

Collaborative Return to Screening PDSA Quality Improvement and Clinical Study

Speakers:

Dr. Heidi Nelson

Dr. Rachel Hae Soo Joung

Dr. Laura Makaroff

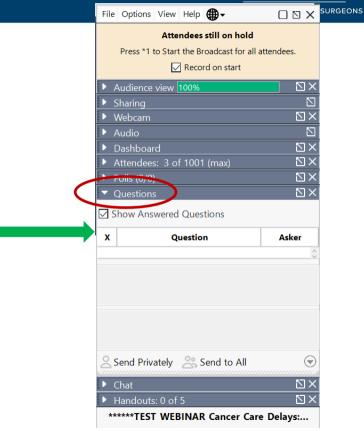
Moderator: Dr. Laurie Kirstein



Webinar Logistics

Cancer

- All participants are muted during the webinar
- Questions including technical issues you may be experiencing – should be submitted through the question pane
- Questions will be answered as time permits; additional questions and answers will be posted on the website
- Please complete the post-webinar evaluation you will receive via email





Introducing Our Moderator



Laurie Kirstein MD, FACS

Attending Breast Surgeon Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center Associate Professor Cornell University Medical College Middleton, NJ



Introducing Our Presenters



Heidi Nelson MD, FACS

Medical Director, Cancer Programs American College of Surgeons Chicago, IL



Ruth L. Kirschstein Postdoctoral Fellow Surgical Outcomes and Quality Improvement Center General Surgery Resident, PGY-4 Northwestern University Chicago, IL

Laura Makaroff, DO

Family Physician and Senior Vice President of Prevention and Early Detection at the American Cancer Society Washington DC









Updates on Return to Screening PDSA and Clinical Study



Outline of Topics

Review Dr. Heidi Nelson

Key objectives

Logistics for PDSA QI Project

Logistics for Clinical Study

Q&A

Report Dr. Rachel Joung

Documentation and Forms

Early Results from Enrollment Phase

Q&A

Introduce Dr. Laura Makaroff

Interventions

Q&A

Panel

Moderator:

Dr. Kirstein

Speakers:

Dr. Makaroff

Dr. Joung

Dr. Nelson



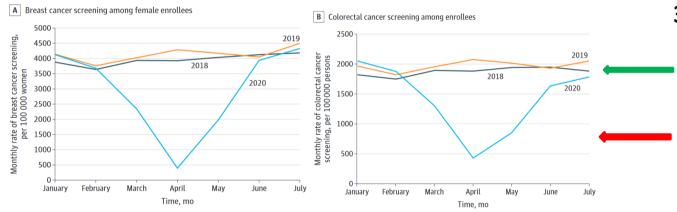
KEY OBJECTIVES



JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

Association of Cancer Screening Deficit in the United States With the COVID-19 Pandemic

Ronald C. Chen, MD, MPH; Kevin Haynes, PharmD, MSCE; Simo Du, MBBS, MHS; John Barron, PharmD; Aaron J. Katz, PharmD, PhD



3 KEY OBJECTIVES:

Restore Screening

Close 2020 Screening Deficit (9 million)

COVID-19 & CANCER NCI DIRECTOR'S REPOR

Sharpless: COVID-19 expected to increase mortality by at least 10,000 deaths from breast and colorectal cancers over 10 years

Prevent Unnecessary Cancer Deaths



Return To Screening Collaboration



American Cancer Society Collaboration Commission on Cancer (CoC) National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC)

Goal: Accelerate Return To Screening





PDSA STEP ONE – PLAN

ACT PLAN
STUDY DO

- A. Select one or more target screening focus
- B. Assemble a team of key, diverse stakeholders (QI team)
- C. Follow national guidelines and protocols:
 - American Cancer Society screening toolkits were available <u>Evidence-Based Interventions for Cancer Screening from the</u> <u>Community Guide</u>
 - A PDSA and Clinical Study protocol was drafted collaboratively Project and Clinical Study Details
- D. Draft the Rationale and Problem Statement for your program
- E. Complete Enrollment Form (REDCap Form A)





PDSA STEP TWO – DO

- a) Review the American Cancer Society toolkit
 - Select a return to screening approach
 - Present plan to CoC Cancer Committee or NAPBC Breast Program Leader
 - Document in minutes
 - Submit REDCap FORMS for the study
 - Complete on-line FORMS for submission to PRQ
 - Activate the plan no later than June 1, 2021, to be in compliance
- b) Consider implementing more than one intervention in sequence or in parallel
 - Increase Community Demand
 - Increase Provider Delivery
 - Increase Community Access







PDSA STEP THREE – STUDY

Monitor and Document monthly screening rates and interventions



How to monitor your progress:

- Monitor screening activities every month
- Document monthly screening in the on-line or REDCap FORMS
- Modify or intensify interventions if screening rates are declining or not increasing
- Project will be compliant when your screening rates have returned to pre-Covid rates and you have increased screening by 10%
- Extensions may be granted beyond 2021

DOCUMENT.... DOCUMENT... to secure standards compliance





PDSA STEP THREE – STUDY

Important instructions for achieving and documenting compliance

- May 31 Form A (baseline application) was due
- June 1 First intervention was to be implemented



- June 1 to November 31 Record interventions
- June 1 to November 31 Record screening rates and increase interventions as needed
- o **December 31 Form B** (data collection log) is due
- o **December 31 Form C** (intervention log) is due
- Keep these records available for PRQ and accreditation survey for standards credit
- Submit REDCap FORMS for clinical research accrual credit





Q&A







Form A: Breast Cancer Screening Enrollment and Baseline Data Collection

Pre-Pandemic Rate of Breast Cancer Screening * must provide value	Average monthly pre-pandemic rate (September '19 + January '20 rates/2)
Pandemic Rate of Breast Cancer Screening * must provide value	Average monthly pandemic rate (September '20 + January '21 rates/2)
Pandemic Screening Gap	Screening Gap calculated for you as: Pre-Pandemic minus Pandemic Screening Rates
10% Increase in Screening	10% Increase calculated for you as: 10% over the Pandemic Screening Rate
Post-Intervention Monthly Breast Cancer Screening Target	Target calculated for you as: Screening Gap or 10% Increase (if gap is less than 10%)
Source of Information for Breast Cancer Screening Rate	•
Breast Cancer Screening Test (select all that apply) * must provide value	□ Screening Mammograms□ Screening MRIs (for high-risk women)□ Other







Form B/C: Post-Intervention Monthly Data Collection and Intervention Log (Breast)

Thank you for enrolling in the Return to Cancer Screening Clinical Study (Breast) by completing Form A.

- · Use this REDCap form:
 - To monitor and record monthly screening rates from April 1st, 2021 and continue through November 30th, 2021. (Form B)
 - As an <u>activity tracker</u> to keep a running log of interventions (Form C)
- At the end of each month, please document the number of screenings for the month, and check (select) the interventions that were implemented during the month
- When you scroll to the bottom of this form, you will find a Summary Table that shows a tally of the number of interventions performed each month and the number of screenings per month
 - Use this table as a reference to see if you are getting closer to your <u>target</u> monthly screening rate
 - If your monthly screening rate is not improving, consider implementing more interventions or switching to different interventions

You can open this form as often as you wish, save your answers by clicking [Save & Return Later], and return to this form at any time before final submission.





FORM B: MONTHLY SCREENING LOG

November

Breast Cancer Screening Test (select all that apply) * must provide value		□ Screening Mammograms□ Screening Breast MRI (for high-risk wom□ Other				
Month	Number of Screening per Mo	nth (please record at the end of each month)				
April						
Мау						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						



FORM C: INTERVENTION LOG

Instructions:

- Please note the start date of the FIRST intervention that was implemented at your institution
- At the end of each month, please return to this form to <u>check (select)</u> which interventions were implemented/performed during that month
- Note: Interventions need to be implemented by June 1st. You do not need to have had interventions
 implemented prior to June 1st.

You can find detailed information about the following evidence-based interventions here: <u>Evidence-Based Interventions for Increasing Cancer Screening from the Community Guide</u>

Intervention Start Date

* must provide value



Please note the start date of the FIRST intervention that was implemented at your institution





A. Patient Reminders										
		March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov
	Individual patient reminder/outreach by healthcare providers (e.g., phone calls, text, email, EMR messaging, letters)									
	Facility/institution-wide patient outreach (e.g., automated notifications to eligible patients within health system)								
B. Patien	B. Patient Education									
		March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov
	3. One-on-one education									
	4. Group education									
C. Media										
		March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov
	5. Dissemination of guideline/messaging information to patients across the hospital system (e.g, banners/posters, pamphlets, hospital website)	g 🗌								
	6. Dissemination of guideline/messaging information across community sites (e.g., vaccination sites, pharmacies,	g 🗌								

SUMMARY: Total Number of Interventions Performed per Month vs. Number of Screening per Month



The table below auto-calculates (tallies) the number of interventions performed per month, from the selections you made above. It also shows you the monthly screening you entered above in Form B.

Please use this as a <u>reference</u> when comparing the number of interventions implemented to your monthly screening rate.

Month	Number of Interventions Performed per Month (this is auto-calculated)	Number of Screenings per Month			
		(this is auto-inserted from above Form B)			
March	0				
April	0				
May	0				
June	0				
July	0				
August	0				
September	0				
October	0				
November	0				

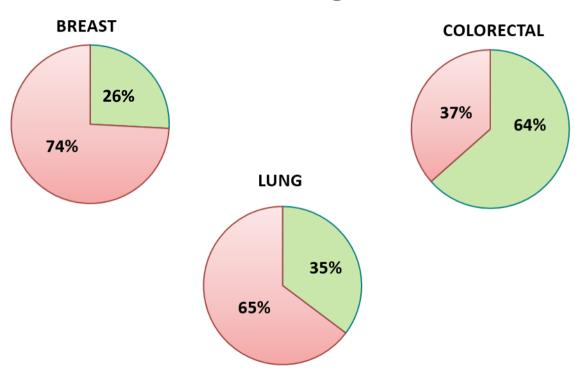
LEGE OF SURGEONS

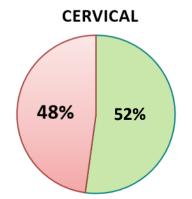


TARGET GOALS



■ Restore Screening ■ Close 2020 Screening Deficit





Screening Deficits and Potential Impact



856 enrollments completed; 814 validated

489 CoC-accredited programs
260 NAPBC- accredited programs
749 unique programs

	Breast Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	Lung Cancer	Cervical Cancer
Monthly Screenings: Pre-/During-pandemic	458,567 / 452,655	29,637 / 25,046	11,115 / 11,213	30,201 / 28,392
Estimate of Potential Monthly Increases	<u>57,141</u>	<u>6,079</u>	<u>1,744</u>	<u>4,280</u>
Restore screening increase	21,684	5,159	900	2,101
Close 2020 screening deficit increase	35,456	920	844	2,180



Interventions Chosen by Participation Programs



- 1. Social Media Posts and/or Press Releases (63%)
- 2. Dissemination of guideline/messaging information to PCPs (49%)
- 3. Individual Patient Reminder/Outreach by Healthcare Providers (49%)
- 4. Facility-wide Patient Outreach (34%)
- 5. Dissemination of guideline/messaging to patients across the hospital system (30%)
- 6. Dissemination of guideline/messaging to specialists (23%)
- 7. Dissemination of guideline/messaging across community sites (23%)
- 8. Provider reminder/recall (18%)
- 9. One-on-one patient education (17%)
- 10. Collaboration with local TV/radio/news (16%)





Q&A



Evidence Based & Informed Interventions

Dr. Laura Makaroff
Senior Vice President
Prevention and Early Detection





Agenda

Overview of Evidence-Based/Informed Interventions

How the evidence is generated

Advantages of using EB/Is

Using your data for EB/I Selection

Interventions by Strategy

Resources/Questions



Overview: Evidence-Based and Informed Interventions

Evidence-based interventions

are practices or programs that have peer-reviewed, documented empirical evidence of effectiveness. Evidence-based interventions use a continuum of integrated policies, strategies, activities, and services whose effectiveness has been proven or informed by research and evaluation.

Evidence-informed practices

use the best available research and practice knowledge to guide program design and implementation. This informed practice allows for innovation while incorporating the lessons learned from the existing research literature. Ideally, evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices should be responsive to cultural backgrounds, community values, and individual preferences.





How the Evidence is Generated

Evidence Derived from Research



Interventions that have been tested in a research study

Systematic review of multiple interventions

Policy analysis

Evidence Derived from Practice



Intervention developed, implemented and evaluated in an organization, community or geographic region





Advantages of using EB/I Interventions

Success

Increases likelihood of a successful initiative

Resource Conservation

 Increase cost benefit by saving time and resources, including during planning and implementation phases

Value

When describing your program and sharing your plan with various partners

Evaluation Focus

Defines what to evaluate and where you are looking for impact

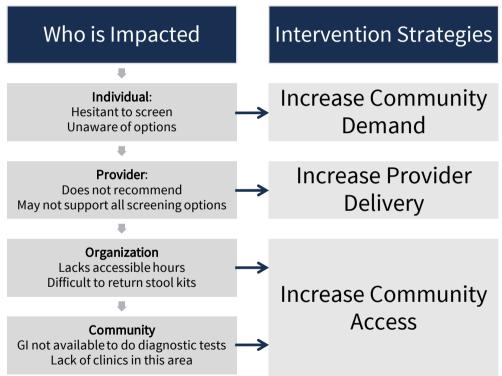




Intervention Selection: EXAMPLE

Data Theory

There is a knowledge gap in our community when discussing colorectal cancer screening optionsby both patient and provider.







Recommended Evidence-Based/Informed Interventions by Strategy

Increase Community Demand

CLIENT REMINDERS

Breast, Cervical, Colorectal, HPV Vaccination

CLIENT INCENTIVES

Colorectal

SMALL MEDIA

• Breast, Cervical, Colorectal

PATIENT EDUCATION

• Breast, Cervical, Colorectal, HPV Vaccination

Increase Provider Delivery

PROVIDER REMINDERS/ RECALL

Breast, Cervical, Colorectal, HPV Vaccination

PROVIDER ASSESSMENT & FEEDBACK

Breast, Cervical, Colorectal, HPV Vaccination

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Breast, Cervical, Colorectal, HPV Vaccination

PROVIDER INCENTIVES

Colorectal

STANDING ORDERS

HPV Vaccination

Increase Community Access

REDUCE BARRIERS

• Breast, Cervical, Colorectal, HPV Vaccination

REDUCE OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS

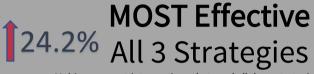
Breast, Colorectal





EVIDENCE DERIVED FROM RESEARCH: THE COMMUNITY GUIDE

Interventions are MOST effective when done in combination



Multicomponent interventions that used all three strategies increased cancer screening by a median of 24.2 percentage points

Interventions to increase community demand

Interventions to increase provider delivery

Interventions to increase community access



111.2% Effective 2 Strategies

Multicomponent interventions that used strategies to increase community demand and community access increased cancer screening by a median of 11.2 percentage points

> Interventions to increase community demand

> Interventions to increase community access

NOTE for HPV VACCINATION

A strong provider recommendation from a child's healthcare provider is the most significant factor in a parent's decision to vaccinate their children ¹Opel et al: 'Presumptive Recommendation





Lung Cancer Screening

USPSTF Recommended Screening Guideline- as of March 9, 2021

Adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years

According to the USPSTF:

Increasing lung cancer **screening discussions** and **offering screening** to eligible persons who express a preference for it is a key step to realizing the potential benefit of lung cancer screening.

Although there is very little evidence that aligns to a proven intervention, based on this statement, focusing in these areas would provide guidance on how your project may begin.









Resources



ACS Comprehensive Cancer Control Resource Page



National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable Resource Page



National Lung Cancer Roundtable Resource Page



National HPV Vaccination Roundtable Resource Page



National Navigation Roundtable Resource Page



NCI Evidence-Based Cancer Control Programs (EBCCP) Website



Questions

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY





Q&A





PANEL

Moderator:

Dr. Kirstein

Speakers:

Dr. Makaroff

Dr. Joung

Dr. Nelson



Panel Discussion Topics



Expected Outcomes:

- > Restore screening rates and address 2020 screening deficit
- > Determine if the # of interventions lead to quicker improvements in screening
 Is there a threshold; is there linear or logarithmic improvement?
- Identify which types of interventions are the most effective at improving screening rates
 Passive vs. active; patient-directed; physician-directed; community-directed

Potential Next Steps After Study Completed:

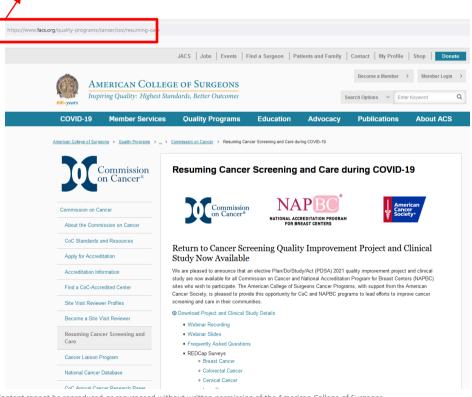
- Consider changes to "best practices" for CoC and NAPBC screening standards
- Consider future national quality improvement projects



Recording Location



https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/coc/resuming-care





Upcoming Webinars



CAnswer Forum LIVE – August 2021

Topic: Quality Improvement and Standard 7.3 Question submission open now until August 2, 2021 Wednesday, August 18, 2021, at 12 pm CDT

Assisting Centers with Meeting the Special Needs of Patients with Metastatic Breast Cancer Webinar Wednesday, September 8, 2021, at 12 pm CDT

Pelvic MRI for Rectal Cancer: Tips on Interpretation Tuesday, September 14, 2021, at 5 pm CDT

CAnswer Forum LIVE – October 2021

Topic: Rapid Cancer Reporting System and more on the STORE. Evaluating registry data – Understanding class of case and other data items
Wednesday, October 13, 2021, at 12 pm CDT

Webinar information and registration is located:

https://www.facs.org/qualityprograms/cancer/events

Cancer Programs Newsletter - Register

https://www.facs.org/qualityprograms/cancer/news

