### ASCO's Quality Training Program

Project Title: REDUCTION IN TIME BETWEEN CERVICAL CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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### Team Members

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### Institutional Overview

- IMIP is a tertiary health Care Center.
- 2016: 6,829 new cancer patients treated: drugs, surgeries, radiation, and bone marrow transplantation.
- Ten buildings, 1,200 beds, 53 thousand square meters.
- Faculty: 1200 physicians and 400 fellows: cancer care, teaching, clinical/ translational research and homecare.



### Problem Statement

For 135 patients treated in 2016/2017, the median time between cervical cancer diagnosis and treatment was 107 days.

Brazilian Health Regulations suggest 60 days as a limit.





### **Baseline Data**

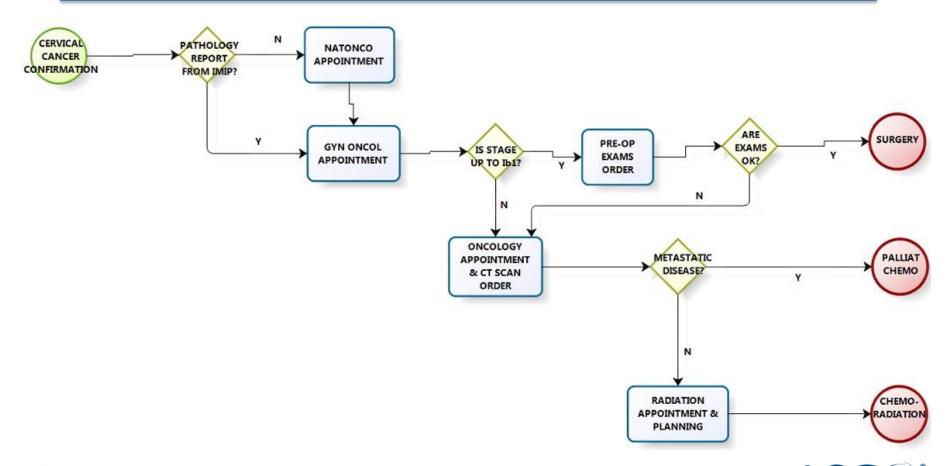
Electronic file identified 292 patients by ICD C53 (cervical cancer) in 2016/2017:

- Removed 32 patients with no biopsy or treatment: "Follow-up procedures"
- 2. Therefore 260 biopsies and/or treatments
  - 62 patients: not start treatment until June 2017 (excluded).
  - 198 patients were treated.
  - 63 patients have biopsy from outside (excluded).
  - 135 patient treatments for analysis: 37 surgery, 87





# Process Map







### Aim Statement

By September 30th, IMIP will decrease the median number of days between cervical cancer diagnosis and treatment to less than 60 days





### Measures

- Measure: time from cervical cancer confirmation to start of treatment
- Patient population: cervical cancer patients diagnosed and / or treated at IMIP.
- Calculation methodology: we analyzed a group of 135 patients treated in 2016/2017
- Data source: electronic records, paper charts and surveys
- Data collection frequency: data was collected prospectively since August the first 2017
- Data quality: since intervention started on August and interval might be over 60 days we used estimated dates for treatment start based on existing patient appointments.

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# Diagnostic Data - sample

- Time 1:
  - Biopsy to Gynecology appointment OR
  - Biopsy to clinical oncology appointment
- Time 2:
  - Gynecology appointment to surgery OR
  - Clinical oncology appointment to staging scan
- Time 3:
  - Staging scans to start of chemoradiation OR
  - Staging scan to palliative chemo

Interval biopsy-treatment

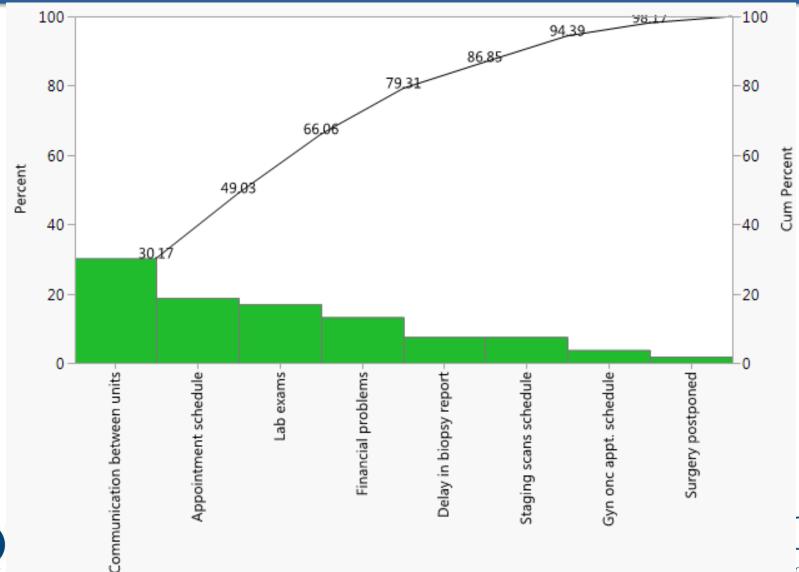
Mean 97 days (2-357)

		<b>BIOPSY IMIP</b>	<b>OUTSIDE IMIP</b>	TIME 1	TIME 2	TIME 3
TOTAL OF PATIENTS	40	26	14			
SURGERY	3	3	0	20 (6-34)	35.5 (16-55)	NA
<b>CHEMORADIATION</b>	26	16	10	15.5 (0-104)	42 (1-191)	35 (1-191)
<b>PALLIATIVE CHEMO</b>	2	1	1	8	UNAVAILABLE	49
NOT STARTED	9	6	3	NA	NA	NA





# Diagnostic Data - interview







# Cause & Effect Diagram

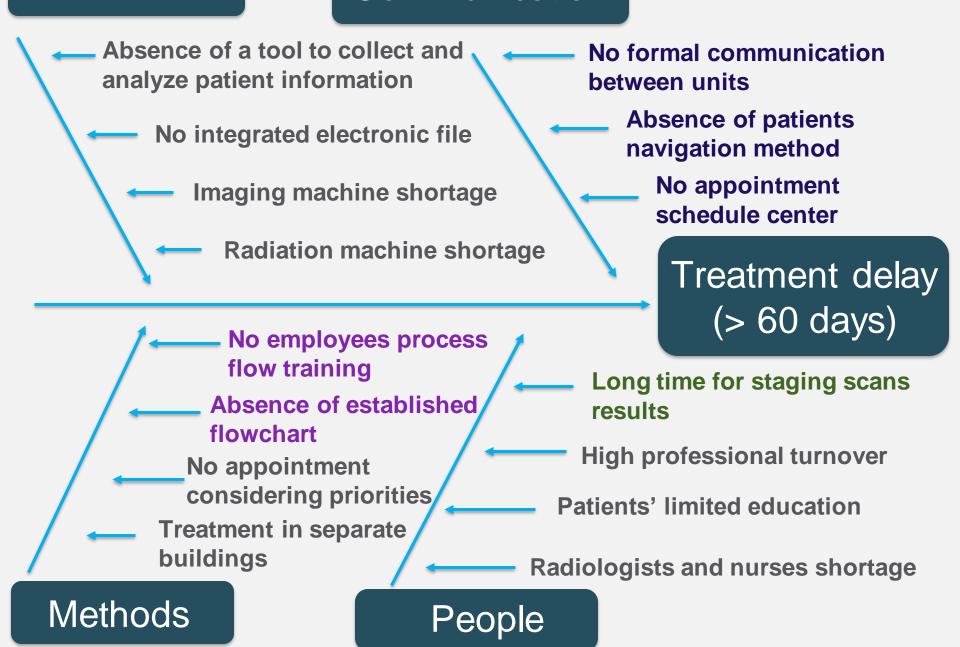
### Next slide





#### Resources

#### Communication



# Cause and Effect - priorities

Ease of implementation (1 - 5 scale): 1 = Difficult to fix; 5 = Easy to fix Impact (1 - 5 scale): 1 = Low impact to issue if addressed; 5 = High impact to issue if addressed

Causal Factor	Effect	Ease	Impact _	Score _
Absence of patient navigation method		4	5	20
No formal comunication between units		4	5	20
No appointment schedule center		4	5	20
Absence of estabilished flowchart		5	4	20
No employees process flow training		4	5	20
Long time for staging scans results		5	4	20
Patients do not understand their diagnosis		4	4	16
Nursing shortage		3	5	15
Absence of directions signalization		5	3	15
Absence of a tool to collect and analyze patient information		4	3	12
No integrated electronic file		4	3	12
No appointment considering priorities		3	4	12
Limited professional qualification		4	3	12
No unit clerk training		4	3	12
Imaging machine deficit		4	3	12
Treatment in separate buildings		2	3	6
High professional turnover		2	3	6
Radiologists shortage		2	3	6
Radiation machine deficit		1	5	5 og

# Prioritized List of Changes (Priority/Pay –Off Matrix)

Appointment schedule center High **Patient navigation** Time for staging results **Employees process flow training** Impact Communication between units **Establishment of a flowchart** Cervical cancer alert from Low pathology

**Easy** 



**Difficult** 

# PDSA Plan (Test of Change)

Date of PDSA Cycle	Description of Intervention	Results	Action Steps
07/24/17	Discussion with stakeholders	Build flowchart	Establish communication
08/07/17	Patient navigation	Earlier appointments scheduling	Data collection prospectively using formal template
09/29/17	Data analysis	Interval biopsy- treatment reduction detection	QTP project presentation preparation





# Materials Developed

 Data collection form that has been used by the nurses allowing patient navigation process.

Oncology Services at IMIP - Cervical cancer	Education Current personal situation: Occupation Religion	Date of request for the examp: 8	and date
photology services at livily - Cervical cancer	What was the last year of study (3) single Retired with another occupation Catholic (3)	What methods of examination were used? ( ) exame fisico exclusivo	
		check all that applies ( )MAI ( )PET-CT ( )TC ( )Ultrassom	SMAQUITEMAPIA
	completed[2] legally married [3]		Snachythoracy
Tracking form Date completed:/	(E.g. Strh grade year) Retired without other occupation [2]	( )Citoscopia ( )McCosigmoidoscopia	( ) vs. ( )ne ( )unknown
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	Other	(result with report) TC	and date
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Contact phone number		Oats when final steping was established	1 * Once Consultation Date
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Caregiver Confact	I		QT type () Platinum mono
	What is the combined income Race: Residential area type:	Select the treatment defined for the ( ) Surgery	Q Type () Platinum mono () Platinum combination
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· -		disease (check all that apply) ( ) Mediotherpay	
	you IZ Iblack IZI Rural	(   Chemotherapy	() unknown
If you are in a situation where you cannot make any decisions, who would you name?		( )Dicturive palliative care	
	[2] yelou	SURGERY	Start data
Confact:	[4]brown	Request for pre-op exems Date:	
		Conducting pre-op exams Date:	End date
Maya children?	How many people live on this (5) indigenous income?	Return visit with exems and scheduling	
(1) Yes (2) No	1771 do not know	surgery Date	
	[77] GOING WIGH		
How many?	[22] decline to anover	Data of surgary	
If yes, did your children receive HPV vaccine?			
in pay and past distribution to the transfer		Histology of the surgical specimen ( )Adonocaronoma ( )Squamous	
(3) Yes (2) No	Orallenges with starting treatment: (1) Private transportation	( ) Adono-assumous ( ) Neuroprofessing	
		(   Jught cells ?? ( ) Undifferentiated	
	(2) Public transportation (TFD)	( )Unknown ( )Other	
Here sisters and/or brothers?	(2) Collective transportation 777		
		Pathological staging	
(1) Yes (2) No	(4) Financial difficulties	T ( )Tx ( )Ti2 ( )T2 ( )T2 ( )T4	
		( )Osconhocido	
How many?		N ( )NX ( )N3 ( )unknown	
if yes, did your sister and/or brother receive HPV vaccine?	DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT		
		M ( )MD ( )M1 ( )unknown	
(1) Yes (2) No	I		I
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	( ) oncology		
		External RDT ( ) Cobalt ( ) Conventional 2D	I
	( ) radiation encology	( )Conformed 50 ( ) IMRT	I
	( ) gynccology		I
	Cate of first service appointment	Start date/	
	Have you been asked for imaging tests? ( )yes ( )no		I
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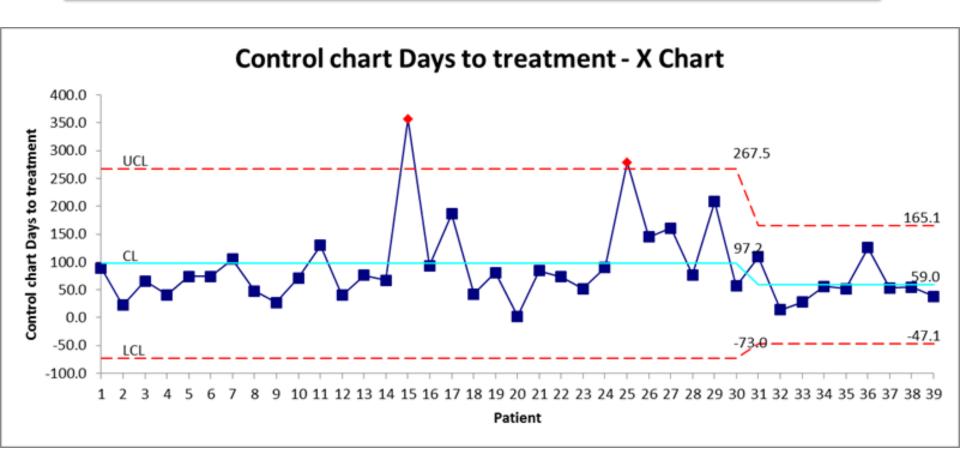
# Change Data

Interval between biopsy and treatment	Before intervention (N of days)	After intervention (N of days)	Change
Mean	97	59	38
Treatment ≤ 60 days (% of pts)	30%	77%	47%





# Change Data







#### Conclusions

- This patient navigation process reduced by a mean of 38 days the time between cervical cancer diagnosis and treatment and 47% more patients received treatment within 60 days.
- Stakeholders has demonstrated to be willing to improve communication.
- Improved communication allowed shorter intervals between the steps inside the flowchart/process map





# Next Steps/Plan for Sustainability

- To keep patient navigation process for patients with cervical cancer and expand to other common cancers
- To train IMIP's employees about the flowchart process
- To create an electronic system/platform to connect the units inside IMIP facilitating patient navigation
- To build an internet platform for cervical cancer patients connecting IMIP to primary care health professionals





#### REDUCTION IN TIME BETWEEN CERVICAL CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

AIM: By September 30th, IMIP will decrease the median number of days between cervical cancer diagnosis and treatment to less than 60

#### INTERVENTION:

- Establishment of a flowchart
- Patient navigation
- Communication between units

#### TEAM:

- Clinical oncology: Carla Rameri
- Palliative care: Mirella Rebello, Flavia

#### Orange

- Radiation oncology: Ana Fassizoli
- Gynecology oncology: Vandre Carneiro
- Radiology: Filipe Felix, Valeria de Biase

#### **PROJECT SPONSORS:**

Jurema Telles MD, PhD

#### **RESULTS:**

Biopsy to treatment interval after intervention

Interval between biopsy and treatment	Before intervention (N of days)	After intervention (N of days)	Change
Mean	97	59	38
Treatment < 60 days (% of pts)	30%	77%	47%

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

- This patient navigation process reduced in 21 days the time between cervical cancer confirmation and treatment.
- Stakeholders has demonstrated to be willing to improve communication.
- •Improved communication allowed shorter intervals between the steps inside the flowchart/process map

#### **NEXT STEPS:**

- Patient navigation for all cancer patients
- \*Turn IMIP's employees aware about the flowchart
- Electronic system to connect IMIP's units
- •Internet platform to connect IMIP to primary care health professionals