

Model of Lung Cancer Screening Implementation: Is it Interoperable?

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Objectives

Describe the delivery of lung cancer screening in a centralized face-to-face, Nurse Practitioner led, program.

Discuss the benefit of detection of tobacco related diseases and prevention of disease through smoking cessation, in the setting of lung cancer screening.

Consider the value of a centralized program in the reduction of potential psychological and physical harms of lung cancer screening.

Review methods of billing, coding, the reimbursement platform, operational and financial feasibility of a centralized screening program.



Disclosures

No financial or vested interests in the information provided within this presentation



The Spirit of our Work: Meeting Quality Standards in Clinical Programs



Six Dimensions of Quality Healthcare Institute of Medicine, Don Berwick



Swedish Cancer Institute Division of Thoracic Surgery & Interventional Pulmonology

- 4 Hospital Medical Center
- 4 Thoracic Surgeons
- 2 Interventional Pulmonologists
- 2 ARNPs for surgical services
- 2 ARNP for Lung Cancer Screening Program
- 2 On-site Lung Cancer Screening Service Locations





History of Lung Cancer Screening at Swedish

- Participants in the International Early Lung Cancer Action Program (IELCAP) since 2000
- Designed and operationalized lung cancer screening program, November 2012 (pilot)
- Formal Tobacco Related Diseases and Lung Cancer Screening Program launched March 2013



When it Comes to Tobacco Related Diseases, We Can All Agree on This!

- Tobacco related diseases, including lung cancer, are too often disabling and deadly
- Best way to impact tobacco related diseases
 - Early detection
 - Better treatments for advanced disease
 - Primary prevention from ever smoking
 - Effective smoking cessation



1 out of 5 Americans Smoke **8 Million Meet Eligibility Criteria for** Lung Cancer Screening

42 Million Current Smokers in US

http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/adult_data/cig_smoking/



Tobacco Related Diseases are Costly

- \$7.00/ pack of cigarettes smoked are spent on health care for tobacco related diseases = \$150 Billion in healthcare expenditure
- \$150 Billion loss in productivity
- 1 in 5 smokers will die of a tobacco related disease, 10 years before their never smoking peers



Jha, P et al. NEJM 368: 341, 2013 MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2001; 51 (14): 300-303



Tobacco Related Diseases Leading the Top Four Causes of Death in U.S.



http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/research/copd-trend-report.pdf



Data on Quitting

Interest in Quitting

- 70% want to quit
- 52% make a quit attempt every year
- 3-5% successfully quit on their own

Benefit of Multi-Modal <u>Therapy</u>

- 3% quit on advice alone
- 10% with counseling
- 70-100% with counseling, medication treatment, and clinical follow-up



Where is the common place in which we can apply this data and impact health outcomes?

Lung Cancer Screening!



Challenges in Lung Cancer Screening

- 1. Determination of eligibility and the need for Shared Decision Making
- 2. Volumes of patients and nodules
- 3. Potential variation in delivery, interpretation, and reporting of low dose CT scan
- 4. Potential for variation in nodule management and harm
- 5. Ensuring safe and quality outcomes
- 6. High risk for losing nodules to follow-up
- 7. Managing incidental findings on Low Dose CT scan
- 8. Accommodating CMS registry data requirements
- 9. Smoking as a cancer risk and modifiable behavior
- 10. High potential for psychological distress when nodules are detected



Psychological Impact of Screening: It Is Real

- Did not understand the language
- Did not understand the implications of the findings
- Found the term "nodule" baffling
- Most over estimated the risk of cancer at 50/50 when their real risk was 3%.
- Felt that a dangerous situation was being ignored
- Most people sought outside opinion and care
- Most patients did not have adequate knowledge
- The info they obtained was misleading and inaccurate
- Patients were fearful of what they might learn and used active avoidance to cope

Slatore, C. G., et al. (2013). "What the heck is a "nodule"? A qualitative study of veterans with pulmonary nodules." Ann Am Thorac Soc 10(4): 330-335



Decentralized Lung Cancer Screening: The Traditional Model





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Swedish Tobacco Related Diseases and Lung Cancer Screening Program							
Assess & Counsel for Tobacco Related Diseases		Smoking Cessation Counseling and Treatment		Lung Cancer Screening by Low Dose CT Scan			
Patient Education and Primary Care Engagement							



Shared Decision Making Visit





Clinical Pillar 1 Assessment and Counseling for Tobacco Related Diseases





Prevalence of Tobacco Related Diseases and Other Imaging Findings

Туре	Volume
Cardiac	63%
Emphysema	39%
Nodules ≥ 6mm	31%
Other CT Findings	20%
Aorta	8%
Liver	5%



Improving Information Exchange and the Patient Experience in Delivery of Results

- Use less medical jargon
- Desire in person appointments to discuss results
- Want to see the nodules/images themselves
- Desire more information about what a lung nodule is
- Want to know the actual statistical risk of lung cancer
- Don't want their nodules and concerns minimized
- Want to know more about the long range plan
- Prefer notification in person versus mail or phone

Slatore, C. G., et al. (2013). "What the heck is a "nodule"? A qualitative study of veterans with pulmonary nodules." Ann Am Thorac Soc 10(4): 330-335



Clinical Pillar 2 CT Results Review Improving Information Exchange and the Patient Experience





Clinical Pillar 3 Smoking Cessation Counseling and Treatment





Smoking Cessation Success in Our Program

55% Smoking on Entrance into Lung Screening Program

96% Agree to Counseling

71% Agree to Treatment 53% Are Quit on Follow-up CT Scan

66% have Progressed in their Readiness to Quit Stages



Nicotine Dependence is a Chronic Disease and Should be Treated Like One

• Treatment methods are well established and evidence based

Treatment saves lives!

- All clinicians should be well versed and comfortable with prescribing available treatments
- Tobacco treatment should be delivered as compassionately and aggressively as cancer care (ASCO, 2015)



Capitalize on Teachable Moments

- Health related events spur behavior change and are teachable moments
- Teachable moments occur in a patient-clinician interaction
- Most patients want to quit but just don't know how



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Emphasis on Education



Interactive: Smoking and Tobacco Related Diseases

Tobacco has existed for hundreds of years, all around the world. Most people have heard that tobacco and tobacco smoke are not good for us, but it can be difficult to understand how tobacco hurts our bodies from head to toe. The effects of tobacco and tobacco smoke are complex and include many different diseases and conditions ranging from cancer to diabetes; you can click on the circles below to learn more. Click here for references.

Up Next

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Relapse

by swediste

16 views

Autoplay

Alcohol and Tobacco Addiction

How We Become Dependent

Quitting Smoking and Preventing

Motivation and Confidence in Quitting

Your Tool Box to Quit Tobacco for Good

Connectivity: Neuroimaging Studies of

Dr Amy Janes: Cognition and

Treatment. Mi Templo Sagrado, 1

Cigarettes: Their Impact on the Body and



Multidisciplinary Work Flow for Critical Findings









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Work Flow for Routine Findings





Trajectory of Program Growth





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Internal Lung Cancer Screening Registry

Flowsheets			
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Lung Ca 🔽	Mode: Expanded View All 🛛 🖷 1m	5m 10m 15m 30m 1h 2h	
Nicotine H 🔽		Office Vi Office Vi	
Nodule #1 🔽		10/23/14 10/10/15	
Nodule #2 🔽		1300 1100	
Nodule #3 🔽	Referral Source	Self	
Nodule #4 🔽	Race	Caucasian	
Nodule #5 🔽	Additional Risk Factors	Second	
	Cardiac Calcium Score	=	
	Other Cancer History		
	Adenopathy location		
	Other CT finding	Cardiac;=	
	Location of CI Scan	Seattle	
	Next Scan Due	9/1/2015	
L	Additional Imaging		
	Referred to	= 	
	IELCAP Participation	Yes	
	Attrition Data		
	Attrition Date		
	Currently Smoking?	No	
	Smoking Other?	NU	
	Number of times attempted to guit?	2	
	Quit Date	10/1/2013	
(Line hards A.B.)	Total Pack Vear History?	50	
	Onted for counseling?	Vec	
CHOCK AIL		163	

- Procedures and quality outcomes
- Nodule tracking/Recall
- Research
- CMS Registry



Cancers Detected in Screening Program

Cancers	Number
Early Stage Lung	13
Late Stage Lung	3
Metastatic Disease to Lung	2



Case Study

72 y/o male with 68 pack year history. Currently smoking 10 cigarettes per day. ROS reveals worsening exercise tolerance with productive cough over the past year that now interferes with his ability to work as a carpenter in his shop. No formal pulmonary function tests, no history of diagnosis of emphysema or COPD.

Physical exam: Expiratory and inspiratory wheezes throughout.

Low dose CT scan: demonstrates moderate to severe emphysema, extensive CAD, and multiple lung nodules \leq 5mm.



Sample Clinical Note New Patient, High Level Complexity Care and Time. (99205)

1. <u>Lung Cancer Screening & Multiple Lung Nodules</u>: Screening low dose CT scan was performed today, the CT scan and results were reviewed with the patient. We discussed the prevalence of lung modules in the screening population which reaches 24%, the overall malignancy rate of 3% and high rate of benign findings. ...

- 2. <u>Coronary Artery Disease</u>: Patient has evidence of extensive coronary artery disease on imaging today. He has the following risk factors for CAD: HTN, hyperlipidemia and active smoker, and asymptomatic. We discussed the value of quitting smoking
- 2. <u>Emphysema and DOE</u>: Patient has evidence of severe emphysema on imaging today. He reports having shortness of breath, dyspnea on exertion, chronic productive cough and declining exercise tolerance symptoms that are getting worse over the past year. The difference between emphysema findings and a clinical diagnosis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- 3. <u>Nicotine dependence:</u> Patient opted for smoking cessation counseling Yes. Significant time was spent discussing nicotine use and the neurohormonal influence of nicotine on the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the brain. Discussed what withdrawal looks like and how to avoid withdrawal ...

60 minutes was spent in this visit, > 50% of the time was spent counseling and coordinating care regarding the aforementioned assessment and plans.



Sample Clinical Note Established Patient, Lower Complexity of Care and Time. Follow-up Visit (99214)

Assessment and Plan:

- 1. <u>Lung Cancer Screening & Multiple Lung Nodules:</u> Screening low dose CT scan was performed today, the CT scan and results were reviewed with the patient. We discussed the prevalence of lung modules in the screening population which reaches 24%, the overall malignancy rate of 3% and high rate of benign findings. ...
- 2. <u>Nicotine dependence:</u> Patient opted for smoking cessation counseling Yes. Significant time was spent discussing nicotine use and the neurohormonal influence of nicotine on the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the brain. Discussed what withdrawal looks like and how to avoid withdrawal ...

25 minutes was spent in this visit, > 50% of the time was spent counseling and coordinating care regarding the aforementioned assessment and plan.



Sample Clinical Note Established Patient, Lowest Complexity of Care and Time. Follow-up Visit (99213)

Assessment and Plan:

1. <u>Lung Cancer Screening & Multiple Lung Nodules:</u> Screening low dose CT scan was performed today, the CT scan and results were reviewed with the patient. We discussed the prevalence of lung modules in the screening population which reaches 24%, the overall malignancy rate of 3% and high rate of benign findings. ...

15 minutes was spent in this visit, > 50% of the time was spent counseling and coordinating care regarding the aforementioned assessment and plan.



Coding and Reimbursement

Average Professional Revenue per Visit							
CPT Codes	Commercial	Medicaid/Medicare	Self Pay				
99203	\$110	\$70	\$174				
99204	\$200	\$120	\$250				
99205	\$250	\$130	\$300				
99213	\$99	\$50	\$99				
99214	\$120	\$65	\$155				

	Commercial	Medicaid/Medicare	Self Pay	
Payer Mix	47%	50%		3%



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		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	Conservative
Patient Volumes									Volumes
New		480	C	480		480		480	
Established		C)	460		910		1,370	
Total Patient Enrollment		4	80	940		1,390		1,850	
(accounts for 4% attrition) Revenue					Γ				
New Patient Visits	\$	87,003	\$	87,003	\$	87,003	\$	87,003	
Follow Ups			\$	46,000	\$	91,000	\$	137,000	
Total	\$	87,003	\$	133,003	\$	178,003	\$	224,003	
Costs									
ARNP Salary and Benefits	\$	130,000	\$	130,000	\$	130,000	\$	130,000	
CME, Dues, Licenses	\$	2,500	\$	2,500	\$	2,500	\$	2,500	
Taxes	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	
Supplies	\$	3,000	\$	3,000	\$	3,000	\$	3,000	
Occupancy	\$	40,000	\$	40,000	\$	40,000	\$	40,000	Break Even and
Total	\$	176,500	\$	176,500	\$	176,500	\$	176,500	Profit Years
Net Operating Income	s	(89.497)	s	(43,497)	Ś	1.503	K	47,503	k i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i



Generation of Downstream Activity from a Lung Cancer Screening Program

Imaging and Cancers Detected

- Imaging 100%
 - CT scans
 - PET scans
 - TTNB
- Lung Cancer Cases 3.5%
 - EBUS/Nav Bronch
 - Surgery
 - Chemo/Rads

Incidental Findings

- Benign Esophageal
- Cardiac
- Pulmonary
- Vascular



2015 Nurse Practitioner State Practice Environment DC Green: Full Yellow: Collaborative **Red:** Restrictive

https://www.aanp.org/legislation-regulation/state-legislation/state-practice-environment



Benefits of a Centralized Screening Program

- Meets CMS screening requirements
- A patient-centered care delivery model
- Capitalizes on a teachable moment
- Delivers a safe and responsible approach to screening and reduces potential harms
- Earlier detection of cancers and reduced downstream health care costs in cancer and tobacco related diseases care
- Aligns with basic public and community health principles while contributing to a healthier population through disease prevention by smoking cessation



Taking Clinical Care One Step Further





Thank you!



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