

Agenda Pre-Meeting tasks: View website training videos Outcome Assessor - Startup Meeti Wednesday, June 9 @ 11:45-12:45 5 mins Welcome and introductions 10 mins Overview of CYCLE RCT Protocol, study schema, timepoints 40 mins Introduction to CYCLE RCT physical outcome measures + case report forms 5 mins **Questions and Next Steps**

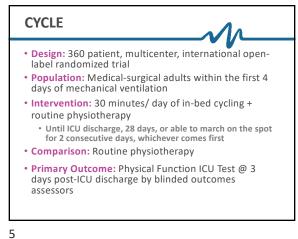
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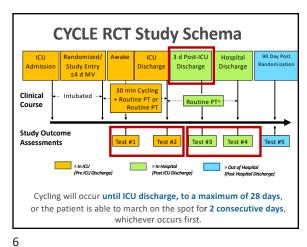


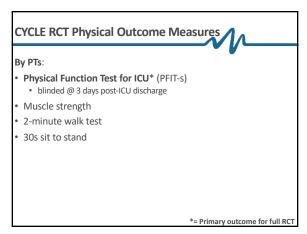
CYCLE: Critical Care Cycling to Improve Lower Extremity Strength Research Question: In medical-surgical ICU patients, does 30 minutes of inbed cycling and routine PT started within the first 4 days of mechanical ventilation, compared to routine PT improve patient function at 3 days post-ICU? McMaster CIHR IRSC

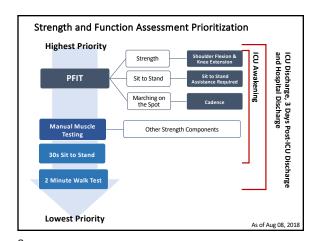
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Key Responsibilities-Blinded Outcomes PT

- Liaise with Research Team on patient status to plan for blinded outcomes assessments
- Complete strength and function outcome measurements at 3 days post ICU discharge and hospital discharge
- Complete assessment paperwork
- Maintain and clean equipment and report any issues to Research Coordinator
- Communicate with the Research Coordinator on:
 - o Assessment progress and completion
 - o Deviations in protocol
 - Staffing issues

CYCLE RCT Study Materials

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www.icucycle.com

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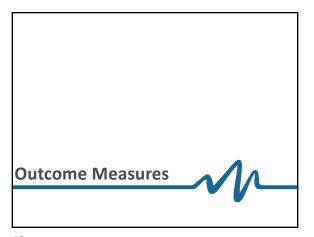
CYCLE Study Materials

- Website <u>www.icucycle.com</u>
 - Training videos
 - Case report forms
 - Supplementary materials / 1-pagers
- Binders

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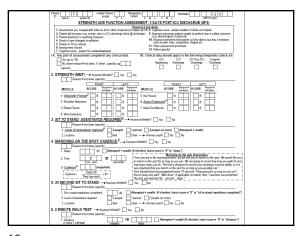
- Therapist (intervention and outcome measures)
- Research Coordinator
- Regulatory

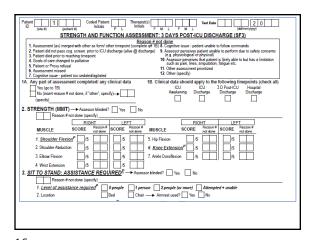
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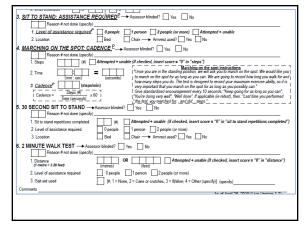
Case Report Forms

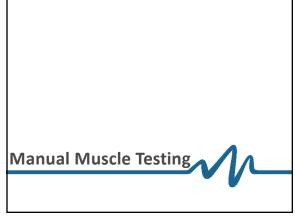
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1. Muscle Strength - Manual Muscle Testing

Medical Research Council Sum Score

- 6 muscle groups:
 - Shoulder abduction -Hip flexion
 Elbow flexion -Knee extension
 - Wrist extension -Ankle dorsiflexion
- Scored 0 5 (higher scores, better strength)
- No plusses or minuses
- Tested in static position (not through range)
- Tested bilaterally = 6 muscle groups = max score 60
- ICU-acquired weakness: total score <48

MUSCLE & NERVE 14:1103-1109 1991

MRC scoring:

Scored 0 – 5 (higher scores, better strength)

Table 2. MRC-scale with full figures only. The patient is investigated in sitting posture and/or lying supine.

- 0 = No visible contraction
- 1 = Visible contraction without movement of the limb (not existent for hip flexion)
- 2 = Movement of the limb but not against gravity
- 3 = Movement against gravity over (almost) the full range
- 4 = Movement against gravity and resistance
- 5 = Normal

MUSCLE & NERVE 14:1103-1109 1991

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Supine MMT

 Recommend using ASIA muscle testing positions to test gravity-eliminated strength in lower extremities to reduce need to roll/reposition patient

Hip Flexion

Grade 2

Patient Position: Place the patient in the gravity eliminated position with the hip in external rotation and 45° of flexion. The knee is flexed at 90° .

Examiner Position: Support the leg.

Instructions to Patient: "Try to bring your knee out to the side, or "Try to flex your thigh toward the side of the body."

Action: The patient attempts to move through the full range of motion in hip flexion.



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Knee Extension

Grade 2

Patient Position: The hip is in external rotation and 45° of flexion.

Examiner position: Support the distal thigh and leg.

Instructions to Patient: "Straighten your knee."

Action: The patient attempts to move through the full range of motion.



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Scoring

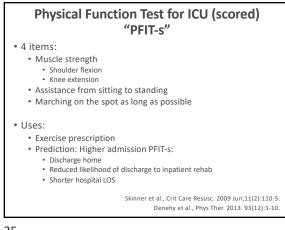
	RIC		LE			RIG		LEI	
MUSCLE	SCORE	Reason # not done	SCORE	Reason # not done	MUSCLE	SCORE	Reason # not done	SCORE	Reason # not done
1. Shoulder Flexio	<u>n</u> P15		/5		5. Hip Flexion	/5		/5	
2. Shoulder Abduction	/5		/5		6. Knee Extensi	i <u>on</u> P/5		/5	
3. Elbow Flexion	/5		/5		7. Ankle Dorsiflexio	on/5		/5	
4. Wrist Extension	/5		/5		_	_			

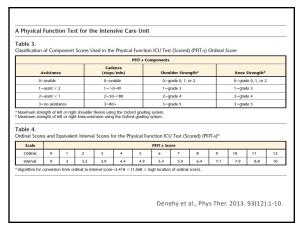
Physical Function



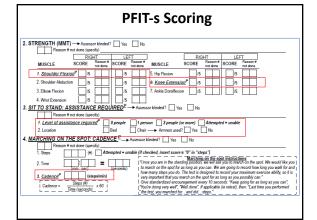


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Sit to Stand Assistance

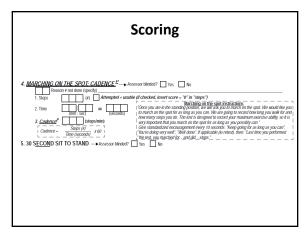
- Ideal positioning: Patient should have their arms crossed at the wrist and held against their chest.
- Patient can push off arms of chair if needed (you will indicate this on CRF) or use a gait aid
- Provide least amount of assistance required for patient to safely transfer to standing

27 28

Marching on the Spot

- · Patient may use a gait aid if needed
- Provide standardized instructions and encouragement
- Each time a foot hits the floor this counts as one step
- Foot must completely clear the floor for a step to count towards patient's total. If patient's foot does not clear for 6 steps, test is over
- If patient stops marching for >2 seconds, test is over
- If patient has been marching continuously for 3 minutes, stop test. Patient will receive highest score

29 30



30 Second Sit to Stand

31 32

30 Second Sit to Stand

- # times sit to stand completed in 30s
- Predictive equations available for specific ages
- Sample values below (mean, 95% CI)

Age	Females	Males
18-29	26 (23-29)	27 (25-30)
30-39	24 (22-27)	27 (25-30)
40-49	25 (23-27)	29 (27-32)
50-59	24 (22-26)	25 (23-27)
60-69	21 (18-23)	24 (22-27)

Tveter et al., Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 2014 Jul;95(7):1366-73.

30 Second Sit to Stand

- Patient may use a gait aid if needed and as much assistance as needed to safely stand
- Same positioning as sit to stand if patient able. May push off arm rests if needed
- Must stand up and sit all the way back down for each repetition to count
- If more than halfway up at the end of 30 seconds count this as a full stand

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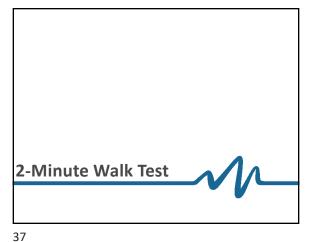


Note: If patient performs sit to stand assistance, but is unable to perform 30 second sit to stand, score 30 second sit to stand = 1

30 Second Sit to Stand Scenario

You are performing the 30 second sit to stand test with your patient. They are rushing through the test and only standing up halfway with each repetition.

Answer the following true or false questions:



2-Minute Walk Test • Studied in COPD, CF, frail elderly, neurologic impairment, polio, stroke¹ • 6MWT may be infeasible - muscle weakness, gait inefficiency, poor endurance • MDC₉₅=13.4 m (23%; stroke population)¹ • Sample values below (mean, 95% CI)² Age Females Males 18-54 183 (181-185) m 201 (197-204) m 55-59 176 (168-185) m 191 (177-205) m 60-64 166 (158 -175) m 179 (165-192) m 70-74 146 (137-155) m 172 (164-181) m ¹Pin. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 2014;95:1759-75.

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Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 2015. in press

2-Minute Walk Test

- 50-foot walking course (15.24m)
- · Provide standardized instructions and encouragement
- Patient may use a gait aid, assistance from others, and/or supplemental O2 if needed
- Count the number of laps completed and measure additional distance using trundle wheel

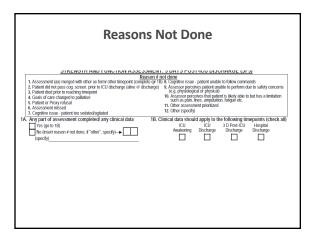
Scoring 6. 2 MINUTE WALK TEST — Assessor binder? \(\text{ vis} \) No \(\text{ No } \) Roscor # not done (specify) \(\text{ vis} \) OR \(\text{ limited} \) \(\text{ Attempted - unable of checked, insert score = "0" in "disk in the checked, inser Level of assistance required
 Gait aid used 0 people 1 person 2 people (or more)
[#, 1 – None, 2 – Cane or crutches, 3 – Walker, 4 – Other (specify)] (specify)

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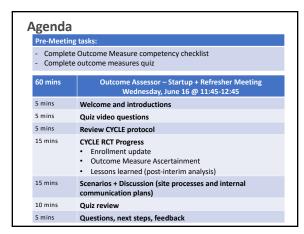
2-Minute Walk Test Scenario

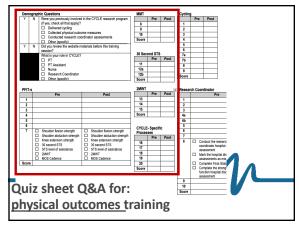
You are completing a 2-minte walk test with your patient. They have a history of COPD and poor exercise tolerance. /

Answer the following questions:

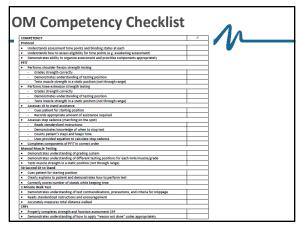


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