

L'integrazione dell'Oncologia con le Cure Palliative
nel Paziente oncologico in fase avanzata
A.O.U. Parma 24 febbraio 2017

Comunicazione della prognosi nel continuum della malattia e delle cure

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longer survival

The diagram illustrates the pathophysiology of cancer, showing the progression from stressors to cancer progression. It is divided into three main sections: Stressors, Psychological processes, and the resulting physiological and cellular changes.

Stressors: Life events, Social isolation, Socioeconomic burden.

Psychological processes: Perceived stress, Depression, Poor coping.

Neuroendocrine Pathway: The stressors lead to the activation of the CRH/locus coeruleus, which releases Oxytocin and Dopamine. This triggers the Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, leading to the release of ACTH, which in turn stimulates the Adrenal gland to release Cortisol. Simultaneously, the Autonomic nervous system is activated, releasing Norepinephrine, Epinephrine, and Other neuropeptides.

Tumor Microenvironment: The combination of stress hormones (Cortisol, Norepinephrine, Epinephrine, and Other neuropeptides) and the resulting physiological changes (e.g., increased blood flow, immune suppression) create a favorable environment for cancer progression. This environment includes:

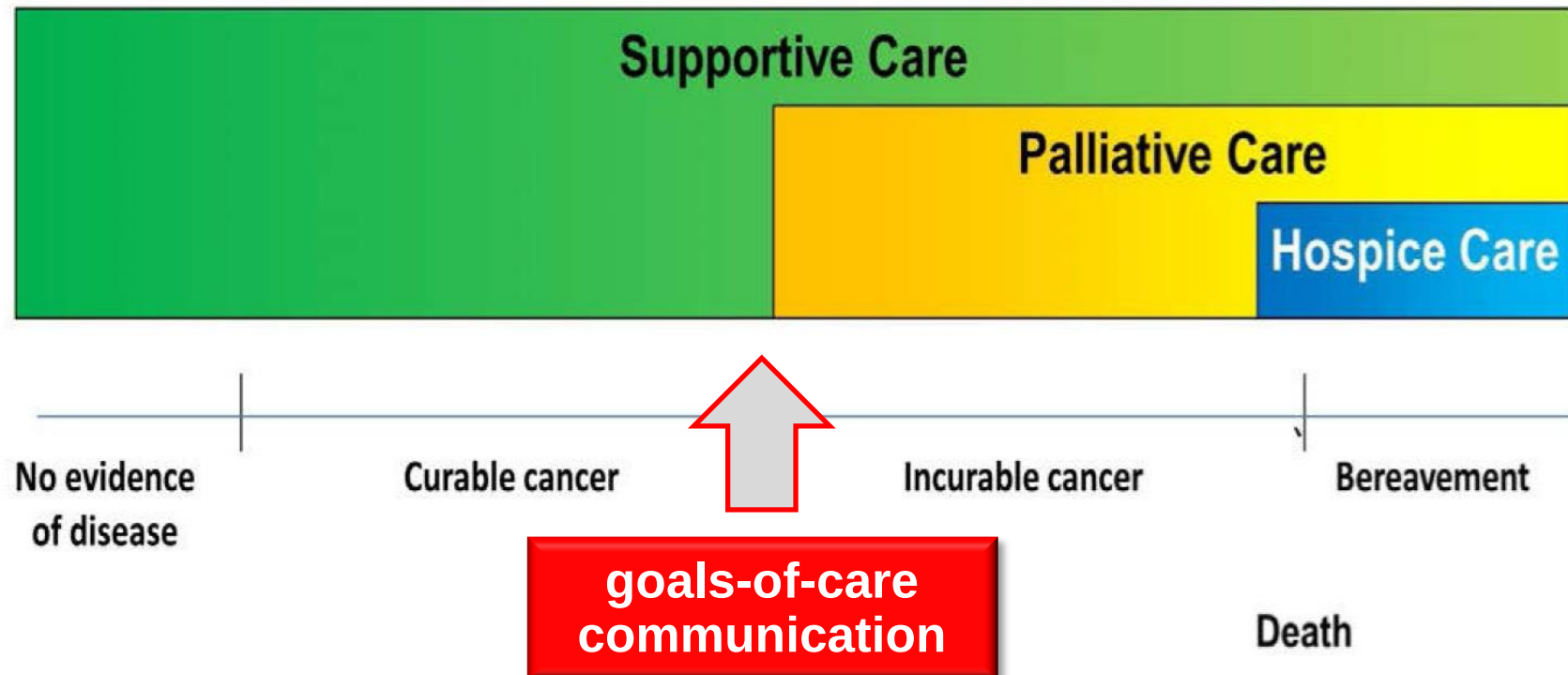
- Immune and stromal cells:**
 - ↓ NK function
 - ↓ T-cell activity
 - ↑ T-reg
 - ↑ TAM (MMPs and inflammatory cytokines)
- Cancer cells:**
 - ↑ Migration and invasion
 - ↑ Production of angiogenic factors (VEGF, IL-6, STAT3)

The final outcome is **Cancer progression**, which leads to **Influence cancer growth and progression** and **Alter QOL** (Quality of Life).

Integrating palliative care into the trajectory of cancer care

David Hui and Eduardo Bruera

Over the past five decades,
palliative care has evolved
from serving patients at the end of life
into a highly specialized discipline
focused on delivering supportive care to patients
with life-limiting illnesses throughout the disease trajectory.



Confronting Therapeutic Failure: A Conversation Guide

ALICIA K. MORGANS,^a LIDIA SCHAPIRA^b

The
Oncologist[®]

**the most difficult conversation :
the talk about stopping anticancer treatment**



**Patients fear:
stopping anticancer therapy means
discontinuance by their oncologists**

**Some oncologists recognize
their withdrawal from patients
who are dying**



**devastating emotional effect
on patients and physicians**



Oncology Communication Skills Training: Bringing Science to the Art of Delivering Bad News

MADY C. STOVALL, RN, MSN, ANP-BC

J Adv Pract Oncol 2015;6:162-166

The consequences of bad news delivery contribute to the experiences of patients as well as health-care professionals

Skilled communication has been associated with the patient's:

improved satisfaction

adherence to treatments

better health outcomes

better quality of understanding

Insufficient communication has been associated with the oncologist's:

stress level

decreased job satisfaction

emotional burnout

risk of litigation

When oncologists communicate well, patients are better able to transition to palliative care (NCI,2014)

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**The consequences of bad news delivery
contribute to the experiences
of patients as well as health-care professionals**

Factors of patient's preferences for communication bad news:

setting

**how the news
is delivered**

**adequate amount
of informations**

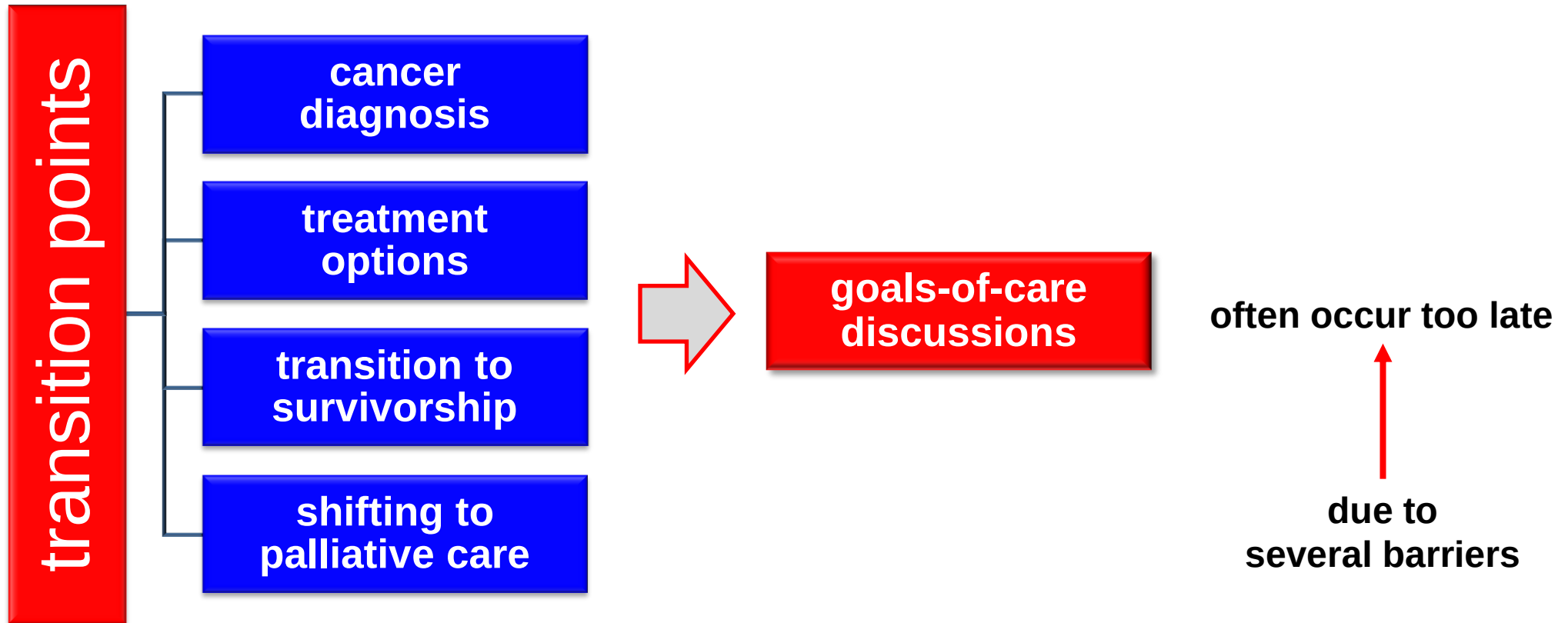
**emotional
support**

Nurse Communication About Goals of Care

ELAINE WITTENBERG,¹ PhD, BETTY FERRELL,¹ RN, PhD, MA, FAAN, FPCN, CHPN,
JOY GOLDSMITH,² PhD, HALEY BULLER,³ MS, and TAMMY NEIMAN,⁴ MS, RN-BC

J Adv Pract Oncol 2016;7:146-154

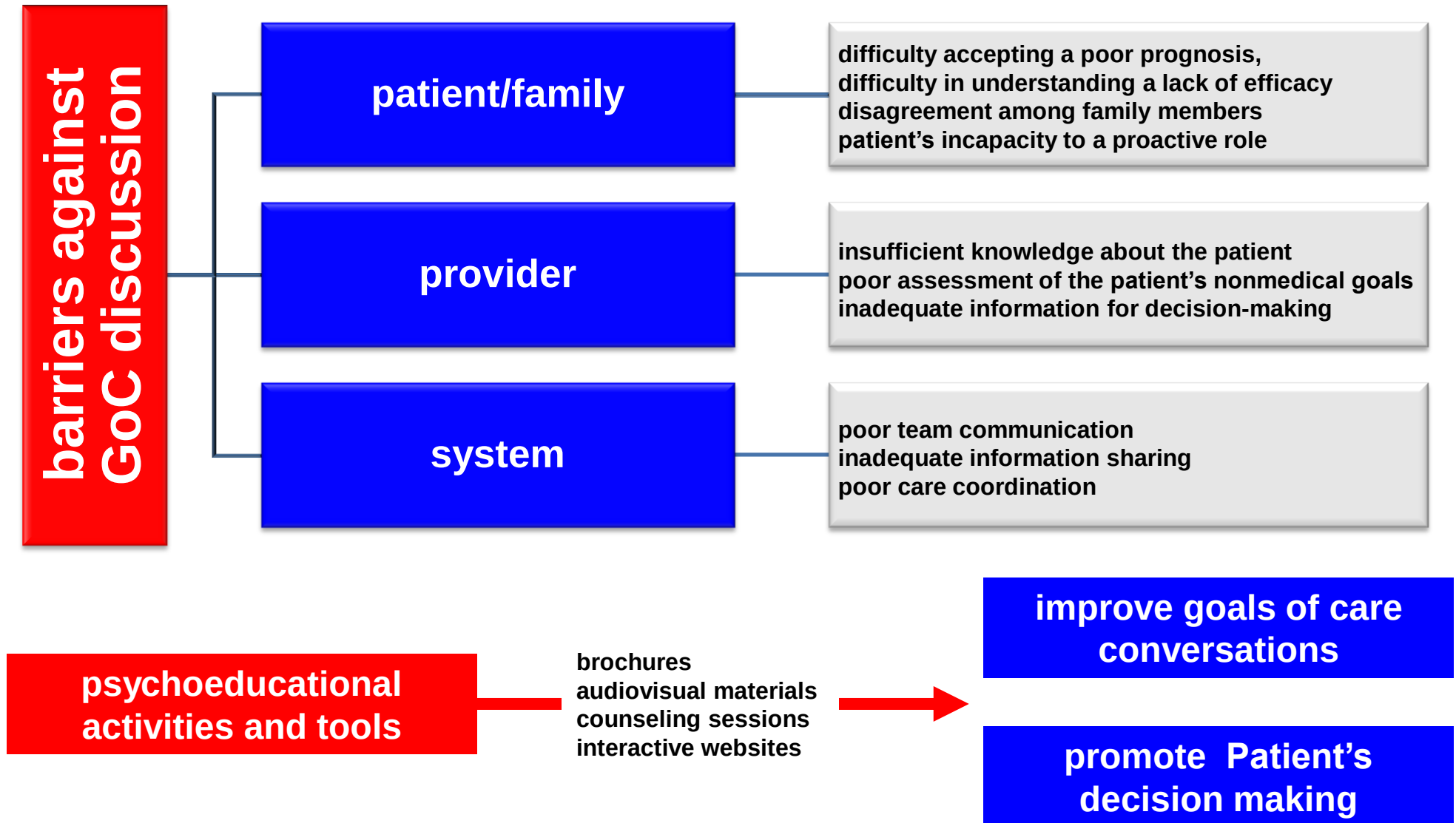
A difficult conversation has been defined as an interaction between a provider and a patient at **transition points** on the disease trajectory



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La comunicazione delle cattive notizie

ABC of palliative care

Communication with patients, families, and other professionals

Ann Faulkner

Comunicazione di cattive notizie

Negazione

Collusione

Domande difficili

Reazioni emotive

**forte meccanismo di coping
talora incoraggiato da familiari
può essere ambivalente
può variare nel tempo**

ABC of palliative care

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Reazioni emotive

valutarne le motivazioni

valutarne i costi

valutare la consapevolezza del Paziente

non agire contro la volontà del Pazeinte

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*C'è una cura?
Perché proprio a me?
Quanto ho davanti?
Devo soffrire?*

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Reazioni emotive

Gestire le domande difficili

Chiederne la ragione: “perché mi chiede questo ?”

Dimostrare interesse “ immagino quanto sia importante”

Confermare ed elaborare “ ha ragione, ma”

Ammettere di non sapere “mi spiace ma non so rispondere “

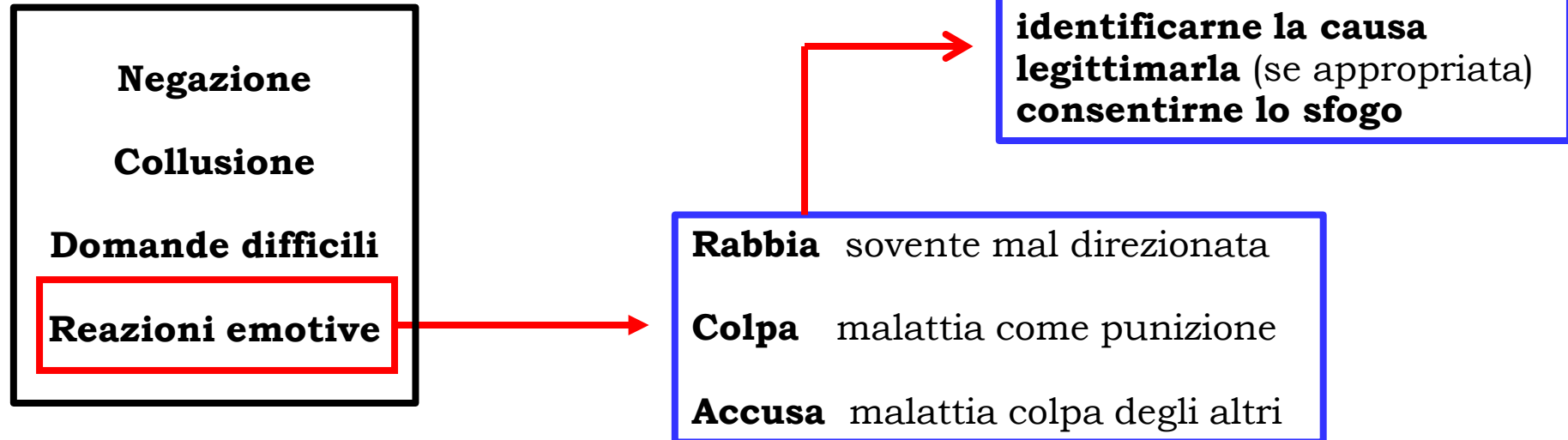
Empatizzare “Deve essere proprio difficile...”

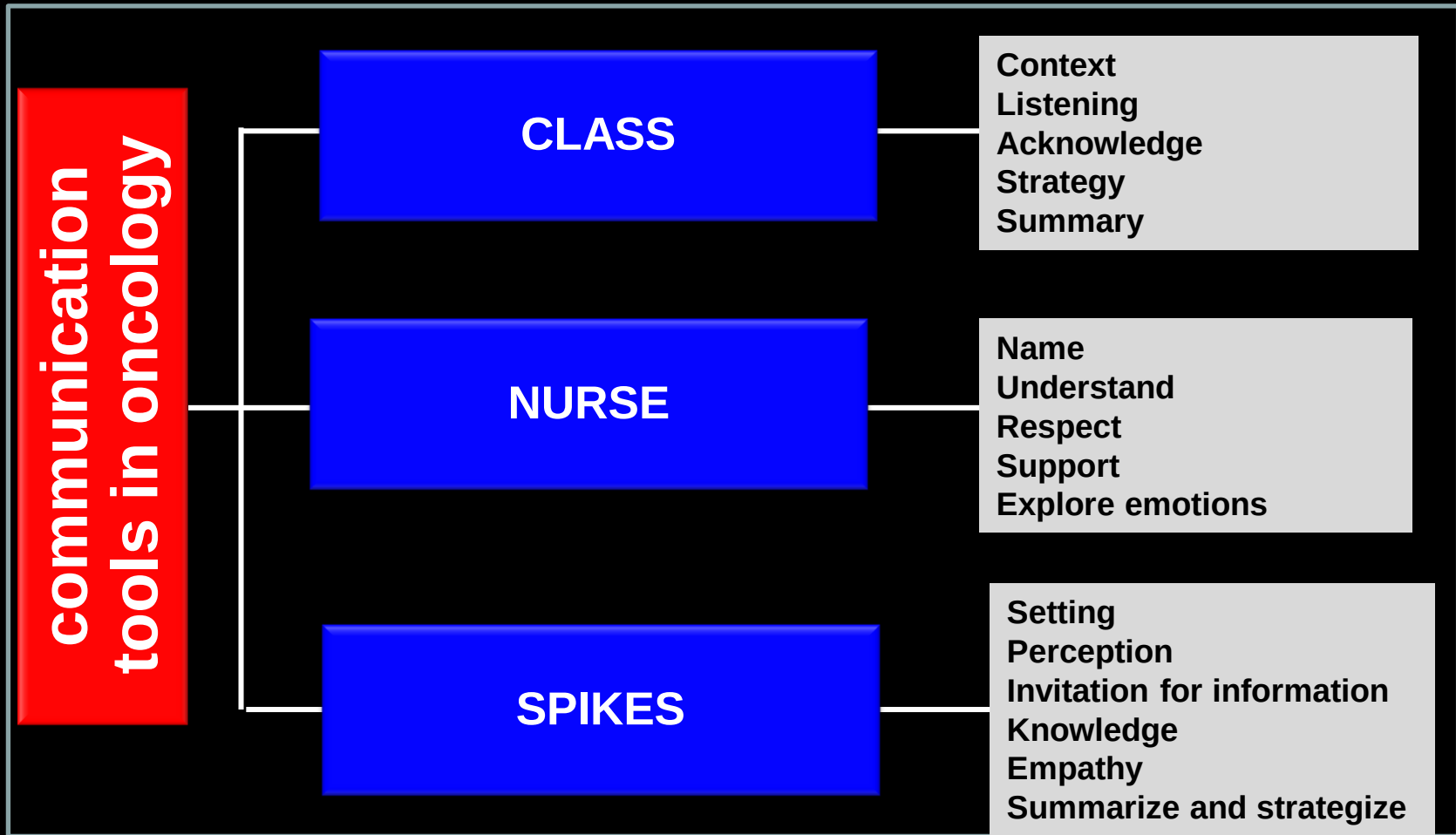
ABC of palliative care

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Comunicazione di cattive notizie





SPIKES

setting up the interview

arranging for privacy
involving key caregivers
making a connection
managing time constraints
avoid interruptions

assessing the patient's perception

before you tell, ask
explore the patient's awareness on prognosis
open question about fear and worries

invitation from patient to give information

patient's availability about discussion
problematic patient or family refusal
evaluation of patient's coping styles

giving knowledge and information to the Pt.

warning that bad news are coming
give information in small chunks
make explicit statements of nonabandonment
emphasise new therapies as not useful or noxious

addressing the patient's emotion

identify the patient's emotions
making empathic statements
using exploratory questions
validating the patient's emotion

strategy and summary

create an acceptable action plan
manage fears of separation and abandon
verify patient's understanding

Clinical practice guidelines for communicating prognosis and end-of-life issues with adults in the advanced stages of a life-limiting illness, and their caregivers

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA

LINEE GUIDA PER LA COMUNICAZIONE
DELLA PROGNOSI
E DI ARGOMENTI CONNESSI
ALLA FINE DELLA VITA
CON ADULTI AFFETTI DA PATOLOGIE
IN FASE AVANZATA
E A LIMITATA ASPETTATIVA DI VITA
E CON I LORO FAMILIARI

*Josephine Clayton, Karen M Hancock,
Phyllis N Butow, Martin HN Tattersall, David C Currow*

FONDAZIONE MARUZZA LEFEBVRE D'OVIDIO ONLUS



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comunicazione della prognosi

aspettativa di vita

valutare consapevolezza di malattia e di prognosi
evitare previsioni temporali troppo accurate
non utilizzare previsioni percentuali
ammettere di non sapere

sintomi futuri

analizzare paure e pregiudizi su sintomi e terapie
bilanciare fra informazione ed allarme

trattamento e fine vita

valutare e discutere le priorità
accertare le volontà del P.te
garantirne il rispetto

parlare della morte

valutare paure e pregiudizi
interrogare il P.te su dove vorrebbe morire
valutare atteggiamento dei familiari

richieste della famiglia

«congiura del silenzio» e sue motivazioni
dare priorità al paziente
tentare una mediazione (emotiva e culturale)

gestire i conflitti

identificare i conflitti e se possibile mediarli
identificare la figura di riferimento del P.te
tentare una mediazione (emotiva e culturale)

gestire la negazione

analizzare comprensione e consapevolezza
valutare ambiguità della negazione
non arrivare ad uno scontro sul diniego



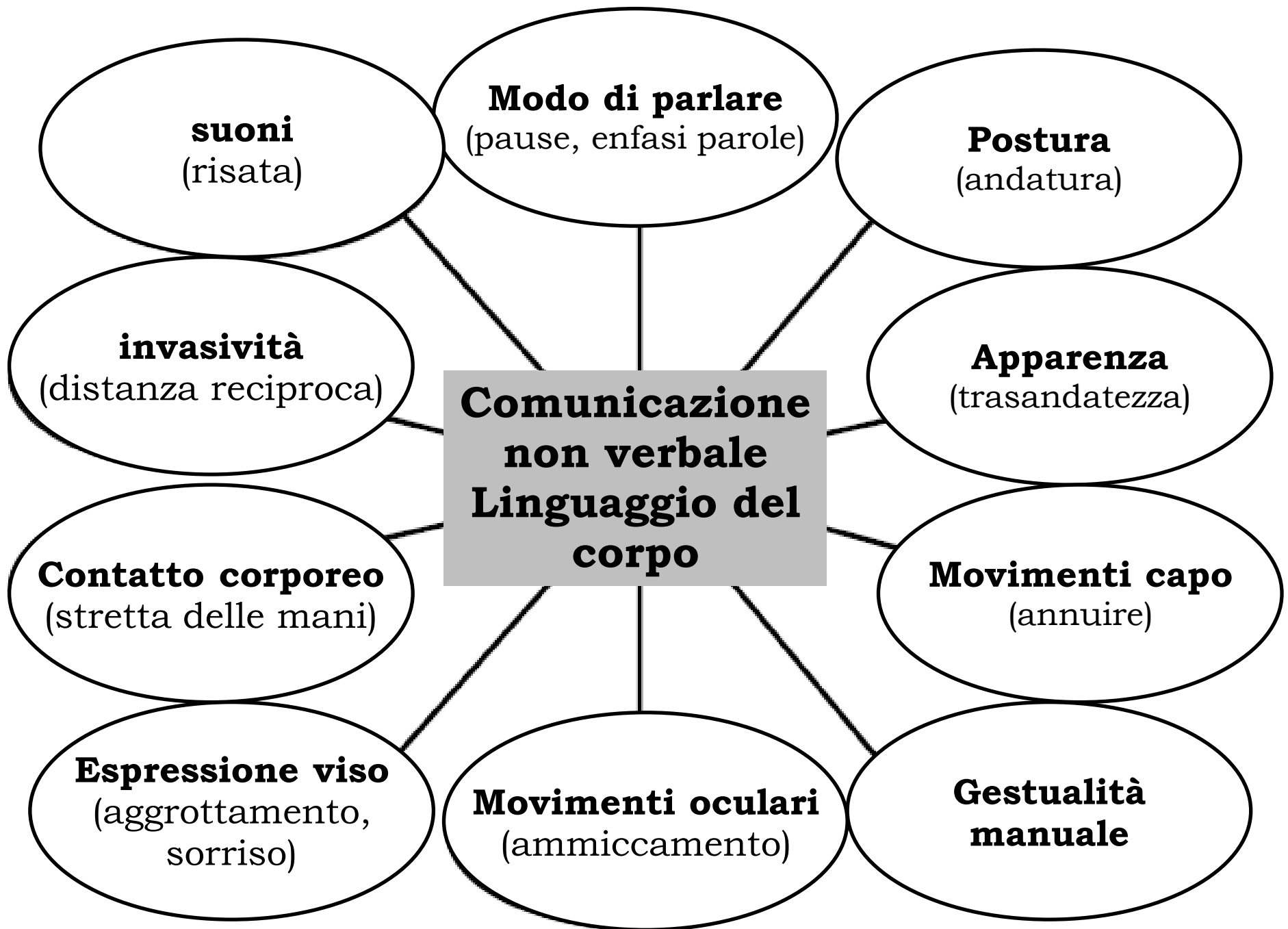
Comunicazione interpersonale

Messaggi verbali:
ciò che si dice
i contenuti

Messaggi paraverbali:
come si dice
intonazioni e modulazioni
della voce (volume, timbro)
pause, ritmi , silenzi

Messaggi non verbali:

- **quali emozioni proviamo**
- gesti ,distanze contatti corporei,
 - posture , movimenti
- espressioni del volto, sguardo



ASCOLTO ATTIVO

❖ LE TECNICHE VERBALI:

- ❖ Parafrasare i contenuti
- ❖ Esplicitare le implicazioni del messaggio ricevuto
- ❖ Interpretare gli stati d'animo dell'interlocutore
- ❖ Stimolare ulteriori chiarimenti

❖ LE TECNICHE NON VERBALI:

- ❖ Guardare con attenzione
- ❖ Assentire
- ❖ Mantenere il contatto visivo
- ❖ Esprimere sentimenti in modo empatico

Illness understanding in patients with advanced lung cancer: curse or blessing?

Ann Palliat Med 2016;5(2):135-138

Annelies Janssens¹, Sisca Kohl^{1,2}, Toke Michielsen², Shana Van Langendonck², Birgitta I. Hiddinga¹,
Jan P. van Meerbeeck¹

**Can a patient be informed of his prognosis from the diagnosis
without detrimental effect on QoL?**

Illness understanding ↑ ← EPC → QoL ↑

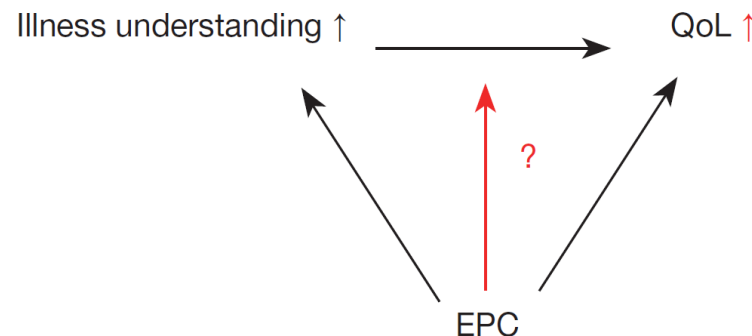
Temel et al., 2010

awareness

Illness understanding ↑ → QoL ↓

Vos et al., 2008,2011

denial



Illness Understanding seems to be a curse but can become a blessing when EPC is offered

Early Integration of Palliative Care in Oncology Practice: Results of the Italian Association of Medical Oncology (AIOM) Survey

Journal of Cancer 2016, Vol. 7

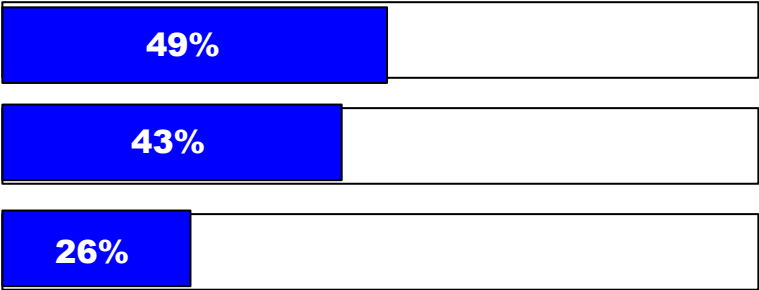
Vittorina Zagonel^{1✉}, Riccardo Torta², Vittorio Franciosi³; Antonella Brunello¹; Guido Biasco⁴; Daniela Cattaneo⁵; Luigi Cavanna⁶; Domenico Corsi⁷; Gabriella Farina⁸; Luisa Fioretto⁹; Teresa Gamucci¹⁰; Gaetano Lanzetta¹¹; Roberto Magarotto¹²; Marco Maltoni¹³; Cataldo Mastromauro¹⁴; Barbara Melotti¹⁵; Fausto Meriggi¹⁶; Ida Pavese¹⁷; Erico Piva¹⁸; Cosimo Sacco¹⁹; Giuseppe Tonini²⁰; Leonardo Trentin²¹; Paola Ermacora¹⁹; Antonella Varetto²; Federica Merlin²²; Stefania Gori²³; Stefano Cascinu²⁴ ; Carmine Pinto²⁵; AIOM Simultaneous & Continuous Care (SCC) Task Force-ESMO-DCs

A 37-item questionnaire was delivered to 1119 AIOM members.

Areas investigated: social, ethical, relational aspects of disease and communication, training, research, organizational and management models in Simultaneous Care.

Three open questions explored the definition of Quality of Life, Medical Oncologist and Palliative Care.

Four hundred and forty-nine (40.1%) medical oncologists returned the questionnaires



non-curability when giving a diagnosis of metastatic tumor

give the information only to patients who clearly ask for it

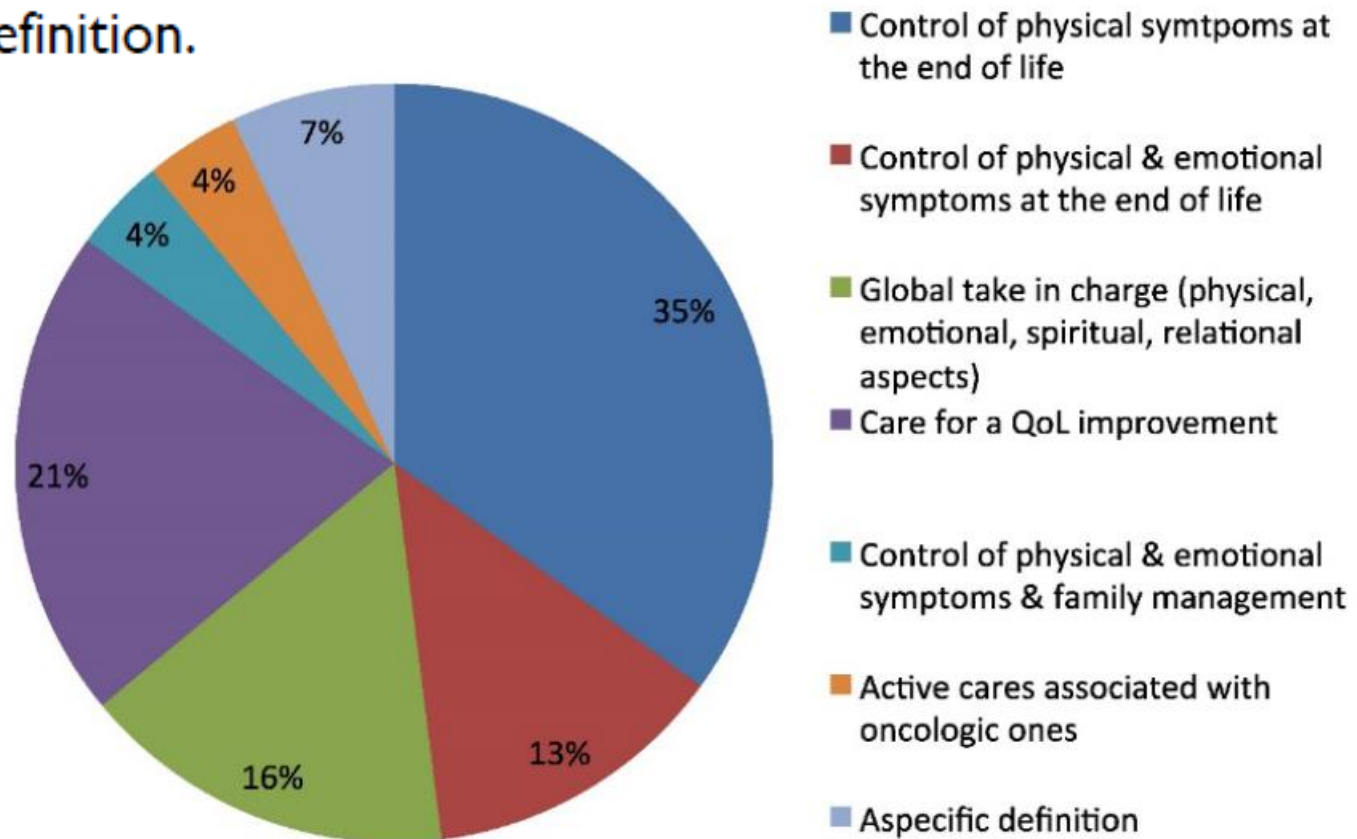
make a referral to a palliative care specialist

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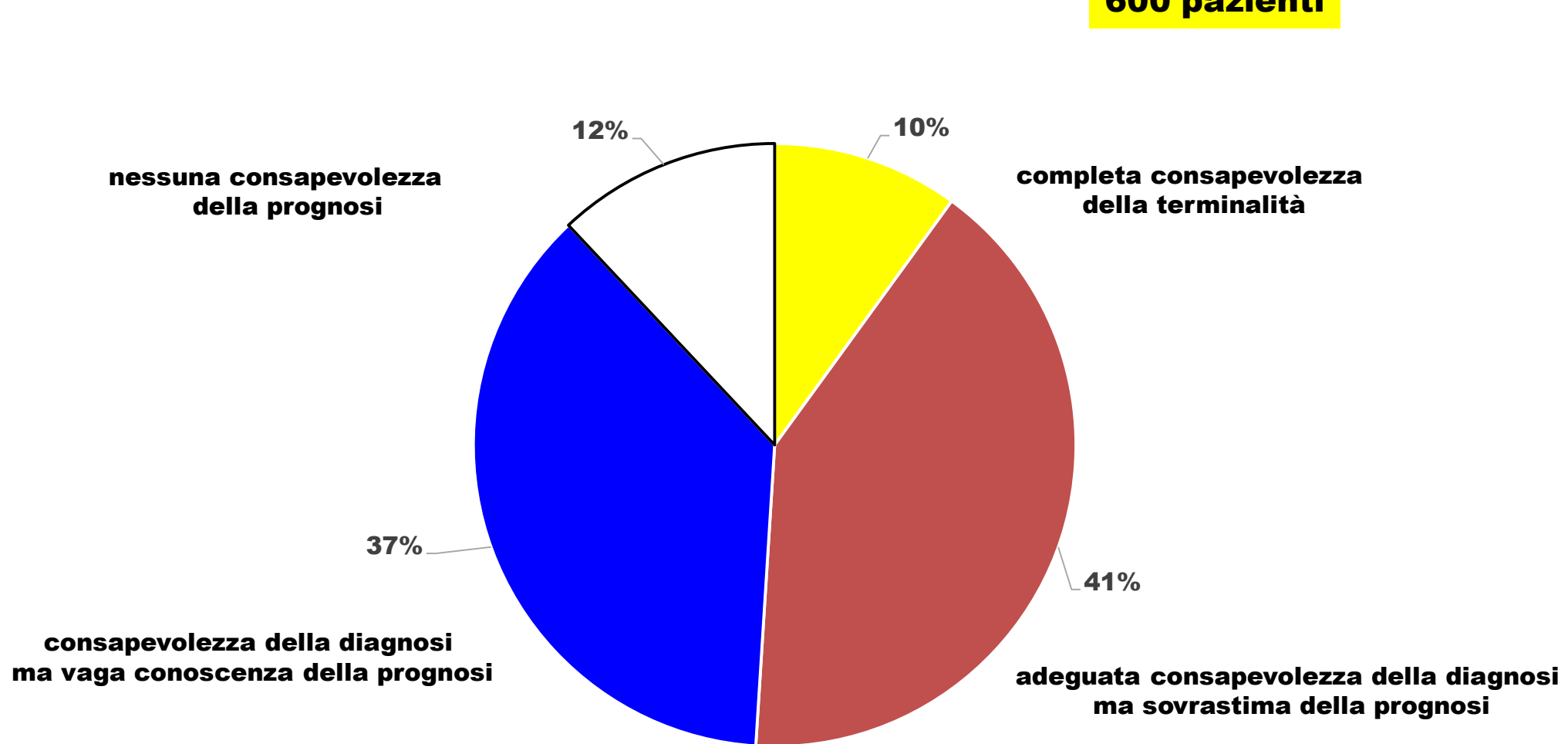
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Palliative Care definition.



Andrea Bovero, Riccardo Torta

600 pazienti



Take home messages

a tutt'oggi la comunicazione, in particolare quella prognostica, è ancora inadeguata

**una causa è la scarsa formazione medica
ad una comunicazione difficile**

**è auspicabile il potenziamento
di momenti formativi
istituzionali e societari**