#### M Northwestern Medicine\* Feinberg School of Medicine



Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center of Northwestern University

## Achieving Health Equity through Prevention and Implementation Science of Patient Navigation in Underserved Populations

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Founder/Director Center for Health Equity Transformation

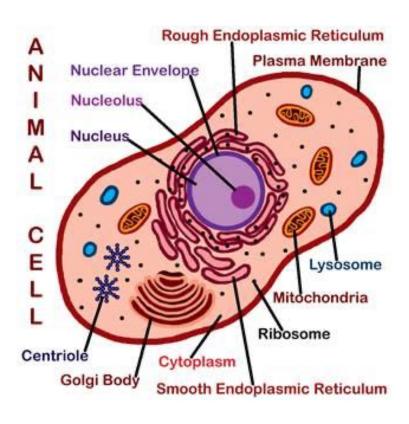
Founder/Director Chicago Cancer Health Equity Collaborative

Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine



# I have nothing to disclose

#### **Architecture and Design Matter**



### **Structure and Design and Inputs Dictate Output**

You have to ask the right questions and involve the right people at the table to get the output that is most representative of the issue you are trying to improve.

Asking the right questions is CRITICAL to developing the right solutions.

#### MODEL CALCULATIONS

"Garbage In-garbage Out" Paradigm

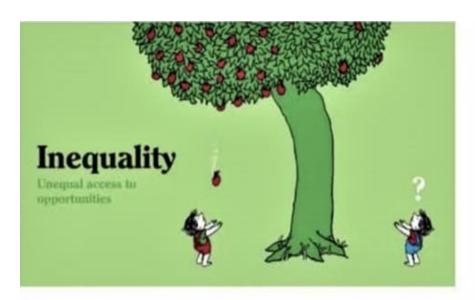


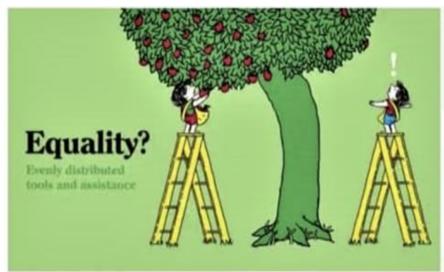


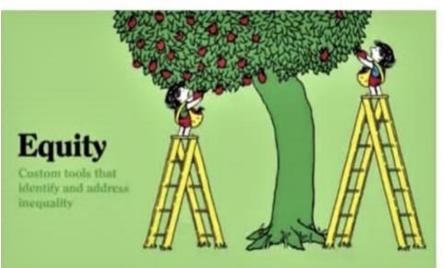
#### Look under the hood of the car

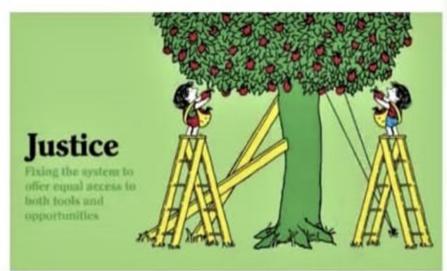
In order to truly embed equity into cancer care delivery- to ensure every person in the US receives consistent high quality cancer care, we have to scrutinize all related processes and structures



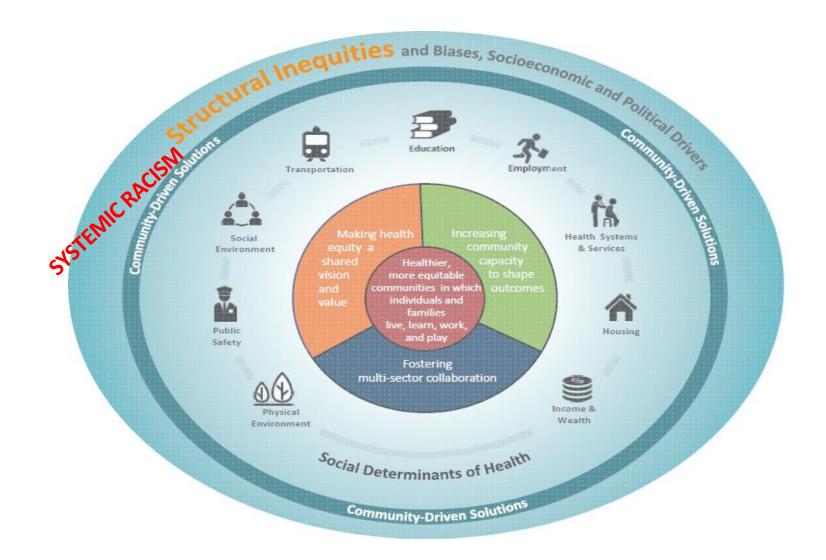






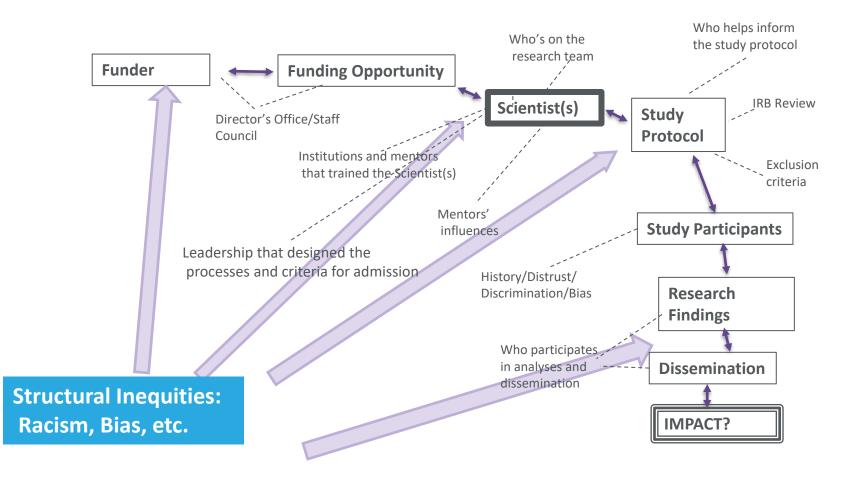


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The Evolving Demography in about 20 years

### The Structure/Design of the Research Pipeline



# The USPSTF and Health Equity 2021 JAMA View Point (Feb 17)

Opinion



#### Addressing Systemic Racism Through Clinical Preventive Service Recommendations From the US Preventive Services Task Force

#### Chyke A. Doubeni, MD, MPH

Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

#### Melissa Simon, MD Northwestern University, Chicago,

#### Alex H. Krist, MD, MPH Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond.

+ Viewpoint



Supplemental

Wellness and disease prevention are the foundations of health. The US Preventive Services Task Force (USP-STF) is congressionally mandated to make evidence-based recommendations about clinical preventive services, which, if delivered equitably to the intended population, can prevent many premature deaths. All USPSTF recommendations are based on a rigorous and objective methodology that has been continually refined since 1982. This methodology was cited by the Institute of Medicine as a gold standard for making guidelines. <sup>1</sup> In addition, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act mandated coverage by private insur-

ers without cost sharing for USPSTF grade A and B rec-

ommended clinical preventive services, reflecting the

importance of these recommendations.

However, when making recommendations, the USP-STF often finds overwhelming data that potential lifesaving benefits of recommended services are not equitably available to Black, Indigenous, and Hispanic/ Latino people. For instance, the 2020 systematic review to inform modeling for the USPSTF colorectal cancer screening recommendation found consistent evidence of inequities across the screening-to-treatment continuum that encompassed access to screening, quality in turn is associated with worse health care access, affordability, and quality of care.

The 2018 Quality and Disparities Report from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, which included measures on healthy living (eg, receipt of smoking cessation counseling), patient-centeredness of care, care coordination (eg, for diabetes and asthma care), and effective treatment (eg, outcomes of cancer care), showed an improvement in the quality of health care from 2000 through 2017 on most, but not all. measures.4 Also, while there were some improvements, disparities persisted across many priority areas. Overall, compared with White people, Black people received worse care on 76 of 190 measures (40%) and Hispanic/Latino people on 58 of 167 measures (35%). The influence of these disparities is reflected in life expectancy data. For 2016-2018, estimated life expectancies were 75.5 years for Black people, 76.9 years for American Indian/Native American people, 78.8 years for White people, 83.7 years for Hispanic/Latino people, and 87.7 years for Asian people. 5 These disparities are likely further exacerbated by the disproportionate effect of the COVID-19 pandemic in Black, Indigenous, and Hispanic/ Latino communities.6

## **Screening for Colorectal Cancer- Final May 2021**

Population	Recommendation	Grade	
Adults ages 50 to 75 years	The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer in all adults ages 50 to 75 years.  See the "Practice Considerations" section and Table 1 for details about screening strategies.	A	
Adults ages 45 to 49 years	The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer in adults ages 45 to 49 years.  See the "Practice Considerations" section and Table 1 for details about screening strategies.	В	
Adults ages 76 to 85 years	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians selectively offer screening for colorectal cancer in adults ages 76 to 85 years. Evidence indicates that the net benefit of screening all persons in this age group is small. In determining whether this service is appropriate in individual cases, patients and clinicians should consider the patient's overall health and prior screening history.	C	

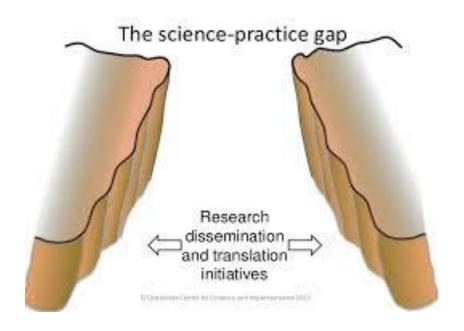
Prior to this statement, there was no recommendation for ages 45-49

## **Lung Cancer Screening-Final March 2021**

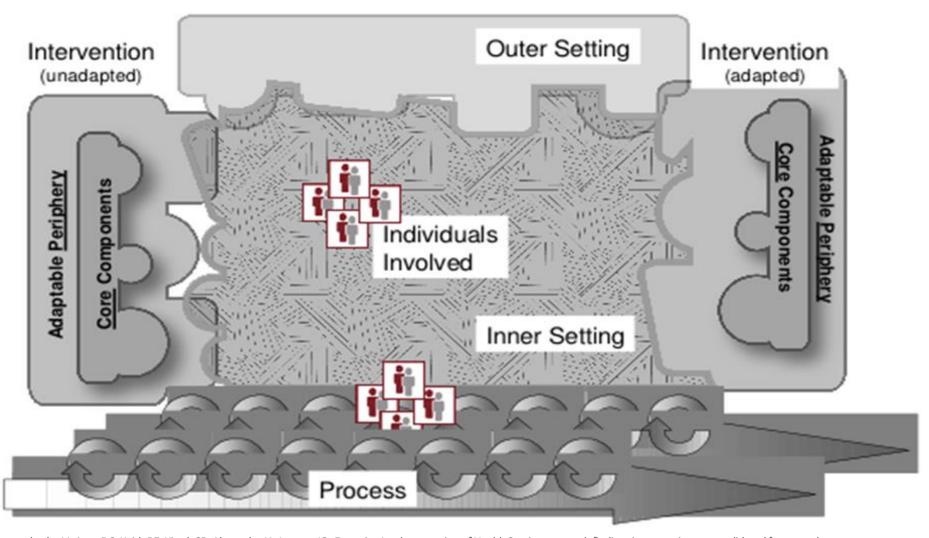
Population	Recommendation	Grade	
Adults ages 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history, currently smoke, or have quit within the past 15 years	The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in adults ages 50 to 80 years who have a 20 packyear smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. Screening should be discontinued once a person has not smoked for 15 years or develops a health problem that substantially limits life expectancy or the ability or willingness to have curative lung surgery.		ndation was 55-80 and 30

Prior to this statement it was age 55-80 and 30 pack year smoking history

## The Promise of Implementation Science

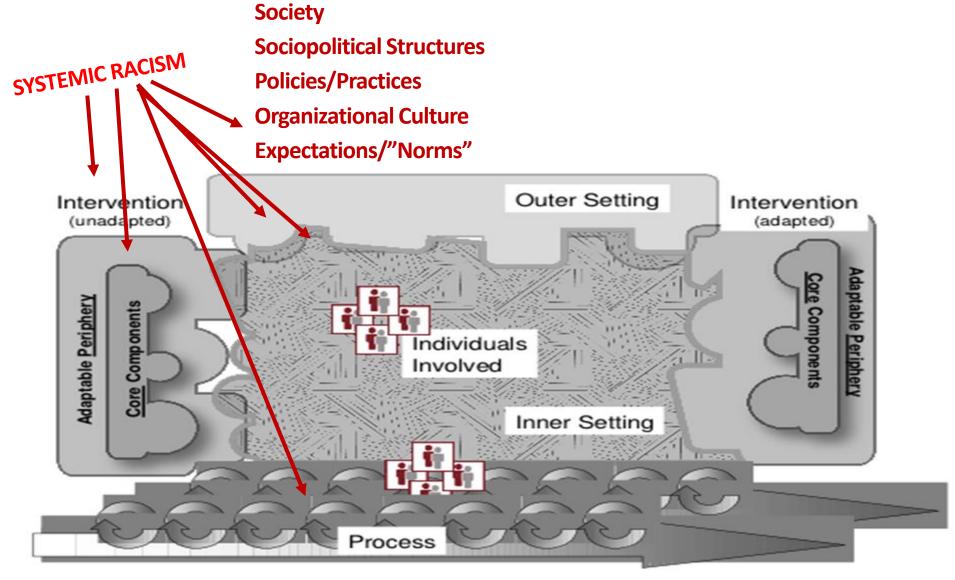


# Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)



Dramscrhoder LJ, Aron DC, Keith RE, Kirsch SR, Alexander JA, Lowery JC. Fostering Implementation of Health Services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. Implementation Science 2009;4:50.

## **Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)**



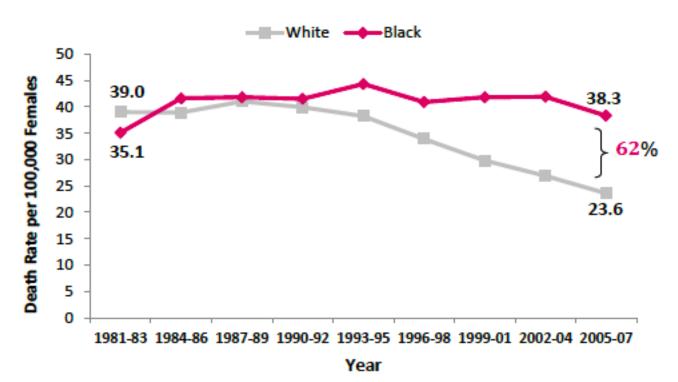
Who is on the research team? Who is funding the research team? Which journals are publishing the research?



Applying Implementation Science to Move the Needle in Women's Health Equity in Chicago

### **Breast Cancer Disparities in Chicago**

Figure 1. Black: White 3 Year Age-Adjusted Aggregate Breast Cancer Mortality Rates in Chicago, 1981-2007

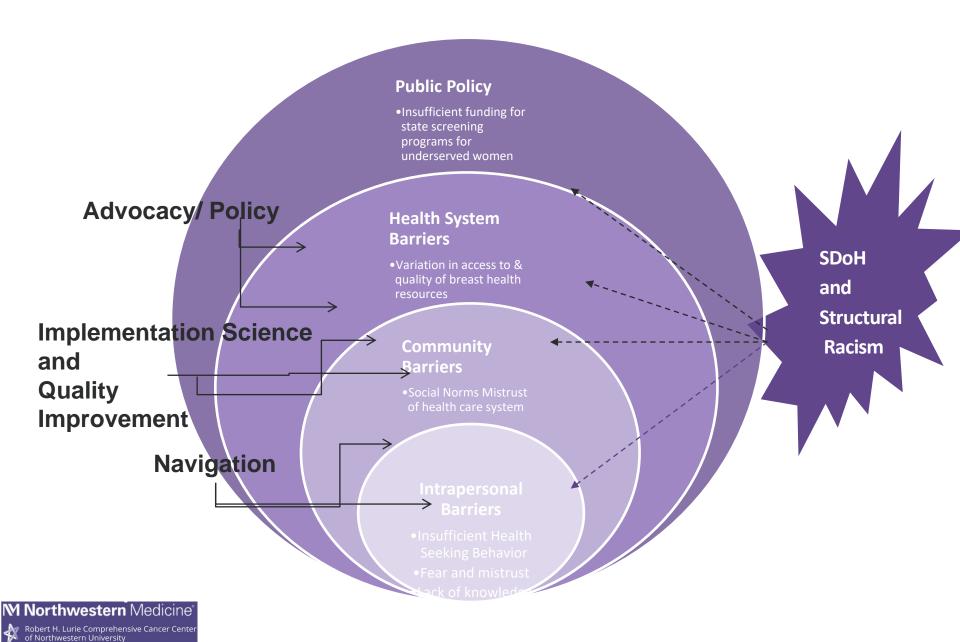


By 2007, Black Women in Chicago were dying at a rate 62% greater than White women.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Statistics Data Prepared By: Sinai Urban Health Institute



# Structural Elements of the Ecology of Cancer Disparities and Strategies to Address Disparities



#### **Patient Navigation**

Navigation is not "one-size-fits-all". It is more than just one individual navigator. It is an Intervention strategy where adaptation and the study of its implementation is required.

#### **CORE PRINCIPLES:**

- \*<u>Patient-centered</u> and <u>Community-centered</u> health care delivery, evidence based intervention
- \*The core function is to eliminate barriers to timely care across all phases of the healthcare continuum.
- \*Helps integrate a fragmented health care system for the individual patient often across disconnected systems of care
- \*Patient navigation systems require coordination but can be leveraged as a learning health system
- \*Can embed anti-racism approaches into health care delivery

Implementation Science is Vital to the SCALE UP of PATIENT NAVIGATION APPROACHES that embed equity and anti-racism principles

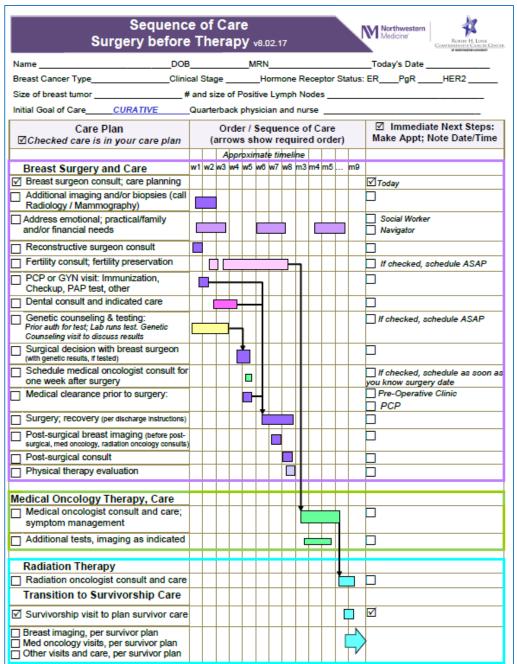
Create a learning health system from studying the implementation of patient navigation.





#### **Example of 4R Sequence - Breast Cancer, Surgery first**

Front Page



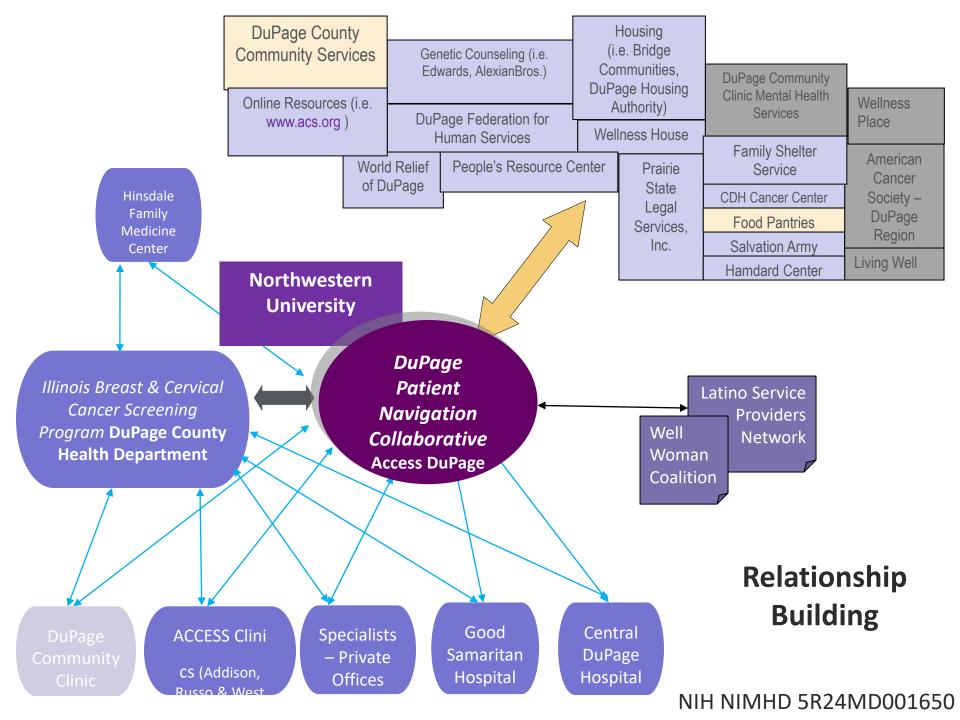
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### **Example of 4R Sequence - Breast Cancer, Surgery first**

Back Page

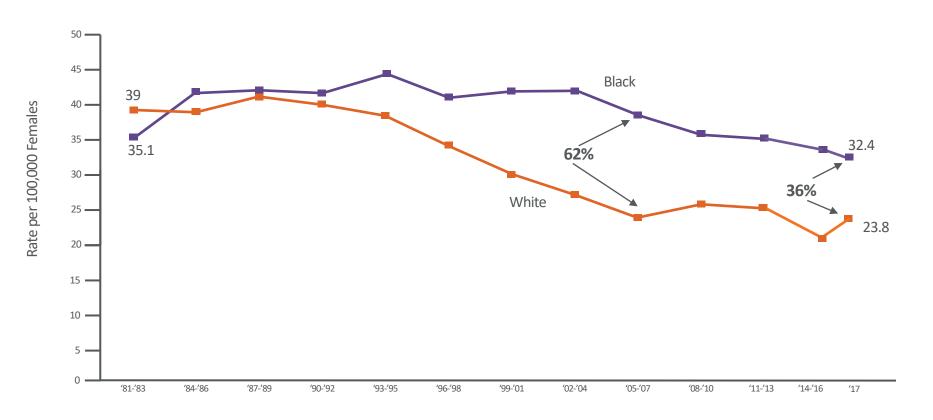
	Contacts (check-mark your doctor/clinician)	More information about this care	
Medical Oncology	Call 312.695.0990 for:  William Gradishar, MD Massimo Cristofanilli, MD Lisa Flaum, MD Regina Stein, MD Claudia Tellez, MD	¹https://www.ncon.org/patients/ "Guidelines for Patients" -Chemotherapy and HER2 inhibitors; Hormone therapy sections ²Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, chapter 10	
Breast Surgery	Call (312) 695-0990 for doctors (ask for their nurse): Seema Khan, MD Nora Hansen, MD Swati Kulkarni, MD Kevin Bethke, MD	1https://www.ncon.org/patients/ "Guidelines for Patients": Breast surgery and reconstruction section 2Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, Ch. 6. 8	
Radiology / Mammography	☐ For imaging, call 312.926.5522 ☐ For biopsy, call 312.472.4237 ☐ For MRI, call 312-926-9000	1https://www.ncon.org/patients/ "Guidelines for Patients". PP 18, 21.	
Plastic Surgery /Reconstruction	Call 312.695.6022 for a plastic surgeon.  Note the name of plastic surgeon	¹https://www.ncon.org/patients/ "Guidelines for Patients" - Breast surgery and reconstruction ²Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, Ch. 7,8	
Pre-Operative Clearance	Call 312.926.4566	To receive medical clearance to proceed with surger	
Financial / Insurance	Call Social Workers: 312.472.5820	http://www.cancer.net/navigating-cancer- care/financial-considerations	
Practical/family, emotional	☐ Social Workers: 312.472.5820, ☐ Spiritual care 312.926.2028	<sup>2</sup> Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, Ch. 1-4,14 http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/coping	
Navigator	Call Lynn Galuska Elsen, RN BSN at 312.472.5821 or lygalusk@nm.org	Nurse navigators serve as educators, advocates and guides for patients and their families.	
Fertility Clinic	Call Kristin Smith, Fertility navigator 312.503.3378 or 866.708.FERT. preservefertility.northwestern.edu	¹https://www.nccn.org/patients/ "Guidelines for Patients" – Treatment Planning, Fertility ²Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, chapter 17	
Primary Care; Gynecologist	Contact your PCP, or ask for a referral Contact your Gynecologist, or ask for a referral	http://www.cancer.org/ at How can we help you? Type vaccination during cancer treatment; search	
Dental Care	Contact your dentist, or Naz at 312.926.4804. Northwestern Dental (private practice)	http://www.nidcr.nih.gov/oralhealth/Topics/CancerTro atment/ThreeGoodReasons.htm	
Cancer Genetics	Call 312.695.0320.  Mention that you need a timely appointment for a surgical or treatment decision	¹https://www.ncon.org/patients/ "Guidelines for Patients' – Treatment Planning, Genetics ²Breast Canoer Treatment Handbook, appendix A – Breast Canoer Genetic Testing	
Radiation Oncology	Call Sharlotte Jones 312.472.4840 for:  ☐ Jonathan B Strauss, MD or ☐ Eric Donnelly, MD or ☐ John Hayes, MD or ☐ David Gius, MD For treatment in Lake Forest: 847.535.6135 ☐ Joy Coleman or ☐ Marc Posner	¹https://www.ncon.org/patients/ and select "Guidelines for Patients" - Radiation Therapy section ²Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, chapter 11	
Nutrition	Call 312.472.5823 - Mary Reher, MS, RDN, LD	<sup>2</sup> Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, chapter 21 http://www.cancer.org/ at How can we help you? typ nutrition during treatment and click search	
Symptom Care	Call 312.695.0990  For chemo side effects, ask your chemo nurse For chronic pain or neuropathy, ask for an appointment with Judith Paice, PhD, RN	<sup>2</sup> Breast Cancer Treatment Handbook, chapters 10, 11	
Look Good Feel Better	Call 800-227-2345 to schedule American Cancer Society session.	https://cancer.northwestern.edu/pdfs/lookgood_feelt tter.pdf	
Survivorship Clinic	☐ Email Megan Oden Slocum, PA-C moden@nm.org	http://cancer.northwestern.edu/public/why_northwes em/specialty_programs/programs/womens.cfm	
Cillio			



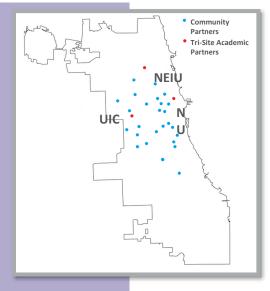


So... through a very collaborative and iterative effort...and multiple types of navigation across many Chicago area communities

# Black and White Breast Cancer Mortality Chicago 1981-2017



Sinai Urban Health Institute, 2010 and Metropolitan Chicago Breast Cancer Task Force, 2016





Advancing cancer health equity through scientific discovery, education, training, and community engagement.
Founded 2015, Renewed 2020-2025



## Chicago Cancer Health Equity Collaborative

http://chicagochec.org

- ChicagoCHEC Fellows Program
- ChicagoCHEC Incubator Catalyst Grants





Questions? Email us at info@chicagochec.org or call (773) 231-7789. Visit bit.ly/CHECforum2020 for



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NIH NLM G08 LM013188 NIH NLM G08LM012688 NIH NLM G08 LM013188-02S1

#### Bridging Bench to Community and Back to Bench

### NM/LCC Team





M. Simon

A. Murphy





T. Manning

M. Nava

K. Wamala







K. Holder

## Leveraging community scientists to infuse community perspectives within bench and translational science at Lurie **Cancer Center**

#### **Community Scientist Team**





Candace Henley

Colorectal Cancer

Survivor



at Chicago



Jorge Girotti, PhD Rosemarie Rogers Carmen Velásquez

**Breast Cancer** 

Survivor

Blue Hat Foundation University of Illinois Patient Advocate Alivio Medical Center







José López

Puerto Rican

Cultural Center

Joanne Glenn. RN, MBA Women on top of Their Game Foundation



Qi Cao, PhD CEND **PROSTATE** CA



**Basic Science Team** 

Deyu Fang, PhD TEAM **BREAST CA** 



Yanis Boumber. MD, PhD CEND **LUNG CA** 

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## Eliminating Cervical Cancer in the Big 10





E. Cox - TP # A. Trentham-Dietz -Analytics Core Co-Leader

M. Einstein - Clinical S. Manne – TP & Quality Core Leader Implementation Science Core



A. Llanos\* # K. Kohler\*





A. Novetsky\*



V. Champion - TP



M. Zhang - Analytics Core Co-Leader



G Zimet-







Treatment

US Rate: 60%

US Goal: NA

WHO Goal:

S. Adebamowo\*









\*Early Career Investigator # From Disadvantaged Background

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# Other Key Points in Advancing Equity to Improve Cancer Outcomes for Everyone in the US

Optimize Training, Mentorship, Career Development Pathways

Enhance Diversity Inclusion and Equity Optimize Community Engagement and Support

Optimize Collaborative Research Opportunities that Connect with and Impact our Catchment

NIH UNITE Initiative NIH U54 FIRST Grant NCI CCSG DEI Component

#### **Conclusions**

- Architecture and Design -Applies to many things we do in public health and medicineto improve our practice processes, care of people, and to be true champions of health
- Bridging Research to Practice- Knowledge translation not just to the bedside but to the community and then knowledge from the community back to the bench- shared learning and understanding.
- Implementation Science is critical to ensuring evidence based interventions that are grounded in anti-racism principles to improve cancer care and cancer care delivery to people in the US.

# **THANK YOU!!!**



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www.skinnytreespodcast.com







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