

Supportive Oncology Care at Home for Recently Hospitalized Patients with Advanced Cancer

Lage DE¹, Grayzel C¹, Gothoskar M¹, Hornstein S¹, Neckermann I¹, Schmelkin A¹, Brown P², McGrath M², Shulman E², Smith M², Johnson PC¹, Nipp RD^{1,3}, El-Jawahri A¹

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

Patients with advanced cancer often experience frequent and prolonged hospitalizations, and the transition from hospital to home represents a critical period for these **individuals**, as they prefer to maximize time at home and avoid hospital readmissions.

We sought to demonstrate the feasibility and acceptability of a Supportive Oncology Care at Home intervention to address the post-discharge needs of recently hospitalized patients with advanced cancer.

METHODS

- Adult, English-speaking patients with advanced solid tumors experiencing their second or later unplanned hospitalization and residing within a 50-mile radius of Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) were eligible for the study. Additionally, patients who were discharged home with hospice care were ineligible.
- The open pilot phase involved 10 patients undergoing a two-week intervention, which was increased to a threeweek intervention for the subsequent 20 patients based on participant feedback.
- The two and three-week intervention consisted of three parts:
 - . A hospital in the home care model for proactive symptom assessment and management, including clinician visits to assess patients, draw labs, administer intravenous medications and hydration, and ensure optimal symptom management.
 - 2. The remote monitoring of daily patient-reported symptoms, vital signs, and body weight.
 - 3. Structured communication with the oncology team.
- The primary endpoint of the study was feasibility, defined as $\geq 60\%$ of approached and eligible patients enrolling and ≥60% of participants completing daily symptom assessments.
- After intervention completion, patients rated the helpfulness and convenience of the intervention and symptom monitoring technology.







Age Fema Race Wh Bla Asia His Marri

¹ Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; ² Medically Home, Inc. Boston, MA; ³ University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK

Table 1: Patient Demographics

| OVERALL COHORT (n=30) | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|--|
| (years) – median (range) | 58 (31-84) | | |
| ale Sex – no. (%) | 15 (50%) | | |
| e – no. (%) | | | |
| ite | 23 (77%) | | |
| ck or African American | 2 (7%) | | |
| an | 3 (10%) | | |
| panic or Latino | 2 (7%) | | |
| ied – no. (%) | 20 (67%) | | |
| | | | |

Figure 4: Intervention Acceptability



Table 2: Patient Characteristics

| CLINICAL AND ONCC | LOGIC FAC | TORS | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| 10. (%) | | | | |
| inal | | 16 (53%) | | |
| у | | 6 (20%) | | |
| advanced diagnosis – median (range) | | 16 (0-68) | | |
| edications at discharge – median (range) | | | 13 (5-22) | |
| BASELINE PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES | | | | |
| tient Reported Outcome | Measure Range | | Median Baseline (n) | |
| | | | Basenne (II) | |
| eported Outcomes Measurement System – Self Efficacy (PROMIS – Self Efficacy) | 16-80 | | 63 (30) | |
| eported Outcomes Measurement System – Self Efficacy (PROMIS – Self Efficacy) mptom Assessment System (ESAS) | 16-80 0-120 | | 63 (30) 38.5 (30) | |

This care delivery model was an **acceptable** means of delivering post-discharge care, with almost all patients reporting that the intervention and its components were helpful.

On over half of days post-discharge, patients reported symptoms or concerns that triggered a clinician call, and 13% of those calls led to a home visit for evaluation and management of those symptoms

Figure 3: Intervention Rate

Intervention Rate (n = 470 Patient Days)[†]

| 41% | Days with no intervention (n =194) | † Total Patient Days (n = 470) is the sum of the number of days any patient was enrolled in the study. |
|---------|--|--|
| 59% | Days requiring a phone call (n = 276) (average length: 9 minutes). | |
| | Required a home visit in 13% of the time (n = (average length: 89 mi | addition 37) inutes) |



Patients who considered using the tablet "convenient"





CONCLUSIONS

Delivering supportive oncology care at home for patients with advanced cancer is a **feasible** approach to delivering post-discharge care, with over 60% of approached patients agreeing to participate in the study and over 90% of them filling out daily symptom surveys and reporting vital signs

LIMITATIONS

• Small sample of mainly white and highly-educated patients at an academic medical center.

• The home-care model was limited to a small geographic region and could be difficult to replicate outside of urban areas.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

A future randomized controlled trial will compare the Medically-Home Post-Discharge intervention against standard of care to study whether the intervention improves patients' quality of life and reduces health care utilization.

FUNDING & CONTACT

This study was funded by Medically Home, Inc.

Dr. Daniel Lage dlage@mgh.harvard.edu

