Delivering High-Quality Cancer Care: Charting a New Course for a System in Crisis

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Study Sponsors

- The National Cancer Institute
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- AARP
- American Cancer Society
- American College of Surgeons, Commission on Cancer
- American Society for Radiation Oncology

- American Society of Clinical Oncology
- American Society of Hematology
- California HealthCare Foundation
- LIVESTRONG
- National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship
- Oncology Nursing Society
- Susan G. Komen for the Cure

Study Charge

The IOM committee will examine opportunities for and challenges to the delivery of high-quality cancer care and formulate recommendations for improvement.

Specific issues reviewed:

- Coordination and organization of care
- Outcomes reporting and quality metrics
- Growing need for survivorship care, palliative care, and family caregiving
- Complexity and cost of care
- Payment reform and new models of care
- Disparities and access to high-quality cancer care

The Cancer Care Delivery System is in Crisis

Cancer care is often not as patientcentered, accessible, coordinated, or evidence based as it could be.

Trends Amplifying the Crisis

- The aging population:
 - 30% in cancer survivors by 2022
 - 45% in cancer incidence by 2030
- Workforce shortages
- Reliance on family caregivers and direct care workers
- Rising cost of cancer care:
 - \$72 billion in 2004 \$125 billion in 2010
 - \$173 billion anticipated by 2020 (39%)
- Complexity of cancer care
- Limitations in the tools for improving quality

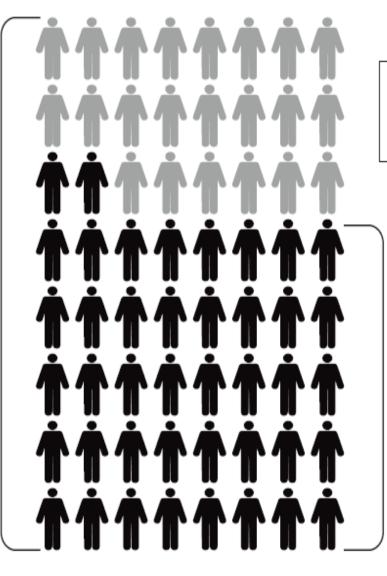
The Majority of Cancer Diagnoses are in Older Adults

53% of cancer diagnoses were in individuals ≥65 years old in 2012

Cancer diagnoses >65 years old: 868,000

Total people diagnosed with cancer: 1.6 million

The Majority of Cancer Deaths are in Older Adults



68% of cancer deaths were in individuals ≥65 years in 2009

Deaths from cancer in people ≥65 years old: 391,000

Deaths from cancer in all age groups: 567,000

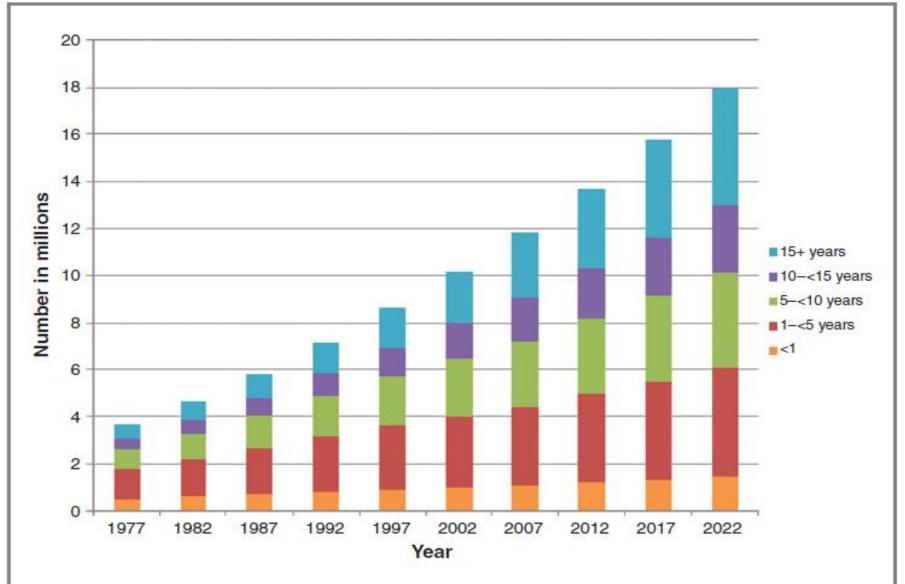
The Majority of Cancer Survivors are Older Adults

59% of cancer survivors were ≥65 years old in 2012

Total Cancer Survivors: 13.7 million

Cancer Survivors
≥65 years old:
8+ million

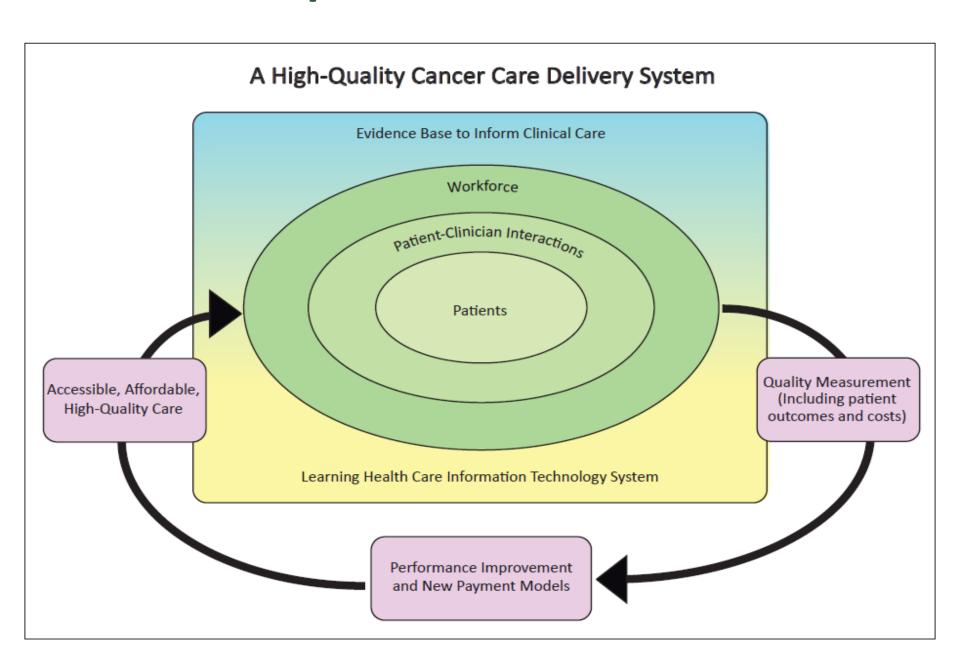
18 Million Cancer Survivors Projected in 2022



Conceptual Framework

- 1. Engaged Patients
- 2. Adequately staffed, trained, and coordinated workforce
- 3. Evidence-based cancer care
- 4. A learning health care IT system for cancer
- 5. Translation of evidence into clinical practice, quality measurement, and performance improvement.
- 6. Accessible, affordable cancer care

Conceptual Framework



Cancer Care Continuum

Prevention and Risk Reduction	Screening	Diagnosis	Treatment	Survivorship	End-of-life Care
-Tobacco control -Diet -Physical activity -Sun and environmental exposures -Alcohol use -Chemoprevention -Immunization	-Age and gender specific screening -Genetic testing	-Biopsy -Pathology reporting -Histological assessment -Staging -Biomarker assessment -Molecular profiling	-Systemic therapy -Surgery -Radiation	-Surveillance for recurrences -Screening for related cancers -Hereditary cancer predisposition/ genetics	-Implementation of advance care planning -Hospice care -Bereavement care
		-Care planning -Palliative care -Psychosocial support -Prevention and management of long term and late effects -Family caregiver support			
		Acute	Care Chro	nic Care	End-of-Life Care

Goals of the Recommendations

- 1. Provide clinical and cost information to patients.
- 2. End-of-life care consistent with patients' values.
- 3. Coordinated, team-based cancer care.
- 4. Core competencies for the workforce.
- 5. Expand breadth of cancer research data.
- 6. Expand depth of cancer research data.
- 7. Develop a learning health care IT system for cancer.
- 8. A national quality reporting program for cancer care.
- 9. Reduce disparities in access to cancer care.
- 10. Improve the affordability of cancer care.

Engaged Patients

GOAL 1

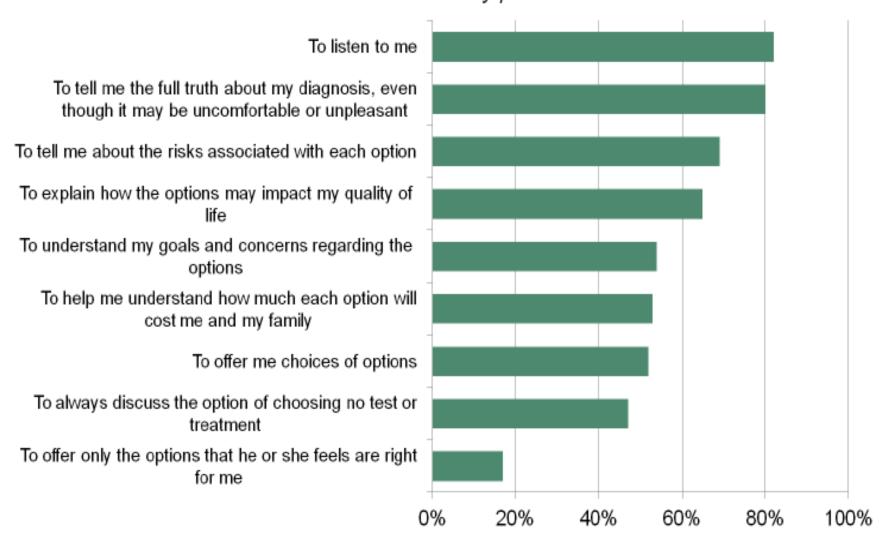
The cancer care team should provide patients and their families with understandable information on:

- Cancer prognosis
- Treatment benefits and harms
- Palliative care
- Psychosocial support
- Estimates of the total and out-of-pocket costs of care

Patients Want Involvement

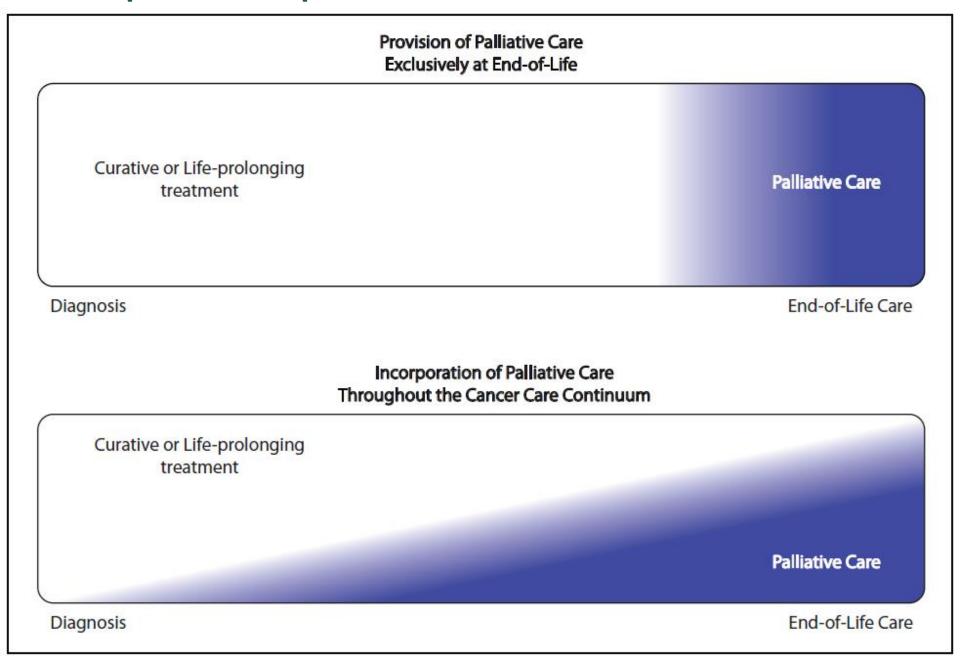
Figure 1. People want involvement in evidence and decisions

Bars show the percent of people surveyed who <u>strongly agree</u> with the statement: "I want my provider..."



- The federal government and others should improve the development and dissemination of this critical information, using decision aids when possible.
- Professional educational programs should train clinicians in communication.
- The cancer care team should:
 - Communicate and personalize this information for their patients.
 - Collaborate with their patients to develop care plans.
- CMS and others should design, implement, and evaluate innovative payment models.

Incorporation of palliative care across the care continuum



Engaged Patients

GOAL 2

In the setting of advanced cancer, the cancer care team should provide patients with end-of-life care consistent with their needs, values, and preferences.

- Professional educational programs should train clinicians in end-of-life communication.
- The cancer care team should revisit and implement their patients' advance care plans.
- Cancer care teams should provide patients with advanced cancer:
 - Palliative care
 - Psychosocial support
 - Timely referral to hospice for end-of-life care.
- CMS and other payers should design, implement, and evaluate innovative payment models.

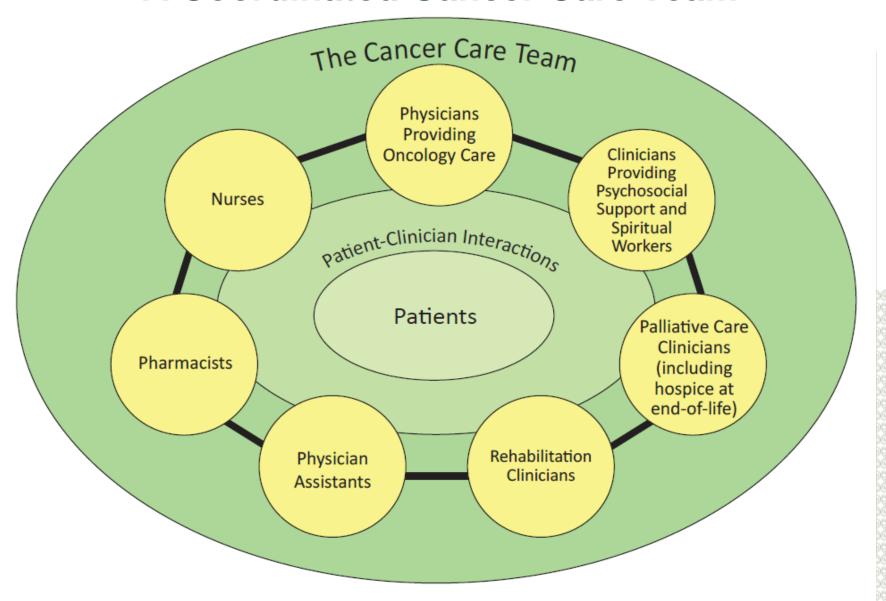
An Adequately Staffed, Trained, and Coordinated Workforce

Advising the nation • Improving health

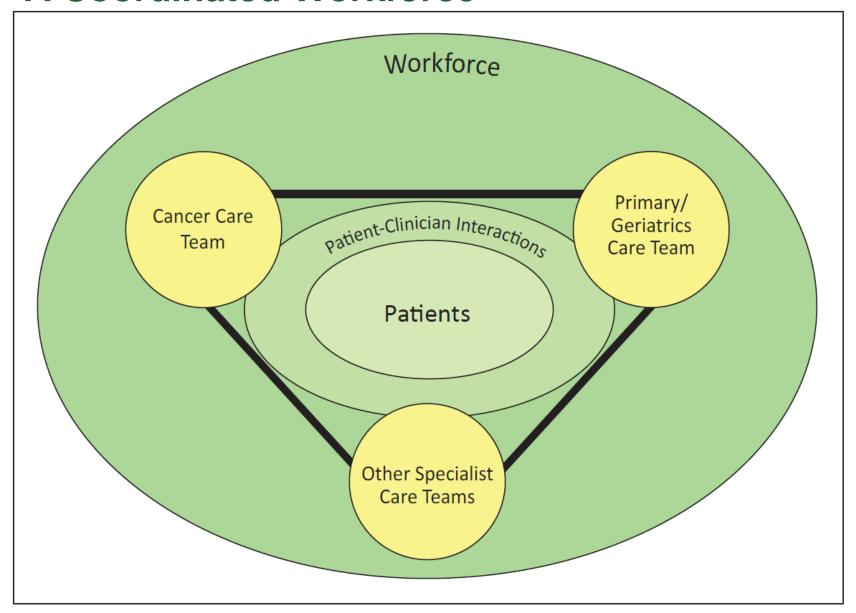
GOAL 3

Members of the cancer care team should coordinate with each other and with primary/geriatrics and specialist care teams to implement patients' care plans and deliver comprehensive, efficient, and patient-centered care.

A Coordinated Cancer Care Team



A Coordinated Workforce



- Federal and state legislative and regulatory bodies should eliminate reimbursement and scope-of-practice barriers to team-based care.
- Academic institutions and professional societies should develop interprofessional education programs.
- Congress should fund the National Workforce Commission.

An Adequately Staffed, Trained, and Coordinated Workforce

GOAL 4

All individuals caring for cancer patients should have appropriate core competencies.

- Professional organizations should define cancer core competencies.
- Cancer care delivery organizations should require cancer care teams to have cancer core competencies.
- Organizations responsible for accreditation, certification, and training of nononcology clinicians should promote the development of relevant cancer core competencies.
- HHS and others should fund demonstration projects to train family caregivers and direct care workers.

Evidence-Based Cancer Care

GOAL 5

Expand the **breadth of data** collected on cancer interventions for **older adults** and individuals with **multiple comorbid conditions.**

- The federal government and other funders should require researchers to include a plan to study a population that mirrors the age distribution and health risk profile of patients with the disease.
- Congress should amend patent law to provide patent extensions of up to six months for companies that conduct clinical trials of new cancer treatments in older adults or patients with multiple comorbidities.

Evidence-Based Cancer Care

GOAL 6

Expand the **depth of data** available for assessing interventions.

NCI and others should build on ongoing efforts to develop a common set of data elements that captures patient-reported outcomes, relevant patient characteristics, and health behaviors that researchers should collect from RCTs and observational studies.

A Learning Health Care IT System for Cancer

GOAL 7

Develop an ethically sound learning health care IT system for cancer that enables real-time analysis of data from cancer patients in a variety of care settings.

- Professional organizations should design and implement the necessary digital infrastructure and analytics.
- HHS should support the development and integration of this system.
- CMS and other payers should create incentives for clinicians to participate in this system, as it develops.

Quality Measurement

GOAL 8

Develop a **national quality reporting program** for cancer care as part of a learning health care system.

HHS should work with professional societies to:

- Create and implement a formal long-term strategy for publicly reporting quality measures.
- Prioritize, fund, and direct the development of meaningful quality measures.
- Implement a coordinated, transparent reporting infrastructure.

Accessible, Affordable Cancer Care

GOAL 9

Reduce disparities in access to cancer care for vulnerable and underserved populations.

HHS should:

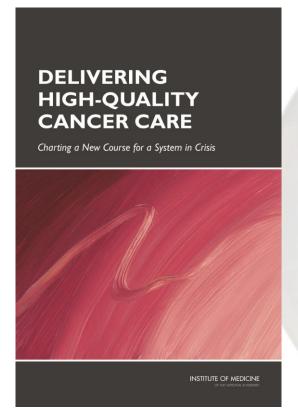
- Develop a national strategy that leverages existing efforts.
- Support the development of innovative programs.
- Identify and disseminate effective community interventions.
- Provide ongoing support to successful existing community interventions.

Accessible, Affordable Cancer Care

GOAL 10

Improve the affordability of cancer care by leveraging existing efforts to reform payment and eliminate waste.

- Professional societies should identify and disseminate practices that are unnecessary or where the harm may outweigh the benefits.
- CMS and others should develop payment policies that reflect professional societies' findings.
- CMS and others should design and evaluate new payment models.
- If evaluations of specific payment models demonstrate increased quality and affordability, CMS and others should rapidly transition from fee-for-service reimbursements to new payment models.



To read the report online, please visit www.iom.edu/qualitycancercare

To watch the dissemination video, please visit www.iom.edu/qualitycancercarevideo

Cover Art

"Day 15 Hope," Sally Loughridge, Rad Art: A Journey Through Radiation Treatment (American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA)