

Heart Health **During and After a Transplant**

Celebrating a Second Chance at Life Survivorship Symposium

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Saro Armenian DO, MPH City of Hope



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Heart Health after Transplant

Saro Armenian, DO, MPH

Norman & Sadie Lee Foundation Professor,

Departments of Pediatrics and Population Sciences

Director, Center for Survivorship and Outcomes,

Hematologic Malignancies and Stem Cell Transplantation Institute

City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center

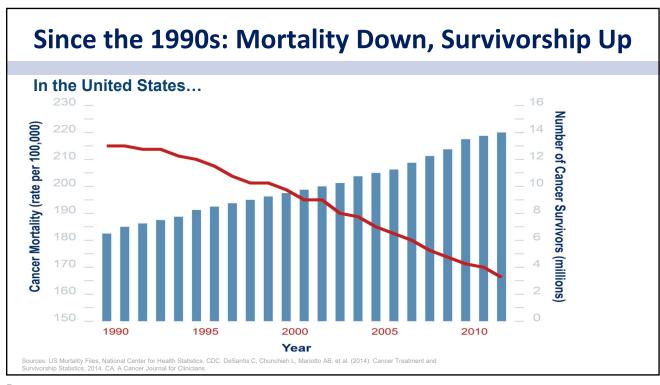
Snapshot: Cancer Care 25 Years Ago

- Cancer treated primarily based on location, characteristics under the microscope and size; few biomarkers
- Roughly 250 fewer treatment options than today
- Three basic treatment modalities
- Limited supportive care options

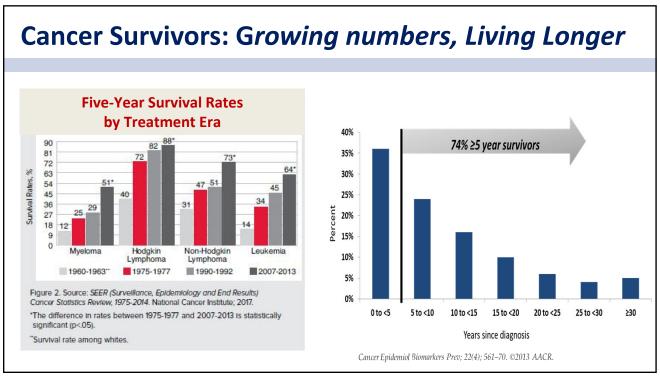
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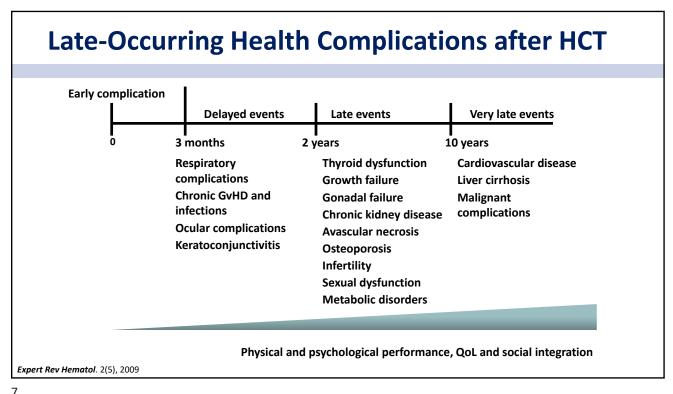
Since the 1990s: Progress by Many Measures Survivorship **Treatment Quality of Life** Prevention New therapies Growing research Interventions for Better toxicity infection-related management area • Imaging, radiation oncology and • Less intensive Late effects Cancer therapies identified surgery advances susceptibility genes • Palliative care Surveillance • Precision Drug and surgical integration strategies medicine risk reduction established Immunotherapy strategies

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Health Risks Associated with Treatment

- Many long-term survivors will develop one or more long-term health problems
- Conditions are often under-appreciated in the general medical community
- Important to catch problems early, when they are most easily treated

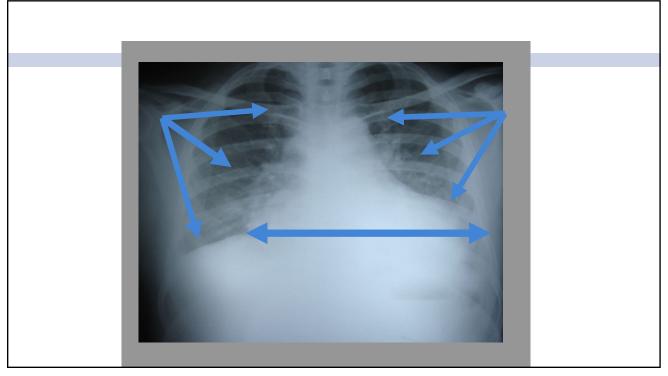


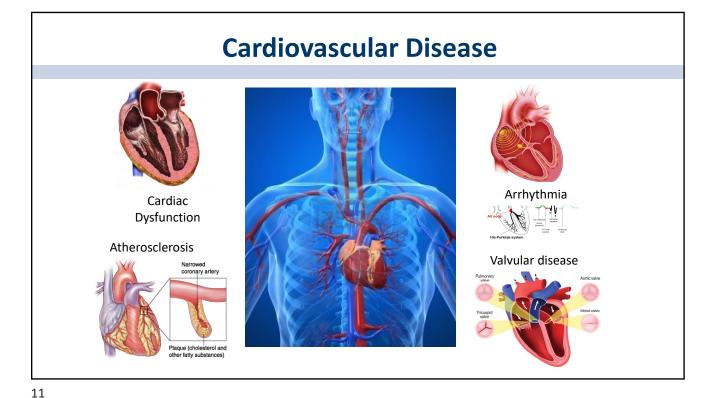
Patient DY

27 years old at diagnosis
Underwent Autologous Transplantation for
Recurrent Lymphoma

Concerned about shortness of breath and easy fatigue during soccer practice

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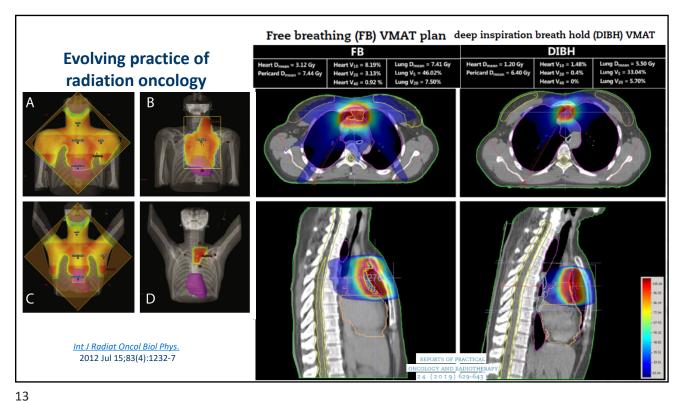




Cardiovascular Disease: Risk Factors

- Risk of heart disease in HCT survivors
 - 2-4 times greater risk compared to the general population
- Who is at risk?
 - Treatment: chest radiation (near heart), high dose anthracycline chemotherapy, older treatment era (pre-1990)
 - Patient characteristics
 - Very young (<18y) or older age (>70y) at treatment
 - Traditional cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, obesity)
 - Lifestyle: sedentary behavior, smoking





Cardiovascular Disease: Risk Factors

- Typical onset
 - Can occur early during transplantation, but typically >5y after
- What are the symptoms
 - Heart failure: swelling of extremities, shortness of breath, reduced ability to exercise/strenuous activity, fatigue/weakness
 - Coronary artery disease: chest pain or discomfort, shortness of breath, pain or discomfort (arms/shoulder), nausea, weakness
 - Valvular disease: Shortness of breath, chest pain, fatigue, fainting/dizziness, irregular heartbeat



Cardiovascular Disease Prevention

Screening

- Risk-based surveillance
 - History & Physical
 - Echocardiography
 - ECG
- Management of Risk Factors
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes
 - Dyslipidemia
- Prevention as the long-term goal

What can a patient do?

- Heart-healthy lifestyle
 - -Heart-healthy diet
 - -Smoking cessation
 - -Physical activity

Number of persons with CV risk factors

 Compliance in treatment of CV risk factors

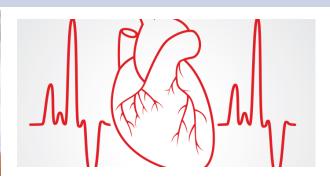
Hypertension

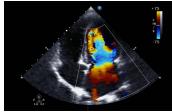
Dyslipidemia

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Screening for Heart Disease



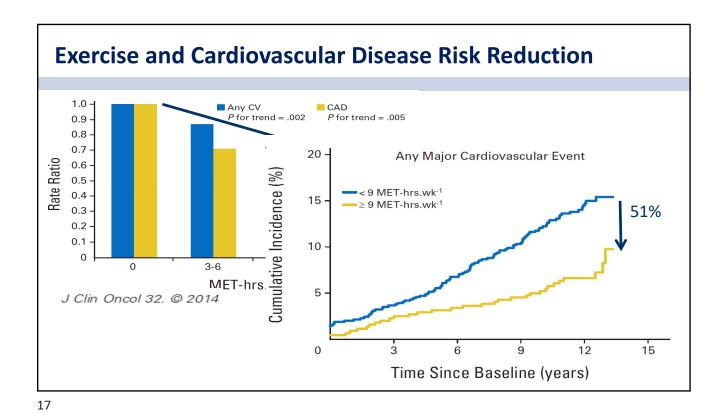




Consideration:

- Previous treatment with high dose anthracycline chemotherapy (Doxorubicin, Daunomycin) at a young age
- Chest radiation therapy in earlier treatment eras (<1990)
- · Concerning symptoms during strenuous activities

 ${\tt https://www.heart.org/en/health-topics/heart-attack/diagnosing-a-heart-attack/echocardiogram-echological and the property of the property$



2019 Exercise Guidelines for Cancer Survivors: Consensus Statement from International Multidisciplinary Roundtable. Expected benefits for different types of exercise Aerobic plus ↓ anxiety ↓ anxiety ↓ fatigue ↓ depressive ↑ quality of life ↓ depressive symptoms symptoms No risk of **↓** fatigue exacerbating ↓ fatigue lymphedema ↑ quality of life ↑ quality of life ↑ perceived ↑ perceived ↑ perceived physical function physical function physical function Campbell KL, Winters-Stone KM et al, Med Sci Sport Ex 2019;

Remember

"If you are going to make exercise part of your life, you have a long time to get fit and you must slowly and steadily develop a routine you enjoy"

Schwartz, Anna L. (2004) Cancer Fitness: Exercise Programs for Patients and Survivors.

New York, NY: Fireside: P.136



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Exercise Guidelines

Stop exercise and contact your doctor if you have:

- Disorientation, dizziness, burred vision or fainting
- Sudden onset of nausea, vomiting
- Unusual or sudden shortness of breath
- Irregular heartbeat, palpitations, chest pain
- Leg/calf pain, bone pain, unusual joint pain or pain not caused by injury
- Muscle cramps or sudden onset of muscular weakness or fatigue

What Can You Do?

- Avoid inactivity
- Get individually tailored exercise program from a physical therapist or personal trainer who is certified as a trainer for cancer patients. Especially recommended for survivors who are still in their cancer treatment.
- Take a program designed for cancer survivors (LIVESTRONG at the YMCA, Exercise & Thrive, etc.)

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What Can You Do?

- Take a walk with your friends. Work out with a DVD, TV program or YouTube (search example ... "low impact aerobic exercise", "chair exercise")
- Ride your bike, mow the grass, rake the leaves, walk a dog, dance, park your car in the farthest parking place, use stairs, get off the bus several stops early
- Take classes at local Centers and YMCA. (Gentle Yoga, Tai chi, EnhanceFitness Class, Fall prevention class. These are gentle-enough so they are perfect as a start.)

Changing paradigms in healthcare delivery

Traditional paternalistic model of care

Empowered Physician

Empowered Patient

- Patient completely reliant on HCP to receive information, diagnosis and referral
- Difficult for patients to navigate within and between health and social care
- Interventions usually in response to physical evidence from patient



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Changing paradigms in healthcare delivery

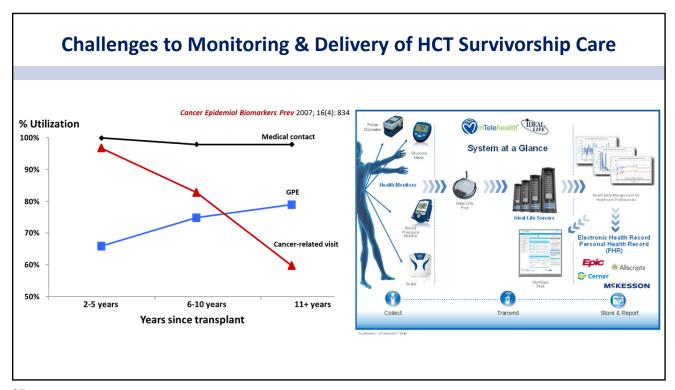
Empowered patient sharing ownership

Empowered Physician

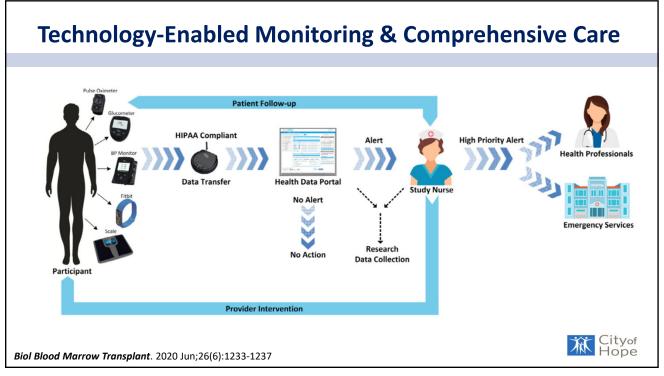
Empowered Patient

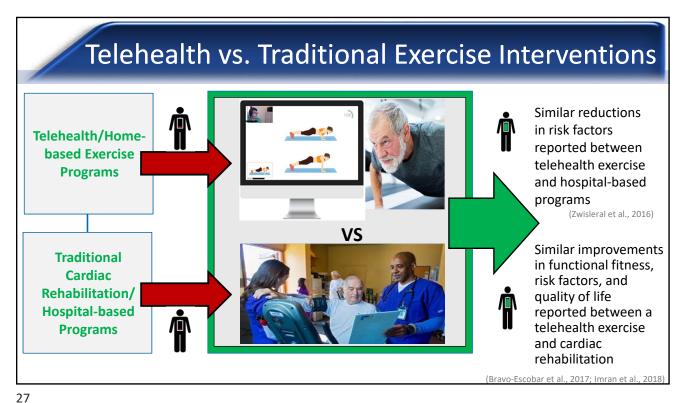
- Patient informed whenever and wherever, using their interoperable medical record
- Co-creation of care packages, proactive prevention, rapid access to services
- Technology enabled support and self-management





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What we encourage our patients to do

- Learn about the treatment they received
- Get regular check-ups focusing on the health risks related to their cancer treatment
- Work with healthcare providers to develop a long-term follow-up plan
- Make healthy choices

"<u>You</u> are the most important member of your healthcare team!"

Thank you!



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