

## Data-driven improvements in lung cancer care



Lung cancer data are collected, monitored and reviewed regularly to support continuous improvement in the delivery of best practice lung cancer care.

### Essential elements

- ▶ Services should collect data using the agreed national lung cancer clinical data set, and measure patient experience to monitor and review practice.
- ▶ Services should have mechanisms in place for regular monitoring and review processes and outcomes to support the delivery of best practice lung cancer care.
- ▶ Services should engage with consumers to ensure that their feedback is used to inform service delivery and outcomes.

### What are the benefits of routinely collecting, monitoring and reviewing lung cancer data?

| For patients  | For services  | For the system   |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Improved survival</li><li>▶ Reduced symptom severity</li><li>▶ Reduced post-operative pain</li><li>▶ Improved quality of life</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Improved communication between patients and service providers</li><li>▶ Improved understanding of gaps related to psychosocial screening and referral processes for supportive care and specialist palliative care</li><li>▶ Increased referral to psychosocial care</li><li>▶ Increased monitoring of treatment responses</li><li>▶ Improved service delivery models</li><li>▶ Improved equity and equality in access to care for patients</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Improved resource use (e.g. a reduction in imaging)</li><li>▶ Reduction in hospital length of stay and re-admissions</li></ul> |

“ There must be no sweeter reward for a health care provider than knowing that they truly helped a fellow human through toil and compassion. Technology now enables such knowledge to further improve lung cancer and indeed health care generally.

Professor Kwun Fong, Respiratory Physician

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## What can help support data-driven improvements in lung cancer care?

| Strategies to use  | Tools and resources that may help  |
|--|--|
| <b>Patient-targeted data collection to inform service delivery changes</b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use electronic self-reporting systems to prompt patient–provider discussion of symptoms and quality of life issues.</li> <li>▶ Use online data collection and feedback systems to help patients self-score their symptoms. The online system can then generate a trigger for the treating oncologist once a symptom burden threshold has been reached.</li> </ul>   | <p><a href="#">Electronic Self-Report Assessment for Cancer (ESRA-C)</a> a web-based program for patients to report health information to their care team<br/> <i>Dana Faber Cancer Centre</i></p>   |
| <b>Multidisciplinary team meeting dashboard</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Establish and consolidate the use of electronic dashboards to support MDT meetings and treatment planning.</li> <li>▶ A focus on clinical trial enrolment, referral to specialist palliative care, and patient profile data can be useful to include in the dashboard.</li> <li>▶ Nominate an MDT member to be responsible for ongoing data collection and monitoring using the lung cancer clinical data set specification.</li> </ul> | <p><a href="#">Lung cancer clinical data set specification</a><br/> <i>Cancer Australia and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</i></p>   |
| <b>Analysis of patient records</b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Conduct an analysis of patient records to identify opportunities for improvement, particularly relating to the timeliness of symptom investigation, diagnosis and treatment, assessed in line with the <i>Optimal Care Pathway for People with Lung Cancer</i>.</li> </ul> <p>These findings can be used to inform service-level changes.</p>   | <p>Lung cancer demonstration project clinical audit tool<br/> <i>Cancer Australia</i></p>  |
| <b>Identifying gaps and areas for improvement through data-assisted quality improvement</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Identify gaps and areas for data-driven improvement. For example, this may involve examining data on the assessment and reporting of ECOG performance status, the number and appropriateness of psychosocial assessments, and referral processes for supportive care and specialist palliative care.</li> <li>▶ Engaging consumers to inform service delivery improvements can help.</li> </ul>   | <p><a href="#">ECOG Performance Status</a><br/> <i>ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group</i></p> <p>Lung cancer demonstration project self-assessment tool<br/> <i>Cancer Australia</i></p> <p><a href="#">National Framework for Consumer Involvement in Cancer Control</a><br/> <i>Cancer Australia</i></p> |

To see text with accompanying references, please refer to the full version of *Delivering best practice lung cancer care: A summary for health professionals*.

## Acknowledgements

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