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

Marc Sampedro Pilegaard¹, Lisa Gregersen Oestergaard², Karen la Cour⁴, Anna Thit Johnsen⁴, and Åse Brandt¹,³

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

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 WHOPerformanceScore, 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

THE ‘CANCER HOME-LIFE INTERVENTION’

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

- Prioritise occupations
- Adapt occupations
- Assistive technology
- Adapt posture
- Home modification
- Adapt posture

Intervention timeframe: 3 weeks
Home visits: 1-3
Telephone contacts: 1-3

RESULTS

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