# 'Fit for List?' Optimising the Health Status of Patients with Suspected Cancer in Primary Care - Is it Feasible?

RC Barlow C Perkins SM Mayor H Lawton WG Lewis

Cardiff University
Cardiff and Vale University Health Board





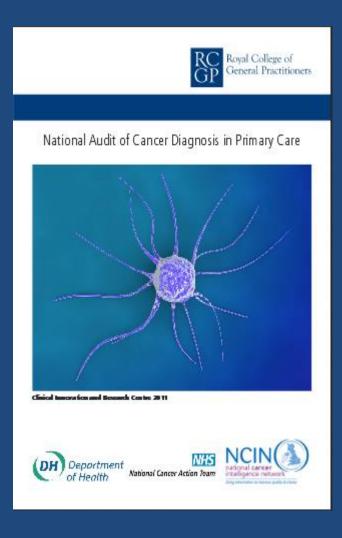
#### **Population of Wales**

In Wales, our population is more aged, has poorer general health and increased deprivation than England

20%	Smoke	20%	High BP
40%	Alcohol +	13%	Respiratory disease
34 %	No exercise	12%	Mental health
58%	Overweight	9%	Heart disease
22%	Obese	7%	Diabetic

Source: Welsh Health Survey 2015

#### National Audit of Cancer Diagnosis in Primary Care RCGP 2011



- 1. USC patients presenting with suspected symptoms of cancer in Primary Care present with other co-morbidities.
- 2. Fatigue, anaemia, weight loss, breathlessness, nausea and vomiting are common
- 3. Failure to correct these may mean that treatment outcomes are not optimal

Socioeconomic status, health literacy and age are associated with significant disparities in cancer-related outcome

#### **Modifiable**

- Smoking and Alcohol negative impact
- Obesity
- Co morbidity
- Anaemia
- Poor Nutrition

#### **Cancellations and Delays to Treatment**

#### **Surgery In Wales**

- Each year circa 70K operations cancelled
- 10%-20% for medical or 'fitness' reasons
- Cancellations for medical reasons 7K each year
- No less than 25 patients per health board each week

Source: FOI Plaid Cymru

#### Chemotherapy

25 % of patients delayed for medical reasons

Wasserman, Boulos, Hopman, Booth, Goodwin, Biagi. 2015. American Society of Clinical Oncology Journal of Oncological Practice 2015

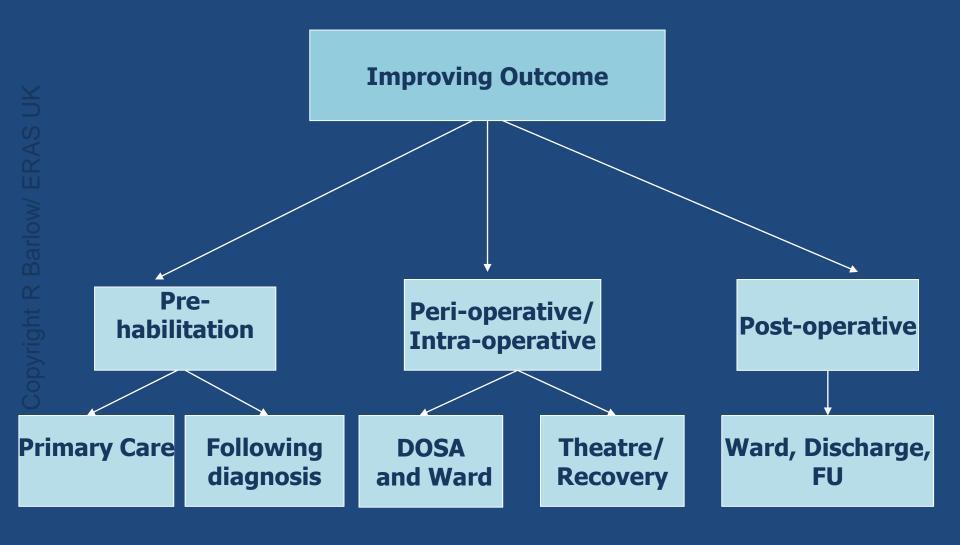
#### What can we learn from Sport?

'Marginal Gains'

You would prepare for this.....

.....so why not prepare for cancer treatments?

#### **Enhanced Recovery**



### 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 that establish a baseline functional level, identify impairments, and provide interventions that promote physical and psychological health to reduce the incidence and/or severity of future impairments"

#### **Prehabilitation – How long?**

More research needed as it remains unknown as to how long you need to optimise and change health and fitness status

Levett D, Edwards, M Grocott, M Mythen, M. 2016 in press

## Can this happen in Primary Care when the patient first enters the health care system?

#### FIT FOR LIST?

FUNDED BY WALES SCHOOL OF PRIMARY CARE



Can the Feasibility and Appropriateness of a Primary Care Optimisation Bundle be demonstrated in Patients undergoing Treatments for Cancer?

Data collection started Jan 2015

#### Aim

To develop and pilot a Fit for List, Optimisation
Care Bundle that will detect potential
risk factors in Primary Care, enable subsequent
timely intervention and result in improved
preparation of patients, who may undergo
surgical or oncological intervention.

#### **Methods**

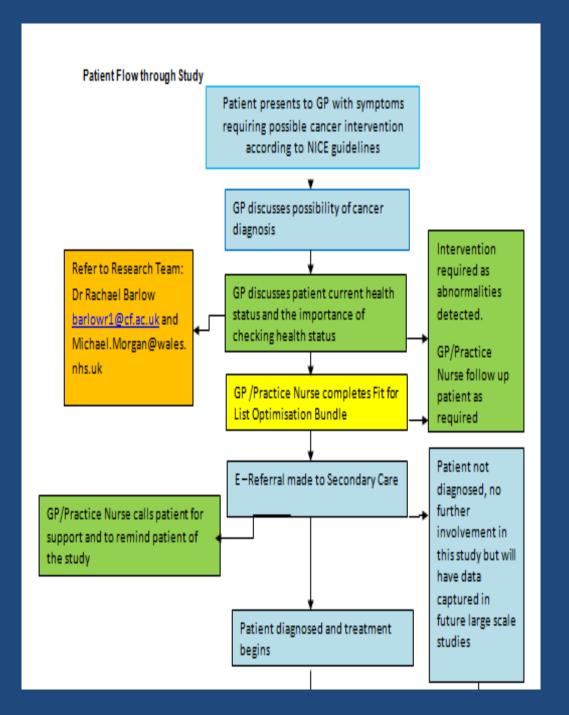
#### **Study Design**

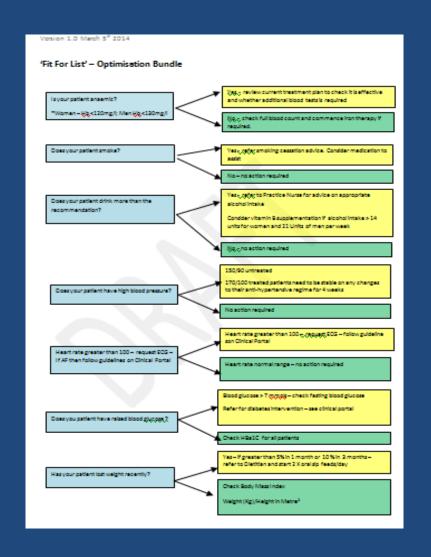
This is mixed-methods feasibility study.

#### **Study Population**

All patients who presented to their GP within one of the recruited primary care practices were eligible to enter into this study.

All patients must be referred by their GP to secondary care using the Urgent Suspected Cancer (USC) pathway.

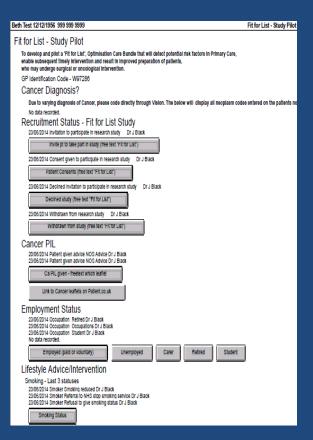


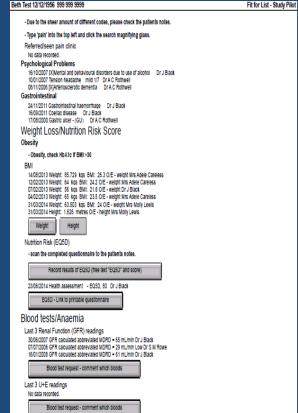


#### **The Bundle Components**

- 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?

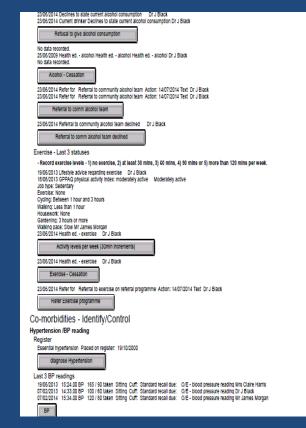
#### **Template for GPs**



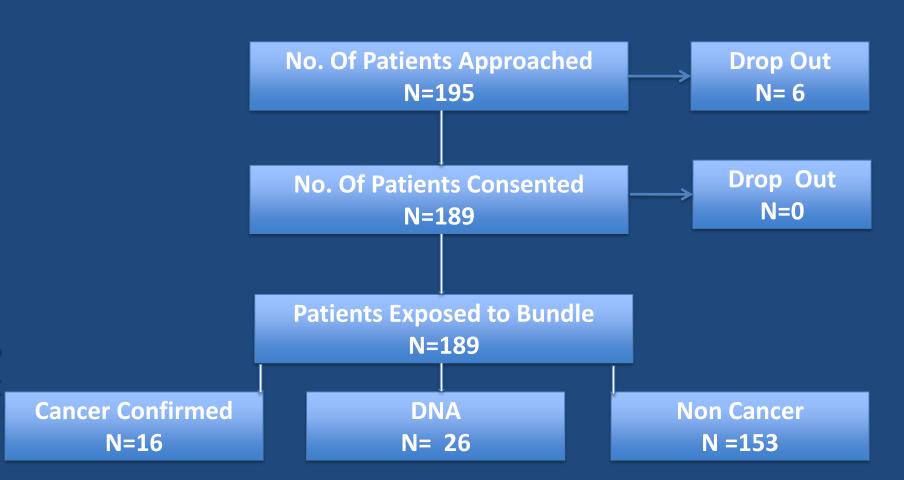


**Education and training of GPs and Practice Nurses** 

Copyright R Barlow/ ERAS UK



#### Results



#### **Patient details**

%

(13)

N

26

5 Total Recruited	189	
Confirmed Cancer	16	(8)
Non Cancers	153	(79)

Age 60 (21-91)

Did Not Attend

Gender M:F N(%) 65 (34):124 (66)

#### **Uptake of Bundle**

Number of Patients who exposed to Bundle

N = 189

Number of Patients who required Optimisation

N =84 (44%)

Cancer Patients
Number of Patients
who required
Optimisation
10 (63%)

Non Cancer Patients

Number of Patients

who required

Optimisation

74 (43%)

#### **Reasons for Uptake of Bundle**

Intervention	N 189 N (%)
Alcohol advice	14 (7.5)
Smoking cessation	55 (29)
Diabetes review	46 (24)
Hypertension review	91 (48)
Anaemia review	19 (10)
Nutrition review/referral	30 (16)
Exercise advice	115 (61)

#### **Types of Suspected Cancers**

	Non Cancer N (%)	Cancer N (%)
Lung	7 (4)	2 (13)
Breast	20 (11)	3 (19)
Head and Neck/ENT	14 (8)	1 (6)
Prostate	3 (2)	2 (13)
GI	98 (55)	3 (19)
Other	31 (17)	5 (30)

#### Co-morbidity at Presentation to Primary Care

	Cancer Patients N=16 N (%)	Non Cancer Patients N=153 N (%)
Cardiovascular Disease	2 (12)	69 (45)
Respiratory disease	4 (25)	44 (29)
Stroke	0 (0)	4 (3)
Renal	0 (0)	15 (10)
Thyroid	0 (0)	14 (9)
Chronic Pain	1 (6)	59 (39)
Psychiatric	3 (18)	84 (55)
GI	2 (12)	84 (55)
Other	7 (42)	115 (75)

#### Hypertension

	Cancer Patients N (%)	Non Cancer Patients N (%)
History of Hypertension	7 (44)	80 (52)
History of Hypertension well controlled BP<150/90	5 (71)	59 (74)
Uncontrolled Hypertension >150/90	2 (29)	21 (26)
Diagnosed at consultation started on medication	0	4

#### Diabetes and Hyperglycaemia

	Cancer Patients	Non Cancer Patients
	9 /16 patients 56% poor glycaemic control	N=153
Known Diabetic	6 (38)	20(13)
Known Diabetic well controlled – Normal HBa1C	2 (33)	11 (55)
Known Diabetic – Poor control – Raised HBa1C	4 (66)*	9 (45)
Non Diabetic	10 (62)	133 (87)
Raised HBa1C	5 (31)*	14 (9)

#### Anaemia

	Cancer Patients N (%)	Non Cancer Patients N (%)
	6/16 patients 28% poor iron status	
History of Anaemia	3(19)	29 (15)
On medication	0	23 (79)
Not on medication	3	6 (21)
Newly detected Anaemia	3 (18)	16 (11)
Started on Iron Therapy	3 (100)	16 (100)

#### **Smokers vs Non Smokers**

	Cancer Patients N=16 N (%)	Non Cancer Patients N=153 N (%)
<b>Current Smoker</b>	6 (38)	49 (32)
Ex Smoker	6 (28)	55 (36)
Non Smoker	4 (25)	67 (44)
Current Smoker Referred for Advice	3/6	37/49 50% patches/GP 50% smoking cessation
Declined advice	3 (0)	13 (8.5)
Current Smoker Not Referred for Advice	3/6 (50) * 20+ Cigarettes	18 (37 )

#### Alcohol vs No Alcohol

	Cancer Patients N=16	Non Cancer Patients N=153
	N (%)	N (%)
No alcohol	4 (25)	45 (30)
Alcohol 1-7 units	4 (25)	63 (41)
Alcohol 8-14 units	2 (12)	25 (16)
Alcohol 15 -21 units	3 (19)	7 (5)
Alcohol 21+ units	3 (19) 1*	11 (7) 7*

#### **Exercise**

	Cancer Patients N=16	Non Cancer Patients N=153
	N (%)	N (%)
No exercise	6 (50)	39 (25)
>30 mins	5 (31)	60 (39)
>60 mins	1 (6)	19 (19)
>90 mins	0 (0)	3 (2)
>120 mins	0 (0)	25 (16)
Not recorded	3 (18)	7 (5)

ht R Barlow/ ERAS L

#### **Nutrition**

	Cancer Patients N=16	Non Cancer Patients N=153
	N (%)	N (%)
Low BMI	2 (13)	11 (8)
Normal BMI	4 (25)	39 (25)
Overweight	5 (31)	48 (31)
Obese	5 (31)	56 (37)
% weight loss nil	7 (44)	130 (85)
% weight loss > 5%	6 (38)	14 (9)
% weight loss > 10%	3 (19)	6 (4)
% weight loss>20%	0 (0)	1 (<1)

#### **Feedback from Primary Care**

1. What did you like about the concepts behind Fit for List research study?

"Very sensible. So often they (patients) get to a pre op assessment and stall due to poor BP etc. and then are referred back to us! OR are a higher anaesthetic risk than they need be OR they recovery is not optimised." (Helen Jones, Barry)

#### 2. Do you think it benefits your patients and why if so?

"Yes I believe so -Patients benefit as we can give them advice re optimising their health whether or not urgent surgery needed. Often they are very receptive at this vulnerable time." (Helen Jones, Barry)

3. "This is something that should be routinely done for all patients." (Dr Crouch, Barry) Copyright R Barlow/ ERAS UK

#### Summary

### Pre treatment optimisation in primary care is feasible

- 44% of the patients recruited needed some form of optimisation
- Smoking, exercise, hypertension and diabetes main reasons
- Anaemia detected and treated in 12% of patients
- Nutrition weight loss in 56% cancer pts and 14% non cancer pts
- High incidence of overweight or obese
- The majority of the pts were not exercising enough

#### Limitations

- Small scale feasibility study
- Designed to be proof of concept
- Compliance not addressed
- Clinical outcomes not addressed
- GP incentivised to take part in study

#### **Conclusions**

- 1. GPs and Practice Nurses have a major role to play in pre-cancer treatment optimisation
- 2. It is feasible and practical to manage optimisation in primary care.

#### **Next Steps**

A large scale study is being developed to undertake a step wedge cluster randomised controlled trial across Wales and centres in England.

#### Acknowledgements

- All patients who took part in the study
- Radyr Health Centre, Cardiff
- Llandaff North Health Centre, Cardiff
- Whitchurch Surgery, Cardiff
- Llyncellyn Surgery, Cardiff
- Ely Bridge Health Centre, Cardiff
- Clifton Street Surgery, Cardiff
- Llanrumney Health Centre, Cardiff
- Llanedeyrn Health Centre, Cardiff
- Rumney Health Centre, Cardiff
- Practice of Health, Barry
- Waterfront Health Centre, Barry





# "There is no profit in curing the body, if in the process, we destroy the soul."

