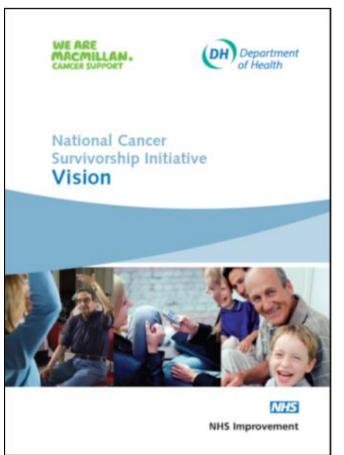
Prostate cancer follow-up Jon McFarlane

-

National Cancer Survivorship Initiative – Why?

- Current services do not meet patient needs
- Current models will not be able to cope with future demand





National Cancer Survivorship Initiative





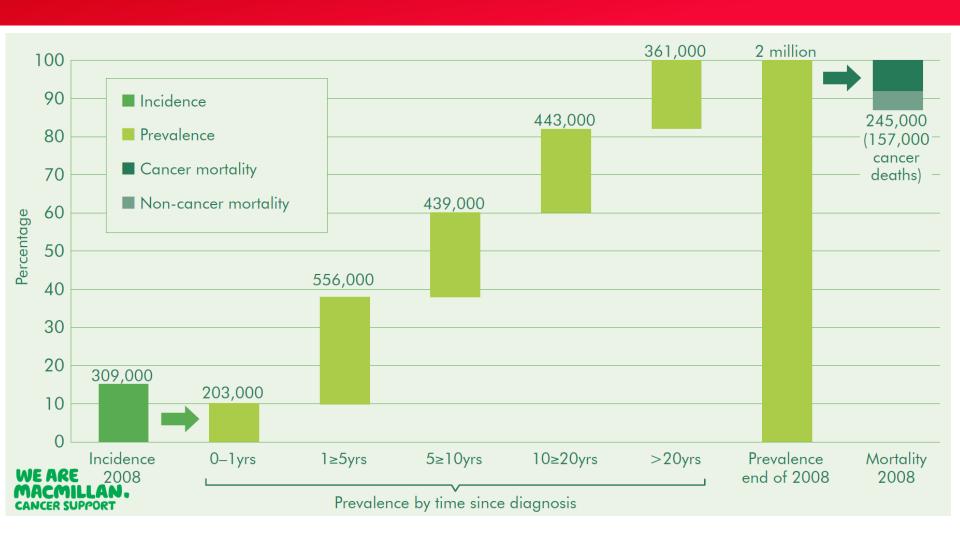


NHS Improvement

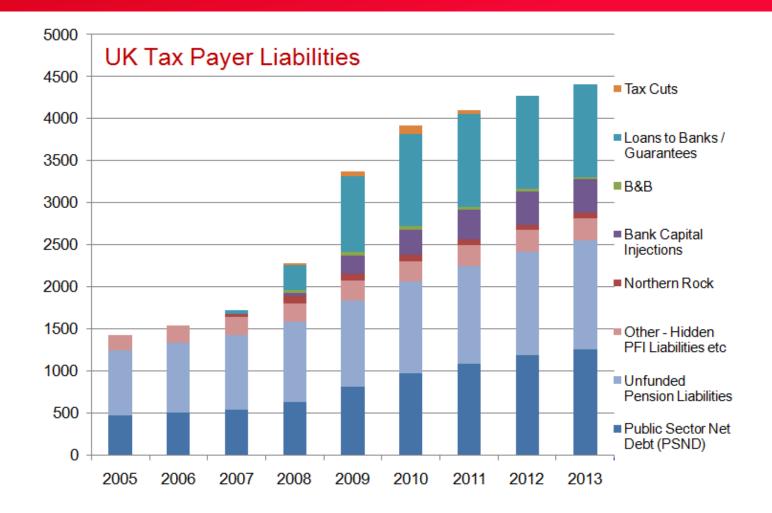
Why change? Patient needs

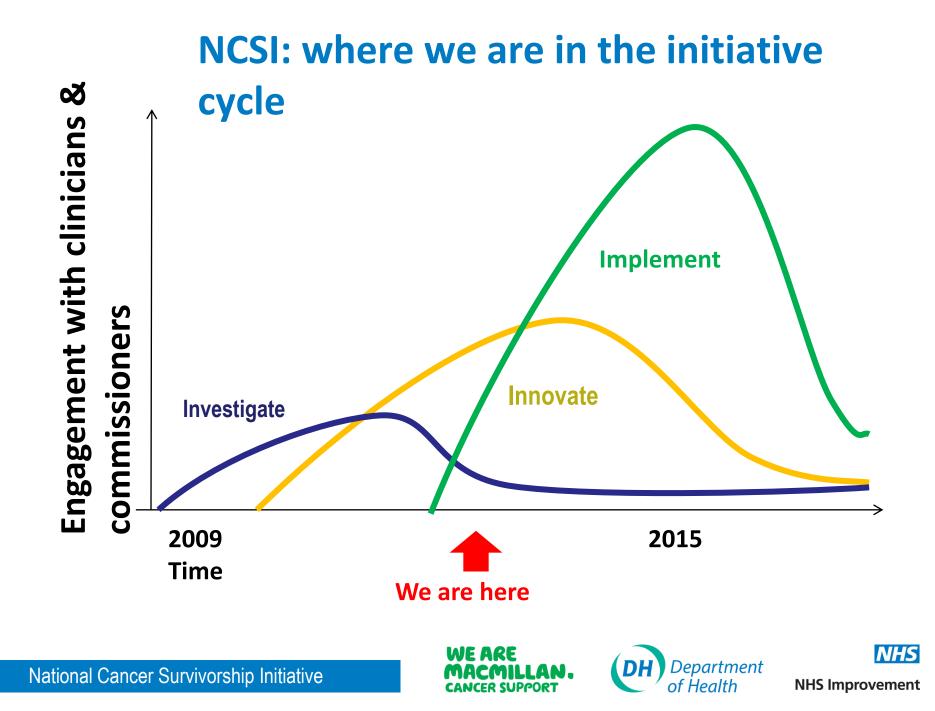
- Current practice
 - "A poor evidence base and no consensus as to the intensity, duration, setting or type of follow up required for most common forms of cancer"
- Surveys suggest patient needs not met

Why change? Demographics



Why change? Finance







- 1. Support through primary treatment
- 2. Promoting recovery
- 3. Sustaining recovery
- 4. Reducing the burden of consequences of treatment
- 5. Supporting patients with advanced disease



- Intensive support at start and through treatment
 - Better information about treatment
 - Advice on work, finances, exercise etc.
 - Better communication with primary care
 - Encourage self-management (e.g. health and well-being clinics)



- Risk stratify patients
- Low risk patients to self-manage
 - Remote monitoring IT systems
 - Rapid re-access if required

 \rightarrow Divert time/resources for complex patients



- Information and education about treatment consequences
 - GPs and patients
- Rapid re-access to secondary care
- Effective interface with end of life services

Self-care with support and open access protessional care

Shared Care

Needs stratification **Complex case** management Intervention through MDT

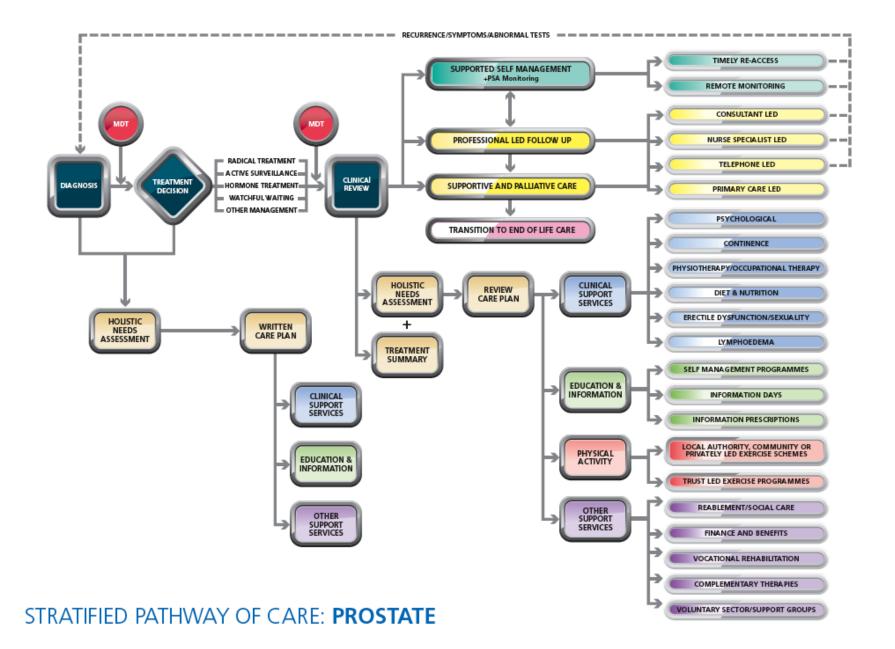
Risk Stratified Model of Care

Key Enablers – Self Management

- Remote monitoring solutions that are robust and safe
- Guarantee of rapid re-access to the system if needed
- Open access to the CNS/key worker
- Information and Education

CancerImprovement NHS Improvement INHS Improvement INHS Improvement INHS

- For patients
 - Better informed
 - Reduced OPAs & personal cost
 - Reduced anxiety
 - Improved experience for those with complex needs
- For specialist teams
 - Improved governance less patients 'lost to follow up'
 - Released outpatient capacity
 - Reduced emergency admissions
- For primary care
 - Better informed patients fewer appointments



Self management with support and appropriate surveillance based on patient choice 40% No hospital visits, remote FU Immediate re-access to 2° care

E.g. post radical treatment

Shared care (person and Professionals) 25%

Complex care 35%

Occasional hospital visits Remote FU Immediate re-access to 2° care

E.g. active surveillance

Regular hospital visits

E.g. hormone relapsed CaP

Barriers to change

There was sceptism that patients would accept 'self care', imagining that these patients would value regular surveillance. When the rationale was properly explained it becomes obvious that the opposite was the case and most patients were delighted to accept the logic of the scheme.





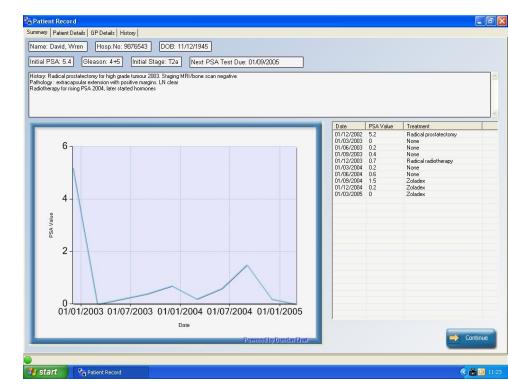


NHS Improvement

Remote follow-up

Early experience

- PSA Tracker in use since 2004
- 20+ Trusts
- Stand alone software
- Robust and efficient but not adaptable

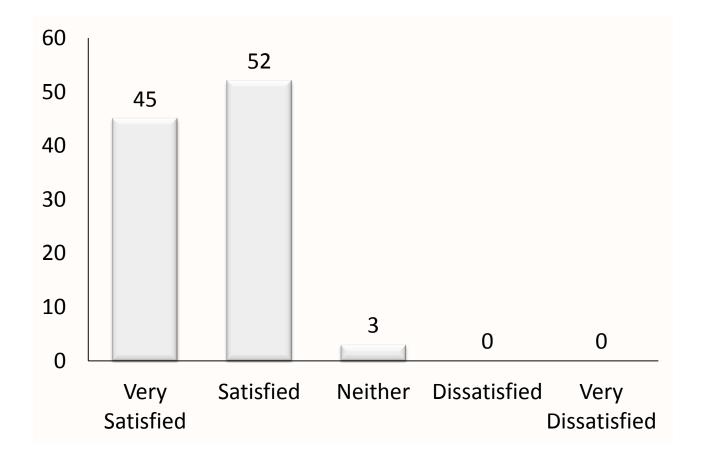


Remote follow-up Bath results

- As of April 2011
 - 765 patients on remote FU
 - Only 15 patients declined offer of remote FU
 - 85 recalled to clinic
 - 3600 OPAs saved
 - No CaP admissions in monitored patients
 - 30 deaths (all expected or unrelated to prostate cancer)

Remote follow-up

Patient satisfaction



Remote follow-up Safety

- No admissions or outpatient attendances from complications related to prostate cancer
- First 100 patients recalled after 2 years
 - 1 had re-biopsy due to change in rectal examination but no change in cancer treatment
 - 8 had changes in medication unrelated to their cancer treatment

IT platforms

- NHSI solution
 CRMS
- InfoFlex
- Custom built/PAS integrated
 - Cerner Millennium

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- Problems
 - Interface with host Trust information systems
 - Billing
 - Real life testing

Finances

- How to charge for service

 Telephone/remote FU tariff
 Negotiate whole pathway with PCT/CCG
- How to sell to Trust
 Loss of income

Issues

- Criteria for risk stratification
- Audit of safety, acceptability
- IT implementation
- Finances
 - How to get more CNSs
 - How to commission new pathway
 - How to keep sufficient money in pathway
 - Will it save any money?

Further information

 NHS Improvement website

jmcfarlane2@nhs.net

Cancer Improvement

Home Cancer Heart Diagnostics Lung Stroke NHS Improvement System

Survivorship:

Living With and Beyond Cancer

But, improving outcomes by improving survival rates is only half the battle, "It is also about improving patients" experience of care and the quality of life for cancer survivors and our Strategy also sets out how that will be tackled." Professor Sir Mike Richards, National Cancer Director (Jan 2011)



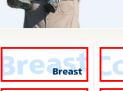
Stratified pathways of care...from concept to innovation Executive Summary This is a summary report of this year's work and

includes pathways for breast, colorectal and prostate cancer.

Over the pastfour years work has commenced with patients, NHS clinical teams and third sector organisations to lest care and support for those living with and beyond cancer. This work has culminated in the development and pilot testing of pathways of care tailored to individual needs in 4 tumour types (breast colorectal, lung, prostate) with the aim of improving guality, reducing unnecessary hospital attendances and moving the focus of post treatment care from the disease and treatment to health and wellbeing.

This interactive generic pathway demonstrates examples of care and support from testing work and also signposting to other relevant sources of information. Further updates are planned in June.









Colorectal

Resources

NHS

NHS Improvement

