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Session Objectives

- · Understand the role of rehabilitation in the management of physical side effects common to all cancers, including fatigue, radiation effects and chemotherapy-related peripheral neuropathy.
- Understand common physical side effects of breast cancer treatment and the role of rehabilitation in their management.
- Understand the role of exercise in reducing cancer risk and risk of recurrence
- Navigate patients to rehabilitation and exercise resources, including TurningPoint and local professionals and programs when available.



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Cancer 🔰 Patient **Navigators** 2

The Oncology Rehabilitation Team

Specialized Oncology:

- · Physical Medicine Physicians
- Physical Therapists
- · Occupational Therapists
- Dietitians
- Exercise Physiologists and Specialists
- · Massage Therapists
- · Social Workers and Family Counselors
- Speech Pathologists

Cancer > Patient Navigators OF GEORGIA



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TurningPoint

TurningPoint

TurningPoint has a free-standing clinic in Atlanta.

Our financial assistance program means that no one is turned away, many of our programs and services are reduced-fee and complimentary.

Grants, donors and fundraising support our financial assistance program for patients in need and make up the difference between the cost of providing care and what is covered by insurance.





TurningPoint Promotes and Advocates Locally and Nationally

TurningPoint educates health care providers locally, nationally and internationally to improve the quality of life and well-being for breast cancer patients and survivors.

TurningPoint is active in clinical research, presentation and publication to enhance the care provided to breast cancer patients.



Kristin Campbell, PT, PhD, internationally recognized Oncology Physical Therapy and exercise researcher, presenting at TurningPoint's 2019 Annual Healthcare Provider conference.

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TurningPoint
Quick Facts

Over 20% of patients receive financial assistance for care

Offering TeleRehab Services During the Current Covid-19 Crisis at No Charge to Our Patients

The Need

During and after cancer treatment patients face many physical and emotional challenges.

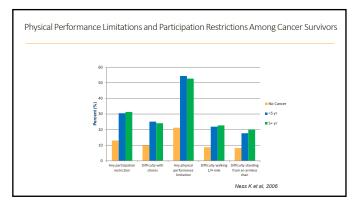
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National Standards for Inclusion of Rehabilitation for Patients with Cancer

National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC) and the American College of Surgeons' Commission on Cancer recognize the importance of cancer rehabilitation and include it as a standard of an accredited cancer care program.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) also recognizes the benefits of rehabilitation for this population and recommends it at the outset of a cancer diagnosis.

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Barriers to Rehabilitation Care for Patients with Cancer

- Lack of established relations between rehab and oncology/surgery professionals
- · Lack of clear guidelines for rehab referral
- Lack of availability of specialized care
- · Women and men with advanced cancer
- Increased disparity in care options for minorities, lower socioeconomic groups and in smaller centers and rural areas
- · Lack of appropriate environments
- Patient misconceptions regarding expectations following cancer
- Hesitancy for self-advocacy
- Financial

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Binkley, 2012; Cheville, 2007, Olsson, 2020

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Common Physical Challenges Faced by Patients During and After Cancer Treatment

- Fatigue related to surgery, chemotherapy and radiation
- · Radiation-related issues
- Chemotherapy-related peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)
 Secondary balance issues and increased fall risk
- Lymphedema
- Reduced mobility and function
- Secondary cardio-respiratory morbidity
- Osteoporosis

CancerRelated
Fatigue

TurningPint
Related
Patient Navigators
OF GEORGIA

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Cancer-Related Fatigue is a Multi-Factorial Syndrome: Contributing Factors and Related Issues



- Direct effect of cancer, chemotherapy, radiation, surgery
- Anemia
- DepressionNutritional issues
- Nutritiona
 Obesity
- "Chemo-pause"
- Sleep Disorders
- Pain
- Stress
 Deconditioning







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Research is clear that aerobic exercise and strength training reduces fatigue in patients during and after cancer treatment.

Furmaniak AC et al. 2016, Rogers LQ, Courneya KS et al 2016, Stagl JM et al, 2014, Hagstrom, 2016

Rehabilitation Approach to Fatigue Management

- Exercise aerobic, resistance exercise
- Energy management
- Sleep
- · Pain management
- · Stress management
- Yoga
- Mindfulness
- · Manage depression, if applicable
- Nutrition

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Side Effects of Radiation

- · Pulmonary Complications
- · Radiation pneumonitis and fibrosis
- Cardiotoxicity

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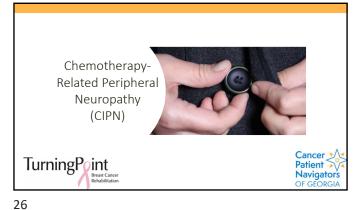
- Soft Tissue skin, fascia and muscle
- Initial inflammatory tissue response and later alteration in connective tissue
- In breast cancer patients research has shown progressive loss of shoulder range of motion up to 4 years post-radiation
- · Dose dependent and worse with impairment in mobility pre-radiation
- Increases lymphedema risk due to direct effect on lymph nodes
- · Neuropathies such as brachial plexopathy in breast cancer patients

Bentzen & Dische, 2000: Cheville, 2007: Senkus-Konefka, 2006: Lilla, 2007: Sassi et al. 2001



Rehabilitation and Radiation Effects

- · Adaptation of exercise related to cardiopulmonary system
- · Soft tissue mobility and range of motion
- · Lymphedema surveillance and management
- · Intervention for neuropathy
- · Nutrition and speech pathology head and neck cancers



Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)

- · CIPN is a symmetrical distal polyneuropathy
- Presence of signs and symptoms of peripheral nerve dysfunction, including numbness, tingling and weakness
- · Consequence of nerve damage caused by certain chemotherapeutic agents e.g. taxane therapy
- · CIPN is dose dependent

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· Related to balance issues and increased fall risk due to reduced sensation and proprioception

Rehabilitation Intervention for CIPN



- Exercise
- Sensitization activities
- · Balance training
- Assistive devices, special footwear etc.

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Common Side Effects of Breast Cancer Treatment Cancer > TurningPoint Patient > **Navigators**

Contributors to Physical Issues Faced by Women with Breast Cancer

Surgery

- Mastectomy/Breast Conserving Surgery (lumpectomy) Axillary Lymph Node Dissection (ALND)
- (ALND)

 Number of nodes removed is important factor in short and long-term morbidity

 Breast Reconstruction, including Donor Sites
- · Drain Sites

Radiation

- Breast/Chest Wall
 Axilla

Chemotherapy

- Fatigue Port Site Pain Joint and Muscle Pain
- Weight Gain Cardiotoxicity

Hormone-Base Therapy

- Aromatase Inhibitor-related Arthralgias and Osteoporos
 Hot Flashes

Quality of Recovery Advice

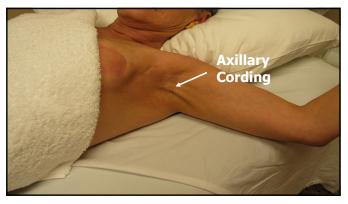
- Lack of information regarding maximizing recovery Lack of understanding of role of rehabilitation in breast cancer

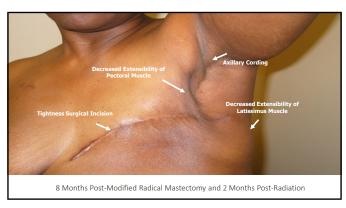




Physical Impairment Related to Breast Cancer is Well Documented

- · Upper extremity morbidity in early post-operatively:
- 36% of women undergoing sentinel node biopsy (SNB)
- 66% of women undergoing axillary lymph node dissection (ALND)
- At 6 years 60% of women report 1 or more moderate or severe physical symptoms related to breast cancer treatment that were amenable to rehabilitation intervention (Schmitz, 2012)
- 20-30% of women develop lymphedema (estimate of incidence depends on length of follow up, measurement method, etc)





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Limitations in upper extremity function in breast cancer survivors are well documented and linked to a reduction in perceived ability to complete activities of daily living and lower health-related quality of life.

•(Hayes et al, 2005, 2012; Campbell et al, 2012; Nesvold, 2008; Vitug, 2007; Reitman 2004; Lai, Binkley et al, 2012)



Common Breast Reconstruction Options

- · Implant Expander followed by saline or silicone implant; or straight to implant
- Autologous Tissue Reconstruction
 - · Latissimus Dorsi Flap with Tissue Expander/Implant
 - Transverse Rectus Abdominus Myocutaneous (TRAM) Flap
 - Deep Inferior Epigastric Perforator (DIEP)





Evidence Supporting Early Upper Limb Range of Motion Exercise

24 studies involving 2132 participants:

- 10 studies examined the effect of early versus delayed implementation of post operative upper
- · 14 studies examined the effect of structured upper-limb exercise compared to usual

Synopsis of findings:

- Physical therapy based exercise results in a significant and clinically meaningful improvement in shoulder ROM and restoration of strength after breast cancer treatment
- There was no evidence of increased risk of lymphedema from exercise at any time point Cochrane Systematic Review McNeeley et al. 2010

Lymphedema

- · Lymphedema is a chronic, progressive disorder
- · Secondary lymphedema impairment of lymph flow from tissues to the blood circulation due to damage of the lymphatic system
- · Results in accumulation of tissue fluid in the interstitial space.
- · Damaged or blocked lymphatic vessels are caused by surgery, radiation, injury, limb paralysis, infection, or an inflammatory

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Lymphedema Risk Factors in Breast Cancer Patients

- Number of axillary lymph nodes removed
- · Risk increases with the number of nodes removed
- Radiation Therapy
- · Lymph node fibrosis occurs with radiation and decreases the filtering function of the nodes which deters the immune response
- · Soft tissue fibrosis
- Increased Body Mass Index increases the incidence of lymphedema BMI>25
- Arm Infection/Injury has been shown to be a trigger for

Herd-Smith 2001; Shaw, 2001; Petrek, 2001; Campbell, 2012

Summary of Evidence to Reduce Risk of Lymphedema in **Breast Cancer Patients**

- Exercise Regularly- include stretching, strengthening and aerobic activ
 Maintain ideal body mass index (19 22)
 Weight loss, if applicable
 Diet/Hydration

- Avoid injury, sprains and strains lift within your capacity, work up weights graduall
- Take a compression sleeve with you for long trips so that you can initiate treatment at the first sign of swelling, including while

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Tamoxifen

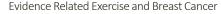
- There is some evidence supporting the benefit of acupuncture in the treatment of hot flashes
- Vaginal dryness, abnormal discharge or bleeding
- · Reduced libido
- Endometrial changes, including increased risk of uterine cancer

Side Effects of Aromatase Inhibitors: Musculoskeletal Implications

- · Osteopenia/osteoporosis
- · Joint arthralgia (20-36%)
- most common sites are hands, feet, knees and back
- · Carpal tunnel syndrome
- · Tenosynovitis and tendonitis
- Bursitis
- · Exacerbation of osteoarthritis

(Henry et al, 2008: Campbell et al, 2012; Maltser et al, 2017)







- Decreases risk of breast cancer recurrence
- Reduces fatigue
- Decreases lymphedema risk and reduces lymphedema
- Improved upper extremity range o motion, strength and function
- Improves bone health Important component in the management of :
- CIPN and balance issues Arthralgia related to aromatase inhibitor therapy



Timing of Rehabilitation and Exercise Intervention TurningPoint Patient > Navigators OF GEORGIA

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> Pre-Operative Assessment of Breast Cancer Patients by Physical Therapists Improves Lymphedema Diagnosis and Treatment

Measured arm volume in 193 breast cancer patients

- Pre-op baseline, 1-month post-surgery and 3-month intervals for one year
- · Goal was to identify lymphedema early, defined as 3% increase over baseline
- 43 patients were determined to have early lymphedema and were treated with simple over the

Treatment with compression in early phase of lymphedema is effective in reducing volume and may be effective in limiting progression of lymphedema

Conclusions:

A surveillance program may be useful to successfully detect and treat lymphedema at earliest stage that may in turn reduce progression.

Stout Gergich, 2008

A Prospective Surveillance Model for Rehabilitation for Women With Breast Cancer Steering Committee Nicole Stout, DPT, CLT-LANA Kathryn Schmitz, PhD, MPH, FACSM Jill Binkley, PT, MCISc, FAAOMPT, CLT Kimberly Andrews Robert Smith, PhD Stout et al Cancer 2012; 118 (Suppl 8): 2191-200

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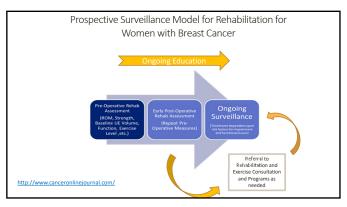
> 10 Common Physical Side Effects of Breast Cancer Treatment Were Identified

- Upper Body Morbidity shoulder, arm and chest wall
- 2. Fatigue
- 3. Pain
- 4. Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN) 5. Lymphedema

- Weight Management and Body Composition Issues
- Osteoporosis
- Arthralgia
- 10. Functional Limitations
 - * Psychosocial Issues Not Addressed in the Model

Evidence Supporting Early and Prospective Approach to Breast Cancer Rehabilitation and Exercise There is mounting evidence supporting an early and prospective approach to breast cancer rehabilitation and exercise is effective in reducing and preventing treatment side effects, including shoulder morbidity, lymphedema, fatigue, CIPN, balance Cinar et al, 2008; Gerber et al, 2010; Springer et al, 2010; Torres Lacomba, 2010; McNeely et al, 2010; DeGroef et al, 2015; Yang et al, 2018.







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