

6th Post-MASCC Meeting, 14th Belgian Symposium

Belgian Society of Medical Oncology (BSMO) and the Jules Bordet Institute,

# Supportive care in cancer: Is there a model?

Florian SCOTTE MDPHd

Département Interdisciplinaire  
d'Organisation des Parcours Patients  
(DIOPP)

**GUSTAVE  
ROUSSY**  
CANCER CAMPUS  
GRAND PARIS



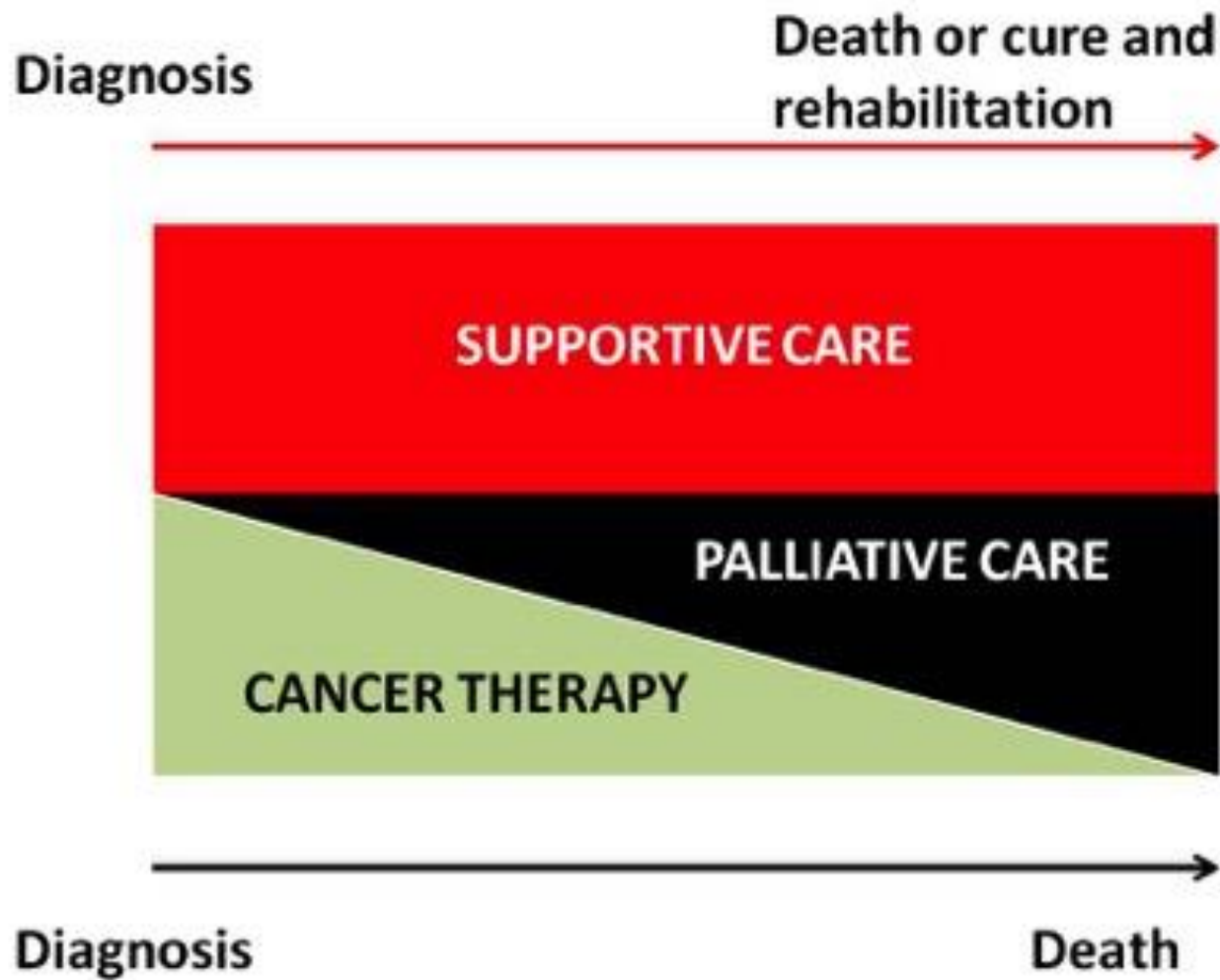
# Disclosures

- **Consultant / Advisory Boards / Speaker : Sanofi, Roche, MSD, TEVA, Norgine, Tesaro, Prostrakan, Leo pharma, Janssen, Hospira, Boehringer, AMGEN, Pierre Fabre Oncologie, Vifor pharma, Arrow, Pfizer, BMS, Tilray.**
- **Associations: ASCO, ESMO, MASCC, AESCO, AFSOS.**

# What is Supportive Care



**Supportive care is the prevention and management of the adverse effects of cancer and its treatment across the entire continuum of a patient's illness - including the enhancement of rehabilitation and survivorship**





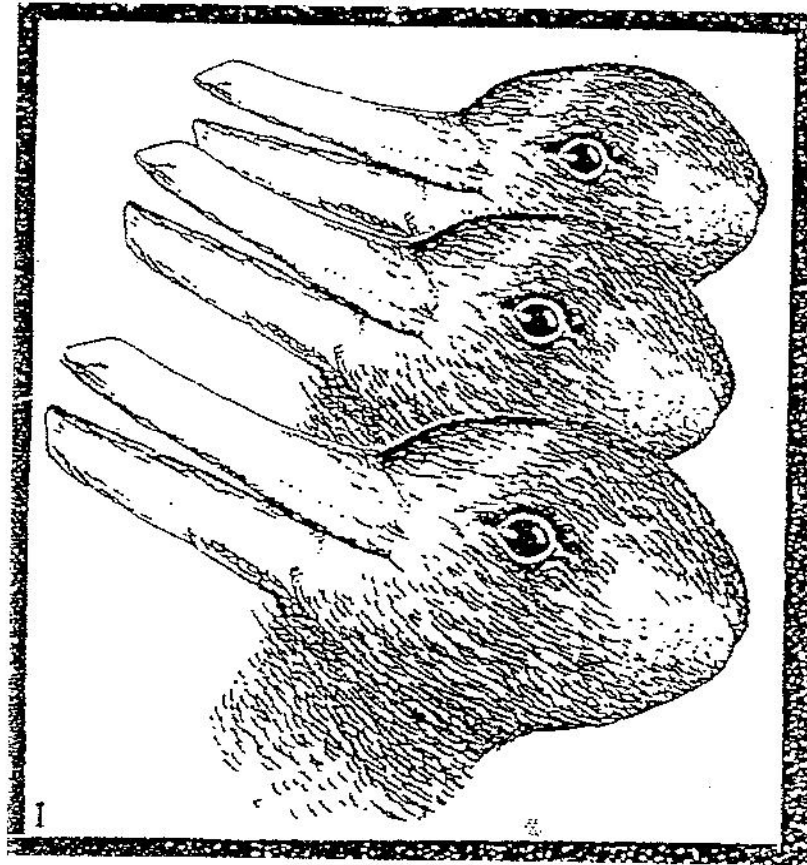
## **Designated Centers of Excellence in Supportive Care in Cancer**

Certification Program

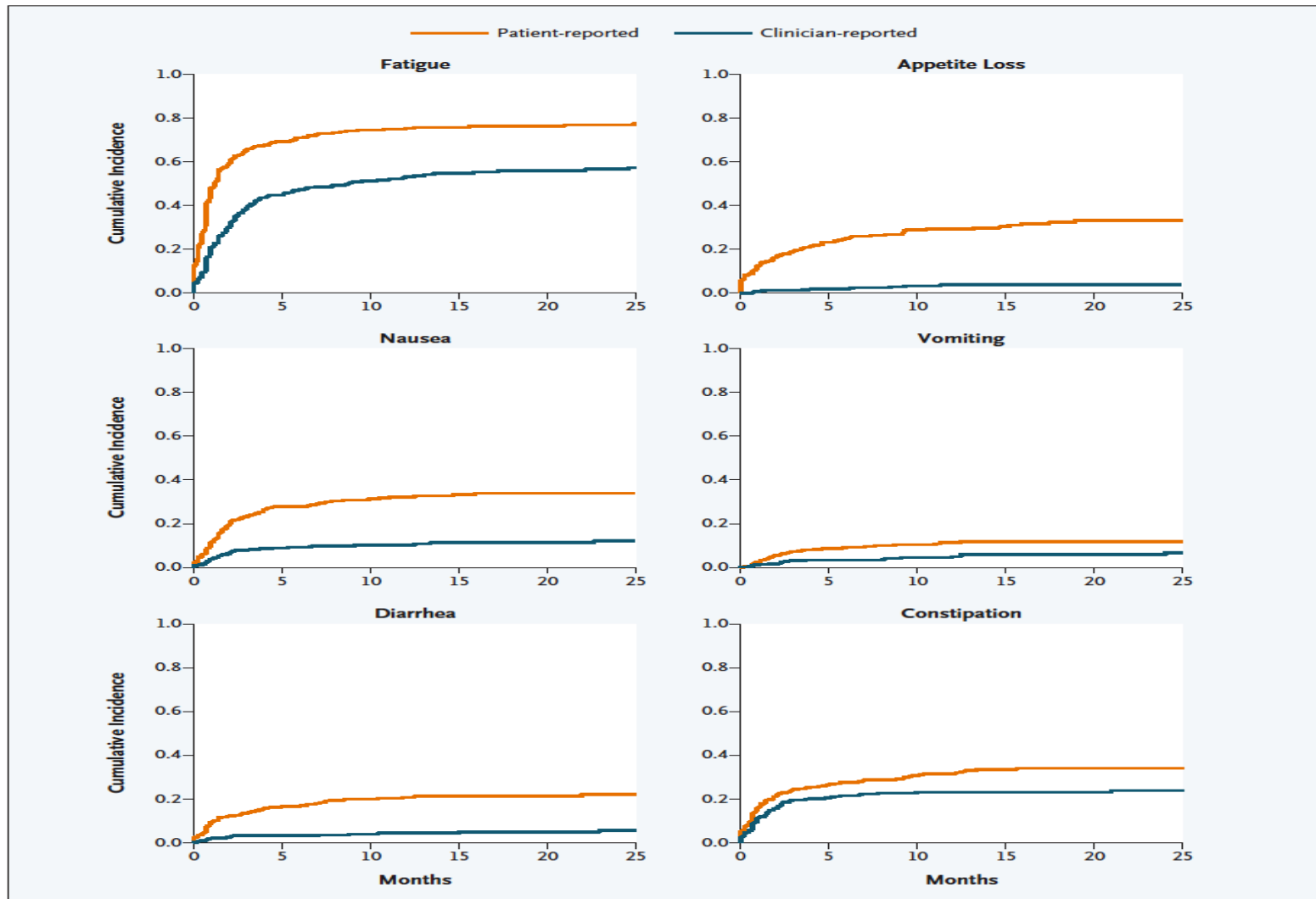
# MASCC Application Form

- [www.mascc.org](http://www.mascc.org)
- **Center Informations (radiation oncology, palliative care unit, etc)**
- **Clinical Activities**
  - Supportive care organisations
  - Ressources
  - Multidisciplinary Approach
  - Logistics
- **Research and Educational Features**
- **Adherence to international Guidelines**
- **Narrative Section**
  - Description of the organisation
  - Practical management
  - Specificities

# IS THERE ONE MODEL ...



# GAP OF PERCEPTION



Physician under-reporting  
Patient over-reporting



From daily practice to clinical trials





## Integration of oncology and palliative care: a *Lancet Oncology* Commission

*Stein Kaasa\*, Jon H Loge\*, Matti Aapro, Tit Albrecht, Rebecca Anderson, Eduardo Bruera, Cinzia Brunelli, Augusto Caraceni, Andrés Cervantes, David C Currow, Luc Deliens, Marie Fallon, Xavier Gómez-Batiste, Kjersti S Grotmol, Breffni Hannon, Dagny F Haugen, Irene J Higginson, Marianne J Hjermstad, David Hui, Karin Jordan, Geana P Kurita, Philip J Larkin, Guido Miccinesi, Friedemann Nauck, Rade Pribakovic, Gary Rodin, Per Sjøgren, Patrick Stone, Camilla Zimmermann, Tonje Lundebj*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --> B[Tumour-directed approach: main focus = treating the disease]; A --> C[Host-directed approach: focuses on the patient with the disease];
```

Tumour-directed approach:  
main focus = treating the  
disease

Host-directed approach:  
focuses on the patient with the  
disease



## Integration of oncology and palliative care: a *Lancet Oncology* Commission

Stein Kaasa\*, Jon H Loge\*, Matti Aapro, Tit Albrecht, Rebecca Anderson, Eduardo Bruera, Cinzia Brunelli, Augusto Caraceni, Andrés Cervantes, David C Currow, Luc Deliens, Marie Fallon, Xavier Gómez-Batiste, Kjersti S Grotmol, Breffni Hannon, Dagny F Haugen, Irene J Higginson, Marianne J Hjermstad, David Hui, Karin Jordan, Geana P Kurita, Philip J Larkin, Guido Miccinesi, Friedemann Nauck, Rade Pribakovic, Gary Rodin, Per Sjøgren, Patrick Stone, Camilla Zimmermann, Tonje Lundebj

Tumour-directed approach:  
main focus = treating the  
disease

Host-directed approach:  
focuses on the patient with the  
disease

Systematic assessment  
Use of patient-reported outcomes  
Active patient involvement in the  
decisions.



Better symptom control,  
Improved physical and mental  
health,  
Better use of health-care resources

# The Early Palliative Care Model

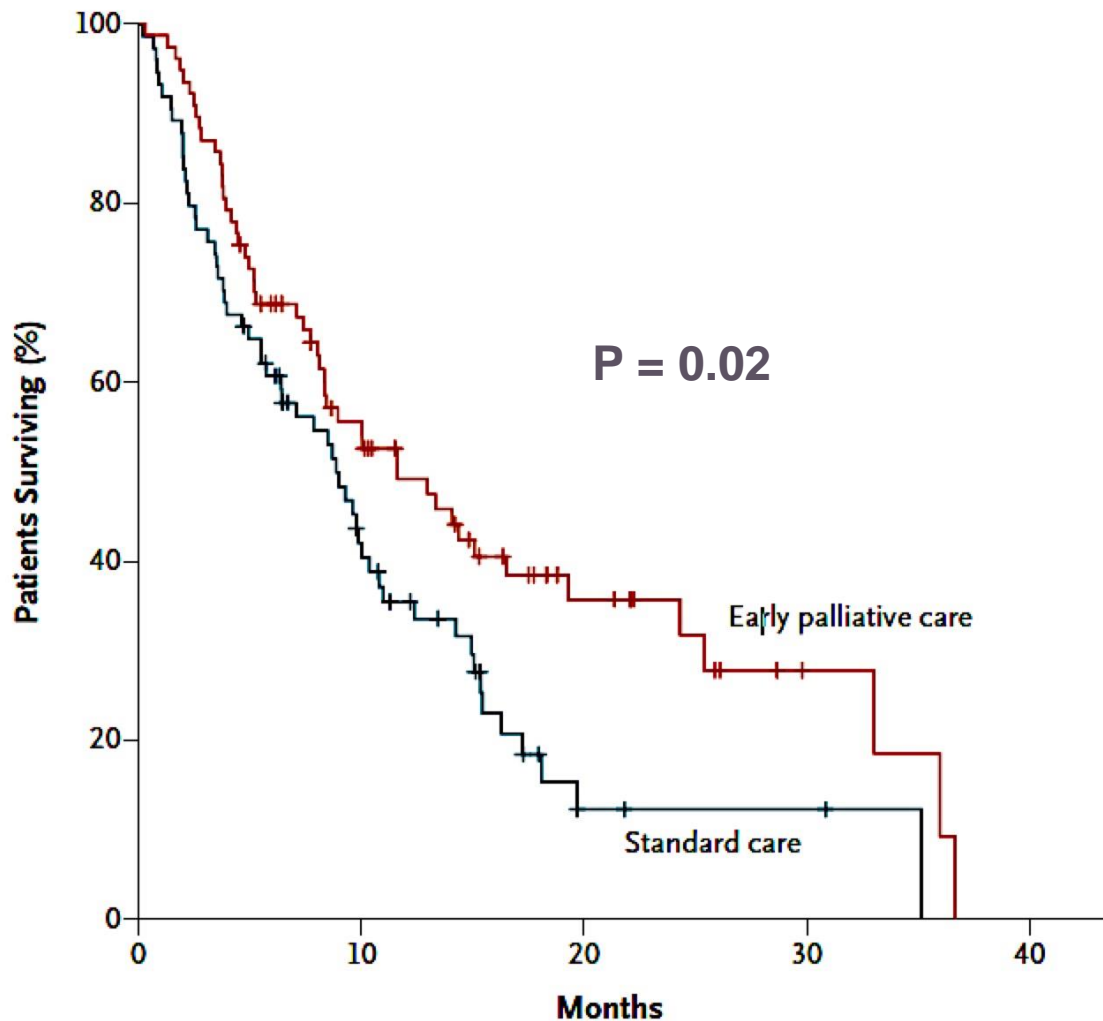
*The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Early Palliative Care for Patients with Metastatic Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Jennifer S. Temel, M.D., Joseph A. Greer, Ph.D., Alona Muzikansky, M.A.,  
Emily R. Gallagher, R.N., Sonal Admane, M.B., B.S., M.P.H.,  
Vicki A. Jackson, M.D., M.P.H., Constance M. Dahlin, A.P.N.,  
Craig D. Blinderman, M.D., Juliet Jacobsen, M.D., William F. Pirl, M.D., M.P.H.,  
J. Andrew Billings, M.D., and Thomas J. Lynch, M.D.

# Early Palliative Care (EPC)



**Global: 9.8 months**  
(CI 95%; 7.9 - 11.7) (151 pts),

**EPC: 11.6 months**  
(CI 95%; 6.4 - 16.9) (77 pts)

**SOC: 8.9 months**  
(CI 95%; 6.3 - 11.4) (74 pts)

**Survival Predictive Risk :**  
**HR 1.70** (CI ; 95%;  
1.14 to 2.54) (P = 0.01).

# Supportive Care in Cancer

```
graph TD; A[Supportive Care in Cancer] --> B[Anticancer Drugs: Chemotherapy, Personalised Medicine, Immunotherapies]; A --> C[Supportive Treatments: Antiemetics, Analgesia, Nutrition...]; A --> D[Organisation: Hospital, Homecare]; B --> E[Therapy Knowledge]; C --> F[Supportive Guidelines]; D --> G[Models of Organisation];
```

## **Anticancer Drugs:**

Chemotherapy  
Personalised  
Medicine  
Immunotherapies

Therapy  
Knowledge

## **Supportive Treatments:**

Antiemetics  
Analgesia  
Nutrition...

Supportive  
Guidelines

## **Organisation:**

Hospital  
Homecare

Models of  
Organisation

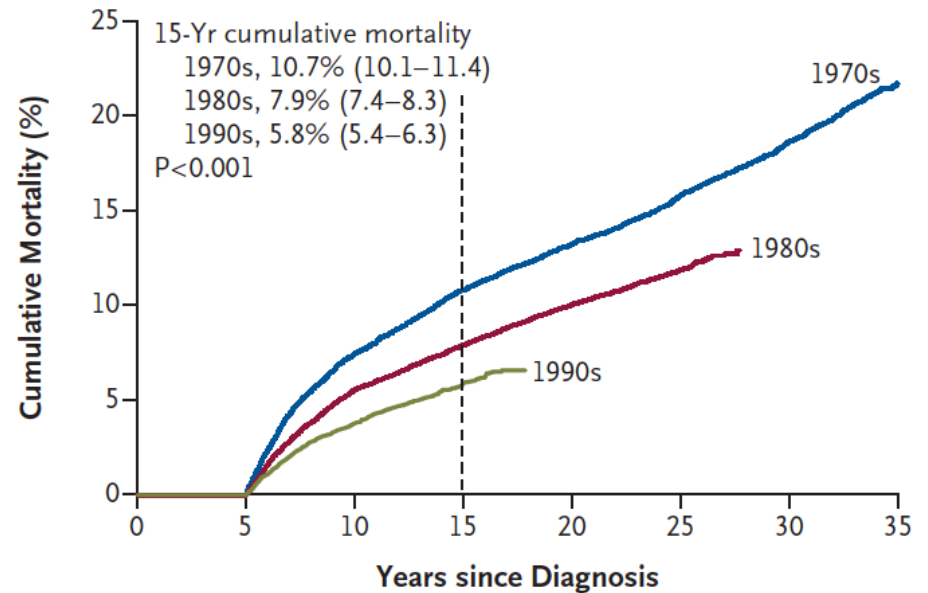
# THERAPY KNOWLEDGE



# Therapies Knowledge – Pediatric Experience

- **Objectives:** to compare the causes of death of pediatric cancer survivors
- **Assessment of causes of late treatment-related deaths**
- **Hazard regression to evaluate the mortality of each treatment**

**A Death from Any Cause**

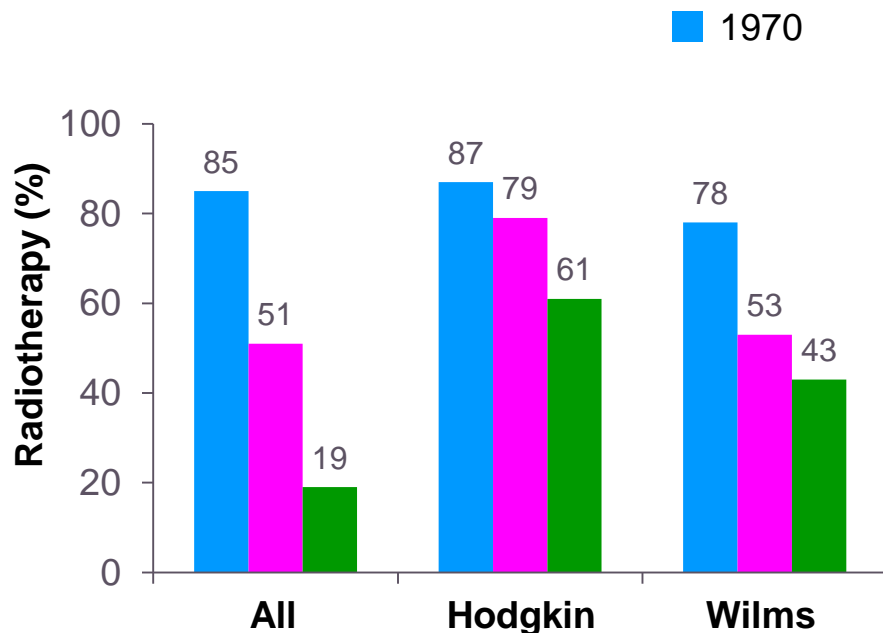


**No. at Risk**

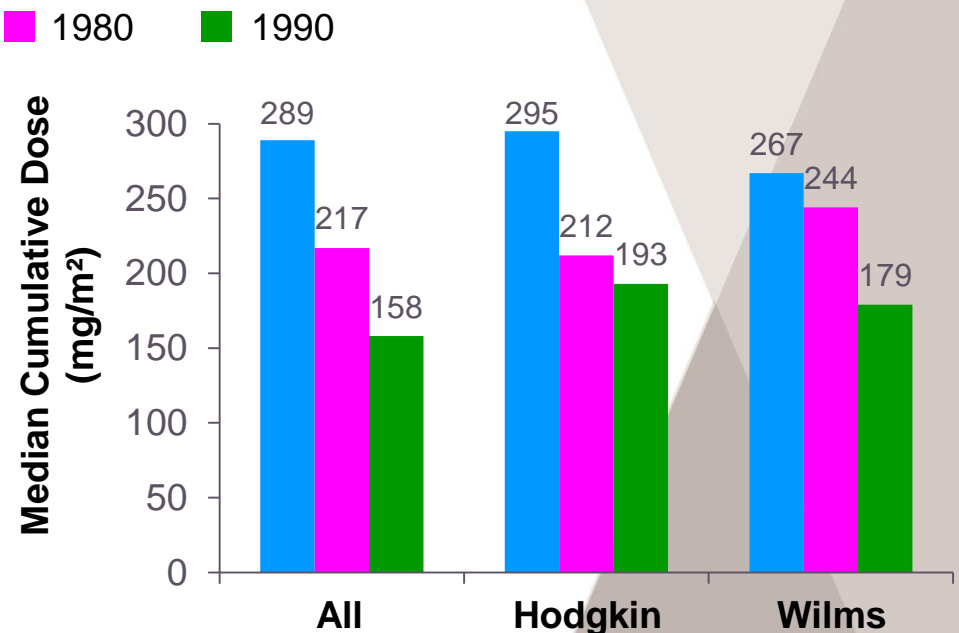
1970s	9,416	8,722	8,406	8,182	7942	5556	1506
1980s	13,181	13,443	13,105	10,389	3583		
1990s	11,436	11,411	3,924				

# Therapies Knowledge – Pediatric Experience

Radiotherapy Exposure over the years



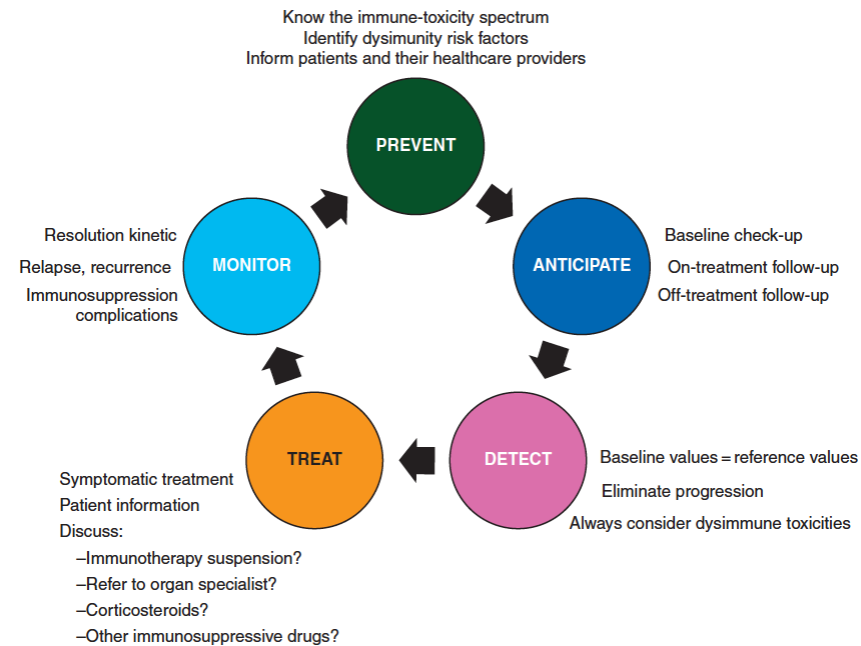
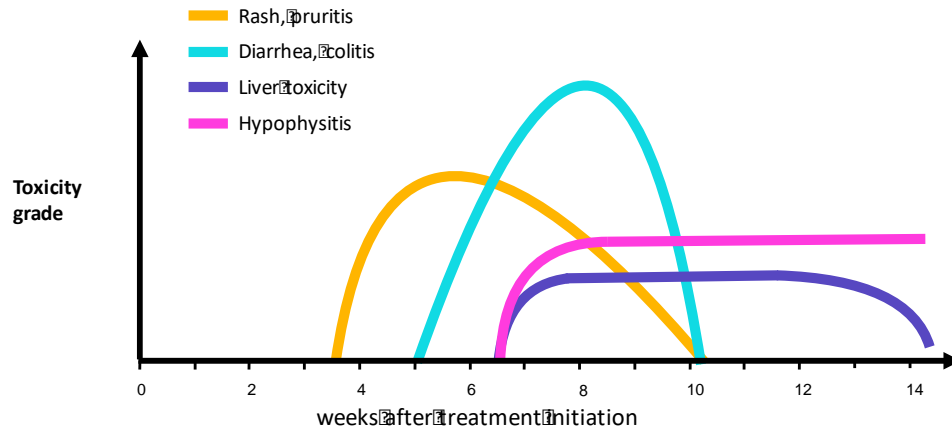
Anthracyclines Exposure over the years



- ➔ Treatment Progresses are also Safety Management Improvements
- ➔ From *Supportive Care* to *Cancer Toxicity Management*



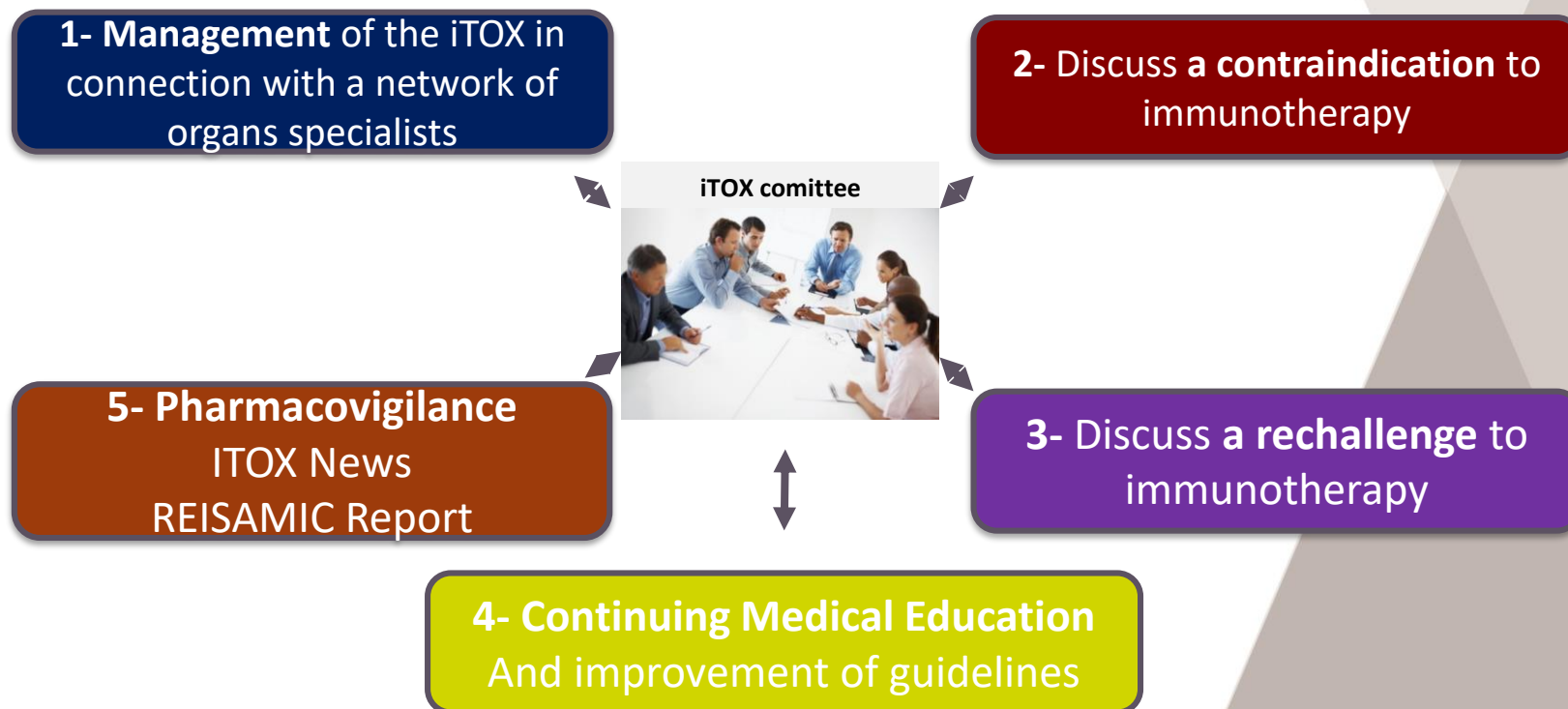
# Therapies Knowledge – Innovative Therapies



Champiat S. et al. Annals of Oncology 27: 559–574, 2016

adapted from Weber, et al., Management of immune-related adverse events and kinetics of response with ipilimumab. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012.

## Main objectives of the multidisciplinary iTOX committee



# SUPPORTIVE THERAPIES



# Monitoring Patient at Home: PROCHE program

PROCHE: PRogramm of Optimisation of ChemoThErapy administration

**Objective :** Anticipation of drug delivery and evaluation of the toxicity profile by a medical call center dedicated to the oncology unit

## **PROCHE Project :**

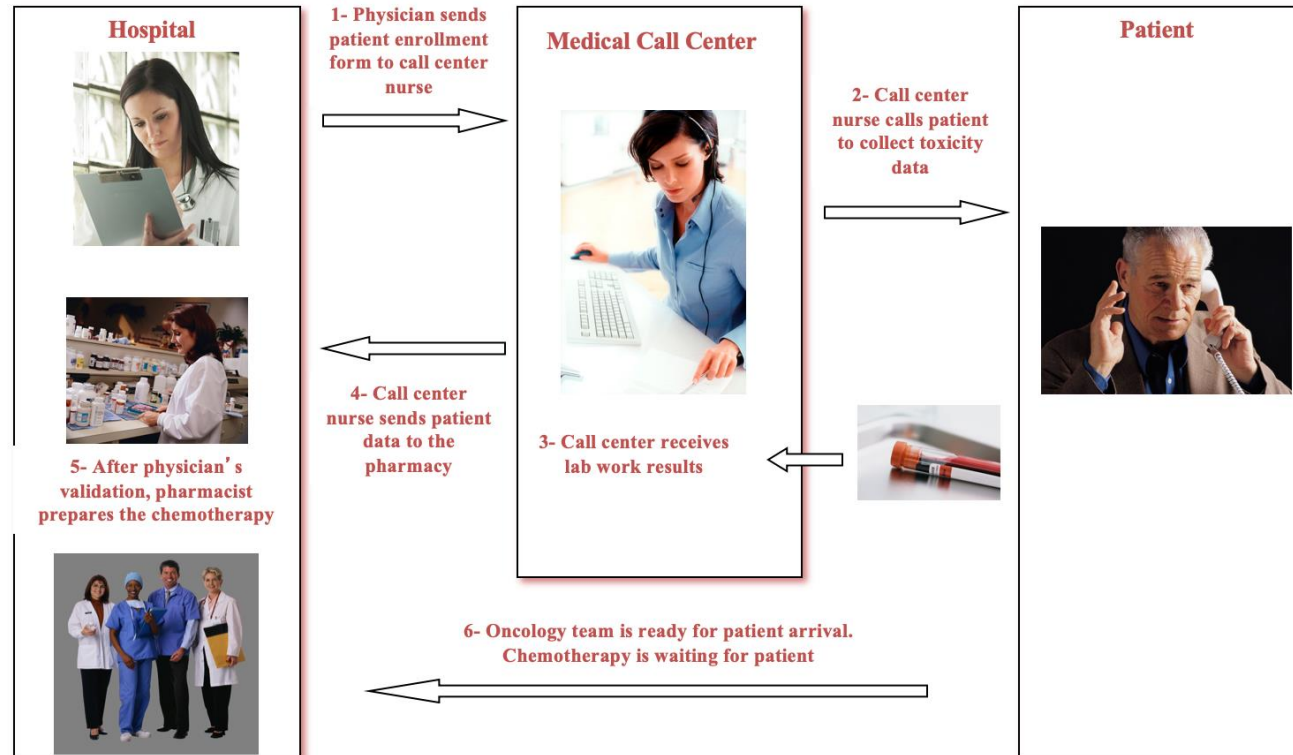
- ✓ Optimises Day Hospital
- ✓ Improves Quality of Life
- ✓ Improves Safety
- ✓ Reduces Hospitalisation

Common Terminology Criteria  
for Adverse Events (CTCAE)

Version 5.0

Published: November 27, 2017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
National Institutes of Health  
National Cancer Institute



# PROCHE Program

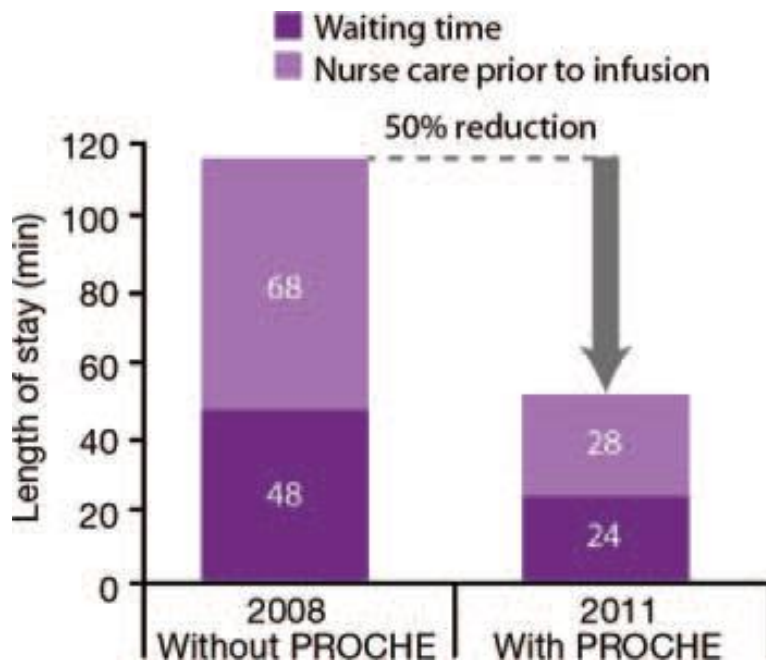
PRogramme  
d'Optimisation du  
Circuit des  
Chimiothérapies

Period = **01.2009 – 02.2011**

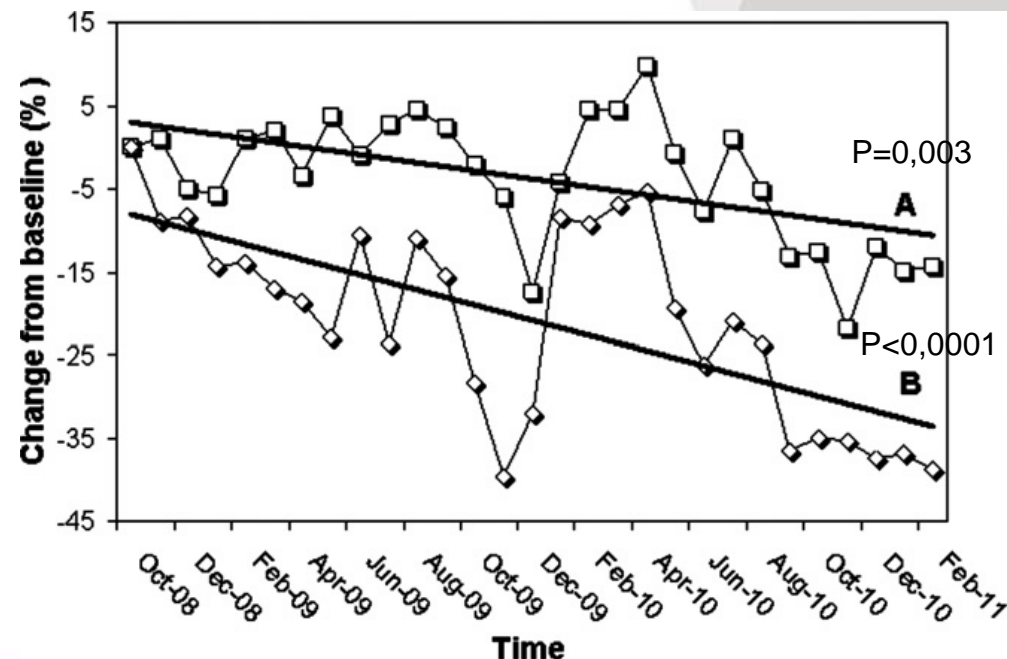
**1037 pts** = prospective inclusion

**513 pts** = standard of care cohort

## Wait before treatment



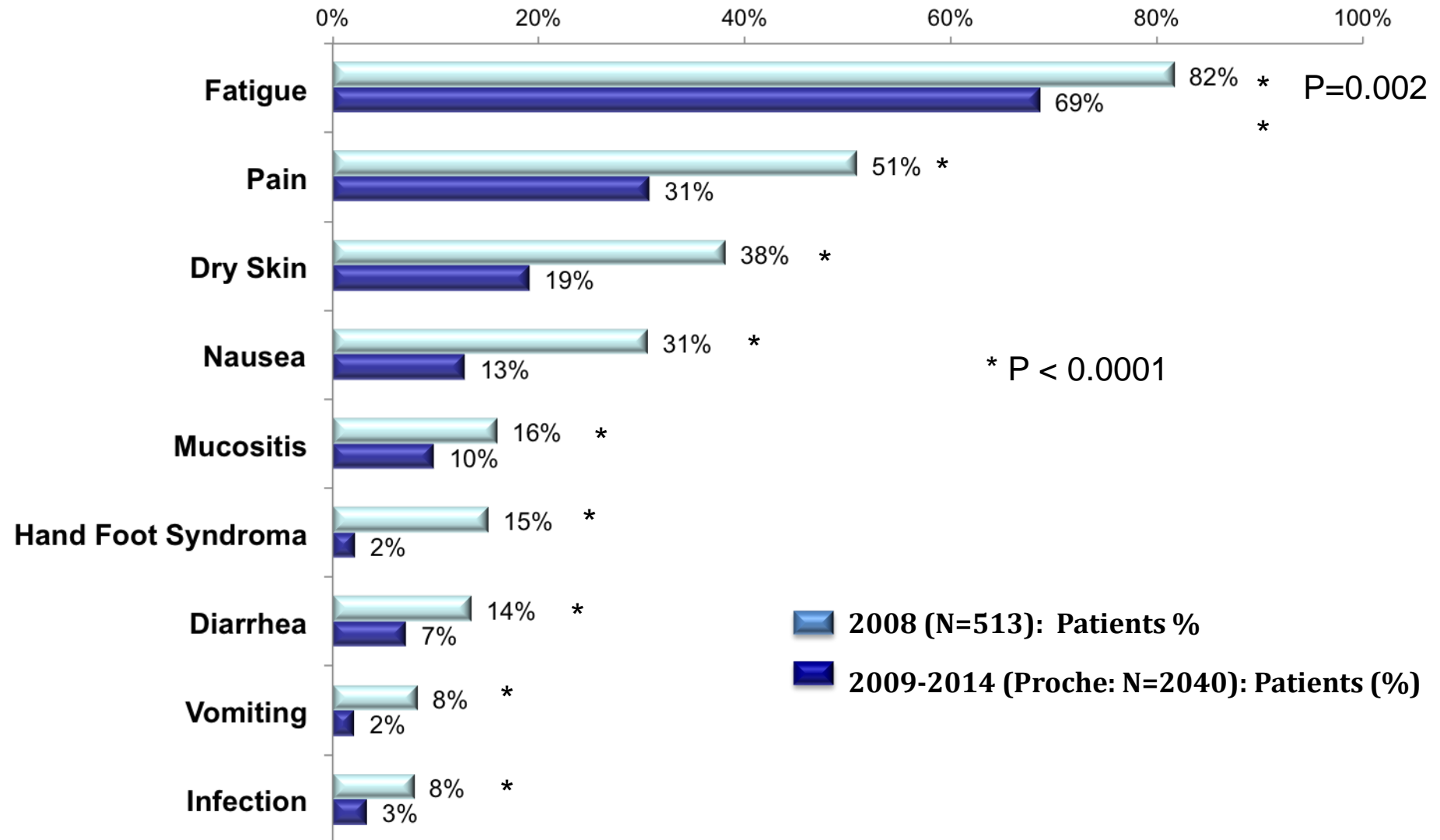
## Evolution of incidence Fatigue (A) and Pain (B)



# NURSE ASSESSMENT (patients' call)

Before (2008:  ) / Under PROCHE (2009-14:  )

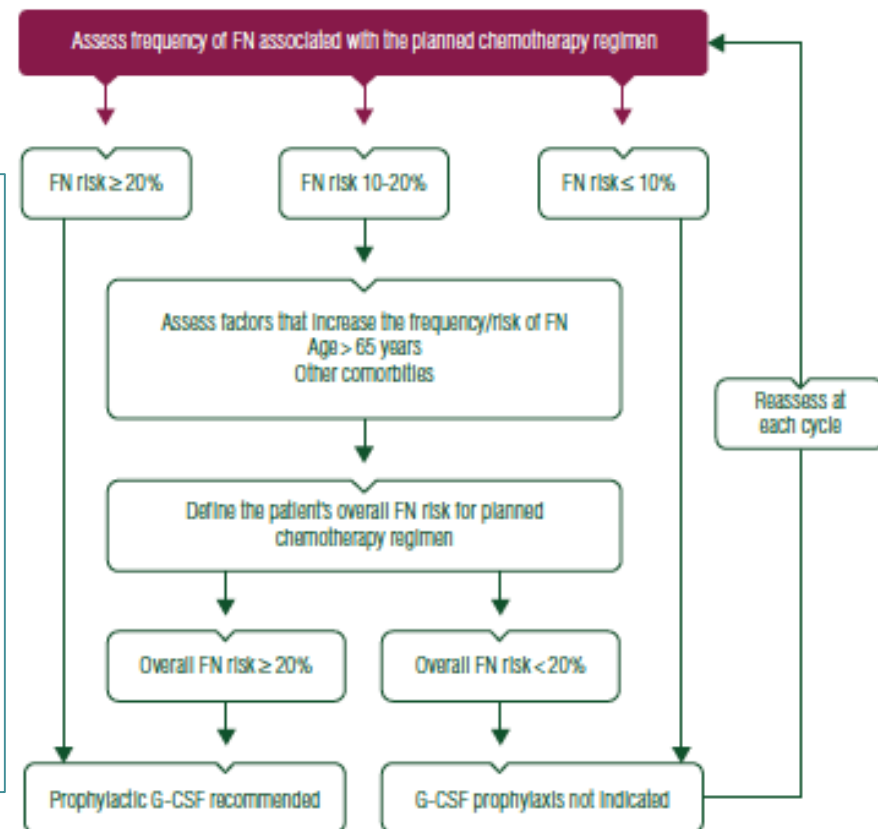
PRogramme  
d'Optimisation du  
Circuit des  
Chimiothérapies



# ESMO GUIDELINES

## Risk Factors

- Treatment characteristics
- Age (elderly)
- Advanced disease,
- History of prior FN,
- No antibiotic prophylaxis or granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) use
- Mucositis,
- Poor performance status and/or
- Cardiovascular disease



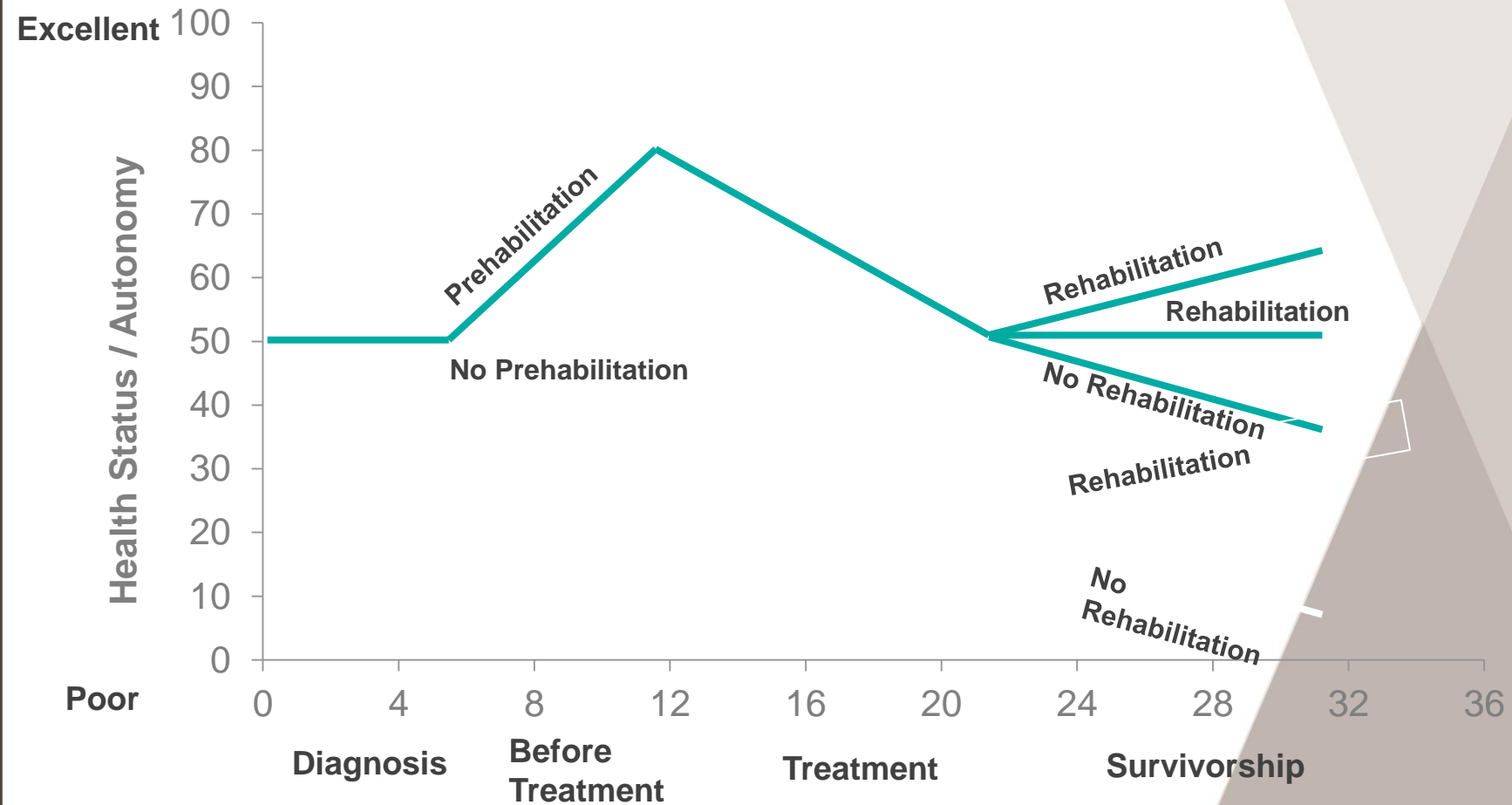


# ORGANISATIONS





# Pre-Habilitation / Re-Habilitation New Standard of Care ?



# The story of Supportive Care in Cancer Unit Pompipou Paris



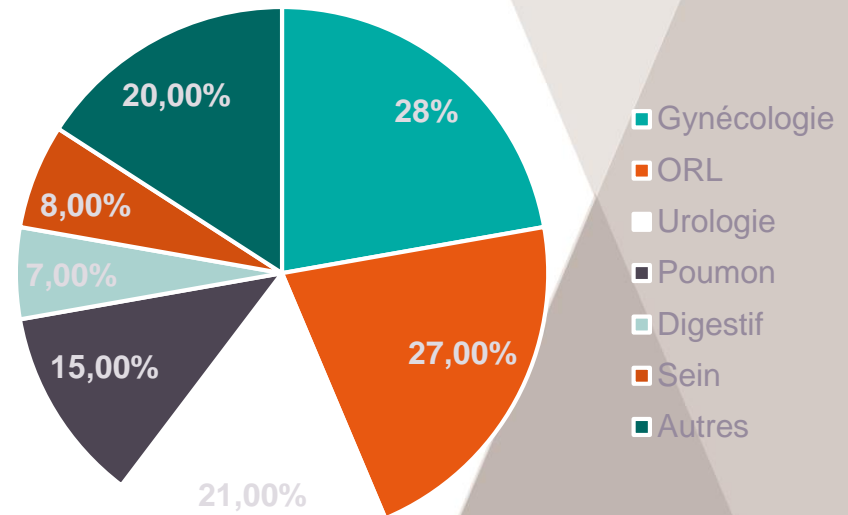
- **2005: Creation cross disciplinary meetings SCC**
- **2010: Creation SCUPP- 4 beds/ 1 MD**
- **2012: 1<sup>st</sup> resident**
- **2013: Increase 8 beds; 1 Fellow**
- **2015: 2<sup>nd</sup> resident**
  - → Incomes: Montant remboursé AM potentiel = **1 632 600,98 €**
  - → Physician workforce (PM) : 0,6 ETP PH – 2 CCA – 1 DES – 2 DFASM
  - → Nursing workforce ((PNM): 0,5 ETP cadre – IDE - AS

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Stays	158	192	244	326	357
DMS	10,2	8,31	8,3	8,9	7,7
Incomes reimbursed by Health System	750 896,96€				1 632 600,98 €

# Objectives



- **Assessment in Oncology Unit**
- **Limit Emergency hospitalisation**
- **Anticipation**
- **Cross Disciplinary Expertise**



# Objectives




- Assessment in Oncology Unit
- Limit Emergency hospitalisation
- Anticipation
- Cross Disciplinary Expertise




Transversal Team	% pts
Dietetician	64 %
Speech Therapist	13 %
Pain	80 %
Physiotherapist	50 %
Psychologist	42 %
Social Worker	35 %

# Objectives



- **Limit Emergency Department**
- **Anticipated Management, Short Stay, Home -Home**



SOURCE OF PATIENTS			DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS		
	2011	2015		2011	2015
Home	59,4 %	 <b>78,4 %</b>	Home	51,8 % 	<b>68,3 %</b>
Emergency	17,7 %	 5,5 %	Rehabilitation	17 %	10,3 %
Rehabilitation	10,1 %	2,4 %	Other Dpt	12 %	5,1 %
Other Dpt	11,3 %	12 %	Death	6,9 %	4 %
Palliative Unit	1,2 %	0 %	Palliative Unit	12 %	10,3 %

# Ambulatory Supportive Care

## Initial

Physiotherapist  
Physical Activity  
Nutrition  
Psycho-oncology  
Social Worker  
Relaxation / CAM

## PRE-HABILITATION

## Toxicity

Physiotherapist  
Physical Activity  
Nutrition  
Psycho-oncology  
Social Worker  
Relaxation / CAM

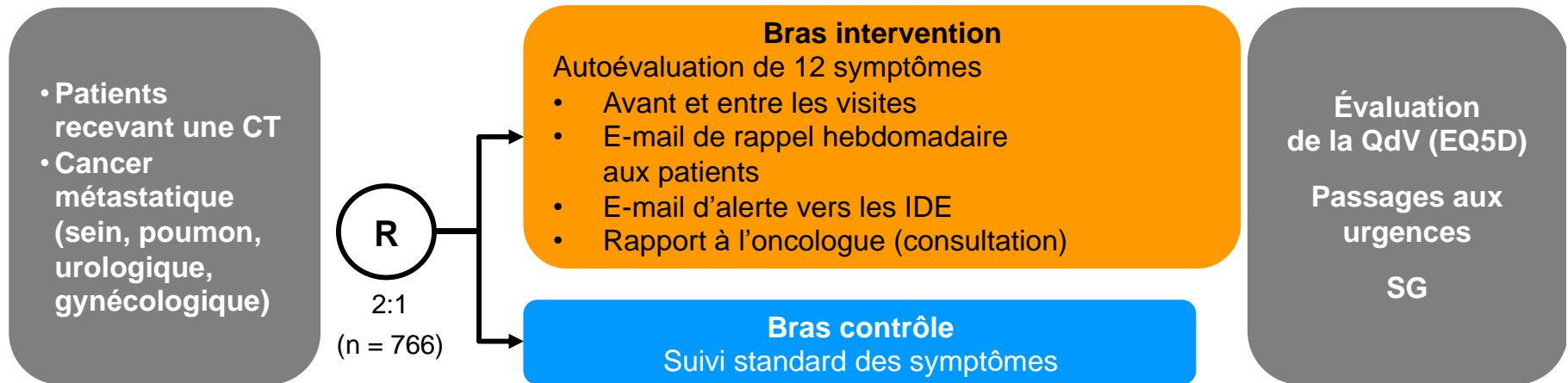
## (PER)-HABILITATION

## RE-HABILITATION

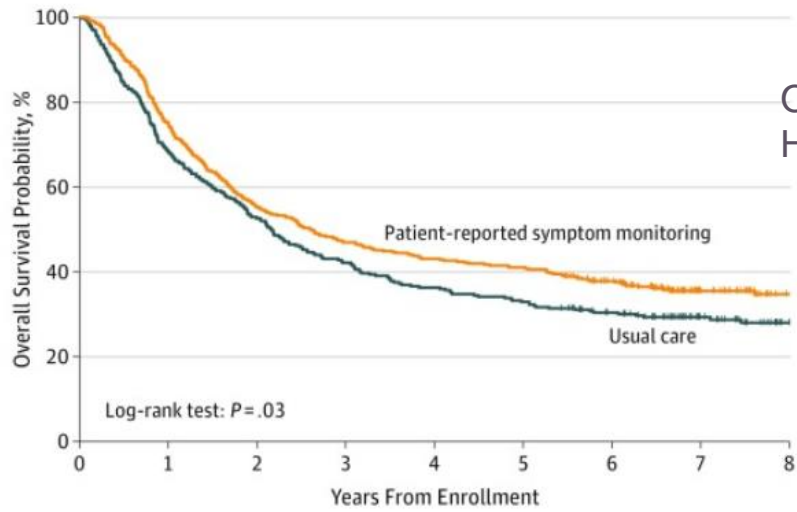
## Survivorship

Physiotherapist  
Physical Activity  
Nutrition  
Psycho-oncology  
Social Worker  
Relaxation / CAM

# Patient Reported Outcomes The STAR Study



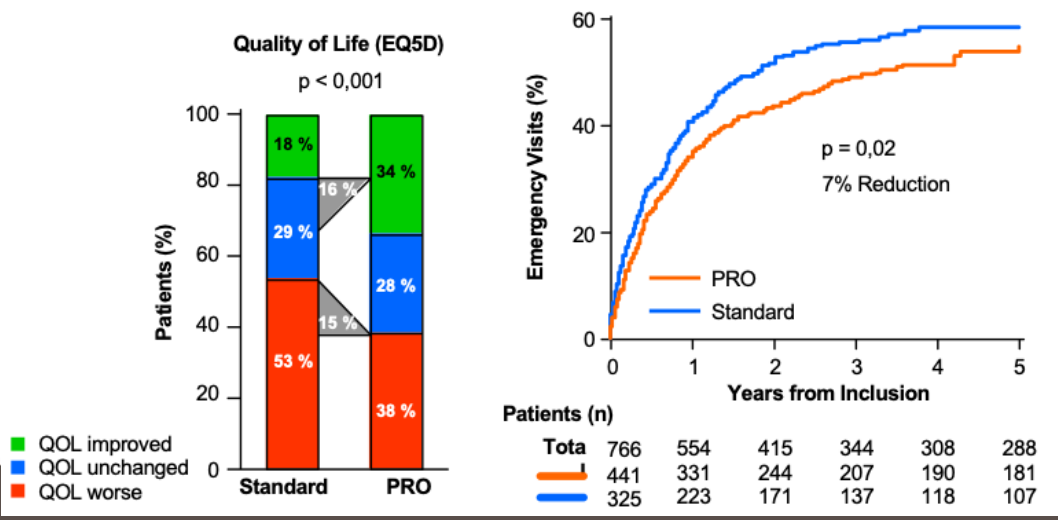
# Monitoring Patients Improves: Survival



Overall Survival: 31,2 versus 26,0 months  
 $HR = 0,832$  ;  $CI_{95} : 0,696-0,995$  ;  $p = 0,03$

No. at risk	441	331	244	207	190	181	148	65	33
Patient-reported symptom monitoring	325	223	171	137	118	107	89	50	27
Usual care									

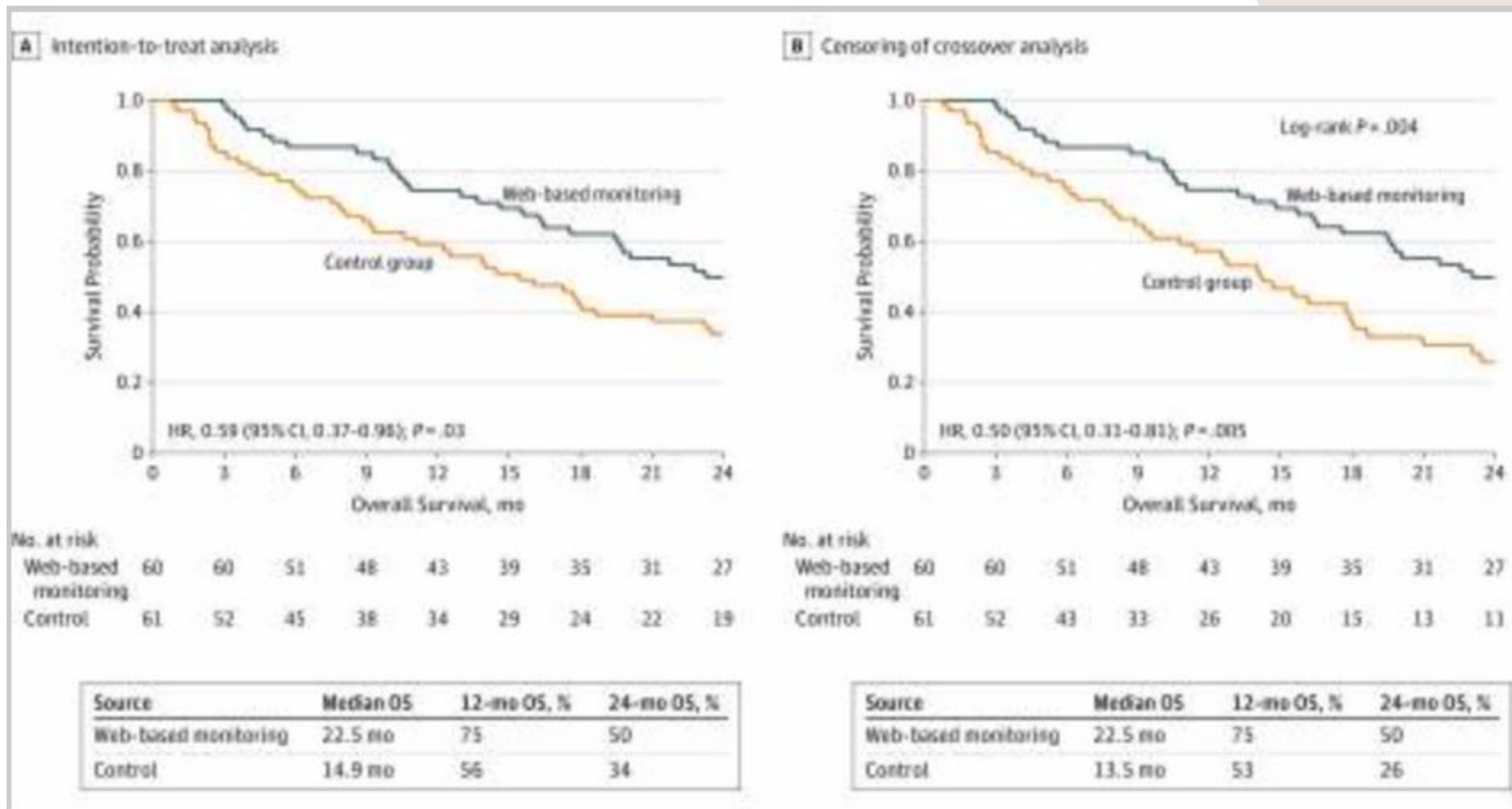
# Monitoring Patients Improves: Quality of Life





# MOOV CARE vers le remboursement du device: Survival Benefit in Lung Cancer (n=121)

## Symptoms vs Scan Monitoring



# DIGITAL MONITORING : CAPRI

**Intervention combining Nurse Navigators (NNs) and a mobile application vs. standard of care (SOC) in cancer patients (pts) treated with oral anticancer agents (OAA): results of CAPRI, a single-center, randomized phase 3 trial.**

**Olivier Mir, Marie Ferrua, Aude Fourcade, Delphine Mathivon, Adeline Duflot-Boukobza, Sarah Naomie Dumont, Eric Baudin, Suzette Delaloge, David Malka, Laurence Albiges, Patricia Pautier, Caroline Robert, David Planchard, Stéphane de Botton, François Lemare, Marilene Guillet, Vanessa Puglisi, May Abbas, Mario Di Palma, Etienne Minvielle.**

***Gustave Roussy Cancer Institute, Villejuif, France***



PRESENTED AT: **2020 ASCO**  
ANNUAL MEETING

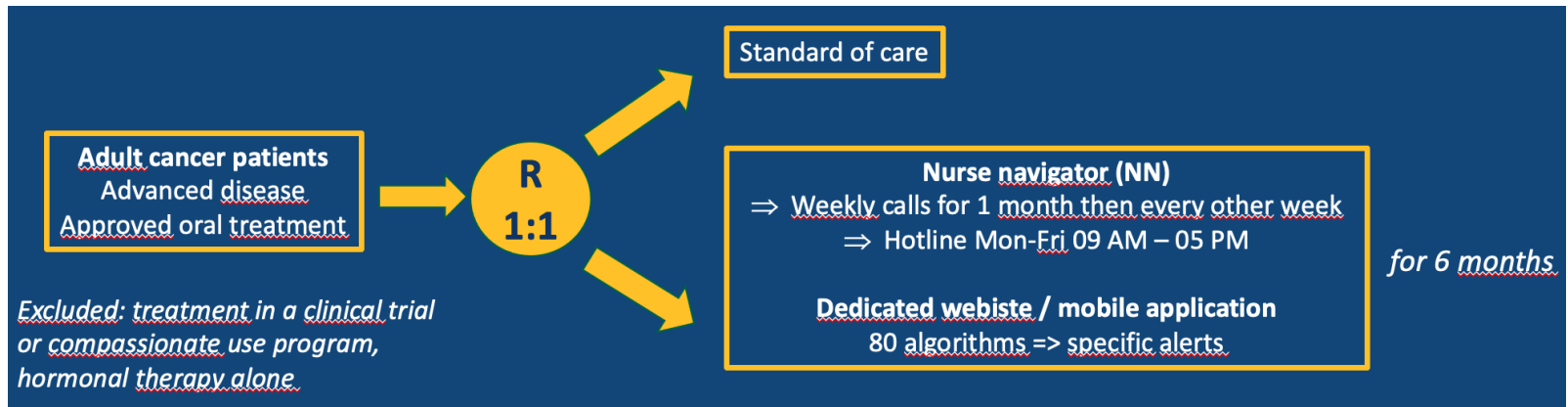
**#ASCO20**  
Slides are the property of the author;  
permissions required for reuse.

PRESENTED BY: **Olivier Mir, MD, PhD, MPH**

1

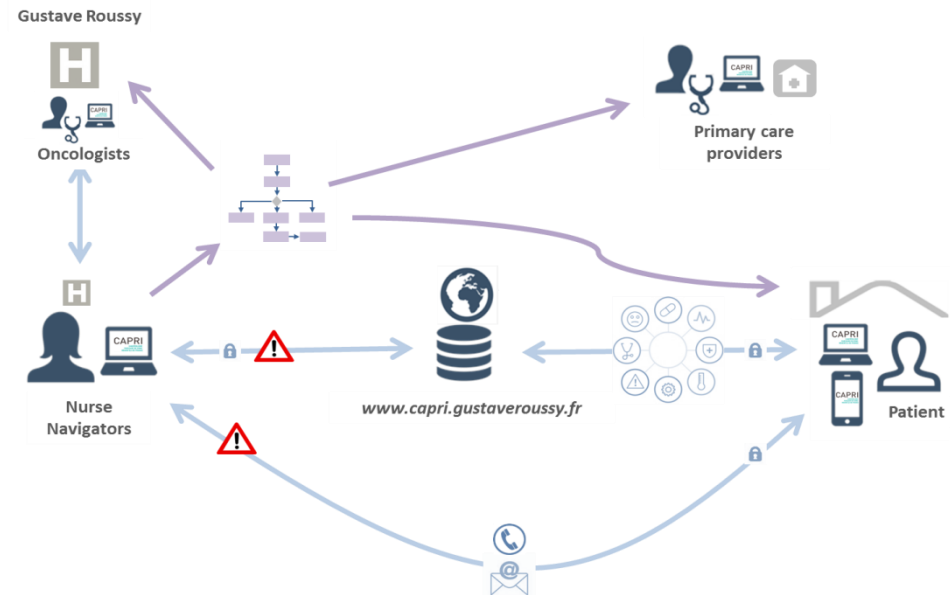
# CAPRI: DESIGN

Monocenter randomized phase 3 trial =  
NNs + mobile application vs. standard of care



## Web/mobile application

- ➔ Dashboard for NNs to manage patients' records
- ➔ Interface for other healthcare professionals
- ➔ Patients can record tracking data, contact nurses via secure messaging, view therapy and side effect information or store documents



# METHOD

- **Primary endpoint : Relative Dose Intensity (RDI) at 6 months**
  - Hypothesis : increase by 5% (85 => 90%)
  - Sample size estimation:  $n = 1000$  (bilateral test,  $\alpha = 0.05$ , power 80%)
  - Stratification: treatment line, treatment type (chemotherapy vs. molecular targeted therapy)
- **Secondary endpoints :**
  - Adherence (Morisky questionnaire, electronic medication monitoring system)
  - Grade 3-4 toxicity (NCI-CTCAE 4.03)
  - Patients' experience (PACIC score: visit 6)
  - Quality of life (EORTC QLQC30: visits 0, 3, 6)
  - Use of supportive care resources
  - Economic estimation of the use of healthcare resources
  - ORR (RECIST 1.1), PFS and OS

## Primary endpoint: relative dose-intensity

		CAPRI	CONTROL	Total	p-value
<b>RDI</b> (until end of study)	Missing	0	0	0	
	N	272	287	559	
	Mean (SD)	0.9344 (0.2590)	0.8943 (0.1914)	0.9138 (0.2275)	p = 0.0426
	95% CI	[0.9035 ; 0.9653]	[0.8720 ; 0.9165]	[0.8949 ; 0.9327]	
<b>RDI</b> Adjusted on adherence (Morisky scale)	Missing	17 (6.3%)	22 (7.7%)	39 (7.0%)	
	N	255	265	520	
	Mean (SD)	0.8417 (0.2632)	0.7998 (0.2090)	0.8204 (0.2378)	p = 0.0451
	95% CI	[0.8093 ; 0.8742]	[0.7745 ; 0.8251]	[0.7999 ; 0.8408]	

## Grade 3-4 toxicity

		CAPRI	CONTROL	Total	p-value
	N	272	287	559	
At least one toxicity grade $\geq 3$	No	197 (72.4%)	181 (63.1%)	378 (67.6%)	p = 0.02
	Yes	75 (27.6%)	106 (36.9%)	181 (32.4%)	
<i>Skin toxicities</i>	No	262 (96.3%)	265 (92.3%)	527 (94.3%)	p = 0.04
	Yes	10 (3.7%)	22 (7.7%)	32 (5.7%)	
<i>Metabolic /nutritional toxicities</i>	No	263 (96.7%)	266 (92.7%)	529 (94.6%)	p = 0.04
	Yes	9 (3.3%)	21 (7.3%)	30 (5.4%)	

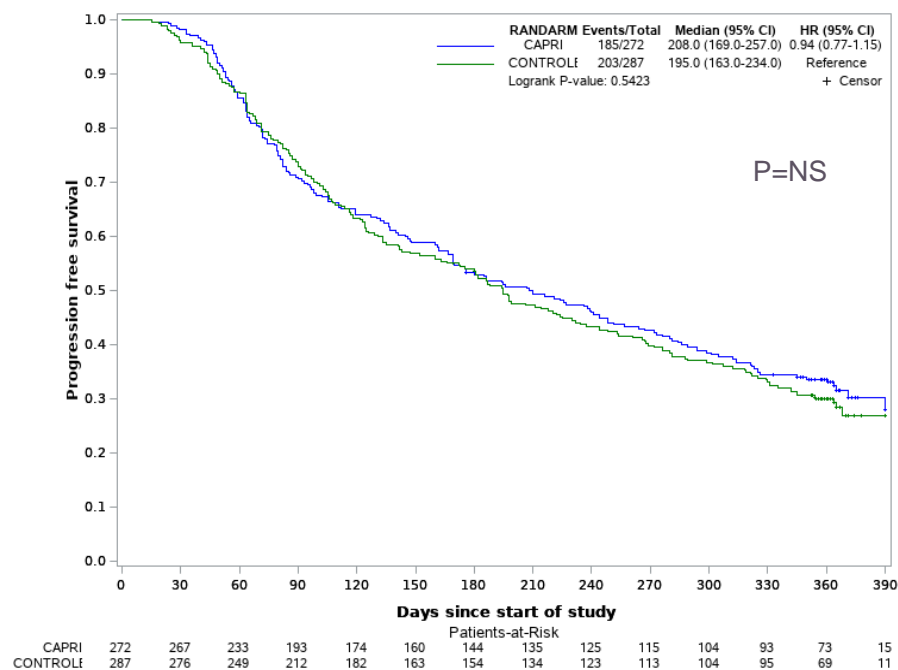
## Emergency visits

		CAPRI	CONTROL	Total	p-value
	N	272	287	559	
Patients with emergency hospitalizations	No	231 (84.9%)	224 (78.0%)	455 (81.4%)	p = 0.04
	Yes	41 (15.1%)	63 (22.0%)	104 (18.6%)	

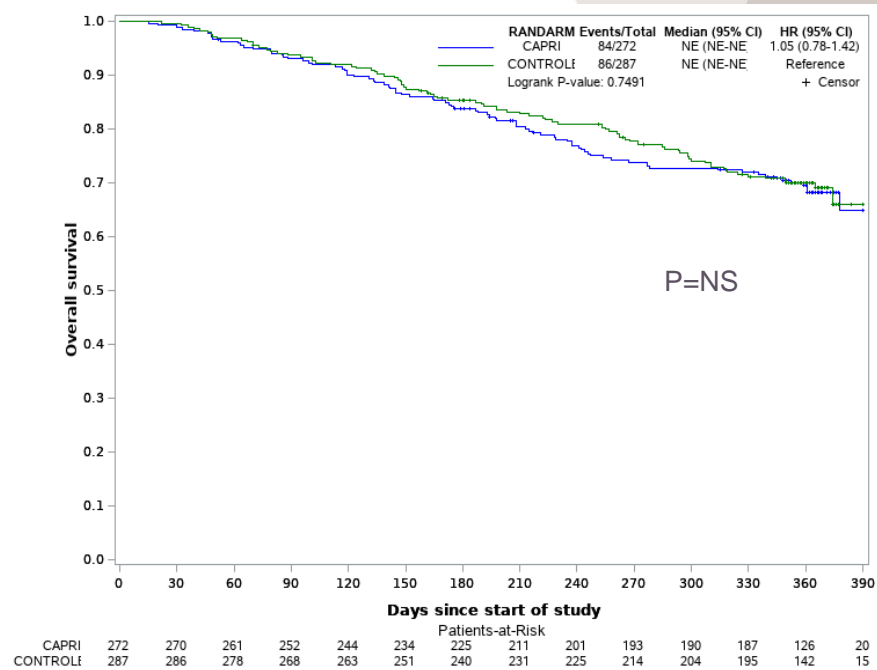
Variable		CAPRI	CONTROL	Total	p-value
	N	272	287	559	
Use of supportive care resources	No	153 (56.3%)	186 (64.8%)	339 (60.6%)	
	Yes	119 (43.8%)	101 (35.2%)	220 (39.4%)	p = 0.04
Type	Analgesia	10 (3.7%)	15 (5.2%)	25 (4.5%)	p = 0.38
	Palliative care	17 (6.3%)	15 (5.2%)	32 (5.7%)	p = 0.60
	Nutrition	39 (14.3%)	25 (8.7%)	64 (11.4%)	p = 0.04
	Psychologist	37 (13.6%)	41 (14.3%)	78 (14.0%)	p = 0.82
	Social worker	59 (21.7%)	31 (10.8%)	90 (16.1%)	p = 0.0005
	Other	14 (5.1%)	24 (8.4%)	38 (6.8%)	p = 0.13

# RESPONSE AND SURVIVAL

## Progression Free Survival

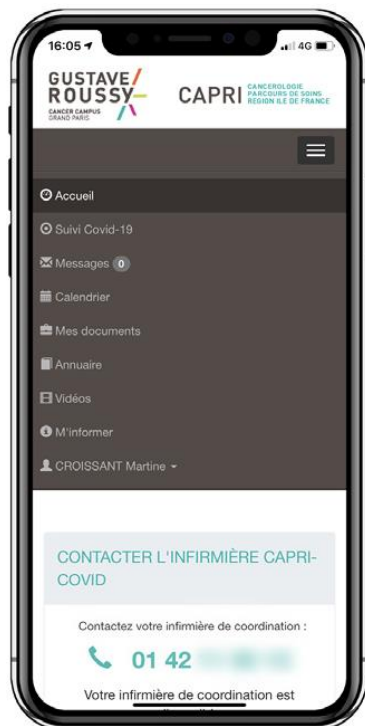
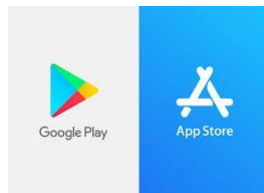


## Overall Survival

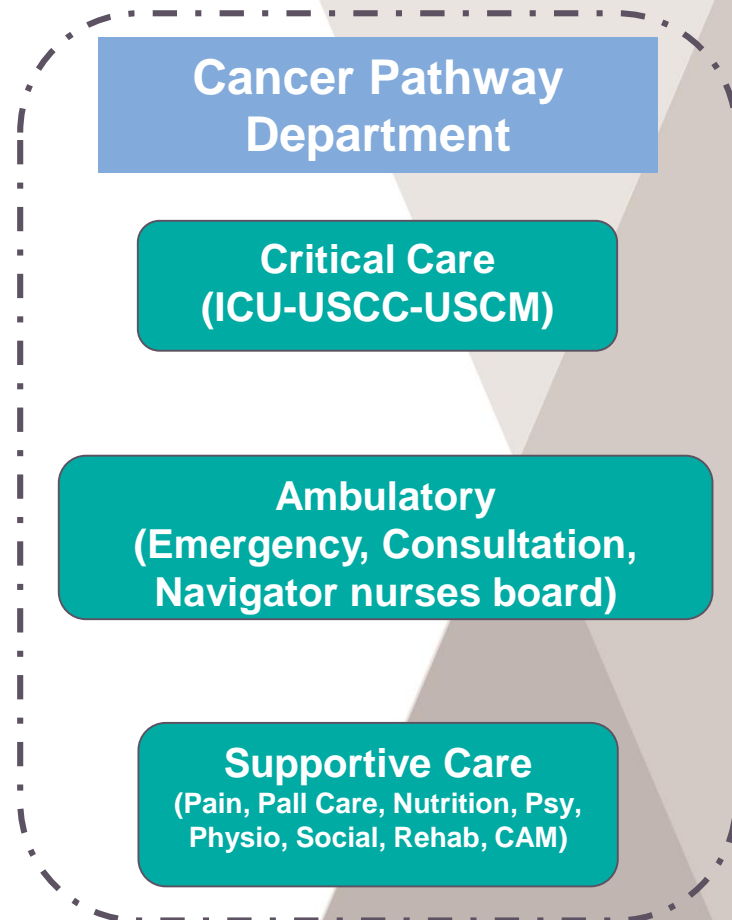
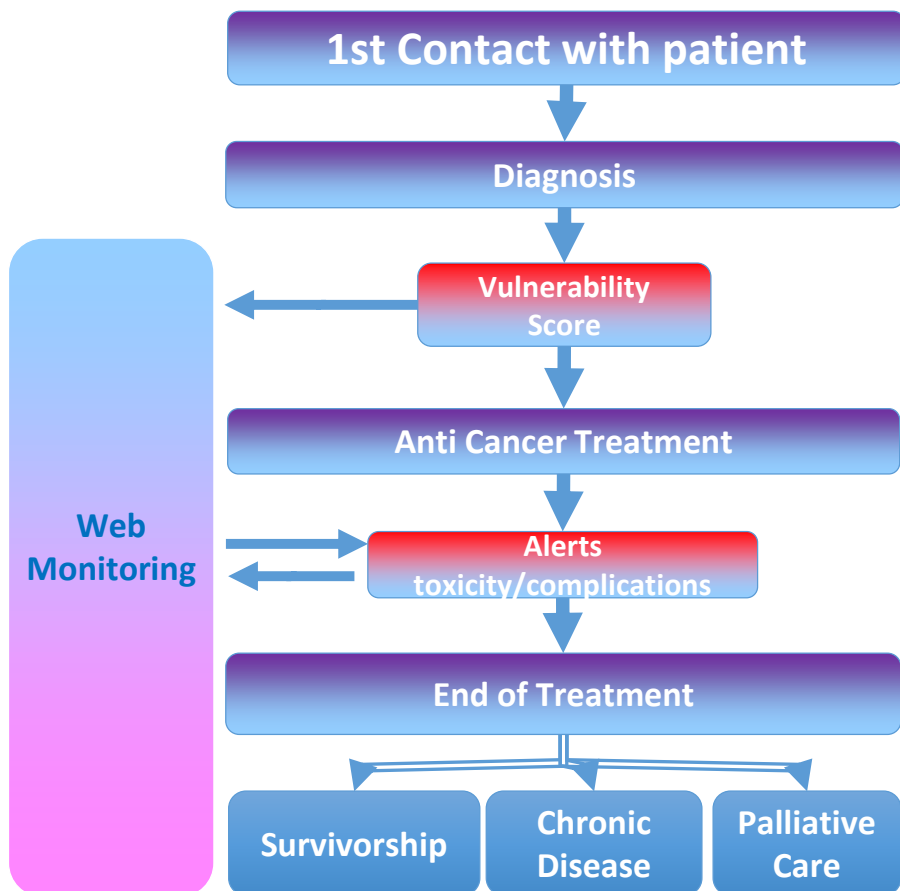




# COVID-19 Pandemic: CAPRI Covid App



# Gustave Roussy Model





**“Supportive care makes excellent cancer care possible”**

**Dorothy M.K. Keefe,  
past President of MASCC**