

2016

Feasibility of Presurgical Exercise in Men With Prostate Cancer Undergoing Prostatectomy

Favil Singh

Edith Cowan University, f.singh@ecu.edu.au

Robert Newton

Edith Cowan University, r.newton@ecu.edu.au

Michael Baker

Nigel Spry

Edith Cowan University, n.spry@ecu.edu.au

Dennis Taaffe

Edith Cowan University, d.taaffe@ecu.edu.au

See next page for additional authors

10.1177/1534735416666373

Originally published as: Singh, F., Newton, R., Baker, M., Spry, N.A., Taaffe, D.R., Thavaseelan, J., Galvao, D.A. (2016). Feasibility of presurgical exercise in men with prostate cancer undergoing prostatectomy. *Integrative Cancer Therapies*. 1 -10. Original article available [here](#)


This Journal Article is posted at Research Online.

<http://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworkspost2013/2532>

Authors

Favil Singh, Robert Newton, Michael Baker, Nigel Spry, Dennis Taaffe, Jeffery Thavaseelan, and Daniel A. Galvao

Feasibility of Presurgical Exercise in Men With Prostate Cancer Undergoing Prostatectomy

Integrative Cancer Therapies
1–10
© The Author(s) 2016
Reprints and permissions:
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1534735416666373
ict.sagepub.com


Favil Singh, PhD¹, Robert U. Newton, PhD¹, Michael K. Baker, PhD^{2,3}, Nigel A. Spry, MBBS, PhD^{1,4,5}, Dennis R. Taaffe, PhD^{1,6}, Jeffery Thavaseelan, MBBS⁷, and Daniel A. Galvão, PhD¹

Abstract

Background: Prostatectomy is associated with short- and long-term morbidity, which includes attenuation of muscle function and deterioration of lean body mass. Physical function is a known predictor of morbidity and mortality, with initial evidence indicating that presurgical exercise is associated with fewer postsurgical complications and shorter hospitalization. The aim was to determine the feasibility of a supervised presurgical exercise program for prostate cancer (PCa) patients scheduled for prostatectomy. **Methods:** Ten men (68±6.4 years old) with localized PCa undertook a 6-week resistance and aerobic exercise program prior surgery. Training was undertaken twice weekly and patients were assessed at baseline, presurgery, and 6 weeks postsurgery. Outcome measures included muscle and physical performance, body composition, urinary incontinence and questionnaire. **Results:** Muscle strength increased by 7.5% to 24.3% ($P < .05$) from baseline to presurgery but decreased to pretraining levels postsurgery, except for knee extensor strength ($P = .247$). There were significant improvements ($P < .05$) in the 6-m fast walk (9.3%), 400-m walk (7.4%), and chair rise (12.3%) at presurgery. Following surgery, improvements in physical performance were maintained. There was no change in lean or fat mass prior to surgery, but lean mass declined by 2.7 kg ($P = .014$) following surgery. There were no adverse effects from the exercise program. **Conclusions:** Exercise undertaken prior to prostatectomy improved muscle and physical performance, with functional benefits maintained 6 weeks postsurgery. Presurgical exercise for PCa patients has the potential to facilitate recovery by improving physical reserve capacity, especially in men with poor muscle and physical performance.

Keywords

prostate cancer, exercise, surgery, prehabilitation, prostatectomy, incontinence

Submitted Date: 24 May 2016; Revised Date: 22 July 2016; Acceptance Date: 30 July 2016

Introduction

Prostatectomy for localized prostate cancer (PCa) has a high 10-year survival rate of 90%^{1,2}; however, it negatively affects quality of life (QOL) and is associated with short- and long-term morbidities.³ We^{4,5} and others⁶⁻⁸ have shown that physical exercise as an intervention strategy can reduce many adverse effects of cancer treatments such as hormone suppression and radiotherapy. Exercise is now recommended by the American College of Sports Medicine⁹ and the American Cancer Society¹⁰ to enhance cardiovascular and musculoskeletal function in cancer survivors, including that for PCa.

For a range of different surgical procedures, exercise prior to surgery is associated with fewer postsurgical complications and shorter hospitalization,¹¹⁻¹⁶ leading to improved health outcomes and reduced health care costs.^{16,17}

To date, the role of exercise prior to prostatectomy has centered on the role of pelvic floor exercises to reduce incontinence. Results from these studies support pelvic floor exercise training prior to prostatectomy,^{18,19} although

¹Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, WA, Australia

²University of Sydney, NSW, Australia

³Australian Catholic University, NSW, Australia

⁴Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Nedlands, WA, Australia

⁵University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA, Australia

⁶University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia

⁷Saint John of God Murdoch Hospital, Murdoch, WA, Australia

Corresponding Author:

Favil Singh, School of Medical and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Rm 19.395, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, Perth, Western Australia 6027, Australia.
Email: f.singh@ecu.edu.au

incontinence is still a troublesome affliction.²⁰ However, pelvic floor exercise training does not address other adverse effects such as the loss of muscle mass and reduction in physical function that accompanies surgery and the postsurgical period. Indeed, the decline in muscle mass and physical performance may be quite problematic for those men with already poor physical function prior to surgery. We recently reviewed the literature regarding presurgery exercise training interventions in cancer patients and found that although the majority of studies indicated beneficial effects on function and physical capacity, no studies had been undertaken in PCa patients.¹³

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility of a supervised presurgical exercise program consisting of resistance and aerobic training for men with PCa. Specifically, the primary outcome was to investigate the effects of presurgical exercise on muscle strength 6 weeks following surgery with secondary outcomes of physical performance, body composition, and incontinence.

Methods

Patient Recruitment

A total of 16 patients with localized PCa, not undertaking androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) and scheduled to undergo prostatectomy, were referred between October 2010 and June 2012 to participate in the study. Patients were referred by invitation from their attending specialist at a hospital in Perth, Western Australia, and interested patients then contacted the chief investigator (FS) for further information. Prior to entry into the study, patients were screened by an accredited exercise physiologist. The eligibility criteria included at least 7 weeks between diagnosis of cancer and surgery date to allow time for assessments and 6 weeks of exercise; absence of any acute illness or any musculoskeletal, cardiovascular, or neurological disorder that could inhibit them from exercising; and medical clearance from their general practitioner. Of these 16 patients, 2 men did not meet the inclusion criteria, resulting in 14 eligible patients being invited to participate. Four declined to participate in the study citing traveling from their residence to the University exercise clinic, where training and assessments would take place, as a barrier to participation. The remaining 10 men entered the exercise program and completed all aspects of the study. The study was approved by the University Ethics Committee, and all participants provided written informed consent. Patients completed assessments undertaken at baseline, prior to surgery, and at the 6-week postsurgery follow-up.

Exercise Intervention

Patients undertook two 90-minute supervised sessions per week at the university's exercise clinic. A home-based

activity log sheet was also provided at baseline, and this was monitored weekly throughout the exercise intervention. Patients were encouraged to exercise more than the recommended amount,⁹ though this was not enforced. Sessions commenced with a 5-minute warm-up consisting of moderate-level aerobic exercise and stretching. This was followed by a progressive resistance training program that targeted the major upper- and lower-body muscle groups and included the chest press, seated row, latissimus pull-down, leg press, leg extension, and leg curl exercises. Participants performed 2 to 4 sets per exercise at 6 to 12 repetition maximum (RM) intensity (6-12 repetitions per set). Sessions also included 3 trunk stabilizing exercises: plank (all front abdominal muscles), reverse bridge on a Swiss ball (erector spinae muscles), and side plank (both oblique muscles),²¹ consisting of 3 sets of 10 to 30 s, with a rest of 30 to 60 s between sets, and the training load increased progressively.²² Aerobic exercise was undertaken for 20 minutes at an intensity of 60% to 80% of estimated maximum heart rate and included activities such as walking or jogging on a treadmill, and cycling or rowing on a stationary ergometer. The session concluded with a cool-down period of stretching activities. All sessions were conducted with one-on-one supervision by an accredited exercise physiologist who ensured safety and adherence to correct lifting techniques.

Muscle Performance

Dynamic muscle strength for the seated row, chest press, leg press, and leg extension exercises was assessed using the 1-RM method, which is the maximal weight that can be lifted once with correct technique.²³ To assess muscle endurance, the maximal number of repetitions performed at 70% of the baseline 1-RM of chest press and leg press were used.²⁴ Muscle endurance scores for presurgery and postsurgery assessments were determined using the baseline load. Both muscular testing protocols have been shown to be reliable and valid.²⁵

Physical Performance

A battery of tests was used to assess physical performance²⁶ and included usual and fast 6-m walk, 6-m backward walk, repeated chair rise, stair climb, and 400-m walk as a measure of cardiorespiratory fitness. Tests were performed in triplicate, except for the 400-m walk, which was performed once.

Body Composition

Total body lean mass (LM), fat mass (FM), and percentage fat were assessed by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (Hologic, Discovery A, Waltham, MA). In addition, regional tissue composition was determined by manipulation of the segmental lines according to specific anatomical landmarks,²⁷

with appendicular skeletal muscle calculated from the sum of upper- and lower-limb LM.²⁸

Incontinence

The definition of urinary incontinence was according to the International Continence Society guidelines²⁹ and defined as a total increase of 8 g or more in one or more pad(s) during a 24-hour pad test. This test is based on the normal value ranges in older men who had not undergone any urological procedure, as detailed by Moore et al,³⁰ and has been used in a number of clinical investigations.^{31,32} The 24-hour pad test was conducted at the postsurgery time point, with the weight of urine loss calculated (Used pads – Preweighed pads). The International Consultation on Incontinence Modular Questionnaire (ICIQ) for men was used to self-assess urinary incontinence.³³ The severity of urinary incontinence—slight (1-5), moderate (6-12), severe (13-18), and very severe (19-21)—was based on the work by Klovning et al.³⁴

Other Measures

Height and body weight were measured using a stadiometer and electronic scales, respectively, and body mass index (BMI) calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). Total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein, and triglyceride levels were measured commercially by an accredited Australian National Association of Testing Authorities Laboratory (Pathwest Diagnostics, Western Australia) as standard baseline measures. Self-reported physical activity was assessed with the Leisure Score Index of the Godin Leisure-Time Exercise Questionnaire.³⁵

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS statistical package (PASW v 19, SPSS, Chicago, IL) and included standard descriptive statistics, paired Student's *t*-tests, and repeated-measures ANOVA. An intention-to-treat approach was used with a last-observation-carried-forward procedure for any missing data.³⁶ Post hoc Bonferroni adjustment was used to locate the source of significant difference. The effect size (ES) was calculated as $ES = [(\text{Mean}_{\text{Post}} - \text{Mean}_{\text{Pre}}) / \text{SD}_{\text{Pre}}]$ and defined as small ($d = 0.2$), medium ($d = 0.5$), and large effect ($d \geq 0.8$).³⁷ We aimed to detect a medium standardized effect. Tests were 2-tailed, with an α level of $P \leq .05$ required for significance.

Results

Patient Characteristics and Adherence

Baseline characteristics are presented in Table 1. The men were aged 59 to 77 years old, with a prostate-specific

Table 1. Patient Characteristics (n = 10).

Variables	Mean \pm SD	n	Percentage
Age (years)	68 \pm 6.4		
Age < 65 years		3	30
Height (cm)	175.6 \pm 6.6		
Total weight (kg)	86.6 \pm 12.7		
BMI (kg/m^2)	28.1 \pm 3.9		
PSA level (ng/mL)	7.4 \pm 3.7		
Number of comorbidities ^a	1.4 \pm 0.8		
Surgical approach (one urologist)			
Laparoscopic		3	30
Open		7	70
Number of medications	2.2 \pm 2.3		
Godin leisure-time exercise physically active ^b	33.8 \pm 24.9	9	90
Smoking			
Past		4	40
Never		6	60
Alcohol intake			
Yes		7	70
No		3	30
Adherence rate (12 sessions)			
>80% of sessions		5	50
Blood markers			
Cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.9 \pm 0.9		
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.6 \pm 0.7		
LDL (mmol/L)	2.8 \pm 0.8		
HDL (mmol/L)	1.4 \pm 0.3		

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; PSA, prostate-specific antigen.

^aCardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, hyperparathyroidism.

^bMild exercise at least once a week: easy walking, easy cycling, golf, bowling, and gardening.

antigen (PSA) level of 2.1 to 13 ng/mL. Mean time for the 10 patients from diagnosis to surgical resection and to postsurgery follow-up was 176 ± 196 days and 42 ± 7 days, respectively. The long presurgery waiting period was largely driven by one patient's waiting time of 708 days resulting from a medical costing issue. Consequently, the median time between diagnosis to resection was 114.5 days. Adherence to the exercise program was moderate, with half the patients completing more than 80% of the 12 training sessions and only 1 missing more than 6 sessions. There were no adverse effects or health problems noted.

Muscle Performance

Patients significantly increased muscle strength ($P < .05$) for all resistance exercises from baseline to presurgery (Table 2). However, between presurgery and postsurgery, muscle strength decreased for the seated row and leg press

Table 2. Muscle Function and Physical Performance Absolute Values and Change Over the Presurgical and Postsurgical Study Period.

Variables	Mean Difference [95%CI]				Mean Difference [95%CI]						
	Baseline	Presurgery	Postsurgery	Baseline to Presurgery	Presurgery to Postsurgery	Postsurgery	Baseline to Postsurgery	Postsurgery	ES		
Muscular strength (kg)											
Chest press	44.6 ± 7.4	49.3 ± 9.7	45.4 ± 9.8	4.63 [1.29 to 7.95]	0.62	-3.88 [-7.83 to 0.08]	0.55	0.40	0.75 [-4.91 to 6.41]	1.000	0.10
Seated row	71.8 ± 10.2	77.2 ± 12.1	70.9 ± 10.2	5.42 [2.28 to 8.56]	0.53	-6.32 [-10.82 to -1.82]	.008	0.52	-0.90 [-6.48 to 4.68]	1.000	0.09
Leg press	150.0 ± 53.3	186.5 ± 52.0	155.5 ± 69.1	36.50 [6.84 to 66.16]	0.62	-31.00 [-61.67 to -0.33]	.048	0.60	5.50 [-21.85 to 32.85]	1.000	0.10
Leg Extension	65.5 ± 18.6	77.1 ± 19.3	72.0 ± 16.7	11.55 [3.66 to 19.44]	0.62	-5.05 [-12.63 to 2.53]	.247	0.26	6.50 [-1.98 to 14.98]	.154	0.35
Muscular endurance (repetition)											
Chest press	11.4 ± 3.9	16.3 ± 6.6	14.1 ± 6.6	4.90 [-1.38 to 11.18]	1.25	-2.20 [-6.11 to 1.71]	.399	0.33	2.70 [-1.82 to 7.22]	.342	0.69
Leg press	12.4 ± 5.1	17.3 ± 6.9	9.5 ± 5.9	4.90 [-2.82 to 12.62]	0.96	-7.80 [-16.58 to 0.98]	.085	1.13	-2.90 [-9.12 to 3.32]	.614	0.57
Physical performance (s)											
6-m Usual Walk	4.2 ± 0.6	4.0 ± 0.6	3.9 ± 0.7	-0.19 [-0.56 to 0.16]	0.33	-0.12 [-0.31 to 0.08]	.322	0.20	-0.32 [-0.59 to -0.04]	.027	0.53
6-m Fast Walk	2.8 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 0.4	-0.26 [-0.47 to -0.05]	0.70	0.01 [-0.23 to 0.25]	1.000	0.03	-0.25 [-0.53 to 0.03]	.088	0.68
6-m Backward walk	11.3 ± 2.0	9.7 ± 2.4	9.6 ± 2.31	-1.61 [-3.34 to 0.13]	0.81	-0.16 [-1.90 to 1.57]	1.000	0.07	-1.77 [-4.24 to 0.70]	.196	0.90
400-m Walk	231.3 ± 24.1	214.1 ± 23.3	220.5 ± 26.0	-17.2 [-30.29 to -4.11]	0.71	6.4 [-3.90 to 16.60]	.307	0.27	-10.9 [-22.01 to 0.31]	.057	0.45
Chair rise	9.5 ± 1.5	8.4 ± 1.4	8.8 ± 1.5	-1.17 [-2.03 to -0.30]	0.79	0.42 [-1.12 to 1.96]	1.000	0.30	-0.75 [-1.81 to 0.32]	.212	0.50
Stair climb	4.6 ± 1.4	3.8 ± 0.6	4.0 ± 0.7	-0.82 [-1.76 to 0.13]	0.58	0.15 [-0.21 to 0.51]	.774	0.26	-0.67 [-1.58 to 0.24]	.177	0.47

Abbreviation: ES, effect size.

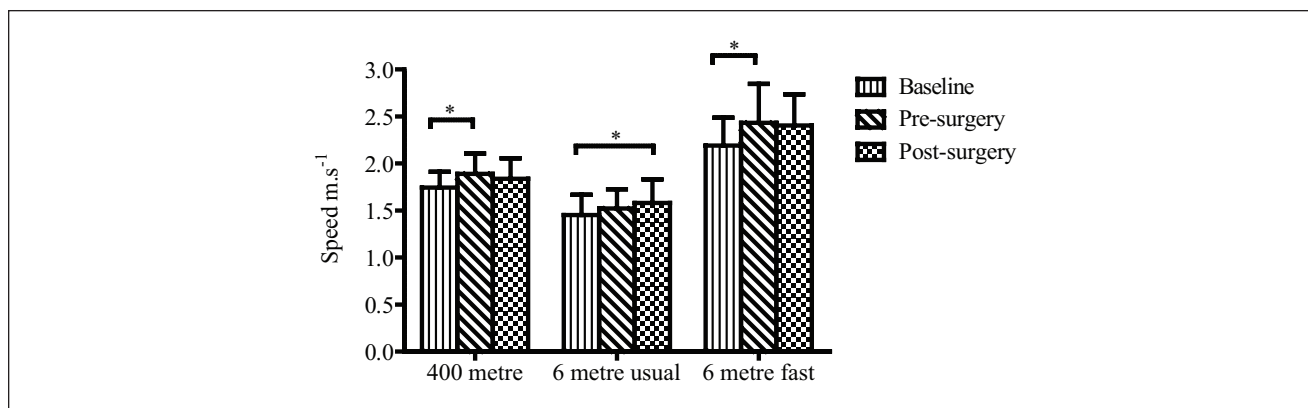


Figure 1. Comparison of walking speed (m/s) at baseline, presurgery, and postsurgery. *Significantly different from baseline; $P < .05$.

($P < .05$), such that postsurgical values did not substantially differ from baseline values. There was some improvement in muscle endurance presurgery, although it was not statistically different from baseline, and postsurgery values did not substantially differ from baseline.

Physical Performance

Following the 6-week training period, there was a significant improvement ($P < .05$) in the 6-m fast walk, 400-m walk, and repeated chair rise test, whereas change in the 6-m backward walk and stair climb approached significance ($P < .10$; Table 2). Improvements in physical performance prior to surgery were largely maintained postsurgery, with no significant difference for any test. When compared with baseline, postsurgical performance values were not statistically different except for the 6-m walk, which remained significantly faster ($P = .027$; Figure 1).

Body Composition

There was no change in whole body or regional LM and FM prior to surgery; however, LM significantly decreased by 2.7 kg following surgery ($P = .014$), and this was significant for both the upper and lower limbs and, consequently, appendicular skeletal muscle (Table 3). Similarly, when compared with baseline, all postsurgery LM results were significantly reduced ($P < .05$), with no significant change for whole body or regional FM.

Incontinence

Mean urinary loss at 6 weeks postsurgery was 226 ± 343 g. Based on the ICIQ, 1 patient had slight urinary incontinence at baseline while at presurgery, 1 had slight and 1 had moderate severity of incontinence. However, at postsurgery the number of men with slight, moderate, and severe self-reported urinary incontinence was 4, 3, and 3, respectively.

Godin Leisure-Time Exercise Questionnaire

There were no significant differences for any of the Godin leisure-time scales across the study (Table 4).

Discussion

This study was undertaken to examine the potential feasibility of presurgical exercise in men with PCa scheduled to undergo prostatectomy. We found that it was possible to recruit men with localized PCa to undertake a short-term program of aerobic- and resistance-based exercise prior to surgery and that the program could be undertaken with a moderate adherence rate (half of the men completed all prescribed exercise sessions) and without any adverse effects. Moreover, as a result of training, we observed 2 important findings: (1) the primary outcome muscle strength was substantially enhanced prior to surgery and (2) the benefits of presurgical training, especially for physical performance, were largely maintained 6 weeks postsurgery despite a significant loss in LM, so that even though patients were in the postsurgical recovery period, their physical performance was comparable to or better than what it was several weeks prior to surgery.

Reduced physical activity among surgical patients represents a considerable health risk^{38,39}; therefore, it is reasonable to assume that increasing physical reserve capacity prior to admission would be associated with an elevated level of physical capacity after surgery compared with if no exercise training had been undertaken. Interestingly, several recent reviews have emerged on the potential of prehabilitation and its ability to not only effectively improve patient outcomes but also contribute to the health economy by reducing length of stay in hospital and readmission rates.^{16,17,40,41}

The prehabilitation time period between diagnosis and surgical resection may be a principal limitation in implementing such interventions for a variety of reasons, including the urgency of the prostate cancer condition, operating facilities, and surgeon availability. It is acknowledged that there will be cases where patients may have a shorter time

Table 3. Body Composition: Absolute Values and Change Over the Presurgical and Postsurgical Study Period.

Variables	Mean Difference [95%CI]				Mean Difference [95%CI]							
	Baseline	Presurgery	Postsurgery	Baseline to Postsurgery	Baseline to Presurgery	Presurgery to Postsurgery	Postsurgery to Presurgery	Baseline to Postsurgery	Baseline to Presurgery	Presurgery to Postsurgery	Postsurgery to Presurgery	
Lean mass (kg)												
Total body	63.6 ± 8.3	64.0 ± 8.7	61.3 ± 8.9	0.39 [-0.35 to 1.12]	0.39 [-0.35 to 1.12]	-2.70 [-4.80 to -0.59]	-2.70 [-4.80 to -0.59]	-2.31 [-4.34 to -0.28]	-2.31 [-4.34 to -0.28]	-2.70 [-4.80 to -0.59]	-2.70 [-4.80 to -0.59]	
Upper limb	7.4 ± 1.0	7.5 ± 1.2	7.0 ± 1.2	0.09 [-0.21 to 0.38]	0.09 [-0.21 to 0.38]	-0.44 [-0.79 to -0.10]	-0.44 [-0.79 to -0.10]	-0.36 [-0.69 to -0.03]	-0.36 [-0.69 to -0.03]	-0.44 [-0.79 to -0.10]	-0.44 [-0.79 to -0.10]	
Lower limb	19.4 ± 2.1	19.7 ± 2.4	18.5 ± 2.4	0.35 [-0.17 to 0.87]	0.35 [-0.17 to 0.87]	-1.21 [-2.11 to -0.30]	-1.21 [-2.11 to -0.30]	-0.86 [-1.60 to -0.11]	-0.86 [-1.60 to -0.11]	-1.21 [-2.11 to -0.30]	-1.21 [-2.11 to -0.30]	
ASM	26.8 ± 2.9	27.2 ± 3.4	25.6 ± 3.3	0.43 [-0.32 to 1.19]	0.43 [-0.32 to 1.19]	-1.65 [-2.88 to -0.42]	-1.65 [-2.88 to -0.42]	-1.21 [-2.23 to -0.20]	-1.21 [-2.23 to -0.20]	-1.65 [-2.88 to -0.42]	-1.65 [-2.88 to -0.42]	
Fat mass (kg)												
Total body	20.7 ± 5.9	20.4 ± 6.1	21.4 ± 5.4	-0.30 [-0.98 to 0.38]	-0.30 [-0.98 to 0.38]	1.08 [-0.87 to 3.02]	1.08 [-0.87 to 3.02]	0.78 [-1.15 to 2.71]	0.78 [-1.15 to 2.71]	1.08 [-0.87 to 3.02]	1.08 [-0.87 to 3.02]	
Upper limb	2.2 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.6	2.3 ± 0.6	-0.02 [-0.19 to 0.15]	-0.02 [-0.19 to 0.15]	0.11 [-0.09 to 0.31]	0.11 [-0.09 to 0.31]	0.09 [-0.16 to 0.34]	0.09 [-0.16 to 0.34]	0.11 [-0.09 to 0.31]	0.11 [-0.09 to 0.31]	
Lower limb	6.2 ± 1.4	6.2 ± 1.6	6.6 ± 1.5	-0.02 [-0.34 to 0.30]	-0.02 [-0.34 to 0.30]	0.40 [-0.30 to 1.09]	0.40 [-0.30 to 1.09]	0.37 [-0.26 to 1.01]	0.37 [-0.26 to 1.01]	0.40 [-0.30 to 1.09]	0.40 [-0.30 to 1.09]	
Trunk	11.1 ± 4.0	10.8 ± 4.0	11.4 ± 3.5	-0.29 [-0.67 to 0.08]	-0.29 [-0.67 to 0.08]	0.60 [-0.48 to 1.67]	0.60 [-0.48 to 1.67]	0.31 [-0.78 to 1.39]	0.31 [-0.78 to 1.39]	0.60 [-0.48 to 1.67]	0.60 [-0.48 to 1.67]	
Body fat (%)	23.5 ± 4.7	23.1 ± 4.7	24.9 ± 4.2	-0.41 [-0.95 to 0.13]	-0.41 [-0.95 to 0.13]	1.79 [-0.41 to 3.99]	1.79 [-0.41 to 3.99]	1.38 [-0.84 to 3.60]	1.38 [-0.84 to 3.60]	1.79 [-0.41 to 3.99]	1.79 [-0.41 to 3.99]	

Abbreviations: ES, effect size; ASM, appendicular skeletal muscle.

Table 4. Self-reported Physical Activity at Baseline, Presurgery, and Postsurgery.

Measures	Baseline	Presurgery	Postsurgery	Mean Difference [95% CI]			Mean Difference [95% CI]								
				Baseline to Presurgery	P	ES	Presurgery to Postsurgery	P	ES	Baseline to Postsurgery	P	ES			
Frequency of exercise ^a															
Strenuous	0.9 ± 1.7	1.1 ± 1.7	0.6 ± 1.1	0.20 [-1.17 to 1.57]	1.000	0.12	-0.50 [-2.10 to 1.10]	1.000	0.29	-0.30 [-1.82 to 1.22]	1.000	0.18			
Moderate	3.3 ± 2.7	2.8 ± 2.4	1.9 ± 2.3	-0.50 [-3.24 to 2.24]	1.000	0.19	-0.90 [-3.43 to 1.63]	.971	0.38	-1.40 [-3.80 to 1.00]	.365	0.52			
Mild	3.1 ± 2.9	3.8 ± 2.7	4.9 ± 2.3	0.70 [-2.00 to 3.40]	1.000	0.24	1.15 [-0.54 to 2.84]	.233	0.43	1.85 [-0.66 to 4.36]	.177	0.64			
Total weekly leisure activity ^a	33.8 ± 24.9	35.2 ± 19.9	29.6 ± 14.3	1.40 [-19.75 to 22.55]	1.000	0.06	-5.55 [-27.64 to 16.54]	1.000	0.28	-4.15 [-31.03 to 22.73]	1.000	0.17			

Abbreviation: ES, effect size.

^aGodin leisure-time exercise questionnaire.

period between diagnosis and surgery than in the current study. In such cases, implementation of this program may not be feasible. However, in the present study, the median waiting time from diagnosis to surgical resection was 114.5 days. This time period between diagnosis and surgery is an opportunity to introduce targeted exercise programs. Our intention with this protocol was to evaluate the feasibility and benefit of adding an exercise program during this waiting period to enhance their postsurgical functional capacity.

As expected and consistent with our previous work in older adults^{23,24} and men with PCa undertaking ADT or with prior exposure to hormone and radiation therapy,^{25,26,42} appropriately prescribed exercise had a beneficial effect on enhancing muscle strength and improving physical performance of patients prior to surgery. Following only 6 weeks of twice-weekly training, muscle strength significantly improved by ~8% to 24% depending on muscle group. Given that there was no significant change in regional or whole body LM, the improvements in muscle strength were most likely the result of neural adaptations to training.^{11,15} Postsurgery, muscle strength decreased; however, it must be noted that strength values remained comparable to those at baseline, despite patients being in the postsurgical period (accompanying bed rest and reduced physical activity) and losing ~2.5 kg of LM.^{38,39} Given the loss of LM postsurgery and the loss of strength that accompanies reductions in muscle mass, the effect of exercise prior to surgery is to increase the patients' reserve capacity, thereby, providing a buffer to the detrimental effects of surgery and the postsurgical period.

Importantly, improvements in muscle strength prior to surgery were accompanied by improvements in physical performance, such as chair rise ability and 400-m walk time, and these improvements in performance were maintained 6 weeks postsurgery. The improvements in physical performance following training are comparable with previous research in healthy older adults^{23,24} and in men with PCa undertaking ADT.^{25,26} However, retention of these benefits 6 weeks following prostatectomy is an important finding and highlights the potential beneficial role of presurgical exercise or prehabilitation in the maintenance of a minimum level of functional ability postsurgery compared with that expected in nonactive persons.^{38,39} This may be especially important for men who are close to the functional thresholds for performing activities associated with independent living, thereby prolonging independence and maintaining QOL.

From presurgery to 6 weeks postsurgery, there was a substantial reduction in regional and whole-body LM and an increase in FM, albeit not significant, such that the patients lost approximately 1.5 kg of body weight. The alterations in body composition may be attributed to the combination of bed rest and lack of moderate to strenuous physical activity in the 6 weeks following surgery and, possibly, dietary changes, although this was not tracked. It has been recommended that a presurgical exercise intervention may be an effective way to attenuate and combat this loss in LM.¹³

Indeed, with longer duration resistance exercise in community-dwelling older adults, we have found increases of ~1 to 1.5 kg in LM following 6 months of training^{23,43} as well as modest increases in muscle thickness²⁶ and LM accretion²⁵ in men with PCa on ADT following 12 to 20 weeks of training. Taking into consideration the adverse effects of surgery, patients who do not engage in any form of prehabilitative exercise may be disadvantaged in comparison with those who do in the postsurgery period, which may affect their recovery and longer-term functioning.

Prostatectomy is frequently associated with urinary incontinence that has persistent long-term effects.⁴⁴ Despite undergoing some form of exercise, incontinence was still prevalent at 6 weeks postsurgery, although 3 of the 10 patients reported only slight incontinence. Biofeedback from exercising and strengthening the muscles of the pelvic floor has been used to develop control and reduce incontinence.⁴⁵ Studies have shown that the incidence of incontinence can be reduced through pelvic floor muscle training, which is recognized as a noninvasive treatment for postprostatectomy incontinence^{18,19,32} and which our participants also undertook as part of their standard care. Although previous research found that isolating the pelvic floor muscles and eliminating abdominal muscle activity was the most effective way to perform these exercises,⁴⁶ there is controversy, with some researchers suggesting that to activate the pelvic floor muscles, it is necessary to also activate the abdominal muscles, which may result in higher-intensity pelvic floor muscle contractions.⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹ Therefore, to increase the likelihood of continence in the current study, we included exercises for all the trunk stabilizer muscles. However, given the lack of a control group, we cannot draw definitive conclusions as to the potential beneficial effect of adding resistance training and trunk stabilizer strengthening activities to the standard care of pelvic floor exercises, and this specific area awaits further investigation.

To our knowledge, this is the first study examining the effects of supervised resistance and aerobic exercise prior to prostatectomy. Nevertheless, our study has several limitations that are worthy of comment. First, this feasibility study did not use a randomized controlled trial design, which would have provided the best level of evidence. However, it is important to note that some of the patients suggested that they would not have complied with the study if they had been requested to participate in a control group, citing the importance for them to actually exercise. Second, our participants were volunteers for an exercise trial and, as such, are not representative of all men scheduled to undergo a prostatectomy. However, compared with the general population of men of a similar age residing in the same geographical area,⁵⁰ they were comparable in terms of BMI and physical function. Moreover, all but one of the participants were physically active based on our classification of undertaking mild exercise at least once a week, with activities such as easy walking, easy cycling, golf, bowling, and gardening; however, they did not meet the recommended guidelines for

either vigorous or moderate physical activity.⁹ Third, we did not include a long-term follow-up to determine if the benefits of exercise persisted over time, such as 6 months or longer. Fourth, we only had a moderate adherence rate because of the fact that recruitment of these patients was done at a clinic in a hospital that was a 45-minute drive away from the main training facility. Clearly, time spent traveling to an exercise facility is not only a barrier to participation but also a barrier to exercise program adherence. Strategies to counter this need to be incorporated in the design of future exercise programs for this population. In a similar fashion, participation in the program may be enhanced by having a research nurse or study representative on site at the clinic or hospital to discuss the program and answer questions from interested patients. Finally, our feasibility study included a relatively small sample size and the multimodal nature of the program makes it somewhat difficult to disentangle the contribution of each to the study outcomes. Nevertheless, we found that a relatively brief program of supervised resistance and aerobic exercise can be undertaken prior to prostatectomy with a number of improvements primarily in physical function maintained 6 weeks postsurgery. It is important to note that the time period between diagnosis and surgery may be a principal limitation in implementing such interventions. However, this intervening time could provide the ideal window of opportunity to introduce targeted exercise programs.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we found that a relatively brief presurgical exercise program had a significant beneficial effect on muscle strength and physical performance prior to surgery, with benefits in physical performance maintained 6 weeks postsurgery. It would appear that a prehabilitation program in men scheduled for prostatectomy is feasible and may be particularly beneficial for those who are deconditioned and close to thresholds for performance of daily activities by enhancing their reserve capacity. Further study investigating the role of presurgical exercise in a larger cohort of PCa patients that incorporates a control group is warranted to substantiate and extend our findings.

Authors' Note

Trial registration: ACTRN12615000731594. Registered June 30, 2015.

Acknowledgments

There were no external sources of funding or competing interests. The authors would like to thank and acknowledge all participants for their time and contribution.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

1. Quinn M, Babb P. Patterns and trends in prostate cancer incidence, survival, prevalence and mortality. Part I: international comparisons. *BJU Int.* 2002;90:162-173.
2. Quinn M, Babb P. Patterns and trends in prostate cancer incidence, survival, prevalence and mortality: part II. Individual countries. *BJU Int.* 2002;90:174-184.
3. Antonelli J, Freedland SJ, Jones LW. Exercise therapy across the prostate cancer continuum. *Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis.* 2009;12:110-115.
4. Galvão DA, Taaffe DR, Spry N, Joseph D, Newton RU. Cardiovascular and metabolic complications during androgen deprivation: exercise as a potential countermeasure. *Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis.* 2009;12:233-240.
5. Galvão DA, Spry NA, Taaffe DR, et al. Changes in muscle, fat and bone mass after 36 weeks of maximal androgen blockade for prostate cancer. *BJU Int.* 2008;102:44-47.
6. Courneya KS, Friedenreich CM, eds. *Physical Activity and Cancer.* Berlin, Germany: Springer; 2011. Schlag PM, Senn H-J, eds. *Recent Results in Cancer Research*; No. 186.
7. Jones LW, Mourtzakis M, Peters KB, et al. Changes in functional performance measures in adults undergoing chemoradiation for primary malignant glioma: a feasibility study. *Oncologist.* 2010;15:636-647.
8. Hansen PA, Dechet CB, Porucznik CA, LaStayo PC. Comparing eccentric resistance exercise in prostate cancer survivors on and off hormone therapy: a pilot study. *PM R.* 2009;1:1019-1024.
9. Schmitz KH, Courneya KS, Matthews C, et al. American College of Sports Medicine roundtable on exercise guidelines for cancer survivors. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2010;42:1409-1426.
10. Rock CL, Doyle C, Demark-Wahnefried W, et al. Nutrition and physical activity guidelines for cancer survivors. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2012;62:242-274.
11. Carli F, Zavorsky GS. Optimizing functional exercise capacity in the elderly surgical population. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care.* 2005;8:23-32.
12. Arthur HM, Daniels C, McKelvie R, Hirsh J, Rush B. Effect of a preoperative intervention on preoperative and postoperative outcomes in low-risk patients awaiting elective coronary artery bypass graft surgery: a randomized, controlled trial. *Ann Intern Med.* 2000;133:253-262.
13. Singh F, Newton RU, Galvão DA, Spry N, Baker MK. A systematic review of pre-surgical exercise intervention studies with cancer patients. *Surg Oncol.* 2013;22:92-104.
14. West MA, Loughney L, Lythgoe D, et al. Effect of prehabilitation on objectively measured physical fitness after neoadjuvant treatment in preoperative rectal cancer patients: a blinded interventional pilot study. *Br J Anaesth.* 2015;114:244-251.
15. Mayo NE, Feldman L, Scott S, et al. Impact of preoperative change in physical function on postoperative recovery: argument supporting prehabilitation for colorectal surgery. *Surgery.* 2011;150:505-514.

16. Silver JK, Baima J. Cancer prehabilitation: an opportunity to decrease treatment-related morbidity, increase cancer treatment options, and improve physical and psychological health outcomes. *Am J Phys Med Rehabil.* 2013;92:715-727.
17. Silver JK. Cancer prehabilitation and its role in improving health outcomes and reducing health care costs. *Semin Oncol Nurs.* 2015;31:13-30.
18. Burgio KL, Goode PS, Urban DA, et al. Preoperative biofeedback assisted behavioral training to decrease post-prostatectomy incontinence: a randomized, controlled trial. *J Urol.* 2006;175:196-201.
19. Song C, Doo CK, Hong JH, Choo MS, Kim CS, Ahn H. Relationship between the integrity of the pelvic floor muscles and early recovery of continence after radical prostatectomy. *J Urol.* 2007;178:208-211.
20. Nahon I, Waddington GS, Dorey G, Adams R. Assessment and conservative management of post-prostatectomy incontinence after radical prostatectomy. *Aust N Z Continence J.* 2009;15(3):70-77.
21. Lehman GJ, Hoda W, Oliver S. Trunk muscle activity during bridging exercises on and off a Swiss ball. *Chiropr Osteopat.* 2005;13:14.
22. Kraemer WJ, Ratamess NA. Fundamentals of resistance training: progression and exercise prescription. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2004;36:674-688.
23. Taaffe DR, Duret C, Wheeler S, Marcus R. Once-weekly resistance exercise improves muscle strength and neuromuscular performance in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 1999;47:1208-1214.
24. Galvão DA, Taaffe DR. Resistance exercise dosage in older adults: single- versus multiset effects on physical performance and body composition. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2005;53:2090-2097.
25. Galvão DA, Taaffe DR, Spry N, Joseph D, Newton RU. Combined resistance and aerobic exercise program reverses muscle loss in men undergoing androgen suppression therapy for prostate cancer without bone metastases: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2010;28:340-347.
26. Galvão DA, Nosaka K, Taaffe DR, et al. Resistance training and reduction of treatment side effects in prostate cancer patients. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2006;38:2045-2052.
27. Taaffe DR, Cauley JA, Danielson M, et al. Race and sex effects on the association between muscle strength, soft tissue, and bone mineral density in healthy elders: the Health, Aging, and Body Composition Study. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2001;16:1343-1352.
28. Heymsfield SB, Smith R, Aulet M, et al. Appendicular skeletal muscle mass: measurement by dual-photon absorptiometry. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 1990;52:214-218.
29. Abrams P, Cardozo L, Fall M, et al. The standardisation of terminology of lower urinary tract function: report from the Standardisation Sub-committee of the International Continence Society. *Neurourol Urodyn.* 2002;21:167-178.
30. Moore K, Allen M, Voaklander DC. Pad tests and self-reports of continence in men awaiting radical prostatectomy: establishing baseline norms for males. *Neurourol Urodyn.* 2004;23:623-626.
31. Subak LL, Wing R, West DS, et al. Weight loss to treat urinary incontinence in overweight and obese women. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;360:481-490.
32. Moore K, Valiquette L, Chetner MP, Byrniak S, Herbison GP. Return to continence after radical retropubic prostatectomy: a randomized trial of verbal and written instructions versus therapist-directed pelvic floor muscle therapy. *Urology.* 2008;72:1280-1286.
33. Avery K, Donovan J, Peters TJ, Shaw C, Gotoh M, Abrams P. ICIQ: a brief and robust measure for evaluating the symptoms and impact of urinary incontinence. *Neurourol Urodyn.* 2004;23:322-330.
34. Klovning A, Avery K, Sandvik H, Hunskaar S. Comparison of two questionnaires for assessing the severity of urinary incontinence: the ICIQ-UI SF versus the incontinence severity index. *Neurourol Urodyn.* 2009;28:411-415.
35. Godin G, Shephard RJ. A simple method to assess exercise behavior in the community. *Can J Appl Sport Sci.* 1985;10:141-146.
36. Jones LW, Peddle CJ, Eves ND, et al. Effects of presurgical exercise training on cardiorespiratory fitness among patients undergoing thoracic surgery for malignant lung lesions. *Cancer.* 2007;110:590-598.
37. Cohen J. *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences.* 2nd ed. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum; 1988.
38. Topp R, Ditmyer M, King K, Doherty K, Hornyak J III. The effect of bed rest and potential of prehabilitation on patients in the intensive care unit. *AACN Clin Issues.* 2002;13:263-276.
39. Ditmyer MM, Topp R, Pifer M. Prehabilitation in preparation for orthopaedic surgery. *Orthop Nurs.* 2002;21(5):43-51; quiz 52-54.
40. Silver JK. Cancer rehabilitation and prehabilitation may reduce disability and early retirement. *Cancer.* 2014;120:2072-2076.
41. Santa Mina D, Scheede-Bergdahl C, Gillis C, Carli F. Optimization of surgical outcomes with prehabilitation. *Appl Physiol Nutr Metab.* 2015;40:966-969.
42. Galvao DA, Spry N, Denham J, et al. A multicentre year-long randomised controlled trial of exercise training targeting physical functioning in men with prostate cancer previously treated with androgen suppression and radiation from TROG 03.04 RADAR. *Eur Urol.* 2014;65:856-864.
43. Taaffe DR, Henwood TR, Nalls MA, Walker DG, Lang TF, Harris TB. Alterations in muscle attenuation following detraining and retraining in resistance-trained older adults. *Gerontology.* 2009;55:217-223.
44. Hunter KF, Glazener CM, Moore KN. Conservative management for postprostatectomy urinary incontinence. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2007;(18):CD001843.
45. Grise P, Thurman S. Urinary incontinence following treatment of localized prostate cancer. *Cancer Control.* 2001;8:532-539.
46. Stein M, Discippio W, Davia M, Taub H. Biofeedback for the treatment of stress and urge incontinence. *J Urol.* 1995;153(3, pt 1):641-643.
47. Neumann P, Gill V. Pelvic floor and abdominal muscle interaction: EMG activity and intra-abdominal pressure. *Int Urogynecol J Pelvic Floor Dysfunct.* 2002;13:125-132.
48. Sapsford RR, Hodges PW. Contraction of the pelvic floor muscles during abdominal maneuvers. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil.* 2001;82:1081-1088.
49. Sapsford RR, Hodges PW, Richardson CA, Cooper DH, Markwell SJ, Jull GA. Co-activation of the abdominal and pelvic floor muscles during voluntary exercises. *Neurourol Urodyn.* 2001;20:31-42.
50. Peiffer JJ, Galvao DA, Gibbs Z, et al. Strength and functional characteristics of men and women 65 years and older. *Rejuvenation Res.* 2010;13:75-82.