March 12-14 | Phoenix, AZ

Value of Commission on Cancer Hospital Accreditation

Kelley Chan MD, MS Clinical Scholar, Cancer Programs March 13, 2025



Agenda

- Hospital level benefits from accreditation
 - National Cancer Database (NCDB)
 - Cancer Quality Improvement Program (CQIP)
 - National Quality Improvement (QI) Collaboratives
- CoC accreditation increases high quality care and outcomes
- CoC accreditation improves cancer care for vulnerable populations
- Value of member organizations



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Hospital-Level Benefits from Accreditation



National Cancer Database (NCDB)

- Hospital based cancer registry
- Jointly sponsored by the American College of Surgeons and American Cancer Society
- Track patients with cancer, their treatment, and outcomes
- Represents 74% of cancer cases nationally



Quality Assessment of the NCDB

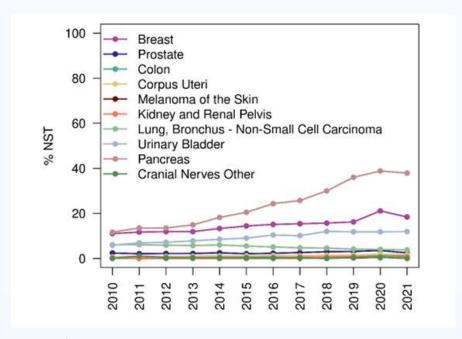
- Assessment of NCDB against registry Bray and Parkin framework
- The NCDB is characterized by:
 - High case level completeness
 - Comparability with data collection standards
 - Timely data submission
 - Compliance with validity standards

Palis BE, Janczewski LM, Browner AE, et al. The National Cancer Database Conforms to the Standardized Framework for Registry and Data Quality. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2024;31(9):5546-5559. doi:10.1245/s10434-024-15393-8



NCDB Annual Report

- Participant user files (PUFs) as data resource for CoC-accredited programs
- Report describing 2021 adult PUF and PUFs for:
 - Breast
 - Colon
 - Pancreas



Habermann EB, Day CN, Palis BE, et al. American College of Surgeons Cancer Program Annual Report from 2021 Participant User File. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2025;240(1):95-110. doi:10.1097/XCS.000000000001214



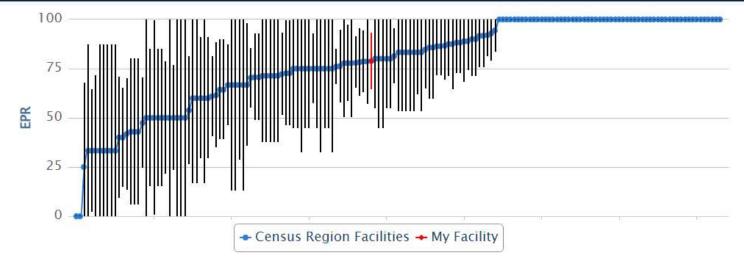
Cancer Quality Improvement Program (CQIP)

- Confidential reports to individual data to CoC-accredited hospitals
 - Comparisons with national data from all CoC-accredited programs
- Provides data on:
 - Compliance with CoC-adopted quality measures
 - Undergo rigorous vetting and refinement
 - Volume data for complex surgical oncology operations
 - 30-day and 90-day mortality
 - Unadjusted and risk-adjusted survival data for selected cancer sites
 - Other clinical data and administrative data

Boffa DJ, Lum SS, Palis B, et al. Renovating the Commission on Cancer's Quality Measure Portfolio. *Ann Surg.* 2024;280(2):193-198. doi:10.1097/SLA.00000000000006281



Colon, 2022, ACT: Adjuvant chemotherapy within 120 days of diagnosis for patients under the age of 80 with AJCC Stage III (lymph node positive) colon cancer



	My Program	My State	My Census Region	My ACS Region	My CoC Program Type	All CoC Programs
Performance Rate	78.8 %	84 %	78 %	77.8 %	83.9 %	83.1 %
Denominator	33	213	1227	1241	3432	11036
95 % CI	(64.8,92.7)	(79.1,89.0)	(75.7,80.3)	(75.4,80.1)	(82.7,85.2)	(82.4,83.8)

For patients under the age of 80 with surgically-managed pathologic stage III colon cancer (N>0), adjuvant chemotherapy is initiated within 4 months (120 days) of diagnosis, or recommended. (RCRS data as of 9/28/2024)









National QI Collaborative Goals

- Assist programs in identifying modifiable root causes of gaps in cancer care
- Develop methods to monitor and analyze data
- Systematic, data-driven approach to QI projects
- Multidisciplinary collaboration
- Peer-to-peer learning
- Identify and implement successful and sustainable solutions
- Develop transferrable QI skills for other local QI projects



National QI Collaboratives

- Return to Screening
 - 70,000 additional cancer screenings a month
- Just/Beyond Ask
 - Increased smoking cessation ask rate to 97%
 - Increased assist rate by over 20%
- Breaking Barriers
 - Missed radiotherapy appointments from 8.3% → 5.0%
- Standard 5.8 Lung NODES
 - Median program level compliance from 65% → 91%
- Genetics Access Pilot

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Cancer QI Programs | Ahttps://www.facs.org/quality-programs/cancer-programs/cancer-qi-programs/CS

ACS Cancer Programs

American College of Surgeons

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Coc-Accreditation Increases High-Quality Care and Outcomes



Journal of Surgical Oncology 2014;110:611-615

The Role of the American College of Surgeons' Cancer Program Accreditation in Influencing Oncologic Outcomes

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¹American College of Surgeons, Commission on Cancer, Chicago, Illinois ²Wayne Healthcare, Greenville, Ohio ³University of Washington, Bellingham Regional Breast Center, Bellingham, Washington

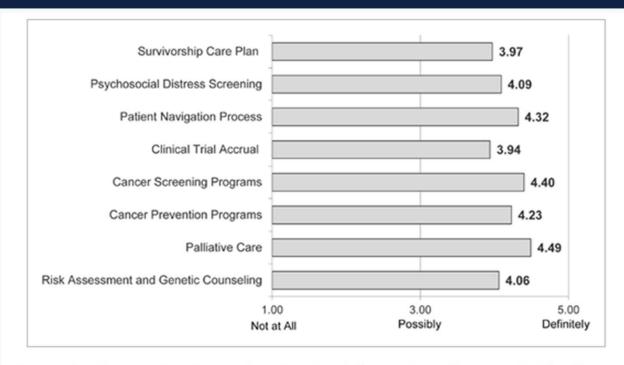
Knutson AC, McNamara EJ, McKellar DP, Kaufman CS, Winchester DP. The role of the American College of Surgeons' cancer program accreditation in influencing oncologic outcomes. *J Surg Oncol*. 2014;110(5):611-615. doi:10.1002/jso.23680

ACS Cancer Programs
American College of Surgeons

Study Design

- Two 15-item questionnaires (CoC and NAPBC specific)
 - 790 CoC respondents (52.2%)
- Data from Cancer Practice Program Profile Report on compliance with quality measures from 2005 to 2011
- Objective: Explore members of CoC and NAPBC accredited facilities' beliefs and perceptions regarding the importance of accreditation, and to evaluate possible correlations between standard compliance and improved patient care and oncologic outcomes.





Average direct impact rating of respondents for selected, Commission on Cancer-required healthcare services and programs on improving patient care and outcomes.



TABLE I. Reported Annual Compliance With National Quality Forum Endorsed Cancer Measures Over Time

Quality measure	2005 % (CI)	2007 % (CI)	2009 % (CI)	2011 % (CI)
Radiation therapy is administered within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis for women under age 70 receiving breast conserving surgery for breast cancer	85.0 (84.7, 85.3)	87.3 (87.0, 87.6)*	91.0 (90.8, 91.2)*	92.2 (92.0, 92.4)*
Tamoxifen or third generation aromatase inhibitor is considered or administered within 1 year (365 days) of diagnosis for women with AJCC T1cN0M0, or Stage II or III hormone receptor positive breast cancer	72.2 (71.9, 72.5)	81.3 (81.0, 81.6)*	87.8 (87.6, 88.0)*	90.1 (89.9, 90.3)*
Combination chemotherapy is considered or administered within 4 months (120 days) of diagnosis for women under 70 with AJCC T1cN0M0, or Stage II or III hormone receptor negative breast cancer	84.5 (83.9, 85.1)	88.2 (87.7, 88.7)*	90.7 (90.2, 91.2)*	92.6 (92.2, 93.0)*
At least 12 regional lymph nodes are removed and pathologically examined for resected colon cancer	61.9 (61.4, 62.4)	78.2 (77.8, 78.6)*	84.9 (84.5, 85.3)*	87.8 (87.5, 88.1)*
Adjuvant chemotherapy is considered or administered within 4 months (120 days) of diagnosis for patients under the age of 80 with AJCC Stage III (lymph node positive) colon cancer	86.6 (86.0, 87.2)	89.6 (89.1, 90.1)*	91.8 (91.3, 92.3)*	90.6 (90.0, 91.2)



Key Findings

- Over 90% of respondents believed accreditation improves patient care and outcomes
- Most common reasons for seeking or maintaining accreditation:
 - Validation of cancer program quality (77%)
 - Executive leadership decision (55%)
 - Access to NCDB and tools (36%)
- From 2005 to 2011, significant increases noted in quality measure compliance
 - Largest increase seen for colon cancer lymphadenectomy of 41.8%



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ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Association of commission on cancer accreditation with receipt of guideline-concordant care and survival among patients with colon cancer

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Kelley Chan<sup>1,2</sup> | Bryan E. Palis<sup>1</sup> | Joseph H. Cotler<sup>1</sup> | Lauren M. Janczewski<sup>1,3</sup> | Ronald J. Weigel<sup>1,4</sup> | David J. Bentrem<sup>3</sup> | Clifford Y. Ko<sup>1,5</sup>
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Chan K, Palis BE, Cotler JH, et al. Association of commission on cancer accreditation with receipt of guideline-concordant care and survival among patients with colon cancer. *World J Surg*. 2025;49(1):34-45. doi:10.1002/wjs.12391



Study Design

- Retrospective cohort study
 - National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) Database
- 222,583 patients with stage I-III colon or stage II-III rectal cancer
- Primary outcomes:
 - Receipt of lymphadenectomy, chemotherapy
 - 3-year cancer specific survival
- Objective: Evaluate the association of treatment at CoC-accredited hospitals, compared to non-CoC-accredited hospitals, with receipt of GCC and cancer-specific survival for patients with colon cancer on a national scale



Key Findings

- Patients with colon or rectal cancer at CoC-accredited hospitals:
 - Higher stage and grade of disease
 - More likely to receive cancer treatment
- Treatment at CoC-accredited hospitals was the strongest modifiable predictor for receipt of guideline concordant treatment
- Cancer-specific mortality risk was decreased for patients at CoC-accredited hospitals

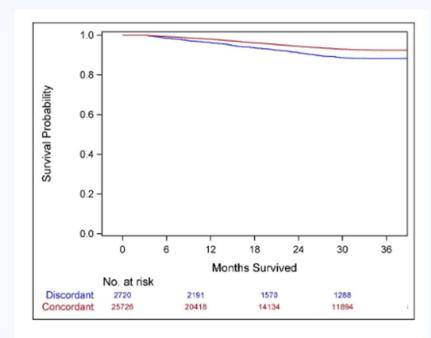


FIGURE 1 3-year cancer-specific survival among patients with stage I–II colon cancer diagnosed in 2018 by receipt of guideline concordant lymphadenectomy (Logrank *p* < 0.001,



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CoC-Accreditation Improves Cancer Care for Vulnerable Populations





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Social Vulnerability and Receipt of Guideline-Concordant Care among Patients with Colorectal Cancer

Kelley Chan, MD, MS, Bryan E Palis, MA, Joseph H Cotler, PhD, Lauren M Janczewski, MD, MS, Ronald J Weigel, MD, FACS, PhD, MBA, Clifford Y Ko, MD, FACS, MS, MSHS, David J Bentrem, MD, FACS, MS

Chan K, Palis BE, Cotler JH, et al. Social Vulnerability and Receipt of Guideline-Concordant Care among Patients with Colorectal Cancer. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2025;240(2):167-178. doi:10.1097/XCS.0000000000001193

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Study Design

- Retrospective cohort study
 - National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) Database
- 124,960 patients with stage I-III colon or stage II-III rectal cancer
- 2020 CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) at the county level
- Primary outcomes:
 - Receipt of lymphadenectomy, chemotherapy
 - 3-year cancer specific survival
- Objective: Evaluate the association of treatment at CoC-accredited hospitals, compared to non-CoC-accredited hospitals, with receipt of GCC and cancer-specific survival for patients with colon cancer on a national scale



Social Vulnerability Index

- SVI ranges from 0 to 100
 - 0 indicates least vulnerable
 - 100 indicates most vulnerable
- Evaluated as continuous and categorical (quartiles)
 - Lowest quartile as low vulnerability
 - Middle 2 quartiles as average vulnerability
 - Highest quartile as high vulnerability

Overall Vulnerability

Socioeconomic Status

Household Characteristics

Racial & Ethnic Minority Status

Housing Type & Transportation Below 150% Poverty Unemployed

Housing Cost Burden

No High School Diploma

No Health Insurance

Aged 65 & Older

Aged 17 & Younger

Civilian with a Disability

Single-Parent Households

English Language Proficiency

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino
Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino
American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino
Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino
Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino

Multi-Unit Structures

Mobile Homes

Crowding

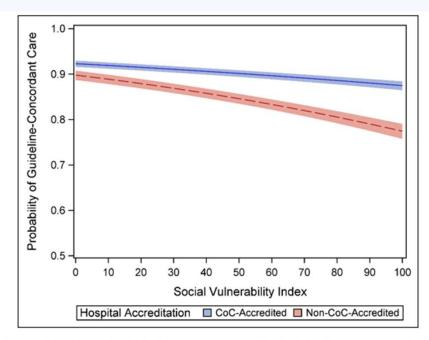
No Vehicle

Group Quarters



Key Findings

- Receipt of appropriate care was lower for patients from highly vulnerable communities
- As SVI increased, treatment at CoCaccredited hospitals was associated with increased likelihood of guideline concordant care
- CoC-accreditation was associated with decreased mortality risk for high SVI



* Adjusted for Social Vulnerability Index, age, race and ethnicity, insurance status, rural/urban location, stage, and hospital accreditation.



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Value of Member Organizations



The value of multidisciplinary care

1950s

American Cancer Society, 1953

American College of Physicians, 1953

American College of Radiology, 1953

College of American Pathologists, 1953

19605

Department of Veterans Affairs/Veterans Health, 1961

American Medical Association, 1966

American Academy of Pediatrics, 1967

American Association for Cancer Education, 1976

Association of Community Cancer Centers, 1976

National Cancer Registrars Association, 1976

Society of Surgical Oncology, 1976

American Hospital Association, 1978

American Society of Radiation Oncology, 1979

Association of American Cancer Institutes, 1979

1980s

National Cancer Institute Healthcare Delivery Research Program, 1982

National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1982

Oncology Nursing Society, 1982

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American Urological Association, 1986

Society of Gynecologic Oncology, 1989

American Joint Committee on Cancer, 1990

American Pediatric Surgical Association, 1991

American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons, 1991

Department of Defense Military Health System, 1991

American Society of Clinical Oncology, 1992

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Oncology Nutrition Group, 1995

Association of Cancer Executives, 1995

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons, 1995

American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine, 1996

National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project, 1996

North American Association of Central Cancer Registries, 1996

American Head and Neck Society, 1998

American Psychosocial Oncology Society, 1999

Association of Oncology Social Work, 2003

American Society of Breast Surgeons, 2004

National Society of Genetic Counselors, 2004

Young Fellows Association American College of Surgeons, 2004

National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2005

National Consortium of Breast Centers, 2006

Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2006

American Radium Society, 2008

Resident and Associate Society American College of Surgeons, 2008

2010s

Cancer Support Community, 2010

National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, 2010

Alliance Cancer Research Program (ALLIANCE), 2011

Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association, 2011

National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers, 2011

American Society of Plastic Surgeons, 2012

American Physical Therapy Association, 2013

Community Oncology Alliance, 2013

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics, 2014

Academy of Oncology Nurse and Patient Navigators, 2015

Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer, 2015

American Association of Endocrine Surgeons, 2018

American Association of Pathologists' Assistants, 2018

Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer, 2018

American Academy of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, 2019

2020s

Academic Consortium for Integrative Medicine and Health, 2020

Advanced Practitioner Society of Hematology and Oncology, 2020

Society of Urologic Oncology, 2021

Commission on Cancer: One Hundred Years, Past and Future | ACS

Cancer Programs American College of Surgeons

ACS Cancer Conference 2025 | March 12-14 | Phoeni

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Thank you!

