Subgroup effects of occupational therapy-based intervention for people with advanced cancer

Pilegaard, Marc Sampedro; Østergaard, Lisa Gregersen; la Cour, Karen; Johnsen, Anna Thit; Brandt, Åse

Publication date:
2018

Document version
Other version

Citation for published version (APA):

Terms of use
This work is brought to you by the University of Southern Denmark through the SDU Research Portal. Unless otherwise specified it has been shared according to the terms for self-archiving. If no other license is stated, these terms apply:

- You may download this work for personal use only.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying this open access version.

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details and we will investigate your claim. Please direct all enquiries to puresupport@bib.sdu.dk

Download date: 30. Apr. 2021
Subgroup effects of occupational therapy-based intervention for people with advanced cancer

Marc Sampedro Pilegaard¹, Lisa Gregersen Oestergaard³, Karen la Cour¹, Anna Thit Johnsen¹⁴, and Åse Brandt¹⁵

¹The University of Southern Denmark, ²REHPA – Knowledge Centre for Rehabilitation and Palliative Care, ³Department of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy, Aarhus University Hospital and Institute of Public Health, Aarhus University, ⁴Department of Palliative Medicine, Bispebjerg Hospital, ⁵The National Board of Social Services, Denmark

INTRODUCTION

- People with advanced cancer have decreased Activities of Daily Living (ADL) ability
- We assessed efficacy of occupational therapy-based (OT-based) program, the ‘Cancer Home-Life Intervention’ in randomised controlled trial (RCT)
- No effect was found, but heterogeneity of treatment effect may disguise subgroup differences

THE ‘CANCER HOME-LIFE INTERVENTION’

Main target = problems with participant’s occupations
Resolved by tailored combinations of 2-6 components chosen by participant and occupational therapist together

AIM

To investigate gender and age (below/above 69 years) preponderance to respond to intervention

METHOD

- Exploratory subgroup analysis from RCT (N=191)

PARTICIPANTS

- Diagnosed with incurable cancer, had functional level 1-2 on WHO Performance Score, and lived at home or in sheltered living

OUTCOME

- ADL motor ability (Assessment of Motor and Process Skills) measured at baseline (T1) and at 12-weeks (T2)

ANALYSIS

- Multiple regression analysis; ADL motor ability at T2 as the dependent variable, treatment groups (intervention versus control) as the independent variable, and age and gender as modifiers

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>logits (95% CI), p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;69 years vs. ≥69 years</td>
<td>0.30 (-0.05;0.64), 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women vs. men</td>
<td>0.23 (-0.11;0.57), 0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attention:
- Intervention apparently has better effect in participants <69 years, but results statistically non-significant

CONCLUSION

No subgroup effect, but some indications suggest greater effect for those aged below 69 years

The study is funded by Trygfonden, The Danish Cancer Society, The Danish Association of Occupational Therapists, The University of Southern Denmark and The Region of Southern Denmark