

Improving quality of life in people with advanced cirrhosis

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What is QOL?

- WHO: individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns.

<https://www160.statcan.gc.ca/index-eng.htm>



Health-Related QOL

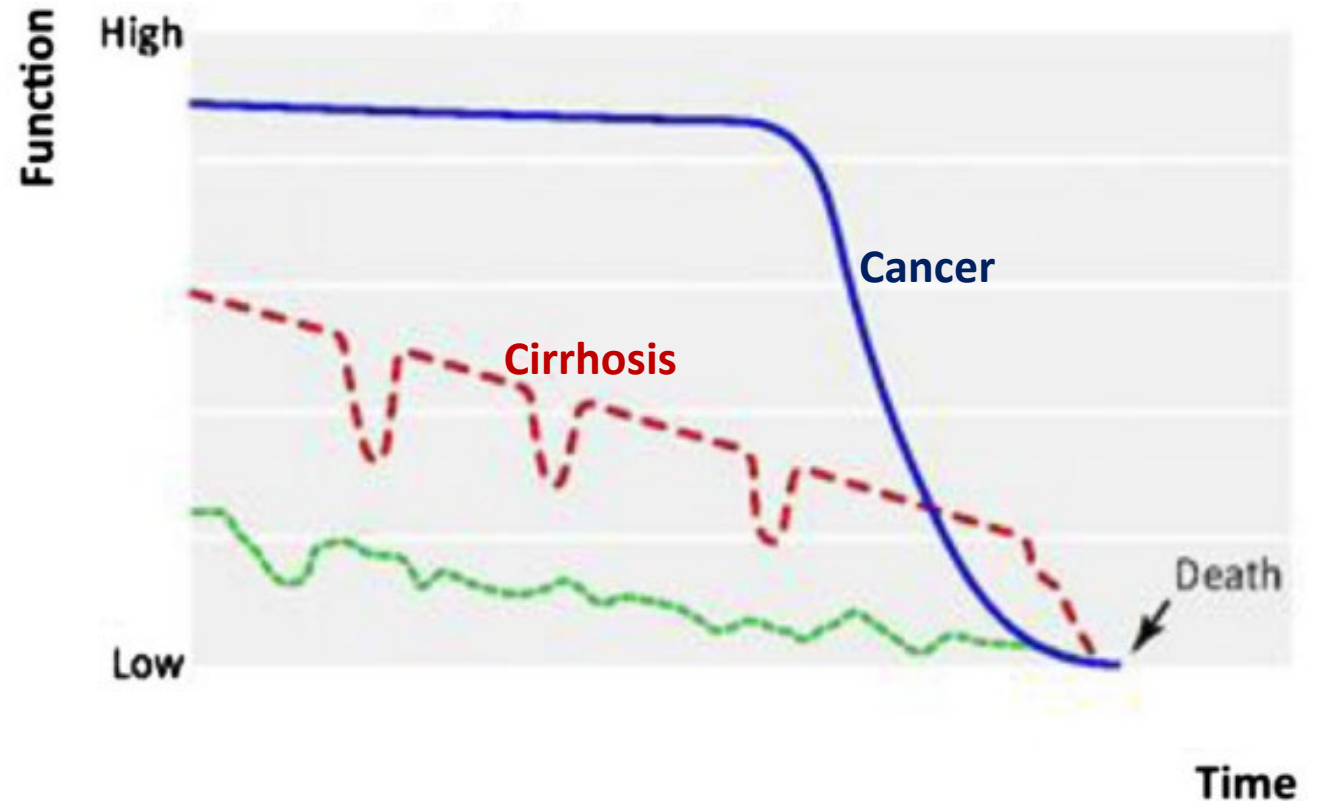
CDC: individual's or group's self-perception of their physical and mental health over time. HRQOL goes beyond the traditionally diagnosable health outcomes to provide a measure of well-being

Physical

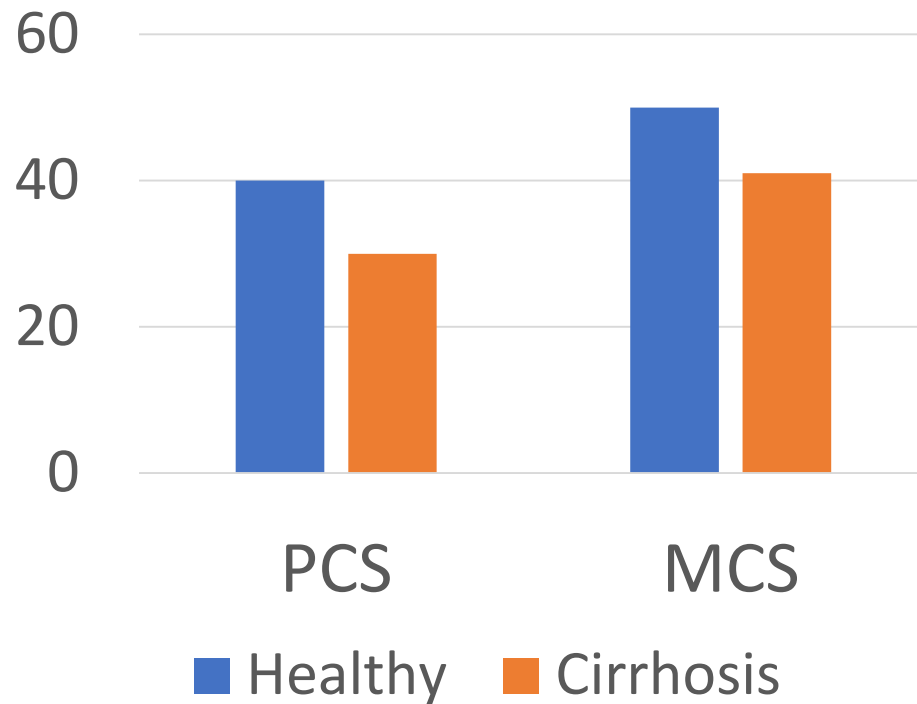
Mental

Cirrhosis Disease Trajectory

- 5M in the US have cirrhosis
- Five-year mortality of 50%
- Cirrhosis is unique

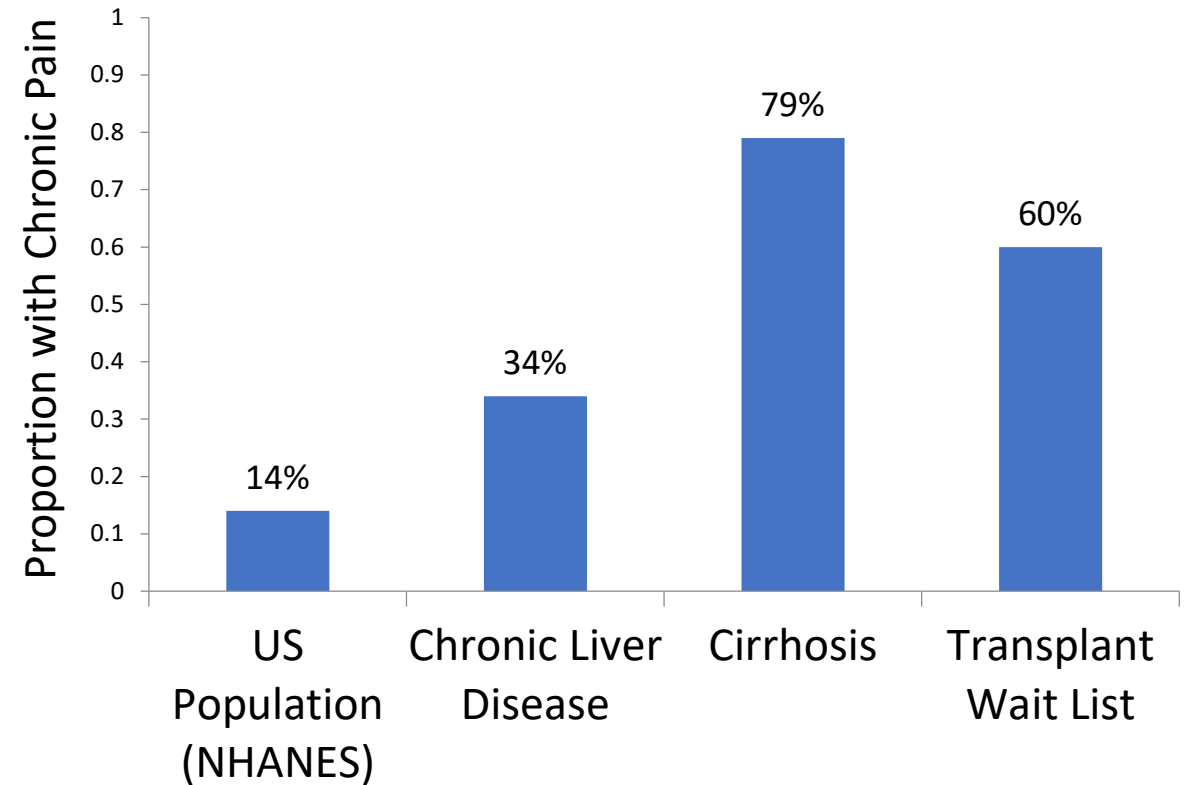
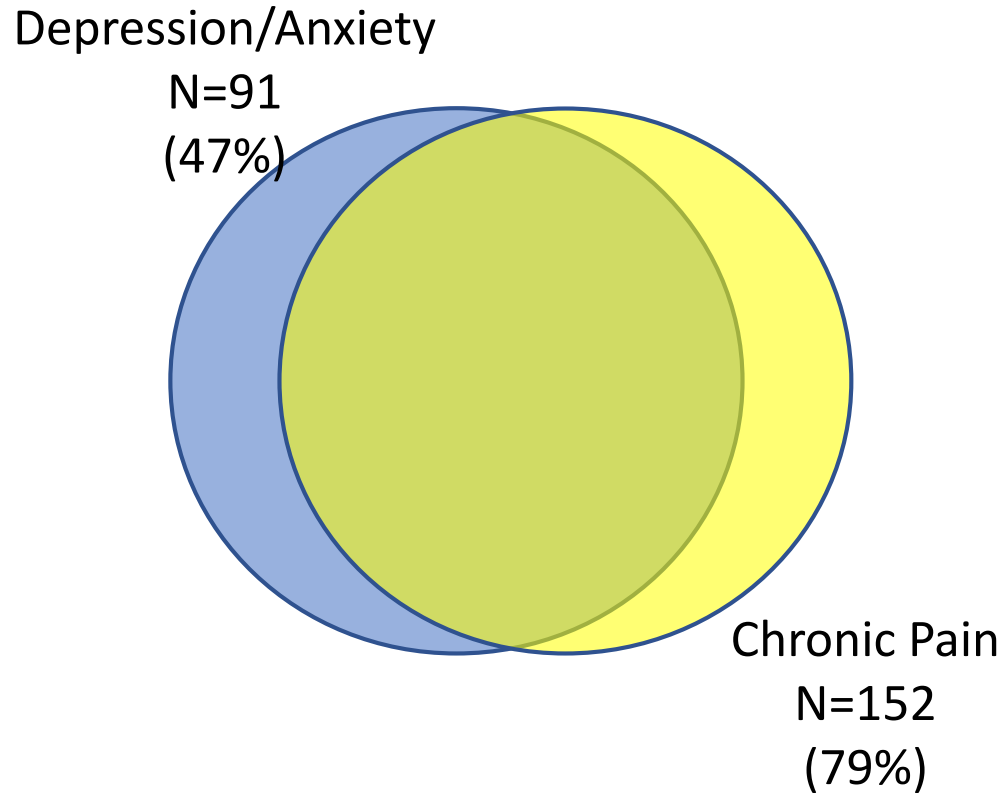


HR-QOL in Cirrhosis



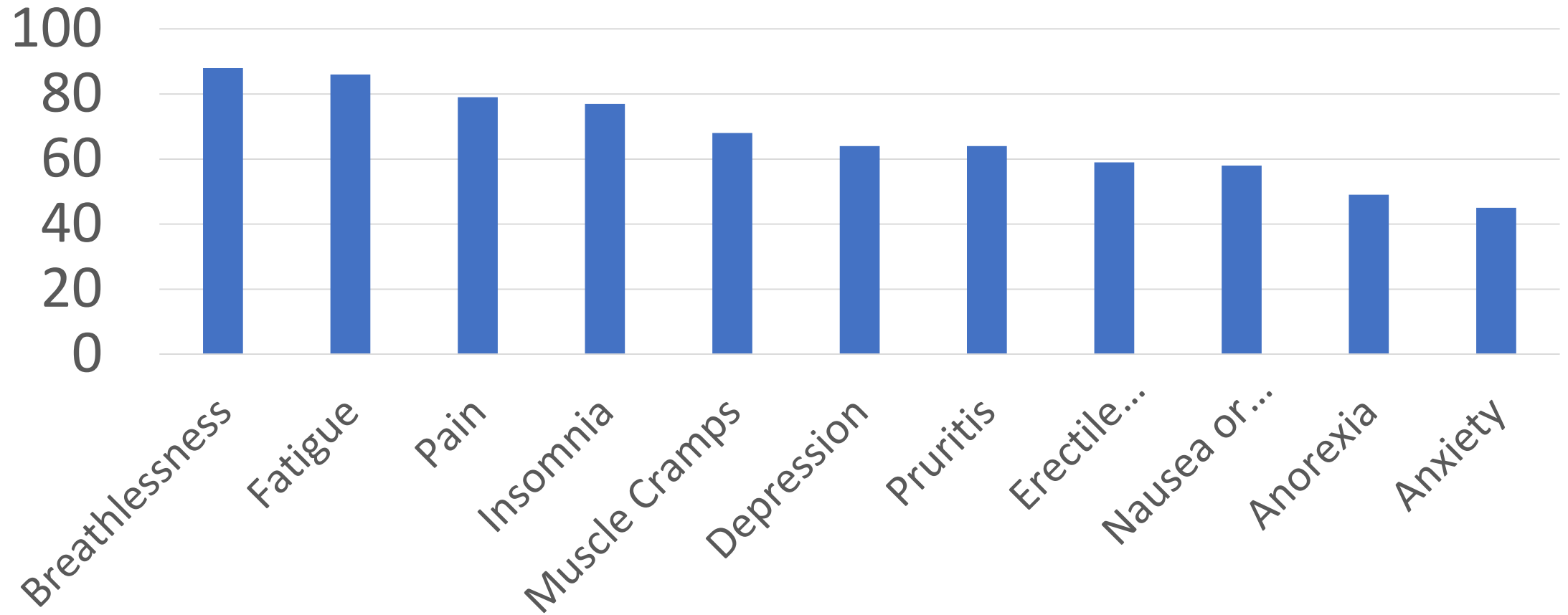
Covariates	Full PCS Model β (SE)	Reduced PCS β (SE)	Full MCS Model β (SE)	Reduced MCS β (SE)
Age	0.11 (0.05)	0.13 (0.05)	0.21 (0.06)	0.21 (0.06)
Male Gender	2.21 (2.84)		-1.06 (3.08)	
Race (vs. white)				
Black	1.92 (1.37)		2.22 (1.49)	2.24 (1.48)
Other	-0.43 (1.89)		-4.76 (2.04)	-4.60 (2.01)
Hispanic/Latinx Ethnicity	-0.07 (0.87)		-0.35 (0.94)	
Region (vs. Midwest)				
Northeast	1.94 (1.48)		4.37 (1.61)	4.36 (1.61)
South	0.57 (1.20)		0.97 (1.31)	0.98 (1.30)
West	1.15 (1.28)		2.02 (1.40)	2.01 (1.39)
Comorbidities	-2.07 (0.23)	-2.04 (0.23)	-1.72 (0.25)	-1.71 (0.25)
Decompensation yes/no	-3.66 (0.91)	-3.81 (0.89)	-2.20 (0.98)	-2.22 (0.97)
Unsure of Decompensation	-1.84 (0.96)	-1.87 (0.95)	-3.28 (1.05)	-3.25 (1.04)
Satisfaction	0.53 (0.29)	0.57 (0.28)	1.55 (0.31)	1.55 (0.31)

Chronic Pain and Cirrhosis



Hardt *et al.* (2008) Pain Med.
Rogal *et al.* (2013) Dig. Dis. Sci.
Rogal *et al.* (2015) CGH

Other Symptoms



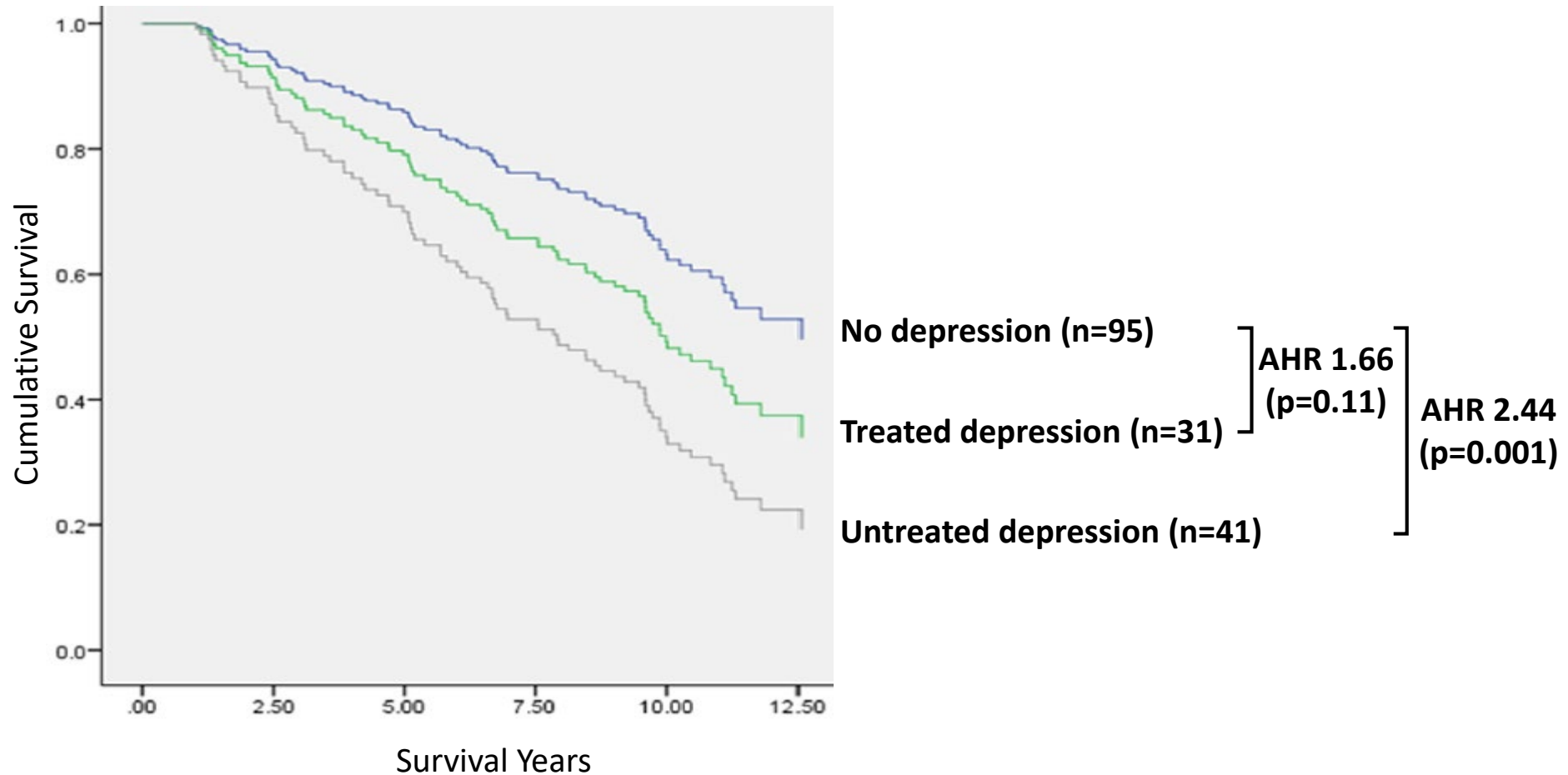
Consequence of poor
HR-QoL in cirrhosis

Importance of Pre-Transplant Depression

- n=1,115 UPMC liver transplant recipients
- Longer hospitalization
 - 19 vs. 14 days, IRR = 1.3 (1.1,1.4)
- Discharge to a facility
 - 36% vs. 25%
 - OR = 1.7 (1.2,2.5)
- Decreased survival
 - HR = 1.5 (1.1,2.1)

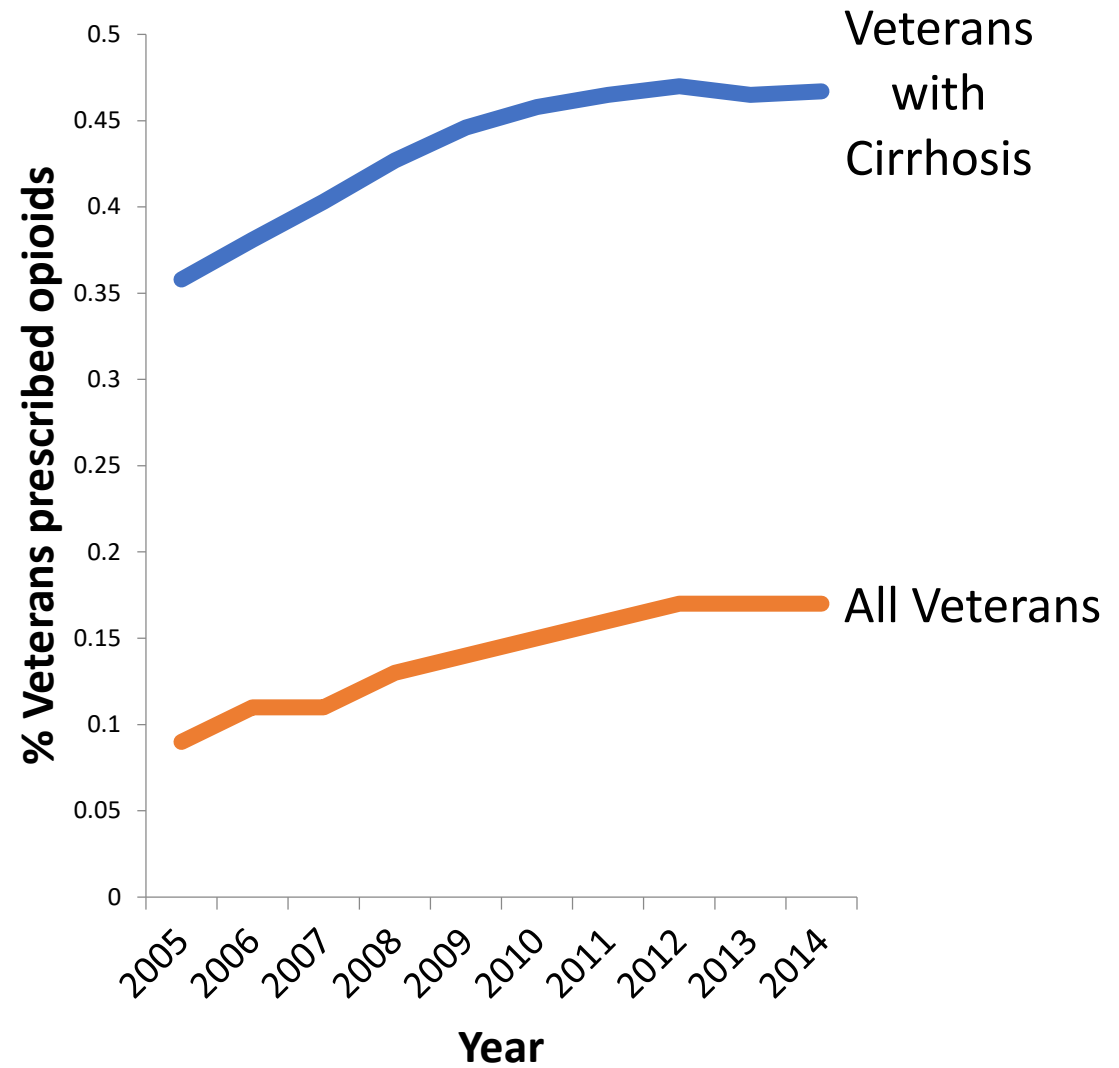


Untreated depression is the strongest predictor of post-transplant mortality



Opioid Prescribing in Cirrhosis

- Rogal *et al.* (2018) *CGH*



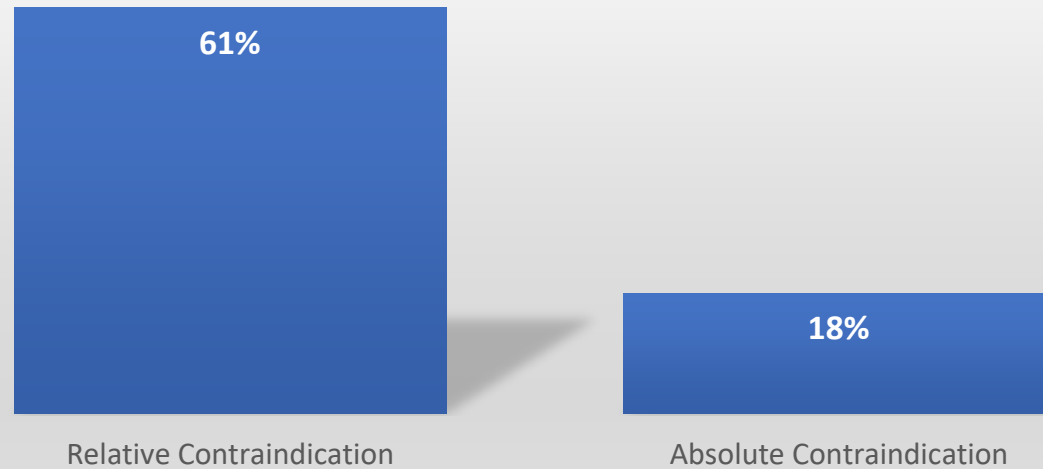
Opioids and Healthcare Utilization

Outcome	AOR/AIRR	95% CI
Hospitalization	2.72	1.72,4.29
Hepatology Clinic Visits	1.16	1.05,1.28
PCP Visits	1.80	1.22,2.68
Phone Calls	1.42	1.21,1.68

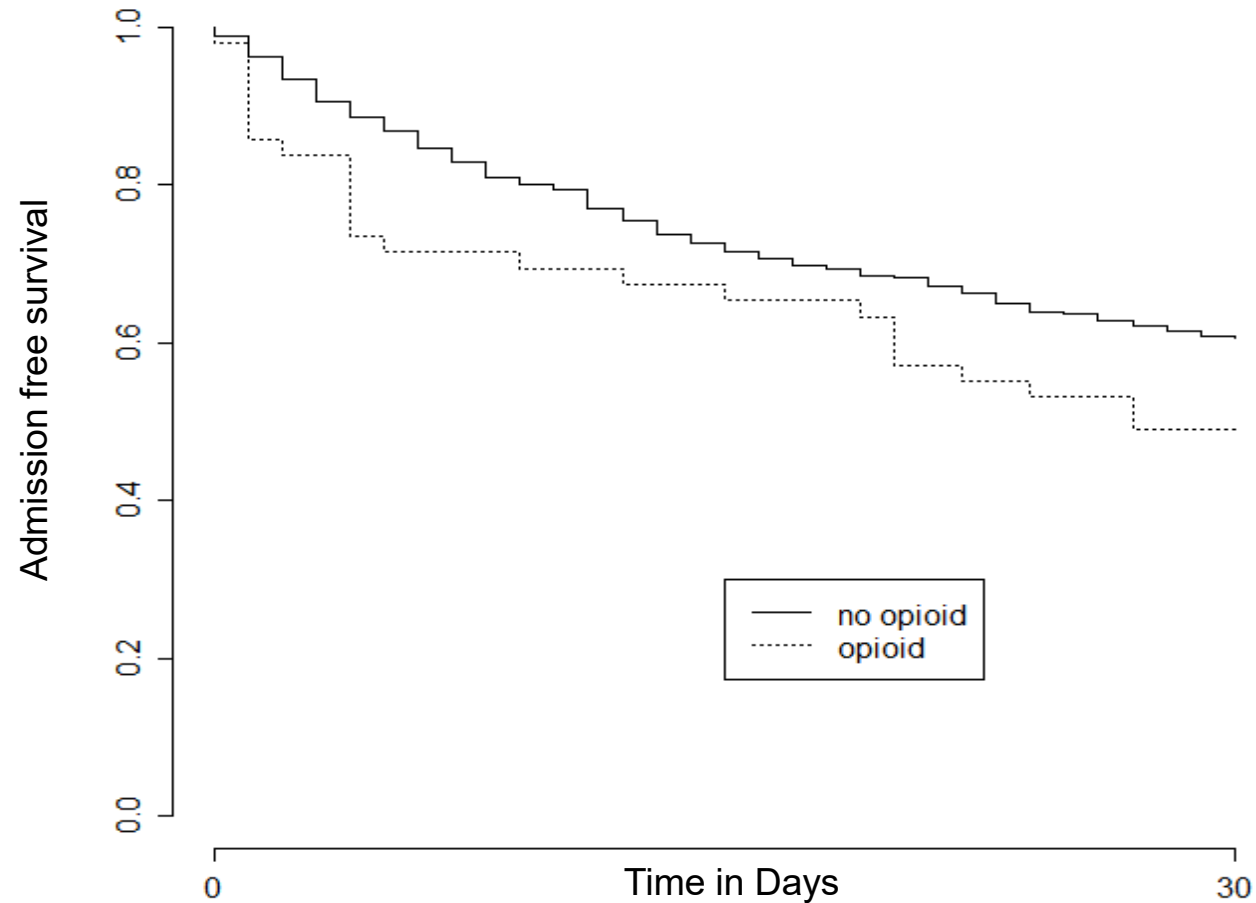
Rogal *et al.* (2013) *Liver Int.*

Opioids Decrease Transplant Access

% of Liver
Transplant
Centers



Opioids are Associated with Post- Transplant Readmission



What can we do?



Palliative care in cirrhosis is received by <20% of eligible patients despite evidence for improving....

Physical
symptoms

Care
coordination

QOL





Psychological
symptoms,
coping

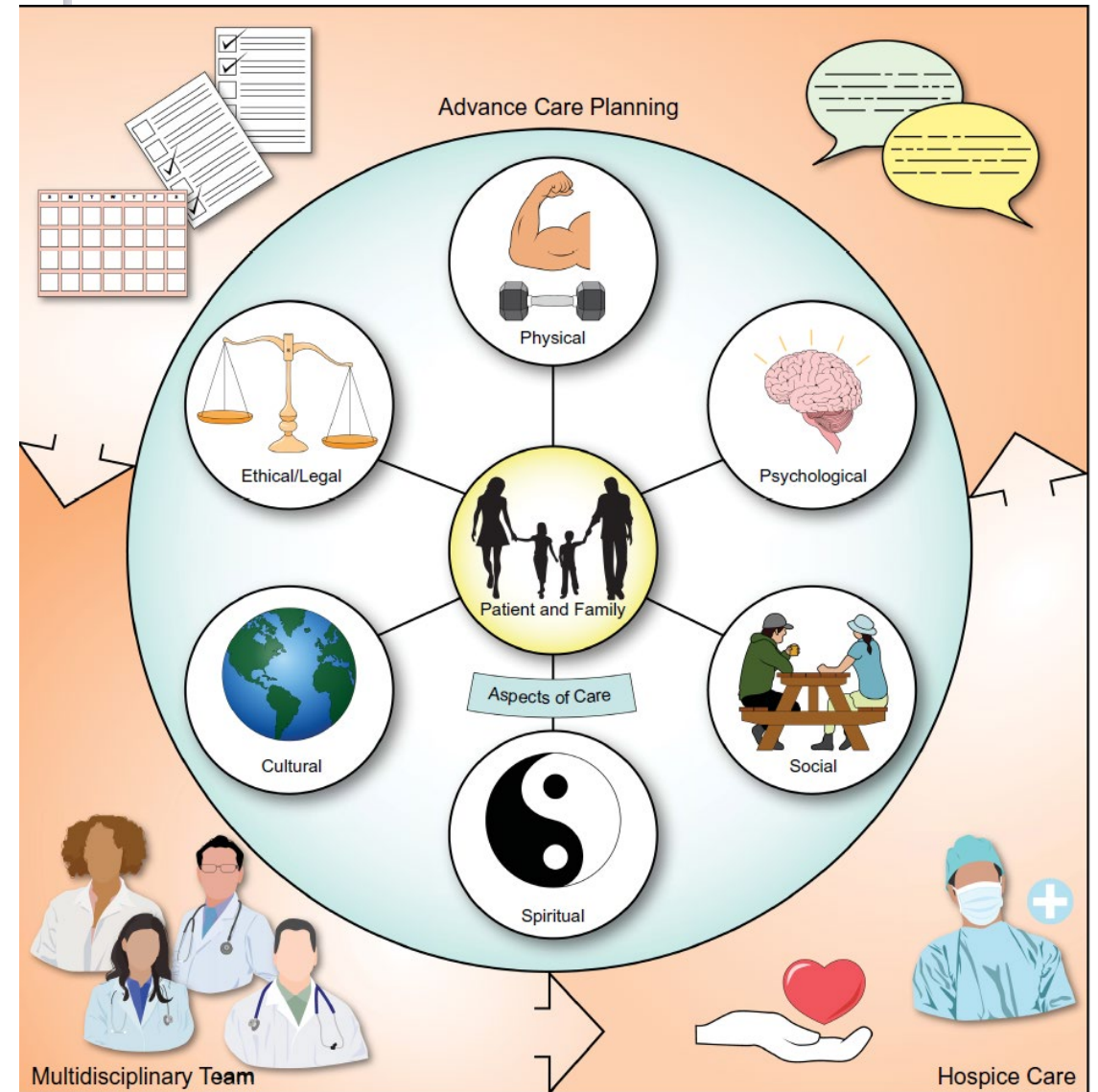
Resource use &
readmission

Goal-
concordant care
at the end of life

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

AASLD Practice Guidance: Palliative care and symptom-based management in decompensated cirrhosis

Shari S. Rogal^{1,2}  | Lissi Hansen³  | Arpan Patel^{4,5}  | Nneka N. Ufere⁶  |
Manisha Verma⁷  | Christopher D. Woodrell^{8,9}  | Fasiha Kanwal^{10,11} 



Guidance

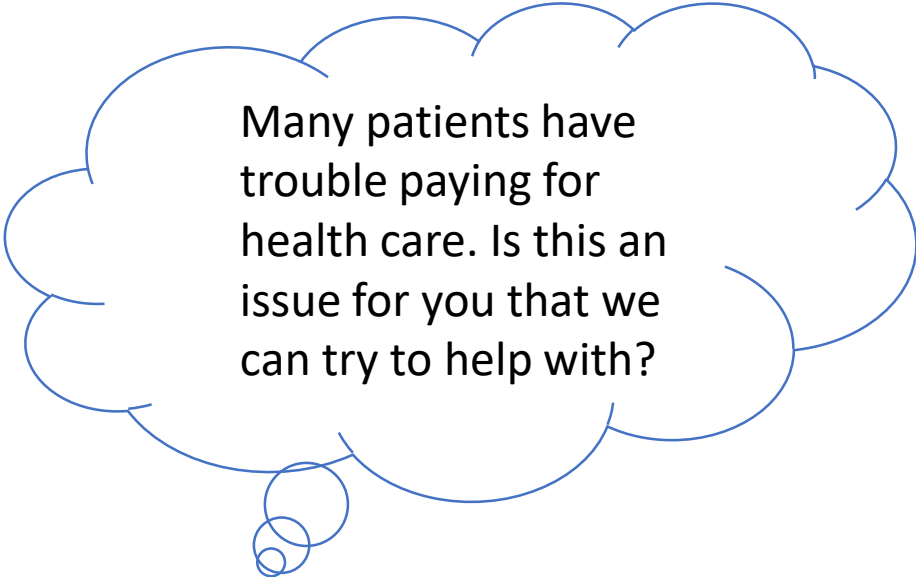
- Disease-directed care, such as transplant evaluation and listing, **does not preclude palliative care** delivery or consultation
- Evaluation for unmet palliative care needs and specialty palliative care consultation should be considered for all patients with decompensated cirrhosis and their caregivers
- Hepatology clinicians should play a central role in offering primary palliative care services to patients with cirrhosis



Social Aspects of PC

Caregiver support should be provided across the trajectory of liver disease, at the end of life, and after the patient's death

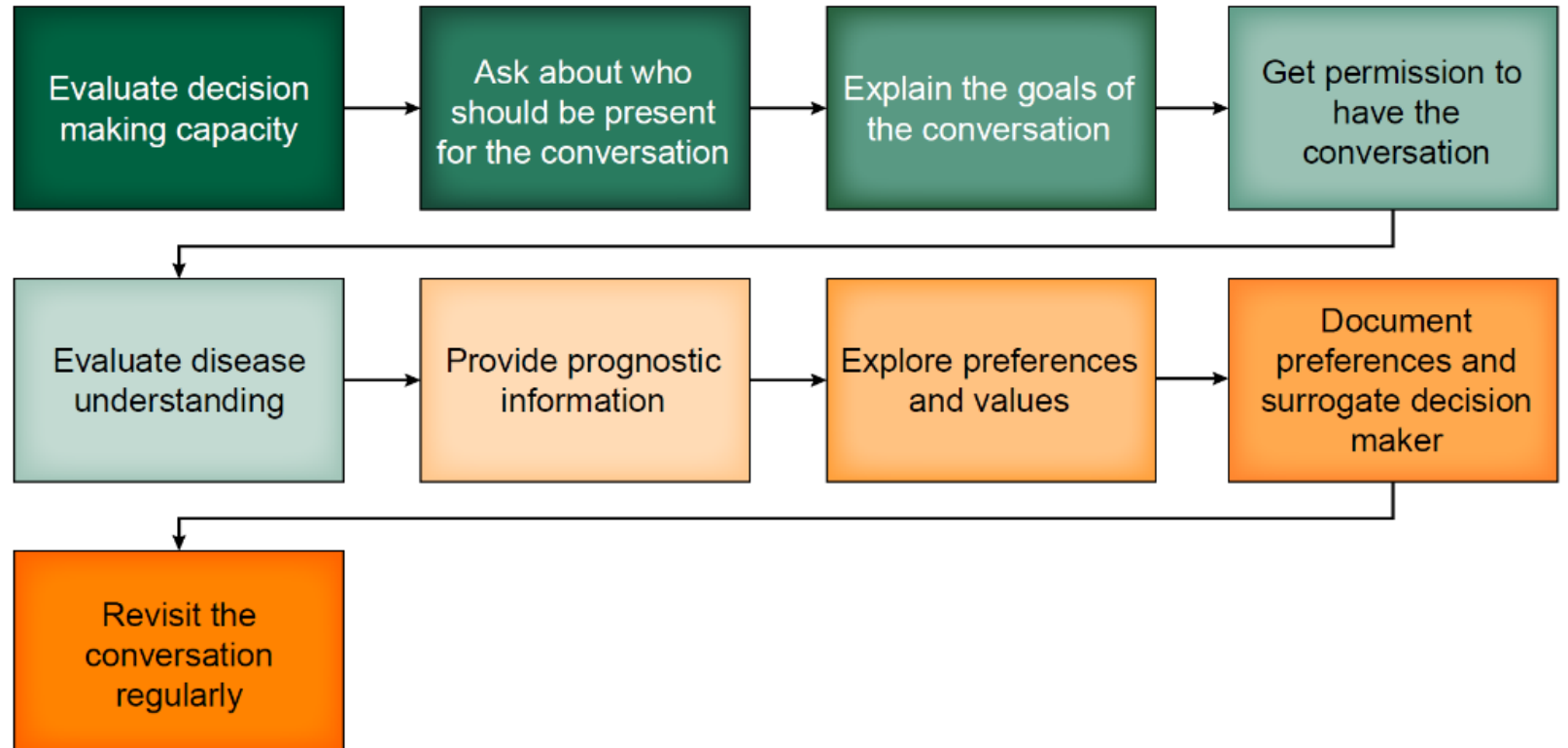
- Financial assessment
- Living situation
- Equipment needs
- Food insecurity



Many patients have trouble paying for health care. Is this an issue for you that we can try to help with?

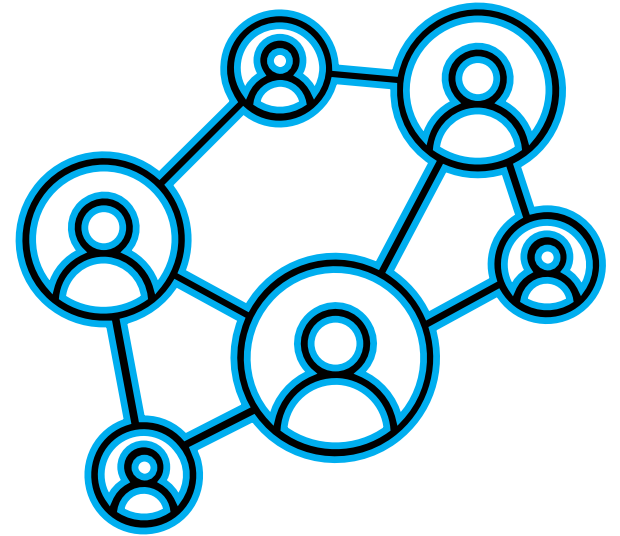
Ethical/Legal Aspects of PC

- Advance care planning
- Communicate about prognosis
- Identify a surrogate decision-maker



Spiritual, Religious, and Existential Aspects of PC

- Important to patients and families
 - 2 qualitative studies identified spirituality as a key determinant of HRQoL and perceptions of medical care for people with cirrhosis
- Know about chaplaincy services
- Ask if/when to include a spiritual leader/community member



Cultural Aspects of PC

- Ask about traditions, customs around death and dying, beliefs, sources of strength
- Use the preferred language of patients and caregivers and a medical translator



Psychological Aspects of PC

1. Ask! PHQ-2 or other screeners
2. Evaluate underlying contributors (e.g., vitamin D)
3. Prioritize non-pharmacotherapies
4. Consider medication safety
5. Low threshold for referral

	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
Lost interest or had little pleasure in doing things	0	1	2	3
Felt down, depressed, or hopeless	0	1	2	3
Total score = sum of two items. PHQ-2 score ≥ 3 is suggestive of elevated symptoms of depression. *The PHQ-2 was developed by Drs. Robert L. Spitzer, Janet B.W. Williams, Kurt Kroenke, and colleagues, with an educational grant from Pfizer Inc. <i>PHQ2 Copyright © Pfizer Inc. All rights are reserved.</i>				

Pain

Treat contributing symptoms (e.g., sleep disorders)

Nonpharmacological options

Hot/cold

Physical therapy

Mindfulness/meditation

Other behavioral pain self-management strategies (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapy)

Acupuncture (caution if platelets <50,000)

Other complementary options based on preferences (e.g., transcutaneous nerve stimulation)

Pharmacological options

Topical/injection treatments

Lidocaine patches

Capsaicin cream or patch

Topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications (e.g., diclofenac sodium 1% gel)

Injections by pain specialists (e.g., osteoarthritis of knee)

Systemic therapies—with CAVEATS

Acetaminophen 500 mg q6h for a maximum of 2 g/d

Gabapentin 300 mg daily (starting dose) or pregabalin 50 mg b.i.d. (starting dose) (for neuropathic pain)

Fentanyl patch 12-μg starting dose (typically not recommended as the initial agent; avoid in sarcopenia/cachexia)

Hydromorphone 1-mg q6h prn starting dose

Oxycodone 2.5-mg p.o q6-8h prn starting dose

Intervention Mapping

1

- Logic Model of the Problem

2

- Logic Model of Change

3

- Program Design

4

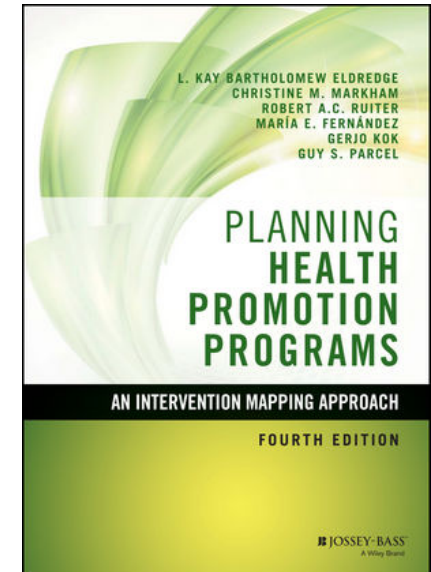
- Program Production

5

- Implementation

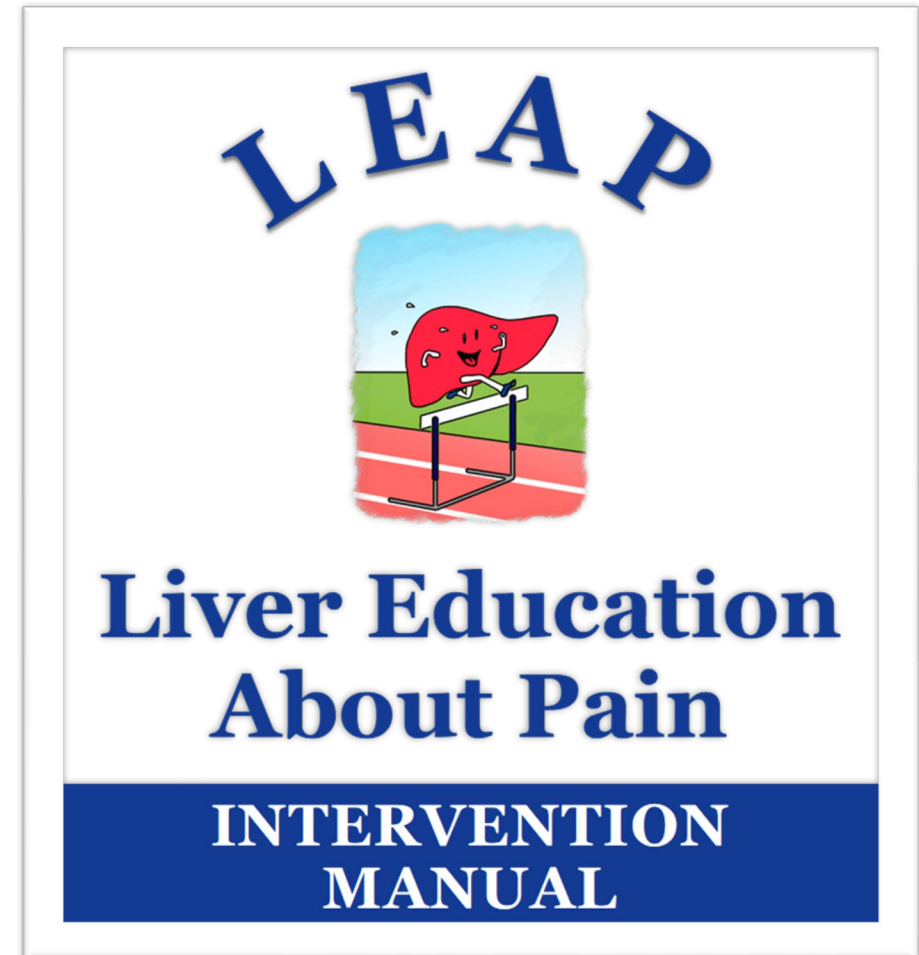
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- Evaluation



Innovation Development: Designing for Implementation

- Simple, adaptable, modular
- Run outside of clinic by health coach
- Evidence-based components
- Used patient quotes in the manual
- Anticipatory implementation barriers addressed in design
- Telephone option (low tech, low literacy)



What can I do right now?



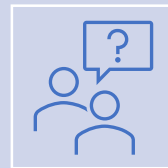
Ask about symptoms



Consider PC early



Investigate what is
available in your center



Elicit preferences early
and often

Conclusion

QOL and HR-QOL are poor in cirrhosis

Small steps can help:
ask, validate, address

Thank you

Mentors: Klaus Bielefeldt, Andrea DiMartini, Michael Fine, Jessie Merlin, Kevin Kraemer, Matt Chinman, Eva Szigethy, Walid Gellad

Evaluation Team: Vera Yakovchenko, Sandra Gibson, Carolyn Lamorte, Monica Merante, David Goodrich, Gretchen Hershberger

VA Leadership: Maggie Chartier, Lorenzo McFarland, David Ross, Tim Morgan, Jason Dominitz

Collaborators: JoAnn Kirchner, Byron Powell, Tom Waltz, Enola Proctor, Edward Miech, Angela Park, Rachel Gonzalez

Funding: NIDDK, CHERP, VA Pilot Funds, AHRQ, VA Central Office, CTSI/ICRE, QUERI, NIDA

