NAACCR²

Outcomes

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2015-2016 NAACCR Webinar Series July 7, 2016

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•••• Q&A



- Please submit all questions concerning webinar content through the Q&A panel.
- · Reminder:
- If you have participants watching this webinar at your site, please collect their names and emails.
 - We will be distributing a Q&A document in about one week. This
 document will fully answer questions asked during the webinar and
 will contain any corrections that we may discover after the webinar.

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Commission on Cancer Outcomes Chapter 4 – Fear No More!





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CE Disclosure



- Carla Edwards has no relevant financial or nonfinancial relationships to disclose
- Lisa D. Landvogt has no relevant financial or nonfinancial relationships to disclose
- Linda L. Reimers has no relevant financial or nonfinancial relationships to disclose



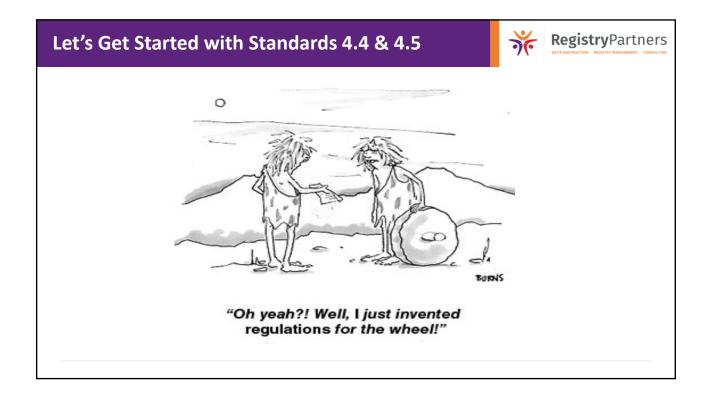


Learning Objectives



- Identify quality measures and process for compliance with Standard 4.4 and Standard 4.5
- Identify study options for Standard 4.6 and Standard 4.7
- Identify examples of study documentation and methodologies
- Identify ways to use the analysis process to create quality improvements Standard 4.8
- Identify ways to appropriately interpret all specific requirements for these three standards





Standards 4.4 & 4.5 – Measure Type, Definition & Use



Accountability 4.4

 High level of evidence supports the measure, including multiple randomized control trials. These measures can be used for public reporting, payment incentive programs, and the selection of providers by consumers, health plans, or purchasers

Quality Improvement 4.5

• Evidence from experimental studies, not randomized clinical trials support the measure. Intended for internal monitoring of performance within an organization

Surveillance

 Limited evidence exist that supports the measure or the measure is used for informative purposes to accredited programs. These measures can be used to identify the status quo as well as monitor patterns and trends of care in order to guide decision-making and resource allocation

CoC Definition: Standard 4.4 Accountability Measures



• Each calendar year, the expected Estimated Performance Rates (EPR) is met for each accountability measure as defined by the Commission on Cancer



Steps to Compliance 4.4



- Integration with Cancer Program Practice Profile Reports (CP³R)
- · Platform to allow evaluation of care within and across disciplines
- Ability to discuss processes that work and evaluate how processes can be improved to promote evidence-based practice
- Promotes improvement in care delivery and are the highest standard for measurement
 - Demonstrate provider accountability
 - Influence payment for services
 - Promote transparency

Steps to Compliance 4.4

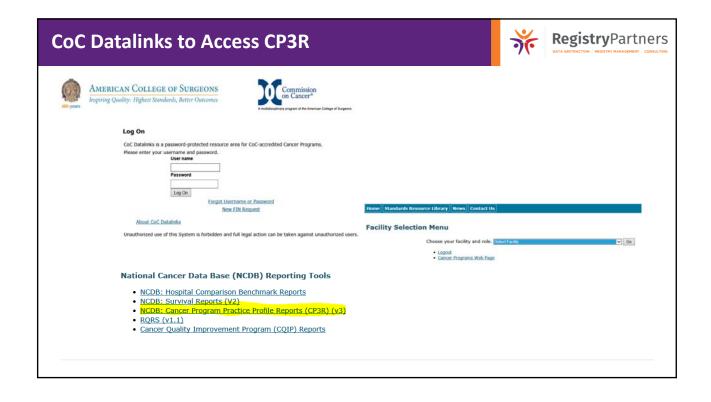


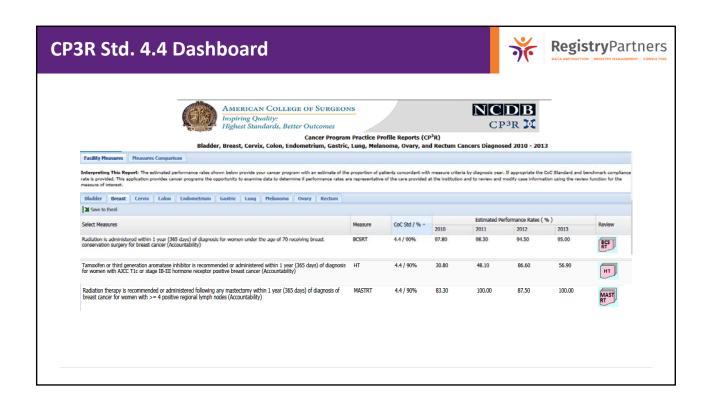
- The cancer committee monitors the program's expected Estimated Performance Rates for all accountability measures using CP³R
- Monitoring activity is reported in the cancer committee minutes
- Each accountability measure quality reporting tool shows a performance rate
 equal to or greater than the Estimated Performance Rates specified by the CoC
 each year since the program's last survey, or the program has implemented an
 action plan that reviews and addresses program performance below the
 Estimated Performance Rates

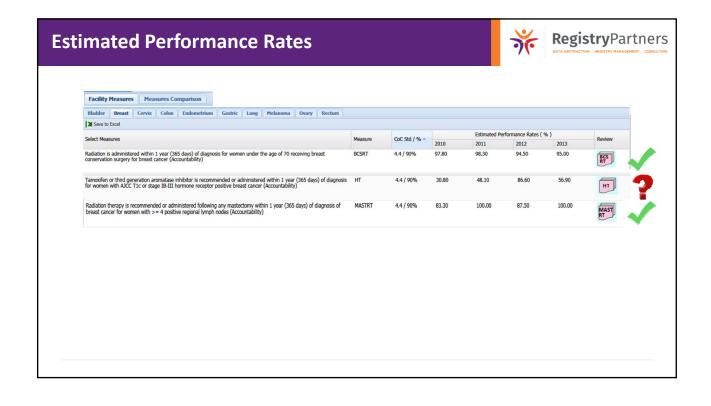
Steps to Compliance 4.4

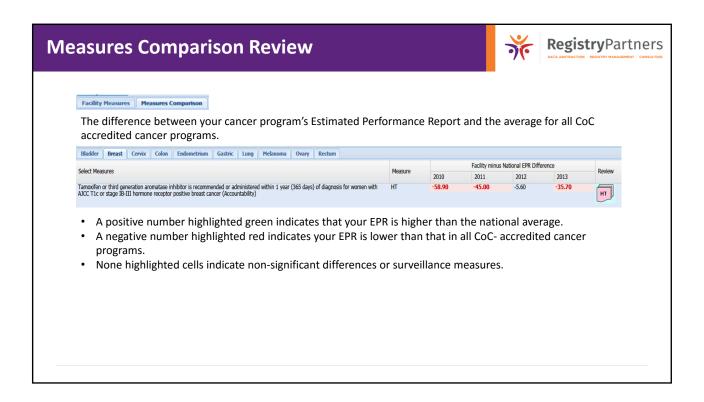


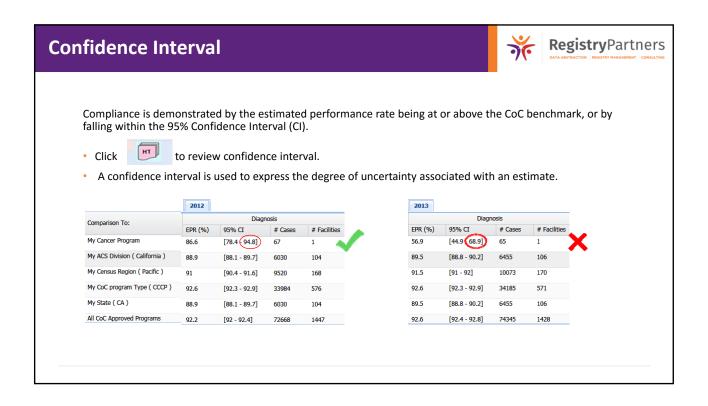
- Accountability Cancer Site and minimum Estimated Performance Rate as of June 2016
 - Breast
 - BCSRT radiation therapy administered within 1 year (365 days) in women under the ago of 70 receiving Breast Conservation Surgery (BCS) for breast cancer (90%)
 - HT Tamoxifen or 3rd generation aromatase inhibitor recommended or administered within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis for women with AJCC T1cN0M0 or stage IB-III hormone receptor positive breast cancer (90%)
 - MASTRT radiation therapy is recommended or administered following any mastectomy within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis with breast cancer for women with equal to or more than 4 positive regional lymph nodes (90%)

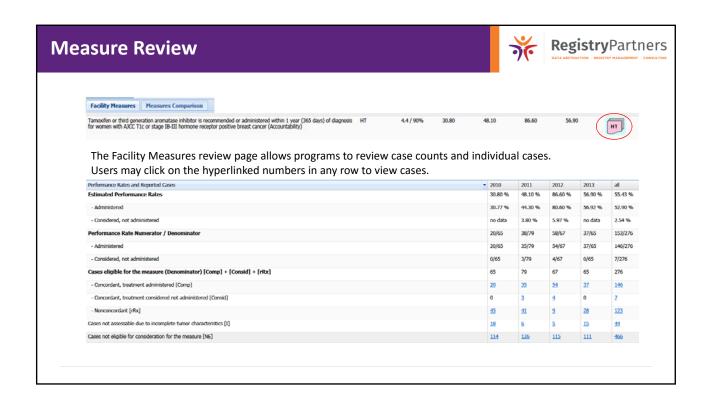


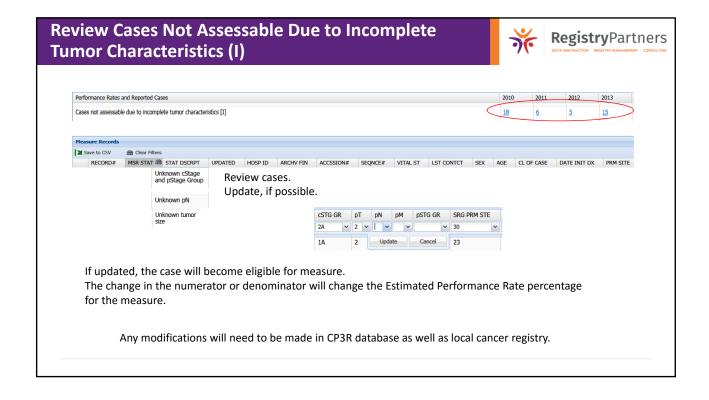


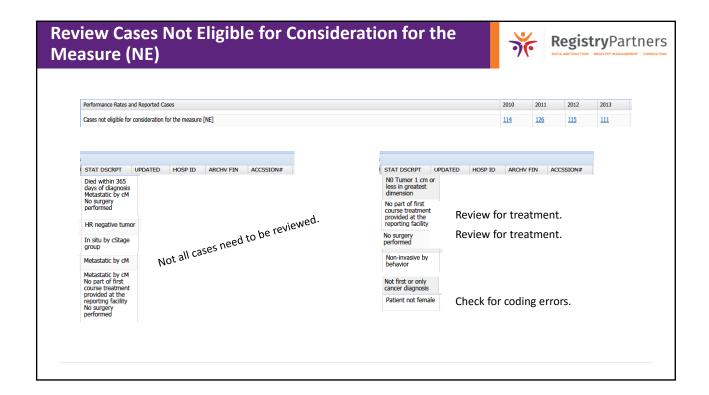


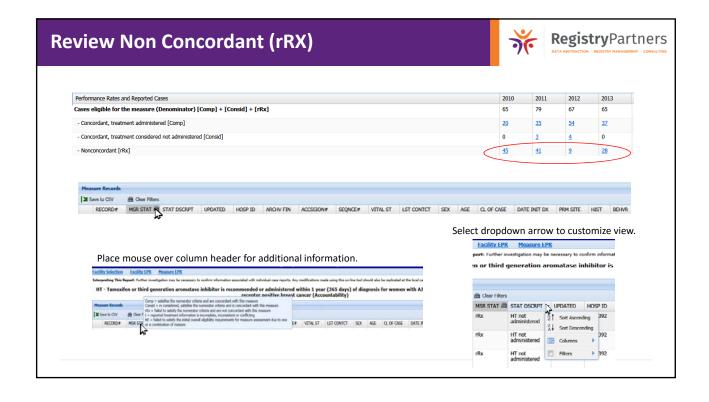


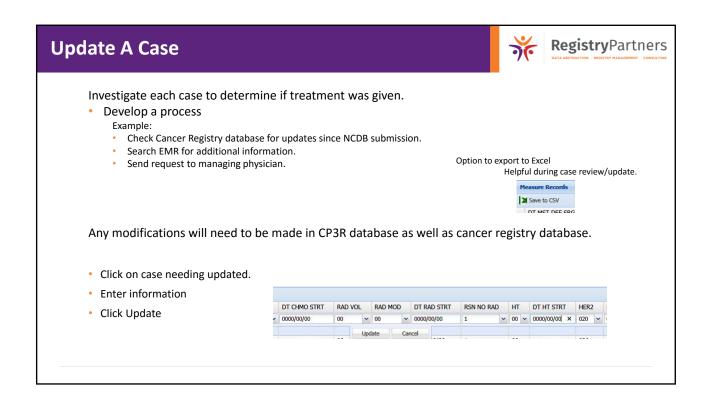












CoC Definition: Standard 4.5 Quality Improvement Measures



• Each calendar year, the expected Estimated Performance Rates (EPR) is met for each quality improvement measure as defined by the Commission on Cancer



Steps to Compliance 4.5



- Integration with Cancer Program Practice Profile Reports (CP³R)
- The function of the quality improvement measure is to monitor the need for quality improvement or remediation of treatment provided
- Quality improvement measures are intended for internal monitoring of performance within a cancer program

Steps to Compliance 4.5

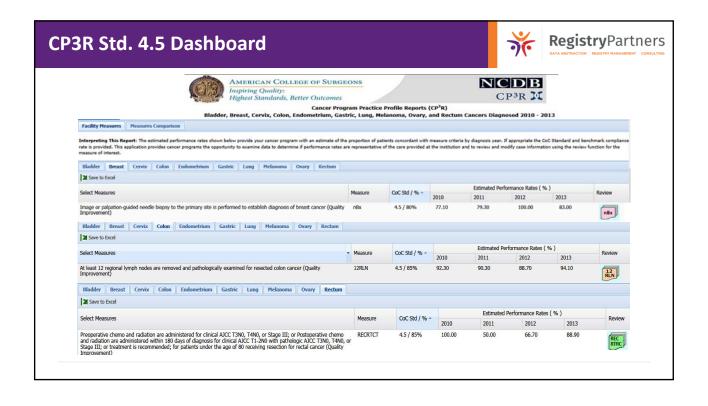


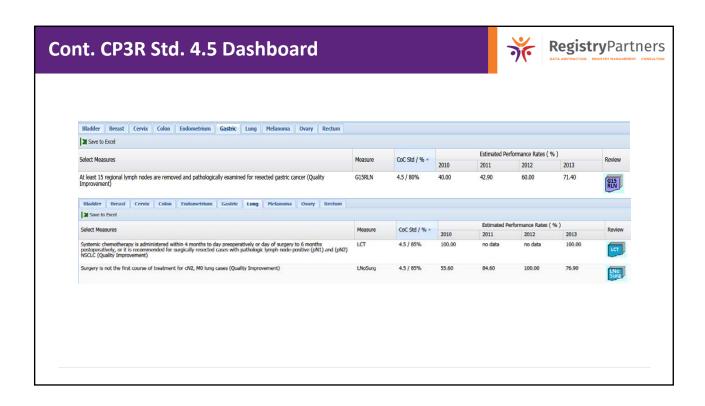
- The cancer committee monitors the program's expected Estimated Performance Rates for all quality measures using the CP³R
- Monitoring activity is reported in the cancer committee minutes
- Each quality measure selected by the CoC, the quality reporting tools show a
 performance rate equal to or greater than the expected Estimated Performance
 Rates specified by the CoC each year since the program's last survey, or the
 program has implemented an action plan that reviews and addresses program
 performance below the Estimated Performance Rates

Steps to Compliance 4.5



- Quality Improvement Cancer Site and minimum Estimated Performance Rate as of June 2016
 - Breast
 - nBx Image or palpation-guided needle biopsy to the primary site to establish a diagnosis of breast cancer (80%)
 - Colon
 - 12RLN At least 12 RLN are removed and pathologically examined for resected colon cancer (85%)
 - Rectum
 - RECRCT Pre op chemo and radiation administered for clinical AJCC T3N0, T4N0, or stage III or post op chemo and radiation are administered within 180 days of diagnosis for clinical AJCC T1-2N0 with pathologic AJCC T3N0, T4N0, or stage III, or treatment is recommended, for patients under the age of 80 receiving resection for rectal cancer (85%)
 - Gastric
 - G15RLN At least 15 regional lymph nodes are removed and pathologically examined for resected gastric cancer (80%)
 - Lung
 - LCT Systemic chemo is administered within 4 months to day pre op or day of surgery to 6 months post
 op or is recommended for surgically resected cases with pathologic, lymph node positive pN1 and pN2
 non-small cell lung cancer (85%)
 - LNoSurg Surgery is not the first course for treatment of cN2, M0 lung cases (85%)





Surveillance Measures – Information Only



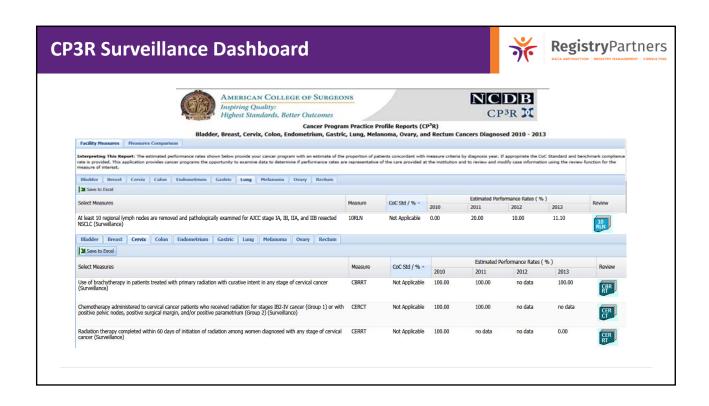
- Lung non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
 - 10 RLN At least 10 regional lymph nodes are removed and pathologically examined for AJCC stage IA, IB, IIA and IIB resected NSCLC
- Cervix
 - CBRRT Use of brachytherapy in patients treated with primary radiation with curative intent in any stage cervical cancer
 - CERRT Radiation therapy completed within 60 days of initiation of radiation therapy among women diagnosed with any stage cervical cancer
 - CERCT Chemo administered to cervical cancer patients who received radiation therapy for stages IB2-IV cancer (group 1) or with positive pelvic nodes, positive cervical margin, and/or positive parametrium (group 2)

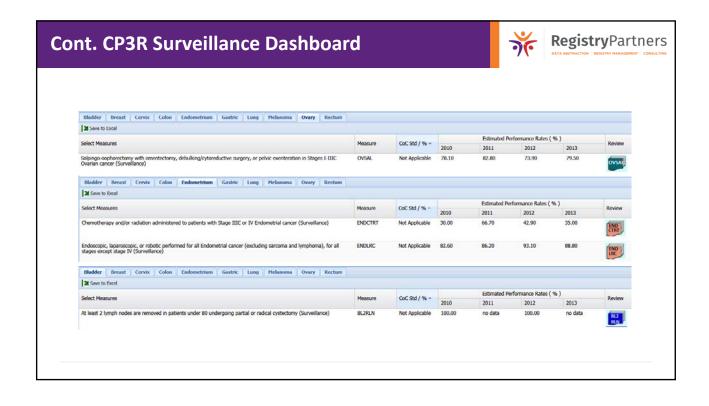
Surveillance Measures – Information Only



- Ovary
 - OVSAL Salpingo-oophorectomy with omentectomy, debulking; cytoreductive surgery, or pelvic exenteration in stages I-IIIC ovarian cancer
- Endometrium
 - ENDCTRT Chemo and/or radiation therapy administered to patients with stage IIIC or IV endometrial cancer
 - ENDLRC Endoscopic, laparoscopic, or robotic surgery performed for all endometrial cancer (excluding sarcoma and lymphoma) for all stages except stage IV
- Bladder
 - BL2RLN At least 2 lymph nodes are removed in patients and examined in inguinal lymph node dissection

Skin – Melanoma Mo5lgLN – At least 5 regional lymph nodes are removed and examined in inguinal lymph node dissection M10AxLN – At least 10 regional lymph nodes are removed and examined in Axillary lymph node dissection MCLND – Completion lymph node dissection use after positive sentinel lymph node biopsy







CP3R Presentation to Cancer Committee



A Summary is presented by the Cancer Liaison Physician (CLP) at least once per year.

Site	Quality Tool Measure	Expected Performance Rate	Performance Rate	95% Confidence Interval / Compliance Status	My CoC Program Type Performance Rate	Cases in Concordance / Total Eligible Cases	Number of Cases Needing Review	Committee Discussions/ Further actions
	[BCS]: Breast conservation surgeryrate for women with AJCC clinical stage 0, 1, or II breast cancer.	Not Determined	44.3%	[34.4-54.2] Not Applicable	62.8%	43/97	54 cases — No BCS performed	
	[nBx]: Image or palpation-guided needle biopsy (core or FNA) is performed to establish diagnosis of breast cancer	80%	83%	[72.3-93.7] Compliant	88.2%	39/47	8 cases — no incisional biopsy	
	[MASTRT]: Radiation therapy is considered or administered following any mastectomy within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis of breast cancer forwomen with >= 4 positive regional lymph nodes.	90%	44.4%	[11.9-76.9] Not Compliant	81.4%	4/9	5 cases - No information	

CP3R Action Plan



An action plan is developed and executed if programs performance rates are below the CoC's expected performance rates

[HI]: Tamoxifanor third generation aromatase inhibitor is considered or administered within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis forwomen with AJCC T1c or stage IB-III hormone receptor positive breast cancer.	90%	53.8%	[41.7-65.9] Not Compliant	88%	35/65	28 cases - No documentation of HT given. 2 cases -	tion of en. s –
						2 cases - Hormone started >365 days	

Example:

Quality Measure: HT – Tamoxifen or third generation aromatase inhibitor is considered or administered within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis for women AJCC T1c or Stage 1B-Stage 3 hormone receptor positive breast cancer.

Expected Performance Rate: 90%
Actual Performance Rate: 53.8%

Action plan Implemented: Reviewed 28 cases with no information and found that managing physicians were from same physician group that will not respond to our request for treatment information. The Cancer Program administrator and CLP agreed to meet with the administrator from the physician group. They will explain the importance of the information and the impact it has on our cancer program. They will request electronic access to the physician group's patients.

Effectiveness of action plan: The physician group agreed to give us access for 30 days to the patients that needed additional treatment information. The Cancer Registry will submitted a list of patients and update once access is granted.

Value of 4.4 & 4.5



- Quality of care for patients
- Communication and relationship with physician practices
- Relationship with concurrent abstraction
- Relationship with the Rapid Quality Reporting System (RQRS)
- Continued expansion

Pop Quiz #1



RegistryPartners

OATA ABSTRACTION | PRINTED VALUE





CoC Definition:4.6 Monitoring Compliance With Evidence-Based Guidelines



 Each calendar year, the cancer committee designates a physician member to complete an in-depth analysis to assess and verify that cancer program patients are evaluated and treated according to evidence-based national treatment guidelines. Results are presented to the cancer committee and documented in cancer committee minutes.

Steps to Compliance 4.6



- Review the intent of the standard
- Select Cancer site, year(s) and stage selection
- Physician volunteer
- Determine which national guideline to utilize
- CTR performs data request and compiles data
- Physician led in-depth review
- Cancer Committee presentation
- Minute documentation

Steps to Compliance 4.6



Intent of the standard

- Ensure that the evaluation and treatment conforms to evidencebased national treatment guidelines using AJCC stage or other appropriate staging, including appropriate prognostic indicators. Are the correct diagnostic testing and treatment modalities being performed in the correct order at the right time.
- Cancer site, year(s) and stage selection
 - Site should be relevant to the program
 - One particular year or multiple years
 - Single stage, multiple stages or all stages

Components for Compliance 4.6



- **Source:** cancer site specific sample or single treatment regimen for a specific cancer site
- Determination: first course of therapy is concordant with evidenced based national treatment guidelines and/or prognostic indicators
- Report: format that permits analysis and provides an opportunity to recommend performance improvements based on data the from analysis

Steps to Compliance 4.6



- Physician volunteer
 - Based on the site being studied
 - Cancer Liaison Physician (CLP)
 - Other appropriate cancer committee physician specialist
- National guideline selection
 - National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)
 - Association of Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO)
 - Other acceptable national guideline

Steps to Compliance 4.6



Exclusions

- Cannot use Quality Oncology Practice Initiative (QOPI) results as a study for this standard
- Cannot use quality measures that are included for Standards 4.5
 and 4.5
- Cannot be used to fulfill the requirements for Standard 4.7

Steps to Compliance 4.6



Certified Tumor Registrar data request

- Software request using appropriate parameters for case selection and subsequent analysis
- Perform quality control on selected cases

Physician led in-depth review

 Provide physician with selected cases and review form for interpretation and outcome analysis on guideline compliance

Steps to Compliance 4.6



- Cancer committee presentation
 - Physician who led the review should present the entire study (concept and results) to the cancer committee in the same year the study was performed
- Minute documentation
 - The minutes should reflect all the components of the study outline (concept and results) presented to the cancer committee along with a copy of the presentation to upload to the Program Activity Record (PAR)

4.6 The Real Deal



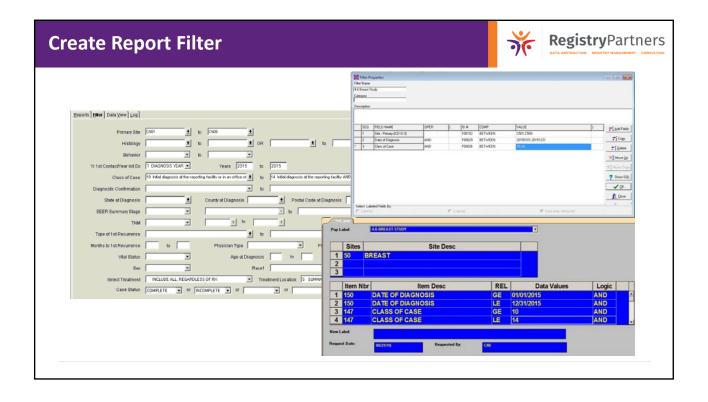
- 2015 Invasive Breast Cancer
 - Determine if reviewing all cases or a percentage depending on volume
- Clinically stage I and IIA
- Diagnosed and treated at your facility
- NCCN Guideline
 - Invasive Breast Cancer Stage I and IIA "Workup & Treatment" (2015)

4.6 The Real Deal



Certified Tumor Registrar runs cancer registry reports using the following parameters:

- Cancer site code 50.1 to 50.9
- Date of diagnosis greater than or equal to 1/1/2015 and less than or equal to 12/31/2015
- Clinically AJCC stage group I and IIA
- Class of case (diagnosed and treated at your facility)



4.6 The Real Deal



Certified Tumor Registrar drills down data report and includes the following:

- Accession number
- Medical record number
- Extract note pad information regarding work-up and testing process prior to treatment, treatment
- Perform quality control on all data collected to date to confirm accuracy of abstracted data

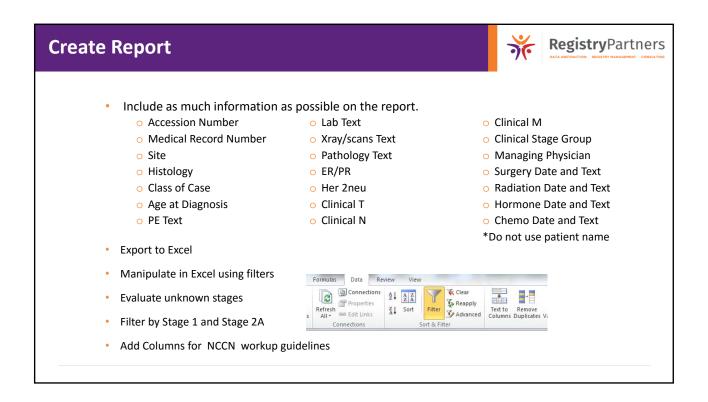
4.6 The Real Deal

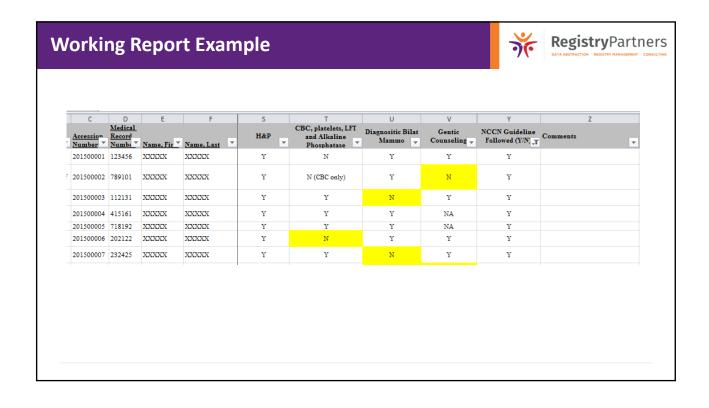


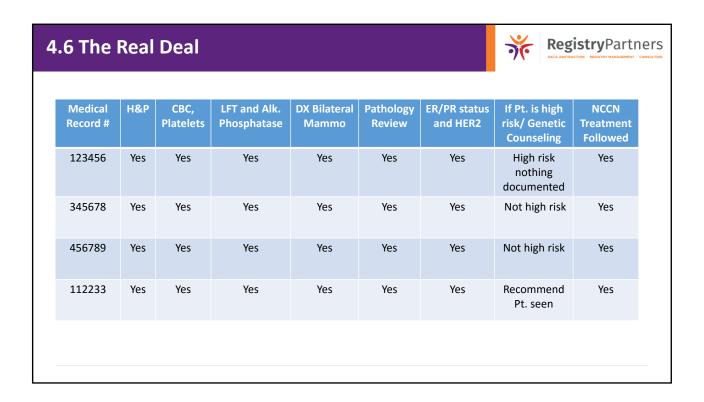
NCCN "workup" guideline:

- H&P exam
- CBC, platelets
- Liver function test and alkaline phosphatase
- Diagnostic bilateral mammogram; ultrasound as necessary
- Pathology review
- Determine tumor estrogen/progesterone receptor (ER/PR) status and HER2 status
- Genetic counseling if patient is high risk for hereditary breast cancer
- Breast MRI (optional) with special consideration for mammographically occult tumors
- · Fertility counseling if premenopausal
- Assess for distress

4.6 The Real Deal **Registry**Partners NCCN "treatment" guideline: · Lumpectomy with surgical axillary staging Radiation therapy to whole breast Total Mastectomy with surgical axillary staging Histology, Positive Lymph Nodes, Hormone Receptor and Her2 Status determines recommendation for systemic adjuvant treatment Consider adjuvant endocrine therapy ± adjuvant chemotherapy^{z,aa} with trastuzumabx (category 2B) Example: Adjuvant endocrine therapy or Adjuvant chemotherapy^{z,aa} with trastuzumab^x followed by Histology: pT1, pT2, or pT3; and pN0 or pN1mi Ductal Lobular (≤2 mm axillary endocrine therapy node metastasis) Mixed Tumor 0.6-1.0 cm Metaplastic







4.6 The Real Deal



- The Certified Tumor Registrar and the physician perform the initial tabulation results for all eligible cases in an excel file or table graph
- The physician review each abstract and any supporting documentation to verify workup and treatment results in comparison with NCCN guideline recommendations
- Track results and determine findings of compliance with NCCN guideline
- Create a power point presentation to present the study, concept, tools and outcome results to present to the cancer committee and document in the minutes and include in the Program Activity Record (PAR)

4.6 SAR/PAR



- Enter the date the study was reported to the cancer committee
- Enter the name of the physician member from the cancer committee selected to complete the study
- Briefly describe the analysis
- Upload in-depth analysis documentation including methodology, summaries, analysis, recommendations and follow-up
- Cancer committee minutes documenting the analysis reported will also be uploaded

ABC Cancer Program



2015 study of compliance with stage I and IIA Female breast cancer using NCCN workup and treatment guidelines (S4.6)

Dr. Seuss

Cancer Liaison Physician

Breast Center Medical Director

ABC Hospital – Standard 4.6

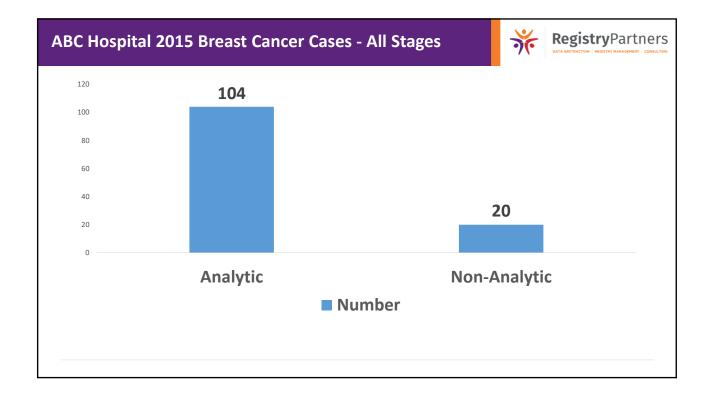


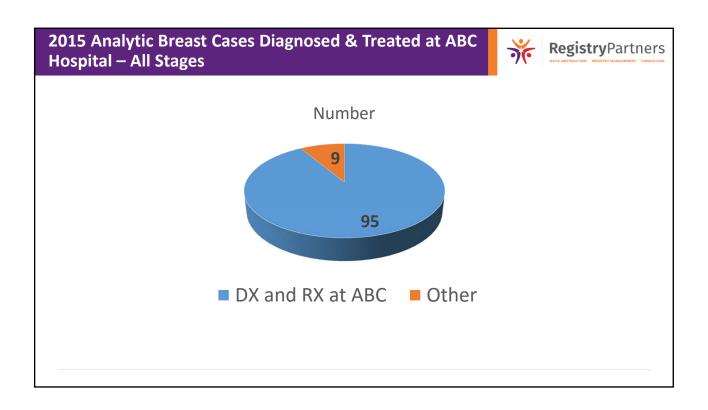
Study:

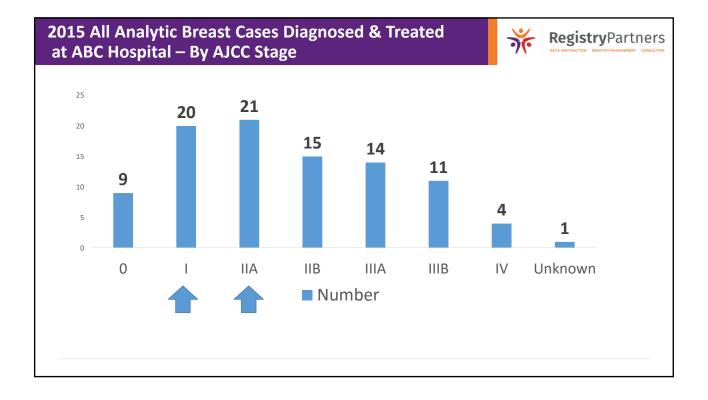
 Review 100% of 2015 female breast cancer cases clinically stage I or IIA diagnosed and treated at ABC Hospital to verify compliance with National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines (2015) for workup and treatment.

Guideline for Workup and Treatment of Stage I and IIA:

- H&P, CBC, platelets, LFT, alkaline phosphatase, diagnostic bilateral mammogram (ultrasound as necessary), pathology review, determination of ER/PR status and HER2 status, genetic counseling if patient is high risk for hereditary breast cancer, breast MRI (optional), with special consideration for mammographically occult tumors, fertility counseling if premenopausal and assess for distress
- Lumpectomy with surgical axillary staging followed by Radiation therapy to whole breast or Total Mastectomy with surgical axillary staging. Histology, Positive Lymph Nodes, Hormone Receptor and Her2 Status determines recommendation for systemic adjuvant treatment.







Summary of NCCN Compliance Guidelines for ABC Hospital Stage I & IIA Breast Cancer Workup



Cases reviewed for NCCN Invasive Breast Cancer Stage I and IIA guideline compliance

- 41 cases were eligible for criteria of study out of all analytic cases (39%)
- 41/41 (100%) were reviewed by Dr. Seuss for compliance with NCCN workup guideline
- 41/41 (100%) met all eligible components of NCCN guideline for workup except for one measure
- 10/41 (24%) were considered high risk for hereditary breast cancer and of those 10 patients only 5 (50%) had actual documentation of consideration for genetic counseling in their medical record for compliance with NCCN workup guideline for Stage I and IIA breast cancer
- 41/41 (100%) had treatment that was recommended by the NCCN guidelines

ABC Hospital S4.6 Summary & Cancer Committee - Questions for Discussion



Only 50% of the high risk for hereditary breast cancer cases diagnosed and treated at RPI hospital in 2015 had documentation of genetic counseling recommendation in their medical record as recommended by NCCN workup guidelines

- Is this a documentation issue?
- Is this a physician referral issue?
- Is this an educational issue?
- Next steps?



CoC Definition: 4.7 Studies of Quality



Each calendar year, the cancer committee, under the guidance of the Quality Improvement Coordinator, develops, analyzes, and documents the required number of studies (based on the program category) that measure the quality of care and outcomes for cancer patients.

4.7 Studies of Quality Requirements



- Annual evaluation of care of patients with cancer provides a baseline to measure quality
- Offers an opportunity to correct or enhance care and quality outcomes
- Multidisciplinary effort, must include support and representation from all clinical, administrative and patient perspectives
- The QI coordinator, under the direction of the cancer committee focuses on evaluating areas of cancer care
- Study topics are selected by the cancer committee and the QI coordinator
- The study focuses on areas with problematic quality-related issues relevant to the program and local cancer patient population

4.7 Studies of Quality



Study topics must be designed to evaluate the entire spectrum of cancer care including:

 Diagnosis, treatment, psychosocial care of patients, supportive care of patients

The spectrum of cancer includes issues related to the following:

- Structure
- Process
- Outcomes

4.7 Studies of Quality Checklist



- Indicate the study topic that identifies a problematic quality-related issue with the cancer program
- Define the study methodology and criteria for evaluation, including data needed to evaluate the study topic or answer the quality-related question
- Conduct the study according to the identified measures and methodology
- Prepare a summary of findings
- Compare data results with national benchmarks or guidelines
- Design a corrective action plan based on evaluation of the data
- Establish follow-up steps to monitor the actions implemented

4.7 Quality Improvement Coordinator



- Facility Quality Management Department representative
- Familiar with quality improvement principles
- Educated on the requirements of Standard 4.7 and proficient in study methodology and document
- Cannot be a cancer registrar
- Subcommittee opportunities
- Cancer committee involvement

4.7 Identify the Problem



- Problematic quality-related issue specific to the cancer program
- Studies is conducted to understand why a problem is occurring the root case, what causes the problem (not if an issue is a problem)
- Study topic cannot be written from the perspective of a quality improvement
- "What is the problem....?"
- "Why is "X" happening?"

4.7 Identify the Problem & National Benchmark or Guideline



- 4.7 studies are NOT audits to ensure compliance or to determine if a problem occurs
- Examples of common problems
 - · Gaps in resources or care
 - Gaps in healthcare technology
 - Issues with patient satisfaction survey results
 - Safety and cleanliness problems?
 - Educational gaps and needs for staff or patients
 - Delays in appointments, treatment, test

4.7 Define How the Study Will be Conducted



- Study methodology
- What type of data needed to effectively evaluate the topic
- What type of data needed to answer the question, "why is this happening?"
- Specify the population to analysis
- Define the type of data to obtain that will help understand the cause of the problem
- Identify who will conduct the study and compile the results
- Determine whether your study design is suitable for the question that needs to be answered

4.7 Conduct Study



- Follow the determined methodology and measures and organize the data collection
- Data collection method are diverse
- Observe, administer test of skill, administer personality and attitude inventories, interviews, content-analyze transcripts, review documentation

4.7 Analysis Summary



- Select best tools to use to display the results in an organized and readable manner
- Quality Improvement Principles
 - Checklist
 - Fishbone diagram
 - Flowchart
 - Pareto Chart
 - Run Chart

4.7 Quality Tool: Checklist



- Simple data recording device custom designed by the user(s)
- Allow for easy data collection
- Allow for easy data interpretation

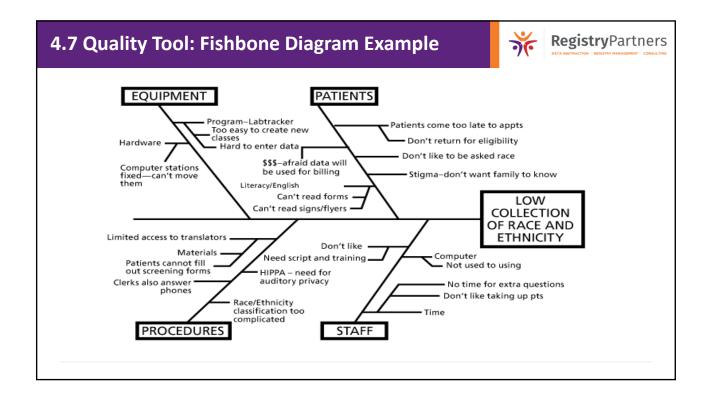
RegistryPartners 4.7 Quality Tool: Checklist Example Quality Checklist for a Systematic Review or Meta-Analysis Guideline topic Key question no: SECTION 1: INTERNAL VALIDITY In this study this criterion is: In a well-conducted systematic review (Circle one option for each question) The study addresses an appropriate Not addressed Well covered Adequately addressed Poorly addressed Not reported Not applicable and clearly focused question. A description of the methodology used is included. Well covered Adequately addressed Poorly addressed Not addressed Not reported Not applicable The literature search is sufficiently Not addressed Well covered Adequately addressed Not reported Not applicable rigorous to identify all the relevant Poorly addressed 1.4 Study quality is assessed and taken into account. Well covered Not addressed Adequately addressed Poorly addressed Not reported Not applicable There are enough similarities Adequately addressed between the studies selected to make Not reported combining them reasonable. Poorly addressed Not applicable SECTION 2: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDY How well was the study done to minimise bias? Code ++, + or -

4.7 Quality Tool: Fishbone Diagram



Also known as cause-effect diagram or Ishikawa diagram

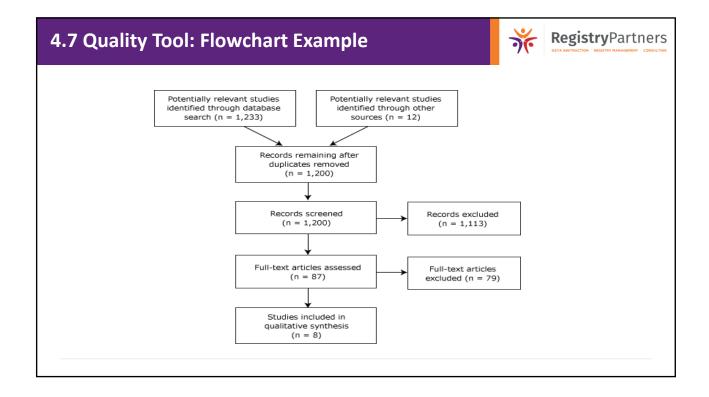
- Tool for analyzing a process
- Illustrate the main causes and sub-causes leading to an effect or symptom
- Resemble a fish skeleton when completed



4.7 Quality Tool: Flowchart



- Graphical tools for process understanding
- Creates a map of the steps in a process
- Documents the inputs and outputs for each step

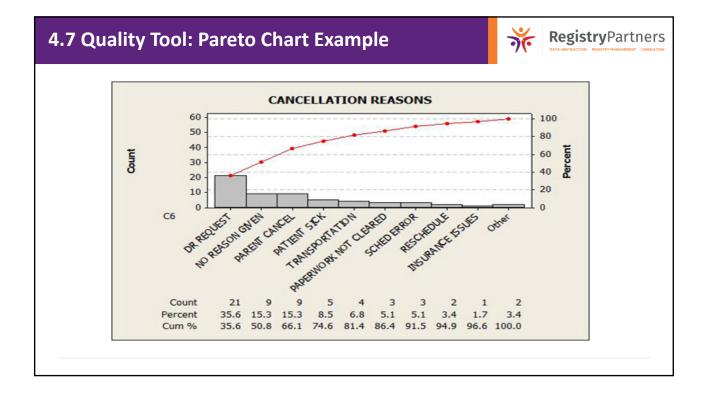


4.7 Quality Tool: Pareto Chart



Named for Economist Vilfredo Pareto

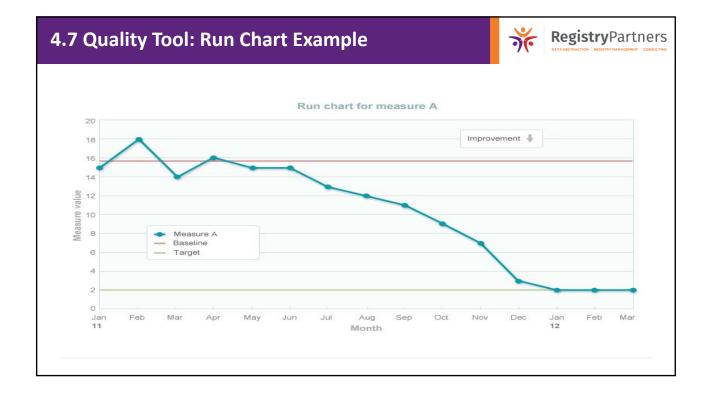
- Graphic tool for ranking causes from most significant to least significant
- Most effects come from relatively few causes; 80% of the effects come from 20% of the possible causes
- Use when analyzing data about frequency of problems or causes in a process



4.7 Quality Tool: Run Chart



- Similar to a control chart
- Chart with upper and lower limits
- · Graphically summarize a univariate data set
- Finds anomalies in data that suggests shifts in a process over time
- Use when analyzing patterns of a process variation from special causes or common causes or when determining if a process is stable



4.7 Compare Data Results with National Benchmark or Guideline



- Comparing through healthcare organizations, professional associations, national quality projects allows a facility to evaluate their performance
- Benchmark, performance rate, or guideline needed to determine if meeting expectations and if an improvement is warranted
- Benchmark, performance rate, or guideline needed to determine how much of an improvement is needed

Design a Corrective Action Plan Based on Study Results



- If study data results identify a quality improvement is needed, develop a plan for implementation
- Include multidisciplinary cancer committee methods in review
- Document study results and subsequent improvement in the cancer committee minutes



4.7 Studies of Quality: Topic Suggestions



- Time to testing/workup/treatment
- Readmission rates
- End of life care treatment to hospice or death
- Standard of care (non CP³R) site by stage
- Documentation/physician order issues
- Errors/inconsistencies
- Treatment trends by physicians
- Infection rate

dies of Quality: Do's & Don'	Regis DAYA ASSTRACTION
DO	DON'T
IDENTIFY A RELEVANT CANCER PROBLEMATIC ISSUE	DUPLICATE A TOPIC OR STUDY ALREADY PERFORMED FROM A PREVIOUS YEAR
DEFINE THE STUDY METHODOLOGY	UTILIZE ANOTHER STANDARD TO COMPLY WITH THIS STANDARD (EXAMPLE 4.6)
USE QUALITY TOOLS AND RESOURCES	UTILIZING ALREADY CREATED NCDB DATA THAT IS PROVIDED TO YOUR FACILITY
COMPARE DATA RESULTS WITH NATIONAL BENCHMARKS OR GUIDELINES	FORGET TO ENTER ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION IN THE SAR OR PAR EACH YEAR
PREPARE A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	ALLOW A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL TO COMPLETE THE STUDIES – SHOULD BE MULTIDISCIPLINARY
DOCUMENT RESULTS IN CANCER COMMITTEE MINUTES	FORGET TO IDENTIFY ANY CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN BASED ON THE STUDY EVALUATION
PERFORM THE CORRECT NUMBER OF STUDIES EACH CALENDAR YEAR BASED ON YOUR COC CATEGORY	FORGET TO ESTABLISH ANY FOLLOW-UP SEPS TO MONITOR THE ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
CREATE A MEANINGFUL QUALITY STUDY IDENTIFY WAYS TO IMPROVE CANCER CARE	FORGET TO IDENTIFY AN IMPROVEMENT THAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH 4.8

4.7 Studies of Quality: Resources



- Quality or Care Management leadership Quality Improvement Coordinator
- Cancer department leadership/representatives
- Physicians and Clinicians
- CTR colleagues state and national associations
- Consultants
- CoC CAnswer Forum
- Historical SAR/PAR

Example of Quality Study #1



- Problem Identified: Colon cancer patients that are diagnosed and receive all or part of their treatment here are not returning for surveillance colonoscopies.
- Study Methodology and Criteria for Evaluation:

Review charts for Colon Cancer patients diagnosed between 2014, Stage Groups I through Stage Group IIC.

National Benchmark or Guideline for Comparison:

AGSE, ASCO/QOPI – Average Performance: 49% after 14 months, Ideal benchmark > 90%.

- Analysis of Study Findings and Results:
 - In 2013, 4/11 eligible patients received surveillance colonoscopies 36%
 - In 2014, 6/15 eligible patients received surveillance colonoscopies 40%
 Survey of patients revealed the following reasons:
 - 9 No recommendation or referral from PCP

Cont. Example of Quality Study #1



- 3 Scheduling conflicts with facility
- 2 Insurance would not cover the expense
- 2 Patient refused

Comparison of Data with National Benchmark or Guideline:

Approximately, 50% lower than the ideal benchmark of 90% and 10% lower than the average performance of other facilities.

Corrective Action Plan and Follow up Actions:

Primary care physicians need to be educated on the importance of surveillance colonoscopies. Patient navigators should include this as part of the patient's survivorship care plan and educate the patient on the importance. Patient navigators should also work with the patient and scheduling department to find a time that will accommodate the patient's schedule.

Example of Quality Study #2



- Problem Identified: Number of days from Diagnosis to Treatment in Lung Cancer Patients
- Study Methodology and Criteria for Evaluation:

Using the $\widetilde{\text{Cancer}}$ Registry Data, between January to July 2014, there were total of 119 patients diagnosis with lung cancer.

Analytical cases: 94

Diagnosis only: 21
Treatment only: 28
Diagnosis and treatment: 45
Non-analytical cases: 25

National Benchmark or Guideline for Comparison:

32 to 79 days; Facility goal is < 60 days

Analysis of Study Findings and Results:

Eligible for study: 73

Days to initial treatment:

1-31 days: 8

32-79 days:49 >80 days: 16

Remarks: 1 patient expired - 3 patients refused treatment

Average days: 74 days

Cont. Example of Quality Study #2



Further review of the cases that days to initial treatment > 60 days revealed the following reasons for the delay.

Appointment with Medical Oncologist and Radiation Oncologist taking an average of 4 weeks

Comorbid conditions

- Comparison of Data with National Benchmark or Guideline:
 - Although the average number of days is within the national benchmark range, it is considered on the high end of the range. The Cancer Committee would like to see treatment started within 60 days.
- Corrective Action Plan and Follow up Actions:
 - Work with oncologist schedule to determine physician availability.
 - Include Lung cases in Tumor Board discussions or create a Tumor Board specific to Lung Cancer to have more collaboration between the physicians.

Example of Quality Study #3



- Problem Identified: Delay of Hospice Referrals
- Study Methodology and Criteria for Evaluation:

Review number of hospice referrals and length of stay

- National Benchmark or Guideline for Comparison: Average 41 days
- Analysis of Study Findings and Results:

Total number of referrals to Hospice YTD = 45 By hospital = 24

By physician = 4
By Palliative Care agency = 10

By Skilled Facilities = 7

Hospice stay average for year to date = 22 days

Cont. Example of Quality Study #3



• Comparison of Data with National Benchmark or Guideline:

Hospice stays are about half the time of the overall average

Corrective Action Plan and Follow up Actions:

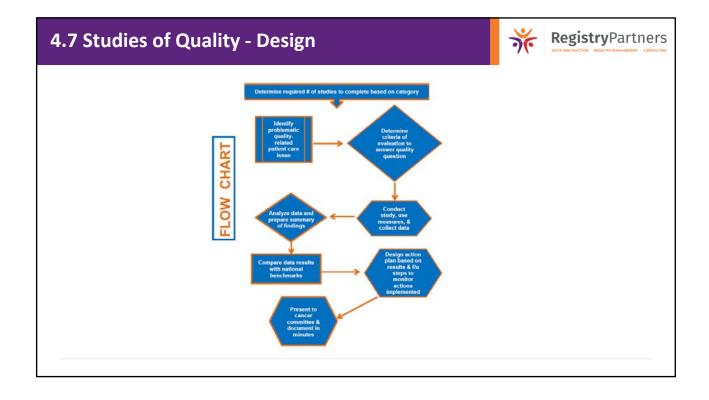
We feel that our physicians and staff do not begin the discussion of Hospice with patient's and family as early as they could. The Hospice Medical Director and Social Worker will do a presentation for the Medical Staff at the March Medical Staff Meeting. They will discuss the benefits of early Hospice referrals.

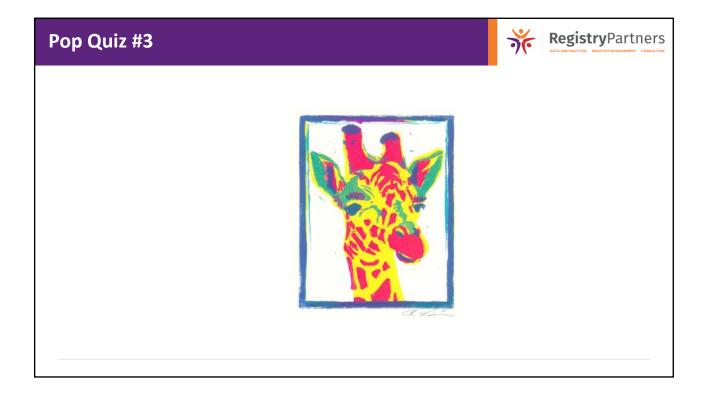
4.7 SAR/PAR



RegistryPartners

Year Date the quality study was reviewed by the cancer committee Upload the quality study that meets ALL criteria outlined in standard (methodology, summary, analysis, recommendations, and follow –up)
committee Upload the quality study that meets ALL criteria outlined in standard (methodology, summary,
outlined in standard (methodology, summary,
analysis, recommendations, and rollow -up)





Last, But Not Least... 4.8 – Quality Improvements





CoC Version: 4.8 Quality Improvements



Each calendar year, the cancer committee, under the guidance of the Quality Improvement Coordinator, implements <u>two</u> cancer care improvements. <u>One</u> improvement is based on the results of a quality study completed by the cancer program that measures the quality of cancer care and outcomes.

One improvement can be based on a <u>completed study from another</u> <u>source</u>. Quality improvements are documented in the cancer committee minutes and shared with medical staff and administration.

4.8 Quality Improvements



Sources for quality improvements may include:

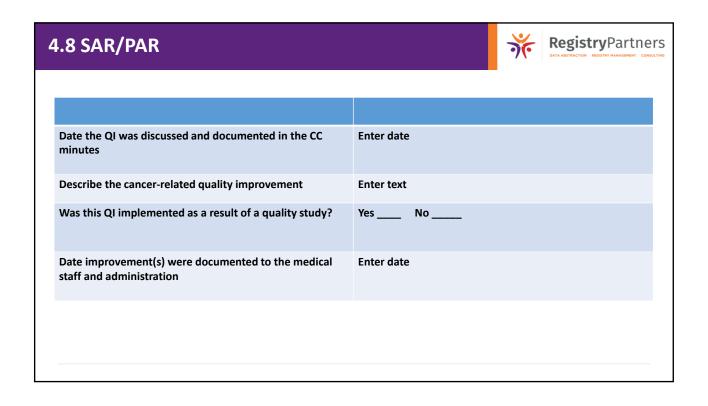
- Actions based on analysis and findings of a quality study under S4.7
- Actions to address substandard patient care or process performance
- Changes to improve upon acceptable patient care or process performance

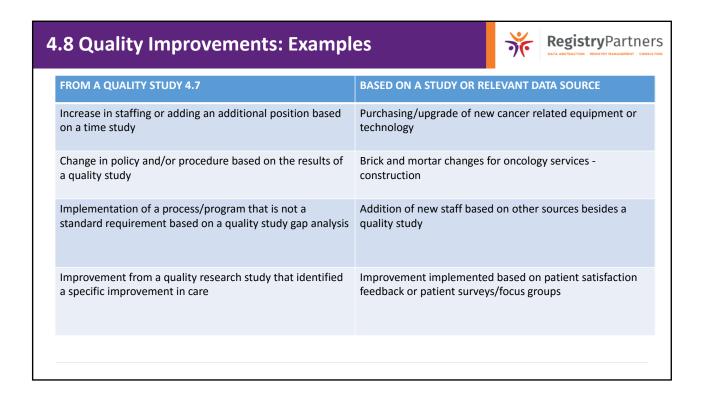
4.8 Quality Improvements

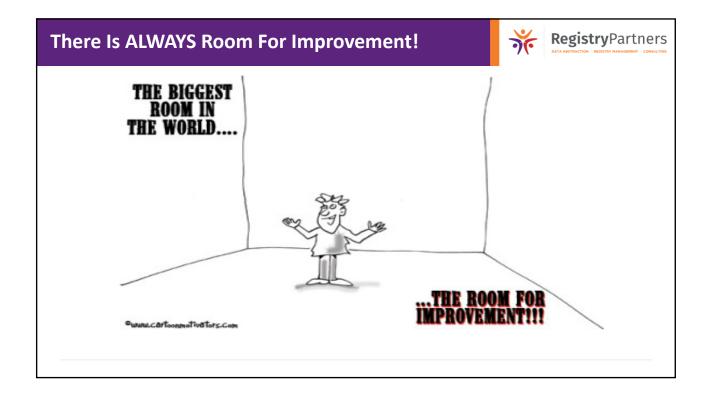


Ensuring compliance

- Completed documentation for the implementation of the quality improvements
- Cancer committee minutes in which the results of the improvements were reported reflect the implementation and this is shared with the medical staff and administration
- Do not utilize compliance or improvement of a currently required standard or attempt for commendation of a standard vs compliance
- Do not attempt to "predict" the improvement of a study that has yet to be completed









•••• Coming Up...

NAACCR

- Collecting Cancer Data: Bladder
 - 8/4/2016
- Coding Pitfalls
 - 9/1/12016
- NEW SEASON STARTS 10/16/16!
 - · Subscriptions are available at
 - http://www.naaccr.org/EducationandTraining/WebinarSeries.aspx





CE Certificate Quiz/Survey Phrase Link http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/2898919/Outcomes-2016

