

Engaging a Learning Community to Increase Lung Cancer Prevention and Control in Vulnerable Populations

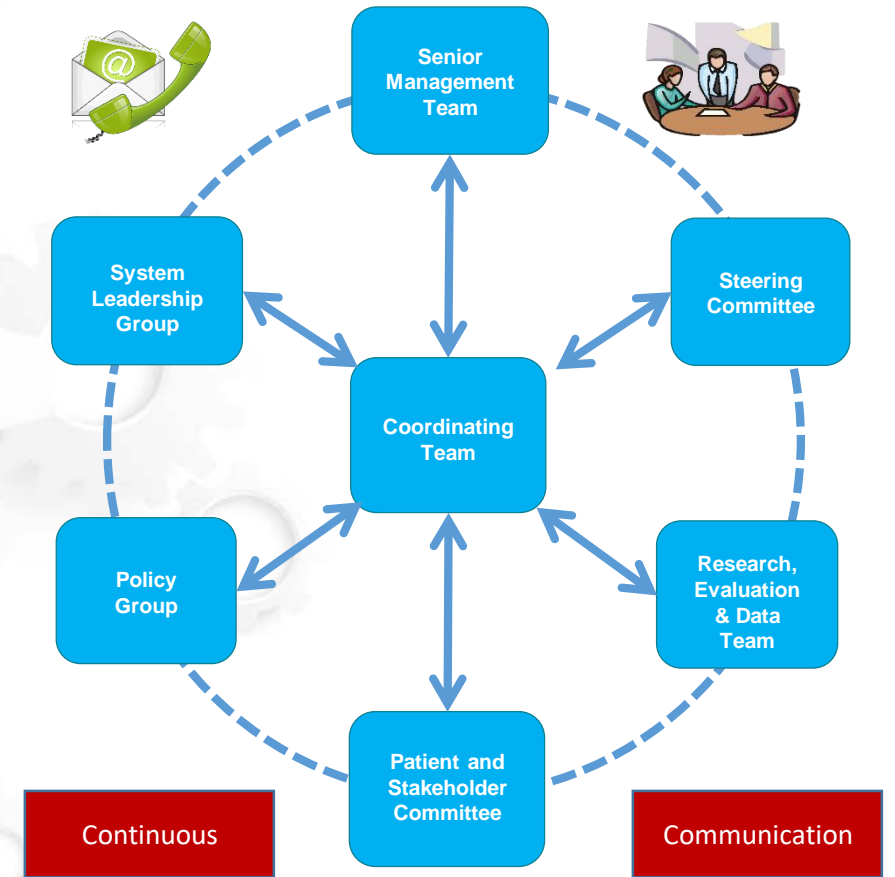
Jefferson Health

Gregory Kane, MD, Ronald Myers, DSW, PhD,
Rickie Brawer PhD, MPH, MCHES, Nathaniel Evans, MD



Jefferson's Lung Cancer Learning Community (LC2)

- Jefferson Health: a 14 hospital Health System serving ZIP codes with the nation's highest lung cancer mortality and smoking rates, along with related disparities
- LC2 is a Collective Impact strategy designed to identify barriers to care in vulnerable populations and develop a scalable, reproducible model that health systems can use to improve population health.
- Goal: Develop best practices to extend across Jefferson Health, Philadelphia and Beyond



Project Progress to Date

- Identified and engaged stakeholders with a common goal of increasing lung cancer screening and smoking cessation uptake in vulnerable populations
 - Patients
 - Payers
 - Local & State Government
 - Employers
 - Providers (primary care and specialists)
 - Health System Leadership
 - Local Communities
 - Advocacy Organizations
- Assess barriers to screening & smoking cessation/opportunities for improvement
 - Conduct needs assessment to identify diversity in knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and barriers
- Develop best practices in lung cancer & smoking cessation outreach and shared decision making methods
 - Initiate research on intervention effects (referral, appointment-keeping, screening, diagnostic follow-up, treatment, clinical outcomes, and smoking cessation)
- Optimize a centralized Lung Cancer Screening and Smoking Cessation Program
 - >40% Lung Cancer screening patients in 2018 were African-American

Key Challenges

- How to leverage EMR and other data streams to identify eligible patients
- What is the most appropriate/effective venue to obtain accurate smoking information (avoid shame, stigma, distrust, and improve fidelity)
 - Primary Care
 - Outreach/care coordinators
 - Insurers
 - Community health workers
- How/Who to educate to address stigma/fatalism – providers, patients, employers, payers
- How to accurately define the appropriate risk pool for screening
 - “Group 2” individuals
 - Elderly patients