

Optimal Resources for Cancer Care

2020 Standards Webinars



Effective January 1, 2020

Review all information in the manual

- Address changes to Accreditation process
- New terms defined in glossary
- Specifications by category

Access the 2020 Standards and Resources page for more information on the standards and upcoming activities

<https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer/coc/standards/2020>

8

Education: Professional and Community Outreach



- A quality cancer program addresses
 - Current patients
 - Those in the community
- Outreach to the community
 - **Screening** events aid diagnosing cancer at an earlier stage than it might be otherwise
 - **Prevention** events aid in reducing the risk of developing cancer



8.1 – Addressing Barriers to Care

Scope of the Standard

- The cancer committee identifies **at least one**
 - **patient-**
 - **system- or**
 - **provider-based barrier** to accessing health and/or psychosocial care that its patients with cancer are facing
- Develops and implements a plan to address the barrier



8.1 – Addressing Barriers to Care

Scope of the Standard

- The cancer committee reviews and analyzes the **strengths** and **barriers** of the cancer program
- Resources for identifying strengths and barriers may include, but are not limited to:
 - Cancer Quality Improvement Program (CQIP) reports
 - Cancer patient satisfaction surveys
 - Patient focus groups
 - Use of state cancer registry data compared to cancer program data
 - Is the cancer program treating the main cancers that occur in its area?
 - Are vulnerable populations being reached?
 - Population health resources from public health work done locally and regionally
 - Community Needs Assessment
 - Analysis of unique features of the cancer program and/or state (for example, affordable or adequate lodging for patients receiving care at a rural facility)



8.1 – Addressing Barriers to Care

Scope of the Standard

- Cancer committee
 - **Identifies barriers** and chooses one to focus on. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - **Gaps** in community resources
 - Identified **populations in need**
 - **Uninsured or underinsured**
 - **Health care provider shortages**
 - **Documents a report** in minutes that includes all required elements:
 - What barrier was chosen
 - What resources/processes were utilized to identify and address this barrier
 - Metrics related to outcomes of reducing the chosen barrier

8.1 – Addressing Barriers to Care

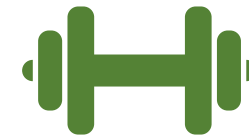
- **Pre-Review Questionnaire (PRQ) documentation:**
 - **Cancer committee minutes**



8.1 – Addressing Barriers to Care

Compliance:

1. The cancer committee **identifies at least one barrier** to focus on for the year and identifies resources and processes to address the barrier
2. At the end of the year, the cancer committee evaluates the resources and processes adopted to address the barrier to care and **identifies strengths and areas for improvement**
3. The **cancer committee minutes** include all required elements



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

- National Cancer Institute defines cancer prevention as “action taken to decrease the chance of getting a disease or condition
- Avoiding risk factors
 - **Smoking**
 - **Obesity**
 - **Lack of exercise**
 - **Radiation exposure**
- Increasing protective factors
 - **Getting regular physical activity**
 - **Vaccination**
 - **Staying at a healthy weight**
 - **Having a healthy diet**



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

Scope of the Standard

- The cancer committee holds at least one event each year focused on decreasing the number of diagnoses of cancer
- It is recommended, but not required, that the cancer committee partner with a community organization to hold the event. Examples of community organizations include, but are not limited to
 - a **church**
 - a **school**
 - the **American Cancer Society**
 - a **health district**



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

Scope of the Standard

- Prevention events focus on at least one of two intended results:
 1. a **change in behavior** that reduces the risk a cancer will develop
 2. an **increase in the participant's knowledge** and awareness of cancer risks



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

Scope of the Standard

- Examples of behavioral risk reduction events include, but are not limited to:

Smoking/tobacco/vaping cessation

Alcohol avoidance

Nutrition, physical activity, and weight loss programs

HPV vaccinations

Radon exposure reduction

Avoidance of sun exposure

Chemoprevention

- Note:
 - **Cancer education and risk awareness lectures or events** are considered a prevention activity when they address one of the behavioral risk reduction areas



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

Scope of the Standard

- Events follow national evidence-based guidelines, where applicable
- Potential sources for evidence-based national guidelines and interventions include, but are not limited to:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

American Cancer Society

Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T.

National Cancer Institute

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

American Institute for Cancer Research/World Cancer Research Fund

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

- **Cancer Prevention** exceptions:
- The following do not meet the requirements of the standard:
 - Programs held only on **the Internet**, through **social media**, or through a **mail campaign** without real-time interaction with participants
 - **Prevention education** given in the regular course of business
 - Events or programs that educate about **cancer screening or reduction of late-stage at diagnosis**



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

- **Summary of the event**
 - Presented to and discussed by the cancer committee
 - Include all of the following:
 - The cancer site(s) on which the event focused
 - The partnering community organization (where applicable)
 - Target audience
 - Guideline(s) used in planning the prevention event (where applicable)
 - The type of prevention event held (behavioral risk reduction or cancer education/risk awareness lecture)
- While it is encouraged that cancer programs hold as many cancer prevention events as appropriate for their needs, **only one event** is submitted for purposes of this standard

8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

- **Pre-Review Questionnaire (PRQ) documentation:**
 - **Cancer committee minutes** that document all required elements of the cancer prevention event



8.2 – Cancer Prevention Event

Compliance:

1. The cancer committee offers **at least one cancer prevention event**.
2. Where applicable, the cancer prevention event is **consistent with evidence-based national guidelines and interventions**.
3. A **summary** of the cancer prevention event is presented to the cancer committee and documented in the cancer committee minutes.

8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

- **Cancer screening events**
 - Apply screening guidelines to detect cancers at an early stage
 - Improves the likelihood of increased survival and decreased morbidity

Scope of the Standard

- The cancer committee holds **at least one event each year** focused on decreasing the number of individuals who present with late-stage cancer
- It is recommended, but not required, that the cancer committee partner with a community organization to hold the event.
 - Examples of include, but are not limited to:
 - a **church**
 - a **school**
 - the **American Cancer Society**
 - a **health district**

8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

Scope of the Standard

- Examples of screening events include, but are not limited to:
 - **Breast** (imaging and physical examination)
 - **Colon** (colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy, fecal immunochemical testing, or fecal occult blood testing)
 - **Cervical** (Papanicolaou testing with or without HPV DNA testing)
 - **Skin** (clinician-directed total body skin exams)
 - **Lung** (low-dose computed tomography)
 - **Head and neck** (oral examination)
- The planned event is
 - Based on evidence-based national guidelines and interventions, where applicable
 - Has a formal process for follow up on all positive findings

8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

- Scope of the Standard
- Resources for evidence-based national guidelines and interventions include, but are not limited to:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

American Cancer Society

American Society of Clinical Oncology

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

National Cancer Institute

National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable

8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

- **Cancer Screening** exceptions:
- The following do not meet the requirement of the standard:
 - **Screening programs performed** in the regular course of business
 - **Events or programs** that educate about cancer screening or reduction of stage at diagnosis **that do not provide an actual screening**



8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

- **Summary of the event**
 - Presented to and discussed by the cancer committee
 - Include all of the following:
 - The cancer site on which the event focused
 - The partnering community organization (where applicable)
 - Target audience
 - Guideline(s) used in planning the screening event (where applicable)
 - The process for follow-up for all positive findings
- While it is encouraged that cancer programs hold as many cancer screening events as appropriate for their needs, **only one event** is submitted for purposes of this standard

8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

- **Pre-Review Questionnaire (PRQ) documentation:**
 - **Cancer committee minutes** that document all required elements of the cancer screening event



8.3 – Cancer Screening Event

Compliance:

1. The cancer committee offers **at least one cancer screening event**
2. Where applicable, the cancer screening event is consistent with evidence-based national guidelines and interventions
3. The cancer screening event has a process for follow-up on all positive findings
4. A **summary** of the cancer screening event is presented to the cancer committee and documented in the cancer committee minutes