U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

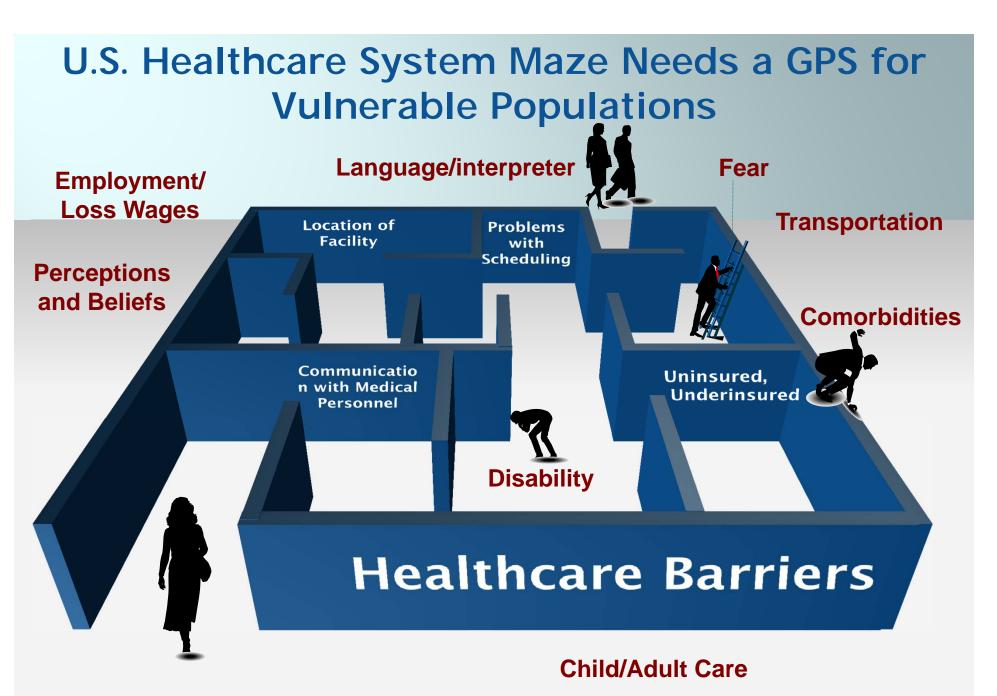
National Institutes of Health

Patient Navigation Research Program (PNRP)

45th Regular Meeting of the Board of Scientific Advisors

Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities

March 8, 2010



Literacy

Patient Navigation as a Personalized GPS

Translate medical next steps and what to expect into lay language

Understanding of healthcare system pathways

Increasing access to clinical trials

Coaching and cultural, emotional and psychosocial support

Assistance with physical needs and other barriers to care

Facilitated referrals to community resources and social services



AGENDA

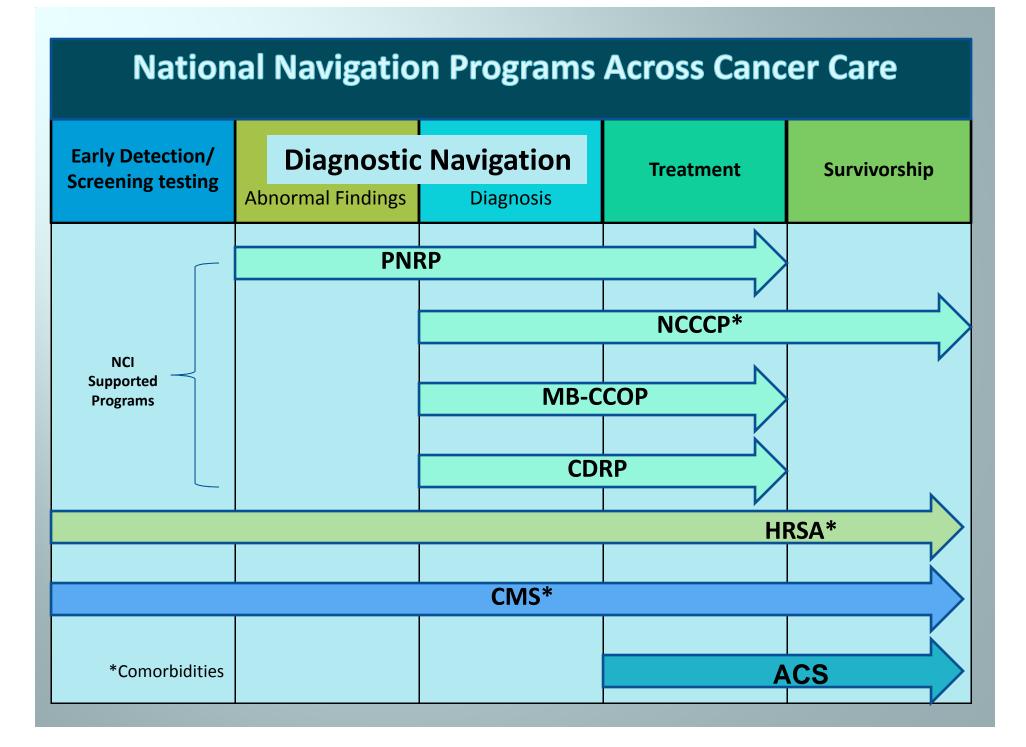
Patient Navigation Research Program

Accomplishments in Support of Science

Interim Analysis and Findings

Select Research Project Scientific Contributions

Patient Navigation Research Program (PNRP)

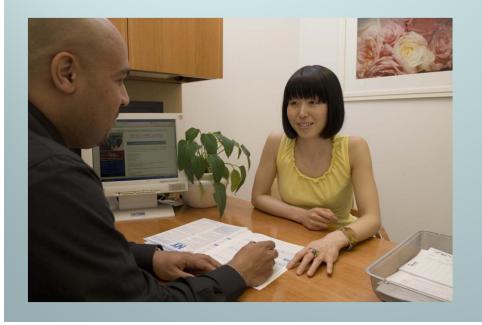


Patient Navigation Research Program

Navigators work with cancer patients to "navigate" the health care system and access appropriate social and financial services.



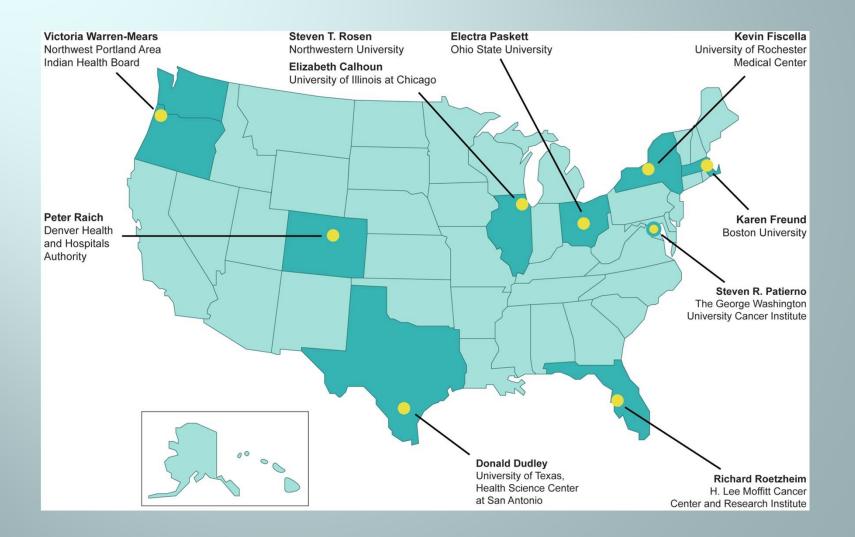






The most important role of patient navigators is to ensure that individuals with suspicious cancer findings receive timely diagnosis and treatment.

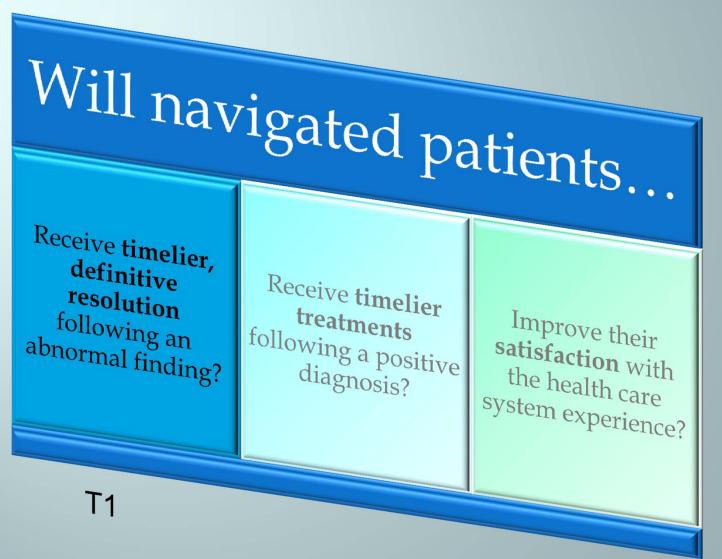
PNRP Grantee Map



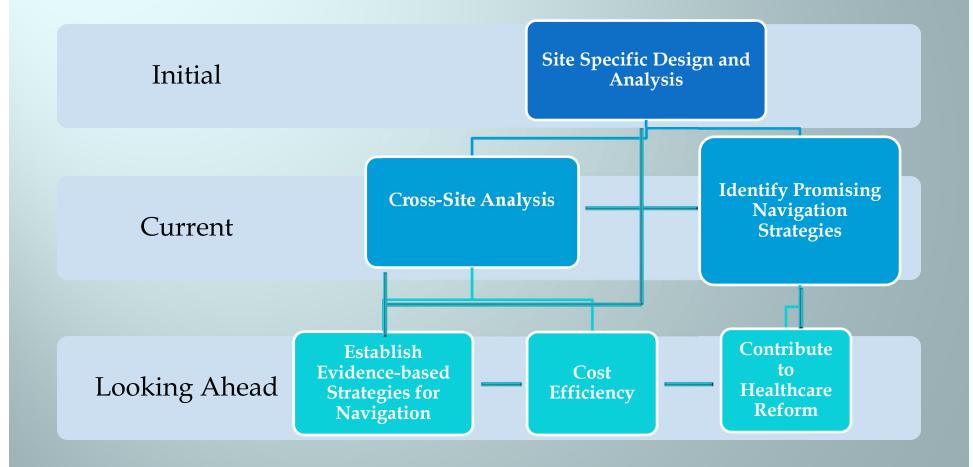
Cancer Types by Site

	Breast	Cervical	Colorectal	Prostate
Northwestern U – Chicago	X	X	Х	Х
UT–San Antonio	X	X		
University of Rochester	X		Х	
Boston University	X	X		
Ohio State University	X	X	Х	
GWU–Washington, DC	X			
Denver HHA	X		Х	X
H Lee Moffitt - Tampa	X		Х	
Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board	X	X	Х	Х

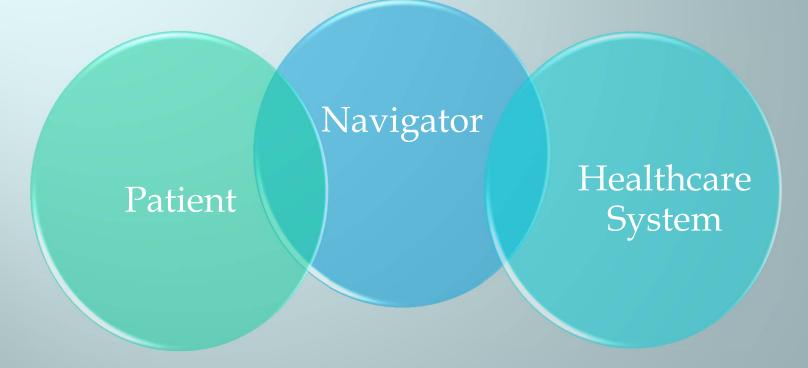
PNRP Hypotheses



PNRP Evolution



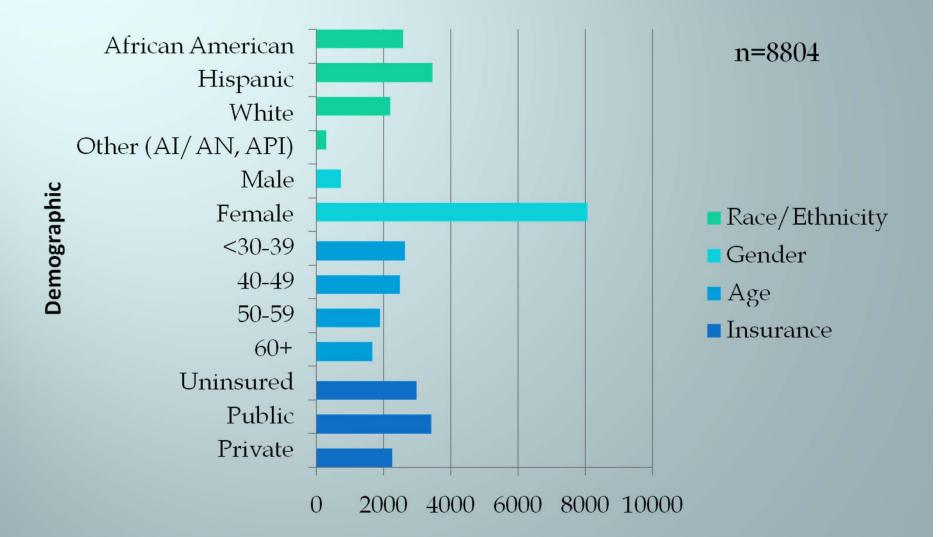
PNRP Triad Enhancing Patient Access



PNRP Target Populations

Site	African American	Hispanic	Other (AI/AN, API)	Underserved (Low Income)
Northwestern U - Chicago	X	Х		
UT – San Antonio		X		
University of Rochester				X
Boston University	X	X	X	X
Ohio State University	X			X
GWU - Washington, DC	X	X		X
Denver HHA	X	X		X
H Lee Moffitt - Tampa	X	X		X
Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board			X	

Participant Characteristics



Navigation Delivery

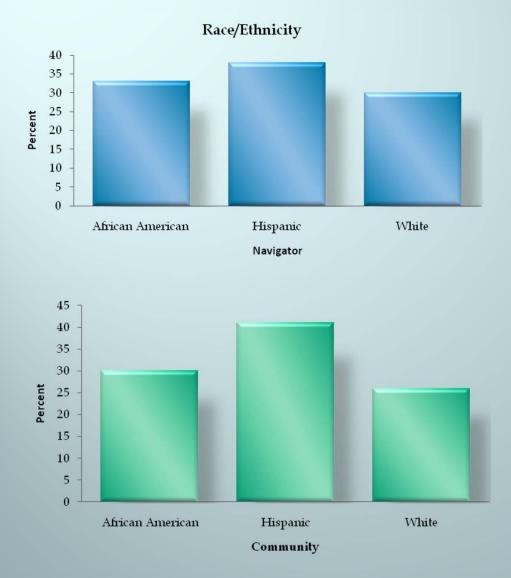
In-Person & Phone

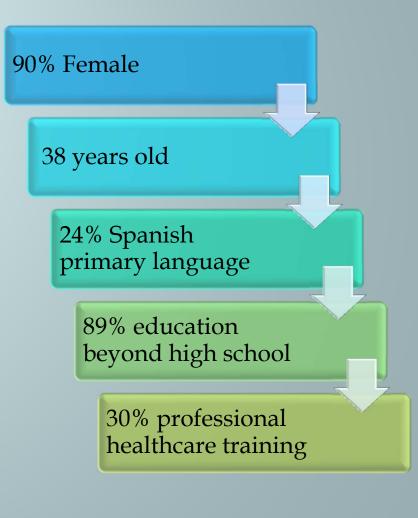
- Chicago- UIC/ACCESS and Northwestern U/VA Medical Center
- Denver Health & Hospital Authority
- Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
- University of Rochester
- University of Texas at San Antonio Health Sciences Center
- Moffitt Cancer Center (Tampa)
- George Washington U Medical Center

Phone

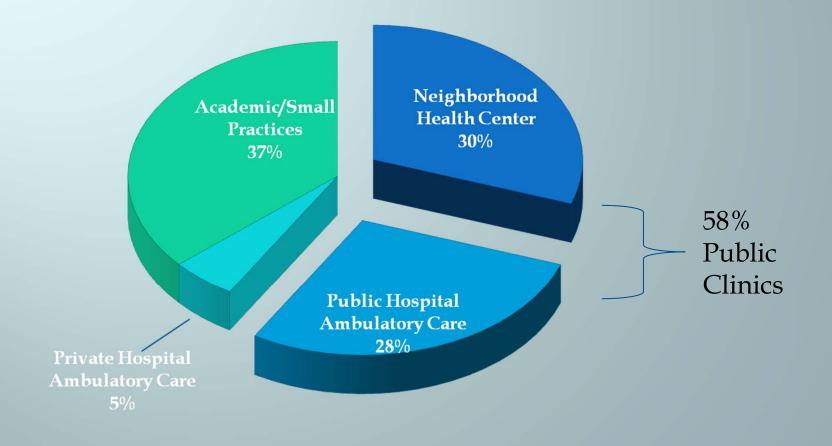
- Boston Medical Center
- Ohio State University

Navigator Profile Reflects Community





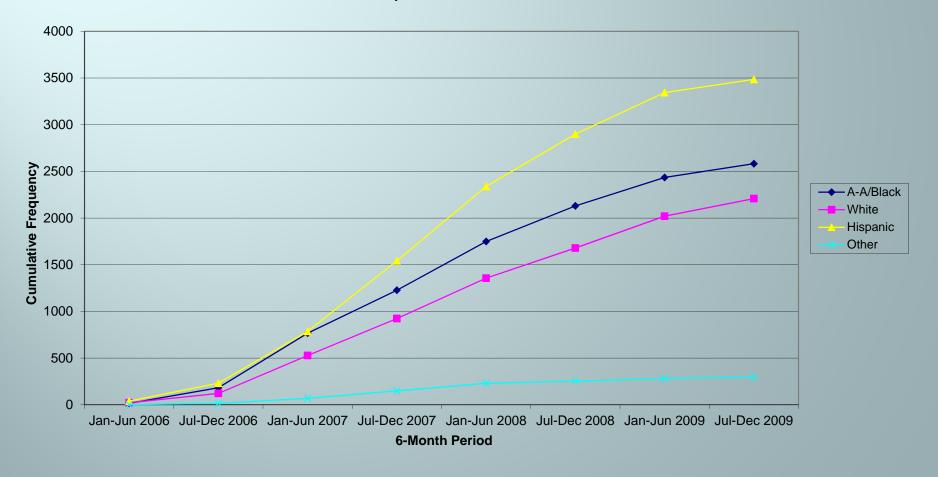
Healthcare System Settings (n=95)



PNRP Recruitment and Training

Enrolled Participants over Time

Cumulative Frequency of Eligible Patients for 6-Month Periods by Race/Ethnicity - Total Sample for All Cancer Sites

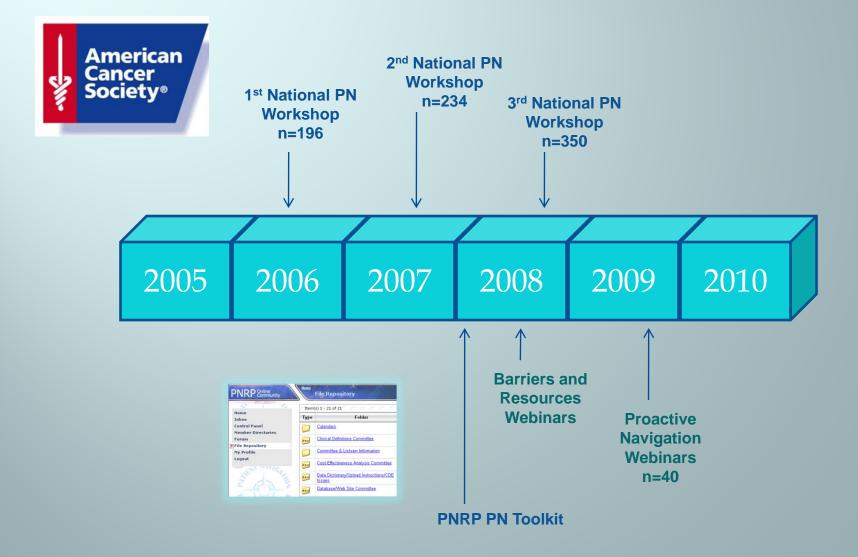


Best Practice Recruitment Strategies

Building Trust and Relationships

- Interact with **providers** and the **healthcare systems** to identify potential patients
- Engage with the **community** through participation in cultural events for opportunities to recruit for study participation
- Work with "detailer" to assist in forming relationships and obtaining provider buy-in to increase recruitment
- Meet with or telephone **patients** to discuss eligibility and what to expect in study participation

Local Training Expanded through National Workshops and Web-based Trainings



PN Training - Core Competencies and Local Context -

National PN Training

- Standardized training across PNRP sites
- Build core competency
- Address training needs
- Control for training effects

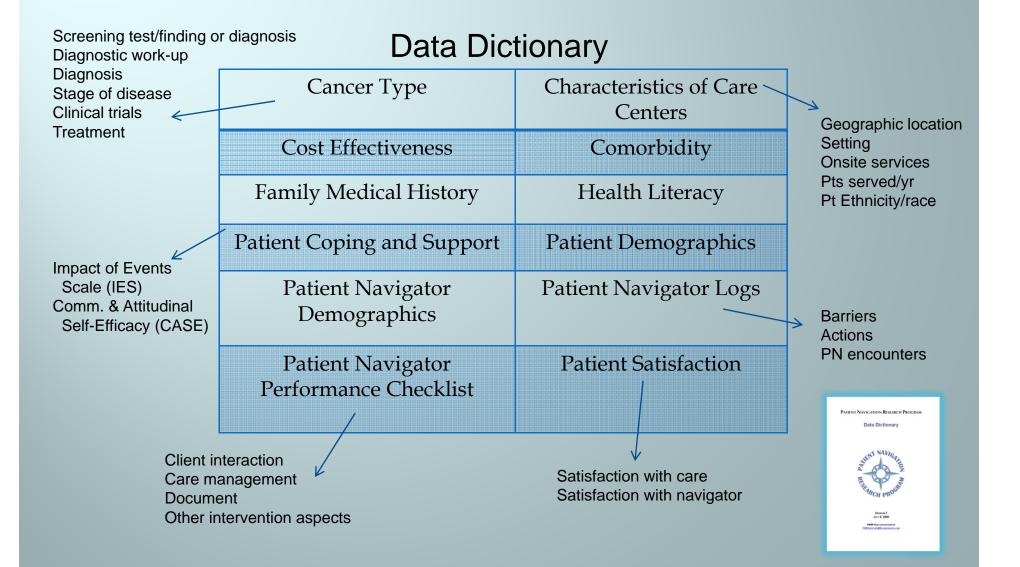
Local PN Training

- Orientation training for new PNs/continued education training tailored to local context/patient culture
- Training on research surveys, tracking logs, ethics/IRB, and informed consent
- Small group and one-on-one onsite training to check on current cases, provide cancer specifics, receive feedback, and assess progress

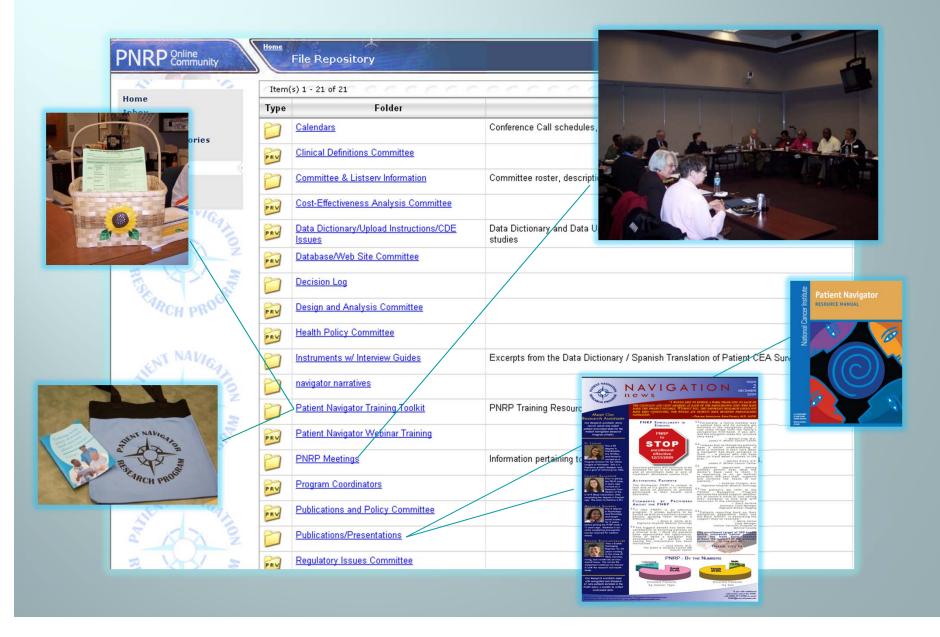
Strength of PNRP Training Shared set of competencies tailored to specific local context and culture

Accomplishments in Support of Science

Tools and Resources: Researcher



Tools and Resources: Patient and Provider



Partners

National Cancer Institute

- NCI CTROC supports 2 supplements for navigation to clinical trials
- NCCCP uses PNRP instruments and resources
- National Outreach Network supports 4 PNRP community health educators
- CRCHD/DTB funds 17 diversity supplements

National Institutes of Health

- NCMHD supports HD Research Centers at Chicago (UIC P60) and U So. FL/Moffitt (P20), Chicago NW R24, and Boston RC1
- Office of AIDS Research funds 2 HIV/AIDS-related malignancy supplements

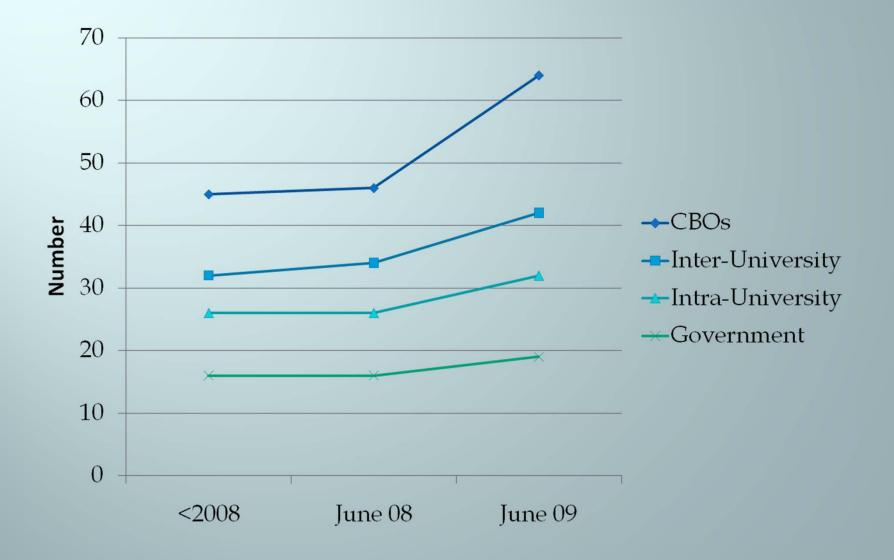
American Cancer Society

- Supports OH PNRP over 5 years
- Supported 3 National PN Workshops and partnered on webinar trainings
- Supporting the PN Leadership Summit (March 2010)

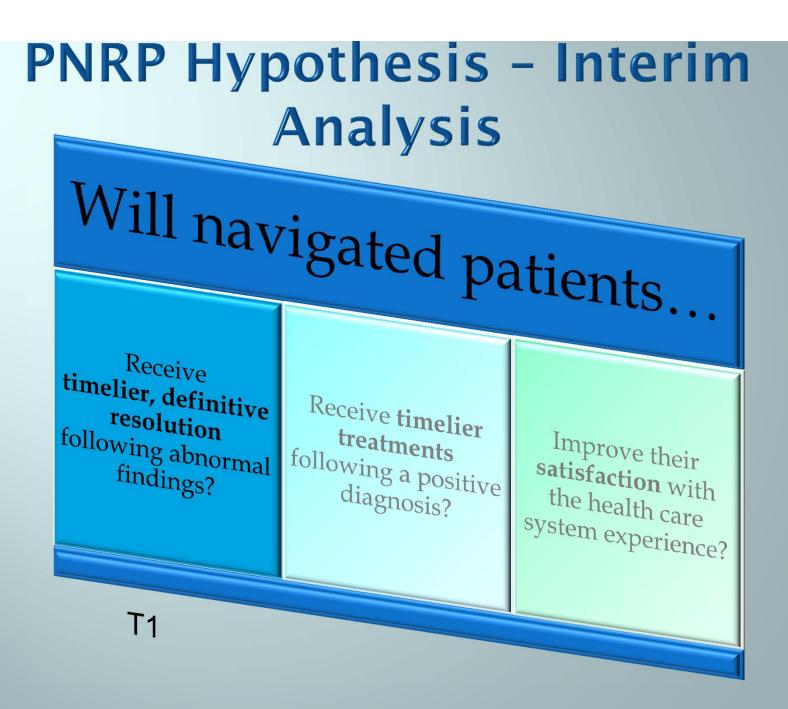
AVON Foundation

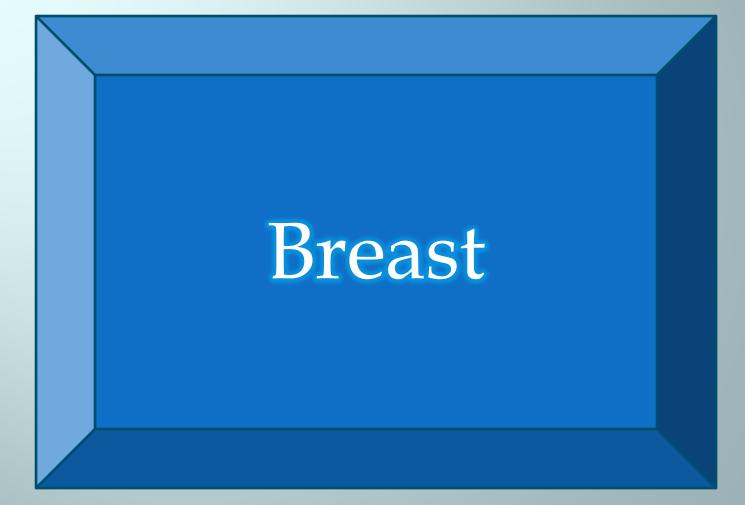
• Supports task and social network analysis for patient navigation

Site-Specific Partnerships/Collaborations

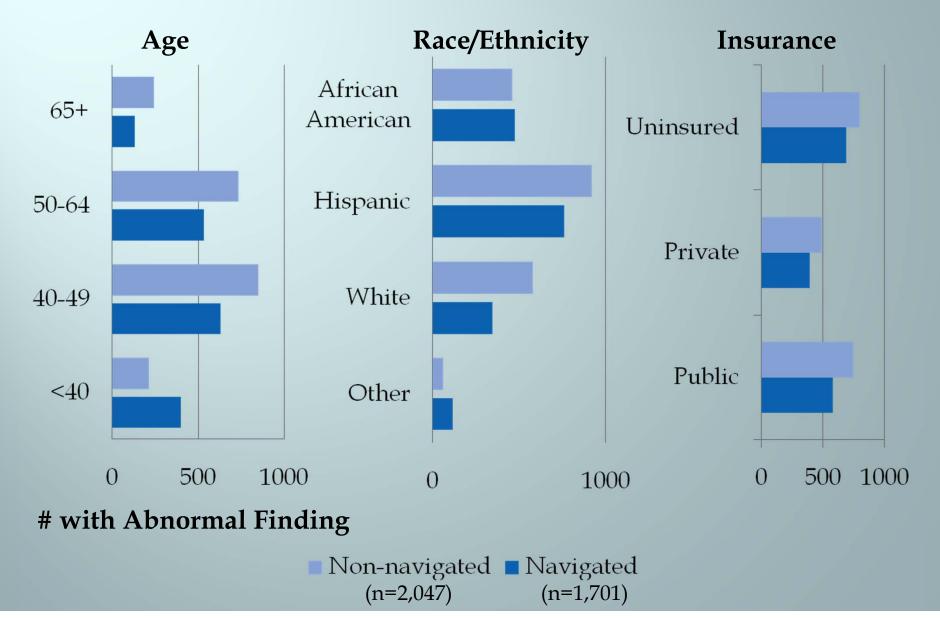




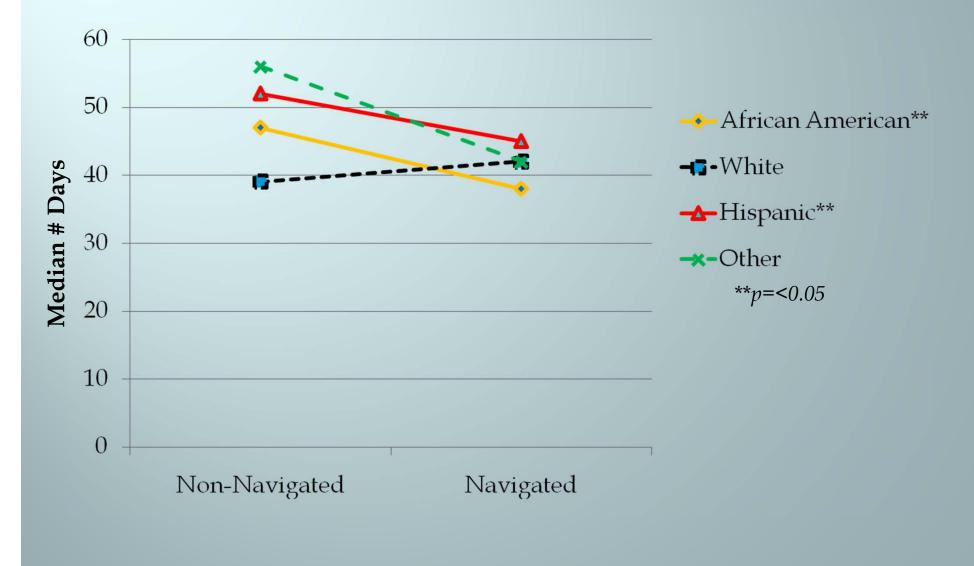




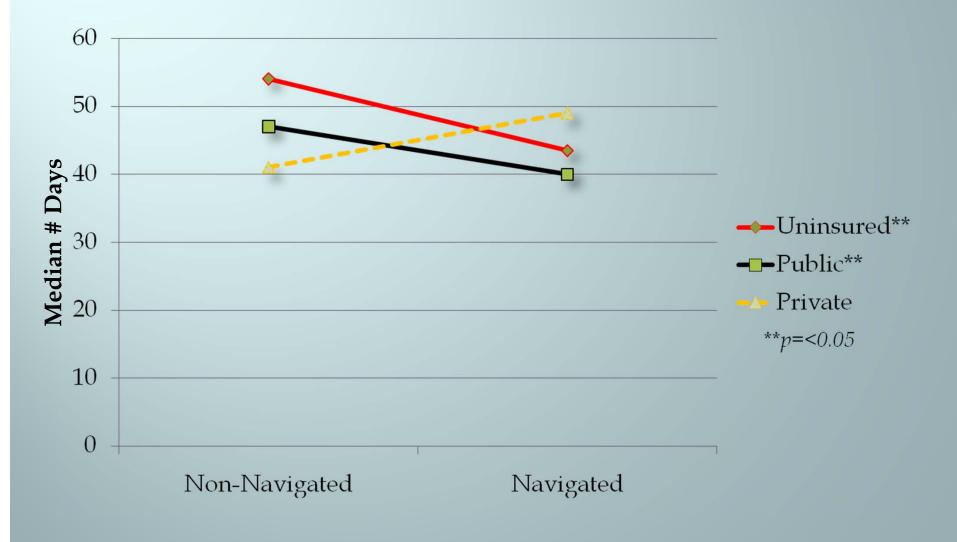
Selected Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants (Breast)



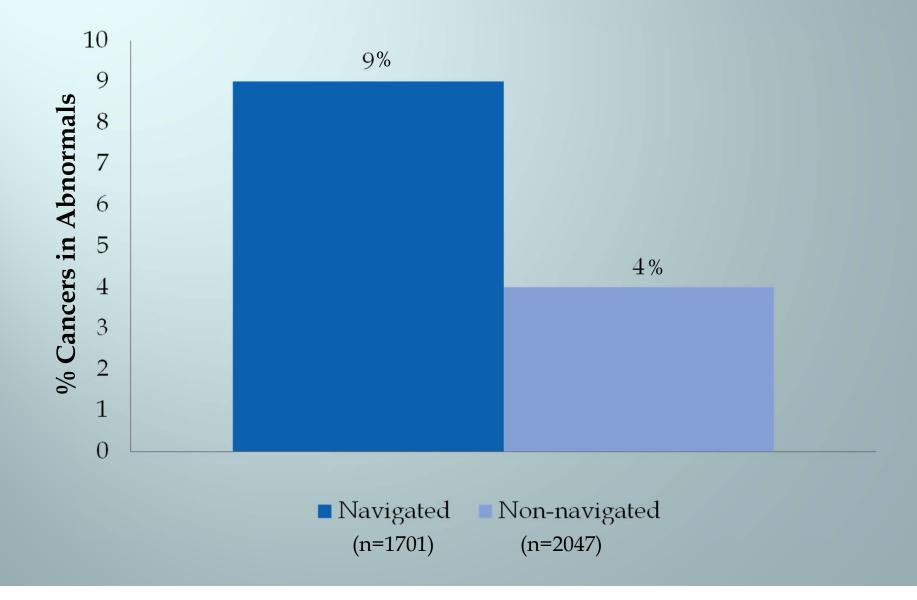
Median T1 by Racial/Ethnic Group (Breast)



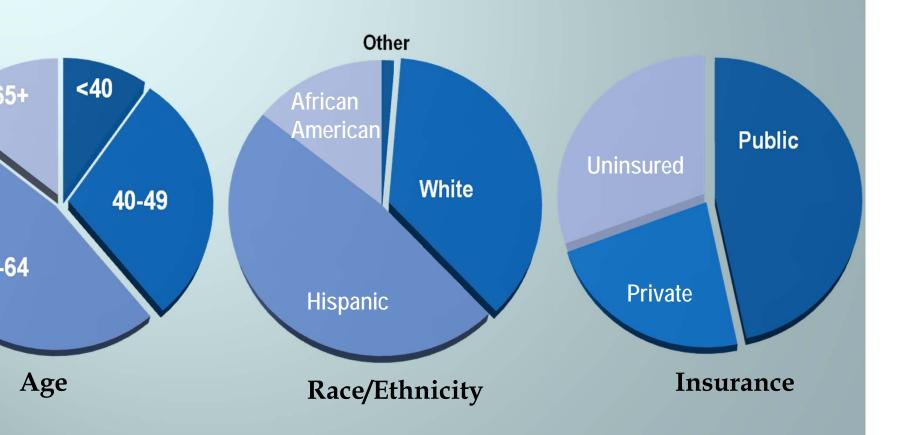
Median T1 by Insurance Coverage (Breast)



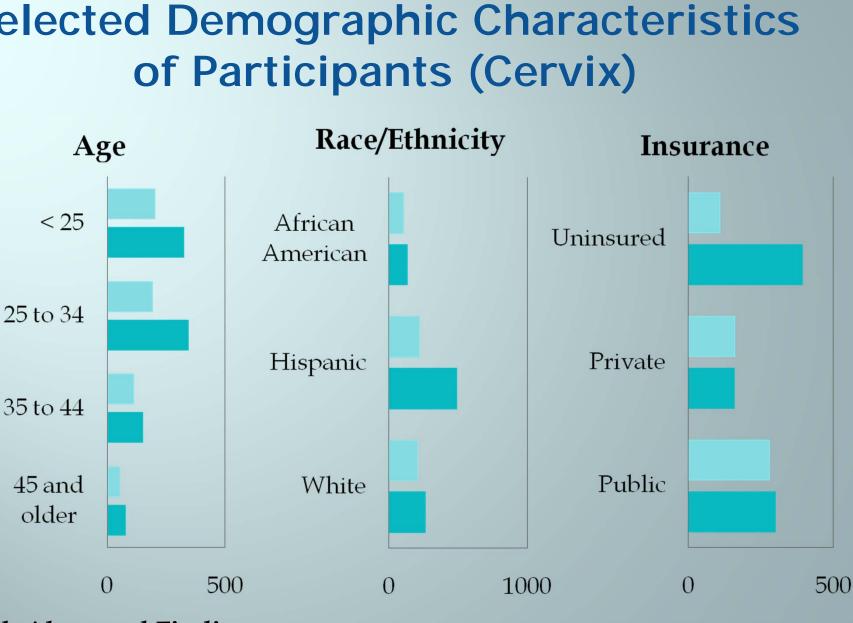
Percentage of Diagnosed Cancers (Breast)



Demographic Characteristics of avigated Participants Diagnosed with Breast Cancer (n=154)



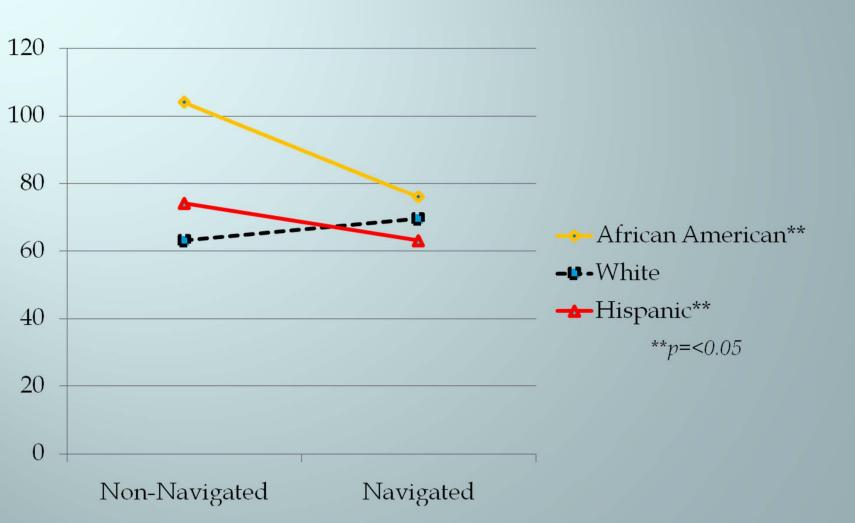




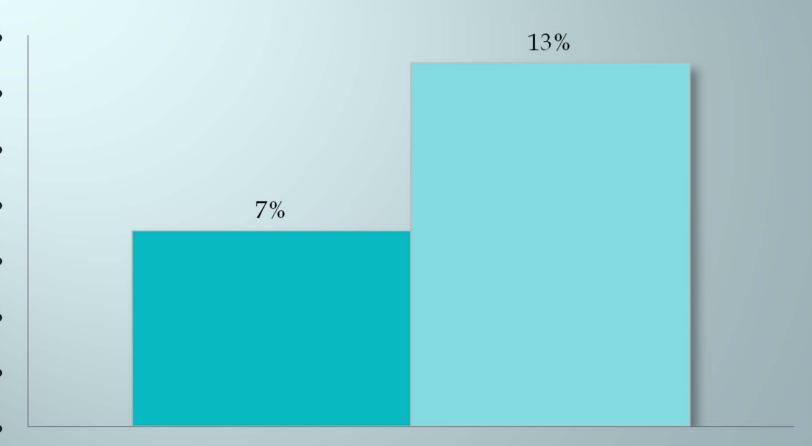
h Abnormal Finding

Non-navigated (n=566)

Median T1 by Racial/Ethnic Group (Cervix)

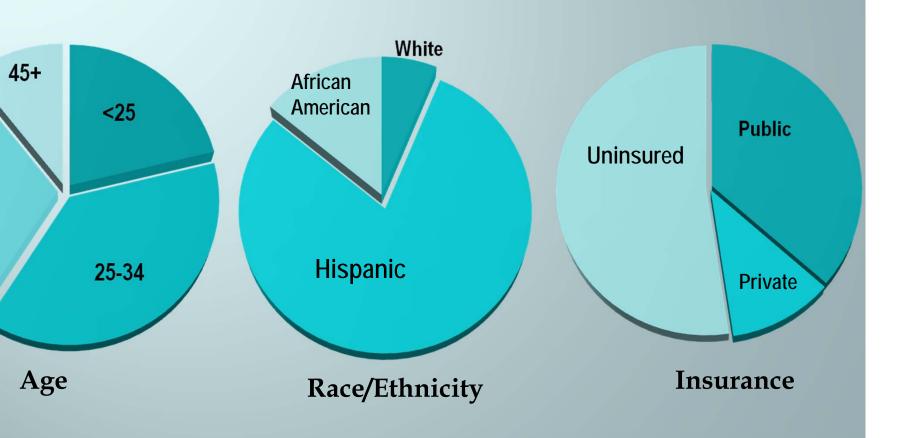


Percentage of Diagnosed Cancers (Cervix)

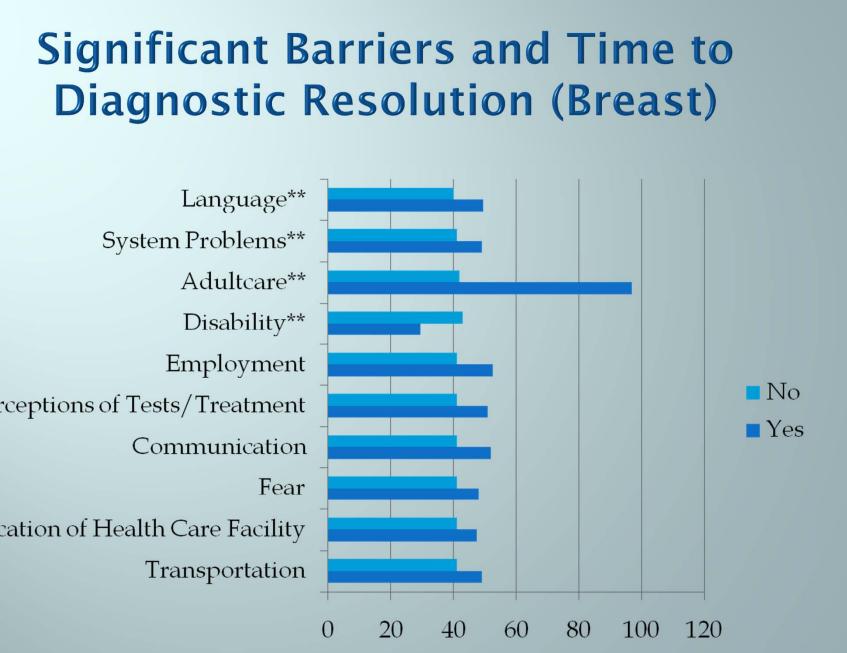


■ Navigated ■ Non-navigated

Demographic Characteristics of avigated Participants Diagnosed with Cervix Cancer (n=66)

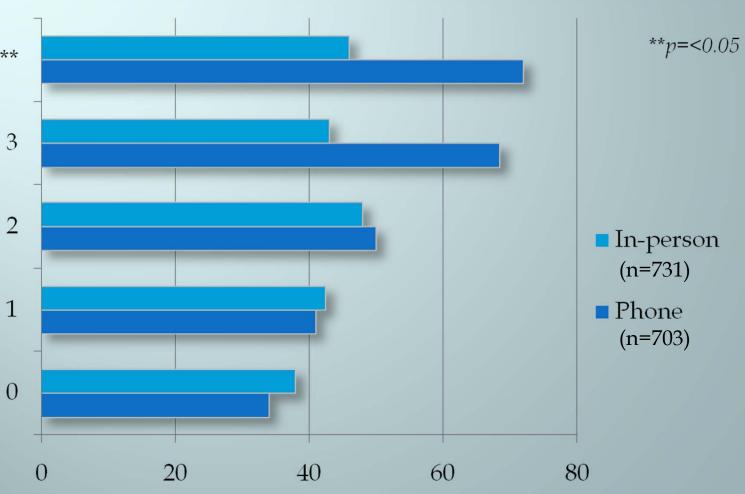


Barriers Analysis



Madal aignificance n < 0.05

Impact of Navigation Delivery on Time to Diagnostic Resolution (Breast)



Impact on Diagnostic Resolution

ceive **timelier,** itive resolution ollowing an ormal finding?

l navigated

atients...

Navigation may decrease time to diagnostic resolution for

• African Americans

- Hispanics
- Uninsured

For **3 or more** barriers, inperson navigation may be a useful strategy for reducing time to diagnostic resolution.

For **0-2 barriers**, telephone navigation may be a useful strategy for reducing time to diagnostic resolution.

Select Research Projects Overviews

Highlights

Enrolling successfully patients from diverse/underserved populations into a patient navigation study

Delivery: Assessing models of patient navigation delivery

<u>Resource Efficiency</u>: Developing science supported resources and tools for patients, providers, and researchers

<u>Position</u>: Understanding how to position navigation based on number of barriers, population, and navigation delivery

Next Steps

Final Data Analysis

All cancer sites

Diagnosed cases

All instruments

Dissemination of Scientific Information

Next Generation Navigation Research

Delivery:

Benefits and components to Navigation, populations, best practices, and comparative effectiveness

Resource Efficiency:

Navigation and resource efficiency

Position:

Barriers, time, diagnostic resolution and treatment, and cancer survival

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http://crchd.cancer.gov