## Cancer Care: A New Mission



- Provide cutting-edge cancer care, deploying the latest therapies and technologies within an empathic patient centered environment
- Introduce new scientific paradigms in cancer care through basic and translational research
  - Emphasis on basic research, clinical trials, outcomes measurement and population health management
- Educate new generations of oncologists in the emerging subspecialties







# The New Vision



- Focus on the "entire" patient, not just on the cancer
- Eliminate all possible barriers between the patient and the best cancer care
- Full return to being a productive member of our society after cancer treatment





#### **Support Services**

- Nutritional Oncology
- Psychosocial Oncology
- Social Services
- Caregiver Support Center
- Financial Services Navigation
- Navigation Services
- Pain Management and Palliative Care
- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- Genetics
- Survivorship

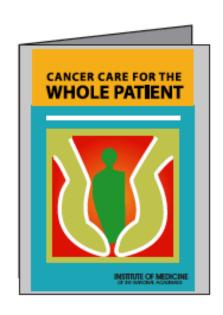






#### Holistic care cannot be an add on!

#### IOM Calls for Focus on the Whole Patient



2007

#### Recommendation #1: The Standard of Care

"All cancer care should ensure the provision of appropriate psychosocial health services by:

- Facilitating effective communication between patients and care providers.
- Identifying each patient's psychosocial health needs.
- Designing and implementing a plan that:
  - Links the patient with needed psychosocial care.
  - Coordinates biomedical and psychosocial care.
  - Engages and supports patients in managing their illness and health.
- Systematically following up on, reevaluating, and adjusting plans."

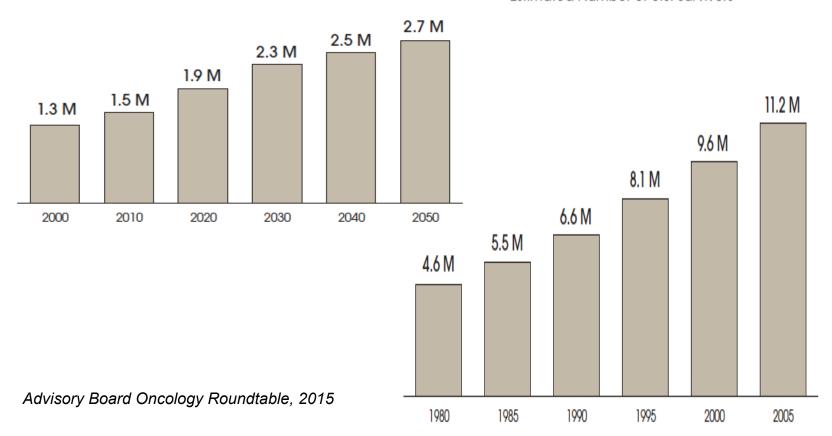




#### Magnitude of cancer problem

Projected Number of Annual U.S. Cancer Cases

Estimated Number of U.S. Survivors



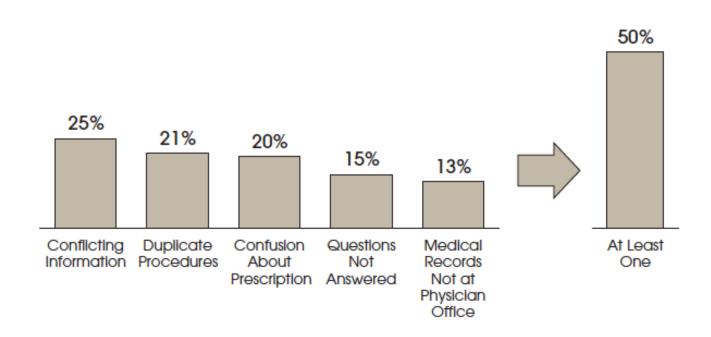




## The problem We can't get our act together!

During the course of your cancer treatment, did you experience/have you experienced any of the following...

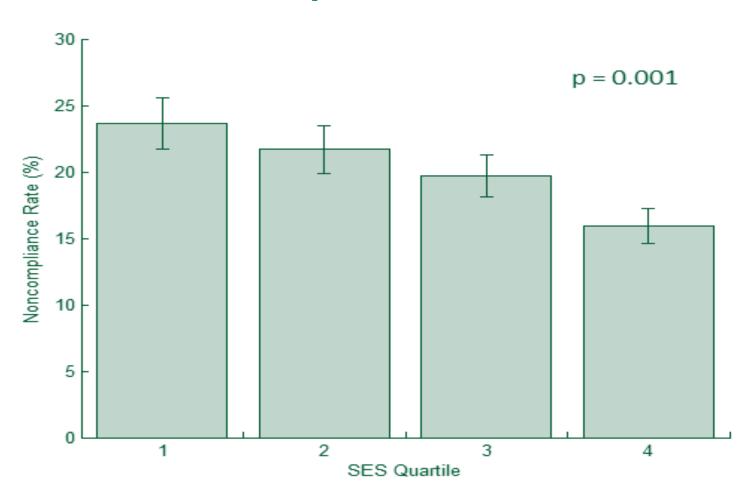
n = 930







### Population Health: SES & Non-compliance

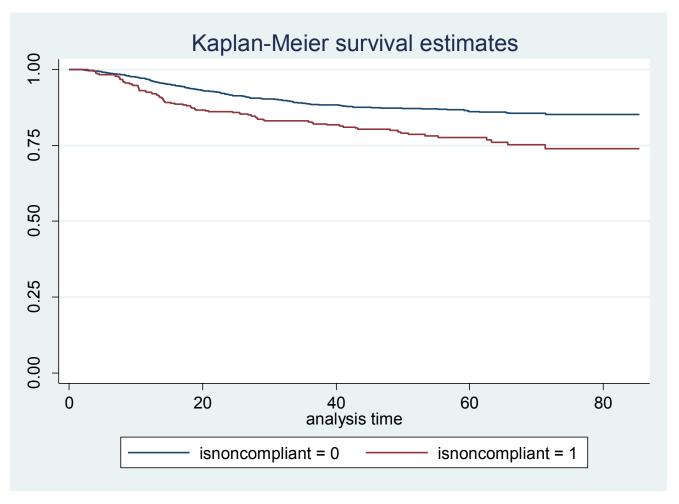


Ohri et al. IJROBP, 2015





#### Noncompliance and OS



Ohri et al. IJROBP, 2015





### **Economics of Cancer Care Need for Change**

- Impacting Patients' Ability to Earn a Living
  - 40%-85% Percentage of cancer patients who stop working during initial treatment
- 1.37x
  - Times more likely cancer survivors are to be unemployed compared to people without cancer

Advisory Board Oncology Roundtable 2015





#### Health Care Reform Changing the Health Care Delivery System

#### **Current Delivery System Future Delivery System Patients** Primary Care Payors, Physicians Insurers Hospitals **Facilities** Specialists Specialists Primary Care Physicians Primary Care Physicians · Payors, Insurers **Patients**

Driven by experience and outcomes data

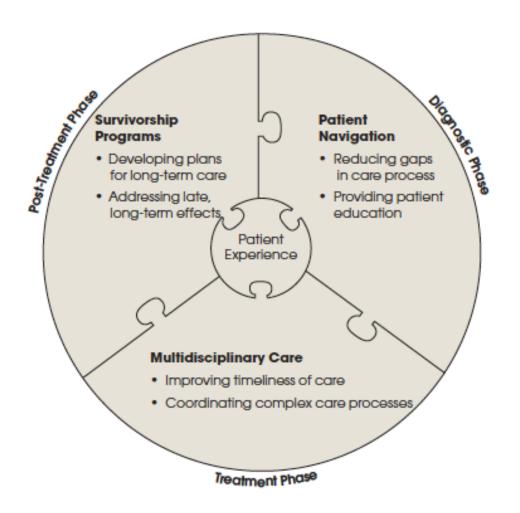


Driven by volume and cost data





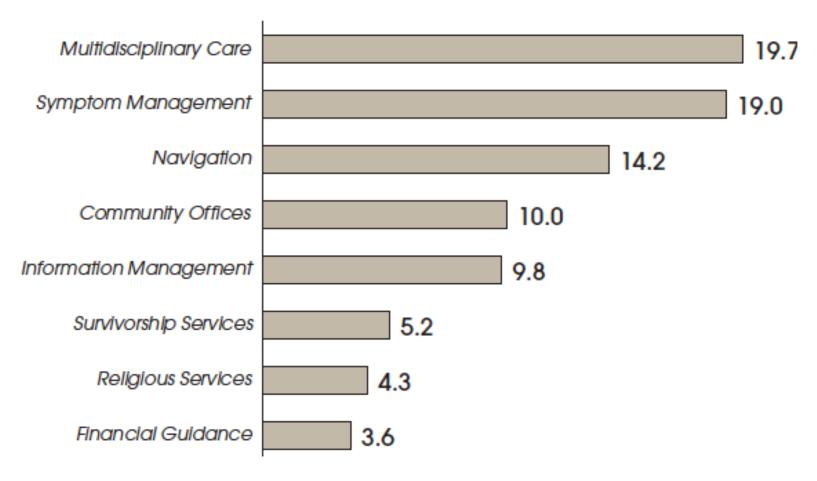
#### The modern cancer patient experience







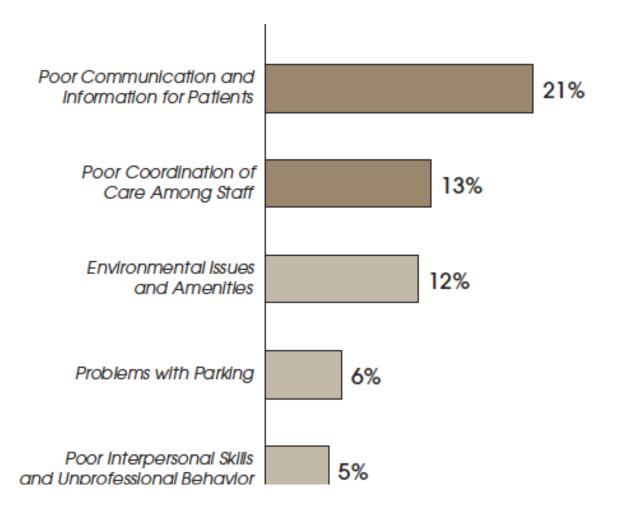
### Let's ask oncology patients What they want?







### Communication and care coordination almost 1/3 of problems







### The empowered oncology patient

- Shared decision making
- Shared information platforms
- Care team as educators and coaches

Care for the "whole" patient





#### Multidisciplinary cancer care

- Provided by disease-based teams rather than discipline focused
  - Three major treating specialties
  - Pathology and imaging
  - Supportive services
- Patient centered, all specialists in team revolve around the patient
- Formulated plans handled by navigators:
  - Care coordination
  - Clinical pathways
  - Clinical trials
- Tumor boards: prospective case management and discussions
- Holistic care and survivorship integral part of programs





### **Challenges**

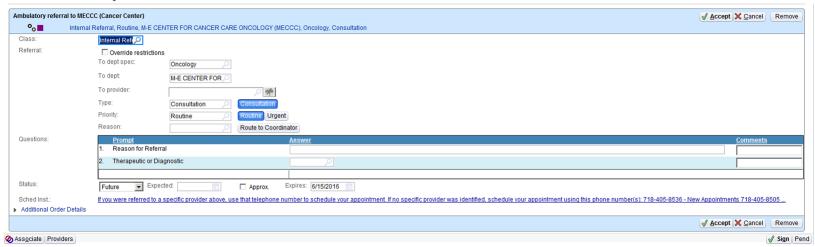
- True multidisciplinary planning and evaluation not equal to three consultations the same day
- "Length of stay" in clinic
- Access to appointments
- Patients can be overwhelmed by "too much information at the same time"





#### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway E-referral – the answer to access problem

- EMR-based program to expedite appointments for newly diagnosed cancer patients and positive screens suspicious for cancer
- Pilot introduced at all MMG sites in 2014
- E-referral manager schedules appointments and communicates with referring MDs and patients
- Appointments within 10 business days, weekly QA ensures timeliness
- Extremely positive response from PCPs, more than 30% increase in referrals in first year.







### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Social Work Services Screen

## Supportive services are activated by screening and NOT by referral

¬ PHQ-9 Over the last to	vo weeks h	now ofter have you	been bothered by the fo	ollowing problems?			
Little interest or pleasure in doing things		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
Feeling tired or having little energy		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
Poor appetite or overeating		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
Feeling bad about yourself		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
7. Trouble concentrating on things		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
8. Slow speech or restlessness		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
Thoughts that you would be better off dead, or of hurting		0=Not at all	1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day		
yourself			1				
PHQ-9 Total Score							
♥ Referral: Social Work							
Referral to Social Worker		Patie	ent needs a referral to Social W	orker	The Patient has Social V	Vork needs but does not wish to address them at this time	





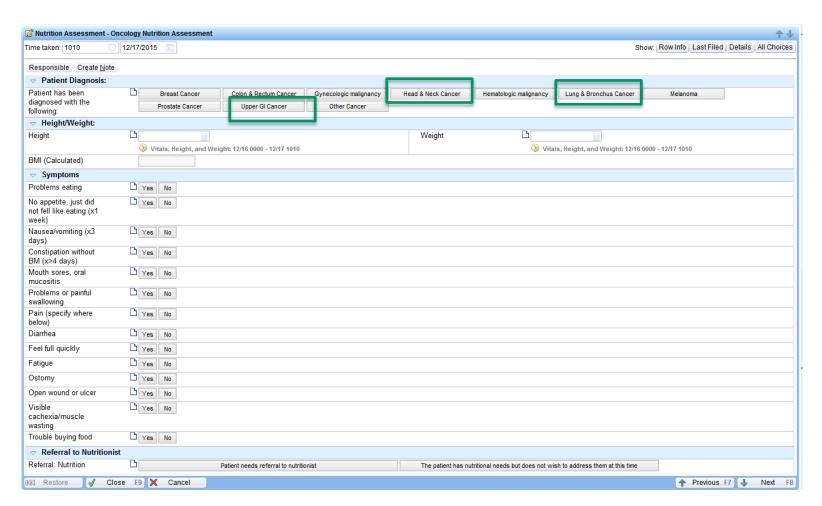
### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Social Work Services Screen

Loss of interest in usual activities	⊔ Yes 1	0		
¬ Spiritual/Cultural				
Do you wish to speak with a hospital Chaplain?	Yes 1			
Are religioius beliefs important to you?	Yes 1			
Do you have any Spiritual/Cultural practices we need to know to plan our care and respect your wishes?	Yes			
		•	•	lowing problems?
Feeling nervous,     anxious, or on edge:	0=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
Not being able to stop or control worrying:	0=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
Worrying too much about different things:	O=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
Having trouble relaxing:	0=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still:	□ 0=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
6. Becoming easily annoyed or irritable:	0=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
7. Feeling as if something awful might happen:	0=Not at	all 1=Several days	2=More than half the days	3=Nearly every day
GAD-7 Score				





#### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Nutritional Oncology Screen







### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Supportive/Palliative Care Screen

📝 Supportive/Palliative Care Assessment - Oncology Supportive/Palliative Care Assessment ↑				
Time taken: 1013 0 12/1	Show: Row Info Last Filed Details All Choices			
Responsible Create Note				
→ Palliative Care Screening				
Presense of metastatic or locally advanced cancer:				
Status	0 1 2 3 4 5			
Palliatvie Care Total Score:				
Presence of one or more serious complications of advanced cancer usually associated with a prognosis of <12 months	Yes No			
	Yes No			
	•			
uncontrolled by standard approaches	b Yes No			
Modearate to severe distress in patient or family, related to cancer diagnossi or therapy	Yes No			
Patient/family concerns about course of disease and decision making	Yes No			
Patient/family requests palliative care consult	Yes No			
assistance with complex, decision making or determining goals of care	Yes No			
Referral: Palliative Care	RN has assessed need for Palliative Care referral  The patient has Supportive/Palliative Care needs but does not wish to address them at this time	Patient needs referral to Supportive/Palliative Care		





### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Rehabilitation Screen

Oncology Rehabilitat	tion Assessment - Oncology Rehabil	itation Assessment					_	<b>↑</b> ↓
Time taken: 1013	12/17/2015	nadon ricoccomone				Sho	ow: Row Info Last Filed	
Responsible Create								
Patient has been diagnosed with the	Breast Cancer	Colon & Rectum Cancer	Gynecologic malignancy	Head & Neck Cancer	Hematologic malignancy	Lung & Bronchus Cancer	Melanoma	
following:	Prostate Cancer	Upper GI Cancer	Other Cancer					
	Rehab Diagnosis Screening:							
Patient has fallen in the last 3 months	Yes No							
Headache	Yes No							
Paralysis	Yes No							
Cognitive problems	Yes No							
Musculoskeletal or neuropathic pain	Yes No							
Urinary dysfuntion	Yes No							
Bowel dysfuntion	Yes No							
Speech impairment	Yes No							
Swallowing impairment	Yes No							
Neuropathy after chemotherapy	Yes No							
Lymphedema	Yes No							
Scar Adhesions	Yes No							
Shoulder problems	Yes No							
Axillary web syndrome	Yes No							
Brachial plexopathy	Yes No							
Weakness and fatigue	☐ Yes No							
Weakness/Fatigue Scale		5 6 7 8 9 1	0					
Pelvic pain	Yes No							
Plexopathy	Yes No							
Jaw pain or stiffness	Yes No							
Difficutly with neck range of motion	Yes No							
Radiation fibrosis syndrome	Yes No							
Joint pain	Yes No							
Back pain	Yes No							
Shortness of breath	Yes No							
Poor endurance	Yes No							
Oxygen use	☐ Yes No							





### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Rehabilitation Screen

Poor endurance	Yes No		
Oxygen use	Yes No		
History of COPD or other lung disease	Yes No		
History of cardiac problems	Yes No		
General deconditioning (needs instruction on an appropriate exercise program)	Yes No		
Assistive devices (cane/walker) or durable medical equipment (DME) needs	Yes No		
Difficulty with joints range of motion (stiffness or pain)	Yes No		
Difficulty with ADLs (self care and routine needs - dressing, bathing, chores, shopping, etc.)	☐ Yes No		
Difficulty walking or balance problems (history of falls)	Yes No		
Other Comments:			
	on		
Referral:	Patient needs a referral to rehabilitation services	Patient is recieving Rehabilitation service at other facility	
Rehabilitation	The patient does not report rehabilitation needs	The patient has rehabilitation needs but does not wish to address them at present	
HRQOL - Activity Limit			
Te you LIMITED in any way in any activity because of any impairment or health problem?	Yes No Don't know Refused		
(KK) Restore <b>√ Clos</b>	F9 X Cancel		Previous F7 4 Next F8





#### MECC Multidisciplinary Care Pathway Distress Thermometer

Social Work Assessment	Oncology Social Work Assessment	<b>↑</b> ↓
Time taken: 1011	12/17/2015	Show: Row Info Last Filed Details All Choices
Responsible Create Note		
¬ Distress Thermometer		
Distress Thermometer	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
→ Practical Problems		
Insurance/Financial	L Yes No	
Transportation	Yes No	
Work/School	□ Yes No	
¬ Physical Problems		
Appearance	L Yes No	
Bathing/Dressing	□ Yes No	
Fatigue	L Yes No	
Getting Around	L Yes No	
Memory/Concentration	L Yes No	
Sexual	☐ Yes No	
Sleep	☐ Yes No	
Substance Abuse	Yes No	
Dealing with children	L Yes No	
Dealing with partner	Yes No	
Family health issues	☐ Yes No	
Issues with fertility	L Yes No	
Partner/family having difficulty with your diagnosis	□ Yes No	
Depression	L Yes No	
Fears	□ Yes No	
Nervousness	Yes No	
Sadness	□ Yes No	
Worry	☐ Yes No	
Loss of interest in usual activities	Yes No	





## Enhancing Prostate Cancer Care Through the Multidisciplinary Clinic Approach: A 15-Year Experience. Gomella et al. JOP, 2010 (Jefferson)

- Patients evaluated weekly by multiple specialists at a single site.
- The longest continuously operating center of its kind at an NCI Cancer Center in the US.
- Data from Jefferson's Oncology Data Services were compared to SEER prostate cancer outcomes.
- Data on treatment changes in localized disease, patient satisfaction.
- Ten-year survival data approach 100% in stage I and II prostate cancer. Tenyear data for stage III (T3 N0M0) and stage IV (T4 N0M0) disease show that our institutional survival rate exceeds SEER.
- Our long-term experience suggests a benefit of the multidisciplinary clinic approach to prostate cancer, most pronounced for high-risk, locally advanced disease.
- A high level of satisfaction with this patient-centered model is seen.
- The multidisciplinary clinic approach to prostate cancer may enhance outcomes and possibly reduce treatment regret through a coordinated presentation of all therapeutic options.
- This clinic model serves as an interdisciplinary educational tool for patients, their families, and our trainees and supports clinical trial participation.





### **Evaluating the Impact of a Single-Day Multidisciplinary Clinic on the Management of Pancreatic Cancer**

Pawlick T et al. Annals of Surgical Oncology 2008:15.2021

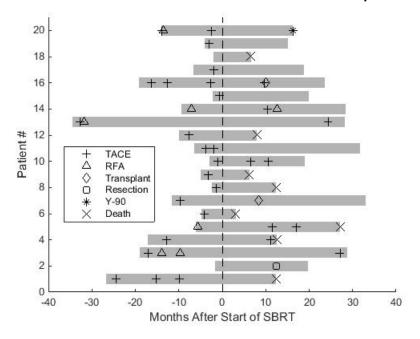
- 203 consecutive patients at Johns Hopkins pancreatic multidisciplinary clinic.
- Imaging, pathology, and clinical evaluation by a panel of medical/radiation oncologists, surgical oncologists, pathologists, diagnostic radiologists, and geneticists.
- Recommendations between the outside institution and the multidisciplinary clinic were recorded and compared.
- 23.6% of patients had a change in management.
- Enrollment into the National Familial Pancreas Tumor Registry increased from 52 out of 106 (49.2%) patients in 2005 to 158 out of 203 (77.8%) with initiation of the multidisciplinary clinic.





### Evolving Multidisciplinary Care at MECCC: HCC No Modality is an Island!

Liver-directed treatments in our SBRT pilot study



A Liver SBRT study turned into multi-specialty management outcomes

Systemic treatments for HCC and cirrhosis

Sorafenib in Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Ledipasvir and Sofosbuvir for Untreated HCV Genotype 1 Infection





#### **Evolving Multidisciplinary Care at MECCC: Lung Cancer**

Screening/Diagnosis

High-Risk Lung Cancer Screening Introduced at Montefiore

Low-Dose CT Scans Can Detect Lung Cancer at Earliest, Most Treatable Stage

Mediastinoscopy vs Endosonography for Mediastinal Nodal Staging of Lung Cancer A Randomized Trial

Multimodality Bronchoscopic Diagnosis of Peripheral Lung Lesions

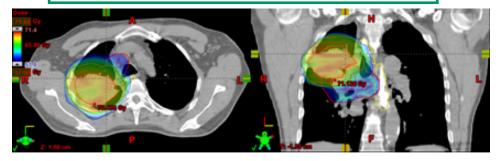
A Randomized Controlled Trial

Early-stage

Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy versus lobectomy for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a pooled analysis of two randomised trials

Locally Advanced

PET-Adjusted IMRT for NSCLC Trial (PAINT)



Advanced

Nivolumab versus Docetaxel in Advanced Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Early Palliative Care for Patients with Metastatic Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer





### Cancer Care 2015 and beyond?

- Goals
  - Clinical Pathways and Clinical Trials
  - Compliance
  - Patient satisfaction
  - Outcomes measurement
- New tools
  - Cancer genomics and precision medicine
  - Oncology Medical Home
  - CMS and ASCO Demonstration Projects
  - Bundled payments
  - Prepaid models





### **Thank you! Questions?**







