

NCI Community Cancer Centers Program – Overview

NCI Clinical Trials Advisory Committee
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Shift in Cancer Treatment Paradigm

20th Century Paradigm	New Paradigm
'Search and Destroy'	'Target and Control'
Reactive	Proactive
Based on gross differences	Rational/Targeted
Toxic (MTD/DLT)	No/Low Toxicity
Emerging resistance	Resistance unlikely
Poor QOL	Improved QOL

NCCCP's Core Components Address the Full Cancer Continuum **NCCCP Disparities Quality of Care** CaBIG (IT) Clinical Quality of caBIG **Disparities Advocacy** Bio-Survivorship Trials Care specimens **EMR Cancer Continuum**

Prevention Screening Treatment Palliative Care Follow-up Survivor Support End-of-life Care

NCCCP Interacts with and Complements Many NCI Initiatives

Cancer Continuum					
revention Screening	Treatment Palliative Care	Follow-up Survivor Su	pport End-of-life Ca		
Clinical Trials	Disparities	Biospecimens	Information Technology		
Cancer Centers Program Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOPs) Minority-Based Community Clinical Oncology Program (MB-CCOPs) Cooperative Groups Cancer Trials Support Unit (CTSU)	Cancer Centers Program Community Network Program (CNP) Cancer Disparities Research Partnership Program (CDRP) Patient Navigation Research Program (PNRP) Cancer Information Service (CIS)	Cancer Centers Program NCI Best Practices for Biospecimen Resources The Cancer Genome Atlas	Cancer Centers Program caBIG™ (cancer Biomedical Informatics Grid™) Electronic Medical Records− HHS		

Differences from Other NCI Programs

- Integrates activities in disparities, quality of care and IT across the cancer continuum
- Creates linkages with and integrates many NCI programs
- Incorporates how knowledge gained from NCI programs can be translated into a community setting
- Develops a strong hospital-based community cancer center network to support NCI goals
- Supports the research infrastructure: clinical trials, clinical data and biospecimens
- Involves hospital management to specifically address sustainability

Specific Baseline Criteria

- Distinct and integrated programs
- At least 1,000 new cancer cases per year
- Disparities efforts and commitment to address the underserved... policy that anyone diagnosed is offered treatment
- Clinical Trials minimum enrollment of 25 with preference for 50
- Information Technology EHR plans underway
- NCI Funding -- Less than \$3M / year

10 Organizations Selected



Funding for Pilot Phase

NCI Investment

\$500K / site / year; 10 sites; 3 years = \$15M total

Sites Must Spend NCI Dollars On:

Healthcare disparities	40%
Information technology	20%
Biospecimen initiative	20%
Clinical trials	20%

Sites' Investment

- Co-investment of \$47 million to support goals of program
 - \$3 of sites' funds match every \$1 of NCI funds
- Demonstrated top hospital management commitment to the pilot and to sustain the activities

Sites Provide a Good Study Group

- 27,000 new cancer cases per year
- Broad range of:
 - Program maturity and size
 - Geographic and community settings
 - Different structures and medical staff employment arrangements
 - Strengths and areas for improvement
- Ability to contribute expertise to pilot group

Sites have Specific Deliverables with Metrics

 Deliverables with metrics for each core component

- Progress is tracked through
 - quarterly reports
 - detailed annual assessment surveys
 - independent evaluation contractor

Evaluation Methods



 A longitudinal, multiple case study is designed to <u>understand</u> <u>implementation</u>, <u>assess change</u> and <u>determine successful</u> <u>structures and processes</u>

Economic Studies

- A <u>micro-cost study</u> to determine the NCI and the sites' investments to the program
- A <u>business case study</u> to determine why the organizations are willing to participate
- A program sustainability study

Patient Surveys

 The purpose of the patient survey is to assess the program <u>from</u> the patient's <u>perspective</u> with regard to access to <u>clinical trials</u>, <u>survivorship care</u>, and <u>coordination of care</u>

Healthcare Disparities Deliverables

Increase outreach to disparate populations

- Increase community partnerships, and increase primary care provider linkages, screening resources and capacity
- Expansion of patient navigation programs

Policy that all patients diagnosed are offered treatment

Quality of Care Deliverables

- Increase multidisciplinary, site-specific care committees and clinics (MDCs)
- Increase use of evidence-based guidelines
- Participate in NCCCP quality improvement project
- Expand genetic and molecular testing programs
- Adopt cancer-center specific medical staff conditions of participation

Other deliverables: biospecimens, IT, survivorship and palliative care

Survivorship and Palliative Care Deliverables

- Expand psychosocial and palliative care initiatives
- Implement patient treatment summaries for patients
- Incorporate survivorship plans into care model
- Increase staff training in survivorship and palliative care
- Increase referrals to hospice

Progress to Date Collaboration to Build an NCCCP Network

Shared best practices/technical assistance

 Many visits to other pilot sites, connections across sites, tools and policies exchanged

Develop, utilize and evaluate NCCCP Tools

- Clinical Trials Accrual Tracking Tool
- Breast Screening Tracking Tool
- Breast Cancer Adjuvant Treatment Summary Tool
- Breast Cancer Survivorship Care Plan
- Multidisciplinary Care Matrix Assessment Tool
- Chemotherapy Consent Form
- Cancer Center Physician Conditions of Participation
- Genetic Counseling Assessment Tool
- Biospecimen Assessment Tools

NCCCP Tools for Community Settings

Tool	Purpose
MDC Care Assessment Tool	Case planning, physician engagement, coordination of care, infrastructure, and financial considerations
Chemo Consent	Uniform template for institutional modification
Genetic Counseling Assessment Tool	Minimal requirements for genetic counseling services
MD Conditions of Participation	Volume of patients treated, participation in clinical trials and in QoC initiatives, acceptance of uninsured patients, and board certification
Biospecimen Assessment Tools	Assess and report progress on implementing biospecimen best practices

Progress to Date Collaboration to Build an NCCCP Network

Improve Quality of Patient Care

- Sharing tools, protocols, programs, and approaches to overcome barriers
- Implementing a multidisciplinary approach to care in the private practice setting
- Addressing the entire cancer continuum and disparities efforts across all pilot activities

Progress to Date Collaboration to build an NCCCP Network

Enhance the Cancer Research Infrastructure

- All 16 sites adopted first step of NCI Best Practices for Biospecimen Resources with formalin fixation standards for breast specimens
- 12/16 sites adapting to or adopting caBIG clinical trials, tissue, and imaging tools
- Moving to Electronic Health Records
- Increasing accrual to clinical trials

Progress to Date Collaborations in the Community

- Made many new connections to community organizations, with a focus on reaching the underserved
- Developed plans to work with primary care providers to improve screening
- Expanded linkages with community oncologists to coordinate care and promote research
- Expanded community linkages for survivorship activities
- Developed cross-cutting disparities vision and work plan integrated across NCCCP pillars

Progress to Date Collaboration across the Cancer Enterprise

<u>American College of Surgeons – CoC</u>

- Cancer quality improvement collaborative formed utilizing standard quality indicators for cancer diagnosis and treatment
- Improve adherence to evidence-based practices

ASCO

- MOU for EHR
- Quality Oncology Practice Initiative—8 pilot sites

ACS

Navigator training for NCCCP sites

NCI-designated Cancer Centers

Expanded and / or developed new relationships

NCCCP / NCI-designated Cancer Linkages

Complement One Another

- NCCCP Sites-Access to Clinical Trials
- NCI-designated Cancer Centers-Research Infrastructure

Conduct Early Phase Clinical Trials

Billings Clinic with NCI-designated Cancer Centers

Provide High-Quality Biospecimens

- 4 NCCCP Sites and H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center
 - Contracts to collect biospecimens for Moffitt's Total Cancer Care Initiative
- 2 organizations awarded contracts for 3 NCCCP hospitals to collect prospective biospecimens for The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA)

Programmatic Questions

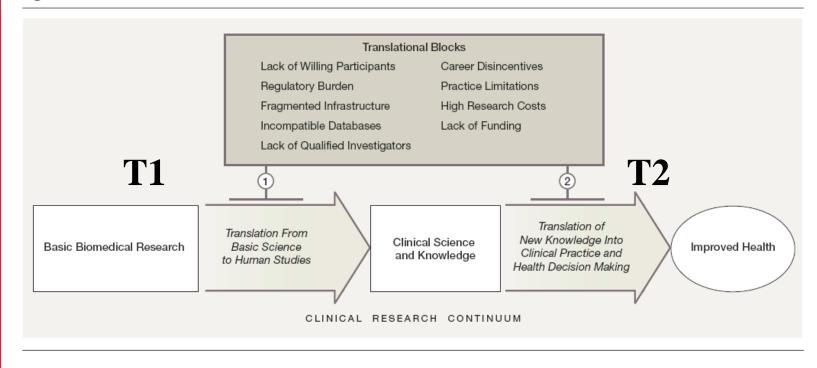
- What are the necessary components to insure a comprehensive approach to cancer care in the community setting?
- What methods are effective to increase accrual of patients into clinical trials?
- How can the benefits of a multidisciplinary model of cancer care best be demonstrated?
- Can the NCCCP model improve quality of care?

Programmatic Questions

- What approaches can reduce healthcare disparities?
- How can NCI's biorepository guidelines be implemented in a community hospital-based cancer program?
- How can community-based cancer programs effectively participate in caBIG and utilize electronic medical records?
- How can a knowledge exchange network support the advancement of goals for NCI and the NCCCP program?

IOM Clinical Research Roundtable

Figure 1. The 2 Translational Blocks in the Clinical Research Continuum





Resources Needed for T1

- Mastery of molecular biology, genetics, and other basic sciences
- Appropriately trained clinical scientists
- Strong laboratories
- Cutting-edge technology
- Supportive infrastructure within the institution

Resources Needed for T2

"Implementation science" -- evaluating interventions in real-world settings

- Clinical epidemiology and evidence synthesis
- Communication theory
- Behavioral science
- Public policy
- Financing
- Organizational theory
- System redesign
- Informatics
- Mixed methods/qualitative research

NCCCP Model for Other Diseases

- A model of multidisciplinary approaches to evaluate interventions in community settings across the cancer continuum and also addresses disparities— T2 research model
- Creates a national, networked research platform for research institutions and Pharma to utilize for such activities as clinical trial accrual, biospecimen collection, and clinical data analysis
- Model applicable to other chronic diseases

NCI Collaborative Effort

CRCHD

- Dr. Ken Chu
- Ms. Jane Daye
- Dr. Sanya Springfield
- Dr. Emmanuel Taylor

• DCCPS

- Dr. Steve Clauser
- Dr. Julia Rowland

• DCLG

- Dr. Beverly Laird
- DCP
 - Dr. Worta McCaskill-Stevens
 - Ms. Diane St. Germain

• DCTD

- Dr. Norm Coleman
- Ms. Andrea Denicoff
- Ms. Jean Lynn
- Dr. Jo Anne Zujewski

NCICB NCICB

- Dr. Ken Buetow
- Dr. Leslie Derr
- Ms. Brenda Duggan
- Mr. John Speakman

OBBR

- Dr. Carolyn Compton
- Dr. James Robb

OCE

- Ms. Mary Anne Bright
- Ms. Sabrina Islam-Rahman

SAIC-Frederick, Inc.

- Ms. Joy Beveridge
- Mr. Frank Blanchard
- Ms. Deb Hill

Consultants

- Dr. Arnie Kaluzny
- Dr. Mary Fennell
- Ms. Donna O'Brien

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NCI **COMMUNITY** CANCER CENTERS PROGRAM

NCCCP HOME

ABOUT NCCCP

PILOT GOALS

MEDIA CENTER

RELATED PROGRAMS

Quick Links

Note from the NCI Director

Participating Pilot Sites

Frequently Asked Questions

> Contact Information









The NCI Community Cancer Centers Program (NCCCP) is a three-year pilot program to test the concept of a national network of community cancer centers to expand cancer research and deliver the latest, most advanced cancer care to a greater number of Americans in the communities in which they live.

The pilot program is designed to encourage the collaboration of private-practice medical, surgical, and radiation oncologists, with close links to NCI research and to the network of 63 NCI-designated Cancer Centers principally based at large research universities.

The NCCCP seeks to:

- . Bring more Americans into a system of high-quality cancer care
- Increase participation in clinical trials
- · Reduce cancer healthcare disparities
- Improve information sharing among community cancer centers