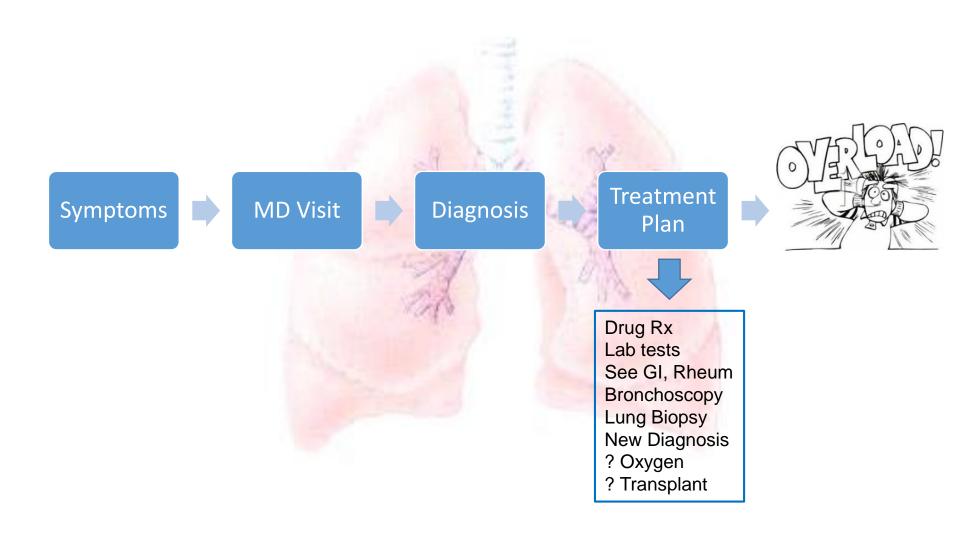
Beyond Drug Treatment: Palliative Care, Oxygen, Pulmonary Rehabilitation, Support Groups

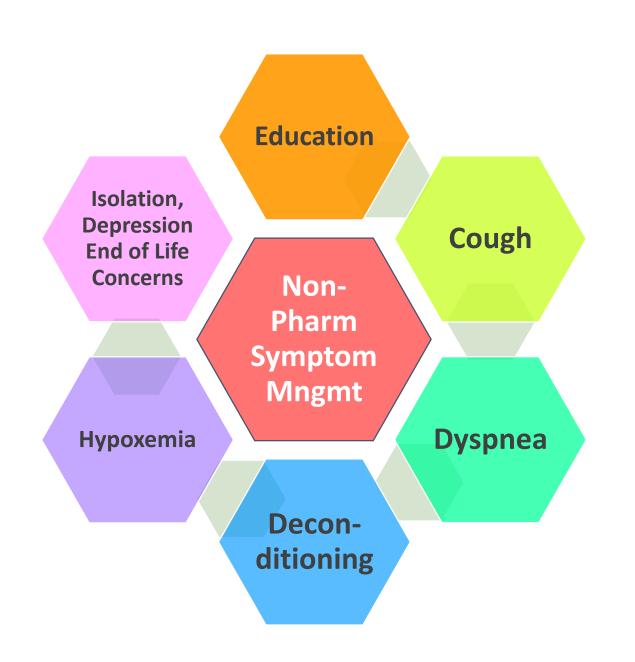


Research Nurse Manager, Pulmonary & Critical Care Medicine Nurse Coordinator, Interstitial Lung Disease Program

Stanford University Medical Center

Beyond Drug Treatment





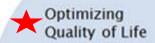
Beyond Drug Treatment

- 1) Palliative Care/Symptom Management
- 2) Pulmonary Rehabilitation
- 3) Oxygen
- 4) Support Groups

Beyond Drug Treatment: Palliative Care

Palliative Care

Use a palliative approach for life limiting illness





End-of-Life Care

- · Weeks to months
- · Palliative and medical treatments
- · Ongoing supports
- Hospice Care
- · Respite and caregiver relief

Last Days/Hours Care

- · Pain & Symptom Mgt
- · Psychosocial & Spiritual supports

Early symptom management

Advanced care planning

Palliate: to make a disease or its symptoms less severe or unpleasant

Beyond Drug Treatment: Palliative Care

- The most common troubling symptoms:
 - Cough
 - Shortness of Breath
 - Anxiety/Coping with chronic lung problem

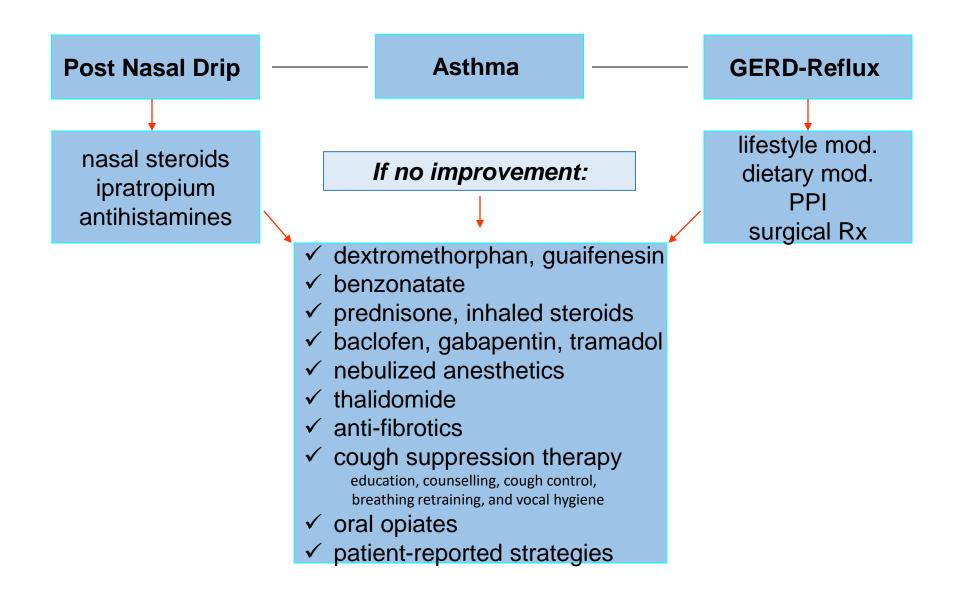
Symptom Management: Cough

1. Why do I cough?

- a) Inflammation in the airways of ILD patients causes "upregulation" of sensory innervation = cough
- b) Increased amount of proteins called neurotrophins in IPF sputum affects sensory nerves
- c) Mechanical 'pull' on airways from lung scarring may trigger cough
- d) MUC5B gene may be associated with cough severity in IPF patients

Hope-Gill et al .AJRCCM, 2003; Scholand et al. Cough 2014; Jones et al. Cough 2011

Symptom Management: Cough



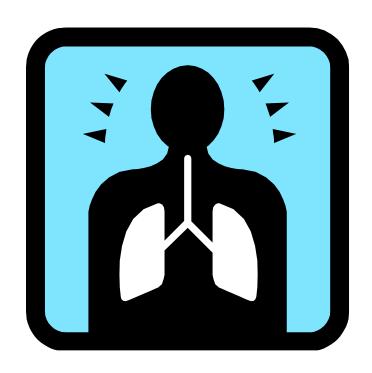
Symptom Management: Cough

Patient-Reported Strategies to Decrease Cough (N=105):

- •Lozenges with cough suppressant/oral anesthetic (especially before making phone call, during 'social times')
- •Warm liquids honey and lemon in hot water
- •Ginger tea, turmeric
- Sips of water, ice chips, Biotene spray (moisture)
- Chewing/swallowing carefully, slowly (MCTD pts)
- Avoiding irritants, triggers
- ↑ oxygen during coughing as needed
- Hypnosis
- Yoga/relaxation/slowed breathing techniques
- •Nothing (29%)



Symptom Management: Breathlessness



Symptom Management: Breathlessness

Lung Scarring or Inflammation

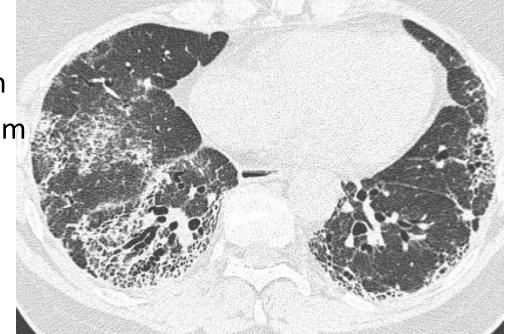
-Increased lung stiffness

-Restriction of lung inflation

-Difficult for oxygen to get from

airsac into blood stream

Increased WOB
Rapid Shallow Breathing
with exertion





Lung receptors, hypoxemia, deconditioning, anxiety and depression



Treating Breathlessness



- Pursed lip breathing/breathing retraining
- Fan/cold air/open windows
- Relaxation/visual imagery/meditation
- Distraction: headphones, social interaction
- Yoga (modified)
- Small meals
- Ideal body weight
- Oxygen if hypoxemic
- Opiates/Narcotics/Anxiolytics



Impact of Exercise on Breathlessness



- Builds endurance
- Strengthens muscles
- Desensitization to SOB
- Improves mood
- Facilitates travel, work, and socialization
- Maintains ideal weight
- Decreases anxiety, panic
- Maintenance critical
- Does not change PFTs

"an evidence-based, multidisciplinary, and comprehensive intervention for patients with chronic respiratory diseases who are symptomatic and often have decreased daily activities. Integrated into the individual treatment of the patient, pulmonary rehabilitation is designed to reduce symptoms, optimize functional status, increase participation, and reduce health care costs through stabilizing or reversing systemic manifestations of the disease".



LIVEBETTER.ORG

Live Better with Pulmonary Rehabilitation is a pilot project of the American Thoracic Society (ATS) and the Gawlicki Family Foundation to increase public awareness of pulmonary rehabilitation. Live Better's mission is to inform and educate individuals with chronic lung disease about the potential benefits to them of pulmonary rehabilitation.

- ▶ 6-8 Weeks
- > 2/wk, 2 hrs
- Education
- > Exercise
- Social Support

Health Benefits

Pulmonary Rehabilitation can help you realize some or all of the following health benefits:

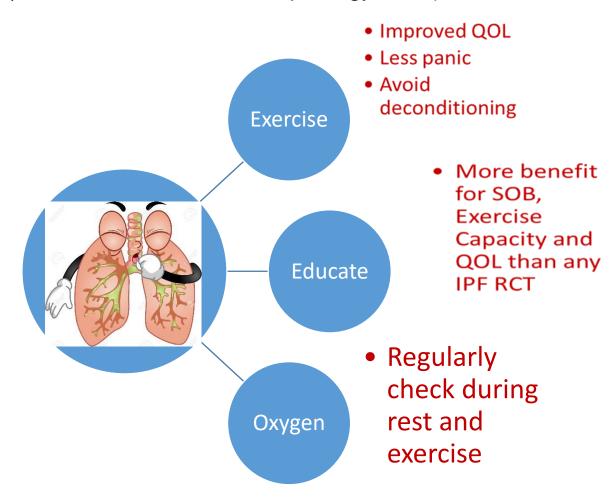
- Decrease shortness of breath/breathlessness
- 2 Increase exercise capacity
- 3 Increase energy and stamina
- 4 Improve feeling of well-being
- 5 Decrease feelings of depression and anxiety
- 6 Increase ability to do things in life that you need and want to do
- 7 Communicate more effectively with your healthcare team
- 8 Connect with other people with similar breathing problems
- 9 Increase your ability to manage your own lung problems in collaboration with your healthcare team



Study	Sample	Δ 6MW, m	Dyspnea	QOL
Dowman et al 2017 RCT	142 ILD	25	Improved	Improved
Nakazawa et al 2017 Review	NA	NA	Improved	Improved
Ryerson et al 2014	54 ILD	57	Improved	Improved
Holland et al 2012	44 ILD	21	Improved	NA
Huppman et al 2013	402 ILD inpt.	46	Improved	Improved
Kozu et al 2011	65	31 (MRC 2)	Improved	NA
Swigris et al 2011	21	62	Fatigue improved	SF36 non sig
Garvey 2010 Review	NA	NA	Improved	Improved
Salhi et al 2010	11 RLD	107	Improved	SGRQ non sig
Ferreira et al 2009	99	56	Improved	NA
Holland et al 2008 RCT	57	35	Improved	Improved
Nishiyama et al 2008 RCT	30	42	No Change	Improved
Jastrzebski et al 2006	31	NA	Improved	Improved
Naji et al 2006	26	NA	Improved	Improved

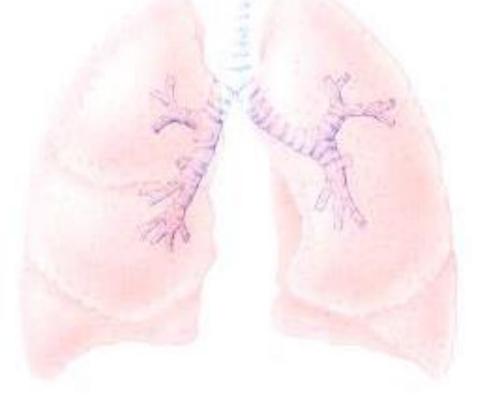
Breathlessness: Key Points

"Complex interplay between mechanical, neurologic and psychological factors" (Garibaldi and Danoff, Respirology 2016)



Beyond Drug Treatment: Oxygen

 Prescribed for relief of hypoxemia and breathlessness, improved mobility, QOL, and survival



Beyond Drug Treatment: Oxygen



- Regularly assess oxygen saturations at rest & exercise
 - 6 Minute Walk & Exercise Oximetry
 - High Altitude Simulation Testing
 - Overnight Oximetry
 - The need for oxygen is not based on shortness of breath
- Test oxygen sats in clinic & receive oxygen prescription:
 - At rest
 - With exertion
 - During sleep
 - Goal is to titrate oxygen to keep saturations >90%
 - Medicare covers oxygen if your saturation is ≤88%

Beyond Drug Treatment: Oxygen



• Pros:

- May decrease breathlessness with activity
- Improve ability to get out of the house, travel, work
- Allow for higher levels of exercise to improve stamina and strength
- Allow travel by plane or to altitude

• Cons:

- Physically cumbersome treatment
- Hard for some due to social issues
- Risks of tripping, fire
- Smaller, lighter portable oxygen concentrators (POCs) don't go above 3 L/min continuous, or 6 pulse

Oxygen 101: Liquid Oxygen

- Oxygen cooled down to liquid; provides larger amt. oxygen in smaller canister
- Delivers up to 10 L/min. cont. flow (different units for higher flow).
- Uses homefill system
- Higher costs of liquid:
 - More frequent delivery
 - Longer time to service
 - More customer needs
 - Scarce availability



Refill from reservoir

Liquid Portable



Oxygen 101: Compressed Gas

E Tank: compressed gas, semi-portable, lasts 3 hrs. on 3L/min continuous or 1.5 hrs on 5 L/min

M6 (B) Tank: compressed gas, portable, lasts with OCD or OCR Transfill
Systems:
Homefill
I Fill
Ultra Fill





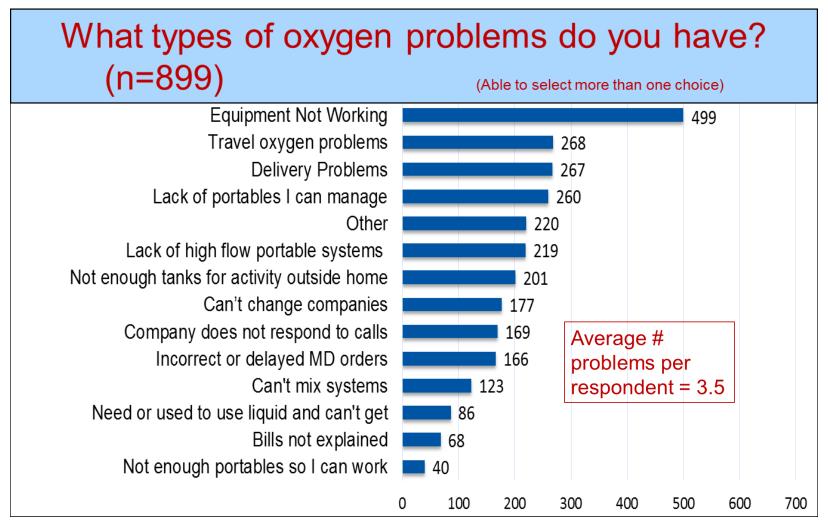


Portable Oxygen Concentrators: Size Matters!



- 3-20 lbs
- Uses battery; concentrates ambient air to 90-96% oxygen
- Can run off DC power
- FAA approved; need battery for 1.5 x hours of flight
- Higher liter flow=shorter battery life
- Very important to get tested on the system BEFORE pt. purchases it
- No continuous flow > setting of 3 or pulse flow over setting of 6

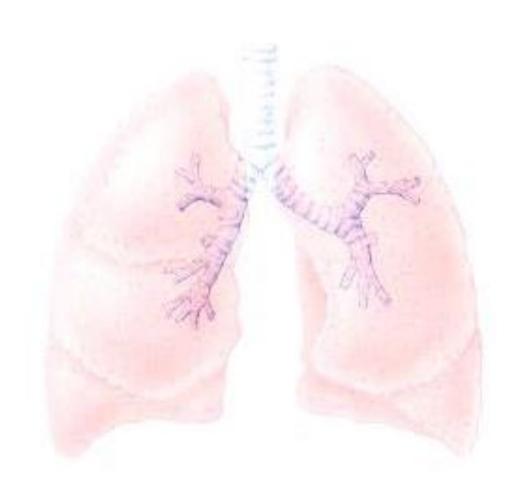
Oxygen Survey Results (1926 pts): 51% experienced oxygen problems



Oxygen and Travel



- ALWAYS let your healthcare provider know of your plans to travel on oxygen a MONTH in advance
- ALWAYS check your airlines website and speak to their medical travel department to confirm forms needed
- Some POCs have an FAA stamp on them but older ones will not and for those you will need an MD letter/Rx
- ALWAYS carry a copies of the form/letter/MD order with you when you travel
- You will need 1.5 x the flight length in battery hours for your POC. Always plug in while waiting for your flight and confirm with airlines if your seat will have outlet.





Education, Socialization, Caregiver Support, Networking- all in one

- Options: (resource manual)
 - In Person
 - Online
 - Phone In













Patients and Caregivers



Healthcare Professionals



Global Faculty Members in Government, Academia, and Industry



Academic and Industry Posters

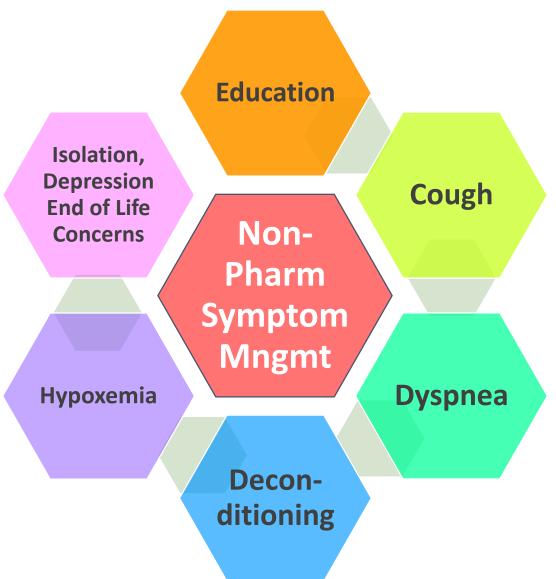


Clinical Trials: An Important Option

- National registries to collect long term data
- Trials coming up testing new anti-fibrotic drugs as 'add-on' therapy
- Close follow-up, support, hope
- More trials coming for non-IPF pts.

Beyond Drug Management: Summary

- ✓ Palliative Care
- ✓ Pulmonary Rehabilitation
- ✓ Oxygen
- ✓ Support Groups



Thank you!



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We would like to honor and thank a very special ILD nurse who dedicated many years to improving the quality of life for countless ILD patients at UCSF and beyond

Sally McLaughlin RN, MSN, ILD Nurse Coordinator UCSF



