

BMJ Open Precision-Exercise-Prescription in patients with lung cancer undergoing surgery: rationale and design of the PEP study trial

Cornelia M Ulrich,^{1,2} Caroline Himbert,^{1,2} Kenneth Boucher,^{1,3} David W Wetter,^{1,2} Rachel Hess,^{2,4} Jaewhan Kim,^{1,5} Kelly Lundberg,⁶ Jennifer A Ligibel,⁷ Christopher A Barnes,⁸ Bailee Rushton,¹ Robin Marcus,⁸ Samuel R G Finlayson,⁹ Paul C LaStayo,⁸ Thomas K Varghese^{9,10}

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PCLS and TKV contributed equally.

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Cornelia M Ulrich;
neli.ulrich@hci.utah.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction Lung cancer is a significant burden on societies worldwide, and the most common cause of death in patients with cancer overall. Exercise intervention studies in patients with lung cancer have consistently shown benefits with respect to physical and emotional functioning. However, to date, exercise training has not been consistently implemented into clinical practice given that interventions have been costly and not aligned with clinical care.

Methods/design The Precision-Exercise-Prescription (PEP) study is a prospective randomised controlled trial comparing the effectiveness and feasibility of a personalised intervention exercise programme among patients with lung cancer undergoing surgery. Two-hundred patients who are diagnosed with stage primary or secondary lung cancer and are eligible to undergo surgical treatment at Huntsman Cancer Institute comprise the target population. Patients are randomised to either the (1) outpatient precision-exercise intervention group or (2) delayed intervention group. The intervention approach uses Motivation and Problem Solving, a hybrid behavioural treatment based on motivational interviewing and practical problem solving. The dosage of the exercise intervention is personalised based on the individual's Activity Measure for Post-Acute-Care outpatient basic mobility score, and incorporates four exercise modes: mobility, callisthenics, aerobic and resistance. Exercise is implemented by physical therapists at study visits from presurgery until 6 months postsurgery. The primary endpoint is the level of physical function assessed by 6 min walk distance at 2 months postsurgery. Secondary outcomes include patient-reported outcomes (eg, quality of life, fatigue and self-efficacy) and other clinical outcomes, including length of stay, complications, readmission, pulmonary function and treatment-related costs up to 6 months postsurgery.

Ethics/dissemination The PEP study will test the clinical effectiveness and feasibility of a personalised exercise intervention in patients with lung cancer undergoing surgery. Outcomes of this clinical trial will be presented at national and international conferences and symposia and will be published in international, peer-reviewed journals. Ethics approval was obtained at the University of Utah (IRB 00104671).

Trial registration number NCT03306992.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is the first randomised controlled trial to examine a personalised exercise programme for both, patients with primary and secondary lung cancer.
- The intervention is designed to be aligned with and easily translatable into the clinical workflow and spans the entire continuum of care from the presurgery to postsurgery period including lung cancer survivorship.
- The intervention is designed so that it can successfully be translated into different populations, including rural and frontier populations that encounter challenges due to the distance to healthcare providers.
- The results will yield important healthcare cost information using the value-driven outcomes tool.
- The cost of the behavioural intervention delivered by a physical therapist for weekly phone calls during the outpatients period may still be too high for future implementation in healthcare settings.

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer—both primary and secondary—is a significant source of morbidity and mortality worldwide.^{1,2} Primary lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in both men and women, causing more deaths than the next three cancers (breast, prostate, colon) combined.² Lung metastases (secondary lung cancer) are identified in 30%–50% of all patients with cancer.¹ The cost of cancer care for patients with lung cancer is significant and expected to exceed \$14.7 billion by 2020 (out of a total expense of cancer care of \$157.7 billion).³

Surgical intervention in localised primary non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) improves survival outcomes.⁴ Additionally, resection of isolated secondary lung cancer has led to increased progression-free and overall survival

in patients with certain cancers such as sarcoma and colon cancer.^{5–10} Although surgery can improve outcomes in patients with early and, at times, later stage malignancies, surgical procedures lead to significant morbidity in patients with cancer. Surgical patients suffer decreased pulmonary and physical function, reduced quality of life (QoL), chronic pain and reduced activity levels following surgery.^{11 12} These effects can be ameliorated by exercise. Studies have shown that exercise training positively affects QoL, physical capacity and fatigue in patients with cancer, irrespective of the tumour type.^{13–15} Initial exercise studies among patients with lung cancer during the preoperative and postoperative settings demonstrate improvement in physical performance, cardiorespiratory fitness and hospital length of stay.^{16–21} The consistency of these findings is compelling.^{16–41}

Despite promising findings for exercise, translation to the clinic has not been achieved in large part because the interventions tested to date are cumbersome, expensive and not easy to implement in a busy clinical practice. For translation to succeed, an exercise regimen needs to be identified that can be easily integrated into the clinical workflow, and achieved with limited, yet effective, scope of financial resources and personnel. Such a regimen would be most effective if it used clinic contact points both prior to surgery and postsurgery. The Precision-Exercise-Prescription (PEP) Study (National Cancer Institute R01 CA211705) is a randomised phase III clinical trial (n=200 patients) that will investigate the effect of a personalised exercise programme on physical function, as measured by the 6 min walk (6 MW) test, in patients with NSCLC (stage I, II, IIIa) and patients with secondary lung cancer who are undergoing surgical treatment at the Huntsman Cancer Institute (HCI). Secondary aims including evaluating the impact of the intervention on other measures of physical function (short physical performance battery, SPPB), patient-reported outcomes (PROs) (QoL, fatigue, pain, sleep and self-efficacy), clinical outcomes (length of stay, complications, readmission and pulmonary function) and treatment-related cost.

We hypothesise that patients with lung cancer undergoing surgical resection will improve their physical function by participating in a PEP that is tailored to their mobility level, motivation, and other behavioural and environment factors as they progress (or regress) through the multiple phases of the presurgery and postsurgery periods. The PEP study will test an intervention that we expect will help patients with lung cancer undergoing surgery to maintain, regain and improve their physical function during the continuum from surgery to lung cancer survivorship.

METHODS

Study design

Screening eligibility and baseline data collection

We will conduct a single-centre, prospective, two-armed, phase III randomised controlled trial at HCI in Salt Lake City, Utah. All participants are required to provide written

Box 1 Study inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria

- ▶ Patient diagnosed with primary lung cancer stage I, II or IIIa, or secondary lung cancer undergoing surgery at Huntsman Cancer Institute (HCI).
- ▶ Diagnosis of primary lung cancer stage I, II, or IIIa, or secondary lung cancer.
- ▶ Disease amenable to surgical resection to be performed at the HCI in the opinion of the treating surgeon.
- ▶ Patients must be able to follow directions and complete questionnaires and exercise diaries in English.
- ▶ Patients must agree to be randomly assigned to either intervention or delayed intervention group.

Exclusion criteria:

- ▶ Deemed ineligible for surgery by the enrolling physician.
- ▶ Abnormalities on screening physical examination judged by study physicians or physical therapist to contraindicate participation in exercise programme compliance.
- ▶ Alcohol or drug abuse as judged by study physicians.
- ▶ Significant mental or emotional problems that would interfere with study participation will be assessed by the NCCN Distress Thermometer. Any value higher than seven will trigger further intervention, but ultimately enrolment into the clinical trial will be determined by the enrolling physician.

informed consent. Patients with NSCLC stage I, II or IIIa, or secondary lung cancer over 18 years old, who undergo surgical lung resection at HCI are recruited. Detailed eligibility criteria are listed in [box 1](#). Eligibility criteria for this study primarily focus on whether a patient is eligible for surgery or not.

The primary outcome measure of physical function, the 6 MW test, is obtained by the licensed study physical therapist or trained study staff. Additional measurements are also obtained, including height, weight, waist and hip circumferences, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, resting 1 min pulse and patient-reported mobility status (Activity Measure for Post-Acute-Care outpatient basic mobility (AM-PAC) score). Patients receive a baseline questionnaire to either (1) complete in clinic or (2) take home to complete and return either by mail or at their presurgery appointment 2 weeks later. After randomisation (see AM-PAC score for exercise tailoring section) and completion of all baseline testing, patients start their intervention or control activities.

Study participant schedule

[Figure 1](#) shows the proposed participant flow through the trial. Potential participants are approached during their first clinical visit prior to surgery (about 2–4 weeks presurgery). Consenting participants undergo required baseline assessments, which are presented for each study time point in [table 1](#). Both groups are seen at the following study time points: presurgery (1 day before surgery), discharge (first visit after discharge from the hospital, ~1-week post-discharge), 2 and 6 months postsurgery.

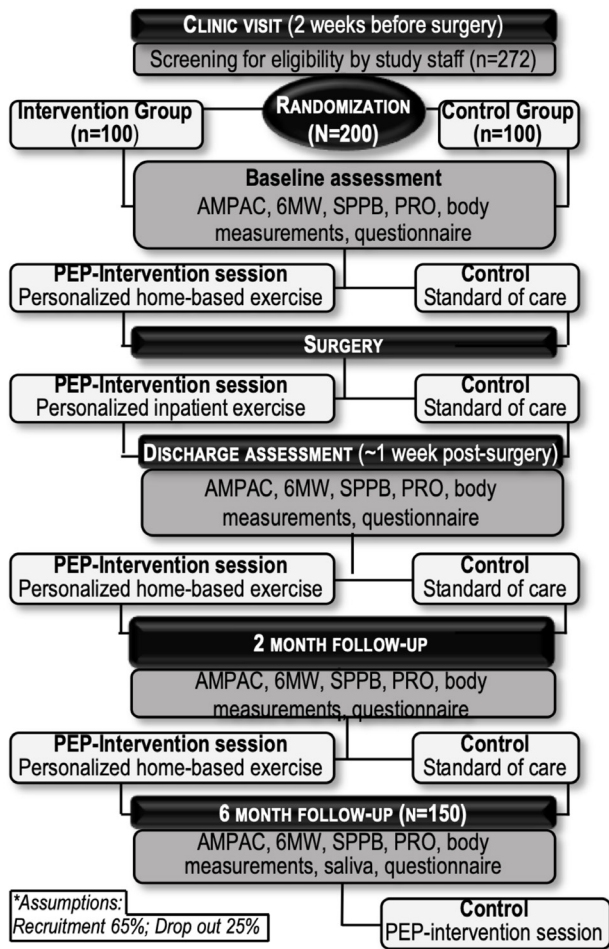


Figure 1 Participant flow chart for the PEP study. AM-PAC, Activity Measure for Post-Acute-Care; 6MW, 6 min walk; PEP, Precision-Exercise-Prescription; PRO, patient-reported outcomes; SPPB, short physical performance battery.

AM-PAC score for exercise tailoring

The AM-PAC basic mobility assessment (table 2) is completed on each day that the study participant is seen by a physical therapist. The AM-PAC Outpatient Basic Mobility Short Form (18 questions) takes about 2 min to complete and is used to precisely guide the exercise

Table 1 Activity Measure for Post-Acute-Care Stages according to Arbane.²⁰

Stage (score)	function
1	(0–34) Limited in bed, basic, transfers.
2	(35–52) Limited mobility inside of a building, unable to do bending/reaching activities.
3	(53–66) Little difficulty in moving inside a building but limited in going outdoors.
4	(67–84) Walks independently inside and outside, some difficulty in doing moderate or strenuous activities.
5	(85–100) Moves inside or outside independently and participants in strenuous sports.

prescription for each patient in a personalised manner. The AM-PAC has high test–retest and subject–proxy reliability in outpatient settings (0.97 and 0.86, respectively), and with inpatients the AM-PAC has a high intra-class correlation coefficient (0.85) when administered by clinicians.^{42–45} Scores on the AM-PAC correlate with well-established physical function subscales, for example, Functional Independence Measure ($r=0.65$). A standardised response mean of 1.06 and a minimal detectable change with 90% confidence of 4.72 has been delineated with AM-PAC.⁴⁴

Randomisation

Consenting participants are stratified by their AM-PAC mobility stage (low mobility: stages 1, 2 and 3 vs high mobility: stages 4 and 5), and cancer type (primary vs secondary). Participants are randomised using a uniform 1:1 allocation ratio with random block sizes of eight individuals to either (1) Intervention group: PEP intervention or (2) Delayed intervention group: standard of care for 6 months with PEP intervention session after study completion. The allocation sequence is produced via computer-generated random numbers and concealed from clinical trials office (CTO) staff.

STUDY ARMS

Intervention group

The PEP intervention is personalised, implemented and modified based on the patients AM-PAC mobility stage, by a licensed physical therapist in face-to-face meetings (~30–40 min) at: the presurgery visit with the surgeon; the discharge visit (about 1-week postdischarge from the hospital) and the 2-month postsurgery follow-up appointment with the surgeon. The intervention uses existing resources in the clinical setting and as such, is pragmatic and more generalisable than other exercise programmes. An exercise education manual is used by the physical therapist to educate the patients on all aspects of starting and maintaining the exercise intervention. The Intervention group is given access to exercise tools (eg, light weights and external resistance bands) as needed, tracking exercise diary/calendar and activity tracker for the home-based exercise programme (see below) at no cost. The study physical therapist goes over (verbally and in writing) the individual exercise modes and dosages to be performed at home. The exercise mode and dosage is standardised with respect to the patient's AM-PAC mobility stage (figure 2). The exercise mode and dosage may be further modified by the study physical therapist in response to physical impairments such as fatigue, muscle weakness, pain and shortness of breath. Modification of the intervention may also take place in order to encourage exercise adherence and to address psychosocial barriers. Resistance exercises, using body weight or exercise band resistance, are prescribed for the upper and lower body though more exercises are focused on the lower extremities than the upper extremities. For all exercises, including

Table 2 PEP study schedule of enrolment, interventions and assessments

Time point	Study period				
	Enrolment	Surgery	Postallocation		Close-out
	Baseline*	0	Discharge†	2months‡	6months§
Enrolment					
Eligibility screen	X				
Informed consent	X				
Allocation	X				
Interventions					
Group 1		←-----→			
Group 2					X (Delayed intervention)
Assessments					
AM-PAC mobility score	X		X	X	X
6 min walk distance	X		X	X	X
Short physical performance battery	X		X	X	X
Patient-reported outcomes	X		X	X	X
Exercise diary provided/reviewed	X	X	X	X	X
Follow-up questionnaires			X	X	X
Length of stay postsurgery			X		
Cost data			X	X	X
Smoking assessment (saliva)					X

*Baseline: first clinic visit with surgeon.

†Discharge visit: about 1 week after discharge from the hospital.

‡2 months visit: Two months postsurgery.

§6 months visit: Six months postsurgery.

AM-PAC, Activity Measure for Post-Acute-Care; PEP, Precision-Exercise-Prescription.

callisthenics and aerobic modes, bouts are defined by duration ranging from 5 to 30 min, and intensity ranging from moderate to high intensity. Exercise intensity is determined by perceived exertion, with moderate-high intensity defined as activity that allows the participant to

talk but not sing while exercising. For example, a patient in AM-PAC mobility stage 3 will perform aerobic exercise similar in intensity to walking on level surfaces for 10 min per day at a 'somewhat hard' perceived exertion, with the ability to talk but not sing during walking. Additionally,

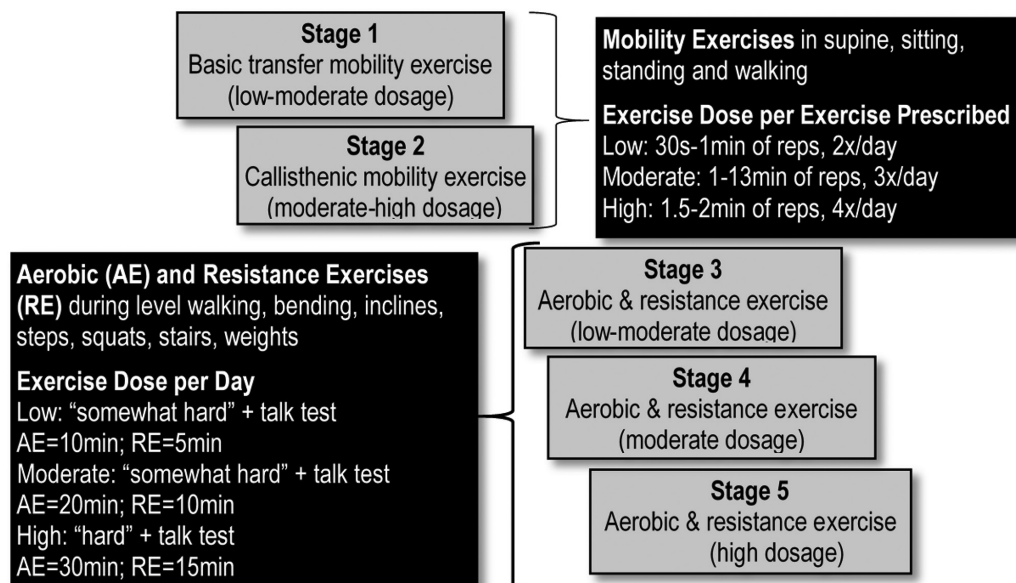


Figure 2 AM-PAC stage: exercise mode and dose. AM-PAC, Activity Measure for Post-Acute-Care.

this patient will also perform a resistance exercise, such as standing squats, at the same perceived exertion for short bouts that add up to 5 min per day. These aerobic and resistance exercises will increase to 20 min and 10 min per day, respectively, as the participant progresses to AM-PAC mobility stage 4.

Participants are encouraged to record the duration of each bout of exercise in their diaries, in accordance with the use of duration and intensity in the dosing of exercises, rather than counting sets and repetitions. With every exercise prescription or adjustment, participants are advised to maintain the level of exercise intensity appropriate to their AM-PAC stage. This is reinforced in interactions with PEP staff during weekly phone calls. Well-being, perceived exertion, pain, fatigue and other participant's responses to exercise are recorded in logs of weekly Motivational and Problem Solving (MAPS) phone calls. Any issues with exercise that require PT attention are referred to the study PT for intervention face to face in clinic or by phone at home. We may not achieve full completion rates given the severity of the disease of the study participants and disease-related comorbidities.

The outpatient exercises are performed at home, the HCI Wellness Center or a recreational centre. The exercise modes include basic mobility exercises, callisthenics, aerobic and resistance exercises, and are performed in various postures (supine, sitting, standing and walking) with variable challenges (eg, level walking, bending, incline walking, stair walking and squatting). Instructional exercise sheets demonstrating exercise modes and doses are handed out after each exercise intervention adjustment.

Telephone calls between the participant and the study staff (including the physical therapists and clinical research coordinator,) take place weekly to answer questions and optimise patient engagement. Ongoing monitoring of attitudes and barriers to exercise occurs, and strategies for encouraging uptake of the exercise intervention are individually tailored. A consumer wearable device (eg, Fitbit Flex II Wireless Activity Tracker) is used as a fundamental component to support behavioural change. This pragmatic motivational and self-monitoring tool is used to improve participant exercise efficacy and home exercise programme adherence.⁴⁶

Specific components of the PEP intervention include: individualised tailoring of the exercise prescription; individualised tailoring of the counselling based on motivation and self-efficacy to engage in exercise including the use of simple motivational interviewing (MI)⁴⁷ techniques (eg, reflective listening, avoiding argumentation, developing discrepancy); identifying barriers to exercising and problem-solving solutions; use of goal setting and self-monitoring (including via the activity tracker) and implementing specific strategies for improving self-efficacy (eg, building a series of small achievable goals; practising specific exercises during the face-to-face visits to increase mastery (figure 2).

MAPS is the hallmark behavioural intervention used in parallel with the exercise intervention. MAPS is a holistic, dynamic approach to facilitating behavioural change that uses a combined motivational enhancement and problem-solving approach based on MI and social cognitive theory.⁴⁸ The behavioural intervention uses an overarching conceptual basis of the intervention is the social cognitive model^{49–51} which posits that high levels of both motivation and self-efficacy are necessary for behavioural change. Thus, a key element for lasting behavioural change is a motivational shift that instigates a decision and commitment to change. In the absence of such a shift, skill training is viewed as premature.^{47 49 52} As such, the PEP intervention focuses on both enhancing the motivation to achieve and maintain change, as well as developing the self-efficacy and skills necessary to do so. MAPS or its precursors have been demonstrated to be effective in four randomised controlled trials with respect to: (1) increasing treatment utilisation,⁵³ (2) enhancing behavioural change success rates,⁵⁴ (3) reducing relapse⁵⁵ and (4) addressing multiple risk behavioural change.⁵⁶ Interactions between patients and interventionists are coded and evaluated with respect to the quality of the interaction using a modified version of the Motivational Interviewing (MI) Treatment Integrity, including the ability to shift between MI strategies and more cognitive-behavioural or practical problem-solving skills. It is hypothesised that participants who received the MAPS intervention will have improved psychosocial and emotional outcomes, measured by study questionnaires, improved exercise adherence, as indicated by exercise diaries and 7-day physical activity recall interviews, and, most importantly, improved physical function as measured by 6MW and other performance-based outcomes.

In sum, the PEP intervention is a directive but patient-centred approach designed to enhance motivation for change, and increase self-efficacy in a non-confrontational manner. Several meta-analyses/systematic reviews have supported the efficacy of both social cognitive and MI-based interventions for behavioural change in general and with respect to patients with cancer specifically.^{57–61} As such, we believe the PEP intervention is an innovative combination of motivational enhancement and social cognitive intervention techniques.

Delayed intervention group (control group)

The delayed intervention group will receive standard therapy for their lung cancer. Although all patients, independent of group assignment are encouraged by clinical staff to increase walking both in the presurgery and postsurgery period (as part of HCI's usual clinical care), there is no formalised pre or postsurgery exercise programme. All patients will have equal access to the HCI Wellness Centre, as well as equal opportunity for referral to non-study physical therapists and other exercise professionals.

Patients will undergo assessments timed to coincide with regularly scheduled cancer care: the first postdischarge

clinic visit is scheduled at 1 week after discharge from the hospital, with the second clinic visit at 2 months. On study completion (at the 6-month postsurgery follow-up visit), the delayed intervention group is offered a PEP-Intervention session with precision exercise counselling, and receives a free activity tracker.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Endpoint assessments are presented in table 2. The primary endpoint is a physical function mobility performance assessment of the distance walked in 6 min (6MW test) that will be assessed at the preoperative baseline and the three postsurgery time points. The 6MW test is the most pragmatic, non-laboratory test to measure mobility physical functioning in individuals with chronic lung disease (including lung cancer).⁶² In accordance with the American Thoracic Society recommendations,⁶³ the 6MW test is a self-paced walking test with standardised instructions and encouragement that measures the distance (m) the patient can walk indoors on a 25 m level, smooth-surfaced track over 6 min. A number of studies have demonstrated the criterion predictive validity of the 6MW test in lung cancer with some demonstrating positive relationships between 6MW distance and postsurgery outcomes including QoL, survival, function and physical activity levels.^{64–67} The minimally clinically important difference of the 6MW distance in patients with lung cancer is 22–42 m.⁶⁷

Secondary endpoints include: the SPPB, which captures domains of strength, endurance and balance, and is highly predictive of disability⁶⁸; PROs on physical, mental and social well-being measured by using generic-specific, as well as disease-specific instruments, such as data from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System⁶⁹; the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Lung⁷⁰ and Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue to measure fatigue; the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index to assess the patients' sleep habits and quality; Behavioural Regulation in Exercise Questionnaire-3⁷¹ ⁷² and 7-day physical activity recall phone interview to monitor and compare physical activity levels across study arms,⁷³ Diet History Questionnaire II to collect information on dietary lifestyle factors,⁷⁴ self-efficacy by Sallis *et al* (the scale includes two subscales: (1) 'resting relapse/sticking to it' and (2) 'making time to exercise'),⁷⁵ Modified Differential Emotion Scale to capture emotional experiences⁷⁶; Social Support for Exercise by Sallis *et al*,⁷⁷ Subjective Social Status Ladders⁷⁸ and financial strain⁷⁹ to assess social status, loneliness by Cacioppo⁸⁰; symptoms, such as pain (1–10 scale) and shortness of breath (1–10 scale), living condition, clinical endpoints, such as length of stay postsurgical resection, complications and healthcare costs, including inpatient hospitalisation and outpatient follow-up, using the University of Utah Value-Driven Outcomes cost database⁸¹ at 2–6 months follow-up. We will test former smokers to assess smoking recidivism at

the 6-month clinic visit by collecting and analysing saliva samples. Patients are required to quit smoking before they are eligible to undergo surgery, thus, no saliva is collected at baseline. Smoking history will be assessed prior to undergoing surgery using standardised questionnaires.

STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PRIMARY ENDPOINT ANALYSIS

The trial analysis will follow the intention-to-treat principle, which implies all participants who will be randomised (n=200) will be included in the analysis regardless of their adherence to the study. We hypothesise that the difference in the 6MW distance between the study arms (Intervention/Control) will be >39.95 m. This effect size stems from a meta-analysis, where 4 weeks of postsurgery exercise training provided a 39.95 m increase in the 6MW distance in patients with NSCLC.⁷⁴ Consistent with Arbane,²⁰ we assume SD=100 m and correlation=0.5 between repeated 6MW test measurements on the same subject. Power to detect the treatment effect was estimated by simulation of an analysis of covariance model with 6MW test at 2 months postsurgery as outcome, treatment group as primary predictor and pretreatment 6MW test as covariate. For our primary endpoint, with at least 150 evaluable subjects (accounting for a 25% drop-out rate) the estimated power is greater than or equal to 80% at two-sided type I error equal 0.05.

Mixed-effects models with random intercept will be used for analysis of repeated measurements. A sensitivity analysis will be performed with additional adjustment variables (gender, age, baseline smoking status, primary or secondary lung cancer, neoadjuvant treatment, tumour stage, baseline level of outcome, pain and sleep). Missing data will be handled using multiple imputation via chained equations, as implemented by the R package Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE).⁷⁵

As of 31 October 2018, n=56 patients have been recruited into the PEP study, with recruitment anticipated to continue through July 2020. To date, only four patients have withdrawn.

PATIENT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A pilot study of 40 patients with lung cancer had been performed in the development of this trial. Every eligible patient was approached, and all patients approached (100%) agreed to participate in the intervention. The observed 6MW distance varied from 209 to 679 m with a mean distance of 467+119 m. Normal 6MW distance for healthy 60–69 years old is 572 m for men and 538 m for women. The intervention included individually prescribed exercise modes (mobility, flexibility, calisthenic, aerobic and resistance) and dosages (low, moderate, high) tailored to the patient's AM-PAC mobility stage. To our knowledge, the AM-PAC mobility staging used to personalise exercise interventions was unique and facilitated the successful implementation

of the intervention into clinical workflow using existing space in the clinic of Thoracic Surgery. Comparable control patients (for whom 6MW distances at comparable pretime points and post-time points were available) PEP patients maintained their physical function and experienced a lesser reduction in 6MW distance (median 6.8% decline in PEP and 18.7% in controls. We have subsequently optimised our design and materials through the conduct of this pilot study. Our preliminary data reinforces that our pragmatic mobility screen (ie, AM-PAC score/staging) is the key determinant of physical function (independent of age, sex, cancer stage, etc) and that exercise modes and dosages can be successfully aligned to the AM-PAC score.

As part of the pilot study, we performed formal quality control interviews with patients to inform and refine the trial interventions and processes. The data from the pilot trial as well as the close work with the CTO at HCI have been used to ensure that the study protocol engages participants in a respectful, ethical and impactful way, while performing the PEP study intervention. The CTO and other HCI resources further provide assistance with the ethical standards of the trial, as well as the translation and dissemination of the research findings to community members, patients and cancer support groups. In addition, the study is conducted by an interdisciplinary team with long-standing expertise in exercise, behavioural interventions and surgery. Involved clinicians and researchers work with the target population on a daily bases and used their experience to inform the development of the research question, outcome measures and performance of the intervention.

DISCUSSION

The primary results from the PEP study will test the clinical effectiveness and feasibility of a personalised exercise intervention in patients with lung cancer undergoing surgery. This trial fills the gap in knowledge precisely, by testing an exercise intervention that can be readily integrated into the clinic and by obtaining data on functional efficacy and PROs.

The feasibility of the PEP study was tested in a successful pilot study and builds on studies that have been previously performed by the interdisciplinary investigator team,^{82–99} graded into the clinic and by obtaining data on functional efficacy and PROs. To our knowledge, the AM-PAC mobility score has not been used to personalise exercise and this is a well-validated and highly standardised instrument. The behavioural intervention approach builds on prior work using MAPS,⁹¹ a holistic and dynamic approach to assisting individuals to make positive behavioural changes.

In a recent opinion piece, Alfano *et al* argued that ‘it is time to revitalise the link between cancer survivorship and rehabilitation and investigate a new model of comprehensive cancer rehabilitation involving a multidisciplinary team of providers.’¹⁰⁰ PEP will be responsive to

this call for action—it will integrate a team of surgeons and physical therapists. The study will begin at the initial presurgery clinic visit and continue during the inpatient and outpatient postsurgery periods, thus helping patients with lung cancer undergoing surgery to maintain, regain and improve their physical function during the continuum from surgery to lung cancer survivorship.

Author affiliations

¹Huntsman Cancer Institute, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

²Department of Population Health Sciences, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

³Division of Epidemiology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

⁴Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

⁵Department of Health and Kinesiology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

⁶Department of Psychiatry, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

⁷Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

⁸Department of Physical Therapy and Athletic Training, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

⁹Department of Surgery, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

¹⁰Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

Contributors All authors contributed to the design and development of the PEP Study protocol. Specifically, CMU, PCL, and TKV are the principal investigators of the trial. CH assisted with the design, implementation of a pilot study and implementation of the PEP Study. CH drafted the manuscript and the study protocol. KB provided statistical input, guidance and all calculations used in the design of the clinical trial. RH oversees the assessments of patient-reported outcomes as part of the PROMIS score. DWW and KL designed and conduct the behavioural support elements of the study intervention. JK is responsible for cost-effectiveness analyses and respective protocols. JAL, RM and SRGF provided significant input with respect to the design and performance of the trial. CAB is the study physical therapist and assisted in the design of the personalised exercise intervention. BR assisted with the optimisation and implementation of the study protocol. CMU, CH, KB, DWW, RH, JK, KL, JAL, CAB, BR, RM, SRGF, PCL and TKV contributed to writing, editing, review and approval of the study protocol, meeting the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) recommendations for authorship. All authors reviewed and agreed the final manuscript.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Not required.

Ethics approval The PEP study has been approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Utah (IRB 00104671).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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