

Workshop A3

Patient Education
Convention room 3, Floor 1

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Moderated by Johan Vansteenkiste, UZ Leuven



# Toxicity management – the wrong way

Stefan Rauh Centre Hospitalier Emile Mayrisch Esch LU



#### Disclaimer

► The cases within are the healthcare professionals' own and Bristol-Myers Squibb has not made any contribution into them



#### Case: shortness of breath

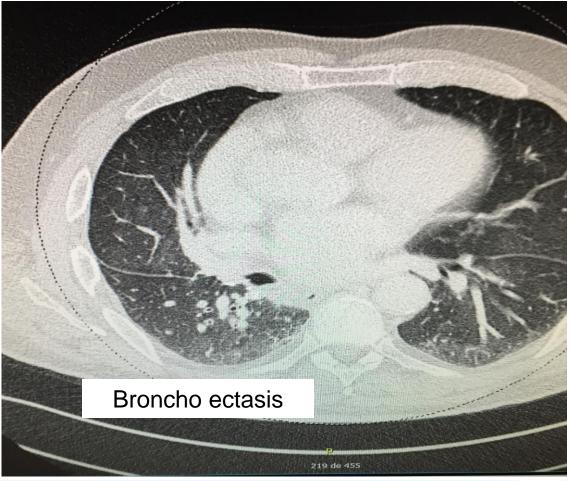
- ▶ 64 y/o patient w squamous cell cancer of the left upper lobe: surgery : lobectomy w/ lymphadenectomy : pT2N1 G2 R0 non oncogene addicted, PD-L1 score 20%; adj Cisplatine/Vinorelbine 4 cycles
- ➤ 3 mo after end of adj therapy: 1 new lung lesion + pos. bone scan (> 3 lesions)
- ► Anti-PD1 started





#### Presentation at start of Anti-PD1







- ► After 2 cycles: complains of slight exertion dyspnea
  - Exam: unremarkable, O2sat 92%, blood nl, Chest Xray nl -> treatment continued
- After 3 cycles: nurses note O2 sat 85% but consider it an artefact
- At cycle 4: complains of significant exertion dyspnea, was seen by GP who had no clue to diagnosis and convened a consultation with a pneumologist (scheduled 3 d later)
  - Exam: lip cyanosis, O2SAt 80%, auscultation unremarkable, Chest CT scan: see next slide





..this shouldn't have happened with a well educated patient / staff





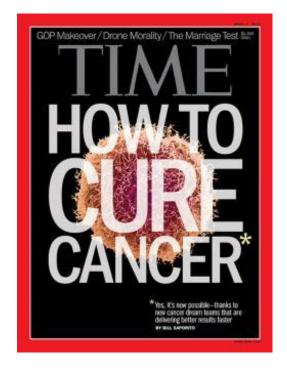
# Immuno-T: informing patients and their caregivers on immunotherapy

Prof. Dr. Tessa Kerre



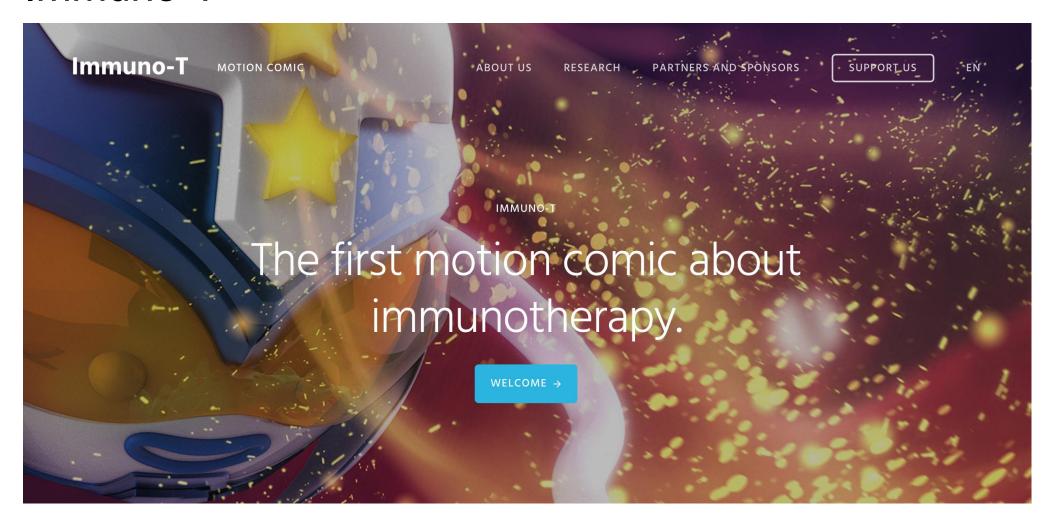
# Shared decision making: immunotherapy, a special case

- ► High complexity low basic knowledge on immunotherapy
- ► General knowledge biased: immunotherapy is the best!



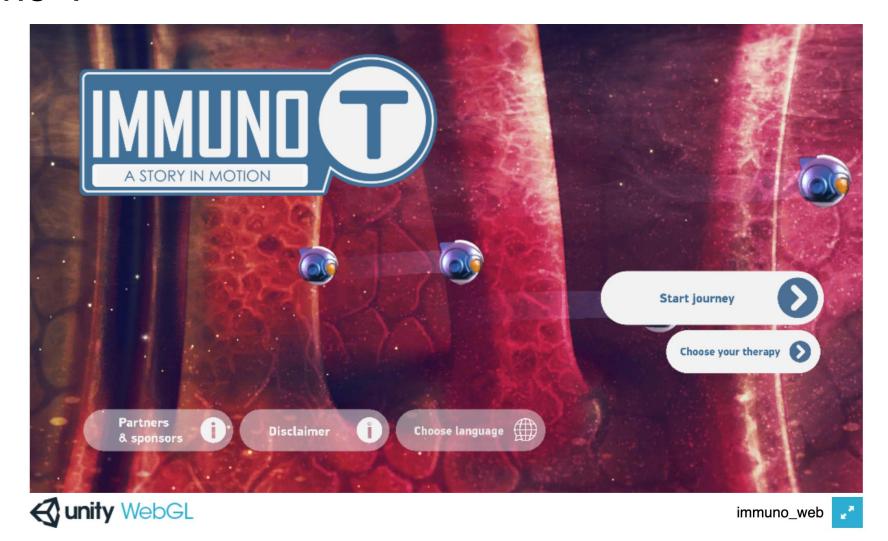






► Immuno-T.inmotion.care

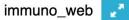
















#### ► A communication tool

- to create awareness
- to visualize the invisible
- to increase literacy on immunotherapy
- to improve knowledge, and create a visual language for doctors and health workers to use and improve communication
- Currently underused and suboptimally used
  - used locally (UZGent), and in some other hospitals: how to improve?
  - lacks some information needed for shared decision making
- ▶ More information on side effects
  - within the tool
  - outside the tool





# Patient Education During Immunotherapy

Marie Vandevelde, RN MSc Annemarie Coolbrandt, RN PhD



How can effective patient education about immunotherapy (mechanism of action, prospects, possible side effects) be provided before the start of treatment?

→ a 30 minute intake-session



# Purpose of intake session

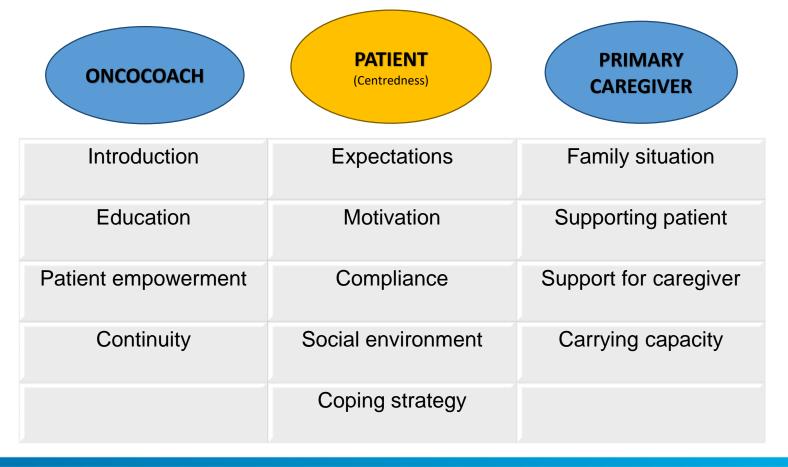


Identifying problems	Prevention of side effects
Predicting potential problems	Early recognizing side-effects
Interacting in advance	Responding to side-effects
Preparing patient for start of therapy	Early warning of healthcare workers



#### A 30 Minute Intake Session

- planned after diagnosis
- shortly before start therapy











https://www.uzleuven.be/nl/chemotherapie/over-cyztra



#### Attention!

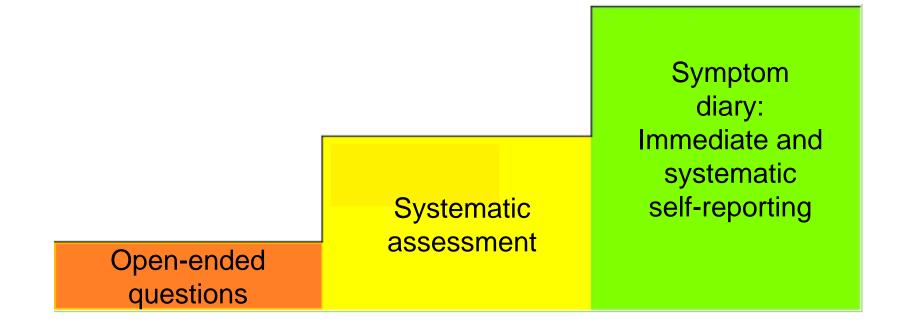
- ► Timing:
  - After diagnoses
  - Short before the start of immunotherapy
- ▶ Privacy
- ► Other: translator, ...



How does the patient monitor symptoms during treatment and for which ones is contact with the hospital team needed, in order to allow early detection of potentially serious adverse events?



# Assessing treatment-related symptoms





# Digital symptom diary in oncology

#### ► Has shown to improve...

- Communication
- Symptom management
- Quality of life
- Survival

JAMA. 2017 Jul 11;318(2):197-198. doi: 10.1001/jama.2017.7156.

Overall Survival Results of a Trial Assessing Patient-Reported Outcomes for Symptom Monitoring During Routine Cancer Treatment.

Basch E1, Deal AM2, Dueck AC3, Scher HI4, Kris MG4, Hudis C5, Schrag D6.

- Hypotheses:
- More timely detection and management of severe symptoms
- Improved symptom management > improved QoL > longer treatment tolerance



# Digital diary via mynexuzhealth

realtime self-reporting realtime selfmanagement support realtime symptom management symptom management at the next hospital visit referral to paramedical team real-life toxicity data



# Self reporting (PROMs)



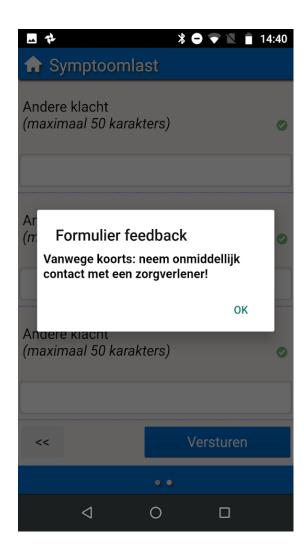






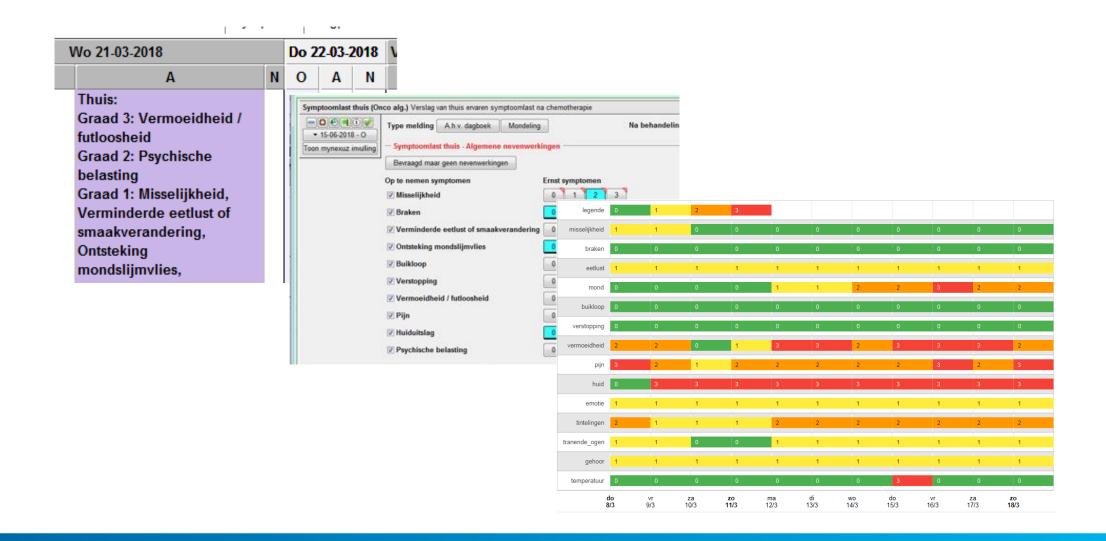
# Self management support





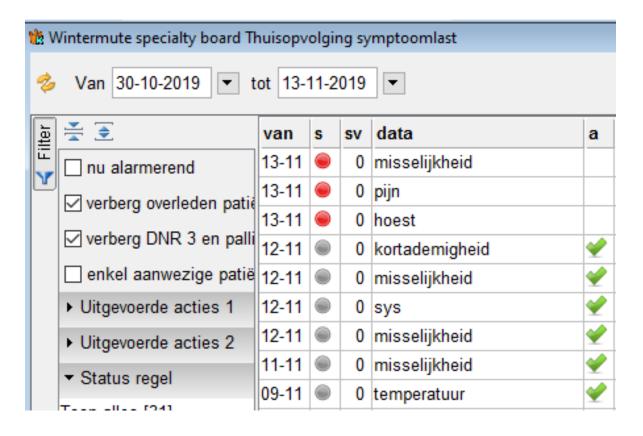


# Symptom management at next visit





### Real time symptom management





How does the treatment team (physician, nurse, oncocoach) capture and respond to patients' signals of potentially serious adverse events?



#### Case 1: diarrhea

• Patient experiences diarrhea · Patient calls to oncocoach • Oncocoach explores the problem: (Cause? New medication? Since when? Other side effects? What do you see?, ...) • Oncocoach discusses the side effect with physician immediately after the phone call • Oncocoach calls patient back and gives the advise to visit the GP the same day to bring a sample, to ask for a clinical assessment and to prescribe medication. • Oncocoach gives also advise about the immuno-guide to find more information and discusses follow up Oncocoach confirms the fact that the patient has called in a positive way

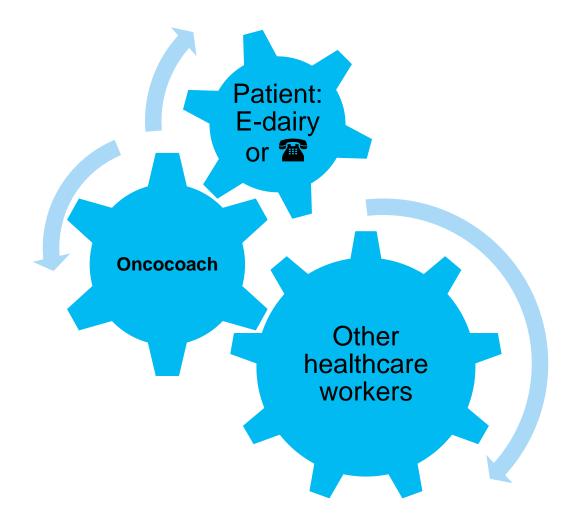


# Case 2: dyspnea-alert @ e-diary

• Patient alerts 'dyspnea grade III' arrives in computer (clinical work station) • Oncocoach calls to patient and asks to specify the dyspnea (When did it started? Do you have pain? Other side effects? Do you have to caugh a lot? ...) • Oncocoach discusses the problem with the physician right after the phonecall Oncocoach calls back to the patient and suggest to come to the emergency unit for the ability to detect a pneumonitis infection and to start medication



### **Process**





Thank you for your attention!
We would love to answer your questions ©



#### References

- Basch E., Deal, A.M., Dueck, A.C., Scher, Hl., Kris, MG., Hudis, C. et.al. (2017). Overall Survival Results of a Trial Assessing Patient-Reported Outcomes for Symptom Monitoring During Routine Cancer Treatment. *JAVA 318* (2), 197-98.
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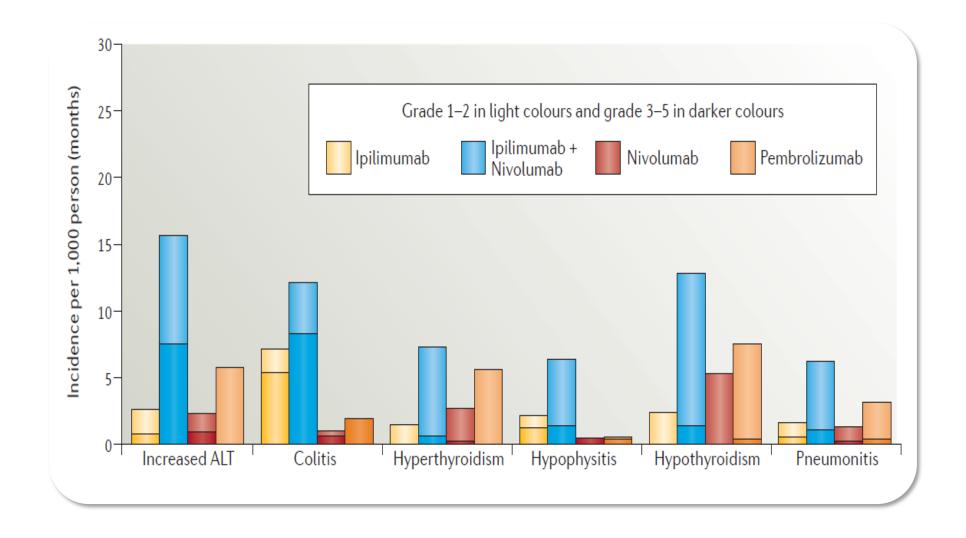




# Minimal monitoring for checkpoint toxicity

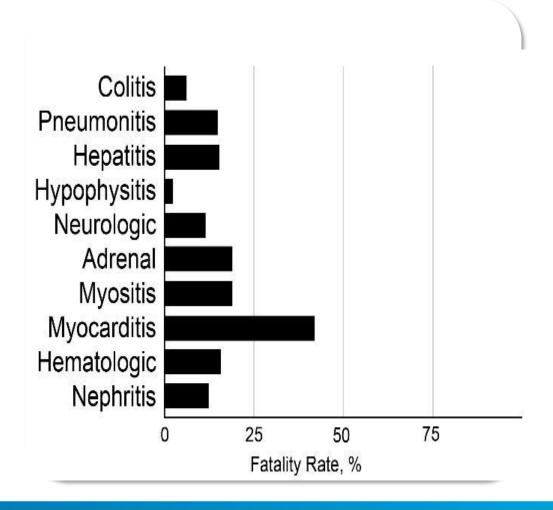
Stefan Rauh Centre Hospitalier Emile Mayrisch Esch LU

# Immunotoxicity adverse events<sup>1</sup>





# Fatal toxic effects associated with immune checkpoint inhibitors a systematic review and meta-analysis<sup>1</sup>





# My mini checklist for immuno toxicity

- ► (Ask for new symptoms before every visit)
- ► Ask for diarrhea, dyspnea and weakness
- ▶ Check satO2
- Control liver values
- ► Check periodically tsh, cortisole
- ► O<sub>2</sub>LDE. (Oxygen saturation/respiratory sypmtoms, Liver enzymes, Diarrhea, Endocrine symptoms)



### My « card » for patients

- ► You receive immunotherapy with an anti-PD 1 agent
- ► Any new symptom/ complaint might be a side effect
- Rarely, side effects may become life threatening in very short time (days)
- Report immediately if you note: shortness of breath, cough or chest pain, jaundice, diarrhea (more than 4 stools/d), trouble walking or making movements
- Report immediately in case of any other complaint which you consider serious or worrysome



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