

# THE ROLE OF THE CLINICAL CARE TEAM IN COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

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# Financial Disclosure

- Neither I nor my immediate family members have a beneficial financial relationship, arrangement or affiliation (activities for which remuneration is received or expected) with one or more commercial organizations that could be perceived as real or apparent conflict of interest. ( A commercial conflict of interest is defined as a proprietary entity producing health care goods and services, with the exception of non-profit or government organization)

# General Webinar Objectives

- 1. Demonstrate team management and leadership skills
- 2. Describe each team member's care roles for colorectal cancer screening and follow-up
- 3. Discuss the role of patient navigation and a team approach to coordinated care

# Sub-Objectives

## *COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING:*

- Understand the impact of cancer on mortality rates in DC
- Understand the impact of cancer screening on mortality
- Know one FQHC's current cancer screening rates and goals for improvement
- Be able to implement the USPSTF cancer screening guidelines
- Identify at least 2 ways team based care can improve colorectal cancer screening

# POLL Question

- How many of you are already using a team based approach to Colorectal Cancer screening?

# Some Cancer Facts...

## **Washington, DC ranked:**

- 3rd highest in the nation for colorectal cancer deaths
- 1st in the nation for deaths due to cervical and breast cancers

## **African Americans residents of the District are:**

- More likely to develop all cancers
- More likely to be diagnosed after the cancer has spread

## **And in the United States:**

- About one-third of cancer deaths each year are related to poor nutrition, lack of physical inactivity, and being overweight or obese, and thus could be prevented
- Smoking accounts for 30% of all cancer deaths

# Colorectal Cancer

- Third most common type of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death in the US
- Incidence and mortality higher in minority populations
- Any of the three recommended tests reduce colorectal cancer mortality
- Consider earlier screening for those with IBD and those with relatives with colorectal adenomas or cancer







# US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)

- An independent panel of experts in primary care and prevention
- Systematically reviews the evidence of effectiveness
- Develops recommendations for clinical preventive services



U.S. Preventive Services  
**TASK FORCE**

# Recommendation Grades

- Letter grades are assigned to each recommendation statement. These grades are based on the strength of the evidence on the harms and benefits of a specific preventive service.
- **A:** The USPSTF **recommends** the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is substantial.
- **B:** The USPSTF **recommends** the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is moderate or there is moderate certainty that the net benefit is moderate to substantial.
- **C:** The USPSTF **recommends selectively** offering or providing this service to individual patients based on professional judgment and patient preferences. There is at least moderate certainty that the net benefit is small.
- **D:** The USPSTF **recommends against** the service. There is moderate or high certainty that the service has no net benefit or that the harms outweigh the benefits.
- **I:** The USPSTF concludes that the **current evidence is insufficient** to assess the balance of benefits and harms of the service. Evidence is lacking, of poor quality, or conflicting, and the balance of benefits and harms cannot be determined.

# COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

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**9** OUT OF **10**

CASES OF COLORECTAL CANCER CAN BE  
TREATED SUCCESSFULLY WHEN FOUND EARLY.

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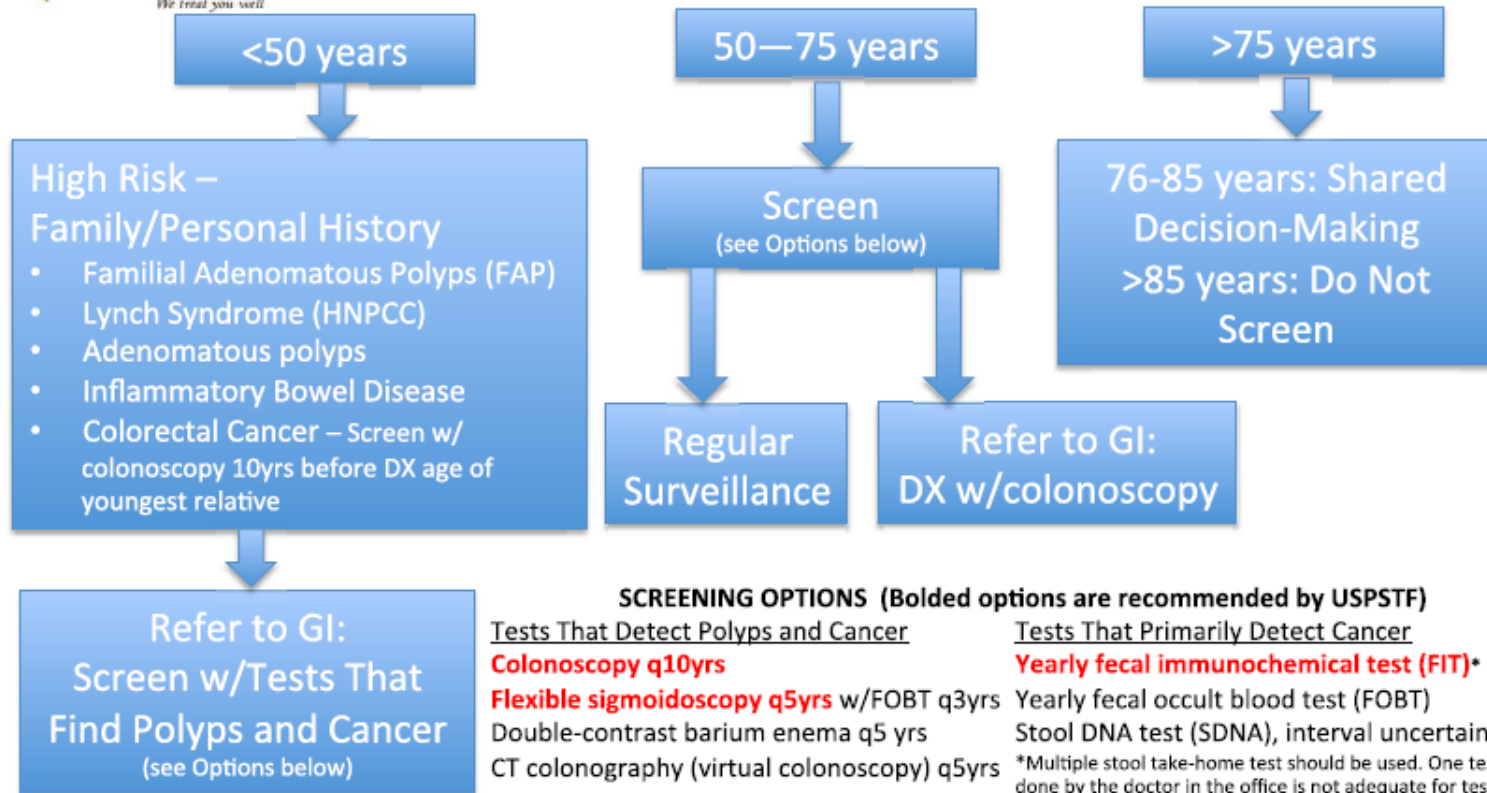
# Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Adults age 50-75: Screen using fecal occult blood testing(yearly), sigmoidoscopy(5 yrs) or colonoscopy(10 yrs) (GRADE A)
- Adults 76-85: recommend against screening for colorectal cancer though there may be considerations in an individual patient to screen(GRADE C)(FYI- *this is being reviewed to add specific recommendations on who to screen*)
- Adults older than 85: recommend against screening (Grade D)



# Algorithm for Colorectal Cancer Screening

Adapted from October 2008 USPSTF Recommendations

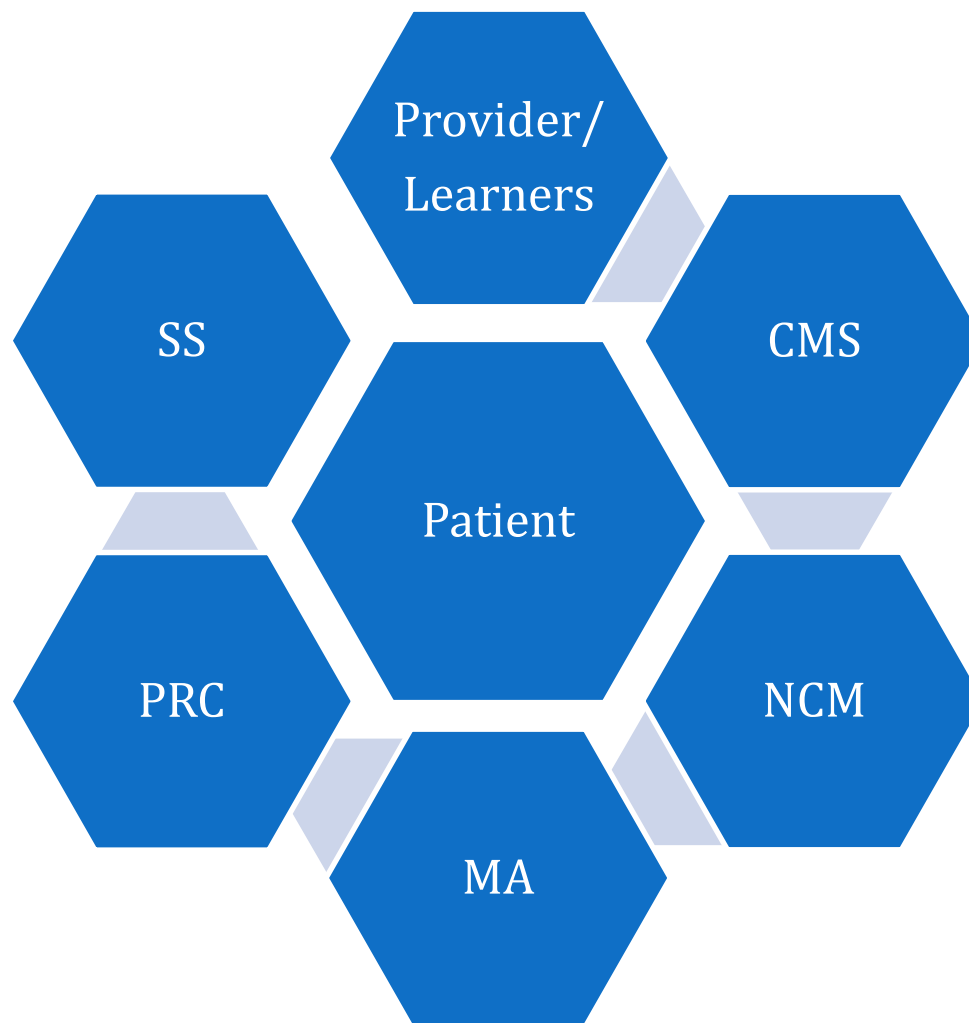


## REMINDER:

**Log CRC screening referrals and results on eCW:**

Social History → Preventative Health → Colorectal Cancer Screening

# PCMH Model Team Members



# Team Leadership

- Shared Decision Making
- Team Communication
  - Daily Huddles
  - Individual MA/Provider Communication
  - Unity-Wide Training Webinar in April presented by members of our Preventative Medicine QI Working Group
  - Emphasis everyone's role in improving these outcomes

# Team Roles: QI Working Groups

- Medical Directors, Health Center Directors, and Nurse Managers, and Unity/GW Quality Scholars are organized into 10 working groups based on the Uniformed Data Set categories reported for FQHCs and look alike each year by HRSA
- We concentrated specifically on the 10 areas where we wanted to see the most improvement as an organization
- The groups designed interventions using the input of all members. The interventions capitalize on the skills of each member of the clinical team.





## Team Roles: Research, QI, Learners

- Research, QI, and Learners
  - Found that a hand audit of charts revealed much higher CRC screening rates
  - Found that patients overwhelmingly preferred FIT testing while providers preferred Colonoscopy

## Team Roles: EMR and IT support

- Made it easier to order and search FIT testing in the EMR system

## Team Roles: Lab MA

- Calls the patient 2x and reminds them to bring their completed FIT test if the patient has not brought it back within 30 days

# Team Roles: Practice Management

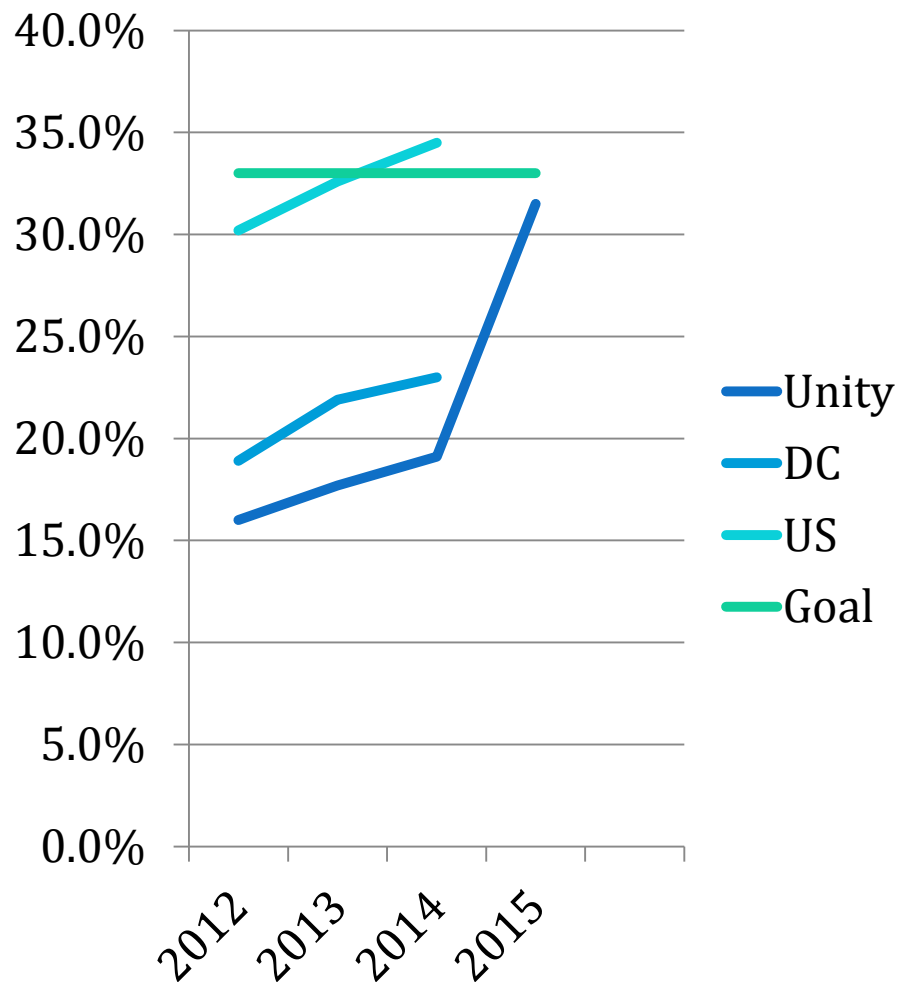
- All Unity Patients over 50 get an automated phone call reminding that that they need to come in and schedule a wellness appointment with their Unity provider to come in and discuss age related prevention and cancer screening guidelines.
- Patients with uncompleted lab orders get an automated text or voice call reminding them to come in for their lab orders.

## Colorectal cancer screening

Defined as Patients age 51 through 74 years of age during measurement year (on or prior to 31 December) with appropriate screening for colorectal cancer

This has been the primary focus of our Preventive Medicine working group, and we made big strides in 2015, in part through starting FIT testing, which has been very well-received by patients.

Look at our significant (> 10%!) improvement between 2014 and 2015! 😊



# Reflections and Lessons Learned

- Improved Documentation – Providers, HIMS, CMS
- Finding out what the patients wanted
- Creating standard workflows
- Educating all members of the health care team
- Recruitment of learners

# Clinical Question

- Our patient Ms. Patricia Carter
- 55 years old
- Referred two times for colonoscopy at GI office; missed both appointments
- No family history of colon cancer

**TEAM DISCUSSION: What would you recommend?**

**How will you engage Ms. Carter?**





# Acknowledgements

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Unity/GW Quality Scholars