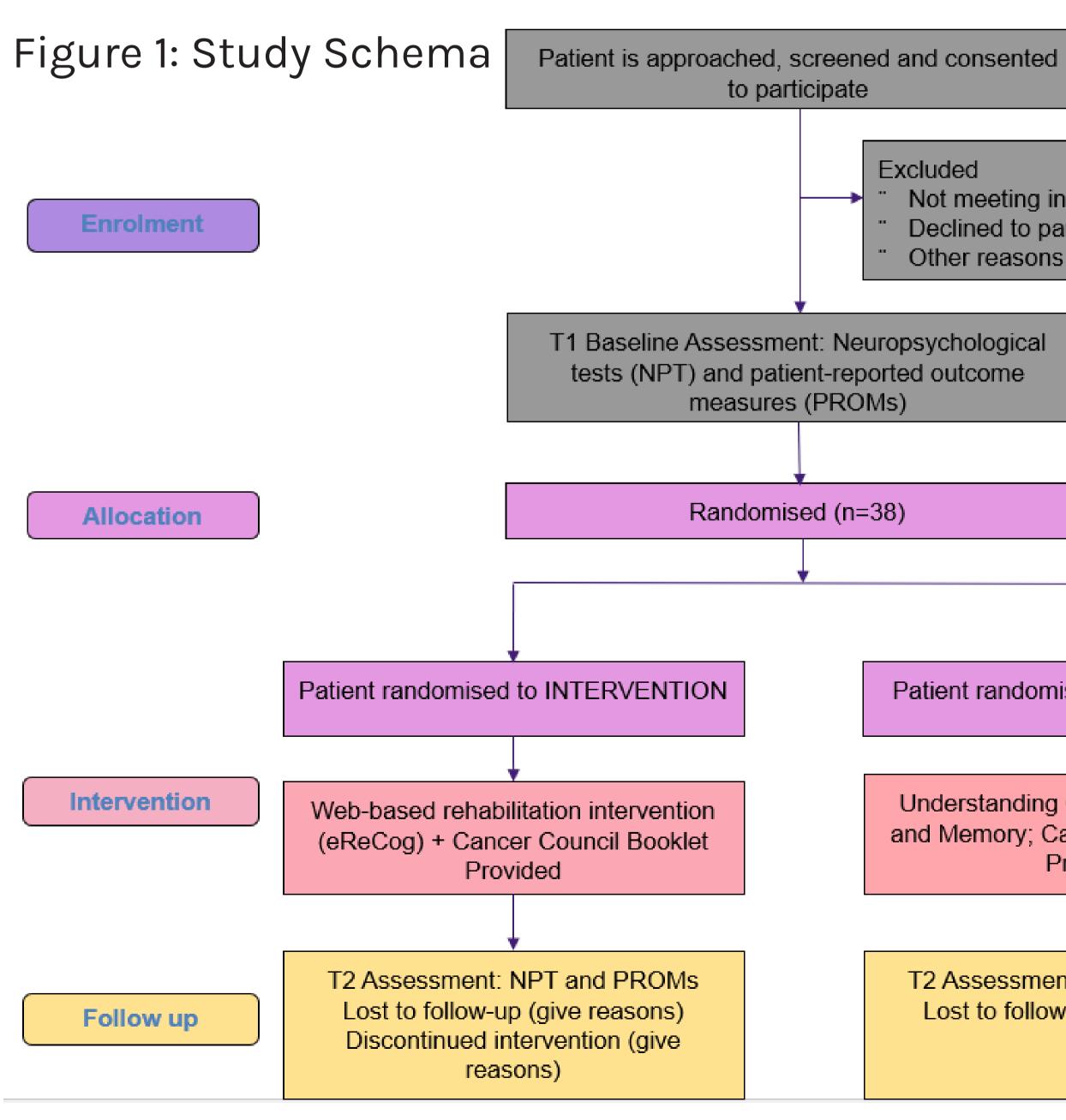
## WEB-BASED COGNITIVE REHABILITATION INTERVENTION FOR **CANCER-RELATED COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT FOLLOWING** CHEMOTHERAPY FOR AGGRESSIVE LYMPHOMA: A RANDOMISED TRIAL

PRISCILLA GATES<sup>1,2,</sup> HEATHER J GREEN<sup>3,</sup> KARLA GOUGH<sup>2,4,</sup> HARYANA DHILLON<sup>5,</sup> JANETTE VARDY<sup>5,6</sup>, MICHAEL DICKINSON<sup>2</sup>, MEI KRISHNASAMY<sup>2,4,</sup> JADE GUARNERA<sup>1,</sup> PATRICIA M LIVINGSTON<sup>1,</sup> VICTORIA M WHITE<sup>1,</sup> ANNA UGALDE<sup>1,</sup> KAREN CAEYENBERGHS <sup>1</sup> 1 Deakin University. 2 Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre. 3Griffith University of Melbourne. 5 The University of Sydney. 6 Concord Cancer Centre.

### Background

Many people living after a cancer diagnosis report cancer-related cognitive impairment which can be a distressing and disabling side effect.

While appropriate support, including better preparation and intervention are indicated, there is a paucity of research in this area (1).



### References

- lymphoma compared to population norms and healthy controls: an exploratory study. Support Care Cancer. 2024 Mar 21;32(4):238
- aggressive lymphoma: protocol for a randomised pilot trial *BMJ Open* 2024;**14**

#### Study assessments Neuropsychological testing: Stroop Colour and Word, Trail Making Part A & B, HVLT-R, COWA, Digit Span PROMS: PROMIS Cognitive Function-Short form 8a, EORTC QLQ Cancer Related Fatigue module, PROMIS Not meeting inclusion criteria Emotional Distress-Depression 8b and-Anxiety 7a Declined to participate Motivation and acceptability of the eReCog intervention: Intrinsic Motivation Inventory and mHealth App Usability Questionnaire **Eligibility criteria** Inclusion criteria: Aged > 18 years Perceived reduction in cognitive functioning based on a single-item Cognitive Change Score Completed chemotherapy for aggressive lymphoma within the past five years and are in remission Have access to a laptop or desktop computer with Internet and active email account Patient randomised to USUAL CARE Able to read and comprehend English instructions ECOG performance <2 Understanding Changes in Thinking Exclusion criteria: and Memory; Cancer Council Booklet Central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma Provided Prior CAR T-cell therapy or allograft Prior cranial radiotherapy Medical conditions that compromise compliance or lead to prolonged hospitalisation Documented history of/or current substance T2 Assessment: NPT and PROMs abuse Lost to follow-up (give reasons) Concurrent poorly controlled psychiatric illness

Gates P, Dhillon HM, Krishnasamy M, Wilson C, Gough K. Cancer-related cognitive impairment and wellbeing in patients with newly diagnosed aggressive 2. Gates P, Green HJ, Gough K, et al. Web-based cognitive rehabilitation intervention for cancer-related cognitive impairment following chemotherapy for

#### Aims

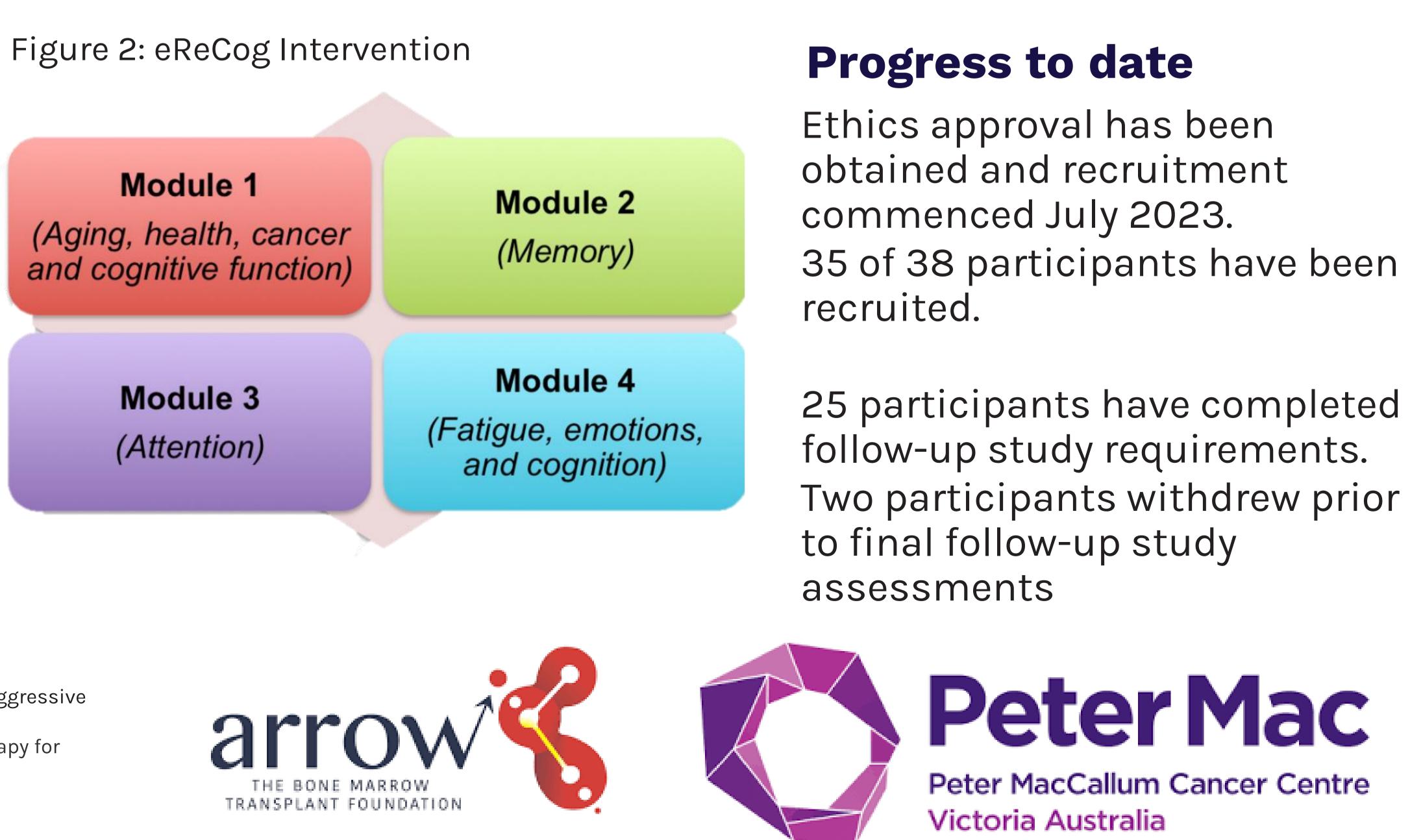
- 1. To test feasibility and acceptability of methods and procedures of eReCog in people who have received chemotherapy for aggressive lymphoma.
- 2.To obtain preliminary evidence of efficacy potential of the eReCog Intervention.

#### Method

Single-site, parallel-group, pilot randomised controlled trial, one baseline and one follow-up assessment (see Figure 1).

38 people with perceived reduction in cognitive functioning will be recruited from a cancer centre between July 23 and June 24.

Primary outcomes: feasibility of recruitment, retention at follow-up assessment; adherence to, usability of and intrinsic motivation to engage with eReCog and compliance with study measures at each assessment, and potential efficacy of eReCog (2) (See Figure 2).



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