Physical activity in relation to symptoms among patients with hematological cancer during their first half year of treatment.

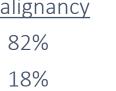
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Patient characteristics

N = 219



Hematological malignancy HL/NHL/CLL 82% MM





Fatigue

Age distribution Mean (SD) 64 (14) 19-86

Valid data

>=6000 steps/day

might have benefits

in mitigating fatigue

during initial

treatment



Educational level 33% Medium



Participation questionnaires 1 measurement



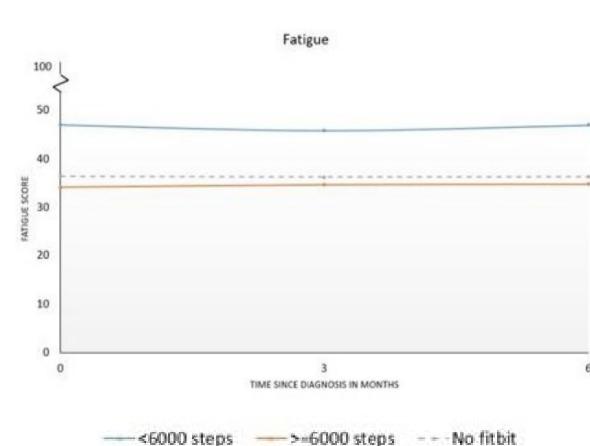
Valid physical activity data

• The mean number of valid Fitbit days per measurement was 12.7 (SD 1.6; out of 14)

• 117 (97.5%) patients had at least 3 days with compliant data per measurement

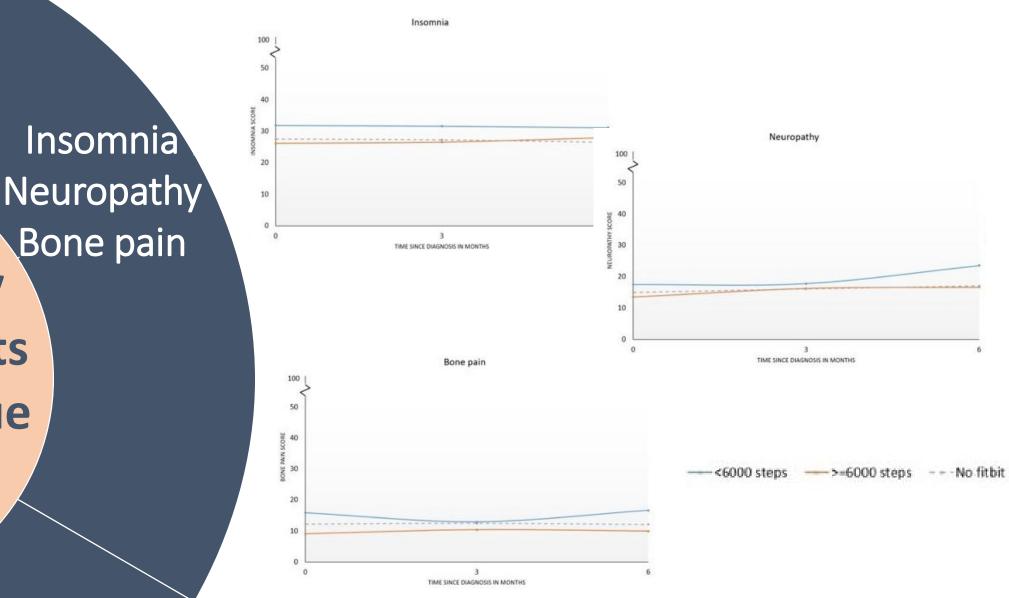
Fatigue

 Compared to patients taking <6000 steps (N=49), patients taking ≥6000 steps (N=71) reported significantly lower fatigue scores at diagnosis and over time (β =-10.1, p<0.05; Figure 1), and reported less often clinically important fatigue at 6 months after diagnosis (<6000 steps 57% vs. ≥6000 steps 38%, p<0.05)



Insomnia, neuropathy and bone pain

• Higher physical activity levels suggested less insomnia, neuropathy and bone pain, but no statistically significant associations were observed



Conclusions

Potential benefit of higher physical activity levels

- Results showed that >=6000 steps per day might have benefits in mitigating fatigue during initial treatment
- This substantiates that offering physical activity counseling during cancer treatment may be an important approach in reducing fatigue after cancer

Introduction

To better guide patients in their physical activity level during initial treatment

• We longitudinally investigated associations between physical activity in relation to symptoms during the first half year of patients with lymphoma and multiple myeloma diagnosis

Methods

Longitudinal population-based cohort

- Adult patients diagnosed with lymphoma or multiple myeloma between January 2021 and March 2022
- Data collection within the PROFILES registry
- EORTC QLQ-C30 and lymphoma-specific modules at diagnosis (before treatment), 3, and 6 months after diagnosis
- Clinical data from the Netherlands Cancer Registry

Compliancy definitions

- Patients wore a Fitbit activity tracker for 14 consecutive days at each measurement
- Physical activity was based on the average steps per day, calculated per measurement
- Compliant data for physical activity was defined as having a minimum of 3 valid days with, per measurement. at least 10-hour data per awake-time
- Physical activity was classified into <6000 steps, ≥6000 steps, or 'no Fitbit'



