STEP BY STEP

Understanding and promoting physical activity in breast cancer survivors







WOMEN AFTER BREAST CANCER

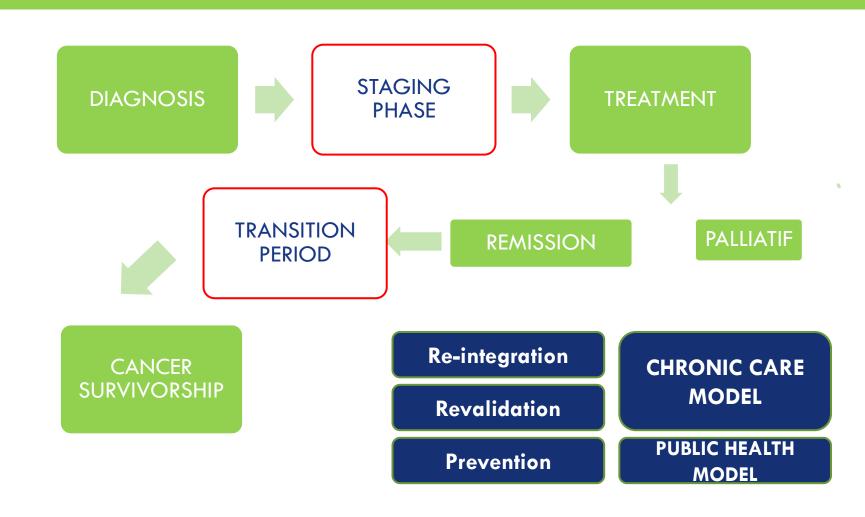












Physical activity can help

- □ Cancer-related fatigue ↓
- □ Quality of life (role functioning) ↑
- ☐ Anxiety and depression (Penedo et al, 2005; Knols et al, 2005)
- □ Secondary diseases ↓ (Holmes et al, 2005; Demark-Whanefried et al, 2007; Pierce, 2007)
- □ New cancer or a recurrence (↓) (Ibrahim and Al-Homaidh, 2010)

Research questions

- Explaining supportive care needs for physical activity
- Retaining the most <u>important determinants of physical</u> <u>activity</u>
- Developing a <u>physical activity intervention</u>

1.

Explaining supportive care needs for physical activity

Need

- □ PA level versus norm
 - □ 50% never reach the norm of 30 minutes PA/day
 - Inactive as well as high active women after breast cancer

- □ Supportive care needs for PA
 - □ 3 on 5

Cluster characteristics

- PHYSICAL (fatigue, side-effects)
- PSYCHOLOGICAL (body image, self-esteem, anxiety, depression)
- ILLNESS PERCEPTIONS (emotional, consequences, timeline, personal-treatment control)
 - SOCIAL SUPPORT (social interactions discrepancies)
 - COPING (problem-oriented, emotional, avoidance)

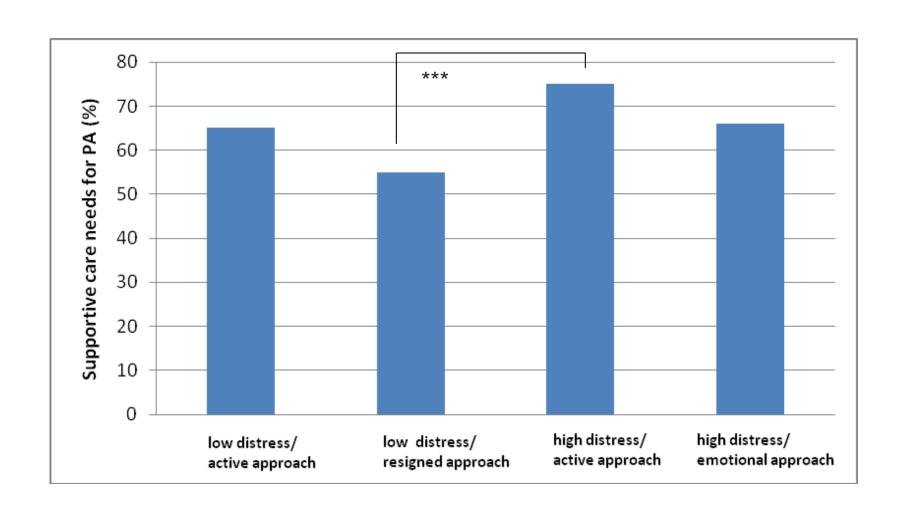
LOW DISTRESS
ACTIVE APPROACH

LOW DISTRESS RESIGNED APPROACH

HIGH DISTRESS
ACTIVE APPROACH

HIGH DISTRESS EMOTIONAL APPROACH

Supportive care needs



Low distress – active approach (n=86)

DISTRESS

* few symptoms and little fatigue

* low anxiety and depression, good body image, strong self-esteem and good future perspectives TIVE APPROACH

* perceive their cancer as acute, strong personal control

- * have many social interactions
- * mostly use problemsolving coping

PARTICIPATIE & NOOI

- * report most PA
- * 13% participate in oncoreva
- * 42 % is (again) working
- * 65% report a supportive care need for PA or revalidation

(home) interventions with the focus on 'self-determination' and 'empowerment'

Low distress – resigned approach (n=131)

LOW DISTRESS

- * few symptoms and little fatigue
- * low anxiety and depression, good body image, good self-esteem and moderate future perspectives

RESIGNED APPROACH

- * perceive their cancer as chronic, moderate personal control
- * have moderate social interactions
- * no specific coping style

PARTICIPATIE & NO

- * report 2nd most P
- * 5% participate in oncoreva
- * 38 % is (again) working
- * 55% report a supportive care need for PA or revalidation

Extra encouragement by their doctor by loweffort actions like wearing a pedometer

High distress – active approach (n=98)

* more symptoms HIGH DISTRESS and fatigue

* moderate anxiety, image, good self-esteem and low future perspectives

RESIGNED APPROACH * perceive their cancer personal control

* have many social interactions

* mostly use avoidance coping style

*2 5% participate in oncoreva

* 35 % is (again) working

PARTICIPATIE

* 75% report a supportive care need for PA or revalidation

Are looking for others and interventions for support. To avoid therapy dependency, strategies of self-regulation should be included in the intervention.

High distress – emotional approach (n=90)

* more symptoms HIGH DISTRESS and fatigue

* high anxiety and depression, low body-image, low self-esteem, low future perspectives

RESIGNED APPROACH

- * perceive their cancer personal control
- * have few social interactions
- * mostly use style

PARTICIPATIE &

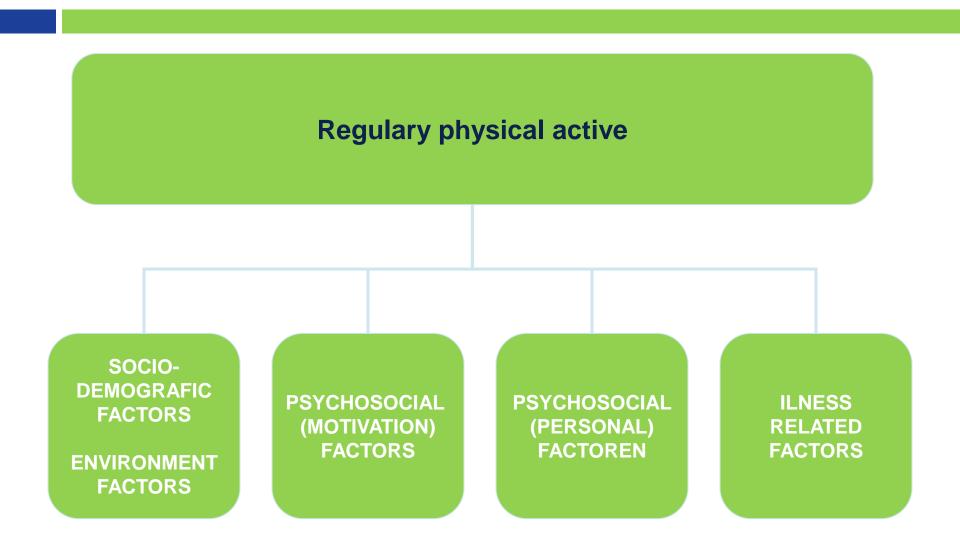
- * 13% participate in oncoreva
- * 19 % is (again) working
- * 66% report a supportive care need for PA or revalidation

Psychologic and cognitive therapy first

2.

Retaining the most <u>important</u> determinants of physical activity

Determinants of physical activity



Results: CONCEPT CONTROLE

- behavioral control

- control on 'illness related situation'

- belief that PA could contribute to the 'return to normal'

Results: OTHERS

LEISURE TIME VERSUS TOTAL ACTIVITY

(walking, sport participation and revalidation)

(household activities, gardening, transportation)

- general motivational determinants

(pleasure, social support, lack of company)

- cancer-specific determinants

(lack of energy, fatigue, opinion of the doctor)



- personal and illness related factors

(chemo, fatigue, arm symptoms)

Resultaten: OTHERS

NON-WORKING VERSUS WORKING

SYMPTOMS are perceived as a barrier

POSITIVE body image

 ← CONFIDANCE to be active, although suffering

→ NEGATIVE body image

3.

Developing a physical activity intervention

Norm

30 minutes moderate to vigorous physical activity of 5 tot 7 days a week

= an active lifestyle or 10 000 steps a day

Walking – step advice

- □ Preference for 80% of the breast cancer survivors
- □ Flexible possible to do it on your own
- During daily activities
- □ Controllable (pedometer)
 - ↑ self-efficacy
 - ↑ personal control
 - ↓ barrier time and distance
 - ↑ patient-empowerment

Stepgoal

- □ Active as well as inactive cancer survivors→ individual stepgoal
- □ If basic level < 6000 steps/dag: tailored and individual goal (min + 2000 st/d)

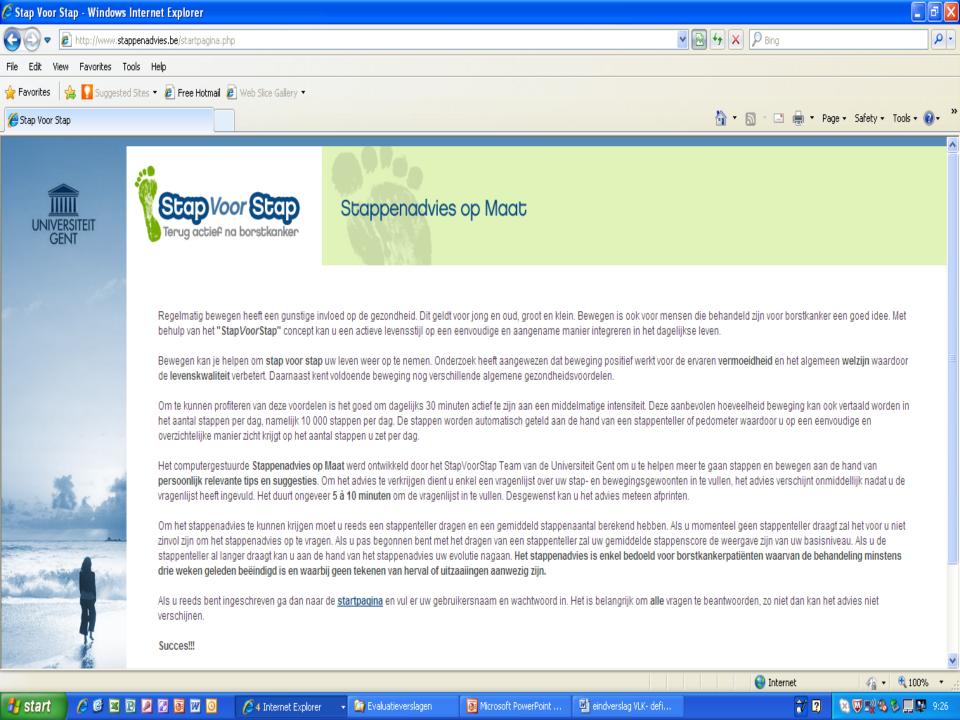
- ↑ self-efficacy
- ↑ personal control
- ↑ patient-empowerment

Tailored advice

- □ To individual motivational determinants
- □ To individual barriers and beliefs
- □ To individual percieved support

GENERAL AS WELL AS CANCER-SPECIFIC

- □ To individual work situation
- □ To individual environment



Conclusion

- □ Support seems important
- □ Not explained by distress and PA level: CLUSTER
- Interventions tailored to breast cancer population,
 person and work situation and low effort

 Tailored pedometer-based step advice could be a usable intervention for this heterogeous population

Recommandations for practice

 Discussing of 'controllable' events related to physical activity beliefs: return to normal

 □ Be aware of self-selection bias when PA is offered as a structured exercise programme

 Knowledge of the clusters can be used to better understand the 'need' of the woman: tailored referral and interventions

Thanks to

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