verranno insegnate le strategle comunicative di base e avanzate più funzionali per il paziente, la sua famiglia e i caregivers secondo il modello

omunicativo evidence-based di VitalTalk (www.vitaltalk.org)

Al termine del corso, i discenti saranno in grado di offrire, fin dalle fasi iniziali della malatta, cure palliative di atta qual ai pazienti e ai caregivers. Saranno inoltre in grado di collaborare con team multidiscipinari, di interagire con i servizi socio-saniaria pubblici e privati e con il terzo settore, e di declinare la propria esperienza in ottota di ricerca.

La presenza di docenti esterni, Italiani e Stranieri, Offrirà al discenti la possibilità di confrontare le esperienza di cure platilative in Regione Emilia Romagna con quelle in altra Regioni Italiane e con quelle in Cantada (Pric'sas Camilla ZIMMERMANN), Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto) e in USA (Prof. Eduardo BRUERA, MD Antieson Cancer Centre, University of Texas, Houston, TX e Proficas Odejielo DeCROFE, Dana-Farbet Cancer Institute, Harvand Medical School, Boston, MA). Il confronto sui tem della spritualità sara fisvorito, tra già altri, da Do Enfecto CASTELLUCCI, Arviseosvo Ablacte il Volcens-Monaritola, Vescovo di Cargi e Vicepresidente

Ambulatorio di Cure Palliative Precoci Onco-Ematologiche, Caroi, Azienda USL Modena: Cattedra ed Uniti Operativa Complessa di Ematologia ed altre Unità Cliniche del Dipartimento di Oncologia ed Ematologia, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria di Modena.





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