PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY OF AN 8-WEEK COMBINED EXERCISE AND EDUCATIONAL CANCER REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR ADULTS WITH INCURABLE BREAST AND COLORECTAL CANCERS CanRehab

Langelier DM¹, Jones J², Neil-Sztramko S³, Nadler MB², Lim H⁴, LeVasseur N⁴, Reiman A⁵, Greenland J⁶, Silva C², Mackenzie K⁷, Fujisawa N⁷, Ahamed A², Bernstein L², Beck L², D'Souza B², Trewartha K², Campbell KL⁷ ¹ Alberta Health Services, Calgary, AB; ² University Health Network, Toronto, ON; ³ McMaster University, Hamilton, ON; ⁴ BC Cancer, Vancouver, BC; ⁵ Horizon Health Network, Saint John, NB; ⁶ Eastern Health, St John's, NL; ⁷ University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

BACKGROUND

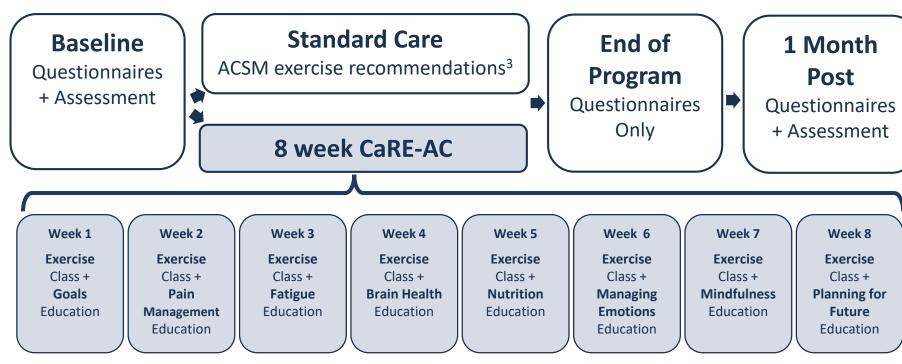
- > Cancer rehabilitation seeks to improve physical function and quality of life in those living with and beyond cancer.¹
- > Majority of rehabilitation research has focused on curative cancers, with incurable or metastatic diseases often excluded due to complexity.²
- > A needs assessment was completed and the Cancer Rehabilitation and Exercise-Advanced Cancer (CaRE-AC) program was developed and tested (Phase I pilot).
- CaRE-AC is an 8-week, group-based, self-management education and progressive supervised exercise program.
- > We report on the **preliminary feasibility** of an ongoing two-centre (Toronto and Vancouver), Phase II, preference-based (virtual or in-person), randomized trial of CaRE-AC in adults with incurable breast or colorectal cancers.

METHODS

Eligibility included adults with incurable breast or colorectal cancers receiving 1st or 2nd line systemic therapy, with good performance status (ECOG 0 – 2; PPS <u>></u>70) + independent with transfers.

Vancouver n =47 Toronto n =70

Figure 1. Study overview of CaRE-AC program & primary endpoint



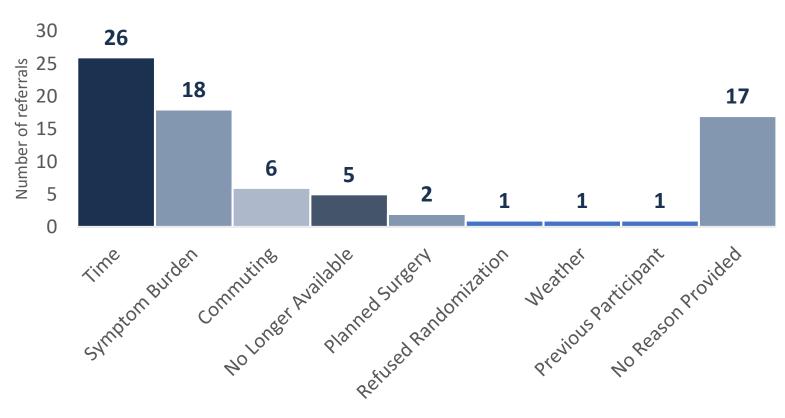
Feasibility was defined as:

- **<u>Randomization of 50%</u>** of eligible patients;
- 60% retention at 1-month post-intervention;
- **<u>80% attendance</u>** of program;
- Less than five grade > 3 CTCAE adverse events related to the intervention.⁴

Table 1. Recruitment

Referred Eligible Randomized







RESULTS

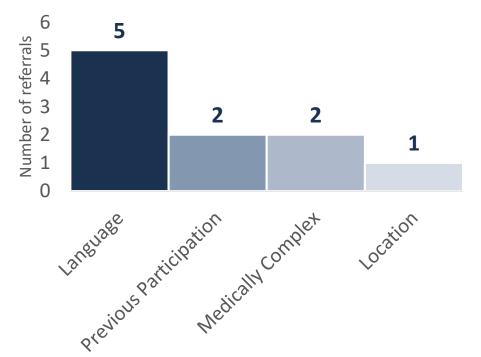
	Vancouver (n)	Toronto (n)	Combined (n)
	39	108	147
	33	51	84
d (% eligible)	17 (52%)	32 (63%)	49 (58%)

Figure 2. Reasons for Non-Participation (n =77)

Table 2. Retention at Assessments

		n (or %
Baseline		49
8 week	49	
1 month post-intervention		47
Retention @ 1 month (%)	\langle	96%
≥ 3 CTCAE adverse events related to intervention	<	0

Figure 3. Reasons for Ineligibility (n =10)



8-week virtual or in-person group-based supervised exercise program is feasible:

Randomization: **58%** Retention: 96% Attendance: **85%** No serious adverse events



CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- including no severe study-related adverse events.
- barriers to participation.
- potential to be feasible, safe and scalable.

CORRESPONDENCE

David.Langelier@albertahealthservices.ca

REFERENCES

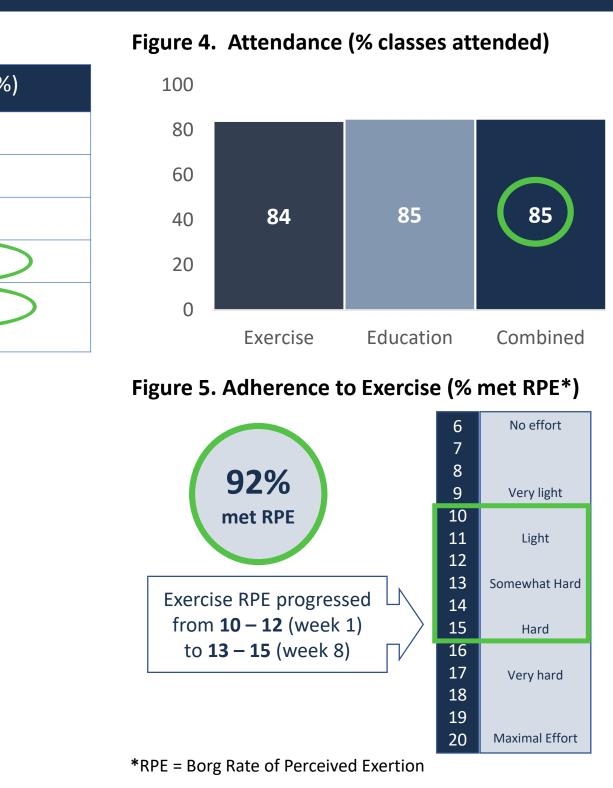
1. Nadler M et al, Journal of Clinical Oncology (2019); 2. Cheville AL et al, Supportive Care in Cancer (2009); 3. Campbell KL et al Med Sci Sport Exercise (2019); 4. CTCAE v.5.0 (2017)











> Preliminary data supports the *a priori* defined feasibility criteria for CaRE-AC,

> Time commitment, English language, and changes in health were the main

> These results help to inform **delivery models of cancer rehabilitation** that have the







Canadian Cancer Society