

A Coordinated Approach to Implementing Low-dose Computed Tomography Lung Cancer Screening in a Rural Community Hospital

DATE: March 18, 2021 PRESENTED BY: Jessica Currier, Ph.D.

Presentation Outline

- Issue Background
- Lung Cancer Screening at Bay Area Hospital
- Knight Cancer Network & BAH Collaboration
- Implementation Process: planning, education & restructuring
- Outcomes
- Recommendations



Background & Significance

- Lung cancer leading cause of cancer death in men and women.
 - Age-adjusted mortality rate in OR: 36.6 deaths per 100,000 people
 - Higher mortality rates in rural OR

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• Lung cancer screening improves survival rates & saves lives through early detection



Lung Cancer Screening

• Annual low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) lung cancer screening resulted in a 20% reduction in mortality

• United States Preventive Services Task Force Grade B recommendation for screening eligibility:

– Age 50 or greater

– 20 pack years over a lifetime

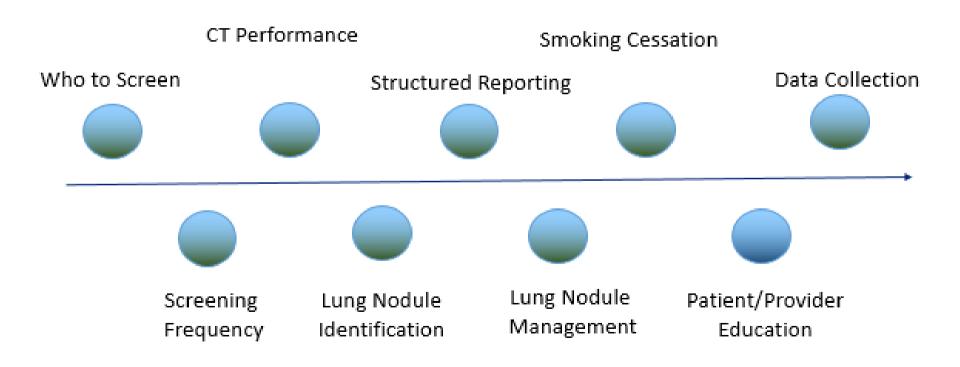


Lung Cancer Screening in Oregon

- 51% of rural hospital-based radiology facilities offer lung cancer screening using LDCT
- An **effective** lung cancer screening includes:
 - -Accurately identifying high-risk patients to screen
 - Facilitating access to screening
 - Providing appropriate and timely follow-up care
 - -Offering smoking cessation support



Lung Cancer Screening Program Components



Lung Cancer in Coos County

Coos County population 64,917

Highest age-adjusted mortality rate in the state (2015-2019)

- 47.9 cases per 100,000 people

Higher age-adjusted incidence rate than Oregon and U.S. rates

- Coos County: 67.4 cases per 100,000 people
- Oregon: 52.6 cases per 100,000 people
- United States: 57.3 cases per 100,000 people

Second highest self-reported smoking rate in Oregon

- 27.6% in Coos County
- 17.6% in Oregon



Bay Area Hospital (BAH) & The Knight Cancer Network

Bay Area Hospital is a Knight Cancer Network member

Knight Cancer Network supported BAH by:

- Conducting a cancer needs assessment
- Connecting BAH with lung cancer experts
- Hosting lung cancer & LDCT screening educational forums
- Facilitating the Community-Clinical Advisory Group & LDCT
 Roundtable discussions



Community Needs Assessment

- A multi-step approach
- Informed the collaborative decision making process for the lung cancer screening program's design and implementation



Lung Cancer Screening Program Implementation

Multi-component implementation strategy

Planning

Designing pre- through post-screening workflow processes
 Education & Community Outreach

– Training PCPs and other medical professionals

Restructuring systems and processes

Examining hospital infrastructure (personnel, technology, software, and equipment)



Identify Patients to Screen

Planning Activities

- Engaged community stakeholders in the program's design
 - Community-Clinical Advisory Group
 - Knight Cancer Network Community Needs Assessment

Training, Education & Community Outreach

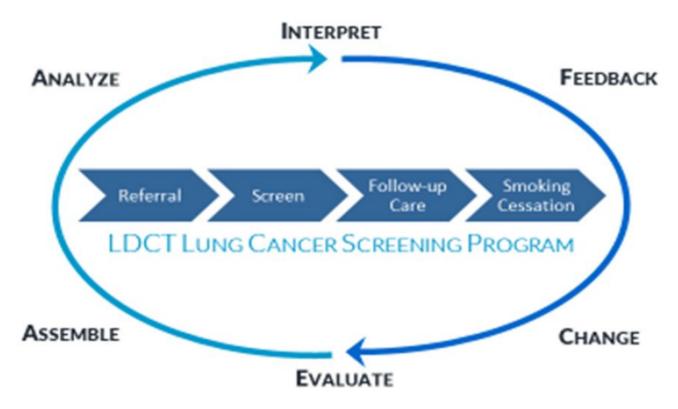
- LDCT lung cancer screening for primary care and other health care providers
 - Grand Rounds

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- Annual Community Cancer Educational Program
- Webinars on lung cancer screening
- Educational materials and shared decision-making resources distributed to primary care practices



Lung Cancer Screening Program Continuum



Screening Continuum Process

Pre-screening Activities

- PCP identifies high-risk patients to screen
- PCP refers patient to LDCT screening

Screening

- Schedule appointment
- LDCT Scan

Post-screening Follow-up Care

- Radiologist interprets scan
- PCP receives results
- Patient receives results
- Follow-up scan & recommendations to patient

Smoking Cessation Support

 Patient receives Tailored support through Oregon Quit Line



Post Screening Follow-up Care

Planning Processes

- Lung-RADSTM (lung imaging reporting and data system)
 classification system used to categorize scans
- Procedures developed to support **all** patients post scan (normal & abnormal scans)
 - Community Clinical Advisory Group led the process
 - Procedures jointly implemented by primary care providers and BAH



Smoking Cessation Support

- Vital component of screening continuum
- Planning Processes
 - Established referral pathways to the Oregon Tobacco Quit Line
 - A patient's primary care provider initiated referral



Results: Planning Processes

- Three committees guided screening program development & implementation
 - Community Clinical Advisory Group
 - Lung Cancer Screening Committee
 - Quality Standardization Training Team



Results: Education Processes

- 11 education & training events for providers and other medical staff
 - LDCT screening
 - Screening criteria
 - Shared decision-making
- Shared decision-making toolkit with 6 primary care clinics piloting the program

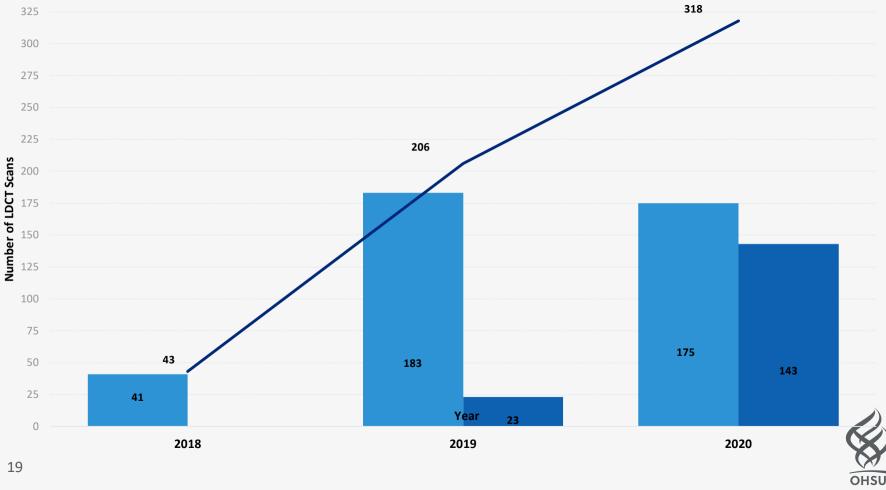


Results: Restructuring Processes

- BAH designated staff to manage the program
- Membership in the American College of Radiology Lung Cancer Screening Registry[™] Developed & implemented:
 - Referral through post-screening patient tracking processes
 - Reporting processes for screening results



Baseline & Annual Scans, 2018-2020



Distribution of Scans by Year & Lung-RADS Category

Year	-	Lung-RADS 1 Negative		Lung-RADS 2 Benign Appearance/ Behavior		Lung-RADS 3 Probably Benign		Lung-RADS 4A Suspicious		Lung-RADS 4B Very Suspicious		Lung-RADS 4X Very Suspicious		erminate	Total Scans by Year
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
2018	11	7.80%	19	5.60%	9	16.36%	2	11.76%	1	20%	1	12.50%	0	0	43
2019	49	34.75%	118	34.81%	22	40.00%	8	47.06%	n<5	40%	5	62.50%	n<5	100%	206
2020	81	57.45%	202	59.59%	24	43.64%	7	41.18%	n<5	40%	n<5	25%%	0	0	318
Total Scans by Category		141		339		55		17		5		8		.<5(2)	567



Recommendations

- 1. Approach lung cancer screening as a continuum.
- 2. Unite the community around the shared goal: **to improve lung cancer outcomes through early detection**.
- 3. Empower & engage community stakeholders and create opportunities for primary and specialty care providers to collaborate around program design, workflow processes, & outcomes.
- 4. Have dedicated lung cancer screening program staff.
- 5. Identify multiple program champions to bring the community together around a shared goal.



Dissemination

Bay Area Hospital & the Knight Cancer Network co-wrote a manuscript describing this process entitled:

- A Coordinated Approach to Implementing Low-dose Computed Tomography Lung Cancer Screening in a Rural Community Hospital: an implementation study investigating the effectiveness of multifaceted strategies to promote adoption, integration, and sustainability of lung cancer screening
- The Journal of the American College of Radiology will published our manuscript in 2022.

Thank you, Authors!

- Jessica Currier, PhD; Knight Cancer Institute
- **Deb Howes**, MSEd; formerly Knight Cancer Institute
- Cherie Cox, MSN, MBA/HCM, OCN; Bay Area Hospital
- Margaret Bertoldi, MPH, BSN, RN; OHSU
- Kent Sharman, MD; formerly North Bend Medical Center, now Advanced Health (CCO)
- Bret Cook, MD; Bay Area Hospital
- **Derek Baden**, RN; formerly Bay Area Hospital, now Gene Upshaw Memorial Tahoe Forest Cancer Ctr.
- **Paige E. Farris**, MSW; Knight Cancer Network
- Wesley Stoller, MA; Knight Cancer Institute
- Jackilen Shannon, PhD; Knight Cancer Institute



