Scaling-Up and Maintaining Evidence-based Interventions to Maximize Impac T on Cancer (SUMMIT)

RFA Request

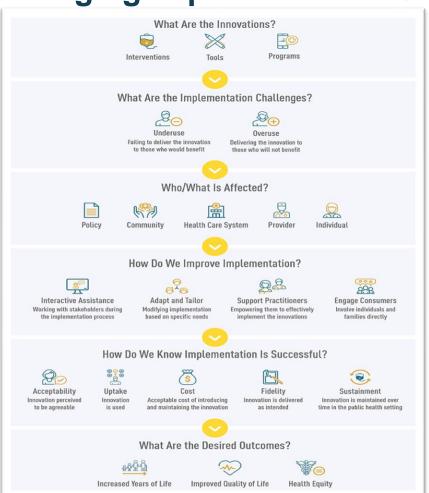
David A. Chambers, D.Phil, on behalf of the DCCPS SUMMIT Team



Purpose

- Advance the science of scale-up and sustainment to increase the widescale, long-term delivery of effective cancer-related interventions.
- Reduce cancer-related deaths by significantly increasing (1) lung cancer screening (LCS) among populations at high risk for lung cancer and (2) tobacco use treatment (TUT) services among cancer survivors.
- Develop generalizable knowledge on how to scale-up and sustain effective cancer-related interventions.

Bringing Implementation Science to Scale









Accelerating Colorectal Cancer Screening

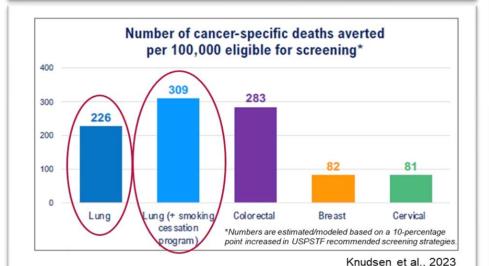
and Follow-up through Implementation

Opportunities to Scale-Up Tobacco-Related Cancer Care



Population	Grade
Adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years	В





the U.S.



Current Smokers Among Adult Cancer Survivors, 2020

Total 12.2% (10.7–13.9)

Sex

Male 11.5% (9.4–14.1)

Female 12.4% (10.5-14.6)

Smoking Cessation

A Report of the Surgeon General

Smoking cessation after a cancer diagnosis is associated with a 45% median improved survival.

SUMMIT Structure

Companion RFAs:

- RFA #1: Scale-up and sustainment trials to increase LCS among populations at high risk for lung cancer
- RFA #2: Scale-up and sustainment trials to increase TUT services for cancer survivors

Cross-study Collaborative Activities:

- Steering committee, thematic working groups
- Common measures, common data elements, cross-trial analyses
- NCI-led program coordination
 - Exploring connections to NIH Pragmatic Trials Collaboratory

SUMMIT Trials

RFA #1

Lung Cancer Screening 3 trials

- 1. Eligibility assessment
- 2. Shared decision making
- 3. Tobacco cessation interventions
- 4. Order, conduct LDCT
- 5. Interpret, report LDCT
- 6. Manage findings
- 7. Follow-up care
- 8. Repeat annual LCS as appropriate

Scale-up and Sustainment Strategies

All trials

- Learning Collaboratives
- Audit and Feedback
- Behavioral Nudges
- Practice Facilitation
- Financing Strategies

Cancer Care Settings (≥60 sites/trial):

- Primary Care Clinics
- Community Cancer Centers
- NCI-Designated Cancer Centers
- Academic Medical Centers

RFA #2

<u>Tobacco Use Treatment</u> 3 trials

- Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange
 (5 A's)
- Ask, Advise, Refer (AAR)
- Ask, Advise, Connect (AAC)
- Behavioral counseling
- Medication

Example Study

Design

Cluster randomized controlled trial with 100 Federally Qualified Health Center clinics

Methods

Test comparative effectiveness of two system-level strategies to scale-up and sustain LCS:

Practice facilitation and vs. Learning collaborative innovative financing model

Outcomes

System-level guideline concordant care of LCS measured at 12, 18, and 24 months

Proposed Mechanism

1 UG3: Planning – Exploratory Phase 2 NCI Administrative Review 3 UH3: Implementation Phase

- 2 Years
- Finalize scale-up and sustainment trial components
- Refine scale-up and sustainment strategies



- Review and evaluate UG3 milestones
- Assess probability of completion of UH3
- Approve/reject transition request



- 4 Years
- Conduct scale-up and sustainment trial





Proposed Budget (FY25 - FY30)

- Total: \$42.2M
- UG3: \$9.6M* (FY25-26)
 - 6 Research Projects
 - \$800k total costs/year
 - 2 years
- UH3: \$32.6M (FY27-30)
 - 6 Research Projects**
 - \$1.36M total costs/year
 - 4 years

*Anticipated support from Moonshot funds to cover Research Projects in UG3 phase **Not all projects may progress from UG3 to UH3 phase

Evaluation Criteria

Short Term (UG3 Phase, Years 1-2):

- Completion of all trial preparatory activities
- Refinement of scale-up and sustainment strategies
- Engagement in collaborative SUMMIT activities
- Achievement of UG3 milestones

Long Term (UH3 Phase, Years 3-6):

- Empirical evidence on how to best scale-up and sustain interventions
- Significant increase in LCS for populations at high-risk for lung cancer and smoking cessation among cancer survivor populations
- Cross-learning and collaboration in SUMMIT activities
- Practical tools and public goods to support scale-up and sustainment

BSA Sub-Committee Feedback and Response (Thanks!)

- Consider whether 60 site minimum favors integrated health systems
 - 2-year UG3 phase intended to support site recruitment
 - Site recruitment can leverage C3I, ISC³, PBRNs, and other networks
- Identify additional strategies to coordinate across projects
 - Depending on success of UG3 milestones, can explore use of administrative supplements for collaborative projects (ISC3 Health Equity supplements)
 - Utilizing existing strategies and infrastructure (e.g., NIH Pragmatic Trials Collaboratory)
- Clarify institutional eligibility to submit applications
 - Agree to support MPI grants across institutions within each application; limit one application per institution as the Primary grant recipient for each RFA
- Support workforce development among investigators
 - Can encourage teams to include ESIs and existing mechanisms (e.g., diversity supplement)
- Encourage broad population reach of evidence-based interventions
 - Maintain focus on guideline-concordant care
 - Inclusion of AYA cancer survivors and safety net systems

DCCPS SUMMIT Team

- David Chambers, DPhil, Implementation Science (co-lead)
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Thank You!