Database for PROMS and Outcomes

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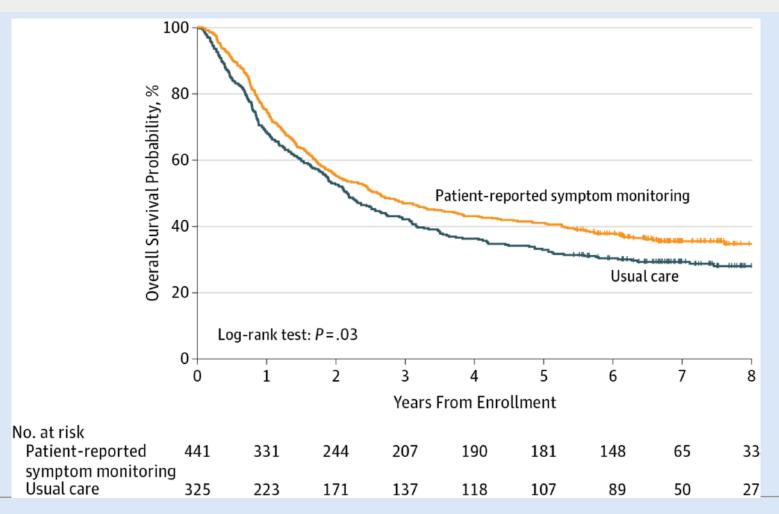
The value of PROMS

- To provide patients with the support they require
- To build up a body of evidence such that patients can incorporate QOL in decisions regarding their own management strategy

 NICE recommends that PROMS be used as secondary endpoints in future clinical trials regarding colorectal cancer

From: Overall Survival Results of a Trial Assessing Patient-Reported Outcomes for Symptom Monitoring During Routine Cancer Treatment

JAMA. 2017;318(2):197-198. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.7156



Guildford Database

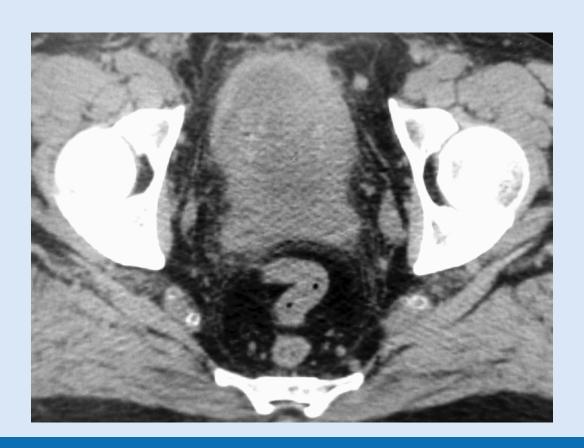
- National colorectal cancer database
- NICE recommended for all Papillon patients
- Use for planned organ preservation from decision to treat
- Can also be used for all colorectal cancer patients
 - Surgery, RT, chemo, palliation
- Collecting clinical outcomes

Key Desired Features of Database

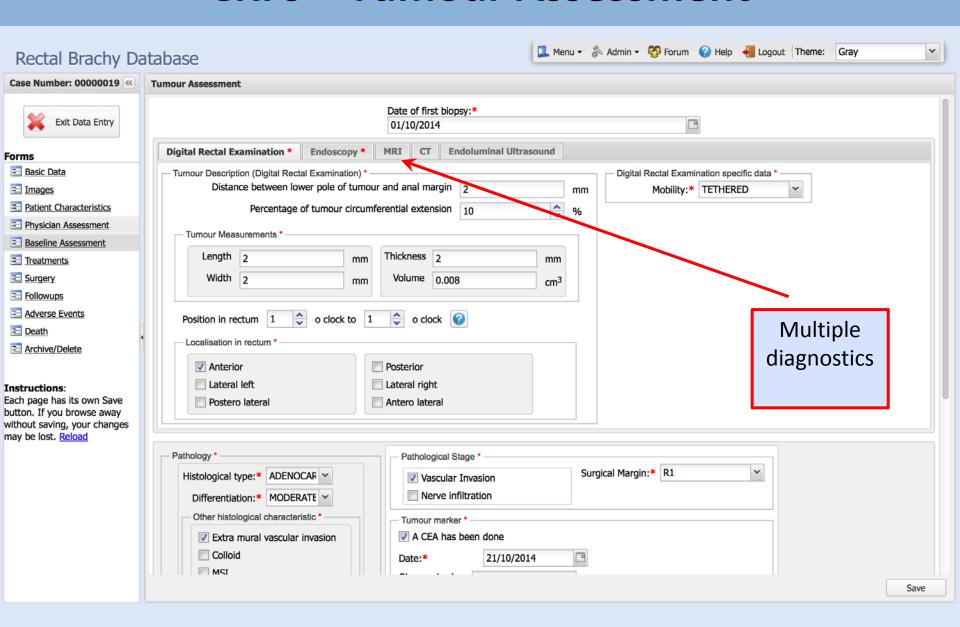
- Advance customisation of CRFs and rules
- Image upload into CRFs
- Input from multiple centres
 - Ability of each centre to pull their own data
 - Ability to analyse whole database
- Customisable graphical reports/summaries
- Customisable data exports
- Central area for document upload and 'blog' cases
- Security features
- Patient input mode (from home)

URL

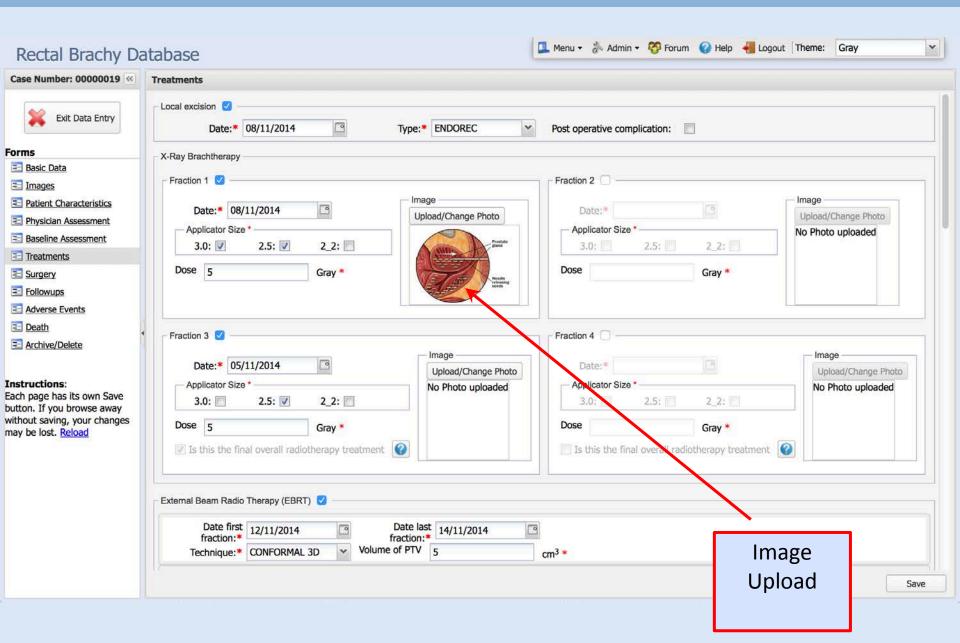
www.colorectaldatabase.com www.papillondatabase.com



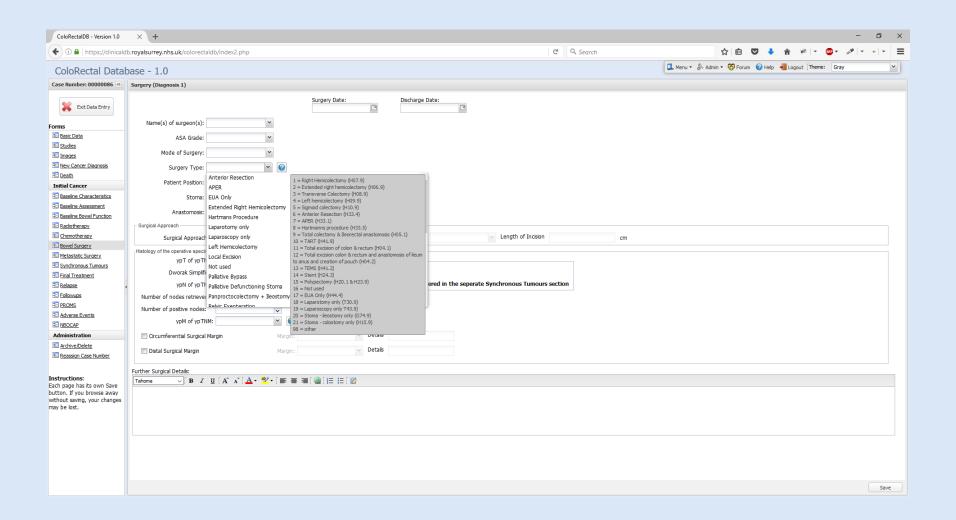
CRFs – Tumour Assessment



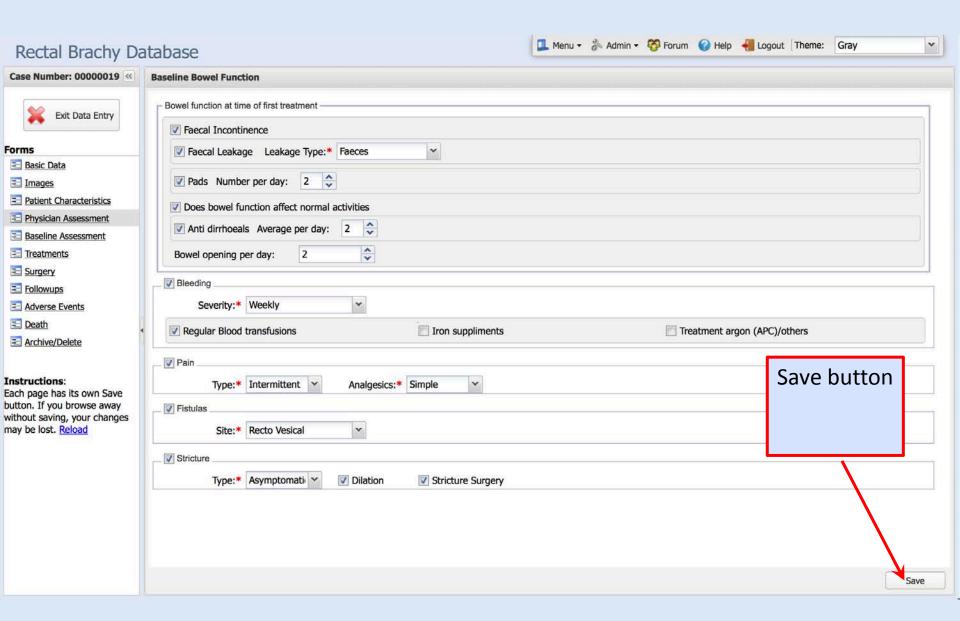
CRFs – Treatments



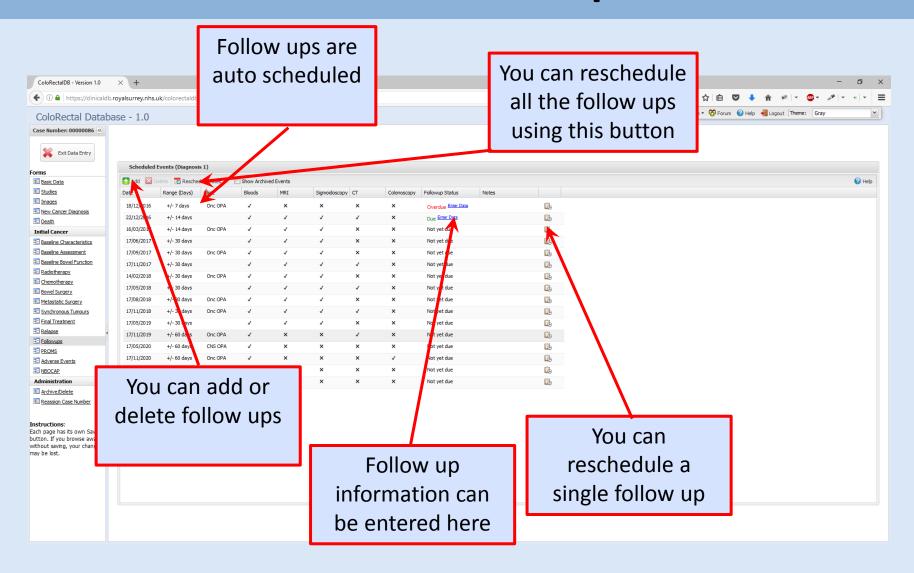
CRFs – Bowel Surgery



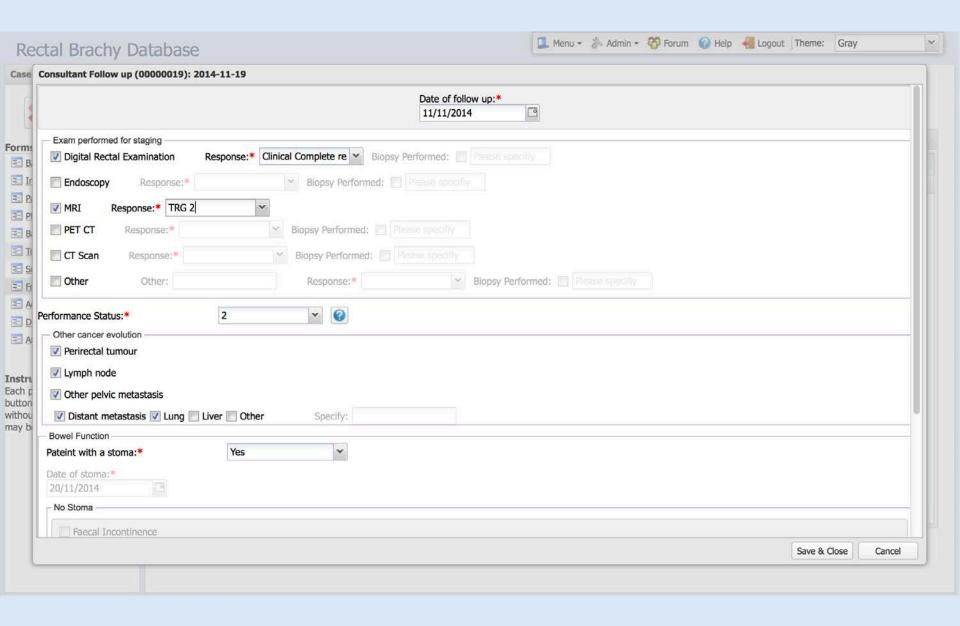
CRFs – Physician Assessment



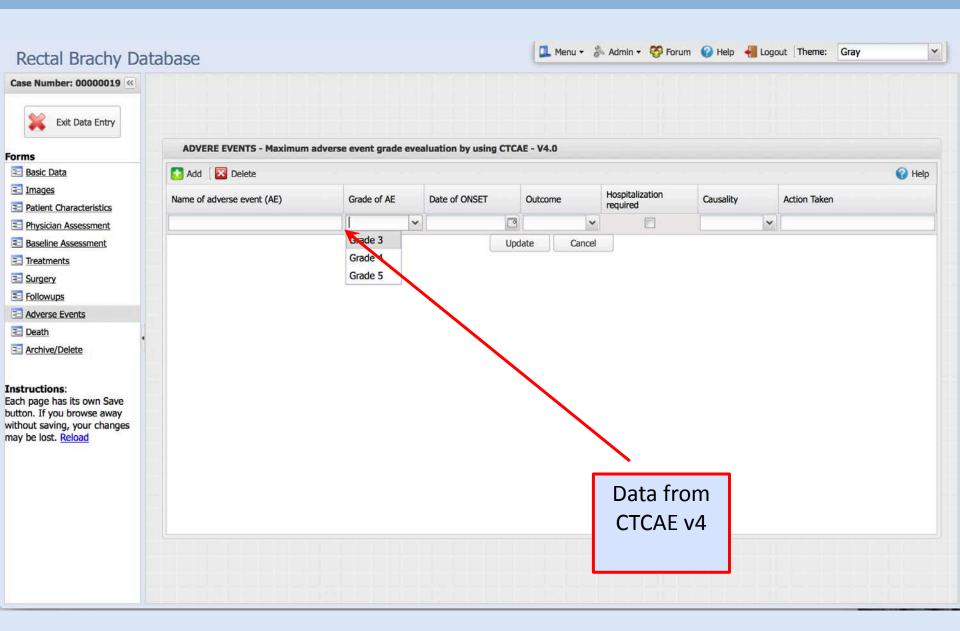
CRFs – Follow ups



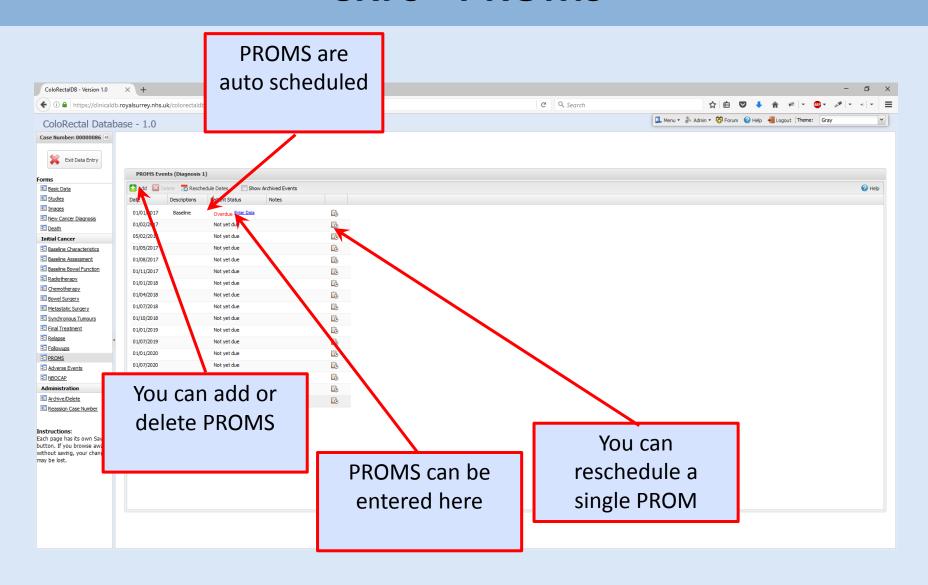
CRFs – Consultant Follow ups



CRFs – Adverse Events

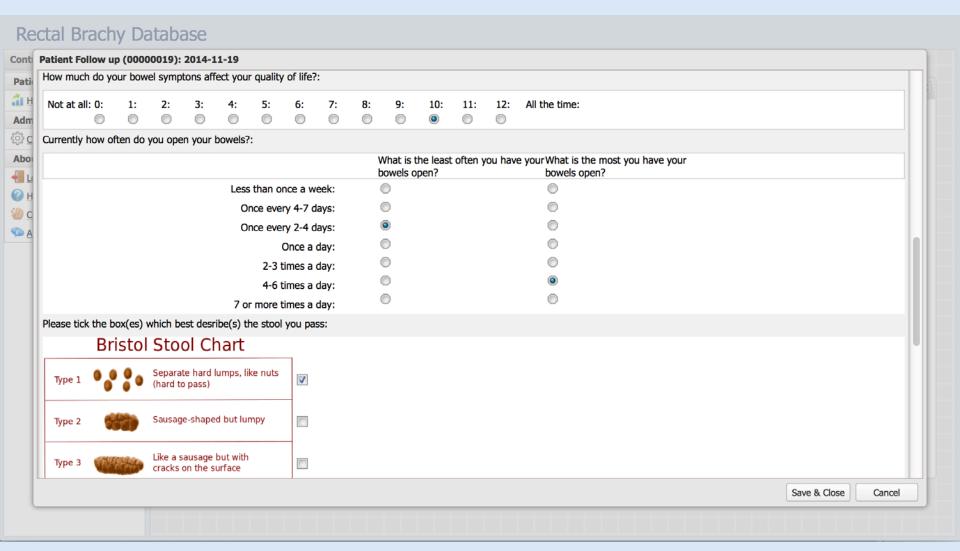


CRFs - PROMs



Patient Input

All patient forms are customisable



Which PROMS to collect?

- Wide variety of tools available
- Which are the best to choose?
- Rarely subjected to reliability to validity testing
- Patients apparently happy to enter up to half an hour of data in one sitting

• 6 monthly EORTC C30, SF36, CR38, LARS

- Interval questionnaires consider
 - Vaisey
 - Sexual function
 - Decision regret
 - G8 for over 65s (geriatric assessment)
 - GPAQ or MFI
 - Concise questions aimed at identifying symptom clusters

Symptom Clusters

 Cluster analysis may enable early detection of patients who are experiencing poor QOL without significant individual toxicities

- 4 groups defined by Gosselin et al.
 - Minimally symptomatic
 - Tired and trouble sleeping
 - Moderately symptomatic
 - Highly symptomatic

Complex Intervention Protocol

- Complex Intervention Protocol (CIP) study
 - Pilot study-PROMs collection via internet
 - Feasibility study-develop CIP and test
 - Full study-roll out CIP to all interested sites

Possible Example of CIP

- PROMs defines that patient is experiencing regular rectal bleeding and excessive wind
 - Automatic referral for flexible sigmoidoscopy +/local treatment
 - Low irritant fibre diet sheet and pelvic floor exercise advice sent in post
 - Telephone follow up with dietician to see whether would benefit from a fibre supplement

Thank You For Your Attention

