Abstract

TITLE: Differences in ADL ability between people living with different types of advanced cancer – A cross-sectional study

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BACKGROUND: People with advanced cancer are facing difficulties performing their activities of daily living (ADL). Existing research has so far not investigated the differences in ADL ability between different types of cancer.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to examine whether there were differences in ADL ability between people living with different types of advanced cancer.

METHOD: The study was nested in a cross-sectional study: ‘Activity, advanced cancer and quality of life at home’. A sub-sample of 116 participants assessed with the Assessment of Motor and Process Skills was categorized into seven groups. Multiple regression analysis was used to compare the ADL ability across groups adjusting for gender and age.

RESULTS: The results showed clinically relevant differences (≥ 0.3 logits) in the ADL ability. GROUP_GYNECOLOGICAL (0.37 logits) and GROUP_GASTROINTESTINAL (0.45 logits) showed clinically relevant difference in ADL motor ability compared to GROUP_LUNG. GROUP_OTHER (0.34 logits) showed clinical relevant difference in the ADL process ability compared to GROUP_HEAD/NECK.

CONCLUSION: The findings of clinically relevant differences in the ADL ability points out that clinicians might take the specific type of cancer into consideration when measuring the ADL ability in people living with advanced cancer.

KEYWORDS: AMPS, Assessment of Motor and Process Skills, End of life, Palliative rehabilitation