

CAPHRI School for Public Health and Primary Care

Better In = Better out?

A literature study and case report



Thomas Hoogeboom



What am I talking about:

- Rationale for preoperative exercise
- What does the literature tell us?

• How do we practice the evidence?

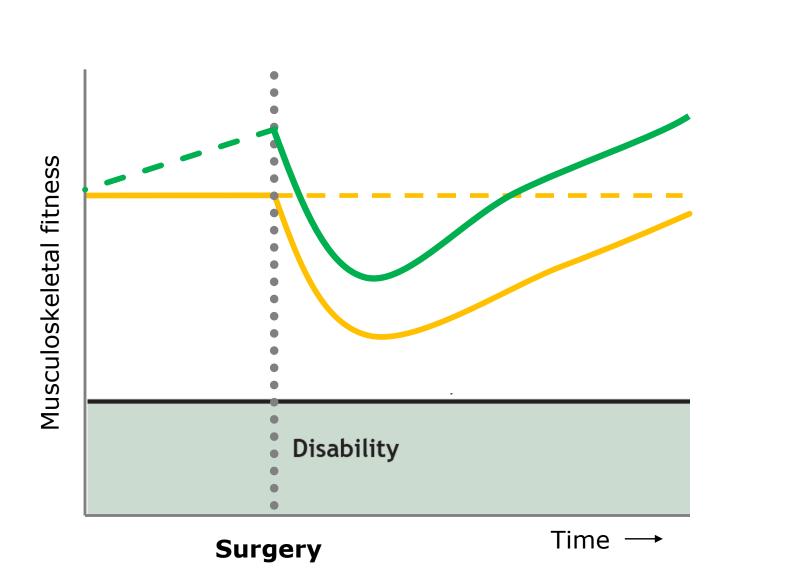


Preoperative functioning is related to postoperatiove functioning.

Improve preoperative functioning

Improve postoperative functioning



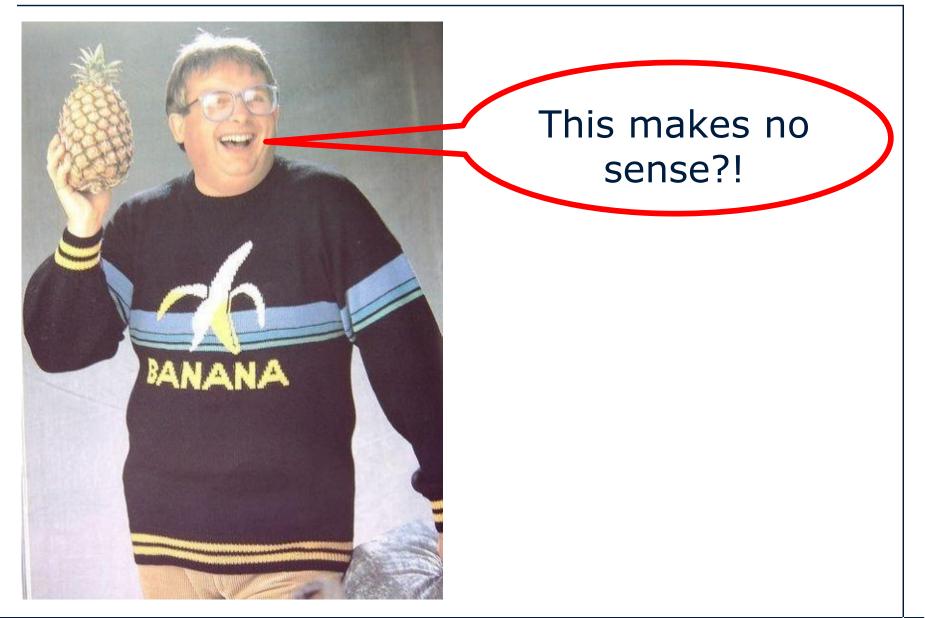


Warburton, 2009; van de Sluis, 2010











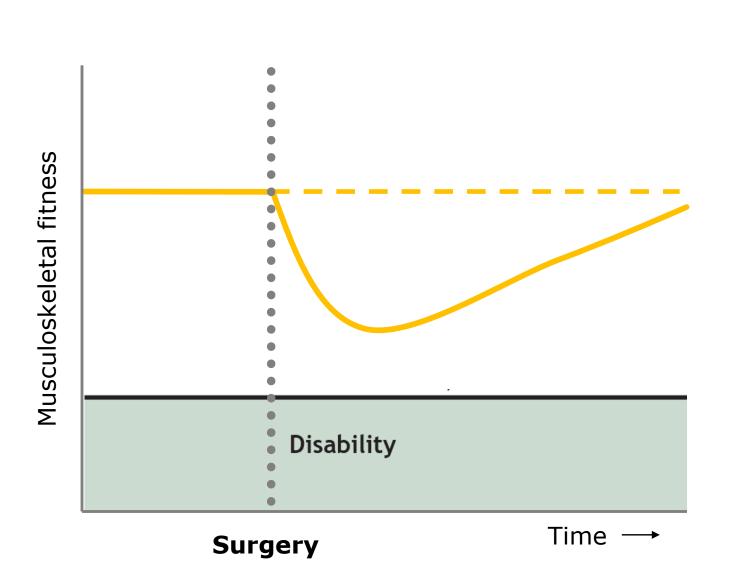


of the people awaiting surgery deteriorates.

Department of Epidemiology

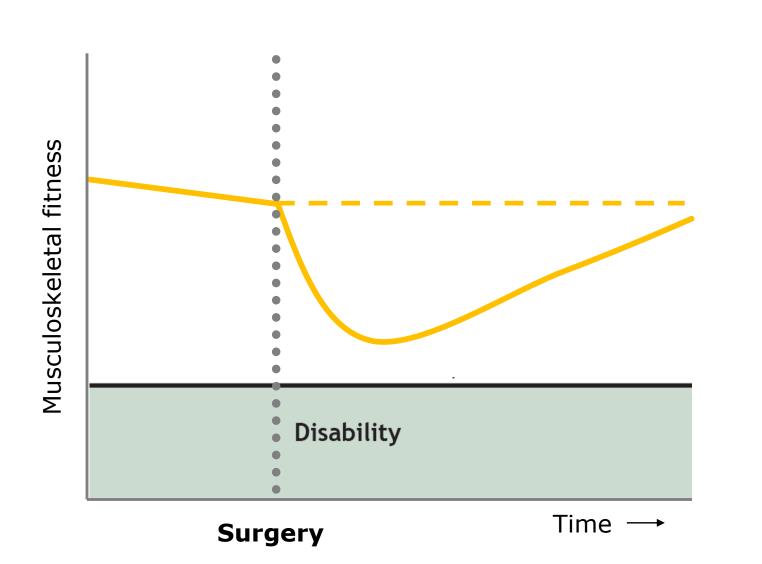
Kruse et al 2009; Palleschi et al 2013





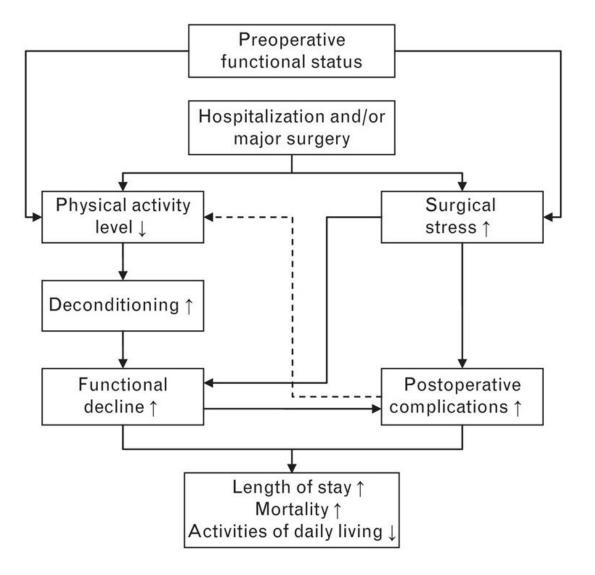
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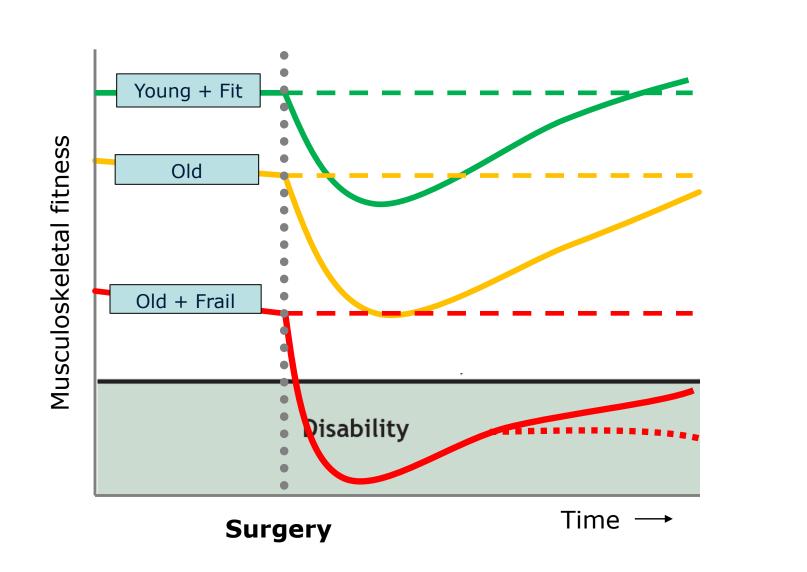
Warburton, 2009; van de Sluis, 2010





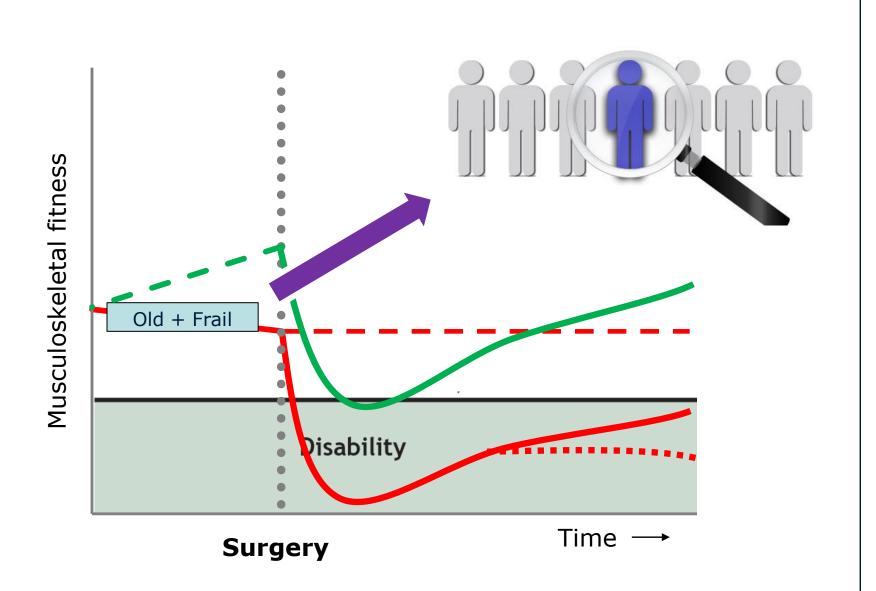
Dronkers. PhD-thesis. 2013





Warburton, 2009; van de Sluis, 2010





Warburton, 2009; van de Sluis, 2010



Merits of preoperative exercise in:

- Cardiovascular surgery
- Upper and lower abdominal surgery
- Total hip and knee replacement





Preoperative physical therapy for elective cardiac surgery patients (Review)

Hulzebos EHJ, Smit Y, Helders PPJM, van Meeteren NLU

"[...] preoperative physical therapy reduces postoperative pulmonary complications and length of hospital stay in patients under going elective cardiac surgery."





Phys Ther. 2003 Jan;83(1):8-16.

Prediction of postoperative pulmonary complications on the basis of preoperative risk factors in patients who had undergone coronary artery bypass graft surgery.

Hulzebos EH¹, Van Meeteren NL, De Bie RA, Dagnelie PC, Helders PJ.

Risk Factor	Score (Points)	
Age of ≥70 y Productive cough Smoking	3 3 2	
Diabetes mellitus Protective Factor	2	−4 to −2 pts = low risk
Predicted IVC of ≥75% Predicted MEP of ≥75%	-2 -2	–1 to 10 pts = high risk.

Department of Epidemiology

Hulzebos 2003; Hulzebos 2006



Article



Postoperative outcomes following preoperative inspiratory muscle training in patients undergoing cardiothoracic or upper abdominal surgery: a systematic review and meta analysis Clinical Rehabilitation 1–13 © The Author(s) 2014 Reprints and permissions: sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/0269215514545350 cre.sagepub.com

SAGE

Christina M Mans¹, Julie C Reeve² and Mark R Elkins³

"Preoperative [...] training significantly improves respiratory (muscle) function in the early postoperative period, halving the risk of pulmonary complications."



Anaesthesia 2013, 68, 67-73



The association of pre-operative physical fitness and physical activity with outcome after scheduled major abdominal surgery J. J. Dronkers,¹ A. M. J. Chorus,² N. L. U. van Meeteren³* and M. Hopman-Rock⁴

Predictors for adverse outcomes:

- Low preoperative activity level
- Low inspiratory muscle endurance



🔓 OPEN ACCESS 👔 PEER-REVIEWED	5,847	9	21	9
RESEARCH ARTICLE	VIEWS	CITATIONS	SAVES	SHARES

Therapeutic Validity and Effectiveness of Preoperative Exercise on Functional Recovery after Joint Replacement: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Thomas J. Hoogeboom , Ellen Oosting, Johanna E. Vriezekolk, Cindy Veenhof, Petra C. Siemonsma, Rob A. de Bie, Cornelia H. M. van den Ende, Nico L. U. van Meeteren

"Preoperative therapeutic exercise for TJR did not demonstrate beneficial effects on postoperative functional recovery."



REVIEW





Merits of exercise therapy before and after major surgery

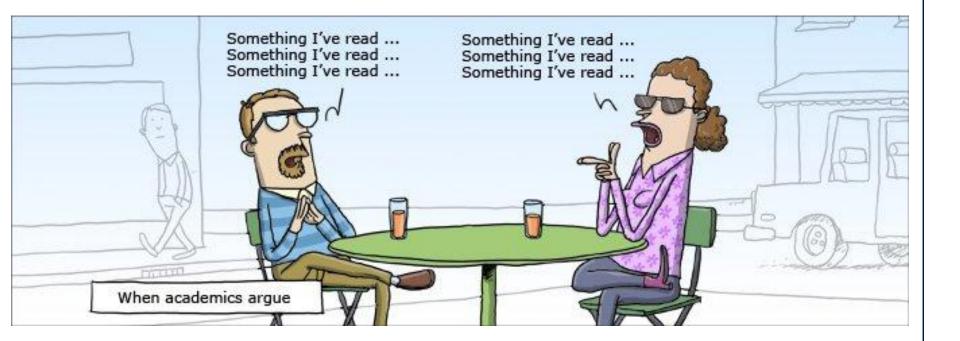
Thomas J. Hoogeboom^a, Jaap J. Dronkers^b, Erik H.J. Hulzebos^c, and Nico L.U. van Meeteren^{a,d}

Preop exercise in high-risk individuals:

- Length of stay
- Postoperative functioning 1
- Postoperative healthcare use



So, how do we do this in practice?





Thanks!



Geert van der Sluis, PT MSc

Physiotherapist (1998)

Physiotherapy scientist (2007)





Goal of this case study

Let the patient revolution begin!





Evidence Based Practice



EBP: "Healthcare decisions should be <u>made by those receiving care</u>, informed by the best available knowledge of those providing care."

- Sicily Statement 2005



Patient decides:

- when the surgery takes place;
- how to prepare for surgery;
- when to be discharged home;
- where to go after surgery.



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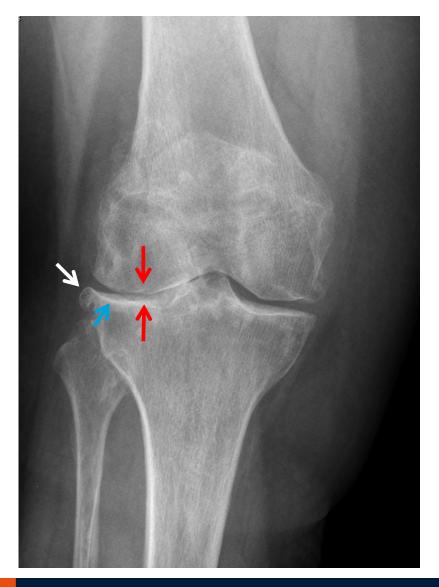
Person undergoing hip replacement:

- Name:
- Age:
- Sex:
- Length:
- Weight:
- BMI:
- TUG time:

Jane Do 78 year

- Woman
- 1.56 m
- 104 kg
- 41.6 kg/m²
- 13.25 seconds





Medical diagnosis:

Knee osteoarthritis (right): Kellgren & Lawrence grade 4

- Joint Space Narrowing
- Osteophytes
- ~Sclerosis



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Preoperative screening

Anamnesis:

- Knee feels instable (doesn't trust her knee)
- Stiffness >> Pain (VAS = 4)
- Patient Specific Complaints:
 - Walking (with a stroler),
 - Daily household chords (receives help)
 - Cycling (impossible)
- Lives on her own (appartement)
- She is a widow



Is Jane at risk for delayed functional recovery (>4 days)?

Factor	Odds ratio	Confidence interval
Age > 70	4.2 🗸	1.7 - 13.0
Sex: Female	2.0 🗸	0.6 - 6.5
BMI > 25 kg/m ²	1.4 🗸	0.3 - 5.5
Timed Up and Go > 10.5 sec	5.2 🗸	1.9 - 14.1

Area under ROC curve = 82%

Yes, Jane has an increased risk



How to prepare for surgery?





What did Jane decide?

Planned date:

27 january 2014

Decision Jane:

Postpone surgery for 4 weeks to get in better shape.

• Actual date:

25 february 2014



Maastricht University in Learning

Optimal preparation:

- Preoperative therapeutic exercise
- At least 3 weeks
- Complex, variation and intensive
- Aimed to improve relevant activities
- Supervised: Two days / week
- Unsupervised: Everyday
- Location: At the patient's home



Content of exercise programme

- Circuit training
- Walking exercise (changing context)
- Transfers
- Climbing stairs
- Coach and provide information



Evaluation

Pre- and postoperative:

- Timed Up and Go test
- DEMMI



	0	1	2
Bed			
1. Bridge	🗆 unable	□ able	
2. Roll onto side	□ unable	□ able	
3. Lying to sitting	□ unable	□ min assist	□ independent
		supervision	
Chair			
4. Sit unsupported in chair	🗆 unable	□ 10 sec	
5. Sit to stand from chair	□ unable	□ min assist	□ independent
		supervision	
6. Sit to stand without using arms	□ unable	□ able	
Static balance (no gait aid)			
7. Stand unsupported	□ unable	□ 10 sec	
8. Stand feet together	□ unable	□ 10 sec	
	[]		
Dynamic balance (no gait aid)	[]		
13. Pick up pen from floor	🗆 unable	□ able	
14. Walks 4 steps backwards	🗆 unable	□ able	
15. Jump	□ unable	□ able	

DEMMI: 14 points (= 57%)



Evaluation

Pre- and postoperative:

- Timed Up and Go test
- DEMMI

Clinical phase:

• Iowa Level of Assistance Scale (ILAS)

Iowa Levels of Assistance Scale (ILAS)

- Assistance score 0-6
 - Lying down to sitting
 - Sitting to lying down
 - Sit to stand

Maastricht University Meaning

- Walking (5 meters)
- Climbing stairs (3 steps)

- 6: not tested
- 5: impossible
- 4: much assistance
- 3: moderate assistance
- 2: little assistance
- 1: supervision
- 0: independently

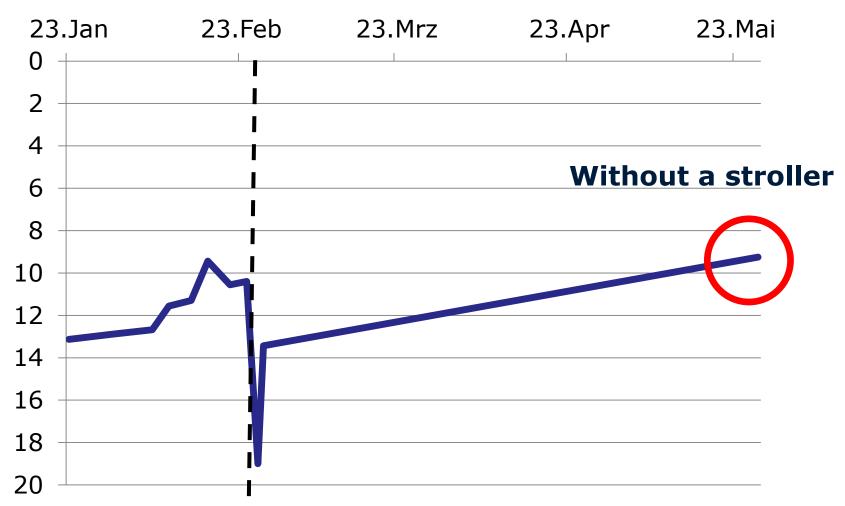
• Functional recovery if score = 0



Findings

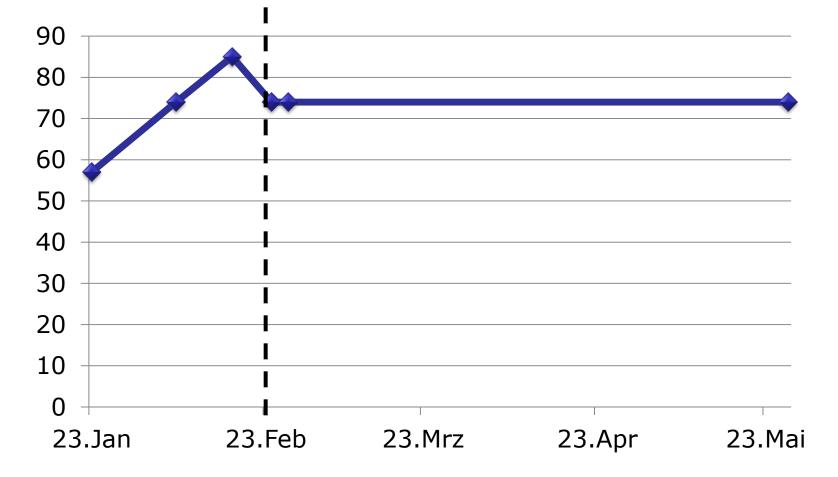


TUG over time





DEMMI over time





Outcomes during the clinical phase

	Day	y 0	Da	Day 1		Day 2		Day 3		Day 4		Day 5	
Supine - Sit	3	-	1	0									
Sit - Supine	3	-	1	0									
Sit - Stand	3	-	1	0									
5 meter walk	5	-	1	0									
3 stair flights	6	-	6	6									
Total	20	0	10	6				1		1			



Decision by the patient: When am I going home?

"The nurses want to discharge me on Friday (5 days after surgery), however I feel like I could go home tomorrow."

The physical therapist agreed and so it happened..



Outcomes in the clinical phase

	Dag	g 0	Da	g 1	Da	ng 2	
Lig - Zit	3	-	1	0	0	-	
Zit - Lig	3	-	1	0	0	-	Discharged
Zit - Staan	3	-	1	0	0	-	Dischane
5 meter lopen	5	-	1	0	0	-	ho.
3 traptreden	6	-	6	6	0	-	
Totaal	20)	10	6		6	



At home (1 week later)

- "I feel really good"
- She visited her grandson's birthday (participation 5 days after OK)
- VAS pain = 2 (on average)
- Swelling lower extremity \uparrow
- "I can already cook by myself"
- "I feel as if walking reduces the stiffness in my knee"



"I actually was a really lazy woman"



Thank you for your attention. Are there any questions?