



Does Malnutrition Contribute to the Cancer Patients Distress

Shafia Amdouni, Bruno Gagnon & Martin Chasen

Cancer Nutrition Rehabilitation Program
Royal Victoria Hospital Site
McGill University Health Center (MUHC)
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
http://www.mcgill.ca/cnr

Amdouni, Gagnon & Chasen ESMO 2009

Background

- 31% to 87% of patients experience malnutrition and weight loss
- Consequences of malnutrition:

 - † risk of complications
 - † health care costs
 - ↓ QOL
 - ↓ survival
- ▶ 35% to 45% experience distress
- Definition of distress

Objective & Method

 OBJECTIVE: To explore the relationship between malnutrition and psychological distress

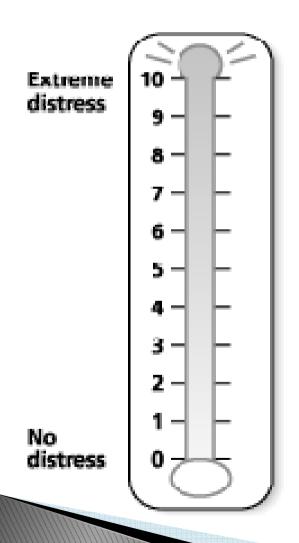
METHOD:

- 213 patients evaluated in a Cancer Nutrition Rehabilitation Program (CNRP) from Oct 2006 to Sept 2008
- Patient Generated-Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA)
- Distress Thermometer (DT)
- PG-SGA was correlated with the DT

Patient Generated-Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA)

•	Part 1 (patient-self assessment)	<u>Score</u>
	 Weight change 	0-5
	 Change in food intake 	0-4
	 Symptoms affecting food intake 	0-24
	 Activity level 	0-3
•	Part 2 (clinical nutritionist assessment)	
	 Assessment of metabolic demand 	0-12
	 Other health conditions 	1-6
	 Physical findings 	0-3
•	Total score of the 2 parts	1-57
•	Nutritional status	
	 Well-nourished or anabolic 	SGA-A
	 Moderate or suspected malnutrition 	SGA-B
	 Severely malnourished 	SGA-C

Distress Thermometer (DT)



- Problem checklist
 - Physical problems (which include eating, nausea, diarrhea...)
 - Family/relationships
 - Emotional problems
 - Spiritual/religious concerns
 - Information problems
 - Practical problems
 - Other problems

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

RESULTS

Table 1. Correlation of the DT vs the total PG-SGA score and weight loss

	Total PG-SGA score	Weight loss
Distress thermometer	r=0.17	r=0.19
	p<0.01	p<0.01

RESULTS

Table 2. Mean difference of distress across nutritional status

Nutritional Status	DT		
(A) Well-nourished	3.6 2.4	1	
(B) Moderately malnourished or suspected malnutrition	4.2 2.3		p=0.07
(C) Severely malnourished	4.6 2.6	p=0.04	

T-Test

CONCLUSION

Psychological distress is correlated to weight loss and nutritional status

☑ Evaluation of the nutrition status should be included in the evaluation of distress experienced by cancer patients

☑ In order to promote clinical rehabilitation, it is important to provide nutrition therapy and guidelines to patients including psychological therapy and counselling