# Getting Creative with a Coached Writing Intervention to Improve Outcomes in Patients with Advanced Cancer: A single arm, rural academic medical center pilot study

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# Background

Expressive Writing (EW) has a positive impact on psychological response, illness behaviors, and QoL<sup>1</sup>

Private writing for 20 minutes 4 days in a row about one's deepest thoughts and feelings regarding a past traumatic event<sup>2</sup>





- 1. Frattaroli J. Experimental disclosure and its moderators: a meta-analysis. Psychol Bull 2006; 132(6) 823-65.
- 2. Pennebaker JW, Beall SK. Confronting a traumatic event: toward an understanding of inhibition and disease. J Abnorm Psychol 1986; 95(3): 274-81.

# Background

Minimal data on EW in seriously ill patients.

Seriously ill patients are living in a traumatic experience.

EW may cause psychological harm<sup>3</sup>.



3. Niles AN, Haltom KE, Mulvenna CM, et al. Randomized controlled trial of expressive writing for psychological and physical health: the moderating role of emotional expressivity. Anxiety Stress Coping 2014; 27(1): 1–17.

# Background

Writing coach can guide patients in choosing goals, mode, genres, and content of activities influenced by EW, positive psychology, and dignity therapy with emphasis on the patient being the locus of control.



# **Aims**

- Assess the feasibility of a writing coach working with incurable cancer patients
- 2. Gather initial data on grief, resilience, coping, existential distress, mood, and illness acceptance



# **Methods**

#### **MEASURES**

#### Baseline

- > Clinical/Demographics
- > Performance Status
- Anxiety, Depression, Distress, Physical Symptoms, Prognostic Awareness
- Post-Traumatic Growth, Existential Distress, Grief
- Coping, Resiliency

#### 3 Months

- > Writing Practices Survey
- > Performance Status
- Anxiety, Depression, Distress, Physical Symptoms, Prognostic Awareness
- Post-Traumatic Growth, Existential Distress, Grief
- Coping, Resiliency

#### 6 Months

- Writing Practices Survey
- Performance Status
- Anxiety, Depression,
   Distress, Physical
   Symptoms, Prognostic
   Awareness
- Post-Traumatic Growth, Existential Distress, Grief
- Coping, Resiliency

#### 9 Months

- Writing Practices Survey
- Summative Writing Feedback
- > Performance Status
- Anxiety, Depression, Distress, Physical
- > Symptoms Prognostic Wowth, Existential Distress, Grief
- Coping, Resiliency

#### Inclusion

> 18 years old

ALL

OD

**EVEN** 

- Non-curable solid tumor
- Cognitively intact
- > English speaking
- Access to telephone



















# **Coached Writing - Goals**

Strengthen Patient Autonomy via Choices
Process Difficult Experiences and Emotions
Increase Wellbeing
Share My Stories
Communicate with Others
Help Others





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Table	1.	<b>Patient</b>	Characteristics

61.4 yrs (range Age

33-84yrs) 35% (n = 7)/Sex (M/F) 65% (n = 13)

Race 90% (n = 18) Caucasian

American Indian/Alaska Native Highest Level of Education

Up to some college Completed college or more

SES (annual income) \$0-49,999

More than \$50,000 Marital Status

Married/Significant Other Divorced/Separated **Never Married** 

Living Situation (Home) Median Survival

Table 1 (continued)

5% (n = 1)

25% (n = 5)

45% (n = 9)

55% (n = 11)

75% (n = 15)

100% (n = 20)

15% (n = 3)

5% (n = 1)

9.6 months

75% (n = 15)

Religion Catholic

**Protestant** Other None Jewish

Religious Importance Not at all Somewhat/Very

Primary Cancer Lung **Pancreatic** 

Other Goals of Treatment Cure

Life Prolonging Improving quality of life

Prognostic Disclosure **(Y)** Advance Care

Advance Directive

Planning

70% (n = 14)

75% (n = 15)

10% (n = 2)

25% (n = 5)

85% (n = 17)

15% (n = 3)

35% (n = 7)

20% (n = 4)

25% (n = 5)

5% (n = 1)

20% (n = 4)

80% (n = 16)

20% (n = 4)

10% (n = 2)

60% (n = 12)

20% (n = 4)

# **Results - Feasibility**

Enrollment rate	35% (n = 22)
Completed Sessions One Two Three and Four Five Six More than 6	91% (n = 20) 86% (n = 19) 82% (n = 18) 68% (n = 15) 41% (n = 9) 23% (n = 5)
Reasons for Not Completing Progressive illness/Death Logistical issues Pre-existing depression	27% (n = 6) 9% (n = 2) 5% (n = 1)

Elevated HADS to the writing intervention 6)





# **Coached Writing - Description**

Method	Writing (n = 12) Dictation (n = 4) Writing and Dictation (n = 4)
Genre	Poetry (n = 11) Autobiography (n =9) Journaling (n = 8) Essays/Letters (n =5)
Additional Writing	Wiring during sessions & at home (n = 9) Write only during sessions (n = 8) Use sessions for planning & feedback; write at home (n = 3)





# Results – Potential Impact

	Coefficient	Standard error	P-value	95% CI
Prognostic Awareness (PA)	0.266	0.144	0.071	(-0.024, 0.556)
Coping Self-Efficacy (CSE)	11.628	5.123	0.036	(0.842,22.414)
Resilience (CD-RS 25)	1.839	2.687	0.504	(-3.898, 7.576)
Traumatic Growth (PTGI)	-5.181	2.415	0.051	(-10.398, 0.036)
<b>Grief (PGAC)</b>	4.821	1.754	0.015	(1.081, 8.560)
Distress (DT)	0.220	0.712	0.759	(-1.215, 1.656)
Anxiety (HADS-anx)	-1.315	0.656	0.052	(-2.639, 0.009)
Depression (HADS-dep)	-0.309	0.502	0.541	(-1.323, 0.704)
HADS total	-1.497	1.031	0.154	(-3.579, 0.586)
(FACIT-Sp-Ex)	5.204	1.814	0.013	(1.286, 9.124)

### **Patient Feedback**

### Most difficult parts of the writing?

Taking the time and getting started

### Most helpful parts of the writing?

Working with the coach

Prompts, help with getting started

Reflecting on life, sharing legacy

### How did the writing help?

Expressing difficult experiences and emotions

Being heard

Better understanding myself and my situation

### Most surprising about the writing?

Easier/more enjoyable than I expected





## **Patient Comments**

Expressing feelings about this illness - being open, sharing with others in non-judgmental atmosphere, allowing self to dig deep into grief, with words allowing a vehicle to leave a legacy to my grandchildren - a bit of who I am/was.

Helped me to 'play' with writing and ... woke up the part of me that writes poetry.

[I was surprised] that I could be more creative than I expected. That I had more ability to cope than I thought. Writing gave me a powerful tool to understand who I am.

Learning to free flow - let go. Nothing is wrong. Freeing.





## Conclusions

 Coached Writing Interventions are feasible, even with patients near the end of life

Four sessions seem to be the most feasible

 Coping, Grief, Anxiety, and Existential Distress were all improved over time in this study





### Limitations

 Traumatic Growth worsened; may be due to the framing of the questions

Small sample size/single center

Enrollment bias

 No control arm; changes may be due to time or other unmeasured factors (e.g. pall care involvement)

