


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Analysis of reporting completeness in exercise cancer trials: a systematic review

Jose Francisco Meneses-Echavez^{1,2*} , Indira Rodriguez-Prieto³, Mark Elkins⁴, Javier Martínez-Torres⁵, Lien Nguyen¹ and Julia Bidonde^{1,6}

Abstract

Background: Exercise is an effective therapeutic intervention for cancer survivors. Concerns about the completeness of reporting of exercise interventions have been raised in the literature, but without any formal analysis. This study aimed to evaluate the completeness of reporting of exercise interventions for cancer survivors in a large sample of randomized clinical trials (RCTs).

Methods: We developed a pre-defined protocol. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, and CENTRAL for exercise trials in oncology between 2010 and 2017. Pairs of independent researchers screened the records, extracted study characteristics, and assessed 16 items on the TIDieR checklist (i.e., the 12 items, with item 5 divided into two and item 8 divided into four). For each of these items, the percentage of interventions in the included studies that reported the item was calculated.

Results: We included 131 RCTs reporting 138 interventions in the analysis. Breast cancer was the most common type of cancer (69, 50%), and aerobic exercise was the most studied exercise modality (43, 30%) followed by combined aerobic and resistance training (40, 28%). Completeness of reporting ranged from 42 to 96% among the TIDieR items; none of the items was fully reported. 'Intervention length' was the most reported item across interventions (133, 96%), followed by 'rationale' (131, 95%), whereas 'provider' (58, 42%) and 'how well (planned)' (63, 46%) were the two least reported items. Half of the TIDieR items were completely reported in 50 to 70% of the interventions, and only four items were reported in more than 80% of the interventions (Items 2 and 8a to c). The seven items deemed to be core for replication (Items 3 to 9) exhibited a mean reporting of 71%, ranging from 42 to 96%.

Conclusion: Exercise training interventions for cancer survivors are incompletely reported across RCTs published between 2010 and 2017. The reporting of information about the provider, materials, and modifications require urgent improvements. Stronger reporting will enhance usability of trial reports by both healthcare providers and survivors, and will help to reduce research waste.

Keywords: Exercise, Cancer, Reporting, Systematic review

Background

Exercise is recognized as one of the most effective non-pharmacological interventions for improving outcomes for cancer survivors [1]. A strong body of evidence suggests that cancer survivors who exercise gain benefits in quality of life, fatigue, mobility [2], depression, post-

operative outcomes [3], and the tumor microenvironment [4, 5]. The first report of the American Cancer Society about exercise and cancer was published in 2003 [6]; and since then, the number of randomized clinical trials (RCTs) addressing the effects of exercise in cancer survivors has grown exponentially.

The rapid accumulation of RCTs of exercise in cancer survivors should improve clinical outcomes, but only if the exercise interventions are reported thoroughly. Incomplete reporting of the exercise interventions impedes clinicians', researchers' and patients' use of the evidence

* Correspondence: menesesjose77@gmail.com; jose.meneses@fhi.no

¹Division of Health Services, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Sandakerveien 24C, Building D11, 4th floor, office, 434 Oslo, Norway

²Facultad de Cultura Física, Deporte y Recreación, Universidad Santo Tomás, Bogotá, Colombia

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



[7–10]. Incomplete reporting of interventions can also impair the synthesis of evidence (i.e. systematic reviews) in several ways [11, 12]: trials may be erroneously included or excluded because of uncertainty about the intervention; and treatment differences may go unrecognized as a source of between-study variation in effect estimates. By impairing systematic reviews, clinical decision-making is also affected [13, 14].

Complete reporting of interventions encompasses more than just naming or labelling the intervention and listing its main components; researchers must report also on other key features of the interventions, such as duration, intensity/dose, setting, mode of delivery, and monitoring [8, 9, 15, 16]. Reporting the rationale/framework underlying the intervention may aid clinicians to adjust it to suit the comorbidities or other characteristics of individual patients.

The completeness of reporting is generally lower in non-pharmacological than in pharmacological trials [8]. In reviews of trials of exercise in cancer survivors, various research groups have expressed concern about the description of the exercise protocols [1, 17, 18]. We found similar examples in the literature. In one review, only 39% of the non-pharmacological trials provided complete data for the intervention details [9]. In a review of supervised exercise training in people with peripheral arterial disease, only around one-quarter of the trials described complete data for the mode of exercise, intensity of exercise, and tailoring/progression; and around one-tenth reported exercise intensity comprehensively [19]. Similar findings were found on exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation trials [20]. The study by Candy on complex interventions in education and psychotherapies [21], concluded there was “no overall evidence that reporting the specifics of multicomponent, non-pharmacological interventions is improving”. In addition, Candy mentioned, “details to replicate interventions remain lacking, impairing best implementation or meaningful further research” [21].

In order to assess the completeness of reporting, various checklists have been developed; for example the SPIRIT (Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials) statement for use at the protocol stage [22] and the CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) for pharmacological [23] and non-pharmacological treatments [24] at the manuscript stage. The TIDieR (template for intervention description and replication) tool was published as an extension to the above documents, to increase the detail reported about interventions [25]. The checklist contains 12 items: name, why, what, who provided, how, where, when and how much, tailoring, modifications, how well, adherence and fidelity [25]. Authors conducting intervention RCTs are encouraged to use the TIDieR checklist to enable

replication and facilitate the potential impact of their research on both health and society [25].

To our knowledge, no formal analysis has been published in the cancer and exercise field. The present study aimed to evaluate the completeness of reporting of exercise training interventions in RCTs that test exercise interventions in cancer survivors, using items on the TIDieR checklist.

Methods

This study is reported according to the PRISMA statement [26] and the guidelines for reporting meta-epidemiological methodology research [27]. We developed the protocol a priori and made it available via Open Science Framework (https://osf.io/6ejh9/?view_only=4320d9fbe4134ca88422d1eaf3d5b44a; DOI <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/6EJH9>). We present amendments made to the protocol in Additional file 1.

Search strategy and screening

An information specialist (LN) designed, tested and implemented a systematic search for RCTs published in the MEDLINE, EMBASE, and CENTRAL databases between 2010 and 2017. We selected 2010 because of the most recent update of the CONSORT statement [23], which was launched in 2010. One reviewer (JME) screened the reference lists of relevant systematic reviews in the field. Additional file 2 presents the search strategies for MEDLINE, EMBASE and CENTRAL. We used the management software Rayyan [28] for independent screening of title and abstract. Pairs of researchers discussed disagreements, with resolution by an independent third researcher when necessary. Figure 1 presents the flow of information through the different phases of a systematic review.

Selection criteria

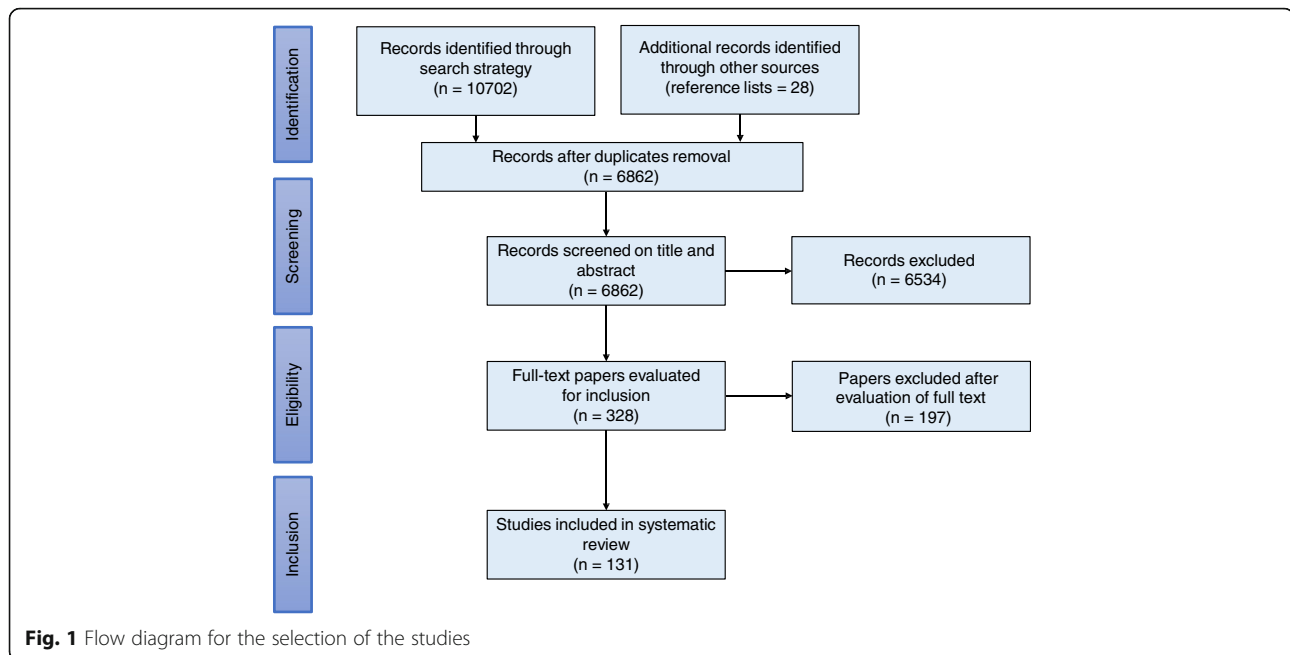
We included RCTs meeting the following criteria:

Population

Adult (older than 18 years old) survivors of any type of cancer. A survivor was defined according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as anyone who has been diagnosed with cancer, from the time of diagnosis through the rest of life [29].

Intervention

RCTs evaluating the effects of exercise training interventions for cancer survivors. Exercise training was defined as any body movement that increases energy expenditure and that is planned, structured, repetitive, and purposive in the sense that it aims to improve or maintain one or more components of physical fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, body composition, and flexibility) [30, 31].



We accepted for inclusion any exercise training interventions involving different training modes, such as aerobic, resistance and flexibility training, as well as yoga, Qi-gong and Tai-Chi [32, 33]. Further, the exercise training interventions could be conducted in different settings (such as clinical or community) or mediums (such as water or land). Because of the review's focus on the reporting of exercise training interventions, we excluded RCTs that evaluated recreational physical activity interventions, as well as trials reporting on manual therapy (e.g., joint mobilization techniques and therapeutic massage), cognitive-behavioral interventions, and mixed interventions that combined exercise with other therapeutic approaches, such as psychotherapy or diet or dietary advice/counseling. Finally, we excluded trials that compared exercise training with pharmacological and surgical treatments.

Comparison

We included studies with non-exercise intervention comparisons (such as conventional care) or other exercise interventions (e.g., aerobic versus resistance training). Where trials compared two exercise interventions, both interventions were included in the analysis.

Study design and type of publication

We included RCTs. If there was any dispute about the eligibility of a trial's design, we referred to the National Cancer Institute's definition [34]. Only full-text publications were included in the review. As we included studies and not research papers, when multiple publications from a single RCT were found, authors decided to use

the primary publication for this analysis. We made this decision to avoid double counting of studies and for practical reasons.

Language

We considered for inclusion studies published in languages the team could translate i.e. English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Scandinavian languages.

Data extraction and management

Characteristics of the included studies

We extracted the following information: publication year, country, trial registry, study name, primary publication/companion, sample size (total analyzed), type of cancer, treatment stage, control group(s), exercise mode, length (weeks, with the minimum value reported in case of range), frequency (sessions/week), and setting. Walking interventions were classified as aerobic exercise.

TIDieR checklist and calculation of completeness of reporting

A pair of researchers (JME, JB, IR, JMT) worked independently to apply the TIDieR checklist to the included RCTs. As recommended by the TIDieR committee, the checklist is completed following the TIDieR guide [25], which contains an explanation and elaboration for each item. All the items were rated Yes/No. Only items that were clearly met were rated Yes; any that were partially met were rated No. Pairs of researchers discussed disagreements, with those outstanding resolved by an independent third researcher. Item 5 contributed two

components and Item 8 contributed four components. See Table 1.

Overall and subgroup analyses

For each of these items, the percentage of interventions in the included studies that reported the item was calculated. We presented separate data for the subgroups of

Table 1 Final version of the TIDieR checklist used in this study (16 items)

1. Brief name
Provide the name or a phrase that describes the intervention
2. Why
Describe any rationale, theory, or goal of the elements essential to the intervention
3. What (Materials)
Describe any physical or informational materials used in the intervention
4. What (procedures)
Describe each of the procedures, activities, and/or processes used in the intervention
5. a. Who provided (disciplinary background)
Describe the disciplinary background of the provider
b. Who provided (expertise, experience, or specific training)
Describe the expertise, experience, or specific training of the provider
6. How
Describe the modes of delivery
7. Where
Describe the type(s) of location(s) where the intervention occurred
8. a. When and how much (frequency)
Describe the number of times the intervention was delivered (e.g., number of sessions)
b. When and how much (length)
Describe the number of weeks/months the intervention lasted
c. When and how much (duration)
Describe the duration of each session (e.g., minutes /session)
d. When and how much (intensity)
Describe the intensity at which the exercise was practiced
9. Tailoring
If the intervention was planned to be personalized, titrated or adapted, then describe what, why, when, and how
10. Modifications
If the intervention was modified during the course of the study, describe the changes
11. How well (planned)
If intervention adherence or fidelity was assessed, describe how and by whom, and if any strategies were used to maintain or improve fidelity, describe them.
12. How well (actual)
If intervention adherence or fidelity was assessed, describe the extent to which the intervention was delivered as planned.

breast cancer and non-breast cancer trials, and exercise modality.

Results

Results of the search

The systematic searches yielded 10,702 records, and 28 additional records were found by hand searching systematic reviews in this field. After removal of duplicates, we exported 6862 records to Rayyan for screening of title and abstract, after which we read 328 records as full-text manuscripts. One reviewer (JME) retrieved all full-text publications. We included 131 RCTs in our analysis.

Characteristics of the included studies

The 131 RCTs contributed information about 138 interventions to the analysis. The characteristics of the individual included studies/interventions such as country, year of publication, sample size, type of cancer reported, treatment stage, and other are presented in Additional file 3. Summary data are presented below.

Twenty-one trials (16%) provided study name or acronym, and forty-four (34%) reported their trial registry record/trial protocol. Hereafter we refer to interventions (rather than trials) as they represent our unit of analysis.

Overall, we report data from 38 countries. USA was the most common country across the analyzed interventions (38, 27%), followed by Australia (17, 12%), Canada (12, 9%), Germany (11, 8%), Korea (6, 4%), and Spain (5, 4%). Around half of the interventions were performed in groups of 10 to 50 participants (65, 47%), and one-third included 51 to 100 participants (47, 34%). Breast cancer was the most common type of cancer (69, 50%), followed by prostate cancer (20, 14%), mixed (more than one type) (14, 10%), and colorectal cancer (7, 5%). Most exercise interventions were administered to people receiving active cancer treatment (71, 51%), followed by post-treatment administration (62, 45%) and pre-operative administration (6, 4%).

Interventions: exercise modalities

Aerobic exercise was the most studied exercise modality (43, 30%) followed by combined aerobic/resistance training (40, 28%). Resistance training alone and yoga accounted for around 13% of the interventions each. Other modalities comprised Qigong, aquatic exercise, football, high-intensity training, and Tai-Chi. One-third of the exercise interventions were implemented in clinics or hospitals. On average, exercise interventions lasted 14.3 weeks (range 1 to 104 weeks), and involved 2.8 (range 1 to 14) sessions per week.

Completeness of reporting of the exercise training interventions

Total sample

Completeness of reporting ranged from 42 to 96% among the TIDieR items (see Fig. 2). *Intervention length* was the most reported item across interventions (133, 96%), followed by *study rationale* (131, 95%), whereas *provider* (58, 42%) and *how well (planned)* item (63, 46%) were the two least reported items. Half of the TIDieR items were reported in 50 to 70% of the interventions, and only four items were reported in more than 80% of the interventions (items 2 and 8a-c). In addition, the seven items [3–9] deemed to be core for replication [25] exhibited a mean reporting of 71%, ranging from 42 to 96%.

Subgroup analysis 1: breast cancer

Breast cancer exercise-training interventions counted for half of the total sample in this study. However, completeness of reporting among the interventions exhibited similar results to the total sample. The largest difference was a 17% less complete reporting of item 7 (*where*) than in the non-breast cancer subgroup. See Table 2.

Subgroup analysis 2: non-breast cancer

The other half of the interventions, those that involved non-breast cancer patients, comprised predominantly prostate cancer (20, 29%), followed by mixed type and lung cancers (each 14, 20%), and colorectal cancer (7, 10%). In general, this subgroup was reported in a more complete manner than the breast cancer subgroup and the total sample. Only a few items showed lower scores

of complete reporting relative to the other groups (Item 2, item 5b, item 6, and item 8c). See Table 2.

Subgroup analysis 3: exercise modality

Overall, aerobic exercise plus resistance training interventions had the lowest level of reporting relative to the other two subgroups (i.e., aerobic exercise and resistance training). Item 2 (*why*), item 8a (*frequency*), and item 8b (*length*) were completely reported in more than 90% of the interventions in all three subgroups. The last two items (items 8 a and b) reached 100% reporting in resistance training interventions. Item 5b (*who provided, expertise*) was the least reported item across the subgroups. See Table 3.

Discussion

Main findings

This study evaluated the completeness of reporting of exercise training interventions in a sample of RCTs in cancer survivors. Findings revealed none of the TIDieR items was fully reported across all the interventions in the RCTs. *Intervention length* and *study rationale* were the two most reported items. Conversely, relevant information for researchers, healthcare providers, and patients (such as the expertise, experience, or specific training of the provider) obtained the lowest score of reporting. We observed no major differences in the subgroups of breast cancer and non-breast cancer trials, but aerobic exercise and resistance training interventions had the lowest level of reporting compared to the groups of aerobic exercise and resistance training.

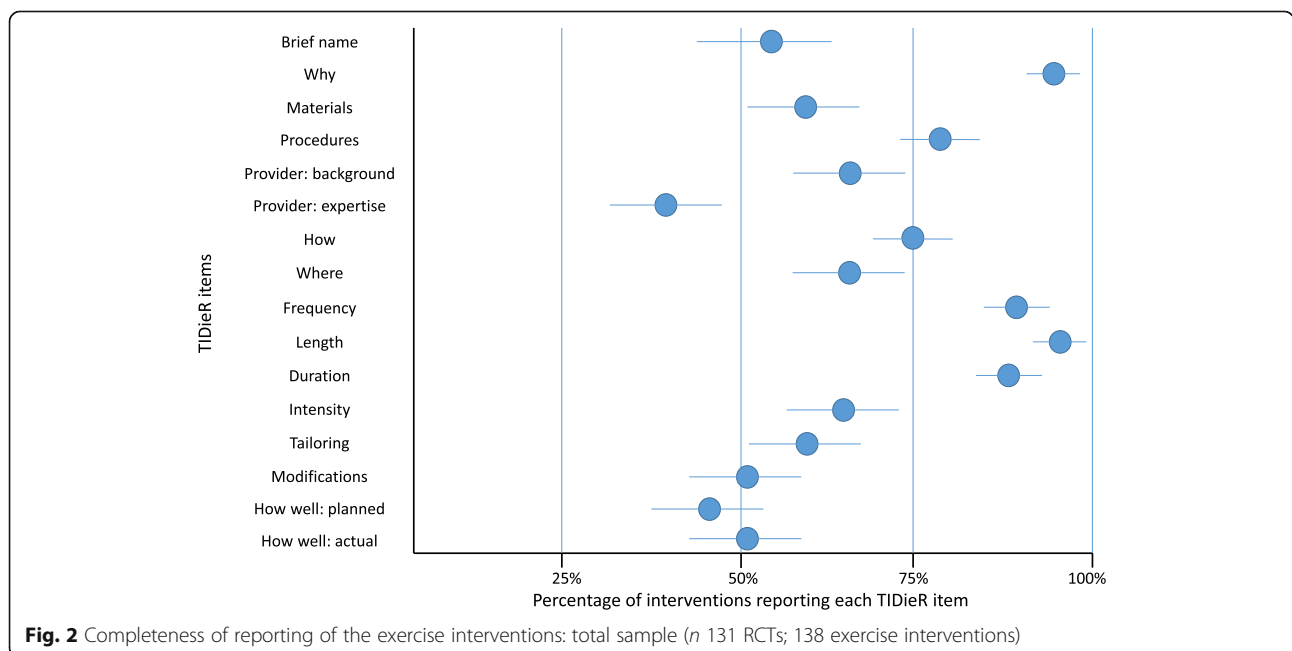


Table 2 Completeness of reporting of the exercise interventions: total sample and type of cancer subgroups

TIDieR item	Total sample n (%)	Breast cancer n (%)	Non-breast cancer n (%)
Item 1. Brief name	76 (55%)	36 (52%)	40 (58%)
Item 2. Why	131 (95%)	66 (96%)	65 (94%)
Item 3. What (materials)	81 (59%)	40 (58%)	41 (59%)
Item 4. What (procedures)	108 (78%)	53 (77%)	55 (80%)
Item 5a. Who provided (disciplinary background)	93 (67%)	44 (64%)	49 (71%)
Item 5b. Who provided (expertise, experience, or specific training)	58 (42%)	30 (44%)	28 (41%)
Item 6. How	104 (75%)	54 (78%)	50 (72%)
Item 7. Where	92 (67%)	40 (58%)	52 (75%)
Item 8a. Frequency	123 (89%)	60 (87%)	63 (91%)
Item 8b. Length	133 (96%)	66 (96%)	67 (97%)
Item 8c. Duration	120 (87%)	63 (91%)	57 (83%)
Item 8d. Intensity	90 (65%)	39 (56%)	51 (74%)
Item 9. Tailoring	82 (59%)	37 (54%)	45 (65%)
Item 10. Modifications	70 (51%)	32 (46%)	38 (55%)
Item 11. How well (planned)	63 (46%)	30 (43%)	33 (48%)
Item 12. How well (actual)	70 (51%)	35 (51%)	35 (51%)

Table 3 Completeness of reporting of by exercise modality: aerobic exercise; aerobic exercise plus resistance training; resistance training

TIDieR item	Aerobic exercise (n = 43)	Aerobic exercise plus resistance training (n = 40)	Resistance training (n = 18)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Item 1. Brief name	31 (72.1%)	18 (45%)	10 (55.6%)
Item 2. Why	40 (93%)	37 (92.5%)	18 (100%)
Item 3. What (materials)	29 (67.4%)	17 (42.5%)	11 (61.1%)
Item 4. What (procedures)	34 (79.1%)	29 (72.5%)	16 (88.9%)
Item 5a. Who provided (disciplinary background)	32 (74.4%)	20 (50%)	10 (55.6%)
Item 5b. Who provided (expertise, experience, or specific training)	17 (39.5%)	12 (30%)	5 (27.8%)
Item 6. How	31 (72.1%)	26 (65%)	13 (72.2%)
Item 7. Where	35 (81.4%)	23 (57.5%)	10 (55.6%)
Item 8a. Frequency	40 (93%)	36 (90%)	18 (100%)
Item 8b. Length	40 (93%)	38 (95%)	18 (100%)
Item 8c. Duration	37 (86%)	32 (80%)	16 (88.9%)
Item 8d. Intensity	35 (81.4%)	34 (85%)	14 (77.8%)
Item 9. Tailoring	29 (67.4%)	23 (57.5%)	14 (77.8%)
Item 10. Modifications	15 (34.9%)	21 (53.8%)	15 (83.3%)
Item 11. How well (planned)	20 (46.5%)	18 (46.2%)	10 (55.6%)
Item 12. How well (actual)	24 (55.8%)	15 (39.5%)	12 (66.7%)

Comparison with previous studies

To our knowledge, this is the first study addressing the completeness of reporting in exercise trials involving cancer patients, by using the TIDieR checklist. Other studies have applied TIDieR to exercise trials in people with peripheral arterial disease (58 trials, reporting on 76 interventions) [19], trials on exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation (57 trials, reporting on 74 interventions) [20], and in trials of upper limb therapies for children with unilateral cerebral palsy (60 trials, reporting on 68 interventions) [35]. In the field of exercise and cancer, Neil-Sztramko and collaborators have recently conducted relevant work about the reporting of the components and principles of resistance training prescription in breast cancer trials that measured physical fitness or body composition outcomes [36]. That study found that no trials reported all components of the exercise prescription in the methods, or adherence to the prescribed intervention in the results. Similar findings were found in prostate cancer trials [37].

Strengths and weaknesses

The systematic search run for this study as well as the independent and duplicate conduct of the study selection and data extraction processes constitute methodological strengths. The large number of RCTs evaluated represent the largest study in using the TIDieR checklist to date. Moreover, the research team comprised a journal editor, healthcare providers, and experts in evidence synthesis in the area of exercise in cancer and other chronic conditions. We believe the decision of splitting the number of TIDieR items in our analysis provides a more specific insight to readers interested in this field. The developers of the TIDieR tool supported this approach.

In the event of a single study being reported in multiple publications we chose the primary publication for our analysis. This decision may be a limitation as more complete reporting could have been included in the companion articles. We did this for pragmatic reasons and because we think it is reasonable to expect that the intervention is thoroughly described in the primary report of the study.

Implications for practice and further research

Findings from this study encourage researchers to adhere to international reporting guidance when formulating and publishing their research in order to facilitate translations of their findings into practice. Our results indicate there is still work to be done in this regard. A better reporting of exercise interventions facilitates evidence uptake by clinicians, patients and decision-makers. Besides, a complete reporting of exercise interventions and further research on the reporting of

research is one of the key strategies in the battle against research waste [8, 38, 39]. As recently stated by Glasziou and colleagues [39], “unless research is adequately reported, the time and resources invested in the conduct of research is wasted.”

Another purported benefit of reporting checklists such as TIDieR is that they facilitate replication. Further research could examine original and replication trials to determine the completeness of reporting and the faithfulness of the replication.

Future research could examine the reporting of some additional items, some of which have more recently been listed in the Consensus on Exercise Reporting Template (CERT) tool [40]. These factors include whether the exercise is supervised and whether motivational strategies are used. We did not know about the CERT tool at the time our study protocol was formulated, and decided that it was not worth changing the study protocol to incorporate the CERT a posteriori, because of the substantial overlap between it and TIDieR. Another reporting guideline of interest to health professionals in this area is CReDECI 2 (Criteria for Reporting the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions in healthcare) [41], which focus on complex interventions. Although not all cancer exercise interventions are complex [42], the CReDECI guidelines may provide an alternative checklist for reporting of experimental studies.

Journals should encourage trial authors to adhere to reporting guidance when processing submissions. Thus, journals should endorse checklists for reporting interventions as they do for CONSORT or any other related statements [25]. Hopewell et al. [43] found in a time series design that an active implementation of the CONSORT for abstracts guidelines by journals improved the number of checklist items reported in abstracts of randomized trials. Journals might ask researchers to use TIDieR and perhaps CERT in conjunction when completing item 5 of the CONSORT checklist, and there refer the reader to a detailed assessment of the intervention-reporting checklist.

Conclusion

Exercise training interventions for cancer survivors are reported moderately well among RCTs published between 2010 and 2017. The reporting of information about the provider, materials, and modifications requires urgent improvement. More complete reporting of exercise training interventions for cancer patients will enhance trial usability for both healthcare providers and patients, and will contribute to a large extent in the battle to reduce research waste. Researchers might use the TIDieR checklist when reporting their exercise interventions in further trials.

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-019-0871-0>.

Additional file 1. Amendments to the protocol. This file contains the amendments made to the study protocol

Additional file 2. Search strategy. This file presents the search strategies used to identify the individual studies

Additional file 3 Characteristics of the included studies (*n* 131 RCTs; 138 exercise interventions). This file presents a detailed overview of the characteristics of the included studies

Abbreviations

CERT : Consensus on Exercise Reporting Template; CONSORT: Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; CReDECI 2: Criteria for Reporting the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions in healthcare; PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses; RCT: Randomized Clinical Trial; SPIRIT : Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials; TIDieR: Template for Intervention Description and Replication

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Tammy C Hoffmann for her insight and suggestions regarding the generation of a score of reporting completeness based on the TIDieR checklist.

Authors' contributions

JME and JB conceived the initial idea of this study. All authors helped develop the study protocol. JME and ME contacted developers of the TIDieR checklist and tailored the final version of the checklist. LN developed the search strategy and search the databases. JME, JB, IR and JMT extracted data. JME analyzed the data. JME lead the writing of the study with feedback from all authors. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Authors' information

Jose Meneses-Echavez and Julia Bidonde have large experience in evidence syntheses for exercise and chronic conditions. Mark Elkins currently serves as editor of the *Journal of Physiotherapy*. Indira Rodriguez and Javier Martinez have clinical experience in exercise prescription for the management of chronic patients and analysis of big datasets. A preliminary analysis was presented as a poster at the 25th Cochrane Colloquium 2018 in Edinburgh.

Funding

No funding was received for this study.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹Division for Health Services, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Sandakerveien 24C, Building D11, 4th floor, office, 434 Oslo, Norway. ²Facultad de Cultura Física, Deporte y Recreación, Universidad Santo Tomás, Bogotá, Colombia. ³Grupo de investigación Movimiento Corporal Humano, Universidad de la Sabana. Facultad de Enfermería y Rehabilitación, Chía, Colombia. ⁴Sydney Medical School, Sydney, Australia. ⁵Grupo "GRINMADE", Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia. ⁶School of Rehabilitation Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.

Received: 30 July 2019 Accepted: 19 November 2019

Published online: 02 December 2019

References

- Young-McCaughan S, Arzola S. Exercise intervention research for patients with cancer on treatment. *Semin Oncol Nurs*. 2007;23(4):264–74.
- Dennett A, Peiris C, Shields N, Prendergast L, Taylor N. Moderate-intensity exercise reduces fatigue and improves mobility in cancer survivors: a systematic review and meta-regression. *J Phys*. 2016;62(2):68–82.
- Granger CL. Physiotherapy management of lung cancer. *J Phys*. 2016;62(2):60–7.
- Meneses-Echavez JF, Correa-Bautista JE, Gonzalez-Jimenez E, Schmidt Rio-Valle J, Elkins MR, Lobelo F, et al. The effect of exercise training on mediators of inflammation in breast Cancer survivors: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*. 2016;25(7):1009–17.
- Meneses-Echavez JF, Jiménez EG, Río-Valle JS, Correa-Bautista JE, Izquierdo M, Ramírez-Vélez R. The insulin-like growth factor system is modulated by exercise in breast cancer survivors: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Cancer*. 2016;16(1):682.
- Brown JK, Byers T, Doyle C, Coumeya KS, Demark-Wahnefried W, Kushi LH, et al. Nutrition and physical activity during and after cancer treatment: an American Cancer Society guide for informed choices. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2003;53(5):268–91.
- Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. *The Lancet*. 2009;374(9683):86–9.
- Glasziou P, Meats E, Heneghan C, Shepperd S. What is missing from descriptions of treatment in trials and reviews? *BMJ (Clinical research ed)*. 2008;336(7659):1472–4.
- Hoffmann TC, Eructi C, Glasziou PP. Poor description of non-pharmacological interventions: analysis of consecutive sample of randomised trials. *BMJ Clinical research ed*. 2013;347:f3755.
- Li J, Liu Z, Chen R, Hu D, Li W, Li X, et al. The quality of reports of randomized clinical trials on traditional Chinese medicine treatments: a systematic review of articles indexed in the China National Knowledge Infrastructure database from 2005 to 2012. *BMC Complement Altern Med*. 2014;14:362.
- Tsertsivadze A, Chen YF, Moher D, Sutcliffe P, McCarthy N. How to conduct systematic reviews more expeditiously? *Systematic reviews*. 2015;4:160.
- Vucic K, Jelicic Kadic A, Puljak L. Survey of Cochrane protocols found methods for data extraction from figures not mentioned or unclear. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2015;68(10):1161–4.
- Group GW. Grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ : British Medical Journal*. 2004;328(7454):1490.
- Harter M, Simon D. Shared decision-making in diverse health care systems—translating research into practice. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2008;73(3):399–401.
- Begg C, Cho M, Eastwood S, Horton R, Moher D, Olkin I, et al. Improving the quality of reporting of randomized controlled trials. The CONSORT statement *Jama*. 1996;276(8):637–9.
- Boutron I, Altman DG, Moher D, Schulz KF, Ravaut P. CONSORT statement for randomized trials of nonpharmacologic treatments: a 2017 update and a CONSORT extension for nonpharmacologic trial abstracts. *Ann Intern Med*. 2017;167(1):40–7.
- Pinto BM, Floyd A. Methodological issues in exercise intervention research in oncology. *Semin Oncol Nurs*. 2007;23(4):297–304.
- Robien K, Demark-Wahnefried W, Rock CL. Evidence-based nutrition guidelines for cancer survivors: current guidelines, knowledge gaps, and future research directions. *J Am Diet Assoc*. 2011;111(3):368–75.
- Tew GA, Brabyn S, Cook L, Peckham E. The completeness of intervention descriptions in randomised trials of supervised exercise training in peripheral arterial disease. *PLoS One*. 2016;11(3):e0150869.
- Abell B, Glasziou P, Hoffmann T. Reporting and replicating trials of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation: do we know what the researchers actually did? *Circulation Cardiovascular quality and outcomes*. 2015;8(2):187–94.
- Candy B, Vickerstaff V, Jones L, King M. Description of complex interventions: analysis of changes in reporting in randomised trials since 2002. *Trials*. 2018;19(1):110.
- Chan AW, Tetzlaff JM, Altman DG, Laupacis A, Gotzsche PC, Krleza-Jeric K, et al. SPIRIT 2013 statement: defining standard protocol items for clinical trials. *Ann Intern Med*. 2013;158(3):200–7.

23. Schulz KF, Altman DG, Moher D. CONSORT 2010 statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *BMJ Clinical research ed.* 2010;340:c332.
24. Boutron I, Moher D, Altman DG, Schulz KF, Ravaud P. Extending the CONSORT statement to randomized trials of nonpharmacologic treatment: explanation and elaboration. *Ann Intern Med.* 2008;148(4):295–309.
25. Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, Milne R, Perera R, Moher D, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ.* 2014;348:g1687.
26. Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, Mulrow C, Gotzsche PC, Ioannidis JPA, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration. *Plos Med.* 2009;6(7):e100010.
27. Murad MH, Wang Z. Guidelines for reporting meta-epidemiological methodology research. *Evid Based Med.* 2017;22(4):139–42.
28. Uzzani M, Hammady H, Fedorowicz Z, Elmagarmid A. Rayyan-a web and mobile app for systematic reviews. *Systematic reviews.* 2016;5(1):210.
29. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Cancer survivors--United States, 2007. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report.* 2011;60(9):269–72. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21389929>.
30. Caspersen CJ, Powell KE, Christenson GM. Physical activity, exercise, and physical fitness: definitions and distinctions for health-related research. *Public Health Rep.* 1985;100(2):126–31.
31. Wolin KY, Schwartz AL, Matthews CE, Courneya KS, Schmitz KH. Implementing the exercise guidelines for cancer survivors. *The journal of supportive oncology.* 2012;10(5):171–7.
32. Buffart LM, Galvao DA, Brug J, Chinapaw MJ, Newton RU. Evidence-based physical activity guidelines for cancer survivors: current guidelines, knowledge gaps and future research directions. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2014;40(2):327–40.
33. Spence R, Heesch K, Brown W. Exercise and cancer rehabilitation: a systematic review. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2010;36(2):185–94.
34. National Cancer Institute. NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms[cited]. Available from: <https://www.cancer.gov/>. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>.
35. Sakzewski L, Reedman S, Hoffmann T. Do we really know what they were testing? Incomplete reporting of interventions in randomised trials of upper limb therapies in unilateral cerebral palsy. *Res Dev Disabil.* 2016;59:417–27.
36. Neil-Sztramko SE, Winters-Stone KM, Bland KA, Campbell KL. Updated systematic review of exercise studies in breast cancer survivors: attention to the principles of exercise training. *Br J Sports Med.* 2019;53(8):504–12.
37. Neil-Sztramko SE, Medysky ME, Campbell KL, Bland KA, Winters-Stone KM. Attention to the principles of exercise training in exercise studies on prostate cancer survivors: a systematic review. *BMC Cancer.* 2019;19(1):321.
38. Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. *Lancet.* 2009;374(9683):86–9.
39. Glasziou P, Altman DG, Bossuyt P, Boutron I, Clarke M, Julious S, et al. Reducing waste from incomplete or unusable reports of biomedical research. *Lancet.* 2014;383(9913):267–76.
40. Slade SC, Dionne CE, Underwood M, Buchbinder R. Consensus on exercise reporting template (CERT): explanation and elaboration statement. *Br J Sports Med.* 2016;50(23):1428–37.
41. Mohler R, Kopke S, Meyer G. Criteria for reporting the development and evaluation of complex interventions in healthcare: revised guideline (CREDECI 2). *Trials.* 2015;16:204.
42. Craig P, Dieppe P, Macintyre S, Michie S, Nazareth I, Petticrew M, et al. Developing and evaluating complex interventions: the new Medical Research Council guidance. *BMJ Clinical research ed.* 2008;337:a1655 a.
43. Hopewell S, Ravaud P, Baron G, Boutron I. Effect of editors' implementation of CONSORT guidelines on the reporting of abstracts in high impact medical journals: interrupted time series analysis. *BMJ : British Medical Journal.* 2012;344:e4178.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

