Integrative therapies in cancer symptom management

Santhosshi Narayanan, Wenli Liu, Gabriel Lopez, Bryan Fellman, Akhila Reddy, Ishwaria Subbiah, Lorenzo Cohen, Eduardo Bruera

Background

- As guidelines and interest in integrative/complementary approaches for cancer symptom management grow, limited data exist on real-world practice patterns regarding patients' interests and integration of various integrative oncology (IO) modalities into cancer symptom management
- Our Integrative Medicine Center offers the following outpatient clinical services: physician consultation, acupuncture, oncology massage, personalized yoga therapy, music therapy, health psychology, physical therapy-exercise counseling, and nutrition counseling.
- An IO consultation is an opportunity to identify and evaluate symptoms that can be treated with appropriate integrative approaches.
- We investigated the patients interests in IO therapies for their symptom management and IO provider recommendations during the initial IO consultations.



Methods

The records of adult patients with cancer who underwent initial outpatient IO consultations at our cancer center for a representative 10-day period at the start of each month for 12 months starting January 1, 2017, were reviewed retrospectively. Patient demographic and medical characteristics and outpatient IO consultation details, including patient-reported outcome measures of symptom burden, were extracted.

Assessment Measure: Modified Edmonton Symptom Assessment Score (ESAS) consists of 16 items: 10 core symptoms (pain, fatigue, nausea, depression, anxiety, drowsiness, loss of appetite, decreased sense of well-being, shortness of breath, and sleep difficulty) plus an additional 6 items including spiritual distress, financial distress, numbness/tingling, hot flashes, dry mouth, and memory problems. Respondents rate the symptoms they have experienced over the past 24 hours on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being the worst. A difference of 1 for an individual item is considered a clinically significant difference in that symptom. Patients routinely complete ESAS and patient-reported outcome assessments routinely before IO clinician consultation.

Data analyses: (version 16.0; StataCorp)

- Summary statistics was used for baseline characteristics and symptom scores.
- Logistic regression was used to calculate odds ratios (ORs) for the secondary outcomes. An ESAS score of 4 was used as a cutoff for calculating the OR for symptoms predicting the recommendation of integrative interventions based on patients' self-reported symptom burdens.

Results

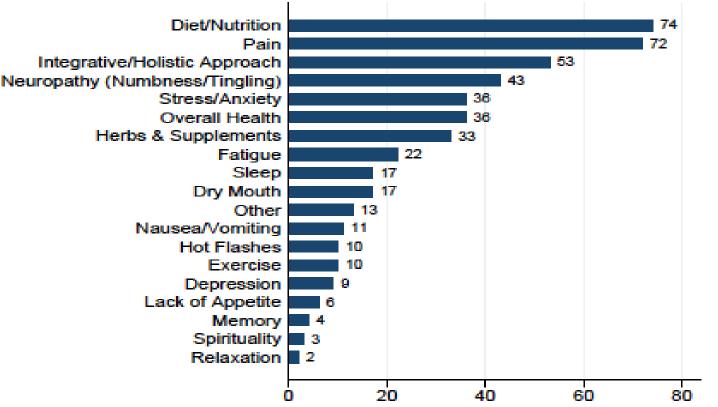
Patients' primary concern for seeking an integrative oncology consultation (MYCaW1) (%). N = 471 (2 patients did not respond to the question)

Reasons for Provider Referral to Ambulatory Integrative Oncology Consultation and Percentage of

Patients whose Concerns Aligned to the Referral Reason.

| Reason for referral | Patients referred N (%) (N=473) ^a | Patients with concern matching referral N (%) ^b |
|--|--|--|
| Integrative approach | 270 (57) | 69 (26) |
| Diet | 124 (26) | 55 (44) |
| Pain | 88 (19) | 69 (78) |
| Herbs and supplements | 86 (18) | 24 (28) |
| Stress | 86 (18) | 50 (58) |
| Overall health | 72 (15) | 38 (53) |
| Sleep | 50 (11) | 29 (57) |
| Neuropathy | 50 (11) | 41 (82) |
| Fatigue | 54 (11) | 32 (59) |
| Exercise | 46 (10) | 20 (43) |
| Relaxation | 30 (9) | 10 (33) |
| Dry mouth | 24 (5) | 16 (67) |
| Weight management | 22 (5) | 0 (0) |
| Nausea | 20 (4) | 12 (60) |
| Hot flashes | 21 (4) | 12 (57) |
| Depression | 19 (4) | 15 (79) |
| Appetite | 13 (3) | 7 (54) |
| The sum of n is greater eferral for each patient. | - | ients as there was often |

• Our study population consisted of 473 patients. Seventy-one percent of the patients were women; 42% had breast cancer, the most common diagnosis; and 31% had metastatic disease. More than half of the patients, 247 out of 471 (52%), identified symptom management as their primary concern, with pain being the most prevalent symptom, reported by 72 out of the 247 (29%). After the IO consultations, the highest likelihood of subsequent recommendations was acupuncture for hot flashes (odds ratio [OR] = 23.14, P = 0.002) or peripheral neuropathy (OR = 6.59, P < 0.001), oncology massage for pain (OR =3.04, P < 0.001), psychology referral for patient's self-reported anxiety (OR = 2.35, P <0.001), and mind-body therapies for stress (OR = 2.57, P < 0.001).



nore than one reason for

all patients referred for that

particular concern from the previous column.

Symptoms Predicting the Recommendations of Integrative Interventions Based on Referral Reason and Patient's Self-Reported Symptom Burden

| integrative - | Initial IO referral reason | | Symptom scores (ESAS ≥4) | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| interventions | Odds ratio (95% CI) | P value | Odds ratio (95% CI) | <i>P</i> value |
| Acupuncture | | | | |
| Fatigue | 0.54 (0.30-0.97) | 0.039 | 1.71 (1.18-2.49) | 0.005 |
| Nausea | Nausea 2.57 (0.97-6.81) | | 1.86 (1.14-3.04) | 0.013 |
| Neuropathy 6.59 (3.02-14.38) | | <0.001 | 2.25 (1.52-3.31) | <0.001 |
| Hot flashes 23.14 (3.08-173.91) | | 0.002 | 2.08 (1.39-3.11) | <0.001 |
| Pain 4.15 (2.46-6.99) | | <0.001 | 2.17 (1.50-3.13) | <0.001 |
| Dry mouth | 5.71 (1.92-16.99) | 0.002 | 2.07 (1.38-3.12) | <0.001 |
| Sleep | 0.94 (0.52-1.68) | 0.825 | 1.50 (1.02-2.20) | 0.039 |
| Oncology massage | | | | |
| Fatigue | e 0.63 (0.30-1.34) | 0.230 | 1.17 (0.75-1.81) | 0.493 |
| Neuropathy | (1.18 (0.61-2.32) | 0.621 | 1.25 (0.8-1.95) | 0.322 |
| Stress 2.20 (1.33-3.65) | | 0.002 | N/A | |
| Relaxation | 2.74 (1.28-5.83) | 0.009 | N/A | |
| Pair | 3.04 (1.86-4.98) | <0.001 | 2.14 (1.38-3.31) | 0.001 |
| Sleep | | 0.095 | 1.18 (0.75-1.87) | 0.472 |
| Anxiety | / N/A | | 1.60 (1.04- 2.46) | 0.032 |
| Psychology referral | | | | |
| Anxiety | N/A | | 2.35 (1.41-3.90) | 0.001 |
| Depression | N/A | | 2.08 (1.24-3.48) | 0.005 |
| Fatigue | 0.95 (0.43-2.11) | 0.899 | 1.80 (1.05-3.11) | 0.034 |
| Pain | 0.49 (0.22-1.05) | 0.068 | 1.00 (0.61-1.65) | 0.991 |
| Stress | 2.09 (1.18-3.70) | 0.012 | N/A | |
| Sleep | 1.83 (0.91-3.68) | 0.093 | 1.54 (0.88-2.70) | 0.131 |
| Nausea | 0.97 (0.28-3.39) | 0.960 | 1.96 (1.09-3.54) | 0.025 |
| Mind-body therapies | | | | |
| Anxiety | N/A | | 2.13 (1.47-3.09) | <0.001 |
| Depression | 2.48 (0.93-6.65) | 0.070 | 1.54 (1.03-2.30) | 0.034 |
| Stress/anxiety | 2.57 (1.58-4.20) | <0.001 | N/A | |
| Fatigue | 0.80 (0.45-1.42) | 0.447 | 0.87 (0.61-1.26) | 0.475 |
| Pain | 0.50 (0.31-0.80) | 0.004 | 0.65 (0.45-0.93) | 0.020 |
| Sleep | 0.90 (0.50-1.61) | 0.720 | 0.89 (0.61-1.30) | 0.553 |
| Nausea | 0.90 (0.37-2.22) | 0.821 | 1.13 (0.70-1.83) | 0.619 |

Limitations

- oncology settings.

Conclusions and future directions:

Cancer patients are seeking for integrative therapies into their symptom management care plan. Various integrative therapies can be safely integrated into patients' oncologic care. Acupuncture recommendation was predicted by a referral for hot flashes and neuropathy or patient self-reported significant fatigue, nausea, neuropathy, hot flashes, pain, or dry mouth. Oncology massage was predicted by a referral for pain and stress or patient-reported symptoms of anxiety and pain. Mind-body therapies were recommended for patients with pain. Future longitudinal research should focus on examining cancer patient's symptom response to integrative therapies.

Acknowledgement

Risk Assessment.

Narayanan S, Liu W, Lopez G, et al. Practice Patterns on the Incorporation of Integrative Medicine Into the Oncologic Care of Patients With Cancer. Integrative Cancer Therapies. 2023;22. doi:10.1177/15347354231213045

Contact information:

Santhosshi Narayanan, MD, Associate Professor, Integrative Medicine Center, Division of Cancer Medicine, Department of Palliative, Rehabilitation and Integrative Medicine, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, 1515 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX, 77030 Email:snarayanan2@mdanderson.org Our Integrative Medicine Center website: www.mdanderson.org/integrativemedcenter



• It was a retrospective study at a large comprehensive cancer center. Therefore, our results may not be generalizable to IO practices across the globe, especially in community

• We did not report on how availability or lack of insurance coverage may have influenced patient choice in pursuing treatments such as oncology massage or acupuncture or how a lack of health insurance coverage may limit access to IO services.

Research and clinical services funded in part by support from the Duncan Family Institute for Cancer Prevention and