# The impact of prehabilitation and increased post-operative physiotherapy care on Complex Colorectal Cancer patient outcomes

#### MACMILLAN. **CANCER SUPPORT**

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## Introduction

- Prehabilitation has been shown to improve functional patient outcomes and reduce hospital length of stay in colorectal cancer patients.
- Due to disease burden and intensive oncological treatment regimes, pelvic exenteration patients often have poor functional baseline pre-operatively.
- Historically, St.Mark's Complex Colorectal Cancer (CCC) team had no specialist physiotherapist for prehabilitation and ward-based care.

#### Aims

• This project aims to review the impact of implementing two Physiotherapists into the CCC MDT for a one year funded project to provide prehabilitation and increased wardbased physiotherapy to the CCC patients at St.Mark's Hospital.

#### **Methods**

- with two further virtual appointments post-discharge.



Grade	Surgi
1	Laporoscopic ELAPER
2	Open TME / TPE / ELA
3	Visceral resection + dis
4	Visceral resection + hig



Three pre-operative physiotherapy appointments are offered per patient and a range of functional and QOL outcome measures are collected.

Postoperative inpatient specialist physiotherapy continues until discharge

Data including hospital LOS, ICU LOS and physiotherapy contacts are compared to retrospective data collated in 2018-2019 (N = 66).

#### cal Grade Definition

/ TME / PPE

PER

stal sacrectomy (below S2) +/- ELSIE

sacrectomy (S2 & above)

#### Results

Prehabilitation data:

- An average increase of 5 stands in 30  $\bullet$ second STS from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> appt.
- Average improvement in GODIN leisure • time of 25.3 points, with 2/3 patients increasing from 'sedentary' to 'moderately active' or 'active'
- Average improvement in Duke Activity  $\bullet$ Scale Index (DASI) of 8.2, with over 75% (N = 25) having a score of >34 at final appt.

Post op data:

- An average reduction of in hospital length of stay of 13 days (N = 22) compared to 2018 data (N = 66).
- An increase from an average of four inpatient physiotherapy contacts per week (2018) to eight.

## Conclusion

With 8 months left of this project, we hope these promising results continue.







