

NOTE: This report is embargoed pending journal publication. It is for internal use by the Department of Veterans Affairs and should not be distributed outside the agency. Once published, a final report will be available on the ESP public website.



Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care in Oncology

September 2017

Prepared for:

Department of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Health Administration
Quality Enhancement Research Initiative
Health Services Research & Development Service
Washington, DC 20420

Prepared by:

Evidence-based Synthesis Program (ESP) Center
Durham Veterans Affairs Healthcare System
Durham, NC
John W. Williams, Jr., MD, MHSc, Director

Investigators:

Principal Investigators:

Jessica Fulton, PhD
John W. Williams, Jr., MD, MHSc

Co-Investigators:

Thomas LeBlanc, MD
Kathryn N. Porter Starr, PhD, RD
Arif Kamal, MD
Katherine Ramos, PhD
Toni Cutson, MD
Caroline Freiermuth, MD

Jennifer McDuffie, PhD
Soheir Adam, MD
Andrzej Kosinski, PhD
Megan von Isenburg, MSLS
Megan Van Noord, MSIS

Research Associate:

Avishek Nagi, MS

Medical Editor:

Liz Wing, MA



PREFACE

The VA Evidence-based Synthesis Program (ESP) was established in 2007 to provide timely and accurate syntheses of targeted healthcare topics of particular importance to clinicians, managers, and policymakers as they work to improve the health and healthcare of Veterans. QUERI provides funding for 4 ESP Centers, and each Center has an active University affiliation. Center Directors are recognized leaders in the field of evidence synthesis with close ties to the AHRQ Evidence-based Practice Centers. The ESP is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of participants from Veterans Health Administration (VHA) Policy, Program, and Operations Offices, VISN leadership, field-based investigators, and others as designated appropriate by QUERI/HSR&D.

The ESP Centers generate evidence syntheses on important clinical practice topics. These reports help:

- Develop clinical policies informed by evidence;
- Implement effective services to improve patient outcomes and to support VA clinical practice guidelines and performance measures; and
- Set the direction for future research to address gaps in clinical knowledge.

The ESP disseminates these reports throughout VA and in the published literature; some evidence syntheses have informed the clinical guidelines of large professional organizations.

The ESP Coordinating Center (ESP CC), located in Portland, Oregon, was created in 2009 to expand the capacity of QUERI/HSR&D and is charged with oversight of national ESP program operations, program development and evaluation, and dissemination efforts. The ESP CC establishes standard operating procedures for the production of evidence synthesis reports; facilitates a national topic nomination, prioritization, and selection process; manages the research portfolio of each Center; facilitates editorial review processes; ensures methodological consistency and quality of products; produces “rapid response evidence briefs” at the request of VHA senior leadership; collaborates with HSR&D Center for Information Dissemination and Education Resources (CIDER) to develop a national dissemination strategy for all ESP products; and interfaces with stakeholders to effectively engage the program.

Comments on this evidence report are welcome and can be sent to Nicole Floyd, ESP CC Program Manager, at Nicole.Floyd@va.gov.

Recommended citation: Fulton J, LeBlanc T, Porter-Starr K, Kamal A, Ramos K, Cutson T, Freiermuth C, McDuffie J, Adam S, Kosinski A, von Isenburg M, Van Noord M, Williams JW Jr. Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care in Oncology. VA ESP Project #09-009; 2017.

This report is based on research conducted by the Evidence-based Synthesis Program (ESP) Center located at the **Durham VA Medical Center, Durham, NC**, funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration, Office of Research and Development, Quality Enhancement Research Initiative. The findings and conclusions in this document are those of the author(s) who are responsible for its contents; the findings and conclusions do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States government. Therefore, no statement in this article should be construed as an official position of the Department of Veterans Affairs. No investigators have any affiliations or financial involvement (eg, employment, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, grants or patents received or pending, or royalties) that conflict with material presented in the report.



STAKEHOLDER AND TECHNICAL EXPERT PANEL

In designing the study questions and methodology at the outset of this report, the ESP consulted several technical and content experts. Broad expertise and perspectives were sought. Divergent and conflicting opinions are common and perceived as healthy scientific discourse that results in a thoughtful, relevant systematic review. Therefore, in the end, study questions, design, methodologic approaches, and/or conclusions do not necessarily represent the views of individual technical and content experts.

The list of stakeholders and members of the Technical Expert Panel (TEP) who provided input to this report follows.

Stakeholders

Katherine Faricy-Anderson, MD, MPH
Chair, Association of VA Hematology/Oncology
Providence VA Medical Center

Scott Shreve, DO
Director, Hospice and Palliative Care Program
Office of Patient Care Services, Geriatrics and Extended Care

Technical Expert Panel

Katja Elbert-Avila, MD, MHS
Palliative Medicine Attending, Durham Veterans Affairs Health Care System
Assistant Professor, Division of Geriatrics, Duke University Medical Center

Michael Kelley, MD
Chief, Hematology/Oncology, Durham Veterans Affairs Health Care System
Professor, Division of Medical Oncology, Duke University Medical Center

Cari Levy, MD
Associate Professor of Medicine, Division of Health Care Policy & Research
University of Colorado

Karl Lorenz, MD
Section Chief, VA Palo Alto, Stanford Palliative Care Programs
Director, VA Palliative Care Quality Improvement Resource Center

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Stakeholder and Technical Expert Panel	iii
Executive Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Methods.....	1
Data Sources and Searches	2
Study Selection	2
Data Abstraction, Categorization of Interventions, and Quality Assessment.....	2
Data Synthesis and Analysis.....	2
Results.....	3
Results of Literature Search.....	3
Summary of Results for Key Questions.....	3
Discussion.....	4
Key Findings and Strength of Evidence	4
Figure. Strength of Evidence for Effects of Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care and Oncology in Symptomatic or Advanced Cancer.....	4
Clinical Policy Implications and Applicability.....	5
Research Gaps/Future Research	5
Conclusions.....	6
Evidence Report.....	7
Introduction.....	7
Methods.....	10
Topic Development.....	10
Search Strategy	10
Study Selection	10
Data Abstraction	11
Categorization of the Interventions.....	11
Quality Assessment.....	12
Data Synthesis.....	12
Qualitative Synthesis	13
Rating the Body of Evidence	13
Peer Review	14
Results	15
Literature Flow.....	15

Key Question 1: In patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer, what are the benefits and harms of integrated outpatient palliative and oncology care compared with usual oncology care?	17
Key Points	17
Detailed Findings for KQ 1	17
Palliative Care Interventions	18
Quality of Evidence for KQ 1	26
Key Question 2: Which features of integrated palliative and oncology care are associated with greater benefit to patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer?	28
Key Points	28
Detailed Findings for KQ 2	28
Quality of Evidence for KQ 2	34
Key Question 3: What are the most common and important barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncology care in Veterans Affairs settings?	34
Key Points	34
Detailed Findings for KQ 3	34
Quality of Evidence for KQ 3	37
Summary and Discussion	39
Summary of Evidence by Key Question	39
KQ 1—Effect on Patient and Caregiver Outcomes	39
KQ 2—Assessment of Integration Elements on Outcomes and Impact	40
KQ 3—Assessment of Barriers and Facilitators to Implementation	40
Clinical and Policy Implications	41
Limitations	41
Publication Bias	41
Study Quality	42
Heterogeneity	42
Applicability of Findings to VA Population	42
Research Gaps/Future Research	42
Conclusions	43
References	44

TABLES

Table 1. Strength of Evidence Required Domains..... 13

Table 2. Evidence Profile for Integrated Palliative Care Studies (N=9) 18

Table 3. Levels of Integration and Impact Ratings for Integrated Palliative and Oncology Care 30

Table 4. Palliative Care Intervention Domains and Impact Ratings..... 33

Table 5. Study Characteristics for KQ 3 Studies 35

Table 6. ROB for KQ 3 Studies with Qualitative Designs³²..... 38

Table 7. ROB for KQ 3 Study with Retrospective Cohort Design^{31,32,54} 38

Table 8. Strength of Evidence for Effects of Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care and Oncology in Symptomatic or Advanced Cancer..... 40

Table 9. Highest Priority Evidence Gaps42

FIGURES

Figure 1. Literature Flow Diagram 16

Figure 2. Clinical Domains and Integration Elements of the Interventions 19

Figure 3. Short-term (1-3 months) Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on QOL 20

Figure 4. Long-term (6-12 months) Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on QOL 21

Figure 5. Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on Overall Symptom Burden 22

Figure 6. Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on Depressive Symptoms..... 22

Figure 7. Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on All-Cause Mortality 23

Figure 8. Risk of Dying at Home with Palliative Care 24

Figure 9. Risk of Bias Ratings for Each Study^a 27

Figure 10. Summary Ratings Across Studies for Each ROB Domain^a 28

Figure 11. Integration Category and Effects on Short-term QOL 32

Appendix A. Search Strategies 49

Appendix B. Study Eligibility Criteria..... 50

Appendix C. Excluded Studies..... 53

Appendix D. Intervention Elements and Definitions..... 71

Appendix E. Author Survey of Included Palliative Care Intervention Elements..... 74

Appendix F. DefinitionS and Data Used For IMPACT RATING Determinations 76

Appendix G. Peer Review comments 80

Appendix H. Study Characteristics for Key Questions 1 and 2 87



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

More than 500,000 Americans, including 40,000 Veterans, are diagnosed with advanced cancer annually in the United States. Palliative care improves quality of life by managing patients' physical symptoms and psychosocial and spiritual distress, often provided concurrently with oncology care. Palliative care occurs across a continuum, beginning at the time of diagnosis of a serious illness and continuing until end of life. Integration of palliative care services with oncology care is now considered standard of care for patients with advanced cancer.

Palliative care has undergone increased acceptance and expansion, but understanding of its integration with oncology services is understudied and unclear. While primary care and oncology providers have always provided palliative care, palliative care has only recently become a recognized medicine specialty. Specialty palliative care is delivered in inpatient and outpatient settings and varies significantly in team composition, integration level, patients eligible for consultation, and utilization and cost-saving outcomes. However, which cancer patients may benefit most based on characteristics such as diagnosis, demographics, and stage of disease, as well as which delivery method is most effective, remain open questions.

With increase in availability of clinical palliative care services, health care organizations have tested and implemented degrees and types of integration with oncology care. Leaders have described various integration methods, including co-rounding models for hospitalized patients, embedded or colocated outpatient clinical services, and stand-alone clinics or services. Outpatient settings are where the majority of cancer care is delivered and has been considered the "next frontier" of community-based palliative care services.

This evidence report was commissioned to (1) evaluate the effects of palliative care, initiated "upstream" and integrated with oncology care for patients with cancer, (2) describe intervention characteristics associated with greater patient and caregiver benefits, and (3) describe barriers to implementing integrated palliative care into VA settings. Therefore, we aimed to produce a systematic review to provide actionable information to VA health care providers, leaders, and policymakers regarding the potential benefits of palliative care integration among the diverse population of Veterans with cancer.

METHODS

The final key questions (KQ) were developed with input from stakeholders and content experts:

KQ 1: In patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer, what are the benefits and harms of integrated outpatient palliative and oncology care compared with usual oncology care?

KQ 2: Which features of integrated palliative and oncology care are associated with greater benefit to patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer?

KQ 3: What are the most common and important barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncology care in VA settings?

Data Sources and Searches

We conducted searches of MEDLINE® (via PubMed®), the Cochrane Central Registry of Controlled Trials, and CINAHL through November 21, 2016, for KQ 1 and KQ 2; through January 19, 2017, for KQ 3. We examined the bibliographies of recent reviews and contacted content experts for additional relevant studies.

Study Selection

Using prespecified eligibility criteria, 2 reviewers evaluated titles and abstracts to identify potentially eligible studies, which then underwent full-text screening by 2 independent reviewers. Key eligibility criteria were trial or quasi-experimental design, adults with advanced cancer, interventions delivered in outpatient settings, evidence of integration between palliative care and oncology services, and specific outcomes: quality of life, survival, and health care utilization. Because details of integrated care were routinely absent from the published literature, we provisionally included all studies meeting other eligibility criteria and attempted to contact all authors for missing information. Studies addressing KQ 3, barriers to implementation, had to be conducted in the VHA or be related to a study included for KQ 1, and both quantitative and qualitative study designs were included. Disagreements about study eligibility were resolved by discussion or by a third investigator.

Data Abstraction, Categorization of Interventions, and Quality Assessment

Study characteristics including patient characteristics, intervention/comparator details, and outcomes at 2 timepoints—postintervention and at least 6 months postintervention—were abstracted into a custom database. Review and reconciliation were conducted as done for full-text screening. We categorized interventions along 2 dimensions: clinical elements of palliative care (*eg*, physical, psychological) and levels of integrated care (from minimal to full collaboration). For studies addressing implementation, we abstracted data on study design and implementation barriers and facilitators. Quality assessment was completed independently by 2 investigators; disagreements were resolved by consensus or by arbitration from a third reviewer. We used the Cochrane risk of bias (ROB) tool for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and the revised Newcastle Ottawa Scale for cohort studies; we adapted the Critical Appraisal Checklist for qualitative studies. We assigned a summary ROB score (low, moderate, or high) to individual studies.

Data Synthesis and Analysis

We described the included studies using summary tables and graphical displays. We computed summary effects (*ie*, meta-analysis) when studies were conceptually homogeneous and there were at least 3 studies with the same outcome. When quantitative synthesis was possible, we combined dichotomous outcomes using random-effects models and computed summary risk ratios or hazard ratios. Continuous outcomes were summarized using the standardized mean difference. We adjusted analyses for small numbers of studies, performed sensitivity analyses as appropriate, and evaluated for statistical heterogeneity using visual inspection and Cochran's Q and I^2 statistics. When quantitative synthesis was not feasible, we synthesized intervention effects qualitatively. We gave more weight to the evidence from higher quality studies with more precise estimates of effect. Publication bias could not be assessed statistically because there were fewer than 10 studies in all analyses.

To identify intervention and integration elements associated with greater effects, we used quantitative (*ie*, subgroup analyses of moderator variables) and qualitative cross-case impact analysis. To carry out the analyses, we ranked studies by impact level. We then analyzed the relationship of intervention and integration elements with intervention impacts using tables and graphical displays. To derive the impact measure, we randomly ordered the studies on a spreadsheet and listed each study's set of outcomes, without any identifiers. Two authors considered the outcomes reported for each study and independently rated the intervention impact on a 4-point scale. Disagreements were resolved by consensus. The studies were rated high, moderate, low, or no impact.

The strength of evidence (SOE) for each key question was assessed using the GRADE approach, which considers study design, ROB, consistency, directness, and precision. These domains were evaluated using GRADEpro software (grade.pro.org).

RESULTS

Results of Literature Search

The literature search identified 1,916 unique citations from a combined search of MEDLINE (via PubMed), CINAHL, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. An additional 71 articles were identified from manual searches of bibliographies and current literature published after the search date for a total of 1,988 unique citations. After screening at both the abstract and full-text level, 24 articles were retained for data abstraction (13 primary papers and 11 companion papers).

Summary of Results for Key Questions

Nine trials addressed KQ 1. Integrated palliative care was delivered by multidisciplinary teams in outpatient settings, but the intensity of interventions varied considerably. Most studies enrolled mostly white men and women with multiple types of advanced cancer at a median of 8 to 12 weeks following diagnosis or recurrence. There were several benefits of palliative care. Integrated palliative care improved short-term (SMD 0.24; 95% CI 0.13 to 0.43) but not longer-term patient quality of life (SMD 0.15; 95% CI -0.12 to 0.43). Over the 4 studies reporting this outcome, integrated palliative care decreased overall mortality (HR 0.77; 95% CI 0.61 to 0.98). When an outlier study was excluded, overall symptom burden improved modestly, but there was no effect when evaluating all studies. Psychological symptoms did not improve with palliative care, but only a subset of studies reported this outcome. Palliative care that included a specific caregiver intervention improved short-term depressive symptoms in caregivers. Caregiver experience and quality of life were not improved, but few studies reported this outcome. In those studies that assessed utilization, palliative care increased the likelihood of dying at home but did not reduce overall patterns of health care utilization. However, confidence intervals were wide, suggesting low statistical power. Adverse effects of integrated palliative care were not specified as an outcome and were not reported in any trials.

The same 9 trials addressed KQ 2. We found that published trials of palliative care do not routinely describe elements of integration with oncology care. Classifying integration required author queries for additional data. When these data were obtained, 2 were classified as having basic collaboration onsite and 4 as having close collaboration onsite with some systems integration. Three studies could not be classified due to missing information. We did not identify

an association between the integration level and overall intervention effects or effects on short-term quality of life. However, these analyses were limited by the small number of studies and the limited range of integration levels.

Few studies (n=4) directly addressed KQ3 – common and important barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncological care in the VHA. Common barriers to implementation included low participation rates in interventions using shared appointments, perceptions that palliative care is meant to be used later in the disease trajectory, and poor communication and coordination among providers and patients. Facilitators to implementation were shared decision-making aids, greater collaboration among local leaders within a health care system, improved patient-centered care, performance measures for patient-centered care, and patient-provider education about roles and responsibilities of care both in oncology and palliative care services.

DISCUSSION

Key Findings and Strength of Evidence

We identified 7 RCTs and 2 cluster-randomized trials addressing benefits and harms of integrated palliative care, all of which were comparative effectiveness trials and examined palliative care services that were moderately integrated with oncology care. All interventions were colocated in the same facility and classified as moderately integrated. All interventions included physical and psychological aspects of care; none included cultural aspects of care. We found a pattern of positive effects, including lower mortality and improved short-term quality of life. Other outcomes were reported less frequently (*eg*, caregiver outcomes, utilization), and intervention effects for these outcomes could not be determined definitively. SOE was rated for primary outcomes (quality of life and symptom burden) and mortality.

Figure. Strength of Evidence for Effects of Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care and Oncology in Symptomatic or Advanced Cancer

Outcome	Number of RCTs (Patients)	Findings ^a	Strength of Evidence (Rationale by Domain)
Quality of life, short-term (follow-up range 1 to 3 months)	9 (1487)	SMD 0.24 higher (0.13 higher to 0.35 higher)	Moderate SOE serious ROB, consistent, precise
Quality of life, long-term (follow-up range 27 weeks to 13 months)	5 (549)	SMD 0.15 higher (0.12 lower to 0.43 higher)	Low SOE serious ROB, consistent, imprecise
Overall symptom burden (follow-up range 1 to 3 months)	5 (837)	SMD 0.25 lower (0.39 lower to 0.11 lower)	Very low SOE serious ROB, inconsistent, imprecise
Mortality (follow-up range 12 to 36 months)	4 (866)	HR 0.77 (0.61 to 0.98) 96 fewer deaths per 1,000 patients (7 to 179 fewer deaths)	High SOE low ROB, consistent, precise

^a SMD reported is from the sensitivity analyses excluding the single high risk of bias study.

Abbreviations: RCT=randomized controlled trial; ROB=risk of bias; SMD=standardized mean difference; SOE=strength of evidence

We qualitatively examined associations between integration elements, palliative care intervention domains, and intervention impact (based on cross-case impact analyses). There was no clear association between level of integration and intervention effects, but these analyses were limited by the small number of studies and limited variability in integration elements.

Separately, we identified 4 articles studying Veteran populations that addressed barriers to and facilitators of integrated palliative and oncology care. Common barriers to implementation included cost of personnel, limited staffing and space, low participation by patients in shared medical appointments, and perceptions that palliative care is limited to end stages of disease. The facilitators to implementation identified by VA leaders were relevant palliative care performance measures, communication and collaboration between health care leaders, and patient-provider education about roles and responsibilities of palliative and oncology teams.

Clinical Policy Implications and Applicability

The VA does not have current guidelines that address provisions for standard integration of outpatient palliative care into routine oncology care. Current guidelines from medical professional societies all recommend routine integration of palliative care. Our results and the findings of recent systematic reviews and meta-analyses support these recommendations in demonstrating quality of life improvements with integrated care. Our analysis is unique in focusing only on outpatient integration of palliative care with oncology practice, compared to a recent high-quality meta-analysis that assessed outcome improvements across multiple conditions and care locations. We are among the first to find an aggregate improvement in survival across multiple trials in the oncology setting, which may be in part due to our more narrow focus. All studies were conducted in economically developed countries; 2 trials enrolled Veterans, but samples were predominantly Caucasian. It is unclear whether the findings generalize to individuals from other ethnic and racial groups. Regardless, our findings suggest an important role for consistent integration of palliative care into routine outpatient oncology care, which should be considered in applicable policies and clinical practices in VA.

Research Gaps/Future Research

Although it would be possible to generate an extensive list of gaps in evidence, we restricted this list to the areas judged to be highest priority, given the current state of evidence. First, research is needed with ethnically, racially, and socioeconomically diverse groups of people. Trials should report more clearly the intervention elements, dose, and integration elements. A study comparing inpatient palliative care to integrated palliative and oncology care in outpatient settings could provide invaluable comparative effectiveness data. Studies are also needed in community settings. Outcome measures should be standardized and include input on barriers and facilitators to implementation as well as the outcomes most valued by patients. As it pertains to the VHA, a key component of the Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUERI) program is to advance implementation science and identify effective strategies for implementing effective interventions. However, palliative care does not appear to be a particularly good fit into any of the 15 existing QUERI Centers, so to pursue this, it is likely a new QUERI Center would need to be formed that focuses on this issue.

Conclusions

There is a small but growing literature about integrated palliative and oncology care interventions for patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer. Overall, we identified a diverse set of interventions that showed moderate levels of integration. These interventions demonstrated a pattern of small-to-moderate, positive short-term effects on mortality and on outcomes that are important to patients. Effects on other outcomes such as health care utilization and caregiver outcomes are less well studied. However, considerable gaps remain in the evidence for some policy-relevant outcomes and critical intervention elements. More clearly defined palliative care intervention characteristics and integration elements would allow for a more precise understanding of the impact of integrated palliative and oncology care on outcomes. New studies should report both intervention elements and integration elements more carefully, adopt a standard set of outcomes, and attend to recruiting a more racially and ethnically diverse population.

EVIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Each year in the United States, more than 500,000 Americans, including 40,000 Veterans, are diagnosed with advanced cancer.¹ Cancer is associated with various physical symptoms including pain and may affect quality of life (QOL), functionality, psychological health, and family systems.² Palliative care services assist with managing physical symptoms and emotional, psychosocial, and spiritual distress of patients with serious illnesses such as cancer. Palliative care ideally begins at the time of diagnosis of a serious illness and continues until the end of life; it is appropriate at any stage of illness and can be provided along with curative treatment.³ Although primary care practitioners and oncologists have always incorporated palliative care into their treatment of patients, palliative care has become a specialty recognized by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education with board certification through the American Board of Internal Medicine.⁴

Many Veterans receive their treatment and supportive care services through the VHA, where palliative care services are often integrated with oncology care services during an inpatient hospital stay. All enrolled Veterans in the United States have access to palliative care during an acute VA hospital admission, which frequently addresses issues related to uncontrolled symptoms and goal-setting. Such integration of palliative care services with disease-directed care is now considered standard of care for patients with advanced cancer, guided by the recommendations of many influential cancer advocacy and membership organizations. Both the National Academy of Medicine and the American Board of Internal Medicine identify palliative care as integral to improving the quality of cancer care.^{5,6} Further, the American Society of Clinical Oncology has released both a provisional clinical opinion⁷ and a recent guideline⁸ calling for the regular integration of palliative care into standard oncology care. The Oncology Nursing Society has a similar position, recommending early integration of palliative care for patients with cancer.⁹ In addition, the American College of Surgeons' Commission on Cancer requires that cancer centers have access to palliative care services to be accredited by American College of Surgeons.¹⁰ Furthermore, the National Comprehensive Cancer Network¹¹ has incorporated early palliative care integration into their evidence-based pathways for the routine care of patients with advanced cancers or high distress. To date, several clinical trials have demonstrated the value of this integrated approach to improve several cancer-related outcomes, including patient and caregiver satisfaction with care,¹² health-related QOL,¹³ and potentially overall survival.¹⁴ Both a recent meta-analysis/systematic review¹⁵ and a Cochrane Collaboration review¹⁶ report consistent and significant improvements in patient QOL, symptoms, and caregiver mood across disease types and settings, demonstrating the applicability of these findings across multiple venues in which cancer patients receive care.

Increasing recognition of the value of specialty palliative care services has led to dramatic growth in the field as well as improvement in access to services. The clinical field of specialty palliative care has expanded by almost 150% across the United States in the last decade.¹⁷ Consultation services are available at 66% of all US hospitals, including 98% of National Cancer Institute (NCI)-designated cancer centers.¹⁸ This is a significant increase from an earlier report that demonstrated only 33% of NCI institutions having access. While palliative care has undergone increased acceptance and expansion, the nature of its integration with oncology

services remains understudied and unclear. Palliative care can be delivered in inpatient as well as outpatient settings. Most palliative care services can be delivered by primary physicians or oncologists; however, specialty palliative care consultation teams that demonstrate significant variability in team composition, penetration of services among hospitalized patients, and outcomes related to financial savings to health systems are common.

Although integration of services is recommended for all patients with advanced cancers or high medical needs, uncertainties remain. For example, the majority of patients included in palliative care clinical trials have non–small cell lung cancer and, to a lesser extent, non-colorectal gastrointestinal cancers. Thus, the applicability of these trials’ findings to other common cancer populations within VA, such as prostate and head and neck cancers, is not clear. Also, the most effective route to deliver palliative care interventions remains an open question. Some trials use a telephone-based approach, recognizing the need for distance-based education and follow-up for patients who live in rural communities and/or travel long distances for face-to-face care. Other trials use a more intensive, face-to-face approach, requiring a minimum number of visits within the trial. Further, the majority of participants in the palliative care intervention trials are white, raising questions about generalizability to nonwhite populations. Last, the ideal degree of integration has not been well described—particularly in complex health systems or among patients with multiple health care providers addressing serious illnesses in addition to cancer.

With the increase in availability of clinical palliative care services, organizations have tested and implemented varying degrees and types of integration with oncology care. These can be evaluated using common instruments, like the Integrated Practice Assessment Tool¹⁹ based on the health care integration framework by Heath et al.²⁰ Adapted from this framework, levels of integration across palliative care and oncology have recently been proposed in the Collaborative Care Continuum framework by Kaufmann et al.²¹ In addition to levels of integration, leaders have described various methods of integration of services, including co-rounding models for hospitalized patients, embedded or colocated outpatient clinical services, and standalone clinics or services.^{22,23} Further, organizations have had positive experiences with integrated services limited to particular disease or conditions, types of therapy (*eg*, investigational agents or novel immunotherapy drugs), or by embedding palliative care experts into non-patient-facing case discussions such as multidisciplinary oncology team meetings (“tumor boards”).

In addition to other types of integration, much focus has been on the outpatient setting, which is where the majority of cancer care is delivered. For palliative care, the outpatient realm has been considered the “next frontier” of community-based palliative care services,^{24,25} and although growth is robust, many communities do not have access to non-hospital services.

Currently, all VA hospitals have inpatient access to palliative care programs for hospitalized Veterans, yet significant gaps in services remain in the outpatient setting. Though evidence supports some type of integration, which types and which populations to target have not yet been clearly elucidated to the degree that policymakers in VA have actionable information on which to move forward. Palliative care integration may present opportunity costs that when weighed against expansion of other types of supportive care services (*eg*, behavioral health, navigation, genetic counseling) may not take priority.

We aimed to perform a thoughtful and careful systematic review to provide actionable information to VA physicians, leaders, and policymakers regarding the potential benefits of types of palliative care integration among the diverse population of Veterans with cancer.

METHODS

TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

This evidence report was commissioned to (1) evaluate the effects of palliative care, initiated “upstream,” and integrated with oncology care for patients with cancer, (2) describe intervention characteristics associated with greater benefit, and (3) describe common barriers to implementing integrated palliative care into Veterans Affairs (VA) settings.

The key questions (KQs) for this systematic review were developed after a topic refinement process that included a preliminary review of published peer-reviewed literature, consultation with internal partners and investigators, and consultation with content experts and key stakeholders at the Association of VA Hematology/Oncology, Palliative Care Research Committee, the Office of Patient Care Services’ Geriatrics and Extended Care Program, and the Hospice and Palliative Care Program.

The final KQs were:

KQ 1: In patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer, what are the benefits and harms of integrated outpatient palliative and oncology care compared with usual oncology care?

KQ 2: Which features of integrated palliative and oncology care are associated with greater benefit to patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer?

KQ 3: What are the most common and important barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncology care in VA settings?

We followed a standard protocol for this review, and each step was pilot-tested to train and calibrate study investigators. The PROSPERO registration number is CRD42017057541.

SEARCH STRATEGY

In consultation with an expert librarian, we conducted searches of MEDLINE (via PubMed), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and CINAHL through November 21, 2016, for KQ 1 and KQ 2; through January 19, 2017, for KQ 3. We evaluated the bibliographies of systematic or nonsystematic reviews for relevant studies. We used a combination of MeSH keywords and selected free-text terms to search titles and abstracts. In addition, we reviewed the bibliographies of recent applicable reviews and contacted subject matter experts to identify additional studies.^{15,16,26-28} All citations were imported into 2 electronic databases (for referencing, EndNote® Version X7, Thomson Reuters, Philadelphia, PA; for data abstraction, DistillerSR; Evidence Partners Inc., Manotick, ON, Canada). The exact search strategies used are in Appendix A.

STUDY SELECTION

Using prespecified eligibility criteria (Appendix B), 2 reviewers independently evaluated titles and abstracts to identify potentially eligible studies. Key eligibility criteria were randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or quasi-experimental studies evaluating integrated palliative and oncology care in adults with symptomatic advanced cancer; interventions delivered in outpatient

settings that addressed at least the physical symptom and psychosocial components of care; integration as evidenced by some degree of real-time communication between oncologist and palliative care team; and patient-reported QOL, survival, or health care utilization outcomes reported ≥ 28 days after enrollment. Because details of integrated care were routinely absent from the published literature, we provisionally included all studies meeting other eligibility criteria and attempted to contact all authors for missing information to inform final eligibility decisions. Four of 7 authors responded to these requests. When the information from the author differed from what could be ascertained from the article alone, this information was added. Studies addressing KQ 3, barriers to implementation, had to be conducted in the VHA or be related to a study included for KQ 1 and both quantitative and qualitative study designs were included. Articles included by either reviewer underwent full-text screening by 2 independent reviewers; disagreements were resolved by discussion or by a third investigator. Articles meeting eligibility criteria were included for data abstraction. Appendix C contains a list of excluded studies and the reason for exclusion.

DATA ABSTRACTION

Study characteristics including patient characteristics, intervention/comparator details, quality elements, and outcomes were abstracted into a customized DistillerSR database. To capture shorter- and longer-term effects, we abstracted outcomes at 2 timepoints: postintervention (± 1 month) and at least 6 months' postintervention. For studies with multiple assessments at greater than 6 months postintervention, we abstracted the last available assessment. Because of diverse study designs, we abstracted data on barriers/facilitators to implementation of integrated palliative care into a structured report form that captured study design, population characteristics, key findings. All abstractions were overread by a second reviewer. Disagreements were resolved by discussion or by a third reviewer.

CATEGORIZATION OF THE INTERVENTIONS

We categorized the interventions along 2 dimensions: (1) 8 clinical elements of palliative care (*eg*, addressing physical and psychological symptoms) based on the Clinical Practice Guidelines for Quality Palliative Care as described by the National Consensus Project²⁹ (Appendix D) and (2) 7 elements of integrated care (*eg*, colocation, communication^{19,20}) as measured by the Integrated Practice Assessment Tool (IPAT),¹⁹ which is based on the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's standard framework for levels of integrated health care.²⁰ The IPAT classifies practices into 6 levels, ranging from minimal collaboration to full collaboration in an integrated, colocated practice. The 6 levels are grouped as coordinated care (Levels 1 and 2), colocated care (Levels 3 and 4), and integrated care (Levels 5 and 6). In addition, we described the clinical disciplines delivering care and the mode of intervention delivery. Because information about integration was missing or unclear, we contacted the primary author for clarification; authors responded to our survey for 6 of the 9 studies (Appendix E). We used data from the authors and manuscripts to classify integration along a 6-level spectrum from "minimal collaboration" to "full collaboration in an integrated practice."

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Quality assessment was completed independently by 2 investigators; disagreements were resolved by consensus or by arbitration from a third reviewer. We used the Cochrane risk of bias (ROB) tool for RCTs.³⁰ These criteria are adequacy of randomization and allocation concealment; comparability of groups at baseline; blinding; completeness of follow-up and differential loss to follow-up; whether incomplete data were addressed appropriately; and validity of outcome measures. For studies addressing implementation barriers, we used the revised Newcastle Ottawa Scale for cohort studies³¹ and adapted the Critical Appraisal Checklist for qualitative studies.³² We assigned a summary ROB score (low, moderate, or high) to individual studies.

DATA SYNTHESIS

We described the included studies using summary tables and graphical displays. We computed summary effects (*ie*, meta-analysis) when studies were conceptually homogeneous and there were at least 3 studies with the same outcome. We grouped outcomes into similar measurement windows (*eg*, 1-3 months after enrollment, 4-6 months after enrollment).

Some studies reported dichotomous outcomes (*eg*, survival) and some studies reported continuous outcomes (*eg*, QOL) or both. When quantitative synthesis was possible, we combined dichotomous outcomes using random-effects models and hazard ratio, risk ratio, or odds ratio as appropriate. Continuous outcomes were summarized using the standardized mean difference because outcomes were assessed with different measures for the same construct (*eg*, QOL). For analyses with few ($n < 20$) studies, we used the Knapp-Hartung approach to adjust the standard errors of the estimated coefficients.^{33,34} Sensitivity analyses included analyses that omitted studies judged to be at high ROB or that included only studies with relatively robust measures of the outcome. We evaluated for statistical heterogeneity using visual inspection and Cochran's Q and I^2 statistics. Publication bias was could not be assessed statistically because there were fewer than 10 studies in all analyses.³⁵

We used a force-rank methodology that included presentation of initial rankings to stakeholders and study coinvestigators, followed by discussion, to identify the intervention and integration elements hypothesized to be associated with greater intervention effects. We used 2 rounds of iterative prioritization to select 5 intervention and 2 integration components for moderator analyses. Two of the intervention components (physical and psychosocial) were eligibility criteria and thus present in all studies. When meta-analyses were feasible, with sufficient studies to support subgroup analyses of moderator variables, we evaluated the consistency of intervention effects on QOL outcomes by elements of the prioritized intervention and integration elements. Because subgroup analyses that involve indirect comparisons (across studies) are subject to confounding, we interpreted results of these moderator analyses cautiously.

When quantitative synthesis was not feasible, we synthesized intervention effects qualitatively. We gave more weight to the evidence from higher quality studies with more precise estimates of effect. We analyzed potential reasons for inconsistency in treatment effects across studies by evaluating differences in the study population, intervention, comparator, and outcome definitions.

QUALITATIVE SYNTHESIS

After reviewing quantitative results, we used qualitative cross-case impact analysis iteratively to refine our results and develop a short list of key intervention features.³⁶ To carry out the analyses, we ranked studies by impact level (see below). We then analyzed the relationship of intervention and integration elements with intervention impacts using tables and graphical displays. We focused on the elements prioritized by the stakeholders and study team as key components of successful interventions. We analyzed the pattern of associations by individual elements and holistically, using the 6-level categorization of integration described previously.

Because different studies reported different outcomes using different scales, each outcome (*eg*, QOL, symptom burden) was included in only a subset of studies. To create an outcome measure applicable to all articles in the set, we developed an *impact rating scale*, an approach used previously to identify key intervention elements of collaborative care for depression.³⁷ To derive the impact measure, we randomly ordered the studies on a spreadsheet and listed only each study's set of outcomes, without any identifiers. We listed all the measured outcomes for each study that fell into 1 of 6 conceptual domains: QOL, symptom burden, mortality, site of death, cancer treatment at end of life, and resource utilization. Two investigators (JF, TC) considered the outcomes reported for each study and independently rated the intervention impact on a 4-point scale. Initial agreement was substantial (weighted kappa=0.4), and disagreements were resolved by discussion and consensus.

The studies were rated high, moderate, or low impact. High impact studies had to show a pattern of positive effects across all patient-centered outcomes. Moderate impact studies showed patterns of mostly positive effects across patient-centered outcomes. Low impact studies had inconsistent patterns of statistically positive and negative effects across patient-centered outcomes. All might have positive effects on end-of-life care and/or utilization. Studies deemed to have “no impact” reported all patient-centered outcomes as statistically nonsignificant. The data we used to make these determinations as well as the full definitions of the impact categories are in Appendix F.

RATING THE BODY OF EVIDENCE

The strength of evidence (SOE) for each key question was assessed using the approach described in AHRQ's Methods Guide.³⁸ We limited the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) ratings to those outcomes identified by the stakeholder and Technical Expert Panel as critical to decision making. In brief, this approach requires assessment of 4 domains: ROB, consistency, directness, and precision (Table 1).

Table 1. Strength of Evidence Required Domains

Domain	Rating	How Assessed
Quality (risk of bias)	Good Fair Poor	Assessed primarily through study design (randomized controlled trial vs observational study) and aggregate study quality
Consistency	Consistent Inconsistent Unknown/not applicable	Assessed primarily through whether effect sizes are generally on the same side of “no effect,” the overall range of effect sizes, and statistical measures of heterogeneity

Domain	Rating	How Assessed
Directness	Direct Indirect	Assessed by whether the evidence involves direct comparisons or indirect comparisons through use of surrogate outcomes or use of separate bodies of evidence
Precision	Precise Imprecise	Based primarily on the size of the confidence intervals of effect estimates, the optimal information size and considerations of whether the confidence interval crossed the clinical decision threshold for using a therapy

Additional domains were used when appropriate: coherence, dose-response association, impact of plausible residual confounders, strength of association (magnitude of effect), and publication bias. These domains were considered qualitatively, and a summary rating was assigned after discussion by 2 reviewers as high, moderate, or low SOE. In some cases, high, moderate, or low ratings were impossible or imprudent to make. In these situations, a grade of insufficient was assigned. This 4-level rating scale consists of the following definitions:

- **High**—High confidence that the evidence reflects the true effect. Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
- **Moderate**—Moderate confidence that the evidence reflects the true effect. Further research may change our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
- **Low**—Low confidence that the evidence reflects the true effect. Further research is likely to change the confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
- **Insufficient**—Evidence either is unavailable or does not permit estimation of an effect.

PEER REVIEW

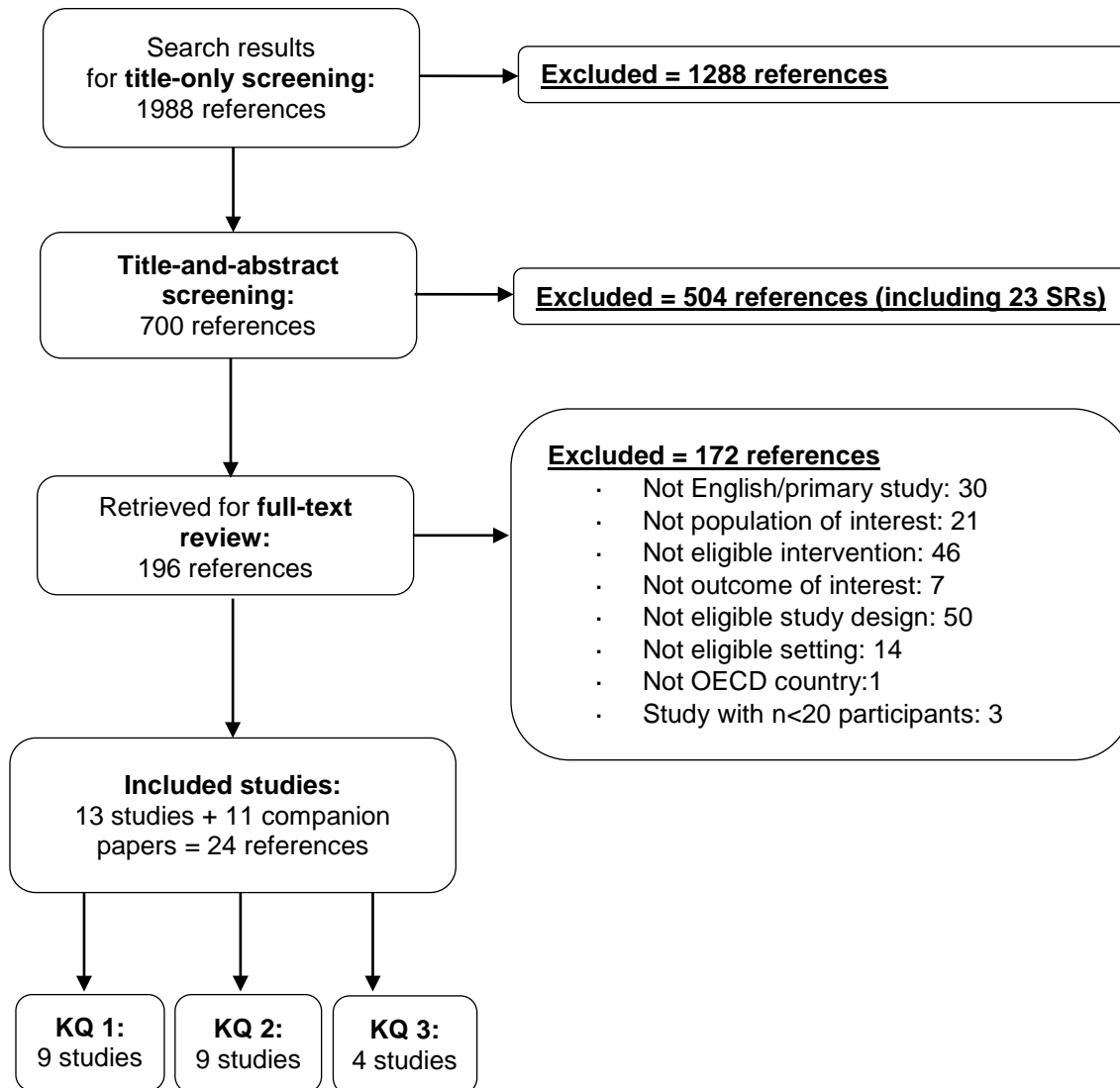
A draft version of this report was reviewed by technical experts and clinical leadership. A transcript of their comments and our responses is provided in Appendix G.

RESULTS

LITERATURE FLOW

Figure 1 shows the flow of articles through the literature search and review process. The search identified 1,916 unique citations from a combined search of MEDLINE® (via PubMed®), CINAHL and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. An additional 72 articles were identified from manual searches of bibliographies of systematic and narrative reviews and current literature published after the search date for a total of 1,988 unique citations. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria at the title only screening level, 700 were promoted to full abstract screening. After applying criteria at the full-abstract level, the citations were culled down to 196 articles for full-text review. Of these, 13 studies and 11 companion papers were retained for data abstraction. Appendix H presents a study characteristics table detailing all studies included in KQs 1 and 2 of this report; the results section contains a descriptive table of the KQ 3 studies.

Figure 1. Literature Flow Diagram



KEY QUESTION 1: In patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer, what are the benefits and harms of integrated outpatient palliative and oncology care compared with usual oncology care?

Key Points

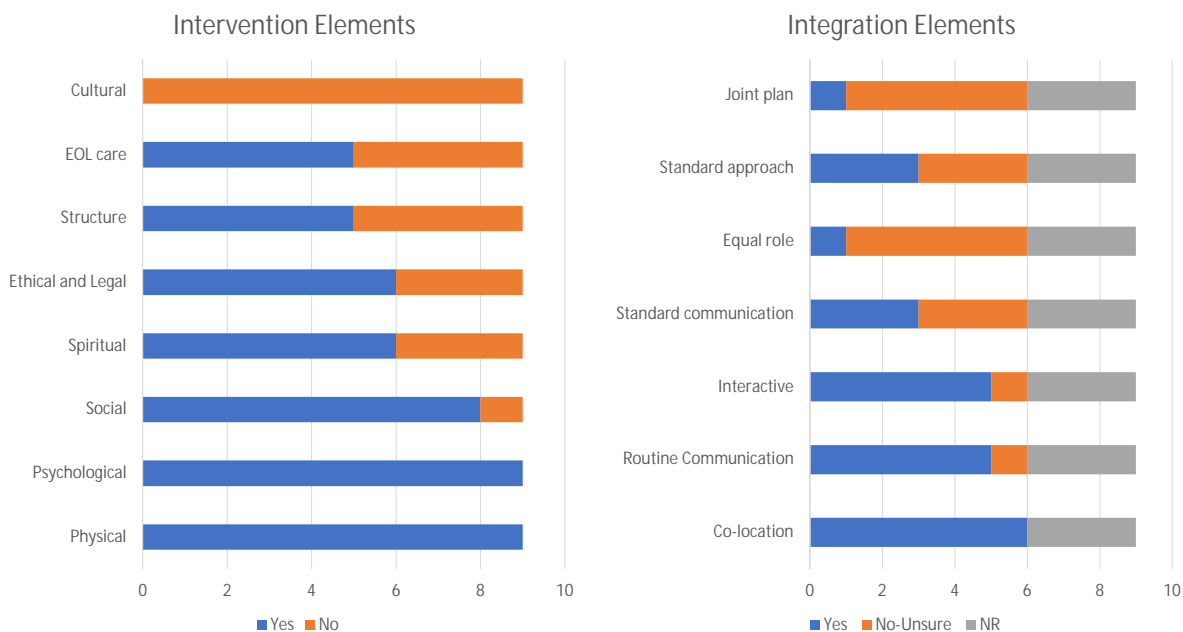
- In 9 trials, integrated palliative care was delivered by multidisciplinary teams in outpatient settings, but the intensity of interventions varied considerably.
- Most studies enrolled a majority of white men and women with multiple types of advanced cancer at a median of 8 to 12 weeks following diagnosis or recurrence.
- Integrated palliative care improved short-term (SMD 0.24; 95% CI 0.13 to 0.43) but not longer-term patient QOL (SMD 0.15; 95% CI -0.12 to 0.43).
- Integrated palliative care decreased overall mortality (HR 0.77; 95% CI 0.61 to 0.98). These effects were consistent across the 4 studies reporting this outcome.
- When excluding an outlier study, overall symptom burden improved modestly, but there was no effect when evaluating all studies. Psychological symptoms did not improve with palliative care but were reported in only a subset of studies.
- Palliative care that included a specific caregiver intervention improved short-term depressive symptoms in caregivers. Caregiver experience was improved in the single trial reporting this outcome. In 3 trials, caregiver QOL was not improved.
- Utilization outcomes were inconsistently measured. Of those studies that assessed utilization, palliative care increased the likelihood of dying at home but did not reduce overall patterns of health care utilization. However, confidence intervals were wide, suggesting low statistical power.
- No studies reported on adverse events or harms of integrated palliative care in patients with advanced cancer.

Detailed Findings for KQ 1

We identified 9 trials comparing integrated outpatient palliative and oncology care to oncology care.^{12,14,39-45} Most studies enrolled patients with several types of advanced cancer; the median time from diagnosis or recurrence was 8 to 12 weeks. Most studies were conducted in the United States, 2 enrolled Veterans,^{12,41} and 2 used cluster-randomization.^{40,42} Palliative care was compared to standard oncology care in 6 trials. Single trials compared palliative care to oncology care plus a symptom-management toolkit,⁴⁰ oncology care plus “on-demand” palliative care,³⁹ and delayed palliative care that began 3 months postrandomization.⁴¹ The ROB for objective outcomes was judged low for 3 studies,^{12,14,42} unclear for 3 studies,³⁹⁻⁴¹ and not applicable for the 3 studies not reporting these outcomes.⁴³⁻⁴⁵ ROB for patient-reported outcomes was judged low for 2 studies,^{12,45} unclear for 4 studies,^{14,41,42,44} and high for the other studies. Table 2 shows the evidence profile for the 9 studies. Detailed study characteristics are reported in Appendix G.

Integration between palliative care and oncology services was rarely described, but 6 of the 9 authors responded to our request for information. In all trials for which the authors responded, palliative care services were colocated in the same facility with oncology services. Standard communication about specific treatment issues, interactive communication, and routine communication exchanges between palliative care and oncology clinicians were reported in at least half the studies (Figure 2). Integration elements of the palliative care interventions are described in more detail in KQ 2.

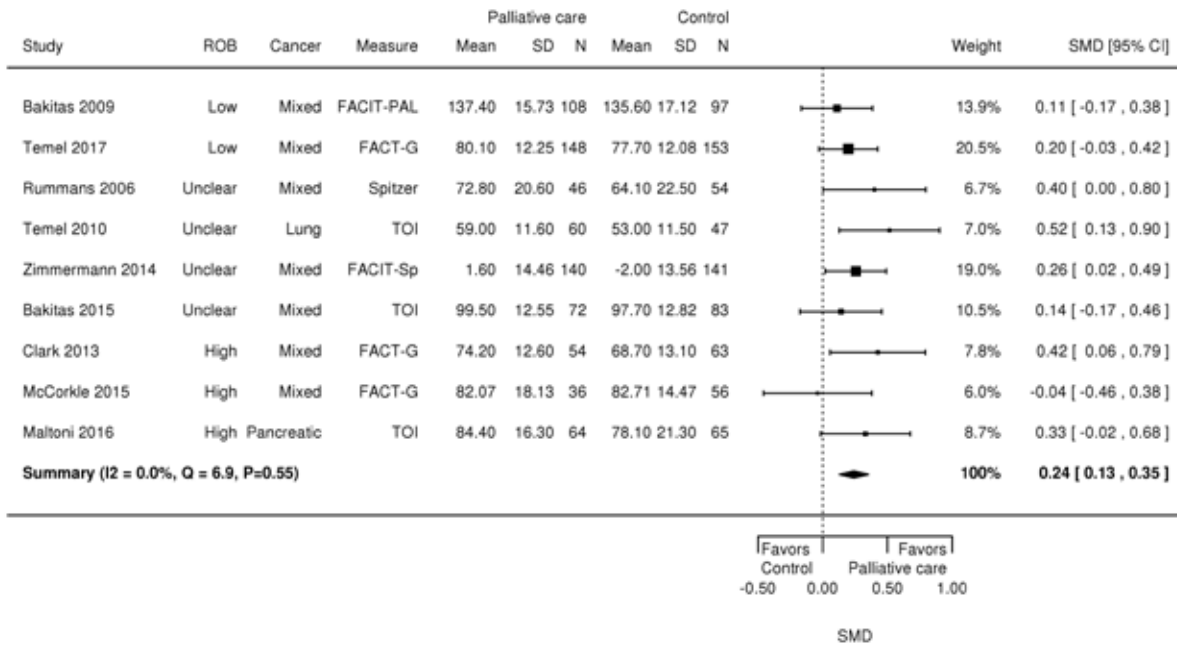
Figure 2. Clinical Domains and Integration Elements of the Interventions



Effects on Functional Status, Overall Symptom Burden, and Psychological Symptoms

All studies reported short-term (1-3 months) effects of integrated palliative care on QOL. Integrated palliative care improved QOL (SMD 0.24; 95% CI 0.13 to 0.35; $I^2=0\%$; $Q=6.9$; $p=0.55$) (Figure 3). Positive effects were consistent, ranging from small to moderate benefit in all but 1 study. In the 6 studies reporting longer-term effects at 6-12 months, QOL was not improved (SMD 0.15; 95% CI -0.12 to 0.43; $I^2=28\%$; $Q=5.6$; $p=0.23$), with estimates from individual studies clustering around no effect (Figure 4). One study found an interaction effect, showing greater effects of palliative care for patients with lung cancer than those with gastrointestinal cancer.⁴⁵ Of note, longer-term QOL was not a primary study endpoint in any of these studies, and study dropout due to death and disease progression likely limited the ability to detect longer-term differences in outcomes. Additionally, it might be expected that longer-term QOL would be expected to decrease as symptom burden increases and end of life nears.

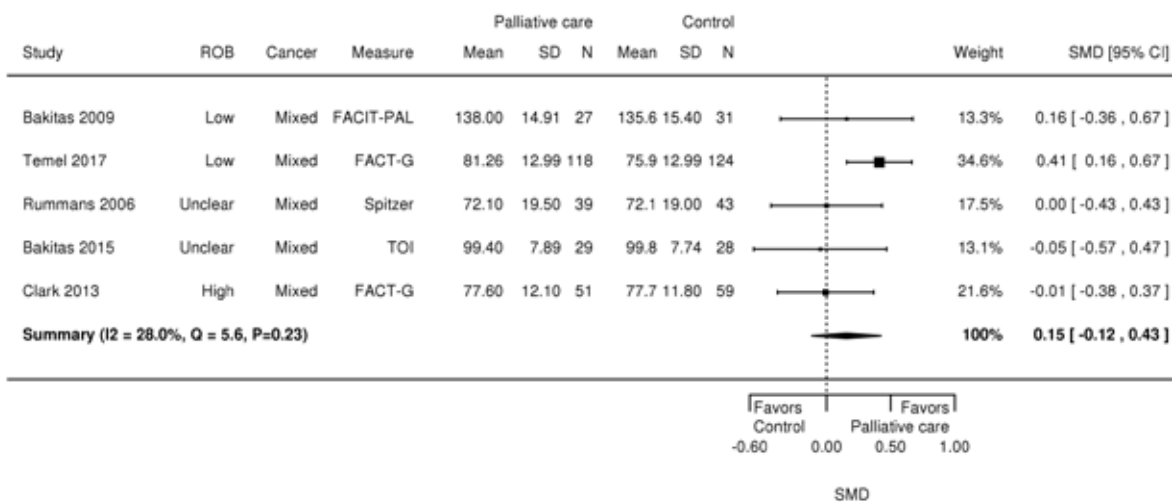
Figure 3. Short-term (1-3 months) Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on QOL



Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; FACIT-PAL=Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Palliative Care; FACIT-Sp=Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Spiritual Well-Being; FACT-G=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General; FACT-Hep=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Hepatobiliary; N=study sample size; QOL=quality of life; ROB=risk of bias; SD=standard deviation; SMD=standardized mean difference; TOI=Trials Outcome Index



Figure 4. Long-term (6-12 months) Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on QOL



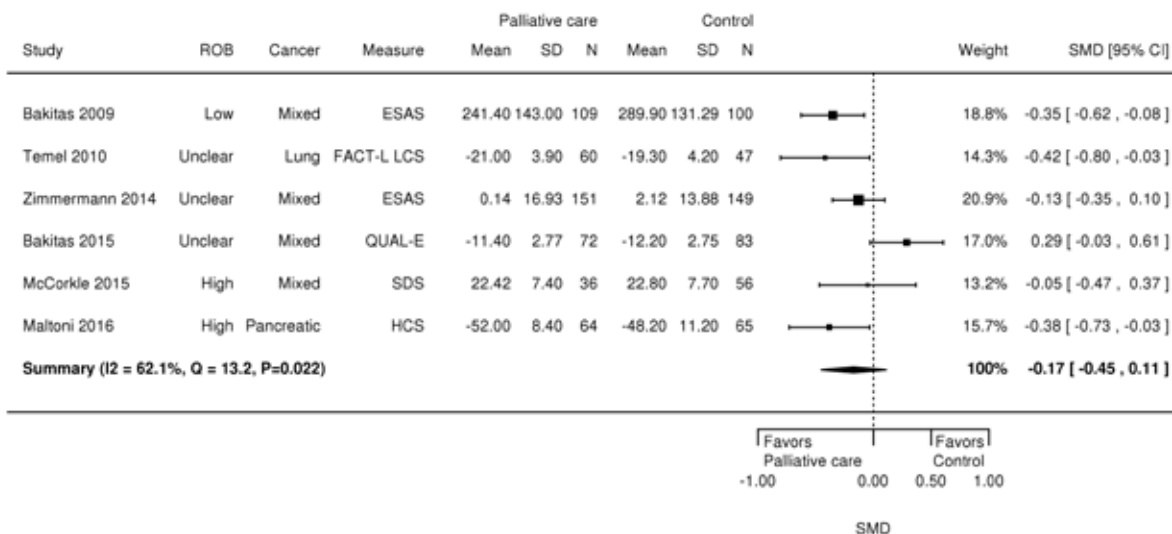
Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; FACIT-PAL=Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Palliative Care; FACIT-Sp=Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Spiritual Well-Being; FACT-G=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General; FACT-Hep=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Hepatobiliary; N=study sample size; ROB=risk of bias; QOL=quality of life; SD=standard deviation; SMD=standardized mean difference; TOI=Trial Outcome Index

Effects of integrated palliative care on overall symptom burden were reported in 6 studies (Figure 5). At 1 to 3 months postrandomization, patients assigned to integrated palliative care showed small but statistically nonsignificant improvements in symptom burden (SMD -0.17; 95% CI -0.45 to 0.11; I²=62%; Q=13.2; p=0.022). A seventh study⁴⁴ only reported effects on symptom burden as statistically nonsignificant and so could not be included in the meta-analysis; omitting this study from the meta-analysis may bias the estimate of effect.

All but one study⁴¹ showed small-to-moderate improvement in symptom burden. This outlier study, judged unclear ROB, was conducted in 3 settings, including a VA medical center, and did not include longitudinal in-person visits with specialist palliative care clinicians. After an in-person consultation by a board-certified palliative care clinician, an advanced practice nurse delivered structured coaching sessions by telephone, with 3 sessions that included attention to symptom management. A sensitivity analysis that excludes this study shows a consistent pattern of decreased symptom burden with integrated palliative care (SMD -0.25; 95% CI -0.39 to -0.11; I²=0%; Q=3.8; p=0.43).



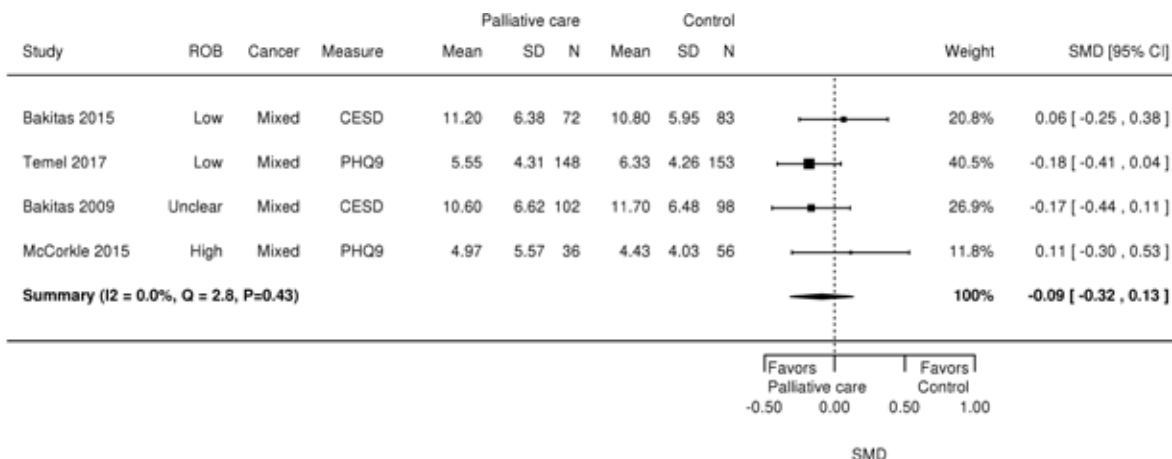
Figure 5. Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on Overall Symptom Burden



Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; ESAS=Edmonton Symptom Assessment Scale; FACT-L=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Lung; HCS: Hepatobiliary Cancer Subscale; LCS=Lung cancer subscale; N=study sample size; QUAL-E= Quality of life at end of life symptom impact subscale; ROB=risk of bias; SD=standard deviation; SDS=Symptom Distress Scale; SMD=standardized mean difference

Effects of integrated palliative care on one or more psychological symptoms were reported in all but 1 study.⁴² Six studies reported the effects on depression symptoms.^{12,14,39-41,45} There was no short-term effect of the intervention on depressive symptoms in the 4 studies reporting severity as a continuous outcome (SMD -0.09; 95% CI -0.32 to 0.13; Q=2.8; p=0.43, I²=0%) (Figure 6). One¹⁴ of 2 studies^{14,39} reporting the proportion meeting the threshold for depressed mood showed an intervention effect (n=104; 4% vs 17% meeting criteria for major depression; p=0.04).

Figure 6. Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on Depressive Symptoms



Abbreviations: CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; CI=confidence interval; PC=palliative care; PHQ=Patient Health Questionnaire; N=study sample size; ROB=risk of bias; SD=standard deviation; SMD=standardized mean difference

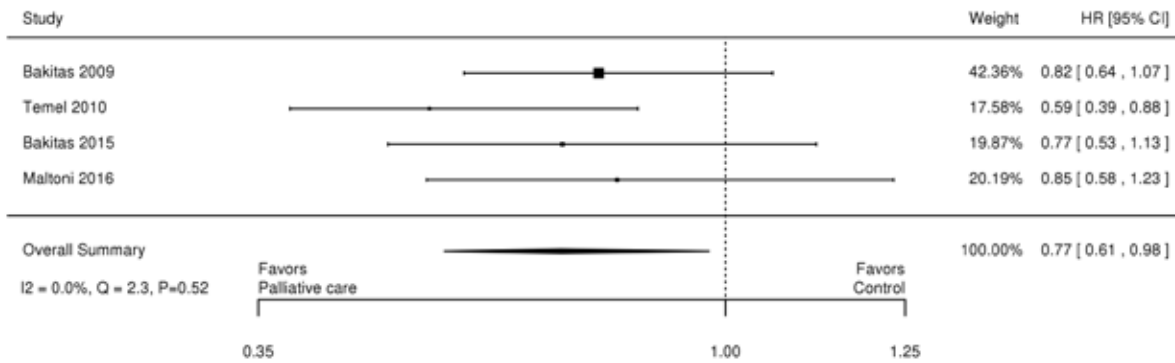


Two studies^{14,39} reported the proportion of patients with significant anxiety symptoms; neither showed a difference between the palliative care and oncology care groups. Two studies^{43,44} reported effects on transient mood states using the Profile of Mood States, which assesses tension or anxiety, anger or hostility, vigor or activity, fatigue or inertia, depression or dejection, and confusion or bewilderment. Neither study showed a statistically significant effect. In summary, there was no consistent pattern of beneficial effects on psychological symptoms.

Effects on Survival

Four studies reported effects on overall mortality.^{12,14,39,41} Overall mortality was reported at 12 months in 2 studies,^{39,41} a mean of 14.6 months in 1 study,¹² and at 4.5 to 36 months follow-up in another.¹⁴ We used hazard ratios reported by the study or estimated hazard ratios from reported data. Two studies were judged low ROB^{12,14} and 2 were unclear ROB for this outcome. All studies compared integrated palliative care to usual oncology care except for Bakitas et al (2015), in which the control patients began delayed palliative care 3 months postrandomization. Integrated palliative care was associated with lower all-cause mortality (HR 0.77; 95% CI 0.61 to 0.98; I²=0%; Q=2.3; p=0.52) (Figure 7).

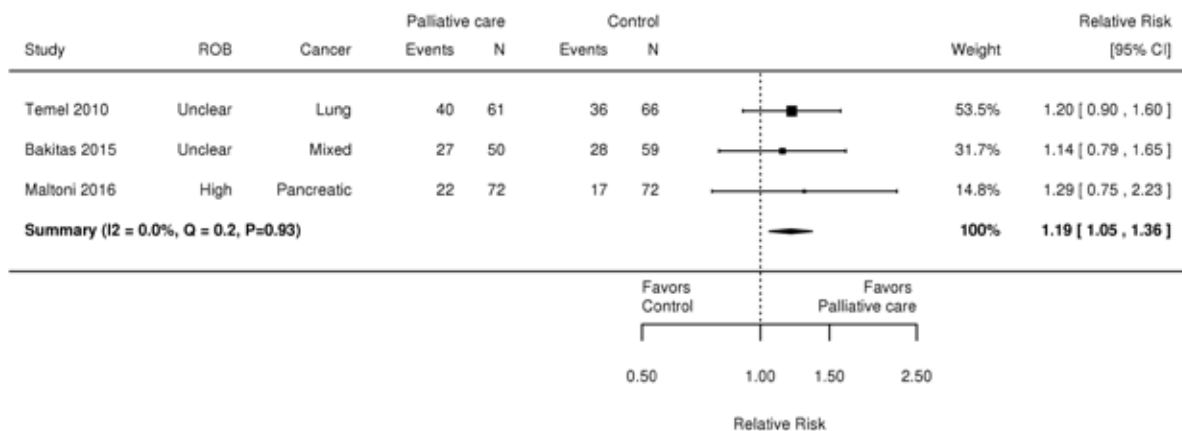
Figure 7. Effects of Integrated Palliative Care on All-Cause Mortality



Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; HR=hazard ratio

Effects on End-of-Life Care

Death at home was reported in 3 trials (567 patients) with follow-up ranging from 6 to 35 months.^{14,39,41} Patients who received palliative care were more likely to die at home (RR 1.19; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.36; I²=0%; Q=0.2; p=0.93) (Figure 8). Effects on site of death were consistent across studies.

Figure 8. Risk of Dying at Home with Palliative Care

Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; SD=standard deviation; SMD=standardized mean difference

Aggressiveness of care near the end of life was reported in 3 trials,^{14,41,42} but measures varied greatly. Thus, we synthesized these results qualitatively. One study judged low ROB¹⁴ that was conducted in patients with lung cancer reported a composite measure, which was considered met for any patient who had at least 1 of the following: chemotherapy 14 days before death, no use of hospice care, or admission to hospice 3 days or less before death. Palliative care patients were less likely than those assigned to usual oncology care to receive aggressive end-of-life care on this composite outcome (33% vs 54%; $p=0.05$). Three studies judged low ROB reported chemotherapy use at end of life,^{14,41,42} only 1 of which showed an intervention effect (chemotherapy in the last 60 days of life, 32/61 vs 47/67; $p=0.05$).¹⁴ One study reported on the proportion of patients receiving chemotherapy at all,⁴² while the other reported receipt of chemotherapy in the last 60 days of life⁴¹; neither showed an intervention effect. Only 1 study reported the proportion of patients receiving radiotherapy⁴²; there was no intervention effect. In summary, intervention effects on end-of-life care were inconsistent. While the interventions consistently had an impact on the likelihood of dying at home, most studies did not report measures of aggressiveness in care at the end of life; among those that did, only 1 study showed an intervention effect.

Effects on Health Care Utilization

Measures of utilization were not reported in all trials, and when present were not reported consistently across studies. Thus, we synthesized these results qualitatively. Emergency department use was reported in 4 of 6 trials.^{12,14,39,41} No intervention effects were noted in any study, but in the 3 studies reporting the proportion of patients with an emergency department visit, visits were modestly lower (risk ratio range 0.73 to 0.93). Hospitalization data were also reported in these 4 studies, with no apparent intervention effect.^{12,14,39,41} Again, hospitalization rates were modestly lower (risk ratio range: 0.73 to 0.96) in the 3 studies reporting this rate. For both emergency department visits and hospitalizations, the estimates of effect were imprecise and do not exclude a clinically important effect. Only 2 studies reported intensive care unit utilization^{12,41}; there was no apparent intervention effect.

Costs of care were reported in only 1 study of patients with lung cancer.¹⁴ The intervention was associated with a lower mean total cost per day throughout the entire study period, but this

difference was not statistically significant (\$117; $p=0.13$). Costs for the provision of chemotherapy in the last 30 days of life were significantly different, with the intervention yielding a \$757 mean reduction compared to the standard care arm ($p=0.03$). In summary, only a minority of trials reported utilization data, and measures were inconsistent and not planned primary outcome measures in any studies. While these limited data do not demonstrate an intervention effect, studies do not appear to be powered to detect small-to-moderate effects on utilization.

Effects on Other Outcomes

Caregiver experience was reported in 3 trials (2 companions).^{41-43,46,47} The best data come from a cluster-randomized trial judged unclear ROB that enrolled 461 patients with advanced cancers, and reported caregiver experience using a measure that assessed satisfaction with information-giving, availability of care, psychological care, and physical care (range 16-80 with higher scores better).⁴² Only 182 caregivers participated due to unavailability of caregivers, declining to participate, or not completing baseline measures. The intervention involved a consultation and follow-up in the oncology palliative care clinic by a palliative care physician and nurse. Visits occurred monthly and were supplemented by telephone support as needed. For patients assigned to palliative care, caregiver experience was better at 3 months (mean change 1.4 vs -3.1; $p=0.007$; SMD 0.39; 95% CI 0.02 to 0.77, calculated by review authors) and 4 months (mean change 0.6 vs -2.4; $p=0.02$; SMD 0.27; 95% CI -0.10 to 0.65, calculated by review authors). Caregiver quality of life did not differ between groups. Two other trials (1 companion)^{41,43,47} reported on caregiver quality of life, which may be related to (but does not directly measure) caregiver experience. Both trials used the Quality of Life Index-Cancer Scale, a 35-item self-report measure assessing physical, emotional, spiritual, and family dimensions of well-being. Palliative care was delivered by a multidisciplinary team and was designed to address multiple domains of QOL. One study incorporated a telephone-based intervention for caregivers addressing multiple topics such as the role of the caregiver, problem-solving, self-care, effective partnering, building a support team, decision support, and advance care planning. There were no intervention effects in either study at 3 months^{41,47} or 27 weeks.⁴³ Collectively, 3 trials showed no benefit of integrated palliative care on caregiver QOL.

A single study (1 companion) reported effects of palliative care on caregiver depressive symptoms and caregiver burden.^{41,48} Caregivers were enrolled for about 60% of the participating patients. Outcomes were assessed at 3 months, at which time the comparison group was eligible for palliative care and in the subset where the care recipient died, at 8 to 12 weeks after death. At 3 months postrandomization, depressive symptoms were lower (mean difference -3.4 on the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, standard error 1.5; Cohen's d -0.32; $p=0.02$) for caregivers randomized to early palliative care. Of the 70 caregivers eligible for post-death assessment, 44 (63%) responded. There was no effect on depressive symptoms (Cohen's d 0.07; $p=0.88$) or grief (Cohen's d -0.21; $p=0.51$). Caregiver burden was measured with the 14-item Montgomery-Borgatta Caregiver Burden Scale, which included objective, demand, and stress burden subscales. At 3 months, there were no intervention effects on any of the 3 caregiver burden subscales (Cohen's d -0.01 to 0.09; $p\geq 0.29$). In an analysis confined to caregivers whose care recipient had died, stress burden (Cohen's d -0.44; $p=0.01$), but not demand or objective burden, was lower in caregivers assigned to early palliative care.

Patient experience was reported in the cluster-randomized trial, using the same multidimensional measure completed by caregivers.⁴² For patients assigned to palliative care, patient experience was better at 3 months (mean difference 3.8, 95% CI 1.74 to 5.85; Cohen's d 0.47). These benefits were greater at 4 months (mean difference 6.0, 95% CI 3.94 to 8.05; Cohen's d 0.73).

Adverse effects of integrated palliative care were not specified as an outcome and were not reported in any trials.

Quality of Evidence for KQ 1

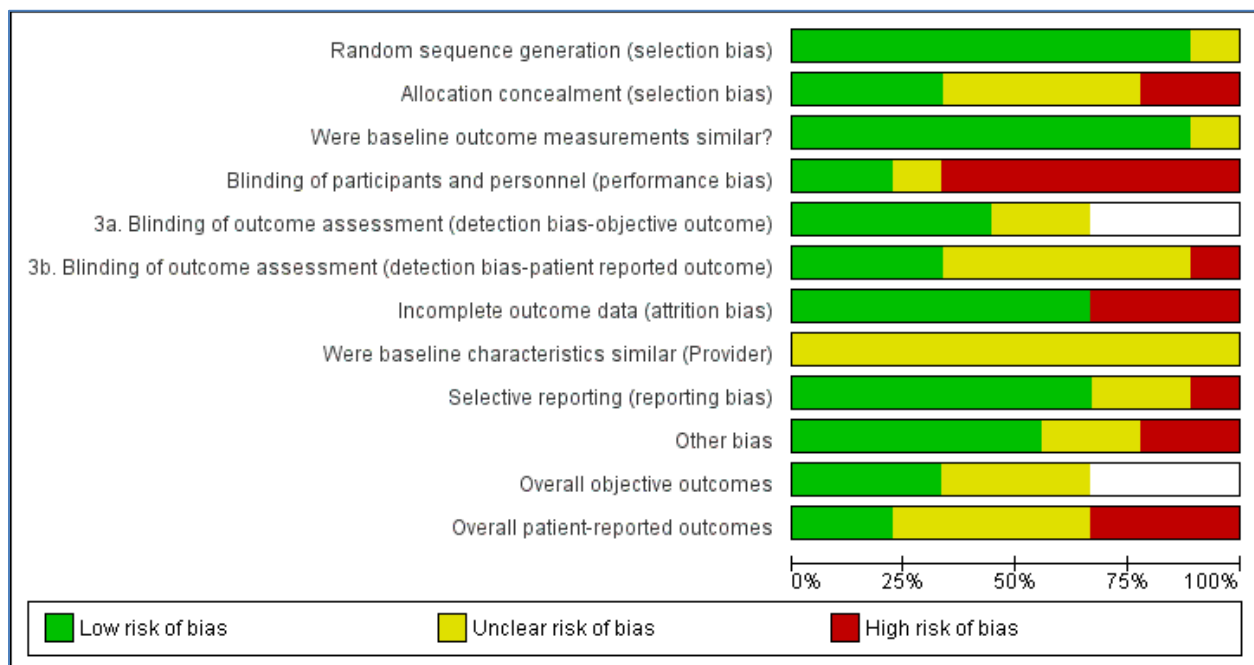
The ROB for objective outcomes was judged low for 3 studies,^{12,14,42} unclear for 3 studies,³⁹⁻⁴¹ and not applicable for the other 3 studies (Figures 9 and 10). ROB for patient-reported outcomes was judged low for 2 studies,^{12,45} unclear for 4 studies,^{14,41,42,44} and high for the other studies. Patterns that led to judgments of higher ROB included (1) inadequate or unclear allocation concealment (n=6), (2) outcome assessments that did not clearly blind to intervention assignment (n=6), and (3) incomplete outcome data (n=3). Cluster-randomization by oncology specialty (*eg*, lung vs gastrointestinal malignancy)⁴⁰ also could have affected results. If palliative care has differential effects by cancer diagnoses, then this randomization strategy would confound results. Another factor may be the comparator: 1 study used “on-demand” palliative care in the control arm but did not report how often these services were delivered.³⁹ Another study used delayed palliative care as the comparator,⁴¹ which would serve to narrow intervention effects on palliative care services that were offered to the control arm.

Figure 9. Risk of Bias Ratings for Each Study^a

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Were baseline outcome measurements similar?	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	3a. Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias-objective outcome)	3b. Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias-patient reported outcome)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Were baseline characteristics similar (Provider)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias	Overall objective outcomes	Overall patient-reported outcomes
Bakitas,2009	+	?	+	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+
Bakitas,2015	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?
Clark,2013	?	?	+	-		?	-	?	-	-		-
Maltoni,2016	+	-	?	-	?	?	-	?	?	?	?	-
McCorkle,2015	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	?	+	-	?	-
Rummans,2006	+	?	+	-		+	+	?	+	+		?
Temel,2010	+	-	+	-	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	?
Temel 2017	+	+	+	-		+	+	?	?	+		+
Zimmermann,2014	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	?

^aEmpty cells indicate items that were not applicable.

Figure 10. Summary Ratings Across Studies for Each ROB Domain^a



^a White space indicates items that were not applicable.

KEY QUESTION 2: Which features of integrated palliative and oncology care are associated with greater benefit to patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer?

Key Points

- Published trials of palliative care do not routinely describe elements of integration with oncology care. Classifying integration required author queries for additional data.
- Of 9 trials, 2 were classified as having basic collaboration onsite and 4 as having close collaboration onsite with some systems integration. Three studies could not be classified due to missing information.
- We did not identify an association between integration level and overall intervention effects or effects on short-term quality of life. However, these analyses were limited by the small number of studies and the limited range of integration levels.

Detailed Findings for KQ 2

We used the Integrated Practice Assessment Tool (IPAT)¹⁹ to classify the level of collaboration and integration for each trial. The IPAT identifies 6 levels of collaboration and integration. The key element of integration for Levels 1 and 2 is communication, with the distinction between Level 1 and Level 2 being the frequency and type of communication. Physical proximity is the key element for Levels 3 and 4, with Level 4 requiring some degree of shared systems. The key element of Levels 5 and 6 is practice change, with the highest level being characterized by a joint patient treatment plan, balanced and shared resources, equal roles in patient care, and providers being involved in care in a standard way across all patients. After classifying the level of

integration for a trial, we used quantitative and qualitative approaches to examining associations between integration and intervention effects.

Levels of Integration

Elements of integration were rarely described in the publications, and available data on integration elements was based primarily on retrospective report from authors. Data on integration were supplied by authors from 6 of the 9 trials.^{12,14,40-42,45} Using these data, the IPAT decision tree model was used to cascade each trial to a specific level of integrated health care (Table 3). The level of integration showed little variability across studies. Two trials^{12,42} were classified Level 3 Integration (Basic Collaboration Onsite), and 4 studies^{14,40,41,45} were classified Level 4 integration (Close Collaboration Onsite with Some Systems Integration). Palliative care and oncology teams were physically or virtually located at the *same facility* across all trials—but not necessarily colocated in the same clinical space. Authors of all trials endorsed exchanging information between palliative care and oncology teams as a standard and routine practice, and all but 1 trial involved routine exchange of written or electronic information.¹⁴ With the exception of one trial,⁴¹ all trials involved bidirectional, interactive communication between palliative care and oncology teams. Palliative care and oncology teams were involved in care in a standard way across all providers and patients in only 3 trials,^{40,41,45} all of which were the most recently published trials. Palliative care and oncology teams had equal roles in decision making in only 1 trial,¹⁴ and only 1 trial involved a joint treatment plan for patients.⁴¹

Table 3. Levels of Integration and Impact Ratings for Integrated Palliative and Oncology Care

Study ^a	Integration Elements							Level of integration Impact rating ^b
	Care teams colocated?	Written or electronic information exchanged routinely?	Care teams communication bidirectional?	Information exchanged as standard and routine practice?	Care providers have equal roles in decision making?	Care standardized across ALL patients?	One joint treatment plan for cancer patients?	
Bakitas, 2009 ¹²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Level 3 Moderate
Bakitas, 2015 ⁴¹	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Level 4 Low
Clark, 2013 ⁴³	No author response							Unclear Low
Maltoni, 2016 ³⁹	No author response							Unclear Low
McCorkle, 2015 ⁴⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Level 4 None
Rummans, 2006 ⁴⁴	No author response							Unclear Low
Temel, 2010 ¹⁴	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Level 4 Moderate
Temel, 2017 ⁴⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	No	Level 4 Low
Zimmermann, 2014 ⁴²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Level 3 Low

^a Answers were solicited from the first author of each article. Report investigators also answered questions based on reading the published article; however, with only 1 exception, the report investigators’ answer was always unsure.

^b Impact ratings range from none to high and are independently derived based on a judgment about intervention effects (eg, effect size or statistical significance) across 6 outcome domains.



Association Between Integration Classes, Intervention Elements, and Intervention Effects

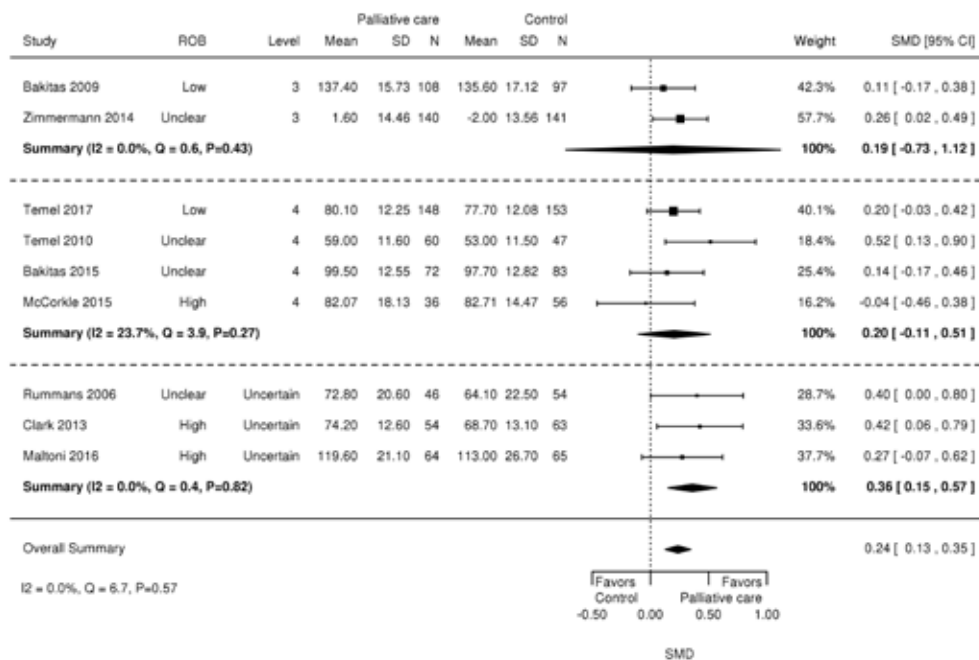
Impact ratings were assigned after considering intervention effects on 6 outcome categories. Six trials^{39,41-45} were classified as “low impact,” 2 trials^{12,14} as “moderate impact,” and 1 trial as “no impact.”⁴⁰ The limited number of studies, and the limited variability in integration levels and impact ratings, precluded quantitative analyses to examine the association between integration levels and intervention impact. Qualitative analysis of this association identified no consistent pattern of results. Trials with Level 4 integration ratings had impact ratings of low,^{41,45} moderate,¹⁴ and none.⁴⁰ The 2 trials with Level 3 integration ratings^{12,42} included all of the same elements of integration but had different impact ratings (moderate and low, respectively).

All trials included 3 of the elements of integration: colocation, standard and routine information exchange, and routine exchange of written or electronic information. These integration elements did not appear to be associated with a greater benefit for patients given that impact ratings ranged from none to moderate across the 6 trials. Authors of the studies were asked about integration elements with a “yes/no/unsure” response option. Thus, specific information about communication and colocation was not available, and it is possible that degree of physical proximity and frequency and method of information exchange was diverse and could account for some variability in the impact ratings.

Three of the 7 elements measured (*ie*, equal roles in decision making; providers involved in care in a standard way across all patients; having one joint patient treatment plan) are among the required elements for Integration Levels 5 (Close Collaboration Approaching an Integrated Practice) and 6 (Full Collaboration in a Transformed/Merged Integrated Practice). Only one of these 3 elements was related to a higher impact rating. Specifically, one trial¹⁴ involved equal roles in decision-making among palliative care and oncology providers and had a moderate impact rating. In contrast, when all other elements of communication and colocation were equal across trials, those trials that included standardized care across all patients, 1 joint patient treatment plan, or both, had impact ratings of no⁴⁰ or low.^{40-42,45} Further, 1 trial¹² that included none of these higher-level integration elements had a moderate impact rating. These results may suggest that palliative care and oncology teams that have interactive, routine, and written or electronic communication and some degree of colocation more greatly benefit patients with cancer than teams that additionally have 1 joint patient treatment plan and a standard approach to care across all patients.

Among the 6 trials for which there were data on level of integration, the relation between integration level and effects of the intervention on short-term QOL (1-3 months) was examined quantitatively (Figure 11). Quantitative analysis was possible for this outcome, specified *a priori* as a primary outcome, because it was reported in all trials. Overall, there was no association between level of integration and intervention effects on short-term QOL. Two of the 6 studies^{14,42} had a significant positive effect on short-term QOL, and both studies included the following 3 elements of integration: (1) interactive, bidirectional communication, (2) standard and routine information exchange, and (3) colocation.

Figure 11. Integration Category and Effects on Short-term QOL



Abbreviations: CI=confidence interval; N=study sample size; QOL=quality of life; ROB=risk of bias; SD=standard deviation

In addition to elements of integration, we assessed the association between palliative care intervention elements (the 8 domains of structure, physical, psychological, social, spiritual, cultural, end of life, ethical/legal²⁹) and the overall impact of the intervention (Table 4). No clear pattern of association between palliative care domains and impact ratings emerged. All trial interventions involved physical (*ie*, interdisciplinary assessment and management of pain and other physical symptom needs) and psychological (*ie*, psychological and psychiatric assessment and treatment of patient-family and staff needs including grief and bereavement services) aspects of palliative care as this was a requirement for inclusion in the review. All trials except one³⁹ involved the social aspects of palliative care (*ie*, person-centered interdisciplinary assessment to identify and promote the patient-family strengths, needs, and goals). None of the study interventions described cultural aspects of palliative care (*ie*, assessment of patient-family cultural needs and service in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner). The 2 studies with the highest impact ratings^{12,14} both included end-of-life (*ie*, interdisciplinary team attends to patient-family values, preferences, beliefs, culture, and religion to promote a peaceful and dignified death and post-death plan for support) and ethical/legal (*ie*, plan of care based on patient-surrogate goals preferences, and choices are respected within the limits of applicable state and federal law) aspects of care. One of these studies¹⁴ included structural processes (*ie*, involvement of a specialty-trained palliative care interdisciplinary team striving for best practices inclusive of quality assessment and performance improvement) and spiritual (*ie*, interdisciplinary assessment and respectful attention to patient-family religious, spiritual, or cultural practices before, at, and after death) aspects of care while the other did not.¹² Overall, trials that included more aspects of palliative care than others did not appear to have higher impact ratings. Similarly, no constellations of specific aspects of palliative care were found to relate to impact ratings in a meaningful way.

Table 4. Palliative Care Intervention Domains and Impact Ratings

Study	Structural	Physical	Psychological	Social	Spiritual	Cultural	End of Life	Ethical/Legal	Impact Rating ^a
Bakitas, 2009 ¹²	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Moderate
Bakitas, 2015 ⁴¹	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Low
Clark, 2013 ⁴³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Low
Maltoni, 2016 ³⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Low
McCorkle, 2015 ⁴⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	None
Rummans, 2006 ⁴⁴	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low
Temel, 2010 ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Moderate
Temel, 2017 ⁴⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Low
Zimmermann, 2014 ⁴²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Low

^a Impact ratings range from none to high and are independently derived based on a judgment about intervention effects (*eg*, effect size or statistical significance) across 6 outcome domains.

Quality of Evidence for KQ 2

Elements of integration were rarely described in the manuscripts, and all authors were contacted to obtain information about the degree to which trials included the 7 elements of integration measured in this review. Six authors responded with information; however, authors were reporting retrospectively and were, in some cases, unsure about details of the studies (some of which were conducted nearly a decade ago). Thus, the nature of integration element measurement impacts the validity and quality of the data.

KEY QUESTION 3: What are the most common and important barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncology care in Veterans Affairs settings?

Key Points

- Few studies directly addressed common and important barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncological care in the VHA.
- Common barriers to implementation included low participation rates to shared appointments, perceptions that palliative care is meant to be used later in the disease trajectory, and poor communication and coordination among providers and patients.
- Facilitators to implementation included greater collaboration among local leaders within a health care system, improved patient-centered care, and patient-provider education about roles and responsibilities of care both in oncology and palliative care services.

Detailed Findings for KQ 3

We identified 4 studies⁴⁹⁻⁵² addressing barriers to integrated palliative care in VA. However, only 1 study was designed specifically to address this objective.⁵⁰ The study designs included qualitative, mixed-methods, and retrospective chart review; 3 of the studies enrolled Veterans and 1 study enrolled health care providers and health system leaders from the VHA. All studies were conducted in the United States (Table 5). Detailed study characteristics are reported in Table 6. The ROB was judged low for all studies.⁴⁹⁻⁵²

Table 5. Study Characteristics for KQ 3 Studies

Study	Design	Study Population	Intervention and Comparator	Total N	Mean Age	% Female	Setting
Bakitas, 2016 ⁴⁹	Mixed-methods summative evaluation	Advanced solid tumor or hematological malignancy (prognosis 6-24 months) who were recently diagnosed and caregivers defined as “someone who knows you well and is involved in your medical care”	N=57; early palliative care telehealth (6 weekly sessions) using a patient decision aid N=20 caregivers (3 weekly sessions)	77	64 (10.4)	63% N=52	National Cancer Institute-designated cancer center, VA medical center, and outreach clinics
Bekelman, 2016 ⁵⁰	Cross-sectional; qualitative semi-structured interviews	Health care providers and local, regional, and national health system leaders from the VHA	NA	17	NR	NR	VHA
Maloney, 2013 ⁵¹	Qualitative descriptive study RCT; in-depth, semi-structured interviews	Newly diagnosed advanced or recurrent lung, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, or breast cancer	N=27; original study included multicomponent psychoeducational intervention N=26; usual care	N=53 (1 participant interview was lost due to technical difficulties)	63.3 (11.1)	52.8% N=28	VA hospital outpatient clinic
Sharma, 2016 ⁵²	Retrospective chart review	Veterans with advanced cancer who died between 2002 and 2009	N/A	N=567 ≥ Age 65=372 Age 40-64=195	≥ Age 65=75.8 (6.69) Age 40-46=57.7 (4.76)	≥Age 65=3.8% N=14 Age 40-46=4.1% N=8	VA medical center

Patient Perspectives of Palliative Care Services

One study investigated the benefits and burdens of a palliative care intervention implemented at time of the diagnosis in 53 Veterans.⁵¹ Using qualitative thematic analysis, 4 themes emerged regarding the benefits of the palliative care intervention: (1) enhanced problem-solving, (2) better coping, (3) feeling empowered in health care choices and dealing with friends and family, and (4) feeling supported, reassured, and hopeful. Barriers to trial participation were completing questionnaires and being reminded about illness by participation. Barriers relevant to implementing palliative care were lack of attendance by other participants to shared medical appointments and the perception that the palliative care intervention did not apply until later in the diagnosis.

Utilization of Palliative Care

Utilization of palliative care in Veterans who died of advanced cancer was assessed in 1 retrospective study.⁵² Utilization of palliative care services was defined as the mean number of days of referral to hospice before death, and mean length of stay in hospice before death. Utilization of acute care services was defined as a composite outcome of emergency room visits, hospital admission, and intensive care unit (ICU) admission. Older Veterans (≥ 65 years of age; $n=372$) were referred to palliative care earlier than younger Veterans (40-65 years of age; $n=195$) (47.3 vs 34.5 days, $p=0.015$), and older Veterans spent more time in hospice (32.5 vs 20.2 days, $p=0.007$). There was no difference found between older and younger Veterans who declined PC. Older Veterans had fewer hospital admissions ($p=0.043$) and ICU admissions ($p=0.030$). During the last month of life, the odds of having at least one emergency room visit, hospital admission, or ICU visit did not differ between younger and older Veterans.

Utilization of Patient Decision Aid in Palliative Care

One mixed-method study judged at low ROB⁴⁹ assessed the utilization of the commercial decision aid “Looking Ahead: Choices for Medical Care When You’re Seriously Ill” (Health Dialog Services Corporation, 2007) in 57 patients and 20 caregivers participating in an RCT of early palliative care.⁴¹ The patient decision aid included a 60-page booklet and 37-minute video. The majority of patients (93%) and all caregivers recommended the patient decision aid. Ninety-three percent of patients and 95% of caregivers watched the video. Forty-six percent of patients read all or most of the book. Seventy-two percent of the patients recommended that the program be received at time of diagnosis, while 14% recommend prior to diagnosis and 14% recommended when treatment is no longer working. Three themes emerged regarding patient-reported impact of the patient aid: (1) feeling empowered and informed to question health care providers, (2) becoming aware of different options (such as palliative care and hospice care), and (3) engaging in advance care planning and recognizing the importance of including family members in decisions.

Organizational Barriers and Facilitators to Implementing Outpatient Palliative Care

Organizational factors related to implementing outpatient palliative care services in VA was assessed in one study.⁵⁰ In a cross-sectional qualitative study, 17 VA health care providers from multiple clinical disciplines and health care leaders including chiefs of service, regional, and national leaders, completed semi-structured interviews. The domains of the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Science⁵³ were used to identify barriers and facilitators to implementing outpatient palliative care. Five themes related to barriers and facilitators of

implementation emerged: (1) develop performance measures for patient-centered care and outcomes that can be used to measure the quality and incentivize the spread of outpatient palliative care, (2) justify additional personnel cost and assess and address practical issues such as staffing and space prior to implementation, (3) communication and coordination with other providers and coordination should be tailored to local and individual preferences, (4) collaborate with local leaders to determine how outpatient palliative care aligns with local programs and needs, and (5) clarify the roles and responsibilities of outpatient palliative care versus primary and specialty care for disease management in advanced chronic illness, and structure core components of outpatient palliative care to allow for flexibility during implementation.

Summary

This review yielded a small number of eligible studies to answer KQ 3. Overall, barriers to implementing integrated palliative and oncological care in the VHA potentially include age, shared medical appointment format, timing of palliative care services (some patients early in the illness may not be ready), lack of performance measures relevant to patient-centered care and outcomes of early palliative care, cost of personnel, staffing, and limited space for service delivery. Potential facilitators to implementation include decision aids and shared decision-making process, planned communication and coordination between health care team, flexibility in core clinical components, and elements of palliative care rated highly by patients that may help “sell” providers. Performance measures relevant to patient-centered care and outcomes of early palliative care may also be a potential facilitator to implementation; however, in the VHA there are currently no standardized performance measures.

Quality of Evidence for KQ 3

The ROB was judged low for all studies.⁴⁹⁻⁵² Detailed ROB descriptions are given in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 6. ROB for KQ 3 Studies with Qualitative Designs³²

Study	Clear Statement of Aims	Appropriate Qualitative Method	Appropriate Research Design	Appropriate Recruitment Strategy	Data Collected Addressed Research Issue	Sufficiently Rigorous Data Analysis	Overall Risk of Bias
Maloney, 2013 ⁵¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low
Bakitas, 2016 ⁵⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low
Bekelman, 2016 ⁵⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low

Table 7. ROB for KQ 3 Study with Retrospective Cohort Design^{31,32,54}

Study	Selection of exposed and nonexposed drawn from the same population	Confident in assessment of exposure	Confident that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	Exposed and nonexposed matched for all variables or controlled for prognostic variables	Confident in assessment of prognostic factors	Confident in assessment of outcome	Adequate follow up of cohorts	Cointerventions were similar between groups	Overall Risk of Bias
Sharma, 2016 ⁵²	Definitely Yes	Definitely Yes	Definitely Yes	Mostly Yes	Definitely Yes	Definitely Yes	Definitely Yes	NA	Low

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

We evaluated palliative care integrated with oncology care for patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer, examining effects on a range of outcomes of importance to patients, clinicians, and policymakers. Our review is unique in its focus on integrated approaches for patients with advanced cancer, classification of the level of integration, and inclusion of studies that address barriers and facilitators to palliative care. We identified 7 RCTs and 2 cluster-randomized trials, all of which were comparative effectiveness trials and examined palliative care services that were moderately integrated with oncology care. We found a pattern of positive effects, including lower mortality and improved short-term QOL. Other outcomes were reported less frequently, and intervention effects could not be determined definitively.

We were particularly interested in describing intervention elements that were associated with greater benefit to patients with cancer. Most of the trials did not describe integration elements carefully. Therefore, we relied on author report to classify the level of health care integration. We qualitatively examined associations between integration elements, palliative care intervention domains, and intervention impact (based on cross-case impact analyses). There was no clear association between level of integration and intervention effects, but these analyses were limited by the small number of studies and lack of variability in integration elements. We identified and qualitatively examined 4 studies that describe barriers and facilitators to implementing integrated palliative and oncology care. Findings for each Key Question (KQ) are summarized in the sections below.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE BY KEY QUESTION

KQ 1—Effect on Patient and Caregiver Outcomes

In all trials, palliative care interventions were delivered by multidisciplinary teams; however, aspects of the palliative care interventions (eg, intensity and level of integration) varied across trials. All interventions were colocated in the same facility and were classified as moderately integrated with palliative care services. Integrated palliative care improved short-term QOL for patients with advanced cancer. Improvements in overall symptom burden were found in all but 1 study, a finding confirmed by a meta-analysis that excluded this outlier study. Integrated palliative care decreased all-cause mortality, and among those who died, increased the likelihood of dying at home. Palliative care that included a specific caregiver intervention improved short-term caregiver depressive symptoms. Caregiver experience was improved in the single trial reporting this outcome. Palliative care did not improve other patient or caregiver outcomes or utilization outcomes; however, given that these outcomes were reported in only a small subset of studies, analyses were likely underpowered to detect effects.

Strength of evidence (SOE) was rated for primary outcomes (QOL and symptom burden) and mortality on the basis of study design, ROB, consistency, directness, and precision (Table 8). The SOE was rated high for effects on mortality and moderate for short-term QOL. SOE was low for long-term QOL and very low for overall symptom burden. SOE was not rated for adverse effects because no studies reported this outcome. Concerns that contributed to the lower SOE were high ROB and imprecision that was attributed to the 95% CI not excluding a small and small-to-moderate effect.

Table 8. Strength of Evidence for Effects of Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care and Oncology in Symptomatic or Advanced Cancer

Outcome	Number of RCTs (Patients)	Findings ^a	Strength of Evidence (Rationale by Domain)
Quality of life, short-term (follow-up range 1 to 3 months)	9 (1487)	SMD 0.24 higher (0.13 higher to 0.35 higher)	Moderate SOE serious ROB, consistent, precise
Quality of life, long-term (follow-up range 27 weeks to 13 months)	5 (549)	SMD 0.15 higher (0.12 lower to 0.43 higher)	Low SOE serious ROB, consistent, imprecise
Overall symptom burden (follow-up range 1 to 3 months)	5 (837)	SMD 0.25 lower (0.39 lower to 0.11 lower)	Very low SOE serious ROB, inconsistent, imprecise
Mortality (follow-up range 12 to 36 months)	4 (866)	HR 0.77 (0.61 to 0.98) 96 fewer deaths per 1,000 patients (7 to 179 fewer deaths)	High SOE low ROB, consistent, precise

^a SMD reported is from the sensitivity analyses excluding the single high risk of bias study.

Abbreviations: RCT=randomized controlled trial; ROB=risk of bias; SMD=standardized mean difference; SOE=strength of evidence

KQ 2—Assessment of Integration Elements on Outcomes and Impact

Published trials of palliative care do not routinely describe elements of integration with oncology care. Integration was classified based on unpublished information from authors. We used a previously developed integration framework that classifies studies into 6 levels along a continuum of basic communication among providers to fully shared systems and resources with equal roles across providers. Data for 6 of the 9 studies were available. In these 6 trials, palliative care and oncology teams were colocated in the same facility and exchanged information in a standard and routine manner. The majority of studies involved close onsite collaboration with some systems integration; no interventions were classified as fully integrated. Regarding aspects of palliative care included in the study interventions, all interventions included physical and psychological aspects of care; none included cultural aspects of care. No association between integration level and intervention outcomes were found; however, power to detect treatment effects was limited by the small number of studies and limited variability in integration levels.

KQ 3—Assessment of Barriers and Facilitators to Implementation

Only 4 studies addressed barriers or facilitators to integrated palliative care in VA, with only 1 study being designed specifically to address this objective. Three studies enrolled Veterans, and 1 study enrolled VA health care providers and health system leaders. Common barriers to implementation included lack of performance measures for patient-centered care and outcomes, cost of personnel, limited staffing and space, low participation by patients in shared medical appointments, and perceptions that palliative care is limited to end stages of disease. Results from 1 study found that older Veterans with advanced cancer are referred to palliative care earlier than younger Veterans. Thus, younger age among Veterans may be a barrier to either referral to and/or readiness to accept palliative care services. A patient decision aid that introduced palliative care was viewed favorably by patients and may facilitate engagement in

services. Facilitators to implementation identified by VA leaders included communication and collaboration between health care leaders, and patient-provider education about roles and responsibilities of palliative and oncology teams.

CLINICAL AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The VA does not have current guidelines that address provisions for standard integration of outpatient palliative care into routine oncology care. Guidelines from professional societies, including American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO),⁸ National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN),⁵⁵ Oncology Nursing Society (ONS),⁹ and American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer¹⁰ all recommend routine integration of palliative care with oncology services. Our results, and the findings of recent systematic reviews and meta-analyses,^{15,56,57} support these recommendations in demonstrating QOL improvements with integrated care. Although we did not observe benefits for symptom burden, we are among the first to find an aggregate improvement in survival across multiple trials in the oncology setting. This effect on survival differs from a recent Cochrane review that focused narrowly on early palliative care for patients with advanced cancer. This discrepancy is related to differences in the studies evaluated: one study⁵⁸ included in the Cochrane analysis did not meet our eligibility criteria, and some studies included in our analyses were either not published at the time of the Cochrane review⁴⁵ or were excluded from their review.³⁹ Negative outcomes (*eg*, 6-12 month QOL, caregiver well-being) outside of the short-term setting should be interpreted with caution, given the shorter-term focus of most trials in this area. Our findings suggest an important role for consistent integration of palliative care into routine outpatient oncology care, which should be considered in applicable policies and clinical practices in VA. Similar to the recent Cochrane Review,⁵⁶ we were not able to isolate care components or integration elements associated with greater intervention effect.

LIMITATIONS

Our protocol-driven review has a number of strengths, including input from an expert panel, new data gathered from study authors, rigorous methods, examination of barriers and facilitators to implementation, and a novel approach to evaluating the key elements of integrated palliative care. This novel approach allowed for a theory-driven, standardized classification of each study intervention. A significant limitation of this approach is that we relied on authors' retrospective reports about aspects of integration that were used to classify each study. Additionally, a broad definition of colocation (*ie*, in the same facility) was used and limited variability in author responses to this item. Thus, it is possible that degree of the physical proximity was diverse and could account for some variability in the impact ratings. Further, all of the included studies described interventions as being colocated, and a non-colocated intervention was not available for comparison. We limited our review to English-language publications, which may have excluded potentially informative evidence. Other limitations are described below.

Publication Bias

Given the small number of studies, statistical methods to detect publication bias are not useful. Other strategies, such as searching ClinicalTrials.gov for completed but unpublished studies is not a particularly effective way to identify publication bias. Thus, although no publication bias was detected, tools for detection are poor.

Study Quality

We were also limited by the existing literature. We identified few studies, and several were assessed as unclear ROB. High attrition and incomplete data, inadequate or unclear allocation concealment, and outcome assessments that were not clearly blinded to intervention assessment within trials contributed to judgments of higher risk. Palliative care intervention components and integration elements were poorly defined in most studies; 3 of the 9 study authors did not respond with information about integration elements. Some outcomes of interest, such as caregiver outcomes, were infrequently reported. No studies reported adverse effects.

Heterogeneity

We compared interventions that varied substantially in goals, delivery, intensity, and target recipient. We found that interventions varied in intensity, frequency of contact, duration, delivery mode, goals, and outcome measures used. Despite variability in intervention design characteristics, effects on most outcomes were consistent. We also compared outcome measures that may not have precisely measured the same constructs, though we attempted to pool only measures that were conceptually similar. Additionally, although no intervention effect was found on long-term quality of life, research has not examined the appropriateness of this outcome for patients in the late stages of terminal illness. Thus, it is unclear whether long-term quality of life would be expected to increase as patients approach death.

Applicability of Findings to VA Population

Two (22%) of the 9 studies examining the effects of integrated palliative and oncology care and 3 (75%) of the 4 studies describing barriers and facilitators to implementation of integrated care included Veteran samples. Eleven studies were conducted in North America, and the other 2 studies were conducted in economically developed countries. Identified studies included predominantly white samples, and it is unclear whether the findings generalize to individuals from other ethnic and racial groups.

RESEARCH GAPS/FUTURE RESEARCH

We structure our reflection of gaps in evidence by considering each element of the PICOT framework (Table 9). Although it would be possible to generate an extensive list of gaps in evidence, we restricted this list to the areas judged to be highest priority, given the current state of evidence. To facilitate future literature syntheses, we encourage investigators conducting clinical trials to include these studies in trial registries.

Table 9. Highest Priority Evidence Gaps

PICOT Domain	Evidence Gap
Population	Research needed with ethnically, racially, socioeconomically diverse groups of people. Evaluate potential differential intervention effects by type of malignancy.
Interventions	More clearly defined integration elements and aspects of intervention are needed. More clearly defined methods could reduce uncertainty about the relationship between outcomes and intervention dose, mode of delivery, and components. Study designs are needed to incorporate patient and caregiver/stakeholder input on barriers and facilitators to implementation.

PICOT Domain	Evidence Gap
Comparators	Inpatient palliative care may also be considered as a comparator; non-colocated integrated care interventions could also be compared to colocated integrated care interventions.
Outcomes	Few studies report caregiver outcomes. Outcome measures vary greatly across studies making synthesis difficult. Research is needed on outcomes most valued by patients with advanced cancer, and how to best measure these outcomes, including the respondent (patient or caregiver) and measures that account for the unique characteristics of this population.
Timing	Short-term outcomes may be most useful for this patient population.
Setting	Research on integration between palliative and oncology care in community settings is needed. VA and other funding agencies may consider a comparative effectiveness trial.

The VHA may be uniquely well-suited to addressing these gaps in evidence. A key component of the Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUERI) program⁵⁹ is to advance implementation science and identify effective strategies for implementing effective interventions. Our review supports integrated palliative care as an effective intervention, and thus it is well-suited to a test of implementation strategies. However, palliative care does not appear to be a particularly good fit into any of the 15 existing QUERI Centers, so to pursue this, it is likely a new QUERI Center would need to be formed to focus on this issue. QUERI has also developed innovative partnerships between health services investigators and program offices in VA to evaluate the effectiveness of new programs and initiatives. Partnerships in this area would have the potential to test the effects of real-world implementation of integrated palliative care and to conduct evaluations to better identify the key components of palliative care and integration that are associated with the most effective programs.

CONCLUSIONS

There is a small but growing literature about integrated palliative and oncology care interventions for patients with symptomatic or advanced cancer. Overall, we identified a diverse set of interventions that showed moderate levels of integration. These interventions demonstrated a pattern of small-to-moderate, positive short-term effects on mortality and on outcomes that are important to patients. Effects on other outcomes, such as health care utilization and caregiver outcomes, are less well studied. However, considerable gaps remain in the evidence for critical intervention elements and some policy-relevant outcomes. More clearly defined palliative care intervention characteristics and integration elements would allow for a more precise understanding of the impact of integrated palliative and oncology care on outcomes. New studies should report both intervention elements and integration elements more carefully, adopt a standard set of outcomes, and attend to recruiting from a more racially and ethnically diverse population.

REFERENCES

1. Siegel RL, Miller KD, Fedewa SA, et al. Colorectal cancer statistics, 2017. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2017;67(3):177-193.
2. Kroenke K, Zhong X, Theobald D, Wu J, Tu W, Carpenter JS. Somatic symptoms in patients with cancer experiencing pain or depression: prevalence, disability, and health care use. *Arch Intern Med.* 2010;170(18):1686-1694.
3. Center to Advance Palliative Care. Definition of palliative care. Available at: <https://www.capc.org/about/palliative-care/>. Accessed July 28, 2017.
4. von Gunten CF, Lupu D. Development of a medical subspecialty in palliative medicine: progress report. *J Palliat Med.* 2004;7(2):209-219.
5. Institute of Medicine. Delivering High-Quality Cancer Care: Charting a New Course for a System in Crisis. National Academies Press (US): Washington, DC. 2013.
6. American Board of Internal Medicine. Hospital and Palliative Medicine Policies. Available at: <http://www.abim.org/certification/policies/internal-medicine-subspecialty-policies/hospice-palliative-medicine.aspx>. Accessed July 14, 2017.
7. Smith TJ, Temin S, Alesi ER, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology provisional clinical opinion: the integration of palliative care into standard oncology care. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012;30(8):880-887.
8. Ferrell BR, Temel JS, Temin S, et al. Integration of Palliative Care Into Standard Oncology Care: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017;35(1):96-112.
9. Oncology Nursing Society. Position statements. Available at: <https://www.ons.org/advocacy-policy/positions>. Accessed July 26, 2017.
10. American College of Surgeons. Cancer program standards. Available at: <https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/coc/standards>. Accessed July 26, 2017.
11. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care. Available at: <https://www.nccn.org/about/news/ebulletin/ebulletindetail.aspx?ebulletinid=130>. Accessed July 14, 2017.
12. Bakitas M, Lyons KD, Hegel MT, et al. Effects of a palliative care intervention on clinical outcomes in patients with advanced cancer: the Project ENABLE II randomized controlled trial. *JAMA.* 2009;302(7):741-749.
13. Bakitas M, Stevens M, Ahles T, et al. Project ENABLE: a palliative care demonstration project for advanced cancer patients in 3 settings. *J Palliat Med.* 2004;7(2):363-372.
14. Temel JS, Greer JA, Muzikansky A, et al. Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;363(8):733-742.

15. Kavalieratos D, Corbelli J, Zhang D, et al. Association Between Palliative Care and Patient and Caregiver Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *JAMA*. 2016;316(20):2104-2114.
16. Gomes B, Calanzani N, Curiale V, McCrone P, Higginson IJ. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of home palliative care services for adults with advanced illness and their caregivers. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013(6):CD007760.
17. Center to Advance Palliative Care. Growth of Palliative Care in US Hospitals: 2015 Snapshot (2000–2013). Available at: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwistfCnhYnVAhVCSyYKHbs9D6AQFggkMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fmedia.ccapc.org%2Ffiler_public%2F34%2F77%2F34770c03-a584-4079-a9ae-edb98dab6b20%2Fgrowth_snapshot_2016_final.pdf&usg=AFQjCNHBb8USyMnPXqAZDUzAG2FqoSjixg&cad=rja. Accessed July 14, 2017. 2013.
18. Hui D, Elsayem A, De la Cruz M, et al. Availability and integration of palliative care at US cancer centers. *JAMA*. 2010;303(11):1054-1061.
19. Waxmonsky J, Auxier A, Wise Romero P, Heath B. Integrated Practice Assessment Tool (IPAT). 2013. Available at: http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/operations-administration/IPAT_v_2.0_FINAL.pdf. Accessed July 14, 2017.
20. Heath B, Wise Romero P, Reynolds K. A Standard Framework for Levels of Integrated Healthcare. Washington, D.C.SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions. March 2013. Available at: http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/integrated-care-models/A_Standard_Framework_for_Levels_of_Integrated_Healthcare.pdf?goback=%2Egde_4254769_member_229362523. Accessed July 14, 2017.
21. Kaufmann TL, Kamal AH. Oncology and palliative care integration: cocreating quality and value in the era of health care reform. *J Oncol Pract*. 2017;JOP2017023762.
22. Hui D, Bruera E. Models of integration of oncology and palliative care. *Ann Palliat Med*. 2015;4(3):89-98.
23. Hui D, Kim YJ, Park JC, et al. Integration of oncology and palliative care: a systematic review. *Oncologist*. 2015;20(1):77-83.
24. Kamal AH, Currow DC, Ritchie CS, Bull J, Abernethy AP. Community-based palliative care: the natural evolution for palliative care delivery in the US *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2013;46(2):254-264.
25. Meier DE, Beresford L. Outpatient clinics are a new frontier for palliative care. *J Palliat Med*. 2008;11(6):823-828.
26. DiMartino LD, Weiner BJ, Mayer DK, Jackson GL, Biddle AK. Do palliative care interventions reduce emergency department visits among patients with cancer at the end of life? A systematic review. *J Palliat Med*. 2014;17(12):1384-1399.
27. Lorenz KA, Lynn J, Dy SM, et al. Evidence for improving palliative care at the end of life: a systematic review. *Ann Intern Med*. 2008;148(2):147-159.

28. Singer AE, Goebel JR, Kim YS, et al. Populations and Interventions for Palliative and End-of-Life Care: A Systematic Review. *J Palliat Med*. 2016;19(9):995-1008.
29. National Consensus Project for Quality Palliative Care. Clinical Practice Guidelines for Quality Palliative Care (ed 3). 2013. Pittsburgh, PA. Available at: https://www.hpna.org/HPNA_Item_Details.aspx?ItemNo=978-1-934654-35-4. Accessed July 19, 2017.
30. Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Gøtzsche PC, et al. The Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ*. 2011;343.
31. Wells GA, Shea B, O'Connell D. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses. Available at: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0ahUKEwjTldKmqInVAhXH6CYKHbC8A2EQFggrMAE&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov%2Fbooks%2FNBK99082%2Fbin%2Fappb-fm4.pdf&usq=AFQjCNFFkGagLWH-3qPWOFCPI9C2qee_Xw&cad=rja. Accessed July 14, 2017.
32. Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP). CASP Qualitative Checklist. Available at: <http://www.casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists>. Accessed July 14, 2017.
33. DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Control Clin Trials*. 1986;7(3):177-188.
34. Knapp G, Hartung J. Improved tests for a random effects meta-regression with a single covariate. *Stat Med*. 2003;22(17):2693-2710.
35. Sterne JA, Sutton AJ, Ioannidis JP, et al. Recommendations for examining and interpreting funnel plot asymmetry in meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ*. 2011;343:d4002.
36. Miles MB, Huberman AM, Saldana J. *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. Sage Publications. 1994.
37. Rubenstein LV, Williams JW, Jr., Danz M, Shekelle P, Suttrop M, Johnsen B. Determining Key Features of Effective Depression Interventions. 2009. VA Evidence-based Synthesis Program Reports. Available at: <https://www.hsrd.research.va.gov/publications/esp/depinter.cfm>. Accessed July 14, 2017.
38. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). *Methods Guide for Effectiveness and Comparative Effectiveness Reviews* [Internet]. 2008. Available at: <https://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/search-for-guides-reviews-and-reports/?pageaction=displayproduct&mp=1&productID=318>. Accessed March 29, 2017.
39. Maltoni M, Scarpi E, Dall'Agata M, et al. Systematic versus on-demand early palliative care: results from a multicentre, randomised clinical trial. *Eur J Cancer*. 2016;65:61-68.
40. McCorkle R, Jeon S, Ercolano E, et al. An advanced practice nurse coordinated multidisciplinary intervention for patients with late-stage cancer: a cluster randomized trial. *J Palliat Med*. 2015;18(11):962-969.

41. Bakitas MA, Tosteson TD, Li Z, et al. Early versus delayed initiation of concurrent palliative oncology care: patient outcomes in the ENABLE III randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(13):1438-1445.
42. Zimmermann C, Swami N, Krzyzanowska M, et al. Early palliative care for patients with advanced cancer: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2014;383(9930):1721-1730.
43. Clark MM, Rummans TA, Atherton PJ, et al. Randomized controlled trial of maintaining quality of life during radiotherapy for advanced cancer. *Cancer*. 2013;119(4):880-887.
44. Rummans TA, Clark MM, Sloan JA, et al. Impacting quality of life for patients with advanced cancer with a structured multidisciplinary intervention: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006;24(4):635-642.
45. Temel JS, Greer JA, El-Jawahri A, et al. Effects of early integrated palliative care in patients with lung and GI cancer: a randomized clinical trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35(8):834-841.
46. McDonald J, Swami N, Hannon B, et al. Impact of early palliative care on caregivers of patients with advanced cancer: cluster randomised trial. *Ann Oncol*. 2016.
47. Dionne-Odom JN, Azuero A, Lyons KD, et al. Benefits of early versus delayed palliative care to informal family caregivers of patients with advanced cancer: outcomes from the ENABLE III randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(13):1446-1452.
48. Dionne-Odom JN, Azuero A, Lyons KD, et al. Family caregiver depressive symptom and grief outcomes from the ENABLE III randomized controlled trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2016;52(3):378-385.
49. Bakitas M, Dionne-Odom JN, Jackson L, Frost J, Bishop MF, Li Z. "There were more decisions and more options than just yes or no": Evaluating a decision aid for advanced cancer patients and their family caregivers. *Palliat Support Care*. 2016:1-13.
50. Bekelman DB, Rabin BA, Nowels CT, et al. Barriers and Facilitators to Scaling Up Outpatient Palliative Care. *J Palliat Med*. 2016;19(4):456-459.
51. Maloney C, Lyons KD, Li Z, Hegel M, Ahles TA, Bakitas M. Patient perspectives on participation in the ENABLE II randomized controlled trial of a concurrent oncology palliative care intervention: benefits and burdens. *Palliat Med*. 2013;27(4):375-383.
52. Sharma N, Sharma AM, Wojtowycz MA, Wang D, Gajra A. Utilization of palliative care and acute care services in older adults with advanced cancer. *J Geriatr Oncol*. 2016;7(1):39-46.
53. Damschroder LJ, Aron DC, Keith RE, Kirsh SR, Alexander JA, Lowery JC. Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. *Implement Sci*. 2009;4:50.

54. Guyatt G, Busse J. Methods commentary: risk of bias in cohort studies. Evidence Partners. Available at: <https://www.evidencepartners.com/resources/methodological-resources/risk-of-bias-in-cohort-studies/>. Accessed July 26, 2017.
55. Levy M, Smith T, Alvarez-Perez A, et al. Palliative Care Version 1.2016. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2016;14(1):82-113.
56. Haun MW, Estel S, Rucker G, et al. Early palliative care for adults with advanced cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2017;6:CD011129.
57. Davis MP, Temel JS, Balboni T, Glare P. A review of the trials which examine early integration of outpatient and home palliative care for patients with serious illnesses. *Ann Palliat Med*. 2015;4(3):99-121.
58. Tattersall M, Martin A, Devine R, et al. Early Contact with Palliative Care Services: A Randomized Trial in Patients with Newly Detected Incurable Metastatic Cancer. *J Palliat Care Med*. 2014;4(1):1-6.
59. US Department of Veterans Affairs. QUERI program. Available at: <https://www.queri.research.va.gov/about/default.cfm>. Accessed July 26, 2017.

APPENDIX A. SEARCH STRATEGIES

PubMed search date (KQ 1, KQ 2): November 21, 2016

Set	Terms	Results
#1	"Neoplasms"[Mesh] OR neoplasms[tiab] OR neoplasm[tiab] OR cancer[tiab] OR cancers[tiab] OR malignancy[tiab] OR malignant[tiab] OR carcinoma[tiab] OR carcinomas[tiab] OR blastoma[tiab]	3312258
#2	"Hospice and Palliative Care Nursing"[Mesh] OR "Palliative Medicine"[Mesh] OR "Palliative Care"[Mesh] OR "Terminal Care"[Mesh:NoExp] OR "Hospice Care"[Mesh] OR "Hospices"[Mesh] OR palliative[tiab] OR palliation[tiab] OR hospice[tiab] OR "end of life care"[tiab]	100731
#3	"Ambulatory Care"[Mesh] OR "Ambulatory Care Facilities"[Mesh] OR "Primary Health Care"[Mesh] OR "Home Care Services"[Mesh] OR "Residential Facilities"[Mesh] OR "Physicians, Primary Care"[Mesh] OR "Physicians, Family"[Mesh] OR "Outpatients"[Mesh] OR "Emergency Medical Services"[Mesh] OR ambulatory[tiab] OR primary care[tiab] OR outpatient[tiab] OR outpatients[tiab] OR clinic[tiab] OR clinics[tiab] OR home[tiab] OR community[tiab] OR "emergency department"[tiab] OR "out patient"[tiab] OR "out patients"[tiab]	1200038
#4	("early palliative care"[tiab] OR "early palliative intervention*"[tiab])	166
#5	(#2 AND #3) OR #4	16509
#6	((randomized controlled trial[pt] OR controlled clinical trial[pt] OR randomized[tiab] OR randomised[tiab] OR randomization[tiab] OR randomisation[tiab] OR placebo[tiab] OR randomly[tiab] OR trial[tiab] OR groups[tiab] OR "Comparative Study"[Publication Type] OR "Controlled Clinical Trial"[Publication Type] OR Nonrandom[tiab] OR non-random[tiab] OR nonrandomized[tiab] OR non-randomized[tiab] OR nonrandomized[tiab] OR non-randomised[tiab] OR quasi-experiment*[tiab] OR quasiexperiment*[tiab] OR quasirandom*[tiab] OR quasi-random*[tiab] OR quasi-control*[tiab] OR quasicontrol*[tiab] OR (controlled[tiab] AND (trial[tiab] OR study[tiab]))) NOT (animals[mh] NOT humans[mh]) NOT (Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp] OR Case Reports[ptyp] OR Comment[ptyp]))	3043573
#7	#1 AND #5 AND #6	1364

PubMed search date (KQ 3): January 19, 2017

Set	Terms	Results
#1	Search ("Hospice and Palliative Care Nursing"[Mesh] OR "Palliative Medicine"[Mesh] OR "Palliative Care"[Mesh] OR "palliative care"[tiab])	53475
#2	Search ("Hospice Care"[Mesh] OR "Hospices"[Mesh] OR hospice[tiab] OR "end of life care"[tiab])	19112
#3	Search (#1 OR #2)	65099
#4	Search (barrier[tiab] OR barriers[tiab] OR implement[tiab] OR implementation[tiab])	408456
#6	Search "Health Plan Implementation"[Mesh]	4610
#7	Search (#4 OR #6)	410440
#8	Search (veteran OR veterans)	114612
#9	Search (#3 AND #7)	3068
#10	Search (#9 AND #8)	75

APPENDIX B. STUDY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

PICOTS Study Element	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Population	<p>Adults ≥ 18 years of age with symptomatic or advanced malignancy defined as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malignancy causing symptoms such as fatigue, pain, or breathlessness, or unmet needs related to the malignancy • Malignancy without curative treatment options • Advanced stage (eg, stage III or IV malignancy), including statements of “late stage” or “advanced cancer” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients with cancer not associated with systemic symptoms (eg, non-melanoma skin cancer) • Patients with non-cancer advanced illness • Studies enrolling mixed samples unless the majority are enrolled because of a symptomatic or advanced malignancy
Intervention	<p>Integrated palliative care meeting the following definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or multidisciplinary team of clinicians working together with a patient’s oncology physician(s) and having a focus on relief of symptoms and stress of serious illness. Goal is to improve quality of life for the patient and family. • One or more of the palliative care clinicians must have specialized training in palliative care, and the intervention must be multidimensional (<i>ie</i>, targeting at least the physical and psychosocial domains of quality of life). <p>Integration may be broad, ranging from basic collaboration at a distance (eg, information exchanged to address specific patient treatment issues) to colocated care, to fully integrated care.</p> <p>Studies that evaluate barriers to implementing an integrated palliative care program in a research or clinical context are included</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standalone palliative care interventions (eg, palliative chemotherapy, palliative radiotherapy) • Palliative care services delivered by clinicians without specialized training • Palliative care services (<i>ie</i>, hospice) delivered exclusively in the home (no outpatient clinic-based assessment) for the terminal stages of illness • Palliative care consultation without longitudinal services • Palliative care restricted to care for a single symptom (eg, opioids for dyspnea) • Palliative care intervention that targets only the caregiver
Comparators	<p>KQ 1, KQ 2: Usual oncology care</p> <p>KQ 3: No comparator required for studies conducted in VA settings. For studies conducted outside of VA settings, the study must have an eligible comparator as specified for KQ 1 and KQ 2.</p>	No eligible comparator

PICOTS Study Element	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Outcomes	<p>KQ 1, KQ 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care recipient primary outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Functional status or healthcare quality of life, defined as overall QOL (<i>ie</i>, global QOL) and then further defined as functional status, including physical functioning (<i>eg</i>, activities of daily living), general psychological functioning (<i>eg</i>, psychological well-being) and social functioning (<i>eg</i>, social well-being) ○ Disease-related symptoms, overall symptom burden (if overall symptom burden was not reported, then include symptom assessment of fatigue, pain, or sleep) ○ Care experience • Care recipient secondary outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Survival ○ Site of death ○ Healthcare utilization such as emergency department, inpatient, intensive care unit days, total costs ○ Adverse effects • Caregiver outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Care experience ○ Caregiver burden (<i>eg</i>, Caregiver Strain Index), depression (<i>eg</i>, PHQ-9) <p>The foregoing outcomes must be assessed using a standard instrument.</p> <p>KQ 3: Barriers to implementation, including workforce, stigma, financial, logistical (<i>eg</i>, space, communication and coordination between clinicians)</p>	<p>Studies that do not plan to report any included outcomes; but studies that plan to report an included outcome but give only cursory results (<i>eg</i>, <i>p</i> not significant) were included</p>
Timing	<p>KQ 1, KQ 2: Studies reporting outcomes at ≥ 28 days (approximately 1 month) following initiation of integrated palliative care intervention</p> <p>KQ 3: No follow-up requirement; may be cross-sectional</p>	<p>KQ 1, KQ 2: Studies reporting outcomes at < 28 days</p>

PICOTS Study Element	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Setting	<p>All KQs: Outpatient palliative care integrated with outpatient oncology services. Palliative care may be colocated or located in a separate outpatient setting. Services may be delivered in the emergency department, patient's home, by telephone, or by video.</p> <p>KQ 3: VA settings for any studies that address implementation barriers but were not eligible for KQ 1 or KQ 2</p>	<p>Institutional settings (eg, skilled nursing facility) or interventions delivered primarily to hospitalized patients</p>
Study design	<p>KQ 1, KQ 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Cluster-randomized trials • Nonrandomized cluster trials • Controlled before-and-after studies with at least 2 intervention sites and 2 control sites <p>KQ 3: Quantitative studies (eg, surveys) and qualitative studies (eg, focus groups, key informant interviews, qualitative case studies) that address barriers to implementation related to studies eligible for KQ 1 or KQ 2 and studies addressing barriers in VA settings</p> <p>Study country limited to North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Western, Northern, and Southern Europe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case reports, case-series, cross-sectional studies, and all studies without a comparator • Sample size <20 (ie, small pilot studies that are lower quality, prone to publication bias, and not powered to detect effects on clinically important outcomes)
Publication type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English-language only • Peer-reviewed articles • Published from 1995 forward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-English articles • Abstracts only • Letters to the editor • Editorials • Dissertations

APPENDIX C. EXCLUDED STUDIES

All studies listed below were reviewed in their full-text version and excluded for the reasons cited. Reasons for exclusion signify only the usefulness of the articles for this study and are not intended as criticisms of the articles. The reference list for these excluded studies follows the table.

Exclusion reason	Not English or primary study	Not population of interest	Not eligible study design	Not eligible setting	Not eligible intervention	Not eligible outcomes	Not OECD country	N<20
Study								
Abernethy, 2013 ¹					X			
Acorn, 2008 ²					X			
Addington-Hall, 1992 ³	X							
Arnold, 2010 ⁴	X							
Bakitas, 2009 ⁵	X							
Barrett, 2009 ⁶			X					
Barth, 2013 ⁷			X					
Beernaert, 2014 ⁸				X				
Begue, 2012 ⁹			X					
Blackhall, 2016 ¹⁰			X					
Booth, 2010 ¹¹	X							
Borneman, 2008 ¹²			X					
Breitbart, 2012 ¹³					X			
Brumley, 2003 ¹⁴		X						
Brumley, 2007 ¹⁵		X						
Bucher, 2001 ¹⁶			X					
Cameron, 2004 ¹⁷			X					
Chambers, 2008 ¹⁸	X							
Chochinov, 2011 ¹⁹			X					
Critchley, 1999 ²⁰			X					
Daly, 2013 ²¹			X					
Davis, 2012 ²²	X							

Exclusion reason	Not English or primary study	Not population of interest	Not eligible study design	Not eligible setting	Not eligible intervention	Not eligible outcomes	Not OECD country	N<20
Study								
DeSanto-Madeya, 2009 ²³				X				
Dionne-Odom, 2016 ²⁴		X						
Dionne-Odom, 2016 ²⁵					X			
Dionne-Odom, 2016 ²⁶			X					
do Carmo, 2015 ²⁷					X			
Douglas, 2014 ²⁸					X			
Duursma, 2011 ²⁹	X							
Dyar, 2012 ³⁰								X
Edwards, 2014 ³¹					X			
El-Jawahri, 2010 ³²					X			
El-Jawahri, 2016 ³³		X						
Engelhardt, 2006 ³⁴		X						
Eschbach, 2014 ³⁵	X							
Farquhar, 2014 ³⁶					X			
Ferrell, 2015 ³⁷			X					
Fischer, 2015 ³⁸		X						
Follwell, 2009 ³⁹			X					
Fontani, 2011 ⁴⁰		X						
Geiger, 2011 ⁴¹			X					
Given, 2002 ⁴²					X			
Gomes, 2013 ⁴³			X					
Gomez-Batiste, 2010 ⁴⁴					X			
Goodwin, 2003 ⁴⁵					X			
Gray, 1987 ⁴⁶	X							
Greer, 1986 ⁴⁷	X							
Greer, 2012 ⁴⁸	X							
Grudzen, 2014 ⁴⁹				X				

Exclusion reason	Not English or primary study	Not population of interest	Not eligible study design	Not eligible setting	Not eligible intervention	Not eligible outcomes	Not OECD country	N<20
Study								
Grudzen, 2016 ⁵⁰				X				
Hainsworth, 2002 ⁵¹			X					
Hanks, 2002 ⁵²				X				
Hannon, 2013 ⁵³	X							
Hannon, 2014 ⁵⁴	X							
Hannon, 2015 ⁵⁵	X							
Hannon, 2016 ⁵⁶						X		
Hermann, 2012 ⁵⁷					X			
Higginson, 2010 ⁵⁸			X					
Higginson, 2010 ⁵⁹		X						
Higginson, 2014 ⁶⁰					X			
Hinton, 1998 ⁶¹			X					
Hollen, 2000 ⁶²		X						
Holm, 2016 ⁶³		X						
Holm, 2016 ⁶⁴					X			
Hughes, 1992 ⁶⁵	X							
Jack, 2003 ⁶⁶				X				
Jelinek, 2014 ⁶⁷				X				
Johnsen, 2014 ⁶⁸						X		
Johnson, 2011 ⁶⁹			X					
Jones, 2013 ⁷⁰				X				
Jordhøy, 2000 ⁷¹					X			
Jordhoy, 2001 ⁷²					X			
Jung, 2013 ⁷³			X					
Kandarian, 2014 ⁷⁴						X		
Kane, 1984 ⁷⁵	X							
Keating, 2010 ⁷⁶			X					

Exclusion reason	Not English or primary study	Not population of interest	Not eligible study design	Not eligible setting	Not eligible intervention	Not eligible outcomes	Not OECD country	N<20
Study								
Kissane, 2016 ⁷⁷					X			
Kotzsch, 2015 ⁷⁸			X					
Lau, 2012 ⁷⁹	X							
Lazenby, 2010 ⁸⁰	X							
Lidstone, 2003 ⁸¹			X					
Lowe, 2009 ⁸²			X					
Lowery, 2013 ⁸³			X					
Lukas, 2013 ⁸⁴		X						
Maeda, 2016 ⁸⁵			X					
McCorkle, 1998 ⁸⁶					X			
McDonald, 2015 ⁸⁷	X							
McDonald, 2015 ⁸⁸	X							
McDonald, 2016 ⁸⁹						X		
McLoughlin, 2015 ⁹⁰	X							
McMillan, 2002 ⁹¹			X					
McMillan, 2011 ⁹²		X						
Mills, 2009 ⁹³					X			
Moore, 2002 ⁹⁴					X			
Morita, 2009 ⁹⁵		X						
Nabal, 2013 ⁹⁶			X					
Nakajima, 2016 ⁹⁷			X					
Nipp, 2016 ⁹⁸			X					
Nordly, 2014 ⁹⁹						X		
Northouse, 2005 ¹⁰⁰					X			
Northouse, 2007 ¹⁰¹					X			
Northouse, 2013 ¹⁰²					X			
Obel, 2014 ¹⁰³			X					

Exclusion reason	Not English or primary study	Not population of interest	Not eligible study design	Not eligible setting	Not eligible intervention	Not eligible outcomes	Not OECD country	N<20
Study								
Obermeyer, 2016 ¹⁰⁴			X					
Odejide, 2014 ¹⁰⁵				X				
Oliver, 2012 ¹⁰⁶	X							
Ornstein, 2017 ¹⁰⁷					X			
Otsuka, 2013 ¹⁰⁸			X					
Ozcelik, 2014 ¹⁰⁹				X				
Pachman, 2011 ¹¹⁰			X					
Parikh, 2013 ¹¹¹	X							
Phillips, 2008 ¹¹²		X						
Rabow, 2003 ¹¹³			X					
Rabow, 2003 ¹¹⁴		X						
Rabow, 2004 ¹¹⁵		X						
Raftery, 1996 ¹¹⁶					X			
Ragnarson-Tennvall, 1999 ¹¹⁷			X					
Raphaël, 2005 ¹¹⁸			X					
Reville, 2009 ¹¹⁹	X							
Schenker, 2015 ¹²⁰			X					
Sekelja, 2010 ¹²¹		X						
Seow, 2014 ¹²²			X					
Silveira, 2011 ¹²³	X							
Smeenk, 1998 ¹²⁴					X			
Smeenk, 1998 ¹²⁵				X				
Sochor, 2014 ¹²⁶	X							
Steel, 2016 ¹²⁷					X			
Steinhauser, 2008 ¹²⁸			X					
Stern, 2012 ¹²⁹		X						
Strasser, 2016 ¹³⁰					X			

Exclusion reason	Not English or primary study	Not population of interest	Not eligible study design	Not eligible setting	Not eligible intervention	Not eligible outcomes	Not OECD country	N<20
Study								
Sun, 2015 ¹³¹			X					
Tattersall, 2014 ¹³²					X			
Temel, 2007 ¹³³			X					
The SUPPORT Principal Investigators, 1995 ¹³⁴		X						
Thomas, 2016 ¹³⁵	X							
Tuca-Rodriguez, 2012 ¹³⁶			X					
Uitdehaag, 2014 ¹³⁷					X			
Vinciguerra, 1986 ¹³⁸	X							
Vinciguerra, 1986 ¹³⁹	X							
Vuksanovic, 2016 ¹⁴⁰					X			
Wang, 2011 ¹⁴¹		X						
Warren, 2011 ¹⁴²			X					
Wentlandt, 2012 ¹⁴³					X			
Wilkie, 2016 ¹⁴⁴					X			
Yennu, 2014 ¹⁴⁵	X							
Yoong, 2012 ¹⁴⁶								X
Yoong, 2013 ¹⁴⁷								X
Young, 2013 ¹⁴⁸		X						
Zimmermann, 2010 ¹⁴⁹			X					
Zimmermann, 2012 ¹⁵⁰	X							

REFERENCES IN APPENDIX C

1. Abernethy AP, Currow DC, Shelby-James T, et al. Delivery strategies to optimize resource utilization and performance status for patients with advanced life-limiting illness: results from the "palliative care trial" [ISRCTN 81117481]. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2013;45(3):488-505.
2. Acorn M. In-home palliative care increased patient satisfaction and reduced use and costs of medical services. *Evidence Based Nursing.* 2008;11(1):22-22.
3. Addington-Hall JM, MacDonald LD, Anderson HR, et al. Randomised controlled trial of effects of coordinating care for terminally ill cancer patients. *BMJ.* 1992;305(6865):1317-1322.
4. Arnold B. 2010 - Early palliative care improved quality of life in patients with newly diagnosed metastatic NSCLC. *ACP J Club.* 2010;153(6):2-2.
5. Bakitas M, Lyons KD, Hegel MT, et al. The project ENABLE II randomized controlled trial to improve palliative care for rural patients with advanced cancer: baseline findings, methodological challenges, and solutions. *Palliat Support Care.* 2009;7(1):75-86.
6. Barrett M, Wheatland B, Haselby P, Larson A, Kristjanson L, Whyatt D. Palliative respite services using nursing staff reduces hospitalization of patients and improves acceptance among carers. *Int J Palliat Nurs.* 2009;15(8):389-395.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/960/CN-00721960/frame.html>.
7. Barth J, Delfino S, Kunzler A. Naturalistic study on the effectiveness of psycho-oncological interventions in cancer patients and their partners. *Support Care Cancer.* 2013;21(6):1587-1595.
8. Beernaert K, Deliens L, De Vleminck A, et al. Early identification of palliative care needs by family physicians: A qualitative study of barriers and facilitators from the perspective of family physicians, community nurses, and patients. *Palliat Med.* 2014;28(6):480-490.
9. Begue A, Overcash J, Lewis R, et al. Retrospective Study of Multidisciplinary Rounding on a Thoracic Surgical Oncology Unit. *Clin J Oncol Nurs.* 2012;16(6):E198-202.
10. Blackhall LJ, Read P, Stukenborg G, et al. CARE Track for Advanced Cancer: Impact and Timing of an Outpatient Palliative Care Clinic. *J Palliat Med.* 2016;19(1):57-63.
11. Booth S. Home palliative care services. *Progress in Palliative Care.* 2010;18(1):2-3.
12. Borneman T, Koczywas M, Cristea M, Reckamp K, Sun V, Ferrell B. An interdisciplinary care approach for integration of palliative care in lung cancer. *Clin Lung Cancer.* 2008;9(6):352-360.
13. Breitbart W, Poppito S, Rosenfeld B, et al. Pilot randomized controlled trial of individual meaning-centered psychotherapy for patients with advanced cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012;30(12):1304-1309.

14. Brumley RD, Enguidanos S, Cherin DA. Effectiveness of a home-based palliative care program for end-of-life. *J Palliat Med.* 2003;6(5):715-724.
15. Brumley R, Enguidanos S, Jamison P, et al. Increased satisfaction with care and lower costs: results of a randomized trial of in-home palliative care. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2007;55(7):993-1000.
16. Bucher JA, Loscalzo M, Zabora J, et al. . Problem-solving cancer care education for patients and caregivers. *Cancer Practice.* 2001;9:66-70.
17. Cameron JI, J. L. Shin DW, Stewart aDE. A brief problem-solving intervention for family caregivers to individuals with advanced cancer. . *J Psychosom Res.* . 2004;2004.(57):137-143.
18. Chambers J. In-home palliative care increased patient satisfaction and reduced use and costs of medical services. *Evid Based Med.* 2008;13(1):19.
19. Chochinov HM, Kristjanson LJ, Breitbart W, et al. Effect of dignity therapy on distress and end-of-life experience in terminally ill patients: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2011;12(8):753-762.
20. Critchley P, Jadad AR, Taniguchi A, et al. Are some palliative care delivery systems more effective and efficient than others? A systematic review of comparative studies. *J Palliat Care.* 1999;15(4):40-47.
21. Daly BJ, Douglas SL, Gunzler D, Lipson AR. Clinical trial of a supportive care team for patients with advanced cancer. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2013;46(6):775-784.
22. Davis MP. The emerging role of palliative medicine in the treatment of lung cancer patients. *Cleve Clin J Med.* 2012;79 Electronic Suppl 1:eS51-55.
23. DeSanto-Madeya S, Nilsson M, Loggers ET, et al. Associations between United States acculturation and the end-of-life experience of caregivers of patients with advanced cancer. *J Palliat Med.* 2009;12(12):1143-1149.
24. Dionne-Odom JN, Azuero A, Lyons K, Hull J, Bakitas M. Family caregiver grief and depression outcomes from the enable iii randomized controlled trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2016;51(2):362.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/507/CN-01139507/frame.html>.
25. Dionne-Odom JN, Azuero A, Lyons KD, et al. Family caregiver depressive symptom and grief outcomes from the ENABLE III randomized controlled trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2016;52(3):378-385.
26. Dionne-Odom JN, Hull JG, Martin MY, et al. Associations between advanced cancer patients' survival and family caregiver presence and burden. *Cancer Med.* 2016;5(5):853-862.

27. do Carmo TM, Paiva BS, de Siqueira MR, et al. A phase II study in advanced cancer patients to evaluate the early transition to palliative care (the PREPArE trial): protocol study for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials*. 2015;16:160.
28. Douglas SL, Daly BJ. Effect of an integrated cancer support team on caregiver satisfaction with end-of-life care. *Oncol Nurs Forum*. 2014;41(4):E248-255.
29. Duursma F, Schers HJ, Vissers KC, Hasselaar J. Study protocol: Optimization of complex palliative care at home via telemedicine. A cluster randomized controlled trial. *BMC Palliat Care*. 2011;10.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/239/CN-01016239/frame.html>.
30. Dyar S, Lesperance M, Shannon R, Sloan J, Colon-Otero G. A nurse practitioner directed intervention improves the quality of life of patients with metastatic cancer: results of a randomized pilot study. *J Palliat Med*. 2012;15(8):890-895.
31. Edwards SJ, Abbott R, Edwards J, et al. Outcomes assessment of a pharmacist-directed seamless care program in an ambulatory oncology clinic. *J Pharm Pract*. 2014;27(1):46-52.
32. El-Jawahri A, Podgurski LM, Eichler AF, et al. Use of video to facilitate end-of-life discussions with patients with cancer: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010;28(2):305-310.
33. El-Jawahri A, LeBlanc T, VanDusen H, et al. Effect of Inpatient Palliative Care on Quality of Life 2 Weeks After Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*. 2016;316(20):2094-2103.
34. Engelhardt JB, McClive-Reed KP, Toseland RW, Smith TL, Larson DG, Tobin DR. Effects of a program for coordinated care of advanced illness on patients, surrogates, and healthcare costs: a randomized trial. *Am J Manag Care*. 2006;12(2):93-100.
35. Eschbach C, Heigener D, Nehls W, Villalobos M, Oorschot B. Early palliative care: Fourth modality in metastatic lung cancer. [German]. *Onkologe*. 2014;20(10):998-1002.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/566/CN-01072566/frame.html>.
36. Farquhar MC, Prevost AT, McCrone P, et al. Is a specialist breathlessness service more effective and cost-effective for patients with advanced cancer and their carers than standard care? Findings of a mixed-method randomised controlled trial. *BMC Med*. 2014;12:194.
37. Ferrell B, Sun V, Hurria A, et al. Interdisciplinary Palliative Care for Patients With Lung Cancer. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2015;50(6):758-767.
38. Fischer SM, Cervantes L, Fink RM, Kutner JS. Apoyo con Cariño: a pilot randomized controlled trial of a patient navigator intervention to improve palliative care outcomes for Latinos with serious illness. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2015;49(4):657-665.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/419/CN-01068419/frame.html>.

39. Follwell M, Burman D, Le LW, et al. Phase II study of an outpatient palliative care intervention in patients with metastatic cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(2):206-213.
40. Fontani A, Martellucci J, Civitelli S, Tanzini G. Outcome of surgical treatment of colorectal cancer in the elderly. *Updates Surg*. 2011;63(4):233-237.
41. Geiger S, Cnossen JA, Horster S, DiGioia D, Heinemann V, Stemmler HJ. Long-term follow-up of patients with metastatic breast cancer: results of a retrospective, single-center analysis from 2000 to 2005. *Anticancer Drugs*. 2011;22(9):933-939.
42. Given B, Given CW, McCorkle R, et al. Pain and fatigue management: results of a nursing randomized clinical trial. *Oncol Nurs Forum*. 2002;29(6):949-956.
43. Gomes B, Calanzani N, Curiale V, McCrone P, Higginson IJ. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of home palliative care services for adults with advanced illness and their caregivers. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013(6):CD007760.
44. Gomez-Batiste X, Porta-Sales J, Espinosa-Rojas J, Pascual-Lopez A, Tuca A, Rodriguez J. Effectiveness of palliative care services in symptom control of patients with advanced terminal cancer: a spanish, multicenter, prospective, quasi-experimental, pre-post study. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2010;40(5):652-660.
45. Goodwin DM, Higginson IJ, Myers K, Douglas H, Normand CE. Effectiveness of palliative day care in improving pain, symptom control, and quality of life. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2003;25(3):202-212.
46. Gray D, MacAdam D, Boldy D. A comparative cost analysis of terminal cancer care in home hospice patients and controls. *J Chronic Dis*. 1987;40(8):801-810.
47. Greer DS, Mor V, Morris JN, Sherwood S, Kidder D, Birnbaum H. An alternative in terminal care: results of the National Hospice Study. *J Chronic Dis*. 1986;39(1):9-26.
48. Greer JA, McMahan PM, Tramontano A, et al. Effect of early palliative care on health care costs in patients with metastatic NSCLC. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(15 suppl. 1). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/200/CN-01008200/frame.html>.
49. Grudzen CR, Richardson LD, Kandarian B, Ortiz J, Copeli N, Morrison RS. Barriers to palliative care research for emergency department patients with advanced cancer. *J Community Support Oncol*. 2014;12(5):158-162.
50. Grudzen CR, Richardson LD, Johnson PN, et al. Emergency Department-Initiated Palliative Care in Advanced Cancer: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Oncol*. 2016.
51. Hainsworth JD, Meluch AA, McClurkan S, et al. Induction paclitaxel, carboplatin, and infusional 5-FU followed by concurrent radiation therapy and weekly paclitaxel/carboplatin in the treatment of locally advanced head and neck cancer: a phase II trial of the Minnie Pearl Cancer Research Network. *Cancer J*. 2002;8(4):311-321.

52. Hanks GW, Robbins M, Sharp D, et al. The imPaCT study: a randomised controlled trial to evaluate a hospital palliative care team. *Br J Cancer*. 2002;87(7):733-739.
53. Hannon B, Swami N, Pope A, et al. Patients' and caregivers' views on the timing and benefits of early palliative care: A qualitative study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31(31 suppl. 1). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/062/CN-01012062/frame.html>.
54. Hannon B, Swami N, Pope A, Le L, Zimmermann C. Early palliative care and quality of death in patients with advanced cancer. *Support Care Cancer*. 2014;22(1 suppl. 1):S148-s149. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/062/CN-01010062/frame.html>.
55. Hannon B, Swami N, Pope A, Zimmermann C. Strengthened relationships: Exploring the effects of an early palliative care intervention on patient-caregiver dyads. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015;23(1 suppl. 1):S209-s210. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/747/CN-01199747/frame.html>.
56. Hannon B, Swami N, Rodin G, Pope A, Zimmermann C. Experiences of patients and caregivers with early palliative care: A qualitative study. *Palliat Med*. 2016.
57. Hermann K, Engeser P, Szecsenyi J, Miksch A. Palliative patients cared for at home by PAMINO-trained and other GPs - health-related quality of life as measured by QLQ-C15-PAL and POS. *BMC Palliat Care*. 2012;11:13.
58. Higginson IJ, Evans CJ. What is the evidence that palliative care teams improve outcomes for cancer patients and their families? *Cancer J*. 2010;16(5):423-435.
59. Higginson IJ, Gao W, Amesbury B, Normand C. Does a social model of hospice day care affect advanced cancer patients' use of other health and social services? A prospective quasi-experimental trial. *Support Care Cancer*. 2010;18(5):627-637.
60. Higginson IJ, Gomes B, Calanzani N, et al. Priorities for treatment, care and information if faced with serious illness: a comparative population-based survey in 7 European countries. *Palliat Med*. 2014;28(2):101-110.
61. Hinton J. An assessment of open communication between people with terminal cancer, caring relatives, and others during home care. *J Palliat Care*. 1998;14(3):15-23.
62. Hollen CJ, Hollen CW, Stolte K. Hospice and hospital oncology unit nurses: a comparative survey of knowledge and attitudes about cancer pain. *Oncol Nurs Forum*. 2000;27(10):1593-1599.
63. Holm M, Årestedt K, Carlander I, et al. Short-term and long-term effects of a psycho-educational group intervention for family caregivers in palliative home care - results from a randomized control trial. *Psychooncology*. 2016;25(7):795-802.
64. Holm M, Årestedt K, Carlander I, et al. Short-term and long-term effects of a psycho-educational group intervention for family caregivers in palliative home care - results from a randomized control trial. *Psychooncology*. 2016;25(7):795-802.

65. Hughes SL, Cummings J, Weaver F, Manheim L, Braun B, Conrad K. A randomized trial of the cost effectiveness of VA hospital-based home care for the terminally ill. *Health Serv Res.* 1992;26(6):801-817.
66. Jack B, Hillier V, Williams A, Oldham J. Hospital based palliative care teams improve the symptoms of cancer patients. *Palliat Med.* 2003;17(6):498-502.
67. Jelinek GA, Boughey M, Marck CH, et al. "Better pathways of care": suggested improvements to the emergency department management of people with advanced cancer. *J Palliat Care.* 2014;30(2):83-89.
68. Johnsen AT, Petersen MA, Gluud C, et al. Detailed statistical analysis plan for the Danish Palliative Care Trial (DanPaCT). *Trials.* 2014;15(1):376-376.
69. Johnson C, Girgis A, Paul C, Currow DC, Adams J, Aranda S. Australian palliative care providers' perceptions and experiences of the barriers and facilitators to palliative care provision. *Support Care Cancer.* 2011;19(3):343-351.
70. Jones L, Fitzgerald G, Leurent B, et al. Rehabilitation in advanced, progressive, recurrent cancer: a randomized controlled trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2013;46(3):315-325.e313.
71. Jordhøy MS, Fayers P, Saltnes T, Ahlner-Elmqvist M, Jannert M, Kaasa S. A palliative-care intervention and death at home: a cluster randomised trial. *Lancet.* 2000;356(9233):888-893.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/116/CN-00332116/frame.html>.
72. Jordhoy MS, Fayers P, Loge JH, Ahlner-Elmqvist M, Kaasa S. Quality of life in palliative cancer care: results from a cluster randomized trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2001;19(18):3884-3894.
73. Jung H, Sinnarajah A, Enns B, et al. Managing brain metastases patients with and without radiotherapy: initial lessons from a team-based consult service through a multidisciplinary integrated palliative oncology clinic. *Support Care Cancer.* 2013;21(12):3379-3386.
74. Kandarian B, Morrison RS, Richardson LD, Ortiz J, Grudzen CR. Emergency department-initiated palliative care for advanced cancer patients: protocol for a pilot randomized controlled trial. *Trials.* 2014;15:251.
75. Kane RL, Wales J, Bernstein L, Leibowitz A, Kaplan S. A randomised controlled trial of hospice care. *Lancet.* 1984;1(8382):890-894.
76. Keating NL, Landrum MB, Lamont EB, Earle CC, Bozeman SR, McNeil BJ. End-of-life care for older cancer patients in the Veterans Health Administration versus the private sector. *Cancer.* 2010;116(15):3732-3739.
77. Kissane DW, Zaidler TI, Li Y, et al. Randomized Controlled Trial of Family Therapy in Advanced Cancer Continued Into Bereavement. *J Clin Oncol.* 2016;34(16):1921-1927.

78. Kotsch F, Stiel S, Heckel M, Ostgathe C, Klein C. Care trajectories and survival after discharge from specialized inpatient palliative care--results from an observational follow-up study. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015;23(3):627-634.
79. Lau R, O'Connor M. Behind the rhetoric: is palliative care equitably available for all? *Contemp Nurse*. 2012;43(1):56-63.
80. Lazenby JM, Saif MW. Palliative care from the beginning of treatment for advanced pancreatic cancer. Highlights from the "2010 ASCO Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium". Orlando, FL, USA. January 22-24, 2010. *JOP*. 2010;11(2):154-157.
81. Lidstone V, Butters E, Seed PT, Sinnott C, Beynon T, Richards M. Symptoms and concerns amongst cancer outpatients: identifying the need for specialist palliative care. *Palliat Med*. 2003;17(7):588-595.
82. Lowe SS, Watanabe SM, Baracos VE, Courneya KS. Associations between physical activity and quality of life in cancer patients receiving palliative care: a pilot survey. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2009;38(5):785-796.
83. Lowery WJ, Lowery AW, Barnett JC, et al. Cost-effectiveness of early palliative care intervention in recurrent platinum-resistant ovarian cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2013;130(3):426-430.
84. Lukas L, Foltz C, Paxton H. Hospital outcomes for a home-based palliative medicine consulting service. *J Palliat Med*. 2013;16(2):179-184.
85. Maeda I, Miyashita M, Yamagishi A, et al. Changes in Relatives' Perspectives on Quality of Death, Quality of Care, Pain Relief, and Caregiving Burden Before and After a Region-Based Palliative Care Intervention. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2016;52(5):637-645.
86. McCorkle R, Hughes L, Robinson L, Levine B, Nuamah I. Nursing interventions for newly diagnosed older cancer patients facing terminal illness. *J Palliat Care*. 1998;14(3):39-45.
87. McDonald J, Swami N, Hannon B, et al. Quality of life and satisfaction with care in caregivers of patients with advanced cancer: Results from a trial of early palliative care. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015;23(1 suppl. 1):S206.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/748/CN-01199748/frame.html>.
88. McDonald J, Swami N, Pope A, Hannon B, Zimmermann C. Exploring the complexities of caregiver quality of life: Qualitative results from a trial of early palliative care. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015;23(1 suppl. 1):S202.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/864/CN-01134864/frame.html>.
89. McDonald J, Swami N, Hannon B, et al. Impact of early palliative care on caregivers of patients with advanced cancer: cluster randomised trial. *Ann Oncol*. 2016.

90. McLoughlin K, Rhatigan J, McGilloway S, et al. INSPIRE (INvestigating Social and Practical supportS at the End of life): Pilot randomised trial of a community social and practical support intervention for adults with life-limiting illness. *BMC Palliat Care*. 2015;14:65. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/870/CN-01168870/frame.html>.
91. McMillan SC, Small BJ. Symptom distress and quality of life in patients with cancer newly admitted to hospice home care. *Oncol Nurs Forum*. 2002;29(10):1421-1428.
92. McMillan SC, Small BJ, Haley WE. Improving hospice outcomes through systematic assessment: a clinical trial. *Cancer Nurs*. 2011;34(2):89-97.
93. Mills ME, Murray LJ, Johnston BT, Cardwell C, Donnelly M. Does a patient-held quality-of-life diary benefit patients with inoperable lung cancer? *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(1):70-77.
94. Moore S, Corner J, Haviland J, et al. Nurse led follow up and conventional medical follow up in management of patients with lung cancer: randomised trial. *BMJ*. 2002;325(7373):1145.
95. Morita T, Murata H, Kishi E, Miyashita M, Yamaguchi T, Uchitomi Y. Meaninglessness in terminally ill cancer patients: a randomized controlled study. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2009;37(4):649-658.
96. Nabal M, Barcons M, Moreno R, Busquets X, Trujillano JJ, Requena A. Patients attended by palliative care teams: are they always comparable populations? *Springerplus*. 2013;2(1):177.
97. Nakajima N, Abe Y. Concurrent Specialized Palliative Care Upon Initiation of First-Line Chemotherapy for Cancer Progression: Is It Early Enough? *Am J Hosp Palliat Care*. 2016;33(4):340-345.
98. Nipp RD, El-Jawahri A, Fishbein JN, et al. Factors associated with depression and anxiety symptoms in family caregivers of patients with incurable cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2016;27(8):1607-1612.
99. Nordly M, Benthien KS, Von Der Maase H, et al. The DOMUS study protocol: a randomized clinical trial of accelerated transition from oncological treatment to specialized palliative care at home. *BMC Palliat Care*. 2014;13:44.
100. Northouse L, Kershaw T, Mood D, Schafenacker A. Effects of a family intervention on the quality of life of women with recurrent breast cancer and their family caregivers. *Psychooncology*. 2005;14(6):478-491.
101. Northouse LL, Mood DW, Schafenacker A, et al. Randomized clinical trial of a family intervention for prostate cancer patients and their spouses. *Cancer*. 2007;110(12):2809-2818.
102. Northouse LL, Mood DW, Schafenacker A, et al. Randomized clinical trial of a brief and extensive dyadic intervention for advanced cancer patients and their family caregivers. *Psychooncology*. 2013;22(3):555-563.

103. Obel J, Brockstein B, Marschke M, et al. Outpatient advance care planning for patients with metastatic cancer: a pilot quality improvement initiative. *J Palliat Med*. 2014;17(11):1231-1237.
104. Obermeyer Z, Clarke AC, Makar M, Schuur JD, Cutler DM. Emergency Care Use and the Medicare Hospice Benefit for Individuals with Cancer with a Poor Prognosis. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2016;64(2):323-329.
105. Odejide OO, Salas Coronado DY, Watts CD, Wright AA, Abel GA. End-of-life care for blood cancers: a series of focus groups with hematologic oncologists. *J Oncol Pract*. 2014;10(6):e396-403.
106. Oliver DP, Demiris G, Wittenberg-Lyles E. The use of video technology for caregiver involvement in interdisciplinary hospice teams: Preliminary experiences from the active randomized clinical trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2012;43(2):331.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1005996/frame.html>
107. Ornstein KA, Penrod J, Schnur JB, et al. The Use of a Brief 5-Item Measure of Family Satisfaction as a Critical Quality Indicator in Advanced Cancer Care: A Multisite Comparison. *J Palliat Med*. 2017.
108. Otsuka M, Koyama A, Matsuoka H, et al. Early palliative intervention for patients with advanced cancer. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2013;43(8):788-794.
109. Ozcelik H, Fadiloglu C, Karabulut B, Uyar M. Examining the effect of the case management model on patient results in the palliative care of patients with cancer. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care*. 2014;31(6):655-664.
110. Pachman DR, Swetz KM, Mauck WD, et al. An exploratory pilot study of palliative medicine compared to anesthesia-pain consultation for pain in patients with cancer. *J Support Oncol*. 2011;9(3):113-119.
111. Parikh RB, Kirch RA, Smith TJ, Temel JS. Early specialty palliative care--translating data in oncology into practice. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;369(24):2347-2351.
112. Phillips JL, Davidson PM, Newton PJ, DiGiacomo M. Supporting patients and their caregivers after-hours at the end of life: the role of telephone support. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2008;36(1):11-21.
113. Rabow MW, Schanche K, Petersen J, Dibble SL, McPhee SJ. Patient perceptions of an outpatient palliative care intervention: "It had been on my mind before, but I did not know how to start talking about death...". *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2003;26(5):1010-1015.
114. Rabow MW, Petersen J, Schanche K, Dibble SL, McPhee SJ. The comprehensive care team: a description of a controlled trial of care at the beginning of the end of life. *J Palliat Med*. 2003;6(3):489-499.

115. Rabow MW, Dibble SL, Pantilat SZ, McPhee SJ. The comprehensive care team: a controlled trial of outpatient palliative medicine consultation. *Arch Intern Med*. 2004;164(1):83-91.
116. Raftery JP, Addington-Hall JM, MacDonald LD, et al. A randomized controlled trial of the cost-effectiveness of a district co-ordinating service for terminally ill cancer patients. *Palliat Med*. 1996;10(2):151-161.
117. Ragnarson-Tennvall G, Wilking N. Treatment of locally advanced pancreatic carcinoma in Sweden. A health economic comparison of palliative treatment with best supportive care versus palliative treatment with gemcitabine in combination with best supportive care. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 1999;15(4):377-384.
118. Raphaël R, Yves D, Giselle C, Magali M, Odile CM. Cancer treatment at home or in the hospital: what are the costs for French public health insurance? Findings of a comprehensive-cancer centre. *Health Policy*. 2005;72(2):141-148.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/645/CN-00513645/frame.html>.
119. Reville B, Axelrod D, Maury R. Palliative care for the cancer patient. *Prim Care*. 2009;36(4):781-810.
120. Schenker Y, White D, Rosenzweig M, et al. Care management by oncology nurses to address palliative care needs: a pilot trial to assess feasibility, acceptability, and perceived effectiveness of the CONNECT intervention. *J Palliat Med*. 2015;18(3):232-240.
121. Sekelja N, Butow PN, Tattersall MH. Bereaved cancer carers' experience of and preference for palliative care. *Support Care Cancer*. 2010;18(9):1219-1228.
122. Seow H, Brazil K, Sussman J, et al. Impact of community based, specialist palliative care teams on hospitalisations and emergency department visits late in life and hospital deaths: a pooled analysis. *BMJ*. 2014;348:g3496.
123. Silveira MJ, Given CW, Cease KB, et al. Cancer Carepartners: Improving patients' symptom management by engaging informal caregivers. *BMC Palliat Care*. 2011;10:21.
124. Smeenk FW, Ament AJ, van Haastregt JC, de Witte LP, Crebolder HF. Cost analysis of transmural home care for terminal cancer patients. *Patient Educ Couns*. 1998;35(3):201-211.
125. Smeenk FW, de Witte LP, van Haastregt JC, Schipper RM, Biezemans HP, Crebolder HF. Transmural care. A new approach in the care for terminal cancer patients: its effects on re-hospitalization and quality of life. *Patient Educ Couns*. 1998;35(3):189-199.
126. Sochor M, Slama O, Loucka M. Integration of palliative care into standard oncology practice in the Czech Republic. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(15 suppl. 1).
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/793/CN-01009793/frame.html>.
127. Steel JL, Geller DA, Kim KH, et al. Web-based collaborative care intervention to manage cancer-related symptoms in the palliative care setting. *Cancer*. 2016;122(8):1270-1282.

128. Steinhauer KE, Alexander SC, Byock IR, George LK, Olsen MK, Tulsy JA. Do preparation and life completion discussions improve functioning and quality of life in seriously ill patients? Pilot randomized control trial. *J Palliat Med.* 2008;11(9):1234-1240.
129. Stern A, Valaitis R, Weir R, Jadad AR. Use of home telehealth in palliative cancer care: a case study. *J Telemed Telecare.* 2012;18(5):297-300.
130. Strasser F, Blum D, von Moos R, et al. The effect of real-time electronic monitoring of patient-reported symptoms and clinical syndromes in outpatient workflow of medical oncologists: E-MOSAIC, a multicenter cluster-randomized phase III study (SAKK 95/06). *Ann Oncol.* 2016;27(2):324-332.
131. Sun V, Grant M, Koczywas M, et al. Effectiveness of an interdisciplinary palliative care intervention for family caregivers in lung cancer. *Cancer (0008543X).* 2015;121(20):3737-3745.
132. Tattersall M, Martin A, Devine R, et al. Early Contact with Palliative Care Services: A Randomized Trial in Patients with Newly Detected Incurable Metastatic Cancer. *J Palliat Care Med.* 2014;4(1):1-6.
133. Temel JS, Jackson VA, Billings JA, et al. Phase II study: integrated palliative care in newly diagnosed advanced non-small-cell lung cancer patients. *J Clin Oncol.* 2007;25(17):2377-2382.
134. The SUPPORT Principal Investigators. A controlled trial to improve care for seriously ill hospitalized patients. The study to understand prognoses and preferences for outcomes and risks of treatments (SUPPORT). *JAMA.* 1995;274(20):1591-1598.
135. Thomas CR, Jr. Prospective, Interdisciplinary Randomized Clinical Trials for Patients With Cancer in the Emergency Department: A Step Forward for Palliative Oncology Care. *JAMA Oncol.* 2016.
136. Tuca-Rodriguez A, Gomez-Batiste X, Espinosa-Rojas J, Martinez-Munoz M, Codorniu N, Porta-Sales J. Structure, organisation and clinical outcomes in cancer patients of hospital support teams in Spain. *BMJ Support Palliat Care.* 2012;2(4):356-362.
137. Uitdehaag MJ, van Putten PG, van Eijck CH, et al. Nurse-led follow-up at home vs. conventional medical outpatient clinic follow-up in patients with incurable upper gastrointestinal cancer: a randomized study. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2014;47(3):518-530.
138. Vinciguerra V, Degnan TJ, Sciortino A, et al. A comparative assessment of home versus hospital comprehensive treatment for advanced cancer patients. *J Clin Oncol.* 1986;4(10):1521-1528.
139. Vinciguerra V, Degnan TJ, Budman DR, et al. Comparative cost analysis of home and hospital treatment. *Prog Clin Biol Res.* 1986;216:155-164.

140. Vuksanovic D, Green HJ, Dyck M, Morrissey SA. Dignity Therapy and Life Review for Palliative Care Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2016;52(5):N.PAG.
141. Wang HM, Koong SL, Hsiao SC, Chen JS, Liu TW, Tang ST. Impact of availability of an inpatient hospice unit on the parent hospital's quality of palliative care for Taiwanese cancer decedents, 2001-2006. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2011;42(3):400-409.
142. Warren JL, Barbera L, Bremner KE, et al. End-of-life care for lung cancer patients in the United States and Ontario. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2011;103(11):853-862.
143. Wentlandt K, Burman D, Swami N, et al. Preparation for the end of life in patients with advanced cancer and association with communication with professional caregivers. *Psychooncology*. 2012;21(8):868-876.
144. Wilkie DJ, Ezenwa MO, Yao Y, et al. Pain Intensity and Misconceptions Among Hospice Patients With Cancer and Their Caregivers: Status After 2 Decades. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care*. 2016.
145. Yennu S, Fossella FV, Williams JL, et al. Outcomes of early palliative care referrals for patients with advanced lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(15 suppl. 1).
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/789/CN-01009789/frame.html>.
146. Yoong J, Park ER, Greer JA, et al. Early outpatient palliative care in patients with metastatic NSCLC: A qualitative study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(15 suppl. 1).
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/191/CN-01008191/frame.html>.
147. Yoong J, Park ER, Greer JA, et al. Early palliative care in advanced lung cancer: a qualitative study. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2013;173(4):283-290.
148. Young JM, Butow PN, Walsh J, et al. Multicenter randomized trial of centralized nurse-led telephone-based care coordination to improve outcomes after surgical resection for colorectal cancer: the CONNECT intervention. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31(28):3585-3591.
149. Zimmermann C, Burman D, Follwell M, et al. Predictors of symptom severity and response in patients with metastatic cancer. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care*. 2010;27(3):175-181.
150. Zimmermann C, Swami N, Rodin G, et al. Cluster-randomized trial of early palliative care for patients with metastatic cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(15 suppl. 1).
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/o/cochrane/clcentral/articles/200/CN-01028200/frame.html>.

APPENDIX D. INTERVENTION ELEMENTS AND DEFINITIONS

Below are the definitions for the 8 clinical elements of palliative care interventions. The table that follows shows which elements were present in each included study. For full study citations, please refer to the report's main reference list.

- **Structural** and processes of care: interdisciplinary team engagement (engagement with patients or families, coordinated assessment and continuity of care across healthcare settings)
- **Physical** aspects of care: what is being done to decrease symptoms (assessment and pharmacological, interventional, behavioral and/or complementary treatments)
- **Psychological** or psychiatric aspects of care: what is being done to address mental health issues (assessment and treatment of psychological and/or psychiatric concerns for patient or caregiver)
- **Social** aspects of care: interdisciplinary engagement and collaboration with patients and families (identify, support or capitalize on their strengths; facilitate patient-family understanding of illness; perform social assessment including caregiving or adaptive equipment needs, or need/access to community resources)
- **Spiritual**, religious, and existential aspects of care: support of spiritual belief system, if present (practices or rituals for comfort/relief; this ideally involves a trained chaplain on the palliative care team)
- **Cultural** aspects of care: identification of and respect for cultural differences (tailored communication to literacy level and language spoken; accommodation of cultural practices and traditions)
- **End of life** care of patient: guidance through the dying process (information on what to expect at end of life, suggestions of coping strategies; *eg*, the stages of grief: denial through acceptance)
- **Ethical and legal** aspects of care: goals of care (discussions about impact of treatment decisions, determination of patient's decision-making capacity, advance care planning completion; *eg*, Do Not Resuscitate [DNR])

Study Impact Rating	Structural	Physical	Psychological	Social	Spiritual	Cultural	End of Life	Ethical/Legal
Bakitas, 2009 ¹² Moderate	No	Physical symptom management; eg, self-care	Psychological symptom management; eg, problem-solving	Attention to communication and coordination of resources	No	No	Advance care planning	Decision-making about advance care planning
Bakitas, 2015 ⁴¹ Low	No	Physical symptom management; eg, self-care	Psychological symptom management; eg, problem-solving	Attention to communication and coordination of resources	Framing advanced illness challenges as personal growth opportunities	No	Life review as applies to advance care planning	Decision-making about advance care planning
Clark, 2013 ⁴³ Low	No	Physical therapy exercises and management of health behavior, substance use, symptoms	Psychological symptom and mood management	Social needs & communication strategies	Exploration of meaning, purpose, grief, and loss	No	No	Writing advance directives
Maltoni, 2016 ³⁹ Low	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details	No	Yes, but no details	No	No	No
McCorkle, 2015 ⁴⁰ None	Coordinated inter-disciplinary team that collaborates with other providers to teach patients and families	Physical symptom management: executing care procedures and addressing adverse events	Counseling to clarify illness experience and enhance QOL	Enhancing self-efficacy for decision-making and problem-solving about family and caregivers	No	No	No	Goals for advance care discussed

Study Impact Rating	Structural	Physical	Psychological	Social	Spiritual	Cultural	End of Life	Ethical/Legal
Rummans, 2006 ⁴⁴ Low	No	Physical therapy exercises and discussion of healthy lifestyle	Cognitive behavioral therapy for mood; stress management and irrational thinking	Sources and use of support, communication, interpersonal relationships and coping	Explore grief, guilt, hope, purpose, meaning, rituals, beliefs, death	No	Explore end of life, death, and afterlife; other "spiritual aspects"	No
Temel, 2010 ¹⁴ Moderate	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details	No	Yes, but no details	Yes, but no details
Temel, 2017 ⁴⁵ Low	Regular palliative care appointments; oncologist could schedule extra palliative care visits; inpatient palliative care team followed if admitted	Helping to understand prognosis, treatment options; then making treatment goals, communicate care preferences	Addressed coping, depression, and anxiety	Addressed coping with family, familial understanding of illness, and family caregiver referral	Addressed spiritual coping, rituals, and belief systems	No	Discussed end-of-life care preferences and life review	Discussed advance care planning
Zimmermann, 2014 ⁴² Low	Multi-disciplinary assessment	Assessment of symptoms; urgent care if necessary	Assessed psychological distress	Assessed social support	No	No	No	No

APPENDIX E. AUTHOR SURVEY OF INCLUDED PALLIATIVE CARE INTERVENTION ELEMENTS

Please provide your name. For each question, please answer to describe the intervention arm in the cited study.

Q1. Are palliative care provider(s) and oncology provider(s) physically or virtually located in the same space?

Yes, colocated in the same clinical space

Yes, virtually colocated by video link or similar

No

Unsure

Q2. Is written or electronic information exchanged routinely between palliative and oncology clinicians? (eg, alert in medical record, faxed documents)

Yes

No

Unsure

Q3. Is communication between oncology and palliative care interactive? (ie, "two way")

Yes

No, exchange of information is without interactive communication

Unsure

Q4. Do providers from palliative care and oncology communicate on a "standard and routine practice" basis to address specific patient treatment issues? Communication may be in-person, by email exchange, team meeting, or phone call conversation.

Yes

No

Unsure

Q5. Do the palliative care and oncology care health providers have equal roles in decision making? Are they both involved in the approach to individual patient care?

Yes

No

Unsure

Q6. Were providers involved in care in a standard way across ALL patients? (*eg*, do all staff use the same tools and resources, and then ensure that all patients with the same score or outcome receives the same options for treatment?)

Yes

No

Unsure

Q7. Is there one joint treatment plan for cancer patients that is shared by palliative care and oncology care providers?

Yes

No

Unsure

APPENDIX F. DEFINITIONS AND DATA USED FOR IMPACT RATING DETERMINATIONS

The table that follows contains details related to how the impact rating was determined for each study comparing integrated palliative and oncology care interventions to a comparator or control. Table cells show what was measured, the timepoint of measurement, and an indication of the effect size. All comparisons are in the direction of intervention versus control. For full study citations, please refer to the report's main reference list.

Definitions of the impact ratings:

- **High**—Pattern of positive effects across all patient-centered outcomes; may also have positive effects on end-of-life care and/or utilization. Magnitude of effects include at least 1 primary outcome with summary or median SMD/effect size of 0.8 or greater; mean difference that substantially exceeds the minimum clinically important difference; or risk ratio (RR) or hazard ratio (HR) ≥ 2 or odds ratio (OR) ≥ 3 .
- **Moderate**—Pattern of mostly positive effects across patient-centered outcomes; may also have positive effects on end-of-life care and/or utilization. Magnitude of effects include at least 1 primary outcome with summary or median SMD/effect size of ≥ 0.5 ; mean difference that meets or exceeds the minimum clinically important difference; or RR or HR ≥ 1.5 or OR ≥ 2 .
- **Low**—Inconsistent pattern of statistically positive and negative effects across patient-centered outcomes; may also have inconsistent effects on end-of-life care and/or utilization. Magnitude of effects include at least 1 primary outcome with summary or median SMD/effect size of ≥ 0.25 ; mean difference that is statistically significant but does not meet the minimum clinically important difference; or RR or HR ≥ 1.25 or OR ≥ 1.5 .
- **No impact**—Pattern of statistically nonsignificant effects or inconsistent pattern of statistically positive and negative effects but all patient centered outcomes are statistically nonsignificant.

Study	QOL	Symptom Burden	Mortality	Site of Death	End-of-Life Treatment	HC Utilization	Final Impact Rating
Bakitas, 2009 ¹²	At 13 months FACT-PC mean difference: 4.6 (SE 2.0), p=0.02	At 13 months CES-D mean difference: -1.8 (SE 0.81), p=0.02 ESAS mean difference: -27.8 (SE 15), p=0.06	Survival at longest follow-up: 49/16 vs 42/161, p=0.14 Median survival time: 14 months vs 8.5 months, p=NR	NR	NR	At 13 months Hospital days (range 0 to 25), p=0.14 ICU days (range 0 to 2), p>0.99 ER visits (range 0 to 4), p=0.53	Moderate
Bakitas, 2015 ⁴¹	At 3 months TOI Cohen's d: 0.11, p=0.24 At 12 months Cohen's d: 0.11, p=0.24;	At 3 months QUAL-E Cohen's d: -0.21, CES-D Cohen's d: 0.04, At 12 months QUAL-E Cohen's d: -0.31, CES-D Cohen's d: 0.1, Significance over all timepoints (3,6,9,12)- QUAL-E, p=0.09 CES-D, p=0.33	1 year survival rate: 66/104 vs 49/103, p=0.038 Average length of survival: 18.3 vs 11.8 months	Died at home: 27/50 vs 28/59, p=0.60	In decedents, chemotherapy during last 2 weeks of life measured at end of study RR=1.57 (95% CI 0.37 to 6.7)	In decedents, hospital days at end of study: RR=0.73 (95% CI 0.41 to 1.27), p=0.26 ICU days at end of study: RR=0.68 (95% CI 0.23 to 2.02), p=0.49 ED visits at end of study: RR=0.73 (95% CI 0.45 to 1.19), p=0.21	Low
Clark, 2013 ⁴³	At 4 weeks FACT-G mean difference: 5.5 (no SD), p=0.02 At 27 weeks mean difference: 0.1, p=0.88	Exact timepoints unknown POMS: p=NS FACT Spiritual Well-being Scale: p=NS	NR	NR	NR	NR	Low



Study	QOL	Symptom Burden	Mortality	Site of Death	End-of-Life Treatment	HC Utilization	Final Impact Rating
Maltoni, 2016 ³⁹	At 12±3 weeks TOI mean difference: 6.3 (95% CI 0.75 to 11.95)	Overall HCS mean difference: 3.78 (95% CI 0.86 to 6.71), p=0.008 At 12±3 weeks HADS-A: p=0.06 HADS-D: p=0.28, NS	Survival probability at study end: 22.4% vs 12.3%, NS	At home vs hospice: p=0.138, NS At nursing home: p=0.702, NS	Chemotherapy last 30 days: p=0.192, NS Admission 30 days before death: p=0.539, NS ER visits 30 days before death: p=0.729, NS	Primary care visits at 12±3 weeks and at study end: p=0.0001 Hospitalizations, timeframe unclear: p=0.417, NS ER visits to study end: p=0.891, NS	Low
McCorkle, 2015 ⁴⁰	At 3 months FACT-G: p=0.371	At 3 months SDS: p=0.610 for time*group HADS-A: p=0.1173 PHQ-9: p=0.927 for time*group	NR	NR	NR	NR	None
Rummans, 2006 ⁴⁴	At 4 weeks Spitzer Uniscale mean difference: 8.7 (no SD), p=0.047, % of people improved by 8 points, p=0.025 At 27 weeks mean difference: 0, p>.99, improved by 8 points NR	At 4 weeks SDS: p=NS POMS: p=NS FACIT-SP mean difference: 9, p=0.003	NR	NR	NR	NR	Low
Temel, 2010 ¹⁴	At 12 weeks TOI mean difference: 6.0 (95% CI 1.5 to 10.4), Cohen's d 0.52, p=0.009	At 12 weeks overall LCS mean difference: 1.7 (95% CI 0.1 to 3.2), p=0.04 Specific diagnosis, % meeting threshold-	Overall median survival: 11.6 months (95% CI 6.4 to 16.9) vs 8.9 (95% CI 6.3 to 11.4), p=0.02	At 18 mo follow-up Place of death (home vs other): 40/61 vs 36/66, p=0.28	Aggressive care: 16/49 vs 30/56, p=0.05 Hospitalization (30 days before death): 18/49 vs	Hospitalizations from enrollment to death: 36/49 vs 43/56, p=NR ED days during entire study: 26/49 vs 32/56, p=NR	Moderate

Study	QOL	Symptom Burden	Mortality	Site of Death	End-of-Life Treatment	HC Utilization	Final Impact Rating
	FACT-L: mean difference 6.5 (95% CI 0.5 to 12.4), Cohen's d 0.42, p=0.03	PHQ-9: p=0.04 HADS-D: p=0.0 HADS-A: p=0.66, NS			30/56, p=NR; Chemotherapy (last 60 days of life): 32/61 vs 47/67, p=0.05 ED (30 days before death): 11/49 vs 17/56, p=NR	Cost savings mean difference: \$117 (\$74)	
Temel, 2017 ⁴⁵	<u>At 12 weeks</u> FACT-G mean difference: 2.40 (95% CI -0.38 to 5.18), p=0.09 <u>At 24 weeks</u> mean difference: 5.36 (95% CI 2.04 to 8.69), p=0.02	<u>At 12 weeks</u> PHQ-9 mean difference: -0.78 (95% CI -1.76 to 0.21), p=0.12 <u>At 24 weeks</u> Mean difference: -1.17 (95% CI -2.33 to -0.01), p=0.048	NR	NR	NR	NR	Low
Zimmermann, 2014 ⁴²	<u>At 3 months</u> FACIT-SP mean difference: 3.56 (95% CI, -0.27 to 7.40), p=0.07 <u>At 4 months</u> mean difference: 6.44 (95% CI, 2.13 to 10.76), p=0.006	<u>At 3 months</u> ESAS mean difference: -1.70 (95% CI, -5.26 to 1.87), p=NS <u>At 4 months</u> mean difference: -4.41 (95% CI, -8.76 to -0.06), p=0.05	Raw data for number of deaths: 44/228 vs 26/233, p=NR	NR	NR	NR	Low

Abbreviations: CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; CI=confidence interval; ED=emergency department; ER=emergency room; ESAS=Edmonton Symptom Assessment Scale; FACIT-SP=Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Spiritual Well-Being; FACT-G=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General; FACT-L=Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Lung; HADS=Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; HCS=Hepatobiliary Cancer Subscale; LCS=Lung cancer subscale; NR=not reported; PHQ=Patient Health Questionnaire; POMS=Profile of Mood States; QUAL-E=Quality of life at end of life symptom impact subscale; SDS=Symptom Distress Scale; TOI=Trials Outcome Index



APPENDIX G. PEER REVIEW COMMENTS

Question Text	Comment	Response
Are the objectives, scope, and methods for this review clearly described?	Yes	Acknowledged, thank you.
	Yes	Acknowledged, thank you.
	Yes	Acknowledged, thank you.
	Yes	Acknowledged, thank you.
	Yes	Acknowledged, thank you.
Q2		
Is there any indication of bias in our synthesis of the evidence?	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
Q3		
Are there any <u>published</u> or <u>unpublished</u> studies that we may have overlooked?	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
	No	Acknowledged, thank you.
Q4		
Additional suggestions or comments can be provided below. If applicable, please indicate the page and line numbers from the draft report.	<p>VA ESP Integrated Outpatient Palliative Care in Oncology Scott Shreve's comments</p> <p>General: 1) Very impressed with the quality and depth of the analyses to include objectively assessing the strength of evidence and contacting authors for info related to integration, wow!</p> <p>2) Interesting that decreased mortality comes out as a key finding whereas this was not found in a large recent meta-analysis (Kavalieratos et al, JAMA)</p>	<p>Thank you!</p> <p>We agree this a very interesting finding of the report. Our report was focused on integrated delivery for patients with malignancy compared to the JAMA report which included a broader range of patients and interventions.</p>

Question Text	Comment	Response
	<p>3) Identified barriers have strong face validity (cost, space and perception pall care is for end stage)</p> <p>4) Opportunities to assist in our program office expansion of integrated palliative care include 1) meaningful elements of integration, 2) standardized caregiver depression intervention, 3) development of a specific performance measure and 4) communication of value to leadership</p> <p>More Specific:</p> <p>1) I especially appreciated the 1st paragraph of the introduction about palliative care can be provided at all stages of disease and is now the standard of care</p> <p>2) I also appreciate the reference to the American College of Surgeons' Commission on Care about requiring integration of palliative care into cancer centers as this specialty has been a barrier within VHA</p> <p>3) I need to learn more about the impact of palliative care on caregivers as the findings seem mixed (none in the JAMA meta-analysis, some here and perhaps in the Cochrane review) and GEC may be embarking on a BIG initiative to support caregivers</p> <p>4) Page 7, 2nd paragraph, 2nd sentence..."All Veterans in the United States have access to palliative care..." needs to be changed to "All enrolled Veterans in the US..."</p> <p>5) Is there strong evidence elsewhere that the more "integrated" care is according to the Integrated Practice Assessment Tool that care is improved?</p>	<p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p> <p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p> <p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p> <p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p> <p>The JAMA review (Kavalieratos 2016) used a vote counting approach and found caregiver satisfaction improved in 4 of 5 studies reporting this outcome, but QOL, mood and caregiver burden were improved in only the minority of studies. However, this review included a broader range of conditions (e.g. heart failure) and palliative care approaches (e.g., those without clear integration). The Cochrane review (Haun 2017) was restricted to early palliative care for advanced cancer and found no effect on caregiver burden and one study showing mixed effects on caregiver mood.</p> <p>This change has been made.</p> <p>This is an interesting question. To our knowledge the level of integration has been studied infrequently, and classifications such as the one we used in our study have not been evaluated</p>

Question Text	Comment	Response
	<p>6) Page 18, I'd be interested to know what the median intervention was for the studies (e.g., 4 outpatient visits as it was for Temel in 2010)? I also found it surprising that the Palliative Care Interventions did not specifically mention a social worker. Our program office did some analyses and found SW staffing correlated with improved family perception of the quality of care.</p> <p>7) Page 21, Figure 5, I'm a bit confused in the labelling of the x axis, didn't most of these studies show a benefit for palliative care whereas the axis favors the control group?</p> <p>8) Page 23, increased likelihood of dying at home is important as is the impact on mortality.</p> <p>9) Page 24, I'm a bit disheartened to see no impact from the telephone intervention trials but ask if I'm correct that telemedicine would be an entirely different intervention? Any evidence on this?</p> <p>10) Page 24 re reduced caregiver depressive symptoms would seem to have policy implications and perhaps a more standardized use of the intervention by our palliative care teams</p> <p>11) Page 30, I'm enticed by the comments about integration elements (suggestion that palliative and oncology teams that have interactive, routine communication and some degree of colocation) as our program office seeks to promote integration across our system</p> <p>12) Page 35, the use of a patient decision aid is enticing as I've heard of this being used to assist in promoting advance directives but had not heard of its effectiveness in promoting palliative care among patients (food for thought as oncologist could incorporate</p>	<p>previously for an association with intervention impact.</p> <p>The median intervention was 17 weeks in those with fixed duration; 3 studies continued the intervention until death. Two of the 9 eligible intervention studies included social workers, one as a facilitator of multidisciplinary sessions and one as part of the overall palliative care team. This information has been added to the results section.</p> <p>The x axis was mislabeled and has been corrected.</p> <p>We agree. These findings are highlighted in the key points and discussion.</p> <p>Telemedicine is defined broadly as using telecommunications technology to evaluate, diagnose and treat patients at remote locations. Only 1 of the 9 interventions studies used telephone interactions as the primary mode for delivering care. This study is identified and discussed in the results section. There is too little data to make any definitive conclusions on telemedicine as a delivery mode for palliative care</p> <p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p> <p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p> <p>Acknowledged, thank you.</p>

Question Text	Comment	Response
	<p>this at time of diagnosis)</p> <p>13) Any thoughts on why there was an impact on short term QOL but not longer term?</p> <p>14) Page 39, Performance measures were mentioned by VA leaders as needed to facilitate integrated palliative care whereas many senior VA leaders are seeking to reduce performance measures, somewhat of a conundrum.</p>	<p>There were fewer studies and fewer patients in the longer term QOL. Thus statistical power was lower for effects on longer compared with short-term QOL. There also may be clinical reasons for why long-term effects were less. As patients approach the terminal portion of illness with greater symptom burden and decreased functional status, palliative care interventions may become less effective.</p> <p>We agree with the reviewer that there is inconsistency regarding performance measures. The need for the development of performance measures emerged as a theme by all local leaders (Bekelman et al). However, it was incorrectly written in our summary as a potential facilitator of implementation. At this time, there are no standardized performance measures for patient-centered care and outcomes, so this is considered a barrier to outpatient palliative care implementation. The results and discussion have been updated.</p>
	<p>Some specific comments/questions to consider -</p> <p>p. 20 - long-term (6-12months) benefit of PC on QoL is less robust -</p> <p>Is a QoL benefit at 6-12 months an attainable/desirable goal? (this is also referenced in the summary on page 40); Isn't it likely that at 6-12 months, many of these patients would have significant disease progression/overall health decline/death (or alternatively a minority may have gotten over the worst of their cancer-related symptoms and be doing better)? Should we really expect a benefit at 6-12months? Maybe we would expect that more people would be referred to hospice and possibly have improved QoL from hospice if not deceased?</p> <p>p. 21 Figure 5 - bottom of figure - does negative SMD really favor control? When I read this, I wondered if the wording at the bottom was accurate or if the PC/control words needed to be switched.</p>	<p>Regarding p. 20, we agree with the reviewer's hypothesis that long-term QOL likely does not increase as disease progresses, and symptom burden increases as end of life draws near. We have added a sentence in the results in the first paragraph under the subheading "Effects on Functional Status, Overall Symptom Burden, and Psychological Symptoms" on p. 19 noting that the finding may be expected given patients' declining health. Additionally, because there is a lack of literature examining the appropriateness of QOL measures for use with individuals who are becoming increasingly ill and nearing death, we now note this limitation of the current literature under the Heterogeneity subheading of the Limitations section on p. 42 and as an area for future research in the "Outcomes" row of Table 9 Highest Priority Evidence Gaps on p. 44.</p> <p>The x axis was mislabeled and has been corrected.</p>

Question Text	Comment	Response
	<p>p. 25 yes (yet?) there may be disease-specific benefits (e.g. there may be more benefit for patients with malignancies that are more likely to have high symptom burden and low life expectancy)</p> <p>p. 30 if all trials studied (p. 30 paragraph 2) included co-location, then we aren't able to assess whether colocation itself affects the outcome, right? (If we are trying to understand whether having PC team co-located in oncology clinic improves care [possibly by making consultation easier for patient, staff, and by "normalizing" the process], wouldn't that require us to have a comparator group that does NOT have colocation?)</p>	<p>This is an interesting point, that patients with different malignancies and differing symptoms may experience differing effects from palliative care interventions. Because most studies enrolled patients with a range of malignancies and with 1 exception (Temel 2017) did not examine interaction effects, we are unable to evaluate this hypothesis but have raised it as an area for future research in the discussion.</p> <p>Regarding p. 30, the reviewer makes a great point. Because authors were only offered the option of a "yes/no" response to the question about whether the intervention was colocated in the same facility, we did not obtain data regarding degree of physical proximity (eg, same clinic vs same facility). It is possible that differences in physical proximity could have impacted the relation between the intervention and outcomes. Additionally, there was a further lack of variability in colocation because all study authors indicated that the interventions were colocated. Thus, the review did not include any study interventions that lacked colocation which could be an important comparator. These limitations and their potential impact on the findings are now explicitly addressed in the Limitations section.</p>
	<p>The report is well written with clear methods and procedures for analysis. The criteria for inclusion was very restrictive and thus only a few papers included but it is helpful to have details about papers excluded.</p>	<p>Thank you!</p>
	<p>The authors did an incredible job of systematically reviewing the literature on the benefits and harms of outpatient palliative care in advanced cancer. They developed targeted research objectives, used the appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods to synthesize the literature depending on the research question and available evidence, and went above and beyond to gather the relevant information necessary to answer their research objectives.</p> <p>There have been multiple prior peer-review publications that broadly synthesize the evidence on the impact of specialty</p>	<p>Thank you!</p>

Question Text	Comment	Response
	<p>palliative care; the authors decided therefore appropriately targeted their search to the outpatient arena, and subsequently focused their second and third objectives on important factors that hadn't been previously explored, including the features of palliative care that provide the greatest benefit as well as the most important barriers to implementation.</p> <p>Appropriately, they used primarily quantitative techniques, including conducting a meta analysis, for RCTs that met their inclusion criteria for objective 1. The results are timely and important, and they are appropriately cautious about over-interpreting the findings around quality of life, healthcare utilization, and survival.</p> <p>For Objective 2, the investigators went as far as to contact authors to obtain important information from the Integrated Practice Assessment Tool delivered by SAMHSA to measure the degree of integration of health care services.</p> <p>In Objective 3, they used a combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques appropriate to their review of the literature on barriers to implementation.</p> <p>The figures and tables were painstakingly detailed and easy to read and understand.</p> <p>They also rated the quality of the evidence, and went above and beyond by making an attempt to ascertain the degree of publication bias (turns out this was not possible due to the small number of studies that met inclusion).</p> <p>This is overall an outstanding job of evidence based synthesis - the authors did not take a one size fits all approach to the literature. They used a wide array of detailed assessment tools for systematic review of quantitative and qualitative evidence. They used a variety of methods depending on not only the research objective but also the available literature. I have no constructive comments!</p>	
	<p>Please correct the following errors in Figures 3 and 5.</p> <p>Figure 3, page 20. Temel 2010, used the FACT-L, not the FACT-G</p> <p>Figure 5, page 21. Temel 2010, the population studied was lung</p>	<p>Temel 2010 reported the FACT-L and the TOI index. We used the TOI for this analysis and this is reflected in the revised figure.</p> <p>Thank you. The original figure misidentified the population and has now been corrected.</p>

Question Text	Comment	Response
	not pancreatic cancer.	

APPENDIX H. STUDY CHARACTERISTICS FOR KEY QUESTIONS 1 AND 2

For full study citations, please refer to the report’s main reference list.

Study Location Total N	Intervention Setting Comparator Time Since Diagnosis	Mean Age in Years % Female Veteran?	% Cancer Type Severity or Prognosis	Outcomes Reported	ROB by Outcome Category
Bakitas, 2009 ¹² United States 322	Outpatient Usual care 8-12 weeks	Int: 64.7 Com: 65.4 Int: 40.4% Com: 43.5% Yes	Lung: 36-37% GI: 41-42% Breast: 10-11% GU: 11-12% Stage III or IV	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL Disease symptoms Survival Health services use	Objective: Low Patient-reported: Low
Bakitas, 2015 ⁴¹ United States 207	Home Delayed palliative care Within 30-60 days of diagnosis or recurrence	Int: 64.0 Com: 64.6 Int: 46.2% Com: 48.5% Yes	Lung: 41-44% GI: 23-25% Breast: 10-12% Other: 21-23% Advanced stage	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL Disease symptoms Survival Health services use	Objective: Unclear Patient-reported: Unclear
Clark, 2013 ⁴³ United States 138	Outpatient Usual care Within 12 months	Int: 58.7 Com: 59.9 Int: 37% Com: 32% No	Lung: 11-15%, GI: 36-39% Other: 46-53% Advanced stage ECOG range 0-2	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL <u>Caregiver</u> Experience (QOL)	Objective: NR/NA Patient-reported: High
Maltoni, 2016 ³⁹ Europe 207	Outpatient Standard care plus on demand PC Within 8 weeks	Int: 67 (median) Com: 66 (median) Int: 38.5% Com: 47.2% No	Pancreatic: 100% inoperable or metastatic >2 months	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL Disease symptoms Care experience Health service use	Objective: Unclear Patient-reported: High

Study Location Total N	Intervention Setting Comparator Time Since Diagnosis	Mean Age in Years % Female Veteran?	% Cancer Type Severity or Prognosis	Outcomes Reported	ROB by Outcome Category
McCorkle, 2015 ⁴⁰ United States 146	Outpatient Enhanced usual care Within 100 days	Int: 51.5% <age 65 Com: 71.3% <age 65 Int: 71.2% Com: 43.7% No	Intervention: Lung: 56.1% Gyn: 43.9% Comparator: GI: 66.2% Head/neck: 33.8% Late-stage	<u>Patient</u> Physical status Mental status QOL Disease symptoms	Objective: Unclear Patient-reported: High
Rummans, 2006 ⁴⁴ United States 115	Outpatient Usual care Within 12 months	Int: 59.7 Com: 59.4 Int: 40.8% Com: 31.5% No	Lung: 11-18% GI: 36-39%, Other: 45-50% Prognosis > 6 month	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL Caregiver: Experience (QOL)	Objective: NR/NA Patient-reported: Unclear
Temel, 2010 ¹⁴ United States 151	Outpatient Usual care Within 8 weeks	Int: 65.0 Com: 64.9 Int: 55% Com: 49% No	Lung: 100% Metastatic ECOG range 0-2	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL Survival Site of death Health service use	Objective: Low Patient-reported: Unclear
Temel 2017 ⁴⁵ United States 350	Outpatient Usual care Within 8 weeks	Int: 65.64 Com: 64.03 Int: 48% Com: 44% No	<u>Int</u> Lung: 54.3% GI: 20.6% Pancreatic: 25.1% <u>Com</u> Lung: 54.9% GI: 20.6% Pancreatic: 24.6% NR other than eligibility of "incurable"	<u>Patient</u> Mental status QOL	Objective: NR/NA Patient-reported: Low

Study Location Total N	Intervention Setting Comparator Time Since Diagnosis	Mean Age in Years % Female Veteran?	% Cancer Type Severity or Prognosis	Outcomes Reported	ROB by Outcome Category
Zimmermann, 2014 ⁴² Canada 461	Outpatient Usual care NR	Int: 61.2 Com: 60.2 Int: 59.6% Com: 53.6% No	Lung: 20-24% GI: 28-33% Gyn/GU: 25-39% Stage III or IV ECOG range 0-2	<u>Patient</u> QOL Disease symptoms Health service use <u>Caregiver</u> Family satisfaction with patient care	Objective: Low Patient-reported: Unclear

Abbreviations: Com=comparator; ECOG=Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; GI=gastrointestinal; GU=genitourinary; Gyn=gynecologic; Int=intervention; NA=not applicable; NR=not reported; QOL=quality of life