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Changing cancer care together

Making cancer care more efficient – What role can different stakeholders play?

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Part 1: Introduction and welcome

What is meant by waste and inefficiency in cancer care?

Vivek Muthu, Director of Marivek Ltd. and Member of All.Can

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Part 2: What do patients say matters most?

First findings from the All.Can literature review on waste and inefficiency in cancer care

*Kathy Oliver, Founding Co-Director and Chair of the International Brain Tumour Alliance,
and Member of All.Can*

Emerging themes from the literature review



For patients, waste and inefficiency manifest themselves as:

1. Delays and time wasted
2. Poor communication and limited information
3. Overuse, underuse and inappropriate treatments
4. Disconnect between patients' needs and care given
5. Under-use, over-use and inappropriate care
6. Fragmentation of care, and lack of follow-up
7. Inadequate consideration for health literacy
8. Insufficient use of data to inform and improve care.

Surgery fast-track pathway in pancreatic cancer treatment at University Hospitals Birmingham (UHB) NHS Trust

Problem:

- Patients with pancreatic cancer often present with jaundice, which must be treated before surgery. Delays in surgery can reduce the possibility of tumour resection because of tumour growth or metastasis, and in some cases tumours become inoperable.

Solution:

- A fast-track surgery pathway was introduced to refer patients for diagnosis and potential surgery before jaundice occurs. A clinical nurse specialist facilitates this pathway.

Results:

- Decrease in average waiting times from CT scan to surgery from 65 days to 16 days
- More patients now able to undergo surgery, which is the only potentially curative treatment for pancreatic cancer
- £3,200 saved per patient, mainly due to lack of preoperative costs

Project lead: Mr Keith Roberts, Consultant Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic surgeon, University Hospitals Birmingham (UHB) NHS Trust. Pancreatic Cancer UK provided a grant for this pilot.

Poor communication and limited information



Patients not always aware of benefits and risks of interventions

- A study of public perceptions on the benefits from breast and prostate cancer screening in nine European countries found that:
 - 92% of women overestimated the benefits of mammography screening tests, or did not know the benefits
 - 89% of men overestimated the benefits of PSA screening, or did not know the benefits.¹

¹Gigerenzer G, Mata J, Frank R. 2009. Public Knowledge and Benefits of Breast and Prostate Cancer Screening in Europe. J Natl Cancer Inst 2009;101:1216–1220.

The PROCHE programme: more efficient chemotherapy delivery through better use of patient data

Problem:

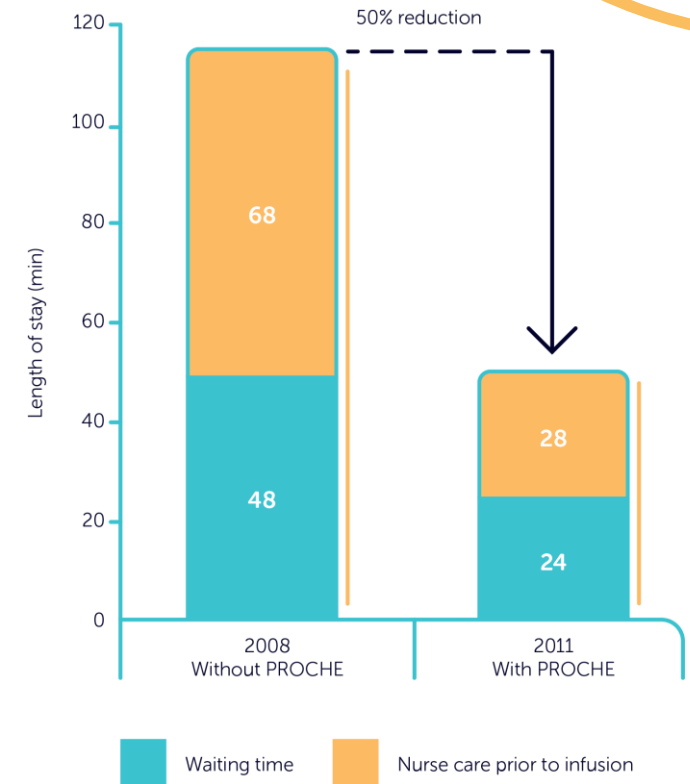
- Patients are usually only asked about side-effects when they arrive at their chemo appointments. This may result in having to modify or postpone treatment, causing delays and wasted drugs.

Solution:

- At the George Pompidou Hospital in Paris, a nurse calls patients two days ahead of the chemo appointment to ask about the latest side effects, and adjusts treatment plans accordingly.

Results:

- Treatment delays reduced by half
- Patients report less pain and fatigue
- More patients treated per day
- Fewer drugs wasted



Adapted from: *A practical approach to improve safety and management in chemotherapy units based on the PROCHE - programme for optimisation of the chemotherapy network monitoring program (2013)*

Disconnect between patients' needs and care given



Communicating about pain – still a long way to go:

- A study in Norway, Holland, Italy and Canada found that:
 - The risk of pain is often not discussed with patients¹
 - Pain assessment tools are not widely used.
- 1 in 3 patients don't receive pain medication appropriate to their pain level²

¹BPujade-Lauraine et al. 2014. Bevacizumab Combined With Chemotherapy for Platinum-Resistant Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: The AURELIA Open-Label Randomized Phase III Trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology 32, no. 13, 1302-1308.

²Cancer world. 2017. Pain! The Denial needs to end. Available from: <http://cancerworld.net/cover-story/pain-the-denial-needs-to-end/>

Adapting care to paediatric patients – MRI scans

Problem:

- Around 80% of paediatric patients need sedation for imaging tests. Scans must be rescheduled if unable to provide sedation.

Solution:

- One manufacturer painted imaging machines with child-friendly themes. This low-tech innovation changed paediatric patients' perception of the tests.

Results:

- Fewer children needing sedation
- More patients scanned per day
- Overall patient satisfaction scores up by 90%



Image source: the Eye, Slate's design blog.
www.slate.com/blogs/the_eye/2013/10/18/creative_confidence_a_new_book_from_ideo_s_tom_and_david_kelley.html



Image source: <http://medcitynews.com/2012/04/what-do-coral-reefs-have-to-do-with-your-childs-ct-scan-just-ask-ge-healthcare/>

¹Kelley T, Kelley D. Kids Were Terrified of Getting MRIs. Then One Man Figured Out a Better Way. 2013. Available from: http://www.slate.com/blogs/the_eye/2013/10/18/creative_confidence_a_new_book_from_ideo_s_tom_and_david_kelley.html.

Fragmentation of care, and lack of follow-up



Poor coordination between different hospitals or settings

- Over €7.2 billion could be saved in Germany every year through better coordination of care leading to reduced hospital admissions.¹

Lack of follow-up after 'active' treatment phase

- A survey of oncologists in Italy on breast and colorectal cancer follow-up found that a survivorship plan was only delivered to 9% of breast and colorectal cancer patients on discharge.²

¹Sundmacher L, et al. Krankenhausaufenthalte infolge ambulant-sensitiver Diagnosen in Deutschland. In: Munich L, ed., 2015.

²Clinical and Organizational Issues in the Management of Surviving Breast and Colorectal Cancer Patients: Attitudes and Feelings of Medical Oncologists. PLOS ONE, 9(7), page 1-8.

Web-based follow-up care for lung cancer patients

Problem:

- Usually, the follow-up of lung cancer patients involves frequent tests following a fixed schedule, exposing them to potentially unnecessary radiation and possibly unnecessary costs.

Solution:

- An international study explored an app-based follow-up system where patients self-report symptoms weekly, either on their own or through their caregivers. The app used an algorithm to determine which patients needed to be called in for imaging tests.

Result:

- Patients with late-stage lung cancer using a web follow-up system had longer survival and better quality of life than patients receiving standard imaging tests as part of their follow-up.
- Patients only received tests when deemed necessary.

Source: American Society of Clinical Oncology. Mobile-Friendly Web Application Extends Lung Cancer Survival, 2016.

Some concluding thoughts...

The future: harnessing the potential of data to improve cancer care

From a patient's perspective, the key question is: how can we best exploit data to improve the quality of care and access to innovation?

Possible solutions:

- More focus on patient experience and outcomes measures rather than 'traditional' clinical outcomes
- Using real-world data to understand the impact of new interventions in practice
- Artificial intelligence to aid decision-making and personalise care solutions
- Data collected and used to drive a continuous cycle of improvement in patient care



Concluding thoughts...



Waste is not just money, but time, quality of life and missed opportunities for patients and their families.

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Part 3: Working together to put solutions into practice – what can different stakeholders do?

Working group discussions at tables

Try wearing a different hat...



Table 1: Patients and caregivers

Moderator: *Kathy Oliver*

Table 2: Healthcare professionals

Moderator: *Birgit Beger*

Table 3: Biomedical science industry

Moderator: *Deepak Khanna*

Table 4: Payers

Moderator: *Titta Rosvall-Puplett*

Table 5: Academia and research

Moderator: *Tit Albreht*

Table 6: Policymakers

Moderator: *Wendy Yared*

Table 7: Non-biomedical industry

Moderator: *Suzanne Wait*

Table 8: Healthcare managers

Moderator: *Vivek Muthu*

Try wearing a different hat...



Questions for discussion:

- What can you do to improve efficiency and outcomes?
- What may be some of the barriers to achieving this?
- What do you need from other stakeholder groups to help achieve this?



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Break

Help yourself to coffee and tea!

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Part 4: How can we improve efficiency and foster innovation in cancer care?

Speaker presentations

We will hear from the following speakers

1. Kathy Oliver

founding Co-Director and Chair, International Brain Tumour Alliance (IBTA), and Member of All.Can

2. Birgit Beger

CEO of European Cancer Organisation (ECCO), and Member of All.Can

3. Deepak Khanna

Senior Vice President and Regional President EMEAC, MSD Oncology

4. Tit Albreht

Head of the Centre for Health Care, National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia, and Member of All.Can

5. Wendy Yared

Director of the Association of European Cancer Leagues, and Member of All.Can

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Part 5: Committing to change – the way forward

Whom do we need to involve to change things?

Thank you for your attention!

Contact: secretariat@all-can.org



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All.Can is a multi-stakeholder initiative involving patient, clinical, academic and industry experts as well as policymakers. We aim to help define better solutions for sustainable cancer care and improve patient outcomes in the future. The All.Can initiative is made possible with financial support from Bristol-Myers Squibb (lead sponsor), Amgen and MSD (co-sponsors).