

LET'S GET PHYSICAL: THE ROLE OF EXERCISE IN PROSTATE CANCER MANAGEMENT











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EXERCISE & SURVIVAL

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

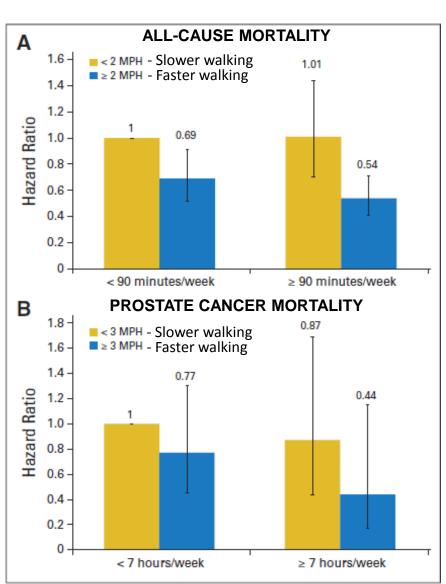
ORIGINAL REPORT

Physical Activity and Survival After Prostate Cancer Diagnosis in the Health Professionals Follow-Up Study Stacey A. Kenfield, Meir J. Stampfer, Edward Giovannucci, and June M. Chan

≥ 3 hours per week of <u>vigorous</u> activity after PCa diagnosis:

- 49% lower risk of all-cause mortality (p < 0.001)
 - HR 0.51; 95% CI 0.36- 0.72
- 61% lower risk of prostate cancer mortality (p = 0.030)
 - HR 0.39; 95% CI 0.18 0.84

Kenfield et al. J Clinical Oncology 2011





TARGETED EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION

 Specific exercise prescription dictates the type and magnitude of physiological adaptations

Aerobic Exercise



Resistance Exercise



 The most significant benefits arise from targeted exercise prescription (individualised; monitored; appropriate exercise selection, volume & intensity; progressive)



EXERCISE TO PREVENT ADT TOXICITY

Can supervised exercise prevent treatment toxicity in patients with prostate cancer initiating androgen-deprivation therapy: a randomised controlled trial

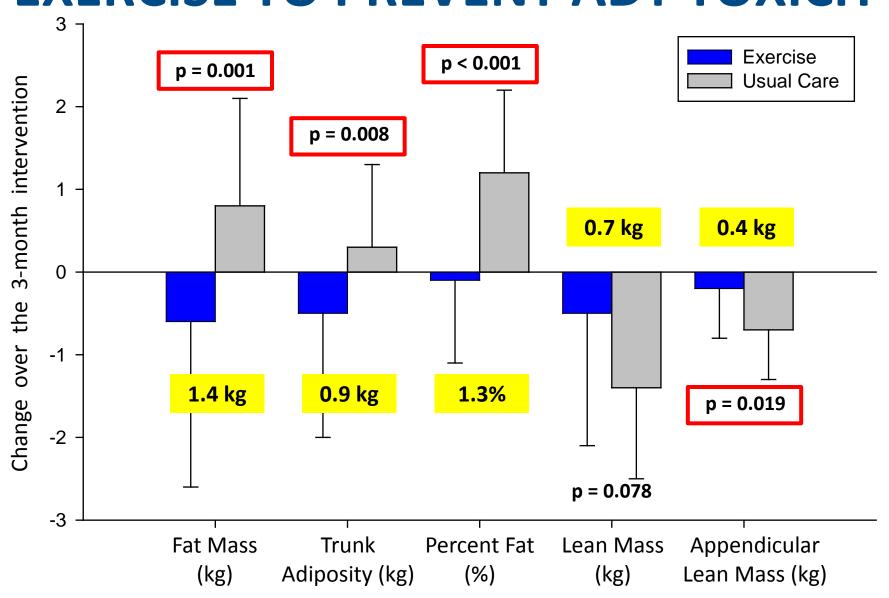


Prue Cormie*, Daniel A. Galvão*, Nigel Spry*†‡, David Joseph*†‡, Raphael Chee‡\$, Dennis R. Taaffe*¶, Suzanne K. Chambers*, **††‡ and Robert U. Newton*

Treatment	Initiating ADT (previously: 29% RT, 21% PT) 6 days between 1st ADT injection & baseline test
Design	RCT (Exercise vs. Usual Care)
Sample	63 men (age = 68.4 ± 7.1 years)
Intervention	3 months; group-based; AEP supervised
Protocol	Resistance & aerobic exercise (2 x weekly)
Primary endpoint	Body composition (fat & lean mass)

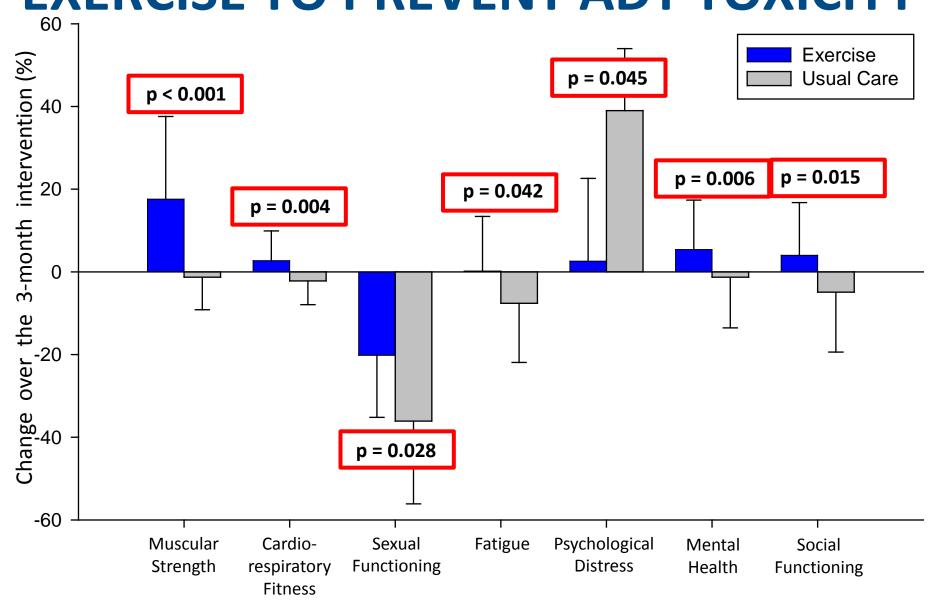


EXERCISE TO PREVENT ADT TOXICITY





EXERCISE TO PREVENT ADT TOXICITY





PREVENTING ADT TOXICITY – CURRENT TRIAL

Newton et al. BMC Cancer 2012, 12:432 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2407/12/432



STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

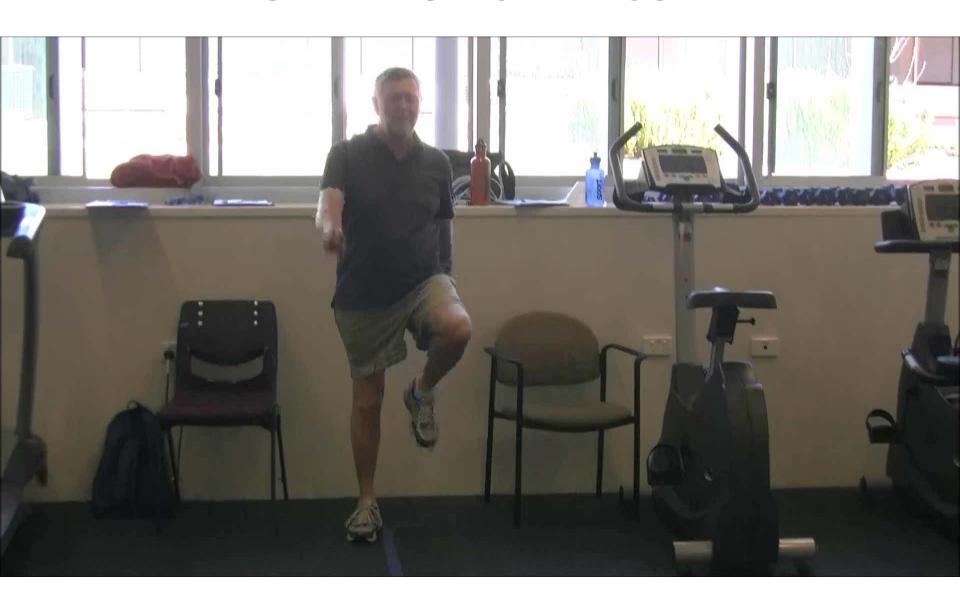
Can exercise ameliorate treatment toxicity during the initial phase of testosterone deprivation in prostate cancer patients? Is this more effective than delayed rehabilitation?

Robert U Newton^{1*}, Dennis R Taaffe^{1,2,3}, Nigel Spry^{1,4,5}, Prue Cormie¹, Suzanne K Chambers^{1,6}, Robert A Gardiner^{1,7}, David HK Shum⁶, David Joseph^{1,4,5} and Daniel A Galvão¹





PREVENTING ADT TOXICITY - CURRENT TRIAL





OPINION

Exercise therapy for sexual dysfunction after prostate cancer





PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT

- Erectile dysfunction
- Loss of libido
- Penile shortening
- Altered orgasm experience
- Reduced/absent ejaculation
- Testicular atrophy
- Urinary & bowel issues
- ↑ Risk of comorbid conditions (CVD, diabetes, obesity)
- Depression and anxiety

- Body feminization (↓ muscle mass, female pattern weight gain, hot flashes, gynecomastia, ↓ body hair)
- Fatigue
- ↓ Physical fitness
- ↓ Physical activity levels
- ↓ Masculine self-esteem
- ↓ Quality of life
- Emotional lability
- Altered intimate relationship

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION



OPINION

Exercise therapy for sexual dysfunction after prostate cancer



Prue Cormie, Robert U. Newton, Dennis R. Taaffe, Nigel Spry and Daniel A. Galvão

EXERCISE

- Positive body composition changes (↑ muscle mass and ↓ fat mass)
- ↓ Fatigue
- ◆ Risk of co-morbid conditions (CVD, diabetes, obesity)
- ↓ Depression and anxiety

- ↑ Physical fitness (muscle strength, aerobic capacity, function)
- 个 Physical activity level
- ↑ Masculine selfesteem
- 个 Quality of life

IMPROVED SEXUAL HEALTH



Prostate Cancer

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

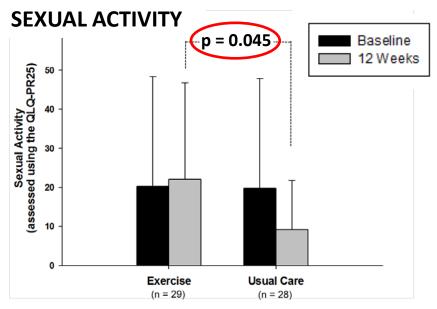
nd Prostatic Diseases

Exercise maintains sexual activity in men undergoing androgen suppression for prostate cancer: a randomized controlled trial

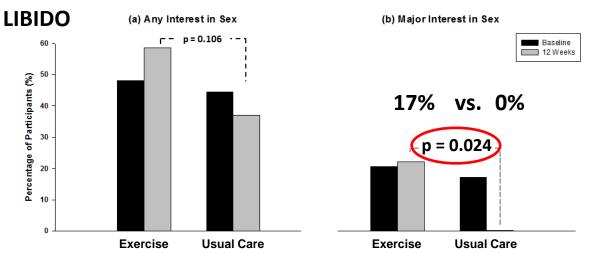
P Cormie¹, RU Newton^{1,2}, DR Taaffe^{1,3}, N Spry^{1,4,5}, D Joseph^{1,4,6}, M Akhlil Hamid⁷ and DA Galvão¹

Treatment	ADT (previously: 37% radiation, 40% surgery)
Design	RCT (Exercise vs. Usual Care)
Sample	57 (age = 69.5 ± 7.3 years)
Intervention	3 months; group-based; AEP supervised
Protocol	Resistance & aerobic exercise (2 x weekly)
Primary endpoint	Sexual activity (EORTC QLQ-PR25)





- Exercise maintained sexual activity
- Driven by changes in libido
- Related to change in quality of life (p ≤ 0.030)

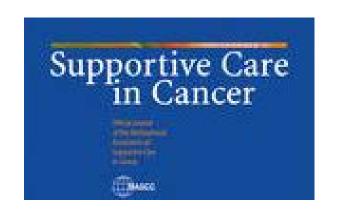






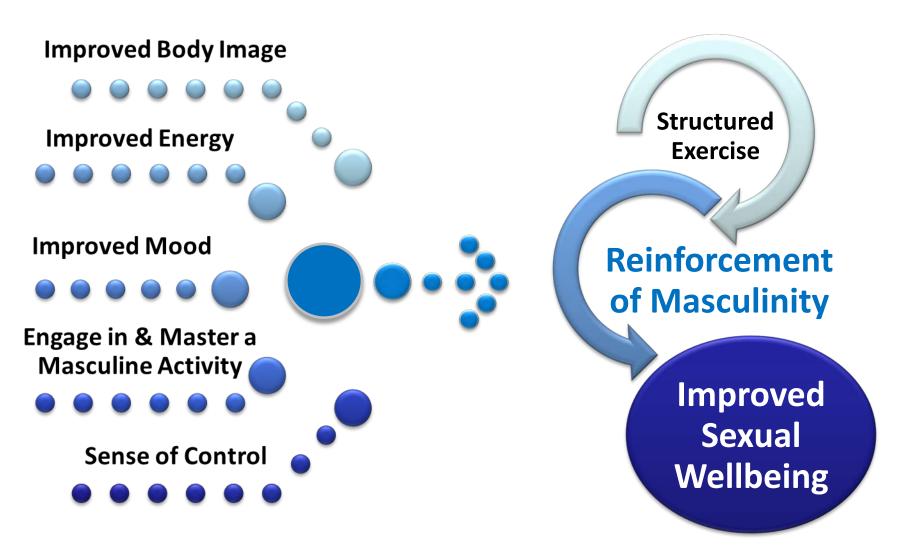
Sexuality and exercise in men undergoing androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer

K. Hamilton • S. K. Chambers • M. Legg • J. L. Oliffe • P. Cormie



Treatment	ADT (previously: 83% radiation, 11% surgery)
Design	Descriptive, qualitative design
Sample	18 men (age = 61.7 ± 5.4 years)
Intervention	4.3 ± 2.4 months; group-based; AEP supervised
Protocol	Resistance & aerobic exercise (2 x weekly)
Outcome Measures	Thematic content analysis







SEXUAL WELLBEING - CURRENT TRIAL

Cormie et al. BMC Cancer 2014, **14**:199 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2407/14/199



STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

Australian Government
National Health and
Medical Research Council

Improving sexual health in men with prostate cancer: randomised controlled trial of exercise and psychosexual therapies

Prue Cormie^{1*}, Suzanne K Chambers^{1,2,3,4,6}, Robert U Newton¹, Robert A Gardiner^{1,5,6}, Nigel Spry^{1,7,8}, Dennis R Taaffe^{1,9}, David Joseph^{1,7,8}, M Akhlil Hamid^{1,10}, Peter Chong¹¹, David Hughes¹², Kyra Hamilton² and Daniel A Galvão¹



SEXUAL WELLBEING – CURRENT TRIAL

OPTIMAL MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

Penile rehabilitation & other therapy to address:

- Erectile dysfunction
- Loss of libido
- Penile shortening
- Altered orgasm experience
- Reduced/absent ejaculation
- Testicular atrophy
- Incontinence
- Hot flashes
- Gynecomastia

EXERCISE INTERVENTION

Aerobic & resistance exercise to address:

- Body feminisation
 (↓ muscle mass, female pattern weight gain)
- Fatigue
- Risk of co-morbid conditions (CVD, diabetes)
- Physical fitness and physical activity levels
- Depression
- Anxiety
- ullet ullet Quality of life
- ↓ Masculine self- esteem
- ↓ Libido

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

Psycho-oncologic & sexual counselling to address:

- Altered intimate relationships
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Emotional lability
- ↓ Quality of life



Prostate Cancer

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

nd Prostatic Diseases

Safety and efficacy of resistance exercise in prostate cancer patients with bone metastases

P Cormie¹, RU Newton¹, N Spry^{1,2,3}, D Joseph^{1,2,3}, DR Taaffe ^{1,4} and DA Galvão¹

Treatment	ADT (previously: 55% radiation, 20% surgery)
Design	RCT (Resistance Exercise vs. Usual Care)
Sample	20 men (age = 72.2 ± 7.2 years)
Intervention	3 months; group-based; AEP supervised
Protocol	Modular resistance exercise; 2 x week
Primary endpoint	Physical function

Cormie et al. Prostate Caner Prostatic Disease 2013



Prostate Cancer

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

and Prostatic Diseases

Safety and efficacy of resistance exercise in prostate cancer patients with bone metastases

P Cormie¹, RU Newton¹, N Spry^{1,2,3}, D Joseph^{1,2,3}, DR Taaffe ^{1,4} and DA Galvão¹

Metastases site	Body region to target		
	Upper body	Trunk	Lower body
Pelvis	√	√	√b
Lumbar spine	\checkmark	_	\checkmark
Thoracic spine and/or ribs	√a	_	
Femur	√	\checkmark	√ ^b
All regions	_/a	_	/b

 $[\]sqrt{}$ = Target exercise region.

^bExclusion of hip extension/flexion; inclusion of knee extension/flexion.



^aExclusion of shoulder flexion/extension/abduction/adduction; inclusion of elbow flexion/extension.

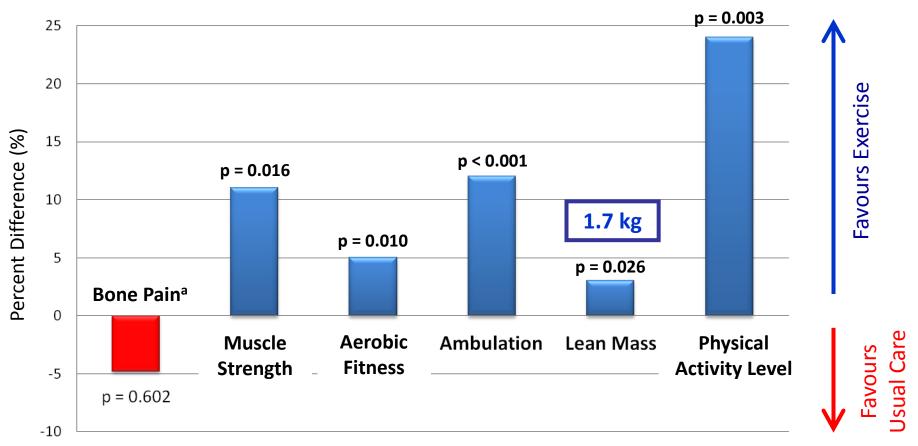


Adverse events during the exercise sessions	0
Attendance (out of 24 sessions)	20.2 ± 7.6
Compliance (% of successfully completed sessions)	93.2 ± 6.3
Perceived tolerance of the exercise sessions (0 = intolerable; 7 = highly tolerable)	6.1 ± 0.7
Perceived exercise intensity (session RPE)	13.8 ± 1.5
Severity of bone pain at the start of each session (average of all sessions; 0 = no pain; 10 = very severe pain)	0.6 ± 0.7
Incidence of bone pain negatively affecting the ability to undertake ADL between exercise sessions	0

No change in use of pain medication throughout 3 months



Adjusted Group Difference in Mean Change Over 12 weeks*



^{*}Between group change by ANCOVA adjusted for baseline values; alncludes adjustment for use of pain medication



ADVANCED DISEASE – CURRENT TRIAL

Galvão et al. BMC Cancer 2011, 11:517 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2407/11/517



STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

Efficacy and safety of a modular multi-modal exercise program in prostate cancer patients with bone metastases: a randomized controlled trial

Daniel A Galvão^{1*}, Dennis R Taaffe², Prue Cormie¹, Nigel Spry^{3,4}, Suzanne K Chambers^{5,6}, Carolyn Peddle-McIntyre¹, Michael Baker¹, James Denham^{7,8}, David Joseph^{3,4}, Geoff Groom⁹ and Robert U Newton¹



Galvão et al. BMC Cancer 2011



SUPERVISED VS. PA RECOMMENDATION

A Multicentre Year-long Randomised Controlled Trial of Exercise Training Targeting Physical Functioning in Men with Prostate Cancer Previously Treated with Androgen Suppression and Radiation from TROG 03.04 RADAR



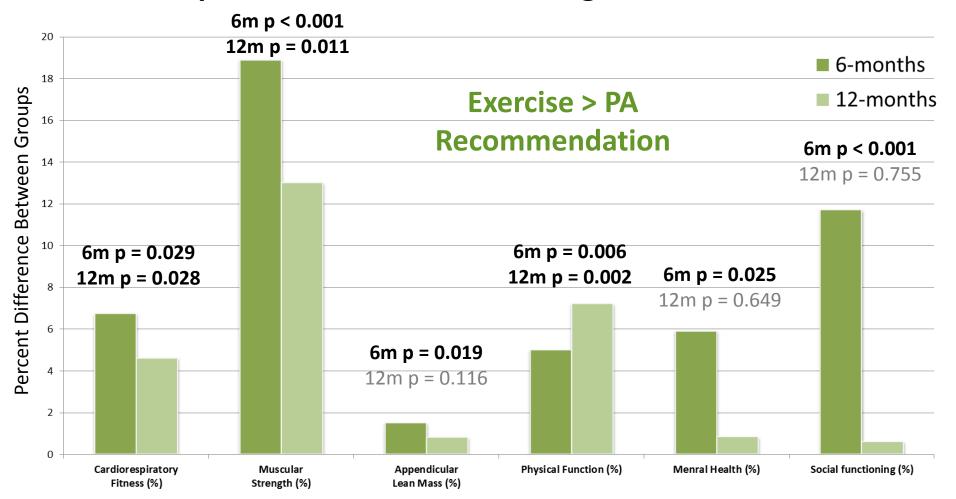
Daniel A. Galvão ^{a,*}, Nigel Spry ^{a,b,c}, James Denham ^{d,e}, Dennis R. Taaffe ^{a,f}, Prue Cormie ^a, David Joseph ^{a,b,c}, David S. Lamb ^g, Suzanne K. Chambers ^{a,h,i}, Robert U. Newton ^a

Treatment	Previous ADT & RT (5.6 \pm 2 years post diagnosis)
Design	RCT (Exercise vs. Physical activity education)
Sample	100 men (age = 71.7 ± 6.4 years)
Intervention	12 months (6 months of group-based, AEP supervised)
Protocol	 Resistance & aerobic exercise (6 months supervised + 6 months home based) vs. Printed physical activity education material
Outcome Measures	Cardiorespiratory fitness (400 m walk)



SUPERVISED VS. PA RECOMMENDATION

Group Difference in Mean Change Over 12 months



Galvão et al. European Urology 2014



PATIENT EXPERIENCE OF EXERCISE

A Qualitative Exploration of the Experiences of Men With Prostate Cancer Involved In ONCOLOGY NURSING Supervised Exercise Programs FORUM*

Prue Cormie PhD, Brooke Turner MPsych, Elizabeth Kaczmarek PhD, Deirdre Drake PhD and Suzanne K. Chambers RN, PhD

Treatment	ADT (previously: 100% RT, 25% PT)
Design	Descriptive, qualitative design
Sample	12 men (age = 75.3 ± 4.5 years)
Intervention	6.0 ± 3.1 months; group-based; AEP supervised
Protocol	Resistance & aerobic exercise (2 x weekly)
Outcome Measures	Thematic content analysis

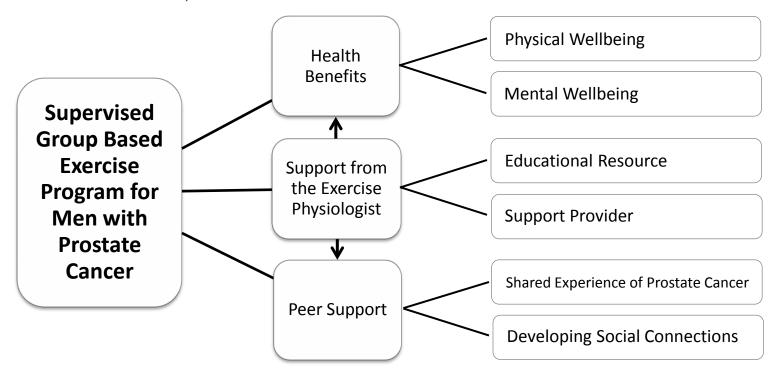


PATIENT EXPERIENCE OF EXERCISE

A Qualitative Exploration of the Experiences of Men With Prostate Cancer Involved In Supervised Exercise Programs

ONCOLOGY NURSING FORUM[®]

Prue Cormie PhD, Brooke Turner MPsych, Elizabeth Kaczmarek PhD, Deirdre Drake PhD and Suzanne K. Chambers RN, PhD



Cormie et al. Oncology Nursing Forum 2014



EXERCISE & PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING





A support group tailored for men:

- Activity based
- Casual environment
- Positive atmosphere
- Humour
- Facilitated by an allied health professional
- Extends social networks



EXERCISE & PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING

Acute Care: Intensive or comprehensive therapy for acute and complex psychological problems

Moderate to Severe Distress Specialist Care: Specialised therapy for depression, anxiety, relationship or marital distress

Mild to Moderate Distress

Low Intensit Care: Cognitive behavioural intervention, stress management, coping skills training, psychoeducation, decision support

Mild Distress

Universal Care: Patient education, emotional support, practical assistance, peer support, physical activity and exercise, distress screening and referral

Chambers et al. PCFA & Griffith Uni 2013



Suzanne K Chambers¹⁻⁵ Jeff Dunn^{1,26} Mark Lazenby⁷ Samantha Clutton² Robert U Newton⁴ Prue Cormie⁴ Anthony Lowe^{1,3} David Sandoe³ Frank Gardiner^{5,8,9}















EXERCISE IS MEDICINE

On present knowledge, exercise offers the greatest potential as an adjunct therapy to reverse treatment related side-effects and increase the quality & potentially quantity of life in men with prostate cancer







RESEARCH TEAM

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THANK YOU

















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