

Adverse effects and supportive care for radiated prostate cancer patients and partner -A review of studies in AgeCare

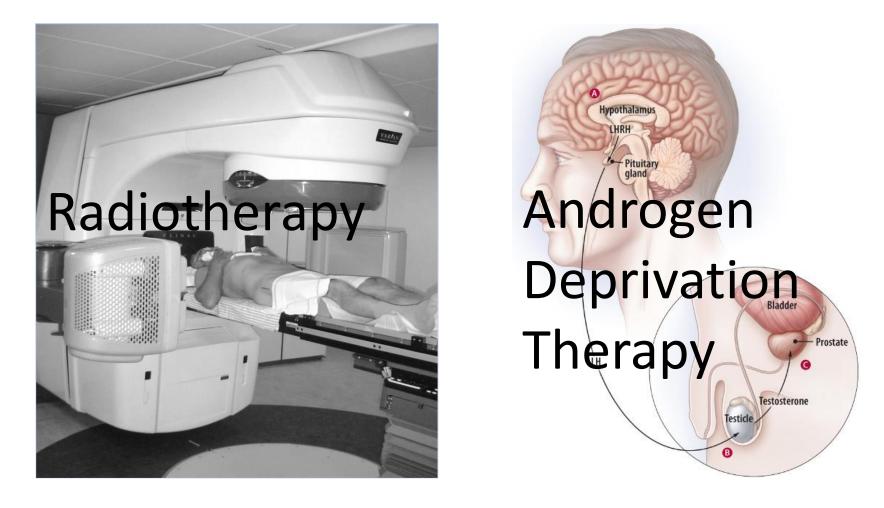
Karin B. Dieperink RN, MCN, PhD Associate professor





OUH Odense University Hospital

Treatment





Studies



Research questions

- Extent and severity of early and late adverse effects?
- Will rehabilitation reduce adverse effects?
- How does elderly men cope?
- What are the patients and partner experiences?

Methods

- Cross-sectional study n=317
- ➢ RCT n=161
- Three year followup study n=143
- Focus group interviews n=13
- Pilot study at RcDallund n=8 couples

Moderate-Severe Adverse Effects













个risk for late adverse effects



RCT

2 x guidence with a physiotherapist2 supportive care nursing consultations

Dieperink et al BJC 2013

RCT

 Brief multidisciplinay rehabilitation improved early irritative urinary symptoms, overall urinary symptoms, hormonal symptoms, gave a better physical QoL compared to a control group

Dieperink et al BJC 2013

Focus groups

 Partnership and intimacy is important issues but neglected during treatment





Peer support was a need by Patients & Partners

Conclusions

- Important knowledge of the extent of early and late adverse effects is achieved as well as knowledge about effective rehabilitation.
- Furthermore, the male coping styles during the whole trajectory from before radiotherapy to three years after are clarified.



Future clinical practice & research

- Systematically assessment of patients' adverse effects and family needs has to be established in clinical practice to guide precision rehabilitation
- Research targeting sexual problems, family issues and involving peer support has to be investigated in the future



Thank you!



References

- 1) Dieperink K.B., et al. *Living alone, obesity and smoking. Important factors for quality of life after radiotherapy and androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer*. Acta Oncol. 2012:51: p. 722-729
- 2) Dieperink, K.B., et al., *The effects of multidisciplinary rehabilitation: RePCa-a randomised study among primary prostate cancer patients*. Br J Cancer, 2013. **109**(12): p. 3005-13.
- 3) Dieperink, K.B., et al., Male coping through a long-term cancer trajectory. Secondary outcomes from a RTC examining the effect of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation program (RePCa) among radiated men with prostate cancer. Acta Oncol, 2017. 56(2): p. 254-261.
- 4) Dieperink, K.B., et al., *Embracing life after prostate cancer. A male perspective on treatment and rehabilitation.* Eur J Cancer Care, 2013. **22**(4): p. 549-58.
- 5) Dieperink, K.B., K. Mark, and T.B. Mikkelsen, *Marital rehabilitation after prostate cancer a matter of intimacy.* International journal of Urological Nursing, 2016.
 10(1): p. 21-29.
- 6) EAU European Association of Urology. EAU guideline Prostate Cancer, Guidelines for quality of life in men undergoing systemic treatments, section 8.3.2. 2017