Consequences of Cancer Treatment

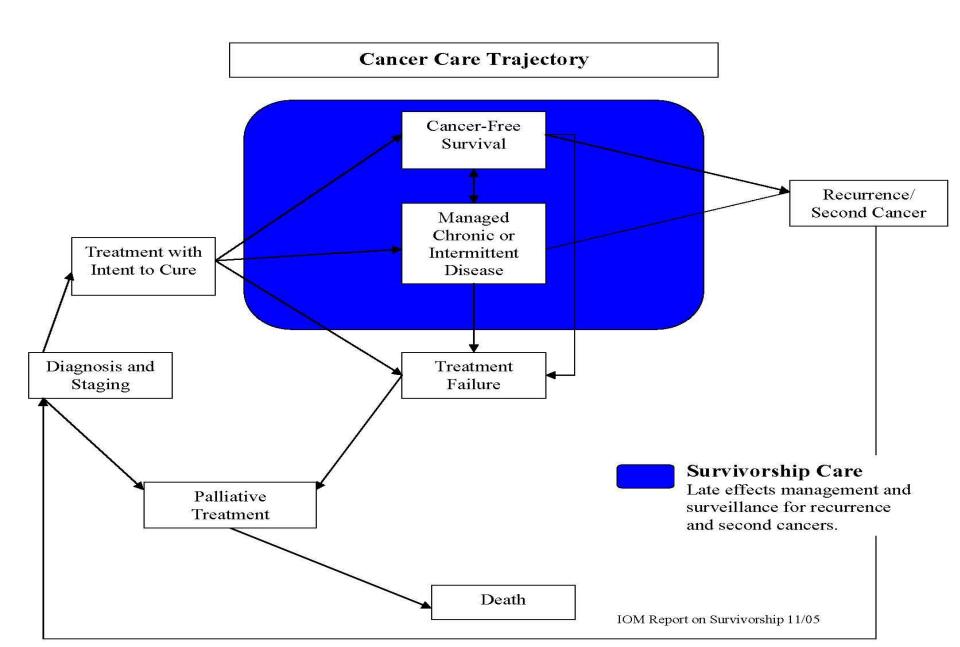
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Program Goal

 To increase knowledge of nurses caring for patients completing cancer therapies and cancer survivors about managing consequences of a cancer diagnosis and treatment

Overview and Objectives

- Describe the potential long term impact of cancer treatment
- Discuss management strategies to address long term and late physical, psychological and spiritual effects of cancer and treatment



What we know about treatment consequences

- Potential wide range of effects
- Described largely in convenience samples
- Limited information about incidence and prevalence
 - Few research-based guidelines for assessment, prevention and management

Survivors' Needs

LIVESTRONG[™] Poll

- Secondary Health Problems
 - 53% secondary health problems
 - 54% deal with chronic pain
 - 33% infertility
- Non-Medical Support
 - 49% non-medical cancer needs were unmet
 - 53% practical and emotional consequences of cancer are often harder than medical issues
- Emotional Support
 - 70%- dealt with depression
 - 78% did not seek professional services
- Relationships
 - 58%- dealt with loss of sexual desire and/or sexual function

Survivors' Needs

LIVESTRONG[™] Pol

Financial Problems

- 43% decreased income as a result of cancer
- 25% in debt as a result of treatment
- 12% turned down a treatment option because of cost

Job Issues

- 32% lack of advancement, demotion or job loss
- 34% trapped in job to preserve insurance coverage

Survivorship Domains of Concern

Physical/medical

Psychological

Social

Existential and spiritual

Quality of Life Model Applied to Cancer Survivors

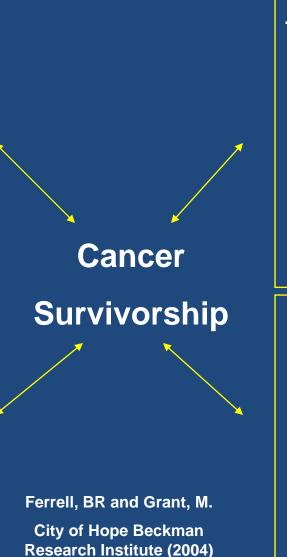
Physical Well Being

Functional Activities Strength/Fatigue Sleep and Rest Overall Physical Health Fertility

Social Well Being

Pain

Family Distress Roles and Relationships Affection/Sexual Function Appearance Enjoyment Isolation Finances Work



Psychological Well Being

Control Anxiety Depression **Enjoyment/Leisure** Fear of Recurrence **Cognition/Attention** Distress of Diagnosis and **Control of Treatment Spiritual Well Being Meaning of Illness** Religiosity Transcendence Hope Uncertainty **Inner Strength**

Possible Consequences of Cancer and Treatment

Related to the disease Dependent on treatment modalities

- Surgery
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation Therapy
- Immunotherapy/biotherapy
- Physiological or medical
 - Long-term effects
 - Late effects
- **Psychosocial and Spiritual**

Clinical Assessment of Effects

Clinically Obvious Effects

- Visible, and/or have direct effects on function
- Functional disturbances that interfere with activities of daily living

Clinically Subtle Effects

Apparent only to the trained observer

Subclinical effects

 detectable only by laboratory screening or radiographic imaging techniques

Long-term Effects

Any side effects or complications of treatment for which a patient must compensate Also known as persistent effects Begin during treatment and continue beyond the end of treatment Fatigue, pain, weight gain, early menopause, anxiety

Hewitt M, Greenfield S, Stovall E. *From Cancer Patient to Cancer Survivor: Lost in Transition.* Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press; 2006.

Late Effects

Unrecognized toxicities:

- Absent or subclinical at the end of therapy
- Manifest months to years after treatment related to any of the following:
 - Developmental processes
 - Failure of compensatory mechanisms
 - Organ senescence
- Influencing factors

Hewitt M, Greenfield S, Stovall E. *From Cancer Patient to Cancer Survivor: Lost in Transition.* Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press; 2006.

Cause of Late Effects

Lack of nourishment to healthy cells
Chronic cell injury
Death of cells
Subsequent loss of normal tissue
Scar tissue formation

Factors Influencing Late Effects

Age Pre-existing co-morbidities - Physiological - Psychological **Developmental stages** – Survivor - Family

Expression of Late Effects

Children

- Rapidly dividing cells
 - Cell turnover
- Interference with normal growth and development

Adults

- Loss of normal cells
 - Loss of homeostatic reserve
- Pre-existing diseases
- Environmental exposures
- Modifiable risk factors

Expression of Late Effects

- Premature development of a normal agerelated change
- Atypical presentation of a common problem
- Increased risk of developing certain common diseases
- Increased risk of developing rare diseases
- Poor response to treatment that is usually effective

Medical Late Effects

- Cardiovascular
- Pulmonary
- Endocrine
- Central Nervous System (CNS)
- Neurocognitive
- Neurological

- Renal
- Genitourinary
- Gastrointestinal
- Musculoskeletal
- Integumentary
- Lymphatic

Hewitt M, Greenfield S, Stovall E. *From Cancer Patient to Cancer Survivor: Lost in Transition.* Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press; 2006.)

Review the Evidence: Prominent Issues by Cancer and Domain

Cancer	Physical Sequelae	Psychosocial Sequelae
Breast	Menopausal symptoms Osteoporosis Lymphedema, Weight gain Cognitive loss	Anxiety Sexuality Body image
Colon and rectal	Colostomy, Anal incontinence Radiation proctitis Sexual dysfunction	2 nd to physical sequelae
Prostate	Sexual dysfunction Urinary incontinence Radiation proctitis	Anxiety, Depression Others 2 nd to physiologic alterations
Lung	Reduced lung function Renal impairment Neuropathy, Pain, Cognitive loss	Dependence on others due to dyspnea and cognitive loss Anxiety, fear of recurrence

Kattlove & Winn CA Cancer J Clin 2003; 54:172-196

Review the Evidence: Prominent Issues by Cancer and Domain

Cancer	Physical Sequelae	Psychosocial Sequelae
Hodgkin's Disease	Fatigue, Hypothyroidism Heart failure Reduced lung function Infertility, Weight gain Sexual dysfunction	Marital difficulties Sexual problems
Leukemias, NHL	Fatigue Heart failure Hepatitis Infertility, Sexual dysfunction	Marital difficulties Sexual and Vocational problems
GYN cancers	Menopausal symptoms Sexual dysfunction Urinary frequency Vaginal stenosis Neuropathy	Fear of recurrence Others 2 nd to physiologic alterations

Kattlove & Winn CA Cancer J Clin 2003; 54:172-196

Physical Late Effects of Cancer Treatment: Chemotherapy

Organ/System	Drug	Late Effect
Bone	Steroids	Avascular necrosis
Cardiopulmonary	Anthracyclines HD Cyclophosphamide Bleomycin Methotrexate BCNU Actinomycin/doxorub	Cardiomyopathy, CHF CHF Pulmonary fibrosis Interstitial pneumonitis Pulmonary fibrosis Radiation recall
Ophthalmology	Steroids	Cataracts

Physical Late Effects of Cancer Treatment: Chemotherapy

Organ/System	Drug	Late Effect
Neurologic	Methotrexate	Structural/ neuropsych changes
	Cisplatin	Peripheral neuropathy, hearing
	Vinca alkaloids	Peripheral neuropathy
Hematologic	Alkylating agents	MDS

Physical Late Effects of Cancer Treatment: Chemotherapy

Organ/System	Drug	Late Effect
GI	Methotrexate BCNU	 ↓ liver fx, hepatic fibrosis, ↓ liver fx; hepatic failure cirrhosis
Gonadal	Alkylating agents Procarbazine	Men: sterility Women: sterility; premature menopause
GU/ Renal	Cyclophosphamide Cisplatin Methotrexate Nitrosureas	Hemorrhagic cystitis; fibrosis ↓Creatinine clearance; Mg waste ↑ Creatinine; renal failure Delayed onset fibrosis

Physical Late Effects of Treatment: Radiation Therapy

All tissue: Second cancers Bone and soft tissue: Atrophy, deformity, fibrosis Cardiovascular: Scarring or inflammation of the heart, coronary artery disease; scarring of the pericardium Dental/oral health: Dental caries, dry mouth Endocrine-pituitary: Various hormone deficiencies

Physical Late Effects of Treatment: Radiation Therapy

Endocrine-thyroid: Low thyroid function, thyroid nodule Gastrointestinal: Malabsorption, intestinal stricture Genitourinary: Bladder scarring, small bladder Hematology: Low blood counts, preleukemic syndromes Hepatic - Abnormal liver function, liver failure Immune system: Impaired immune function, immune suppression Lymphatic: Lymphedema

Physical Late Effects of Treatment: Surgery

Amputation Functional changes, deformity, psychosocial impact

Abdominal surgery Risk of intestinal obstruction, adhesions Lymphadenectomy Lymphedema

Splenectomy

Pelvic surgery

Impaired immune function, ↑ risk of sepsis Impotence, incontinence

Second Malignancies Predisposing Factors

Genetic Conditions

- Genetic retinoblastoma, neurofibromatosis, Li-Fraumeni Syndrome
- BRCA-1, BRCA-2
- Treatment
 - Radiation
 - Site-specific cancers
 - Sarcoma
 - Rectal CA with prostate radiation
 - Breast cancer with chest radiation age <30yo (15 year latency)
 - Chemotherapy
 - Alkylating agents
 - Epipodophyllotoxins (etoposide ®, teniposide ®)

Grady & Russell (2005). *Gastroenterology 128*(4):1114-1117. Hancock et al. (1993). *JNCI 85*(1), 25-31.

Psychosocial Sequelae

Psychological

- Transition from "Sick Role" to "Well Role"
- Uncertainty about future; fear of recurrence
- Diminished Sense of Control and Predictability
- Social Isolation/Loneliness
- Coping with Stigma
- Anxiety/depression/PTSD
- Social
 - Changes in relationships
 - Economics
 - Career
 - Insurability
- Spiritual

Personal Growth/Positive Change



"The truth is that cancer was the best thing that ever happened to me. I don't know why I got the illness, but it did wonders for me and I wouldn't walk away from it. Why would I want to change, even for a day, the most important and shaping event in my life?" Lance Armstrong (2000) It's Not About the Bike

Guidelines for Follow up Care

American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO)

- <u>http://www.asco.org/ASCO/Quality+Care+%26+Guidelines/Practice-</u> <u>Guidelines/Clinical+Practice+Guidelines</u>
- National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)
 - <u>http://www.nccn.org/</u>

Children's Oncology Group (COG)

<u>http://www.survivorshipguidelines.org/</u>

Caring for Cancer Survivors: Managing Late Effects of Cancer Treatment

- Cardiac Effects
- Pulmonary Effects
- Cognitive changes
- Osteoporosis

Richard Steingart, MD Marc Feinstein, MD Timothy Ahles, PhD Azeez Farooki, MD

- Thyroid insufficiency, hormonal changes

Monica Girotra, MD

Kathleen Wesa, MD

- Psychosocial and Spiritual Effects Penny Damaskos, MSW

- Reducing Health Risks in Cancer
- Sexuality
- Fertility
- Second Malignancies

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