The Supportive Care Oncology Network- NE Region: Screening for Distress in Northeastern Ontario – Implications for Practice in Rural Health Care

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Acknowledgements

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Partners

- Canadian Partnership Against Cancer-Cancer Journey
 Action Group
- Northern Cancer Research Foundation

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Presentation Outline

- Project Outline
- Preliminary Results
- Implications for Practice



Community Oncology Clinic Network (COCN)

NE Local Health Integration Network (LHIN-13) Expanding Screening for Distress in NEO Quality Improvement Project

- Educating health care professionals at the Community Oncology Clinic sites in NEO
 - Identifying patient distress
 - Quantifying the distress with validated instruments screening
 - Responding to distress by initiating appropriate referrals for assessment and intervention

Definition of Distress

- An unpleasant experience of an emotional, psychological, social, and/or spiritual nature that interferes with the ability to cope with caner
- Extends along a continuum from common, normal feelings of vulnerability, sadness and fears to problems that are disabling such as depression, anxiety, social isolation, spiritual crisis

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

 Prevalence of distress in cancer patients is consistently reported between 35% and 45% - experience significant levels of distress

Carlson et al 2004; Zabora et al 1997

Project Outline

- Who to Screen: All patients receiving chemotherapy at a COCN site (14 sites)
- When to Screen: Once per cycle of chemotherapy
- <u>How to Screen</u>: Using computerized method when possible; other option paper copy
- <u>Screening domains</u>: Psychosocial, practical and physical
- <u>Tool selection</u>: ESAS and Canadian Problem Checklist

Respecting Cultural Diversity

- Demographic and Health Profile for NE LHIN
 - Higher proportion of Aboriginals/First Nations/Métis than Ontario as a whole, 10% and 2% respectively
 - Higher proportion of Francophones compared to Ontario as a whole, 24% and 4% respectively (Population Profile at a Glance – NE LHIN http://www.nelhin.on.ca)
- All forms available in English and French

Evaluation

- Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS)
- Canadian Problem Checklist
- Nursing Outcome Form
- Cultural Demographic Form
- General Demographic Information



CPAC-Implementing Screening for Distress, the 6th Vital Sign, 2009

Edmonton Symptom Assessment System: Numeric Scale

Please circle the number that best describes:

No pain	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible pain
Not tired	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible tiredness
Not nauseated	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible nausea
Not depressed	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible depression
Not an×ious	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible anxiety
Not drowsy	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible drowsiness
Best appetite	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible appetite
Best feeling of wellbeing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible feeling of wellbeing
No shortness of breath	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Worst possible shortness of breath
Other problem	ο	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Problem Checklist (minimal data set)

Please check all of the following items that have been a concern or problem for you in the past week including today:

Practical Work/School Finances Getting to and from appointments Accommodation Legal Childcare	Emotional Fears/Worries Sadness Frustration/Anger Changes in Appearance Intimacy/Sexuality	Informational Understanding my illness and/or treatment Talking with the health care team Making treatment decisions Knowing about available resources Awareness of traditional healing practices
Social/Family	Spiritual	Physical
□Feeling a burden to others	Meaning/Purpose of life	Concentration/memory
Worry about friends/family	□Faith	□Sleep
□Feeling alone		Weight

Principals of Participatory Action Research (PAR)

- Equalizing power imbalances in the project—seeking participants' input
- Research process involves taking notice of the findings at different stages of the research which informs actions to be taken throughout the process (Nelson et al., 1998).

What We Are Studying

- 1. # of sites screening for distress
- 2. # of patients screened for distress once per cycle
- # of patients with scores > 4 reduced during cycle of chemotherapy
- # of patients with scores > 7 reduced to 4 or lower by next cycle
- 5. # of patients with score \geq 4 referred to another professional

What We Are Studying (continued)

- 6. # of patients who accept referral
- # of patients who received services (broken down by discipline)
- 8. # of patients who received services in community
- 9. # of patients who received services via telemedicine
- 10.# of patients who had a decreased score on subsequent visits

Indicator 1

of COCN sites actively screening for distress (n=14) # of COCN Sites (n=14)



Patient's Recruited

COCN Site	# of eligible pts ^a	# of eligible pts screened ^b	# of pts receiving chemo not screened ^c	% of pts screened	% pts missed
1	166	157	9	94.6	5.4
2	123	72	51	58.5	41.5
3	61	59	2	96.7	3.3
4	35	31	4	88.6	11.8
5	34	34	0	100	none
6	33	31	2	93.9	6.1
7	29	26	3	89.7	10.3
8	27	25	2	92.6	7.4
9	21	20	1	95.2	4.8
10	18	13	5	72.2	27.8
11	14	14	0	100	none
12	1	1	0	100	none
13	1		0	100	none
14	0	0	0	n/a	none
Totals	563	484	79	86	14

Note. Reporting Period from November 2009-March 31st, 2011

^a Total number of pts who received chemo at a COCN site at least once. ^bNumber of pts who received at least one chemo cycle at a COCN site and who completed one or more ESAS. ^cNumber of pts who received chemo at a COCN site and who did not complete an ESAS

ESAS Screens Collected

COCN Site	Expected # of ESAS Screens ^a	# of ESAS Screens Received ^b	Total # of ESAS Screens Missing	Rate of Screening (%)	% screens missed
1	658	579	79	88	12
2	443	144	299	32.5	67.5
3	274	176	98	64.2	35.8
4	186	186	0	100	none
5	142	90	52	63.4	36.6
6	114	114	0	100	none
7	112	89	23	79.5	20.5
8	104	91	13	87.5	12.5
9	71	63	8	88.7	11.3
10	58	40	18	69	31
11	50	50	0	100	none
12	3	3	0	100	none
13	3	3	0	100	none
14	0	0	0	n/a	none
Totals	2218	1628	590	73.4	26.6

Note. Reporting Period from November 2009-March 31st, 2011

^a Total number of ESAS screens expected if patients were screened only 1 time at every cycle. ^b Total number of ESAS screens received from patients who were screened 1 time at every cycle.

Patients Screened According to

Protocol

COCN sites Enrolled	# of eligible pts ^a	# of eligible pts screened ^b	# of eligible pts not screened ^c	# of eligible pts screened according to protocol ^d	#of eligible pts screened out of protocol ^e
1	166	157	9	105	52
2	123	72	51	14	65
3	61	59	2	22	37
4	35	31	4	14	16
5	34	34	0	27	7
6	33	31	2	14	17
7	29	26	3	12	14
8	27	25	2	15	10
9	21	20	1	11	10
10	18	13	5	6	7
11	14	14	0	10	4
12	1	1	0		0
13	1	1	0	1	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	563	484	79	252	232

Note. Reporting Period from November 2009-March 31st, 2011

^a Total number of pts who received chemo at a COCN site at least once. ^bNumber of pts who received at least one chemo cycle at a COCN site and who completed one or more ESAS. ^cNumber of pts who received chemo at a COCN site and who did not complete an ESAS. ^dNumber of pts who received chemo at a COCN site and who completed one ESAS at every cycle. ^eNumber of pts who received chemo at a COCN site and who did not completed one ESAS at every cycle.

Gender

	Frequency	Percent
	requeitcy	(%)
Male	112	44.5
Female	140	55.5
Total	252	100.0

Age distribution from 23 – 84 years of age.

Cultural Demographics

	Eroquopov	Percent
	Frequency	(%)
Anglophone	153	60.7
Francophone	31	12.3
Aboriginal	12	4.8
Missing	56	22.2
total	252	100.0

Cancer Site

	Frequency	Percent
	riequency	(%)
G.I.	87	34.5
BREAST	46	18.3
HAEMATOLOGY	41	16.3
LUNG	35	13.9
GYNE	21	8.3
G.U.	9	3.6
HEAD AND NECK	5	2.0
SKIN	3	1.2
CNS	3	1.2
OTHER	2	0.8
Total	252	100

Staging

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Stage I	26	18.3
Stage II	30	21.1
Stage III	79	55.6
Stage IV	7	4.9
Total	142	100.0

ESAS Symptom Score Distribution



Preliminary data – not to be reproduced

Five Most Frequent Symptoms Identified

ESAS	CPCL
Tired	Physical Sleep
Appetite	Emotional Fear/Worries
Wellbeing	Social/Family Worry
Drowsy	Physical Memory/Concentration
Pain	Physical Weight

Implications for Practice

- Program development
 - Fatigue
- Referral pathways resource inventories
 - Community hospital (COCN site)
 - Community (mental health, home care, etc.)
 - Supportive Care Program, Regional Cancer Program (telemedicine)

Implications for Practice

- Professional education
 - Supportive Care Oncology Network-NE Region
 - » Cultural awareness
 - » Symptom Management Guides
 - » Sustainability
- Screening targets
 - Patient status
 - What is realistic
 - Frequency of screening

Conclusion

- The outcomes being tracked may help determine the frequency that patients should be screened for distress while undergoing chemotherapy
- Reduction of ESAS and CPCL scores will be evaluated in the context of nursing interventions and referral patterns to other health care professionals
- Implementing Screening for Distress requires a knowledge translation plan that incorporates evidence, policy, a working plan to engage stakeholders for implementation and sustainability and a strong evaluation plan to track progress and final outcomes

"The vision and initiative of oncology practices across Ontario in simply implementing a patient reporting system represents a major advancement toward bringing the patient perspective into the longitudinal management of cancer. As technology, electronic record systems, and patient questionnaires become more sophisticated, we expect that the Ontario vision will transition to being considered 'just good care'".

> Dr. Ethan Basch Oncologist at Memorial Sloan-Kettering

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