

SCREENING IMPLEMENTATION:

Current Practices and Continued Implementation Challenges

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LUNG CANCER ALLIANCE

DISCLOSURES

• I have nothing to disclose



LCA HISTORY OF IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

A Decade to SCREENING

Working For Those At Risk

RECOMMENDATION

USPSTF recommends lung cancer screening for high risk; insurance companies must cover before end of 2015.

> MILLIMAN III Actuarial study smoking cessation

LIVE MORE MOMENTS National screening

lives for high risk

Medicare

beneficiaries.

MILLIMAN IV Actuarial study showing lung cancer screening is cost effective and saves

2015

COVERAGE

Medicare agrees to coverage for at risk seniors: 10M at risk >55 now covered.

2011

GUIDANCE

NCCN releases first clinical guidelines for lung cancer

IMPLEMENTATION

LCA develops National Framework for Screening; Begins identifying Screening

MILLIMAN II

Actuarial study showing cost benefit of lung cancer

NO ONE DESERVES TO DIE

National stigma awareness campaign.

showing benefits of incorporation with screening programs.

awareness campaign

VOICE OF AT RISK

Lung Cancer Alliance screening for high risk

RESEARCH

Actuarial study comparing early and late stage lung cancer.

VALIDATION

NCI halts pivotal

study: Concludes CT

screening can reduce

number of people

who die by 20%.

MILLIMAN I

SOURCE: Lung Cancer Alliance

LCA SCREENING CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE NETWORK AT A GLANCE

- 523 programs
- 42 states and DC
- Mostly hospital-based
- Commit to best-practices

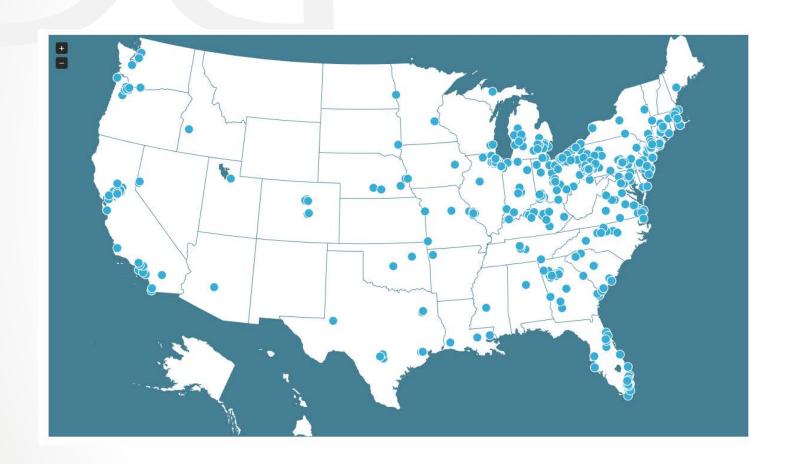


2017 DATA COLLECTION INITIATIVE

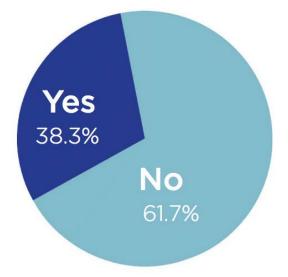
- Three separate data collection efforts
 - Application Renewal process
 - Spring 2017 Data Survey: Quantitative focus
 - number of scans, LungRADS classifications and lung cancer diagnoses from SCOEs during 2016
 - Late Summer 2017 Data Survey: Qualitative focus
 - reaching underserved patient populations, incidental findings, use of educational materials
- Response rate: 69% for Spring survey, 76% for Late Summer survey



WHO IS SCREENING?

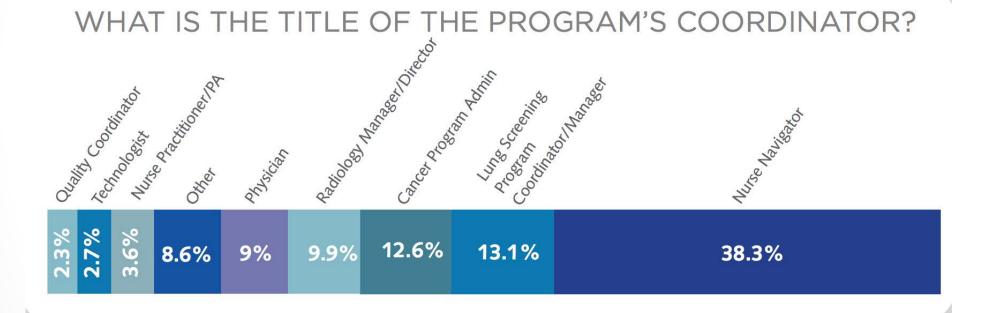


IS YOUR
PROGRAM
AFFILIATED WITH
A UNIVERSITY
OR ACADEMIC
CENTER?





WHO IS SCREENING?





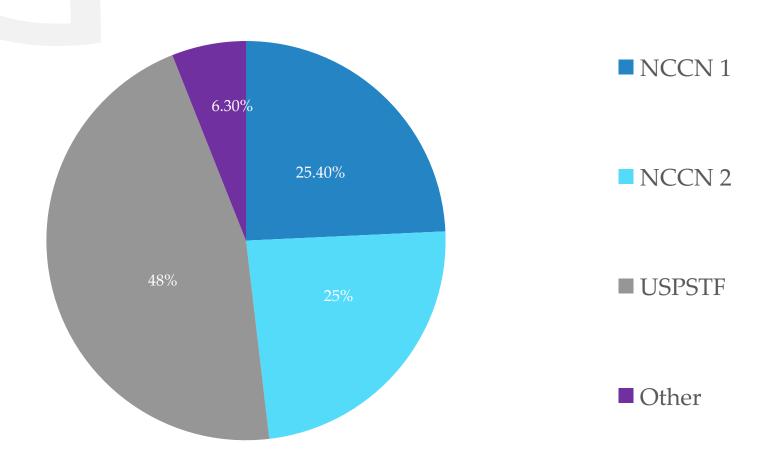
WHO IS SCREENING?

WHEN WAS YOUR PROGRAM ESTABLISHED?





WHO IS BEING SCREENED?





DATA ON FINDINGS – A FEW CAVEATS

- Our first effort at data collection taught us a few things about how to ask questions
- Data being collected isn't always the same across facilities
- Adequate technology for tracking data efficiently is not yet common
- Our contacts (who implement) don't always have all the information we are looking for
- Effort to minimize data collection burden resulted in fewer objective measurements



SCREENING VOLUME AND STAGING (2016)

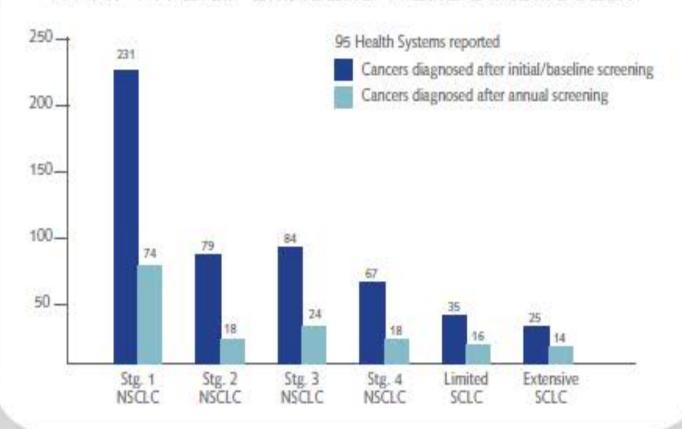
HOW MANY SCREENINGS WERE CONDUCTED?*

Baseline **30,819**

Annual 11,702

*137 Health Systems reported

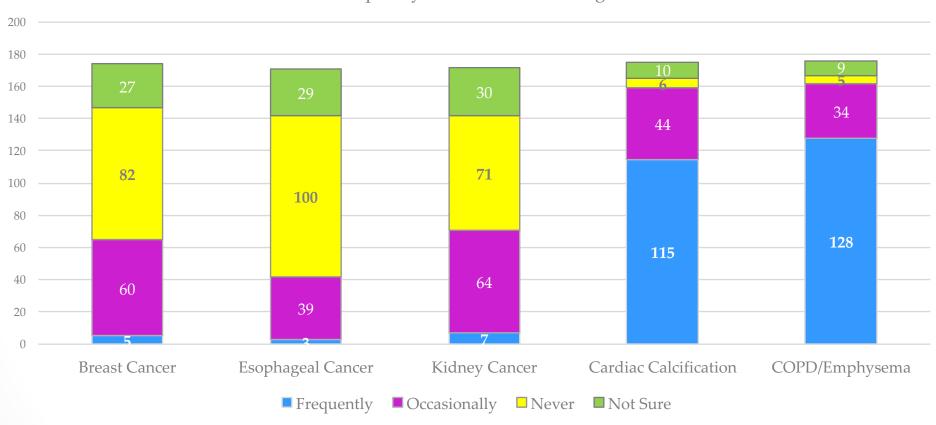
WHAT TYPE OF CANCERS WERE DIAGNOSED?





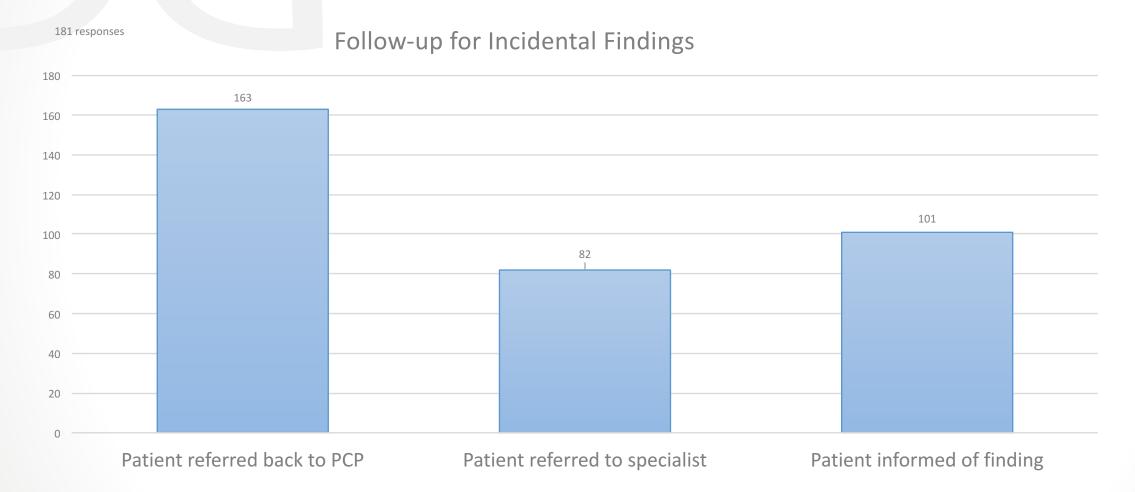
INCIDENTAL FINDINGS FROM SCREENING

Frequency of Incidental Findings





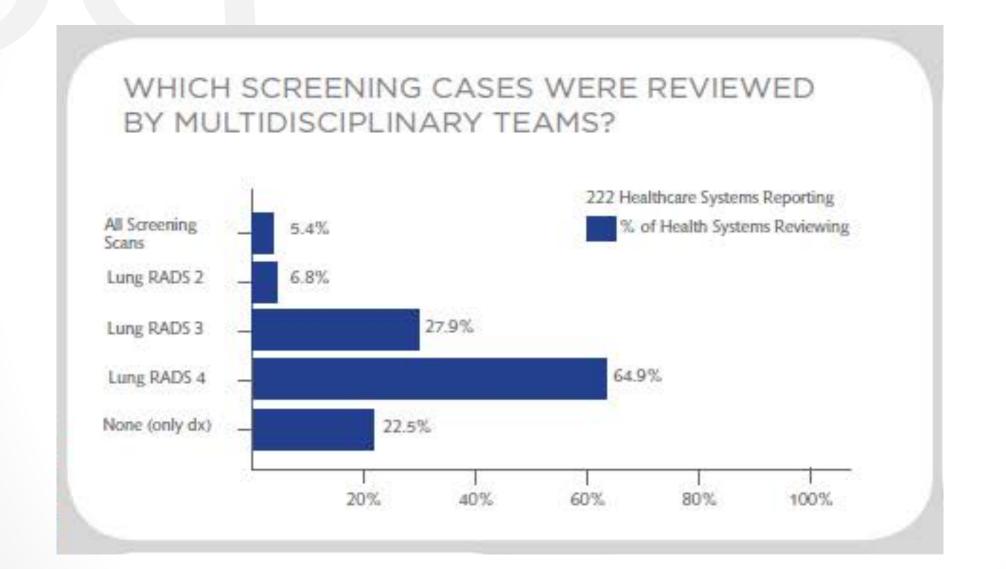
REFERRAL FOR INCIDENTAL FINDINGS





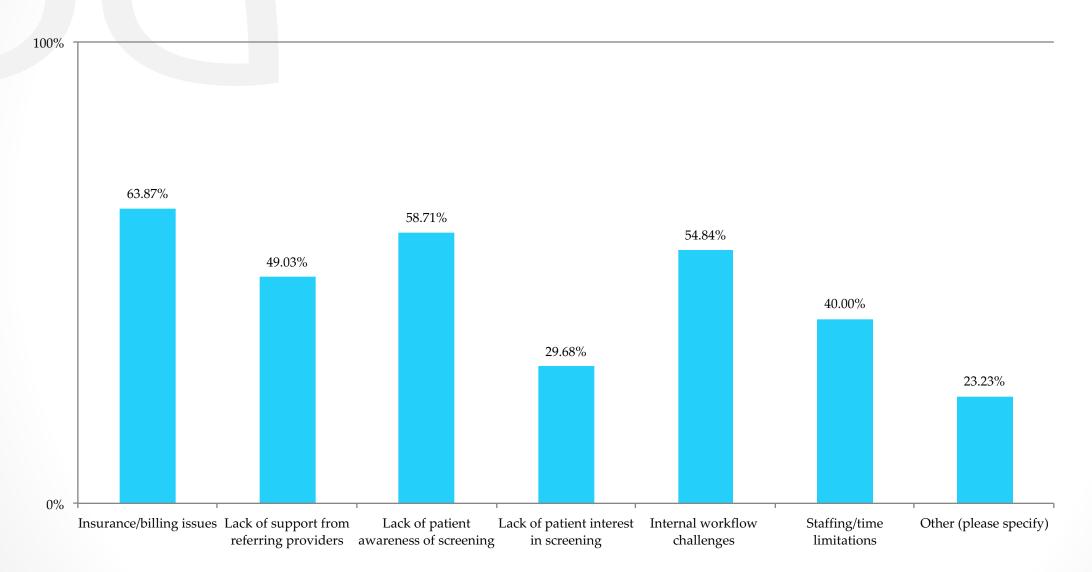
Most referred patient to multiple follow up resources

SCREENING CASE REVIEW



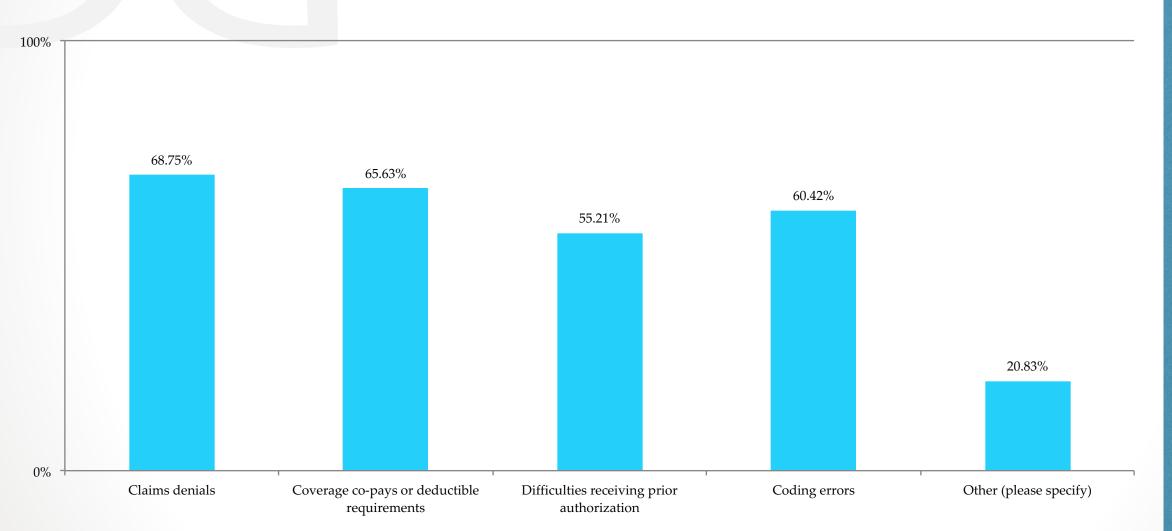


CONTINUED BARRIERS





SPECIFIC INSURANCE/BILLING ISSUES





WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW?

- Volume is still lower than we'd like to see at this point in time
- Significant variation in screening program design between facilities
 - Where screening "sits" may depend on program champion
 - Differences are not bad nor good, just different
- Movement to IDTFs may mean less multidisciplinary team involvement and more burden to PCPs





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