

Moving On with Cancer Rehabilitation

Presented to: Cancer Connections

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Give me back my life!



But how??





Let's start with what cancer rehabilitation is not.

It is not . . .

- New
- Simply "exercise
- Community fitness programming
- Tai Chi
- Quigong
- Personal Training
- Yoga
- Exercise physiology

- A 4 12 week diet & exercise program designed to increase cardiac endurance, strength training, & weight loss – though it can be a part
- Self-administered by an exercise handout
- 1-size fits all
- Only lymphedema management
- Something recently discovered to be of benefit for people with cancer
- Free





What it is . . .

- Delivered by state licensed & board certified specialists
- Covered by insurance
- Available in inpatient & outpatient settings





Specifically . . .

- Interdisciplinary w/ state licensed
 & board certified
 - Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation physicians
 - Physical Therapists
 - Occupational Therapists
 - Speech Therapists
 - Clinical Psychologists, Social Workers,
 Rehabilitation Nurses, Dieticians, Recreational
 Therapists
- Prescribed
- Available in inpatient & outpatient settings

- Rehabilitates impaired or lost movement & ability to participate in daily life in a safe, healthy manner consistent with social roles
- Billed by rehab professionals & covered by health insurance
- Potermines physical & functional levels of capacity, safety, & recommends discharge status & returns to daily life
 - Home, acute inpatient rehabilitation, skilled nursing facility
 - Returns people to community, fitness, work, social role, etc

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The Role of Cancer Rehabilitation

Interdisciplinary Approach to Recovering Function & Quality of Life

What is it? Primarily . . .

- Physiatry Medical Doctors of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- Physical Therapy
- Occupational Therapy

Majority of
Certified
Lymphedema
Therapists
(CLTs)

- Speech Therapy
- Other therapies
 - Counseling (Clinical Psychologist, Licensed Clinical Social Worker)
 - Recreational Therapy
 - Rehabilitation Nursing

In acute inpatient rehabilitation facilities only





Early Rehabilitation - Advantages

Significantly improves

- Physical & functional ability

 Desmeules et al 2013; Mertes et al 2013; Starks et al 2014; Gooch et al 2012; Niu et al 2011
- Self-efficacy

 Gooch et al 2012; Niu et al 2011; Lane-Carlson, Kumar 2012
- Pain management
 Niu NN et al 2011
- Health-related quality of life
 Gooch K et al 2012; Niu NN et al 2011; Lane-Carlson
 ML, Kumar J 2012

Significantly reduces

- Hospital length of stay
 Mertes et al 2013; Husni et al 2010; Barbieri et al 2009;
 Raphael et al 2011
- Post-surgical complications
 Husni MF et al 2010
- Readmission

Starks et al 2014; Gooch et al 2012; Niu et al 2011; Lane-Carlson, Kumar 2012; Husni et al 2010; Barbieri 2009; Raphael et al 2011; Cross, Berger 2014

This approach is not standard care for oncology patients.





Cancer-related impairments treated by rehabilitation services

- Pain
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Fatigue
- Muscle weakness
- Range of motion & flexibility
- Abnormal posture
- Movement dysfunction & disorders
- Skin sensation problems
- Balance, coordination
- Difficulty walking
- Deconditioning
- Painful intercourse
- Urinary & fecal incontinence

- Difficulty w/ activities of daily living
 - dressing, bathing, eating, driving, shopping, meal preparation, housecleaning, multitasking, etc . . .
- Functional capacity decline
- Memory deficit interfering w/ physical & functional ability
- Vertigo
- Lymphedema & related skin integrity
- Painful intercourse
- Urinary & fecal incontinence
- Speech, swallowing, hearing





What should I expect during my visit with a rehabilitation professional?

- Patient interview
- Observation
- Inspection
 - Skin integrity
 - Palpation
 - **Fdema**
 - Symmetry
 - Postural alignment

- Tests & measures
 - Pain & Fatigue
 - Edema & lymphedema
 - Joint range of motion (active & passive), muscle flexibility, joint laxity
 - Muscle strength
 - Neurological elements cranial nerves, CNS, PNS, static & dynamic balance, nerve conduction tests, electromyographic testing
 - Postural alignment
 - Endurance, physical & functional capacity
 - Balance, coordination, gait analysis
 - Basic & instrumental ADLs
 - Speech & swallowing

- Analysis & Assessment
- Rehabilitation Diagnosis & Goals
- Plan of Care
- We treat:
 - Impaired movement disorders from any cause
 - Musculoskeletal, neurological, cardiovascular, cardiopulmonary, integumentary, etc impairments from any cause
 - Pain & fatigue
 - Lymphedema



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Case Example

Breast cancer survivor with failed reconstructions & severe pain

- L sided mastectomy w/ 5
 axillary lymph nodes removed –
 5 years ago
- Severe post-mastectomy pain (8
 10/10 daily)
- Regular pain med + breakthrough
- Severe muscle guarding
- Lots of scarring

- Other than BCA, no other health issues *EXCEPT*
- Total inability to use L arm & shoulder
- Total inability to use L arm & shoulder with pain so severe - now considering amputation of L arm





PT Evaluation

Pt. Interview & History

- Subjective complaints of
 - Pain (6/10 10/10)
 - Fatigue (4/10)
 - UE heaviness, swelling comes & goes
- Bookeeper for family business
- Former Texas State Fair Barrel Racing Champion
- Lives on 120 acre ranch w/ 5 horses
 - Hasn't ridden or tended in 5 years

Observation & Skin Inspection

 Lots of scarring; abnormal skin sensation; no skin discoloration, texture changes, edema



Tests & Measures

- 30% shoulder range of motion
- Poor muscle strength
- Abnormal posture
- Unable to tolerate skin sensation testing
 & palpation

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Physical Therapy Diagnosis & Problem List

- Post-mastectomy pain syndrome
- Impaired movement ability, flexibility, strength, pain, abnormal posture
- Impaired activities of daily living & poor quality of life

- Patient Goals
- Short-term goals (2-4 weeks)
 - 1. Reduce pain by 20% in order to comfortably perform activities at desk heights
 - 2. Improve muscle strength by ½ muscle grade so that patient can perform activities at desk heights
 - 3. Improve shoulder range of motion by 15% in at least 2 planes of movement so that patient can perform activities at desk heights
 - Long-term goals (6-8 weeks)
 - 1. Reduce pain so that patient may comfortably perform all activities
 - 2. Improve muscle strength so that patient can ride & care for a horse independently
 - 3. Improve UE range of motion so that patient can ride & care for a horse independently





What did we do?

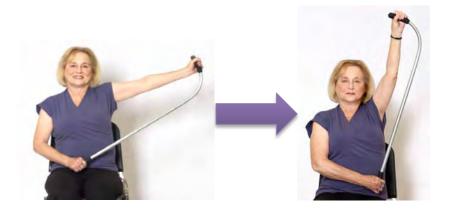
- PT sessions 2 x weekly w/ home exercise program
- Began in the pool
 - Emphasized relaxation of cervical spine, all UE, & upper trunk
 - musculature NOODLES!
 - Range of motion
 - Resistive exercise against water
 - Without & with weights
 - Building up tolerance for touch
- Progressed slowly to land
 - More weight
 - More exercises
 - Stimulating skin & bearing weight through the arm & shoulder

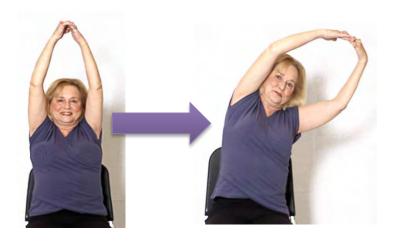






After 4 months of PT





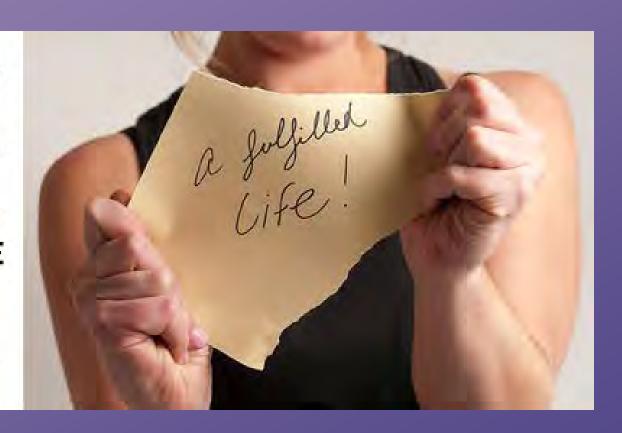






ASK

FOR WHAT YOU
WANT - BELIEVE
YOU ARE
WORTHY
TO RECEIVE IT







Questions?





Thank You!



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