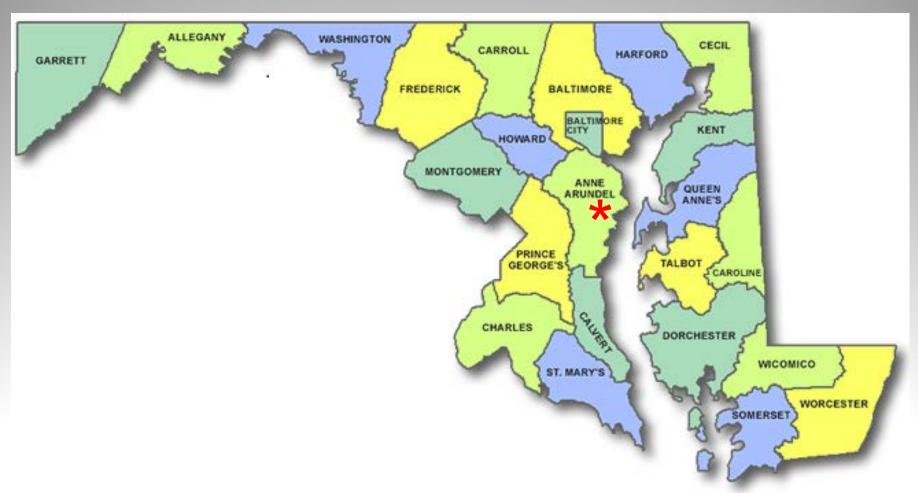
Geaton and JoAnn DeCesaris Cancer Institute

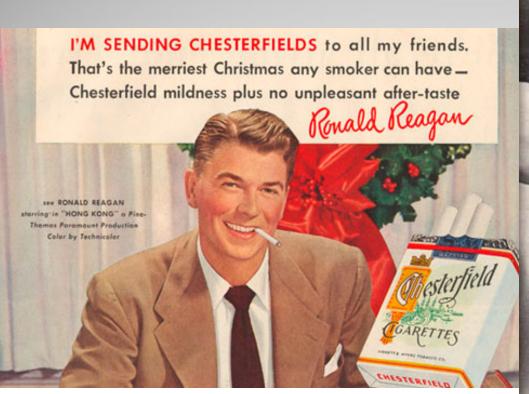
Implementation of a Hospital-Based Lung Cancer Screening Program

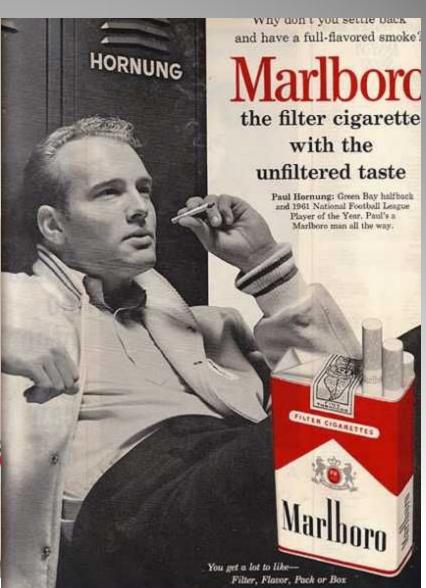
Stephen M. Cattaneo, MD, FACS Medical Director, Thoracic Oncology Anne Arundel Health System



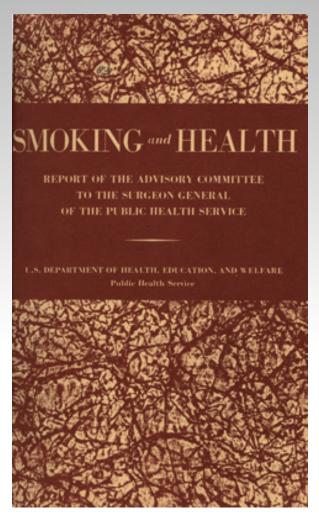
Maryland Overview







Surgeon General Report - 1964



Why Should We Screen for Lung Cancer?

National Lung Screening Trial 2002-2009

- 53,454 participants
 - 55-74 years old
 - current or former smokers (quit ≤ 15 years ago)
 - \geq 30 pack-years
- Randomized to initial enrollment screening exam either low-dose CT or CXR followed by two annual exams
 - CXR chosen as comparison group b/c of PLCO
- Study median follow-up 6.5 years



National Lung Screening Trial 2002-2009

- Major results
 - Mortality from lung cancer reduced by 20% with low-dose CT compared to CXR
 - Mortality from any cause reduced by 7% with low-dose CT

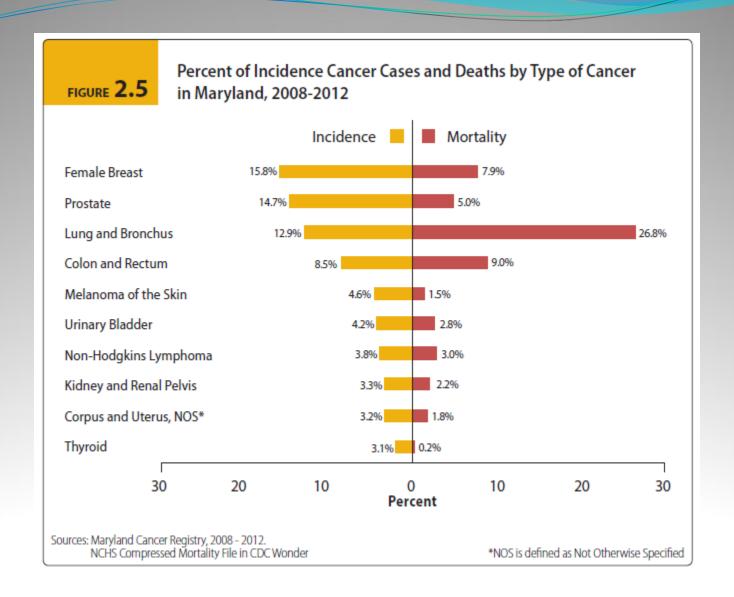


- Screening high-risk patients with annual LDCT reduces mortality from lung cancer
- Potential for immense public benefit
 - 94 million current or former US smokers
 - 7 million meet criteria for NLST inclusion

Why Should We Screen in Maryland?

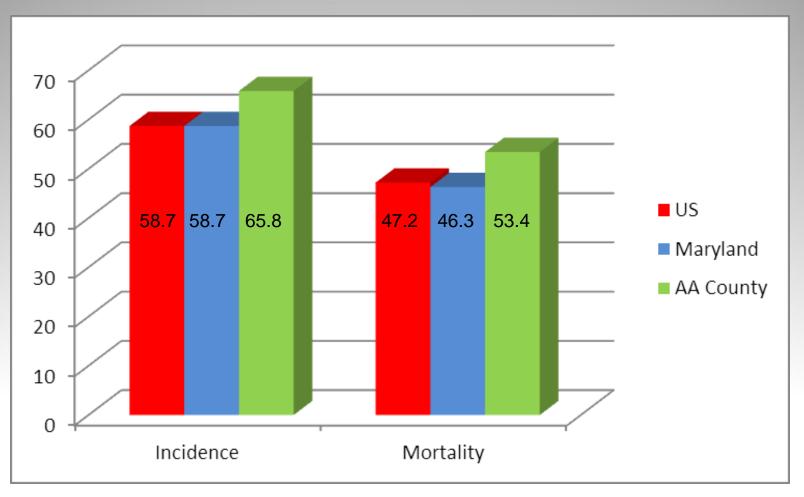
FIGURE 2.3 Percentage of All Mortality Cancer Cases by Type of Cancer in Maryland, 2008-2012 SOFT TISSUE INCLUDING HEART, 0.8% LARYNX, 0.7% CERVIX UTERI, 0.7% ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX, 1.4% SMALL INTESTINE, 0.3% MELANOMA OF THE SKIN, 1.5% THYROID, 0.2% CORPUS AND UTERUS NOS*, 1.8% HODGKINS LYMPHOMA, 0.2% STOMACH, 2.0% TESTIS, 0.1% MYELOMA, 2.2% KIDNEY AND RENAL PELVIS, 2.2% LUNG AND BRONCHUS, 26.8% BRAIN, 2.3% — LIVER AND INTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCT, 2.3% ESOPHAGUS, 2.4% OVARY, 2.6% URINARY BLADDER, 2.8% NON-HODGKINS LYMPHOMA, 3.0% OTHER, 11.5% LEUKEMIA, 3.5% PROSTATE, 5.0% COLON AND RECTUM, 9.0% PANCREAS, 6.7% FEMALE BREAST, 7.9% Source: NCHS Compressed Mortality File in CDC Wonder *NOS is defined as Not Otherwise Specified

Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan, 2016-2020

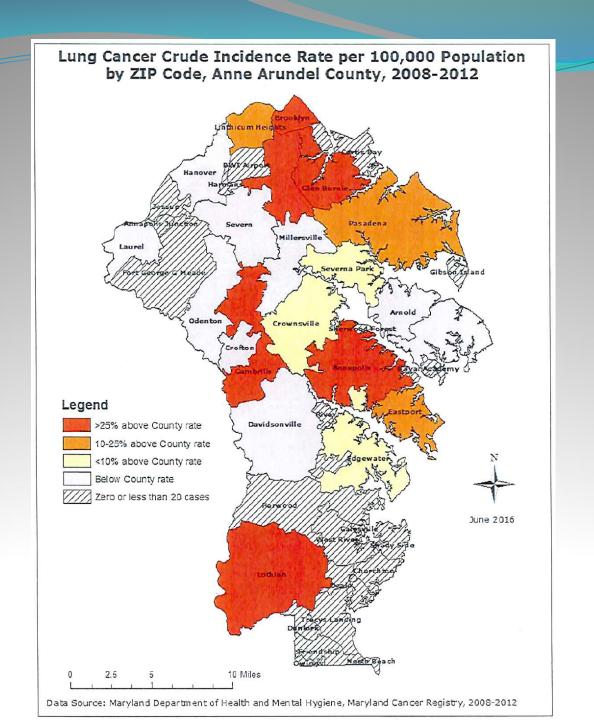


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Lung and Bronchus Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population

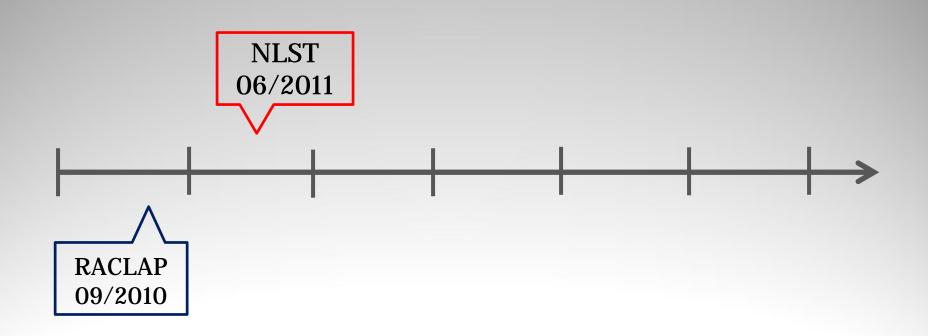


Maryland DHMH, Center for Cancer Prevention and Control, Annual Cancer Report, 2015



Implementing A Lung Screening Program at Anne Arundel Medical Center

AAMC Timeline



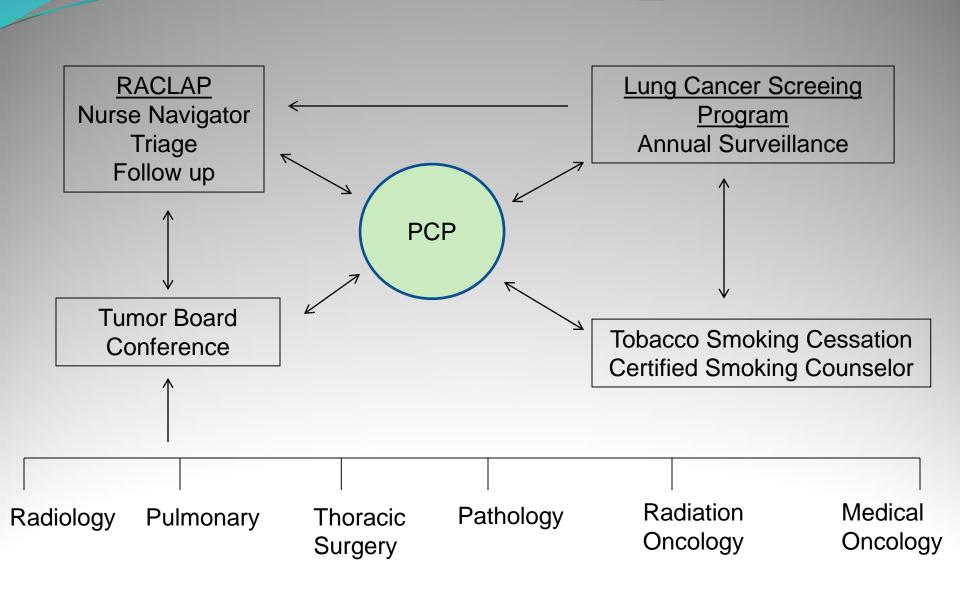
Rapid Access Chest and Lung Assessment Program (RACLAP)

 Mission: rapidly identify, evaluate, and manage patients with thoracic imaging abnormalities

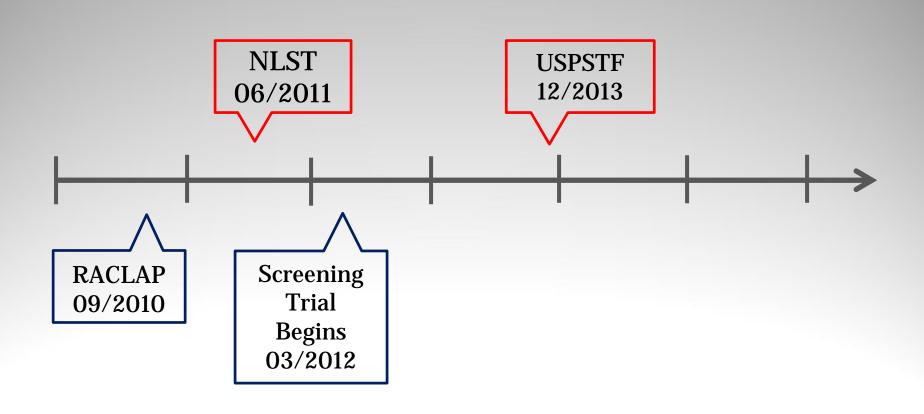
• Goals:

- Avoid unnecessary delay in evaluation/consultation
- Avoid unnecessary procedures
- Provide timely feedback to referring provider/PCP

Comprehensive, multi-disciplinary program
 critical to achieving positive results of NLST



AAMC Timeline



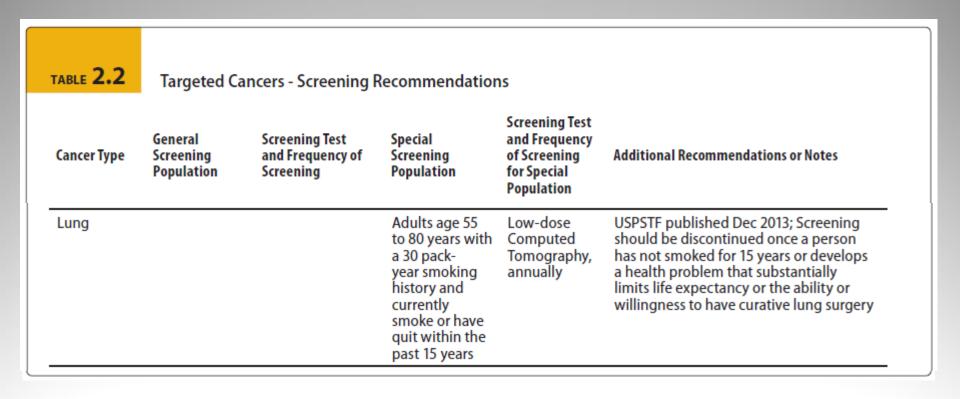


December 2013

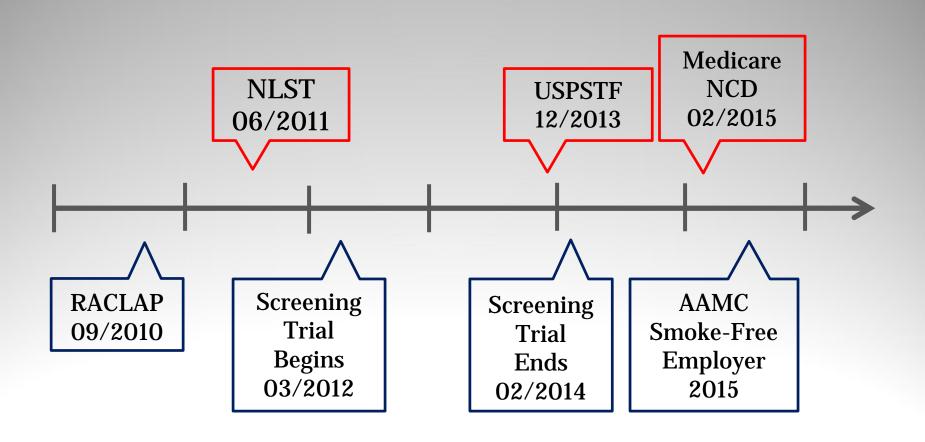
SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER CLINICAL SUMMARY OF U.S. PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATION

Population	Asymptomatic adults aged 55 to 80 y who have a 30 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit smoking within the past 15 y	
Recommendation	Screen annually for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography. Discontinue screening when the patient has not smoked for 15 y. Grade: B	

Risk Assessment	Age, total cumulative exposure to tobacco smoke, and years since quitting smoking are the most important risk factors for lung cancer. Other risk factors include specific occupational exposures, radon exposure, family history, and history of pulmonary fibrosis or chronic obstructive lung disease.	
Screening Tests	Low-dose computed tomography has high sensitivity and acceptable specificity for detecting lung cancer in high-risk persons and is the only currently recommended screening test for lung cancer.	
Treatment	Non-small cell lung cancer is treated with surgical resection when possible and also with radiation and chemotherapy.	
Balance of Benefits and Harms	Annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography is of moderate net benefit in asymptomatic persons who are at high risk for lung cancer based on age, total cumulative exposure to tobacco smoke, and years since quitting smoking.	
Other Relevant USPSTF Recommendations	The USPSTF has made recommendations on counseling and interventions to prevent tobacco use and tobacco-caused disease. These recommendations are available at www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org.	

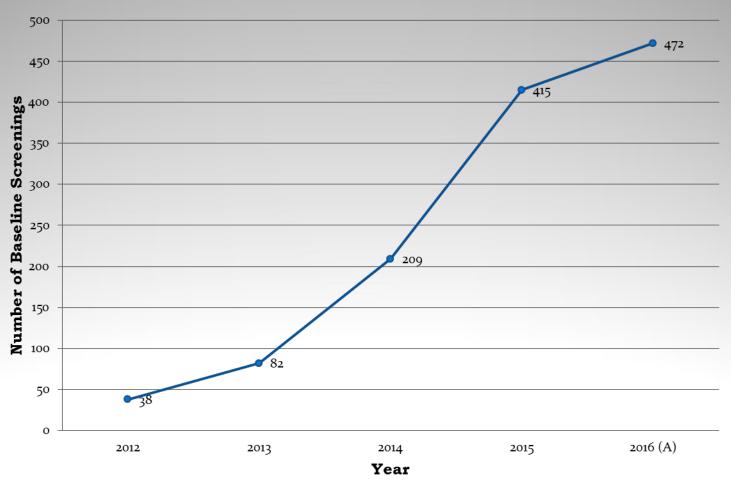


AAMC Timeline



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AAMC Lung Screening Program



Current Focus of the Lung Screening Program

- Increase awareness
 - Providers, employers, community
- Increase number of patients who return for subsequent scans
- Focus on the underserved community

Why Should We Focus on the Underserved for Lung Screening?

TABLE 2.4

Significant Health Disparities in Cancer by Race and Sex, Maryland, 2008 - 2012

CANCER TYPE	INCIDENCE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	RATE DIAGNOSED IN REGIONAL OR DISTANT STAGE**
Lung	White: 60.7	White Males: 56.3	White: 42.9
	Black: 57.3	Black Males: 65.0	Black: 39.5
	White Males: 68.0	White Females: 40.8	White Males: 48.7
	Black Males: 73.4	Black Females: 36.2	Black Males: 50.1
	White Females: 55.3		White Females: 38.6
	Black Females: 47.0		Black Females: 32.8

^{**} Percentage of cancers diagnosed in regional or distant stages; applied to incidence rates

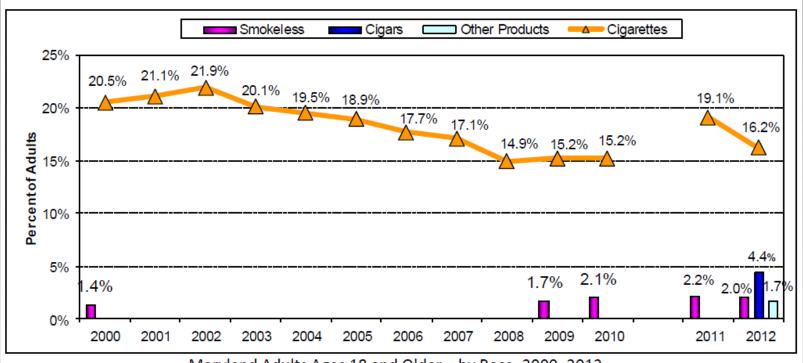
Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to 2000 US Standard Population

Sources: Maryland Cancer Registry, 2008 – 2012

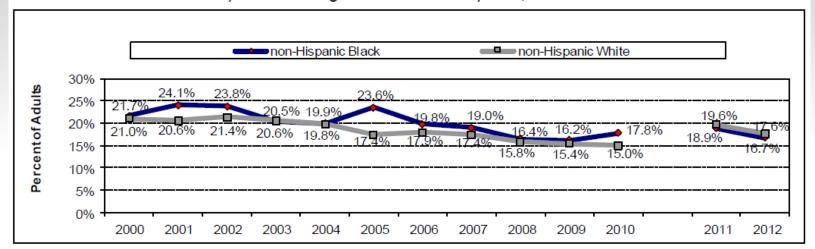
NCHS Compressed Mortality File in CDC Wonder

Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan, 2016-2020

Use of Tobacco Products
Maryland Adults Ages 18 and Older, 2000–2012



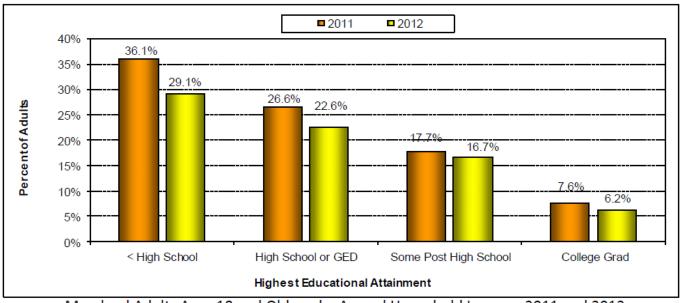
Maryland Adults Ages 18 and Older—by Race, 2000–2012



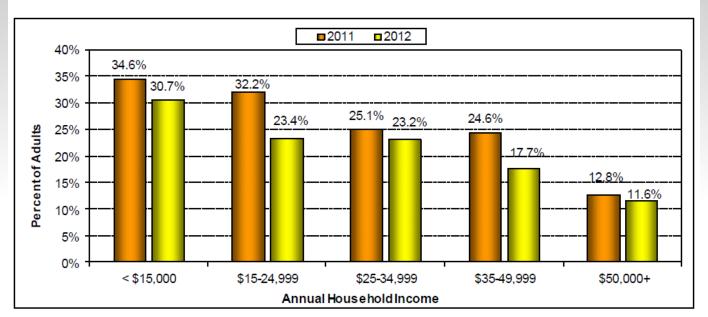
Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (Maryland), 2000–2012.

Current Cigarette Smoking

Maryland Adults Ages 18 and Older—by Highest Educational Attainment, 2011 and 2012



Maryland Adults Ages 18 and Older—by Annual Household Income, 2011 and 2012



Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (Maryland), 2011–2012.

Current Focus of the Lung Screening Program

Focus on the underserved community

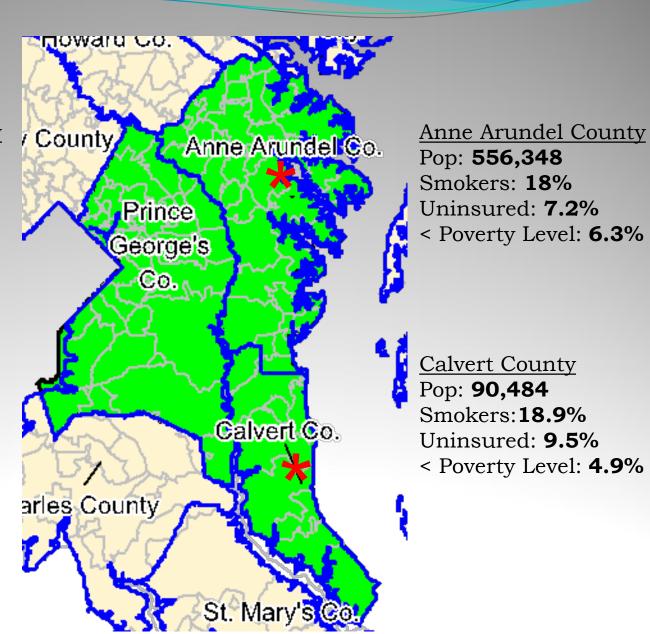
- Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation
 - 3-year grant



Prince George's County

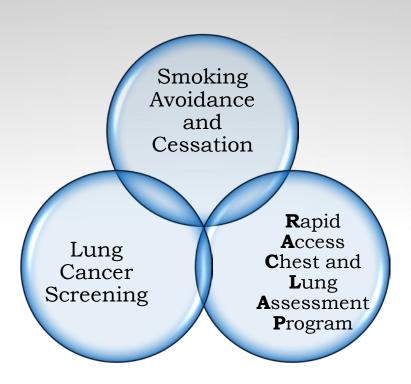
Pop: **863,420** Smokers:**13.6%** Uninsured: **20%**

< Poverty Level: **7.9**%



Project Goals and Objectives

Expand program for primary and secondary lung cancer prevention in vulnerable populations in Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Prince George's Counties





Reaching Vulnerable Populations

- Utilize existing infrastructure and resources
- Leverage existing community relationships and forge new relationships
- Multiple strategies necessary for diverse populations

Electronic Medical Record Best Practice Alert

Last refreshed on 8/14/2016 at 2:36 PM

General (Advisory: 1) This patient may be eligible for lung cancer screening by CT Scanning protocol. They must meet the following criteria: between 55 and 80 AND they are a current or former smoker who has guit within the last 15 years AND they have a 30 pack year history (must meet all 3 criteria). TO CT CHEST LUNG SCREENING Do Not Order Lung cancer screening: Patient is a candidate for screening Add HM Modifier Do Not Add Do Not Add Lung cancer screening: Patient is non-candidate Add HM Modifier

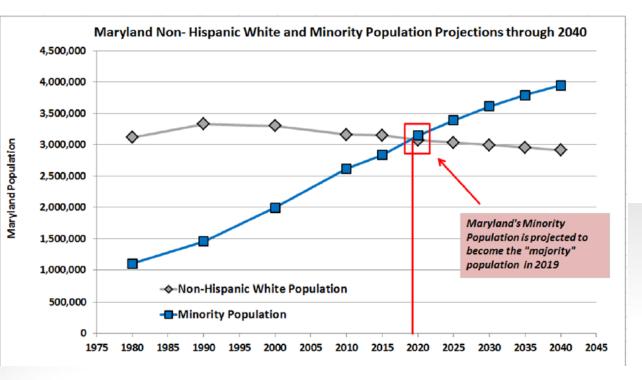
BestPractice Advisories

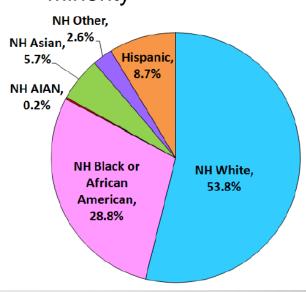
Apply Selected

Example of BPA: Health Maintenance Modifier Selected

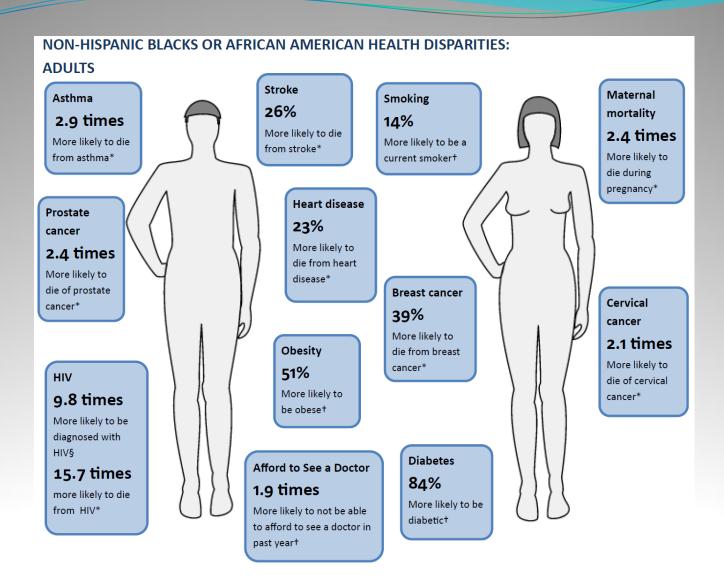
Maryland in 46.2% Racial/Ethnic Minority*

Maryland is on Track to be 50% Minority by 2019 †





^{*}American Community Survey, 2012 †Maryland Department of Planning, 2014



§ Maryland HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profile Fourth Quarter 2012, http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CHSE/Shared%20Documents/MarylandHIVepi2013.pdf

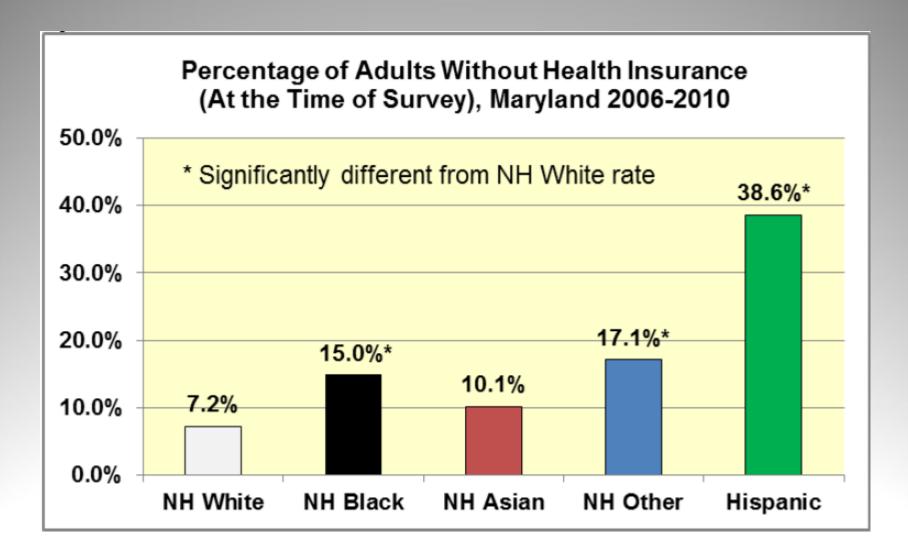


Community Collaboration

- Anne Arundel Medical Center (AAMC) and the Housing Authority of the City of Annapolis (HACA)
- A primary care practice in a low-income housing unit acting as a community-embedded health resource



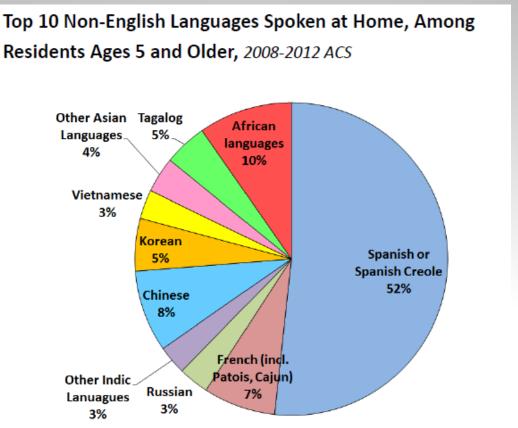




Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2010

Vulnerable Populations in Maryland

Spanish-speaking tobacco treatment specialist



ACS = American Community Survey



Community Collaboration

- US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) smoke-free housing initiative
 - Implementation over 18 months of final rule
- Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)*
 - Higher prevalence smoking
 - Increased interest in smoking cessation
 - High rate of EMR use











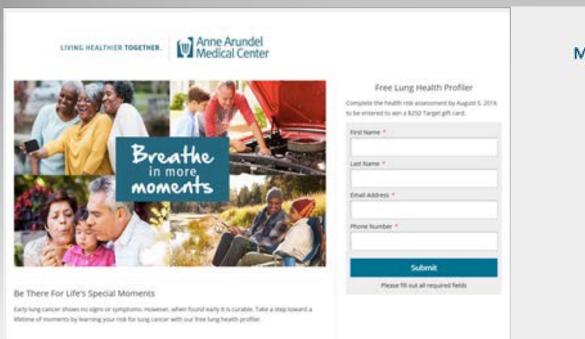


Early lung cancer shows no signs or symptoms. However, when found early it is curable. Take a step toward a lifetime of moments by learning your risk for lung cancer with our free lung health profiler at askAAMC.org/Breathe.





Lung Health Risk Assessment





www.aahs.org/breathe















