



Gen S:

The Next Generation of Cancer Survivorship Standards

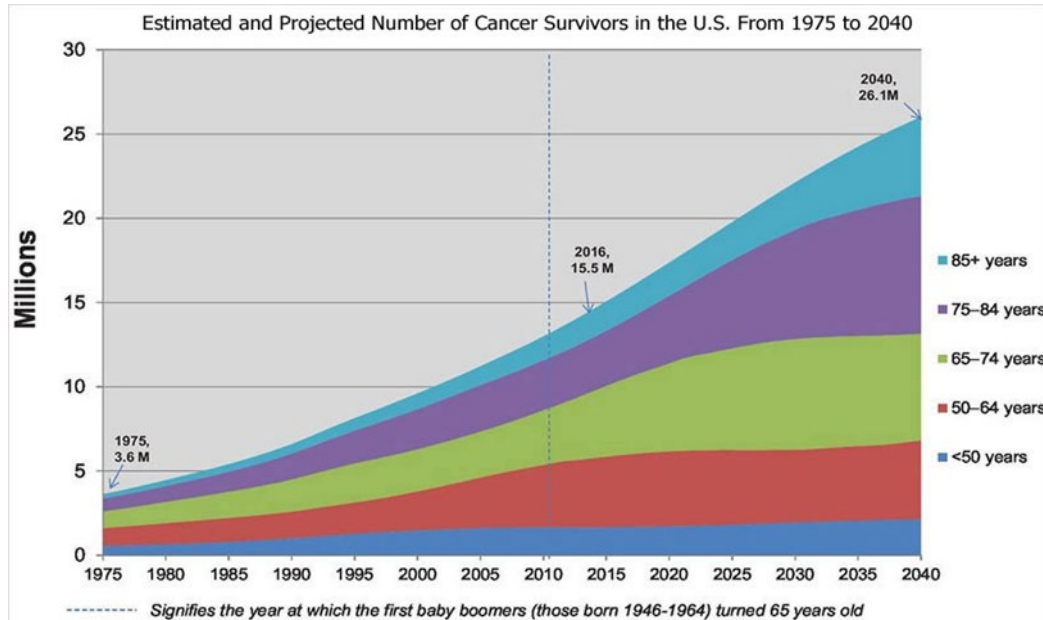
DATE: March 18, 2022 PRESENTED BY: Andrea Lehman, MSW, LCSW, OSW-C

Who is a Cancer Survivor?

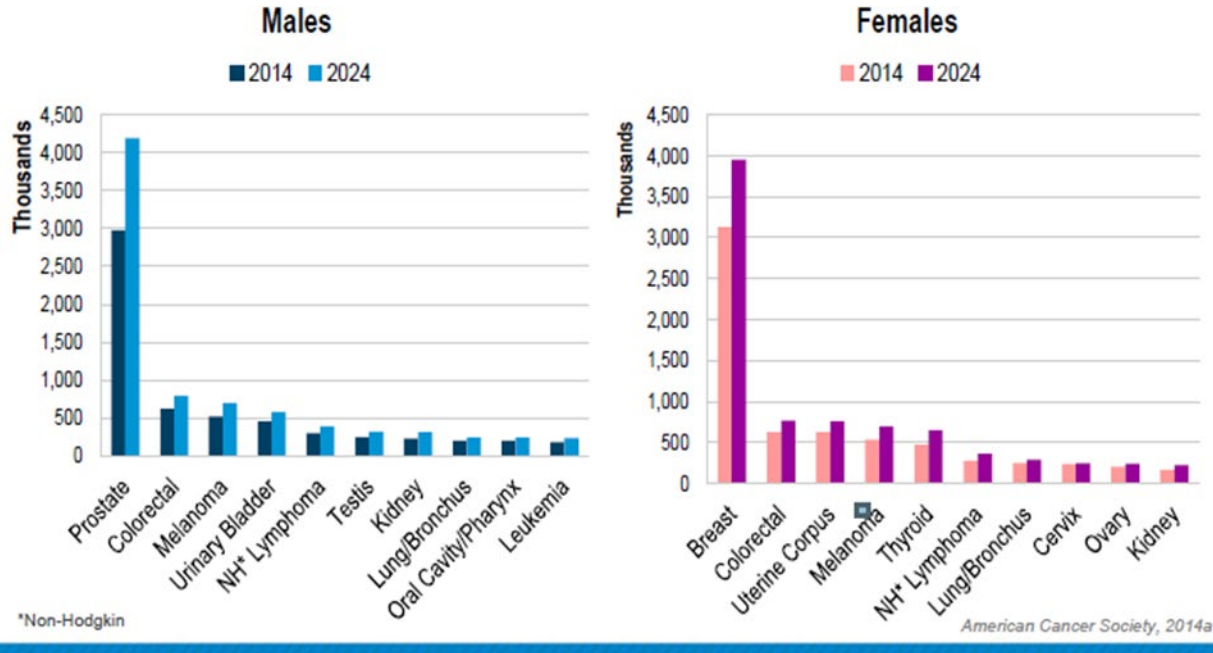
- “The term **cancer survivor** includes anyone who has been diagnosed with cancer, from the time of diagnosis through the rest of his or her life.” – NCCS, 1986
- Historically, a subset of survivors who *completed active treatment and are five years post-diagnosis*



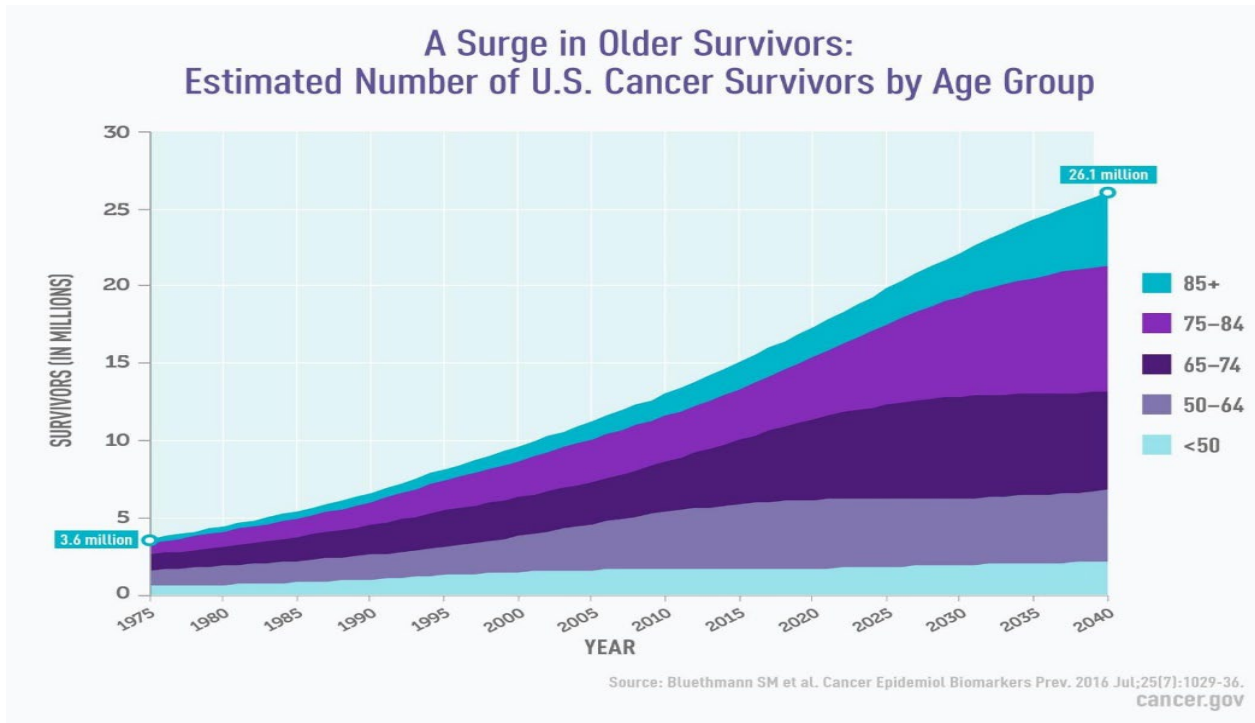
Estimated Number of US Cancer Survivors



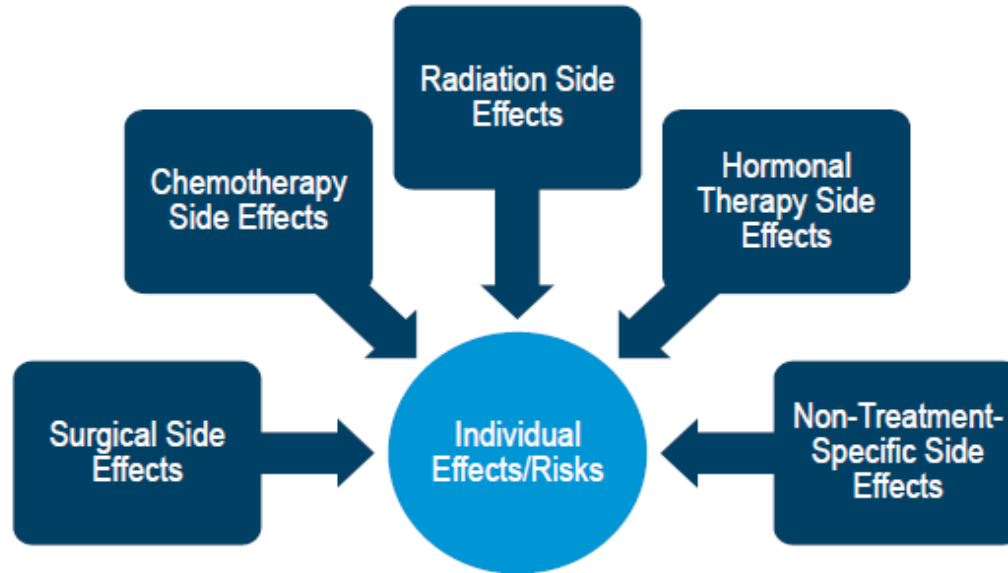
US Persons Alive Diagnosed with Cancer, By Site



Survivors are also Older

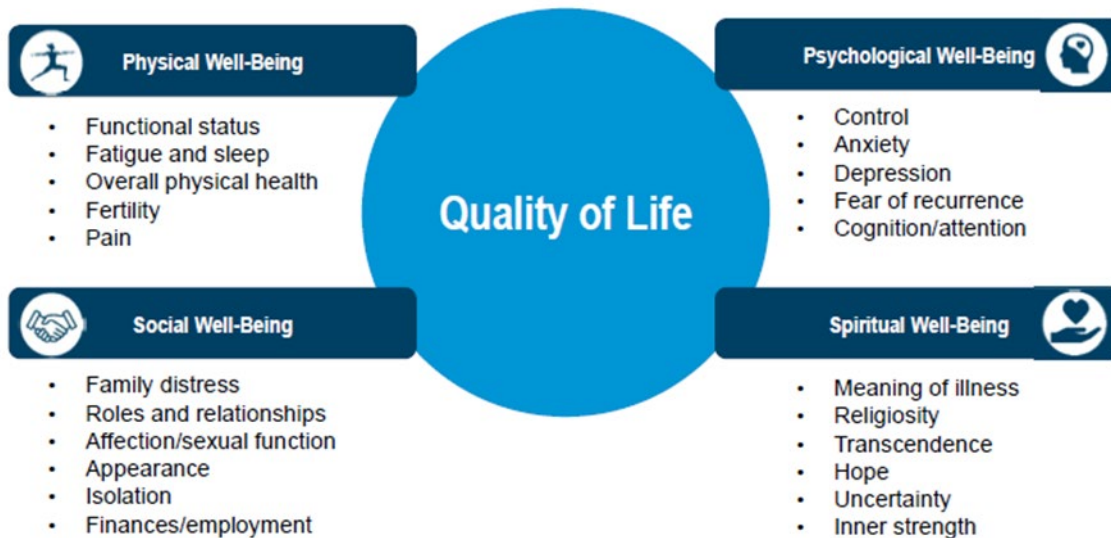


Impacts of Cancer Treatment



American Cancer Society, 2016. Available at:
<http://www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorshipduringandaftertreatment/nationalcancersurvivorshipresourcecenter/toolsforhealthcareprofessionals/index>

Cancer Survivor Needs



Ferrell & Hassey Dow, 1997

Survivorship: Cancer as a Turning Point

- Most cancer survivors describe “life before cancer” and “life after cancer”
- For many it is an opportunity to re-evaluate priorities, decide what is most important, to see life as “more precious”
- For many others, cancer becomes a chronic disease that poses challenges to identity, function, and meaning
- For all, cancer changes one’s life, either temporarily or permanently

The IOM Recommendation for Pediatric and Adult Cancer Survivors.

(2007 IOM Report)

- ▶ Treat survivorship as a distinct phase of cancer care
- ▶ Utilize evidence-based clinical practice guidelines
- ▶ Increase awareness of late effects and the need for survivorship care
- ▶ Improve professional education and training
- ▶ Improve access to care for survivors
- ▶ Increase research to prevent/ameliorate late effects
- ▶ Create individual survivor care plans

The Mandate:

- ▶ An expected part of cancer care (ASCO)
- ▶ SCP's: Progress was slow
 - Survey of all NCI designated cancer centers
 - Only 43% of centers delivered SCP's
 - None included all of the IOM components (CA Cancer J Clin, 2012: 62)
 - Survey of 7 NCI-designated cancer centers and 6 community-based centers
 - Less than 1/2 of IOM recommendations were met.
 - No site achieved greater than 75%

The Original Survivorship Standard: 3.3

(developed in 2012-Implementation began in 2015)

- The cancer committee develops and implements a process to disseminate a treatment summary and follow-up care plan to patients who have completed cancer treatment. The process is monitored and evaluated annually by the cancer committee
- Patients being treated with curative intent
 - 2015 SCP's given to 25% of eligible patients
 - End of 2016 SCP's given to 50 % of eligible patients
 - End of 2017 SCP's given to 75% of eligible patients
 - End of 2019 SCP's given to all eligible patients

Challenges to Implementation of Standard as Originally Written

- Unfunded Mandate: some cancer centers responded by adding resources, others did not
- Lack of auto-population of document by EMR (care plans required 30 minutes to 4 hours to complete- not reimbursed time)
- Many services not reimbursed
- Lack of research to indicate that care plans changed patient behavior
- Consequences:
 - Some cancer centers considered pulling out of the CoC
 - The original intent of Survivorship was overshadowed by emphasis on the SCP itself

The Revised CoC Survivorship Standard

The cancer committee oversees the development and implementation of a survivorship program directed at meeting the needs of cancer patients treated with curative intent.

- Requirements
 - Designate a coordinator of survivorship care program who must be a member of the cancer committee
 - An identified team responsible for the development of survivorship care delivery models and activities
 - A survivorship program that addresses the needs of cancer survivors through care and consultative services either on-site or by referral
 - Report that describes program and future development

The Hope: To make it more meaningful AND achievable

Examples of Services:

- Treatment summaries and care plans
- Screening for recurrence
- Screening for new cancers
- Physical therapy/rehab services
- Nutritional services
- Psychological support
- Cardiac consultation
- Educational partnership with Primary Care or community organizations

The new standard allows programs to develop services that make sense for their own setting/patients

Examples of survivorship services:

Rehab, exercise classes, nutrition classes (specific to survivorship)



Other Examples:

Psychosocial support, stress management- (specific to survivorship)



Other Examples:

Survivor Retreats, Reunions, Celebrations, Conferences



What are we doing at OHSU?

- Survivorship care plans/packets with SW questionnaire
- BMT Survivorship series – now available on website
- Pediatric Survivorship program

Equity, Inclusion, and Diversity

- Be thoughtful about your offerings
- Engage with community partnerships
- Think about barriers
- Listen to your patients
- Ask the right questions

Resources


Available through the Commission on Cancer:

- FAQ's
- Survivorship Program Examples
- Standards Resource Library of the CoC

Available through GW: Training education for PCPs

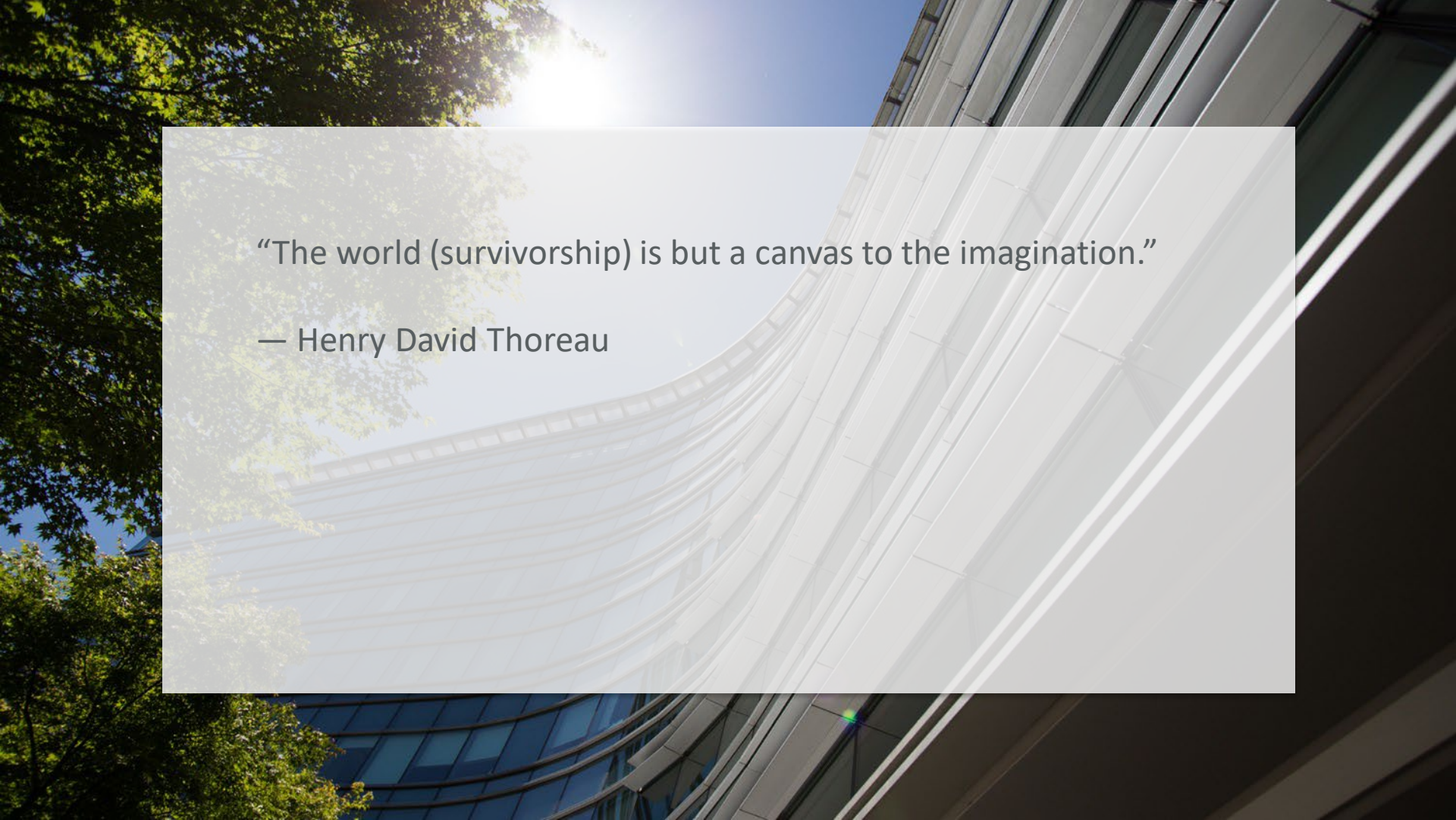
Take Aways

- Make the program yours, be creative
- Focus on the process of delivering quality survivorship care
- Evaluate what you may already be doing and how to adapt it to survivorship OR what others are doing in your community that you can partner with
- Query your patients
- Make it meaningful and measurable



“Expect change. Analyze the landscape. Take the opportunities.
Stop being the chess piece; become the player. It’s your move.”

- Tony Robbins



“The world (survivorship) is but a canvas to the imagination.”

— Henry David Thoreau



Thank You

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