#### MULTIDISCIPLINARY THORACIC CANCERS SYMPOSIUM

#### BRINGING PERSONALIZED CARE TO YOUR PATIENTS

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#### News Briefing: Highlights from the 2019 Multidisciplinary Thoracic Cancers Symposium

The Impact of Structured, Prospective Exposure to the NCCN Guidelines when Making Treatment Decisions: Improved Metrics of Guideline-Concordant Care for Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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# Disclosure for Dr. Wu

• Employer: University California, San Francisco





# Background

- For patients newly diagnosed with cancer, discussions regarding treatment modalities and side effects are complex
- NCCN guidelines are readily available to physicians
- For patients, clear guidelines are not easily accessible
- Decision support tools improve patient knowledge and satisfaction
- These tools may help patients better understand the nuances of various treatment options, and become more active participants in the decision making process





• To assess the feasibility and impact of an evidence-based decision aid for patients with non-small cell lung cancer





# **Primary Objective**

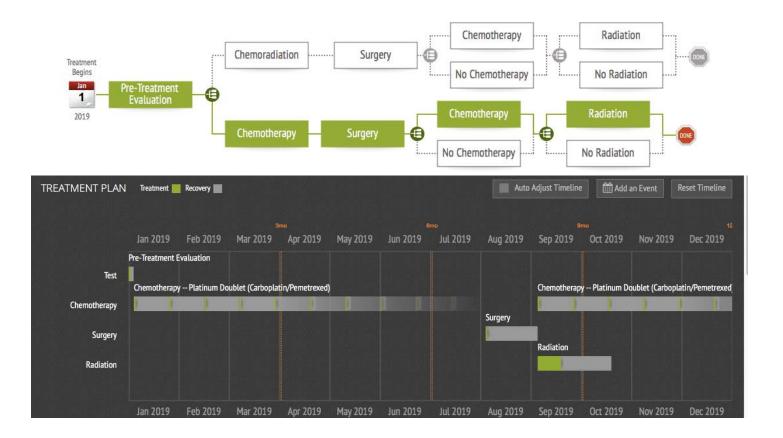
Does structured exposure to NCCN guidelines impact any of the following six practice patterns?

- 1. Smoking cessation counseling reinforced with a specific plan
- 2. Stage IB, IIA, IIB: use of adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery
- 3. Stage III undergoing surgery, and
- 4. Stage III not undergoing surgery: pathological staging of the mediastinum prior to initiating treatment
- 5. Stage III not undergoing surgery: concurrent chemoradiation given up front
- 6. Stage IV: molecular testing for EGFR and ALK mutations prior to initiation of systemic therapy



# Methods: Tool development

Phase I: Development of the web-based tool





## Methods: Implementation

- Patients were introduced to the tool by a trained coordinator at the time of initial consultation with one of five thoracic oncologists
- If requested by the patient, the trained coordinator facilitated discussion between the patient and oncologist based on the treatment options
- Patients consented to have their use of the tool (based on number of log-ins) recorded for one year following consultation

### **Results: Patient Characteristics**

- 76 patients enrolled
- Compared to a retrospective cohort of 159 patients

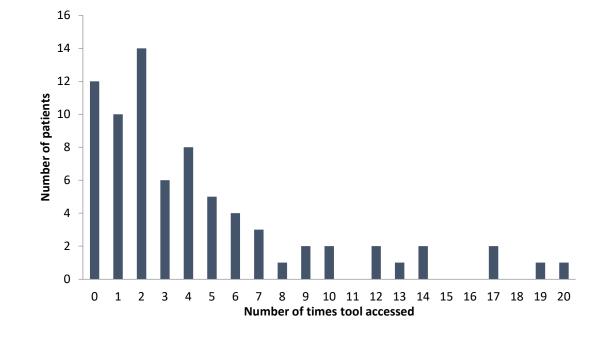
| Characteristic                      | Prospective<br>Cohort | Comparison<br>Cohort |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Median age at study (range)         | 68 (47-88)            | 68 (41-88)           |
| Female                              | 32 (42%)              | 67 (42%)             |
| History of tobacco use<br>Histology | 57 (75%)              | 115 (72%)            |
| Adenocarcinoma                      | 59 (78%)              | 107 (67%)            |
| Squamous cell carcinoma             | 14 (18%)              | 28 (18%)             |
| Adenosquamous                       | 2 (3%)                | 7 (4%)               |
| Other (large cell, NOS)             | 0 (0%)                | 16 (10%)             |
| Not biopsied                        | 3 (4%)                | 1 (1%)               |
| AJCC stage group                    |                       |                      |
| IA                                  | 20 (26%)              | 20 (13%)             |
| IB                                  | 8 (11%)               | 16 (10%)             |
| IIA                                 | 5 (7%)                | 2 (1%)               |
| IIB                                 | 3 (4%)                | 8 (5%)               |
| IIIA                                | 9 (12%)               | 33 (21%)             |
| IIIB                                | 8 (11%)               | 14 (9%)              |
| IV                                  | 23 (30%)              | 66 (42%)             |





### **Results: Patient Use**

- 66 patients (84%) accessed the tool following consultation
- The tool was accessed a median of 3 times following consultation (range 0-20)





# **Results: Significant Findings**

#### Among patients exposed to the evidence-based guidelines:

| Increase in smoking cessation counseling/intervention   | 80% vs. 40%             | p < 0.001 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| Decrease in adjuvant chemotherapy for patients with stage IB/IIA/IIB disease                            | 0% (0/8) vs. 50% (6/12) | p = 0.02  |
| Driven primarily by patients with stage IB disease, resected with negative margins                      | 0% (0/6) vs. 100% (4/4) | p = 0.04  |
| Increase in molecular testing prior to initiation of systemic therapy in patients with Stage IV disease | 96% vs. 68%             | p = 0.01  |



## Results

- No difference in the rate of pathologic mediastinal staging in patients with stage III disease undergoing surgery (p = 0.70) or non-operative management (p = 0.55)
- No difference in up-front use of chemoradiation in stage III patients with nonoperative disease (p = 0.55)



## Conclusions

- Structured exposure to the NCCN guidelines improved guideline concordance with regard to smoking cessation and testing for molecular markers in patients with metastatic disease
- Educational tools may empower patients to be more active partners in decisionmaking, and in some cases meaningfully impact patient care



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Taylor Dunbar, Rosa Paz, Linsey Curran, William Guthrie



### **Interview Requests & Other Questions**

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Slides and a recording of this briefing will be available online: <u>www.astro.org/thoracicpress</u>

