

# VA Partnership to Increase Access to Lung Screening

**Drew Moghanaki, MD, MPH**

Chief, Radiation Oncology

Atlanta Veterans Affairs Health Care System

Emory Winship Cancer Institute





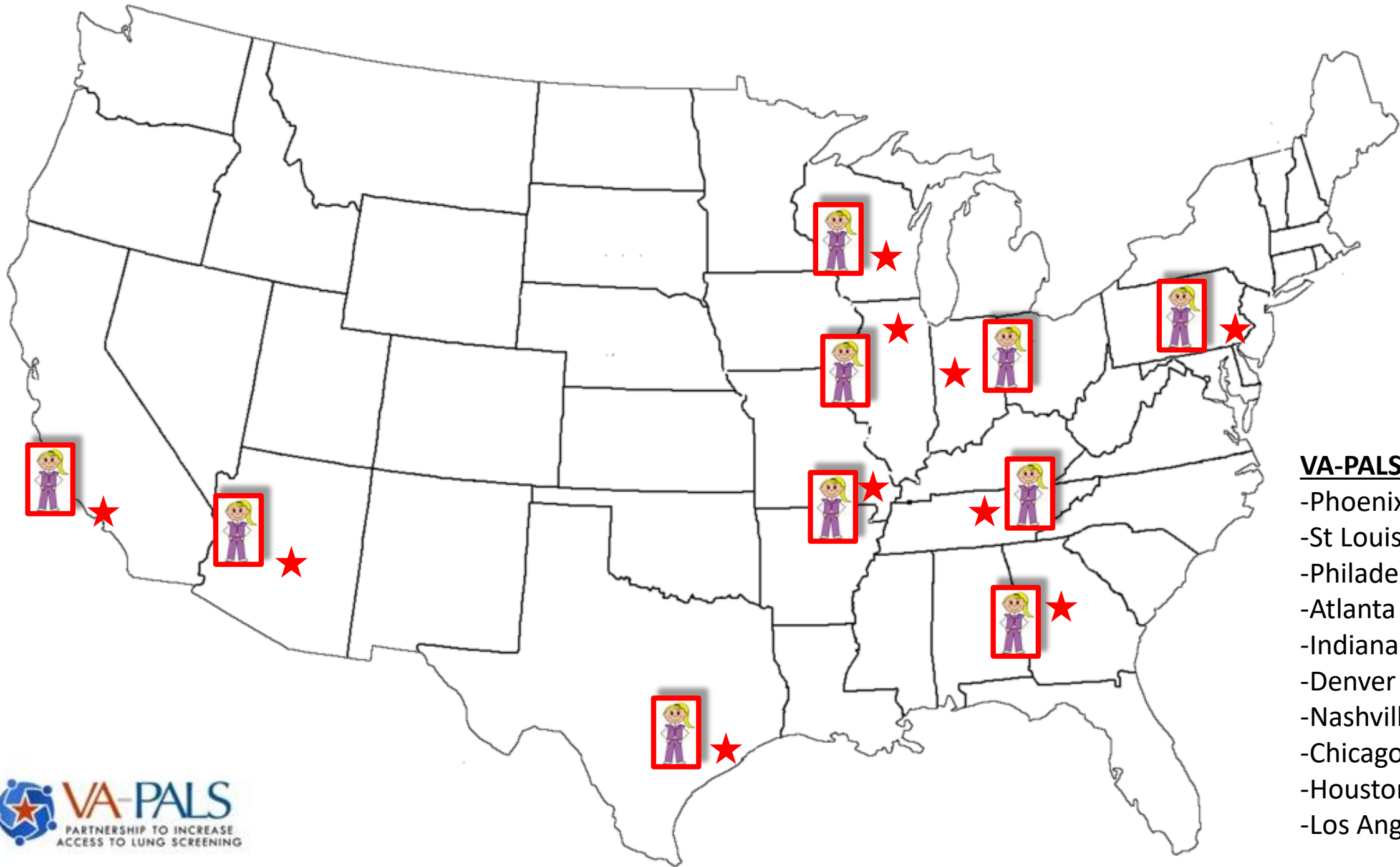
# Co-Principal Investigators



**Claudia Henschke, PhD, MD**  
**Mt Sinai Medical School, NY**



**Rick Avila, MS**  
**Paraxial**



**VA-PALS Sites**

- Phoenix
- St Louis
- Philadelphia
- Atlanta
- Indianapolis
- Denver
- Nashville
- Chicago (Hines)
- Houston
- Los Angeles

# CT Evaluation Form

- Scan
- Nodules
- Emphysema/Coronary Calcifications
- Other Abnormalities
- Impression & Follow Up

## Scan information

\* CT study date

MM/DD/YYYY

Signing radiologist

\* Radiologist

## Clinical information

Include in impression

CT scan performed at outside institution

\* Type of exam

- Baseline
- Annual repeat
- Follow-up (not annual repeat)

Only select Baseline if there is no prior CT or there is a prior CT scan more than 3 years ago

Scan Nodules Emphysema/Coronary Calcifications Other Abnormalities Impression & Follow Up

**\* Type of exam**

Baseline  Annual repeat  Follow-up (not annual repeat)

Only select Baseline if there is no prior CT or there is a prior CT scan more than 3 years ago

**\* CT protocol**

Low-Dose CT  Standard CT  Limited CT

**\* Reconstructed slice thickness (mm)**

-

**CDTI (vol)**

**DLP**

**Size-specific dose estimates (SSDE)**

**\* Baseline CT**

  
MM/DD/YYYY 0 months since baseline

**\* Most recent comparative study**

  
MM/DD/YYYY

**\* Prior scans**

## Nodules

**READ before completing the Nodule Grid**

- BASELINE: Include all nodules  $\geq 6.0$  mm in average diameter. Others are OPTIONAL.
- ANNUAL REPEAT: include all NEW nodules  $\geq 3.0$  mm in average diameter.
- For BASELINE CT, all nodules are new unless there is a CT more than 3 years earlier.
- For BASELINE CT, the nodules will automatically be sorted with the largest non-calcified nodule coming first.

+ Add nodule

Nodule ID	Nodule 1	
* Is it new? ?	-	
* Endobronchial? ?	-	
* Most likely location? ?	-	
* Nodule seen in series ?		
* Nodule seen in images ?		-
* Nodule status ?	-	
* Nodule consistency ?	-	
* Length (mm) ?		
* Maximum width (mm) ?		
Mean diameter (mm) ?	-	
Height (mm)		
Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )	Calculate	

Scan Nodules Emphysema/Coronary Calcifications Other Abnormalities Impression & Follow Up

\* Solid comp. of part-solid  x

Solid mean diameter(mm) ② -

Smooth edges ②  Yes

Calcifications  Yes

Index Nodule ②

Spiculated  Yes

Distance from the costal pleura (mm)? ②

Action ②

Comment ②

Pathologic diagnosis ②

+ Add nodule

- Additional non-calcified nodules
- Additional calcified nodules

## Emphysema/Coronary Calcifications

Emphysema ②

Not visible  None  Mild  Moderate  Severe

Coronary calcifications

None  Mild  Moderate  Severe



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## Other Abnormalities

- ▼ Pulmonary
- ▼ Pleural or pleural-related
- ▼ Cardiac and aortic
- ▼ Neck and mediastinal
- ▼ Breast
- ▼ Bone
- ▼ Abdominal

## Impression

Annual repeat and follow-up CT scans should utilize the same low-dose protocol used for baseline low-dose CT scans.

### \* Nodules

- No evidence of nodules. Follow-up as recommended.
- Nodule(s) as described. Consistent with old granulomatous disease. Follow-up as recommended.
- Nodule(s) unchanged, as described. Follow-up as recommended.
- Nodule(s) as described. Follow-up as recommended.

### Other Findings

- No other significant abnormalities.
- Other abnormalities and suggested follow-up as described above.

### Impression remarks

## Follow Up select one or more

### LDCT follow up:

- Annual repeat
- Now
- 1 month
- 3 months
- 6 months
- Other

### Approximate follow-up date:



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MM/DD/YYYY

**Other follow up:**

- Antibiotics
- Contrast CT
- PET
- Percutaneous biopsy
- Bronchoscopy
- Pulmonary consultation
- Refer to tumor board
- No other further follow-up
- Other

**\* Specify**

## Lung-RADS

**\* Category**

- Not applicable
- 0 (incomplete)
- 1 (negative)
- 2 (benign appearance or behavior)
- 3 (probably benign)
- 4A (suspicious)
- 4B (suspicious)
- 4X (suspicious)

**Modifiers**

- S - clinically significant or potentially clinically significant findings (non lung cancer)
- C - prior diagnosis of lung cancer who return to screening

Save for Later

Submit

Delete

**New Form**

**Please select the type of form to create**

Background ▾

[Create New Form](#)

**New Form**

- Background
- CT Evaluation
- ✓ Follow-up
- Biopsy
- Intervention
- PET Evaluation



**New Form**

Please select the type of form to create

Follow-up ▾

[Create New Form](#)

- Participant Follow-up
- Activity
- Missing Image & CT Evaluation
- Incomplete Form
- Outreach
- Enrollment

# Progress since July 2017

## Software Development

Open source platform

OSEHRA calls & summit

## Radiologist Training

- Online case-based teaching
- Site visits and QA
- CME programs (**Free**: ACS & MeVIs)

## Navigator Training

@ Mt Sinai (I-ELCAP)

@ Monthly roundtable calls

@ Summits & conferences

## Implementation Assessment

VA Quality Scholars Program

# Opportunities to Collaborate

## **VAPALS-ELCAP is An Emerging Global Standard**

- IASLC: ELIC
- ASCO
- NIH: The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA)
- VA-NIH-DOD: APOLLO project



# IASLC SUCCESSFULLY PILOTS EARLY LUNG IMAGING CONFEDERATION PROJECT



Becky Bunn, MSc  
IASLC Public Relations Manager  
[Becky.Bunn@IASLC.org](mailto:Becky.Bunn@IASLC.org) | 720-325-2946

Adam Mohrbacher  
IASLC Digital and Social Media Manager  
[Adam.Mohrbacher@IASLC.org](mailto:Adam.Mohrbacher@IASLC.org) | 720-598-1943

## **IASLC Successfully Pilots Early Lung Imaging Confederation Project**

*Global lung cancer leader explores capabilities of deep learning and AI to improve screening and save lives*

DENVER – Evidence proves that screening saves lives, with screening for breast, colon, prostate and cervical cancers, for example, being accepted in many parts of the world as a routine part of medical care. While generally caught in the later stages, lung cancer survival curves show that it has much better outcomes when it is caught early, so developing a lung cancer screening protocol could lead to dramatic improvements in patient care and ultimately reductions in mortality. And yet, despite lung cancer killing more people than breast, prostate and colon cancers combined, there is no global consensus or standard for lung cancer screening.

# Low-Dose CT Lung Screening: New Developments Support Increased Quality, More Data, Deep Learning

By Caroline McNeil

December 25, 2018

 Get Permission

Two years ago, Rick Avila, MS, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Accumetra, LLC, was using rolls of Scotch tape as a research tool. The Scotch tape was a phantom, or reference object, and his company was working with computed tomography (CT) lung screening sites around the world to determine the best CT scanners and scanner settings to detect and measure small lung nodules.

Clinical sites taking part in the project could submit scans of identical rolls of Scotch tape to a cloud-based website and, within minutes, receive feedback on the quality of their CT scans and the accuracy of measurements taken with their scans. The sites could then recalibrate their scanners if necessary and send a new scan back to Accumetra for verification of proper quantitative performance.



That was the first step. Next, working on a pilot project with the Quantitative Imaging Biomarkers Alliance (QIBA) organized by the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) and with the support of the Prevent Cancer Foundation, Accumetra distributed a much more sophisticated phantom, called the CTLX1, to 65 screening sites around the world. The new phantom is especially useful for calibrating scanners that must detect and measure tiny objects—a 6-mm lung nodule, for instance.

# More Opportunities to Collaborate

## Anyone can participate

- Software demo site: <http://demo.va-pals.org:9080/vapals>
- Weekly technical calls: <https://www.osehra.org/groups/vapals-elcap-open-source-project-group>
- Annual OSEHRA summit: <https://www.osehra.org/content/open-source-ehr-summits-workshops>



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# VAPALS-ELCAP Open Source Project Group

Subscribe to group



Early Lung Cancer Screening, when used correctly, is a cost effective way to reduce lung cancer treatment costs and save lives. I-ELCAP has developed their own software to track the information needed for their research. This project group will develop an interface between VistA and the I-ELCAP software package, and then build a VistA version of the I-ELCAP software to improve performance and integration with existing clinical work-flows.




Sponsor

The project group will lead an open, collaborative development effort, and provide an opportunity for community participation in the software development life cycle. The resulting code will be licensed as open source under the Apache License Version 2.0 and placed in the OSEHRA repository.


**Group Email:** [va-pals@groups.osehra.org](mailto:va-pals@groups.osehra.org)

**Chair(s):** [Linda Yaw](#)


### Recent activity in this group

 [Kathy Ice](#) posted [No VAPALS-ELCAP Meeting on March 20](#)  
in the [VAPALS-ELCAP Open Source Project Group](#) group  
5 days ago

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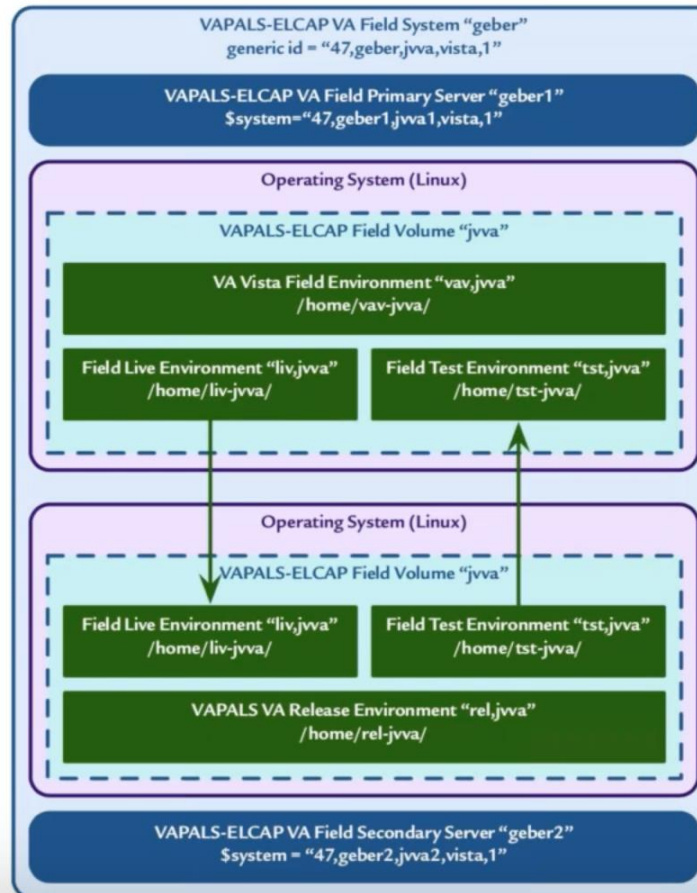
 [Kathy Ice](#) posted [No VAPALS-ELCAP Meeting This Week](#)  
in the [VAPALS-ELCAP Open Source Project Group](#) group  
12 days ago

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 18 days ago

- patch-stream-architecture...
- Repository classes
- Mash Naming 1
- Mash Naming 2
- Original Mumps VM
- Original Mumps VM 2
- Original Mumps VM 3
- Original Mumps VM 4
- Original Mumps VM 5
- Original Mumps VM 6
- Original Mumps VM 7
- Hosted Mumps VM
- Hosted Mumps VM 2
- Hosted Mumps VM 3
- Hosted Mumps VM 4
- Standard Mumps VM
- Mash VM
- Mash VM 2
- Mash VM 3**
- Mash VM 4
- Mash Naming 3
- Mash Naming 4
- Architecture for VAPALS

## Mash VM 3: Sample 2, VAPALS-ELCAP Development & Field Servers (draft, 2019-03-06)



# And Even More Opportunities to Collaborate

## Further Improvements

- Who else is at risk?
- How to better automate data pulls from HER?
- Minimizing benign biopsies
- Optimizing CT reports - dictation vs typing
- Optimizing implementation and training new programs

Once VAPALS-ELCAP is running

it can reach 2.78 M at risk in the VA  
and millions more around the world





VA-PALS

PARTNERSHIP TO INCREASE  
ACCESS TO LUNG SCREENING