



**GIORNATE EMATOLOGICHE  
VICENTINE  
XI EDIZIONE**

**Le cure palliative nel paziente con leucemia acuta**  
**Le cure palliative ed il territorio**

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**Palazzo Bonin Longare, Vicenza**  
**9-10 Ottobre 2025**

# Disclosures of Leonardo Potenza

No disclosures

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could benefit from  
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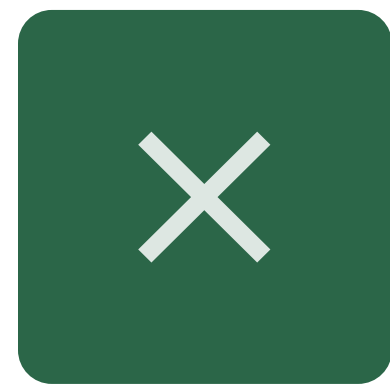
What evidence support  
EPC in patients with AML  
and how it achieves results?

3.

How to redefine the role of  
home-based care and  
implement EPC in clinic?

# Why patients with AML could benefit from EPC?

# Diagnosis of AML: coping with difficult decisions



To leave their life behind



To spend **+40%** of their life  
in the hospital



In-hospital intensive chemotherapy or  
in-clinic  
less-intensive therapy.



In-clinic less-intensive  
therapy or supportive therapy.

# Diagnosis of AML: symptom burden



Fatigue, difficulty sleeping,  
drowsiness, dry mouth



Constipation, difficulty swallowing,  
loss of sexual interest, and hair loss



50%

Patients with pain

8% slight

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25% moderate

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35% severe



60%

Patients with Anxiety and Depression



28%

Patients with PTSD symptoms

1.

Intrusion

2.

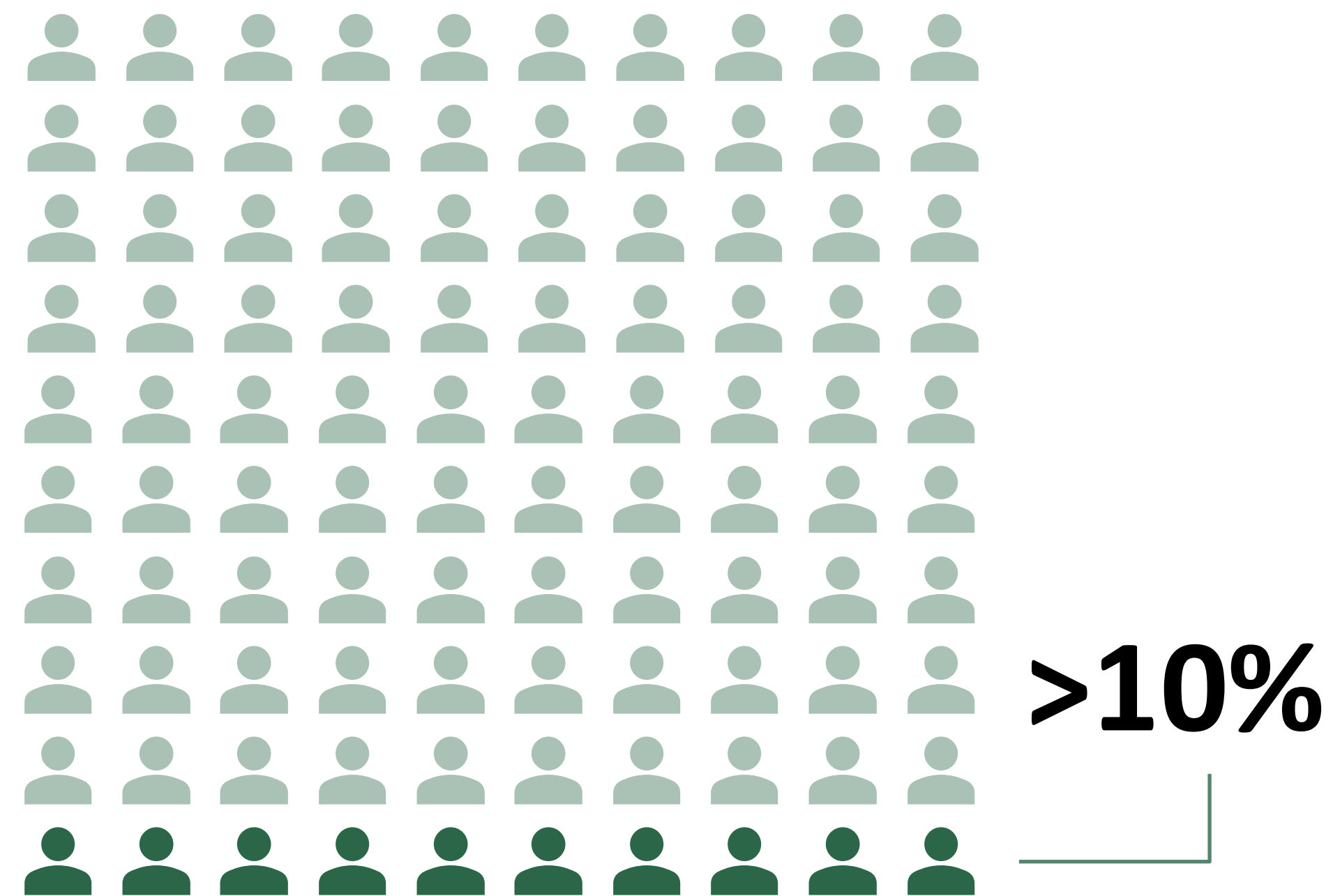
Avoidance

3.

Hypervigilance

# Diagnosis of AML:

## Intense healthcare utilization at EOL



Chemotherapy  
in the **last 14 days of life**



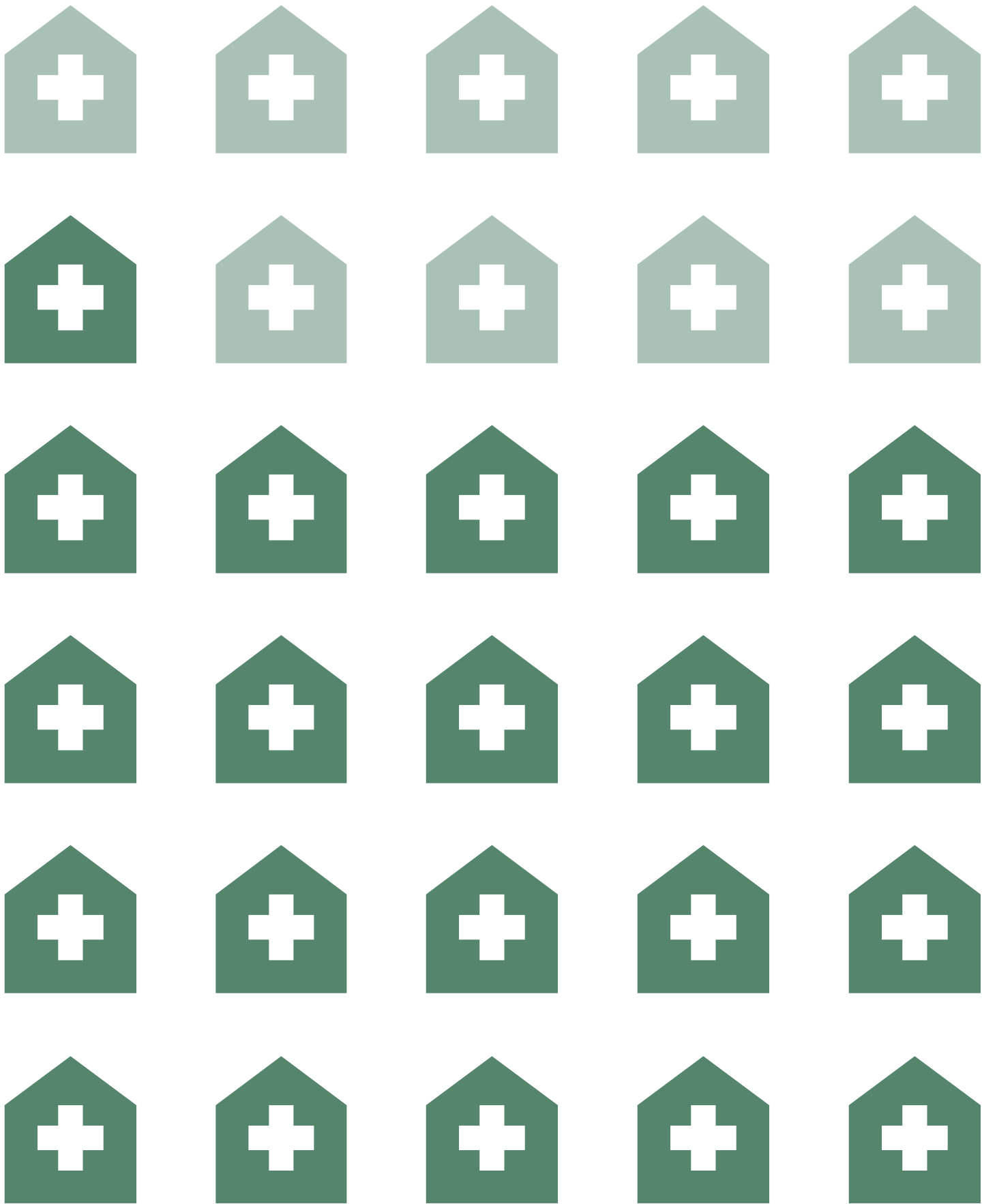
Chemotherapy  
in the **last 30 days of life**



Admitted **to the ICU**  
in the last 30 days of life



Admitted **to the hospital**  
in the last 30 days of life



21.4 days

Last month of life hospitalized



47.3%

First hospice starts in the last 7 days of life



>40%

Die into the hospital

# What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

# Multiple Studies

Over the past decade

1

Feasibility

---

2

Acceptability

---

3

Cost-effectiveness

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?



# EPC

for patients with AML

1.

Two Phase III RCT

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2.

One Phase II Study

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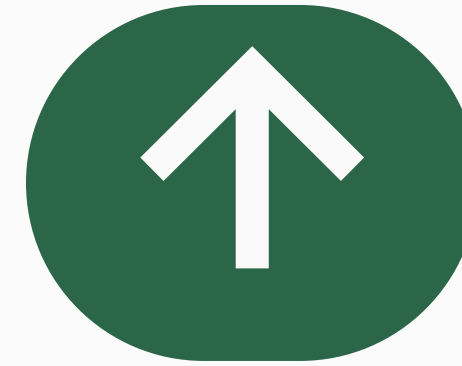
3.

Two Retrospective Studies

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

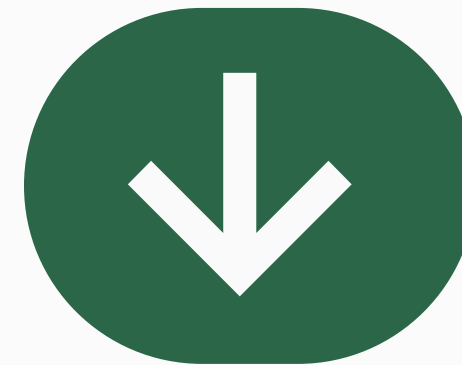
# 1 RCT

Inpatient AML



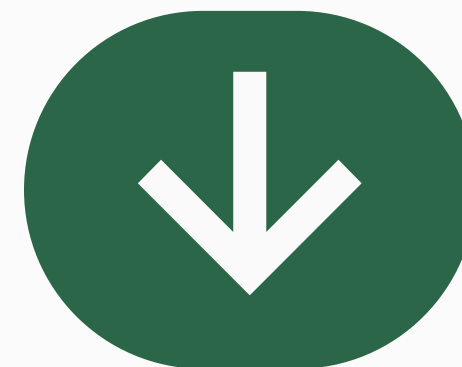
Quality of life

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Physical symptoms,  
anxiety and depression

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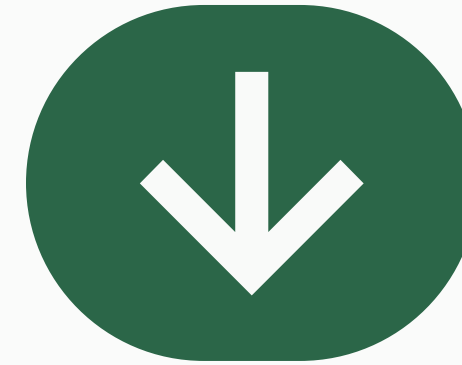


Psychological Distress  
during hospitalization

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

## Phase II

Inpatient AML



Pain intensity and pain interference

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Acute stress disorders

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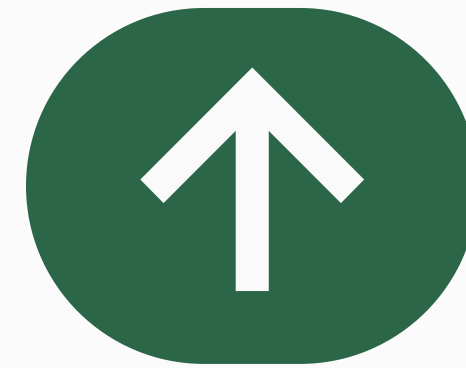


Traumatic stress symptoms

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

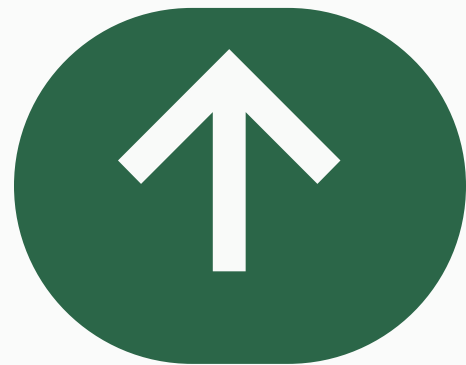
# 1 still ongoing RCT

Outpatient AML



Quality of Life

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EOL Preferences

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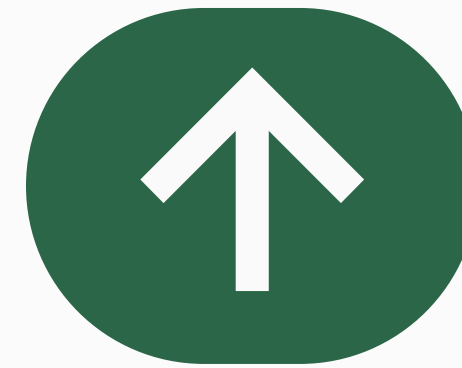


Hospitalization last 30 days

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

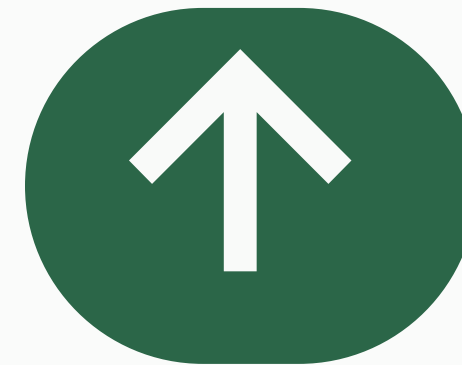
# Two Retrospective

Outpatient AML



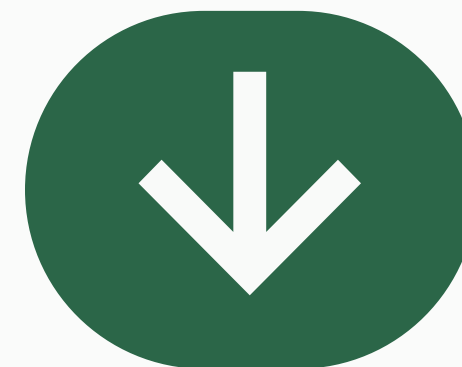
Quality of Care

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Assessment  
And Management of Pain

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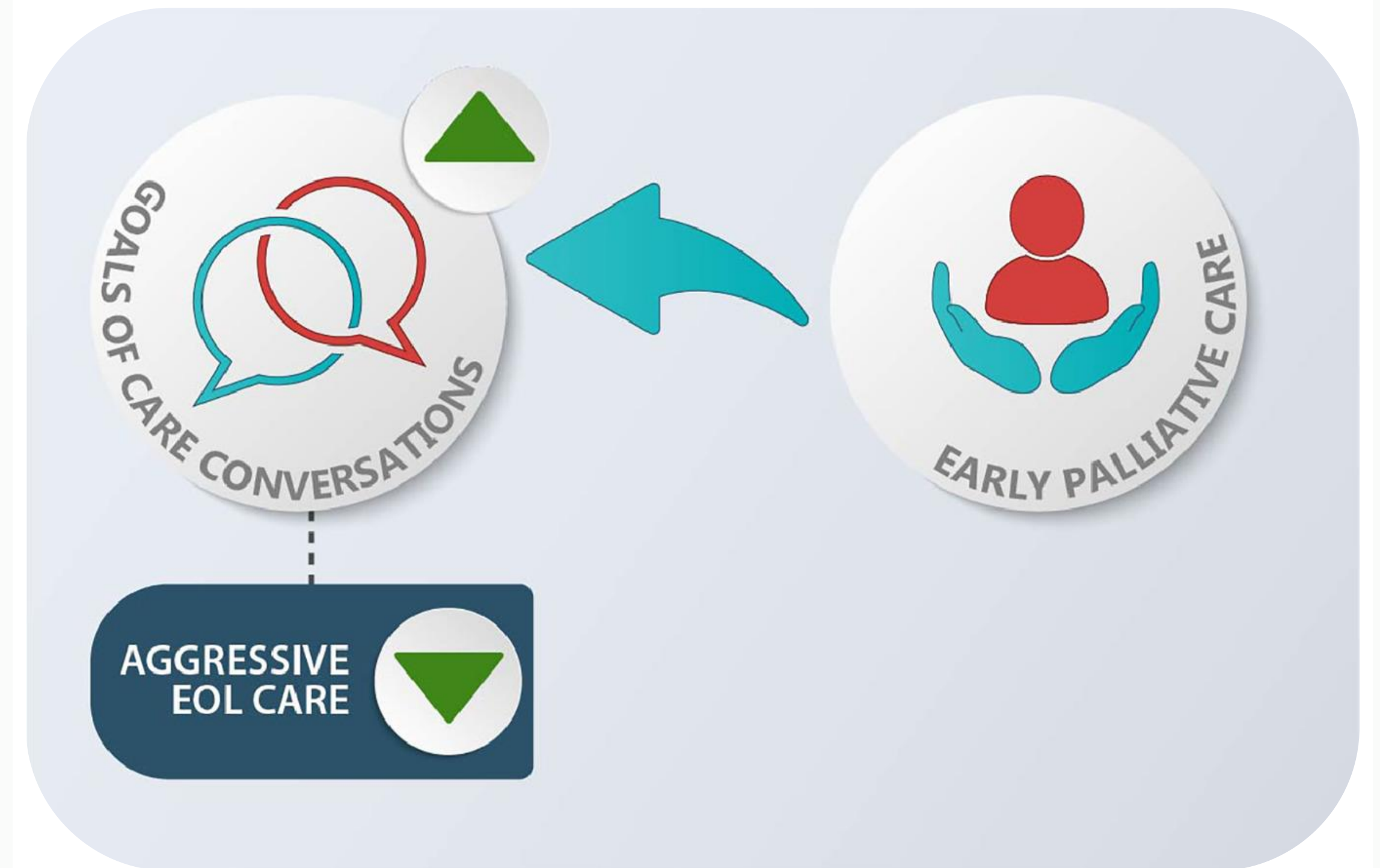
Aggressive care  
near EOL

What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?



# EPC

for patients with AML



What are the evidence about the early integration of PC in AML?

# Indication Of Good Clinical Practice

The panel recommends, where feasible, **early involvement** of the palliative care team ...to promote **simultaneous intervention** by the haematologist and the **palliative care specialist**.



**LINEE GUIDA**

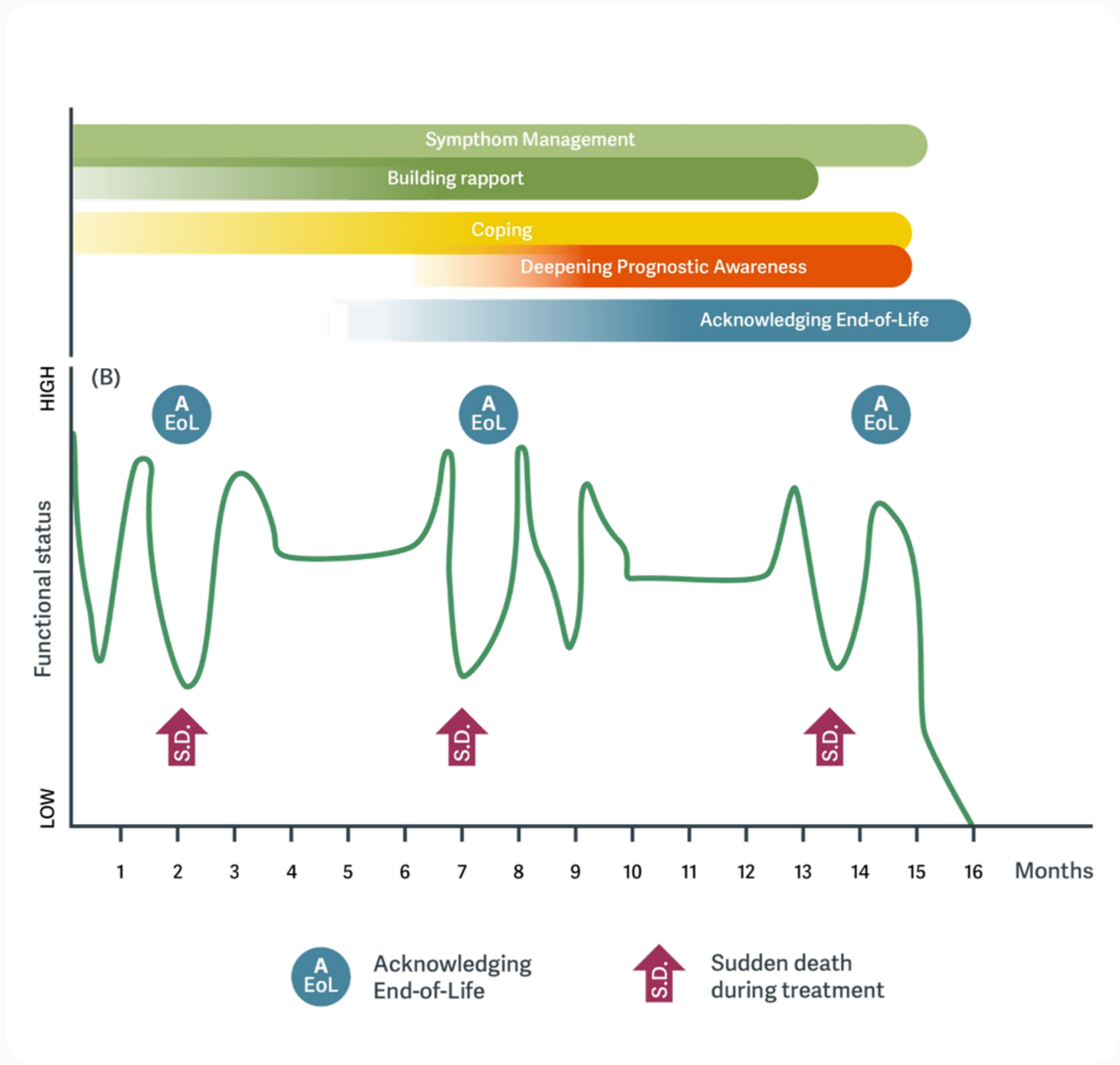
**LEUCEMIA ACUTA MIELOIDE**

**NON PROMIELOCITICA**

**NEL PAZIENTE  $\geq$  60 ANNI**

# How Can Early Palliative Care Achieve These Results?

# Focus of EPC visits

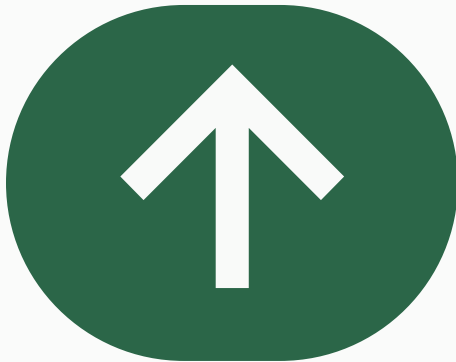


## 6<sup>th</sup> TASK

**PC physicians** describe their intervention as serving as a **liaison** between **patients** and the **oncologists**

# COPING

and Early Palliative Care



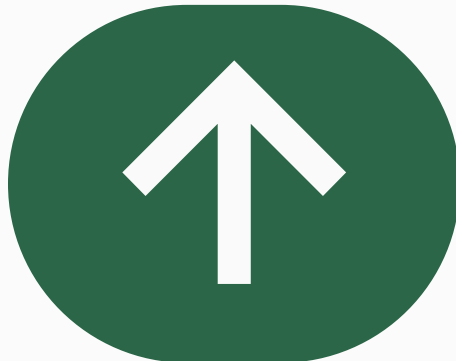
Use active coping

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Apply positive reframing

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Develop acceptance

# Coping Strategies mediated

QoL

78%

Effect mediated by **Coping**

Depression

66.3%

Effect mediated by **Coping**

Anxiety

35%

Effect mediated by **Coping**



# How to **redefine** the role of **home-based care** and **implement EPC** in clinic?

**Home-based care = PC**

Many still believe that **home-based care** is **palliative care**.  
But in reality, **reflects the traditional model**  
of palliative medicine

# Palliative Care

From the 1960s until just over a decade ago

1

Inpatient Symptom Control

---

2

Preparing for Death

---

3

Arranging Hospice Admission

# PC Neglected

several dimension of the person

1

Emotional

2

Relational

3

Spiritual

**PC = EOL**

**It contributed to the persistent misconception  
that palliative care equals end-of-life care.**



83

AIL Sections



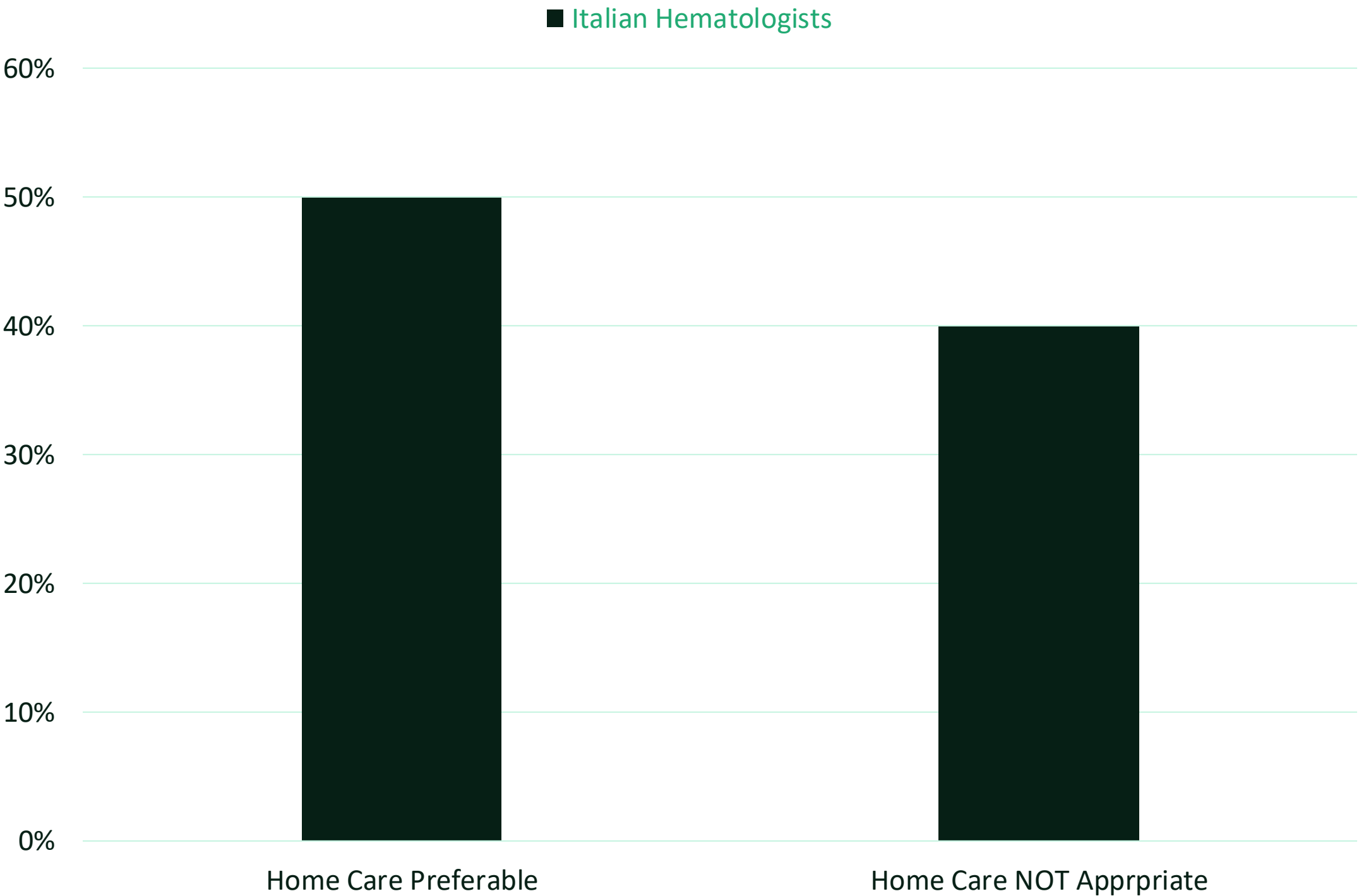
33

currently offer home assistance



182

Italian Hematologists



**Home-based care = too LATE**

**Home-based care often arrives too late and too limited.  
It mirrors where PC once was, not where it needs to go.**

# EARLY Palliative Care

From more than a decade now

1

Earlier in the course  
of advanced cancer

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2

Outpatient and Alongside  
active treatment

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3

Focusing on coping, communication,  
and quality of life.

# Implementation of EPC:

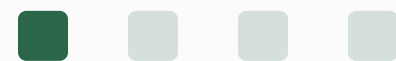
## Four main steps

How may we implement EPC model for patients with AML?

Early Palliative Care

# Change Perspectives

Haematologists need to recognise that EPC are an **additional layer of support** for their patients and EPC specialists need to be **involved** in the care pathway in the same way as **other specialties**.

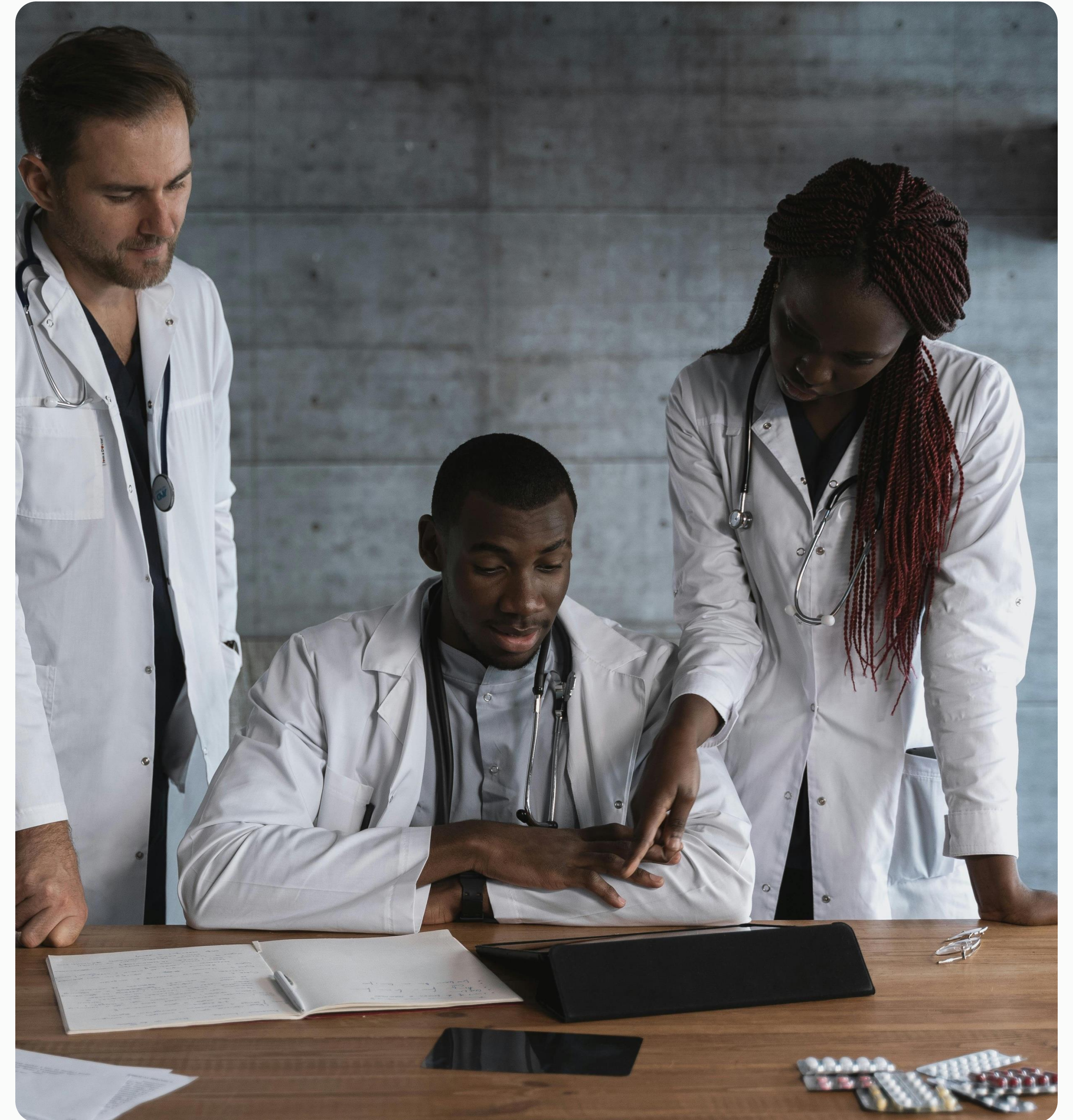


How may we implement EPC model for patients with AML?

Early Palliative Care

# Collaboration Communication

EPC can help haematologists  
manage patients and support  
them throughout the disease process.

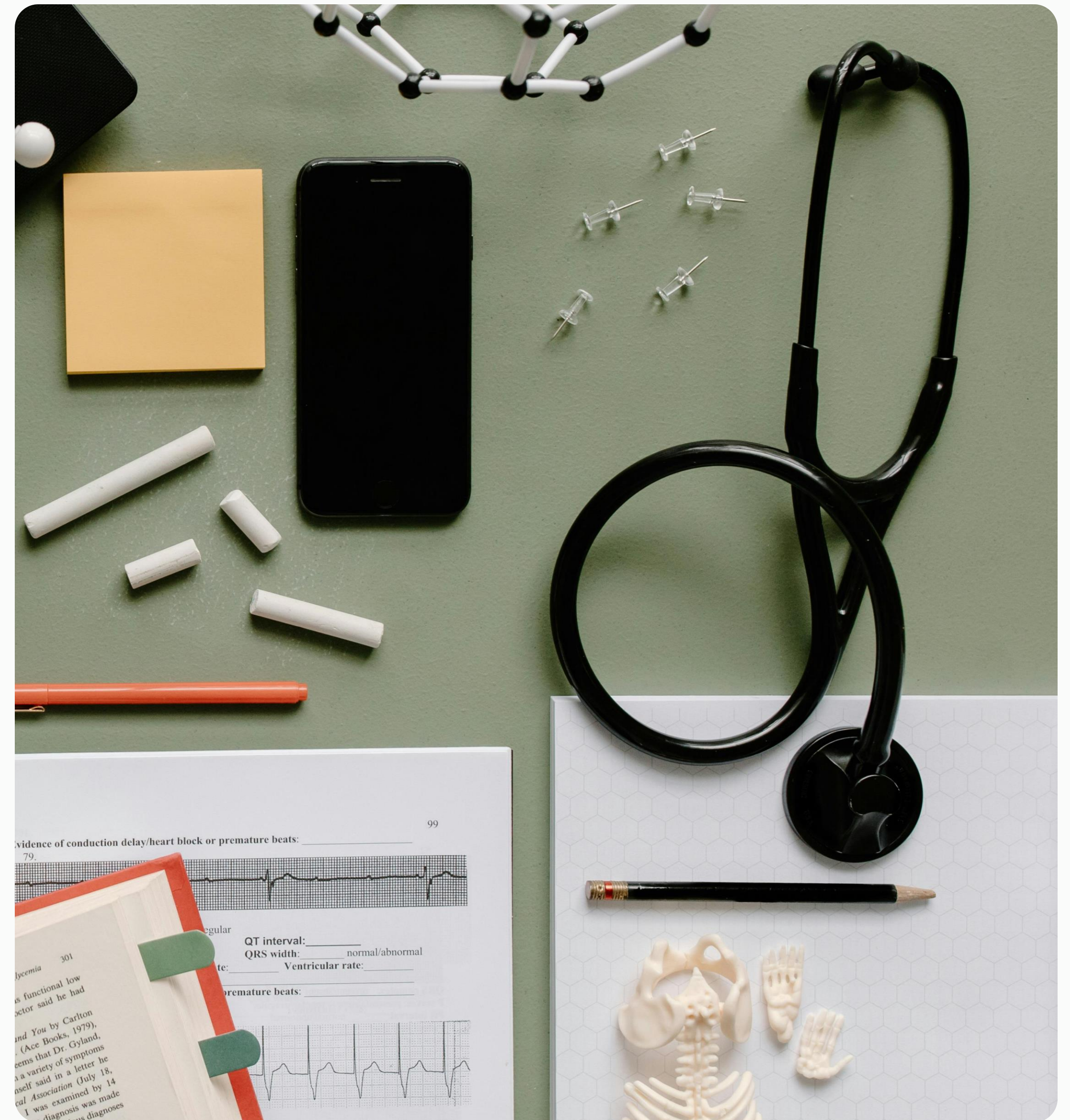
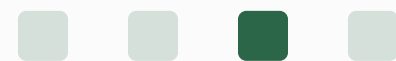


How may we implement EPC model for patients with AML?

Early Palliative Care

# Early Palliative Care Education

Increase the number of **Master Courses** and **Speciality Schools** and recognise and include the discipline of **haematology** in the training network of **Specialty School**.

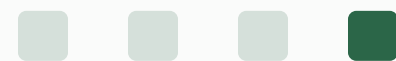


How may we implement EPC model for patients with AML?

Early Palliative Care

# Criteria for PC intervention

it is necessary to **identify criteria** to determine the **optimal timing** for the integration of the **EPC** in the specific treatment pathways of **different HM**, to move from an early to a **needs-based model**.



How may we implement EPC model for patients with AML?

## Solid Cancer

Severe phys or emo symptoms



Assistance with decision making or care planning



Brain or leptomeningeal disease



Spinal cord compression or cauda equine



Spiritual or existential crisis



Progressive disease after second-line systemic therapy for incurable cancer



How may we implement EPC model for patients with AML?

## Hema Cancer

Severe phys or emo symptoms



HR-AML



HSCT



PCNSL/HGL



Multiple Myeloma



Other Hema Cancers



# Conclusions



Patients with **Acute Leukemia**  
have **several unmet** palliative care **needs**.



**EPC is effective in AML patients  
by improving QoL, coping, the quality  
of care and reducing EOL aggressiveness**



**The way Hematologists see EPC needs to be changed and new communication/collaboration tools identified**



**EPC training** opportunities must be increased  
and, in Italy, **Haematology** included in the **network** of the  
School of **Specialisation** in PC.



**Criteria** should be identified for HM which would **benefit the most** from **EPC** to help **transition** from early to **needs-based** model.



# Acknowledgements

## 01

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**EPC Clinic, Hematology Unit and Chair,  
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy**

D. Giusti, V. Pioli, F. Forghieri, A. Candoni, M. Morselli, P. Bresciani, A. Cuoghi,  
G. Leonardi, E. Colaci, M. Maccaferri, R. Marasca,  
A. Messerotti, A. Gilioli, F. Bettelli, M. Luppi

## 03

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**Department of Biomedical, Metabolic and Neural Sciences, University of  
Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy**

E. Borelli

**Department of Linguistic Sciences and Foreign Literatures, Catholic University of  
the Sacred Heart Milan, Italy**

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## 02

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**EPC Clinic and Medical Oncology USL Modena,  
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena Italy.**

E. Bandieri

## 04

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**GIMEMA. Health Outcomes Research Unit, Rome, Italy**

F. Efficace

**Department of Supportive Care, Princess Margaret Cancer  
Centre, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada**

C. Zimmerman

**Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston USA**

O. Odejide