Lung Cancer Screening: Manage Your Metrics

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Learning Objectives

After completing this activity, the participant should be better able to:

- Review Lung Cancer Screening (LCS) metrics captured by the ACR registry and additional suggested LCS metrics.
- 2. Discuss management strategies for collected LCS metrics.
- 3. Recognize challenges related to LCS metrics.

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Contact Information

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Tiffany Gowen, MHA – Planner/Manager

Carlye Armstrong – Planner/ Reviewer

Allison Ferreira, DO- Faculty

Lung Cancer Screening

- "Lung cancer screening is not solely an imaging test; it is a process that should take place within an organized program." Mazzone. (2015) 147(2), 295–303.
- Multi-disciplinary team
- Lung Cancer Screening Coordinator/Navigator







LUNG CANCER SCREENING IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE







Initiating a Lung Cancer Screening Program



Radiology Requirements



Shared Decision-Making



For Referring Physicians





Resources



About This Guide

NLST results to be used in Shared Decision-Making

Review the evidence from the NLST

- 20% reduction in lung cancer mortality LDCT screening (3 rounds prevalence 2 annual incidence, 6.5 year follow-up)
- 6.7% reduction all-cause mortality LDCT screening
- Stage shift 70% of lung cancers detected Stage 1 and 2 with LDCT; reverted to 37% during follow-up after screening rounds completed
- 26.6% false positive rate baseline scan reduced to 12.8% in a retrospective analysis with ACR LungRADS
- Less than 0.5% intervention for benign disease
- Less than 1.5 mSv radiation exposure
- Estimated 18% overdiagnosis; majority (15%) of overdiagnosis for what is now known as carcinoma in situ (bronchoaveolar cell carcinoma)

Comparison to other screening modalities

Number needed to screen LDCT less than mammography and colonoscopy

- Screening LDCT (NLST) NNS = 320 (The National Lung Screening Trial Research Team. N Engl J Med 2011;365:395-409)
- Screening Mammography NNS = 780-2000 (Getzsche PC, Nielson M. Screening for breast cancer with mammography. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2011;(1):cd001877 and J Med Screen 2001;8:125-127)
- Screening Colonoscopy NNS = 1250 (J Med Screen 2001;8:125-127)
- Screening LDCT 3 highest risk quintiles (NLST) NNS = 208 (Kovalchik SA et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:245-254)

Screening LDCT more deaths prevented as compared to mammography and PSA testing

- LDCT 3 deaths averted
- Mammography 0.1-1.6 deaths averted
- PSA 0-1 death averted

LCS is the only cancer screening test to reduce overall mortality.

CMS LCS Metrics Requirement

- Collect and submit data to a CMS-approved registry for each LDCT lung cancer screening performed
- Primary purpose: document compliance with coverage criteria
- Secondary purpose: aid in studying the clinical benefits of screening

CMS LCS Metrics Requirement

 The data collected and submitted to a CMSapproved registry must include, at minimum, all of the following elements:

Data Type	CMS Minimum Data Elements
Facility	Identifier
Radiologist (reading)	National Provider Identifier (NPI)
Patient	Identifier
Ordering Practitioner	NPI
CT scanner	Manufacturer, Model
Indication	Lung cancer LDCT screening, absence signs or symptoms of lung cancer
System	Lung nodule identification, classification and reporting system
Smoking history	Current status (current, former, never) Years since quitting Pack-years Smoking cessation interventions available
Effective radiation dose	CT Dose Index (CTDIvol)
Screening	Screen date, initial or subsequent screen

Additional CMS registry requirements:

- Steering committee and governance board
- Quality assurance plan

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ACR Registry

ACR Registry Required Elements

- Refused to answer SSN
- Refused Medicare ID
- Date of birth
- Patient sex
- Patient height
- Patient weight

- Smoking status
- Pack years
- Number of years since quit

ACR Registry Required Elements

- Did physician provide guidance
- Documentation of shared decision making
- Ordering practitioner NPI
- Reading radiologist NPI

- Exam date
- Signs or symptoms of lung cancer
- Indication of exam

ACR Registry Required Elements

- Modality
- CT scanner manufacturer
- CT scanner model
- Reconstructed image width
- CTDIvol
- DLP

- CT exam result Lung RADS
- CT exam result modifier S
- CT exam result modifierC

- Exam unique ID
- Patient name
- Other ID (MRN)
- Patient SSN
- Medicare BeneficiaryID

Ordering practitioner name

- Date of death
- Cause of death
- How cause was determined

- Other method of determining
- Non-lung cancer cause
- Death within 30 days

- Other comorbidities
- COPD
- Interstitial lung disease
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Cancer related history
- Years since prior diagnosis

- Radon exposure
- Occupational exposures
- Second hand smoke exposure
- History of cancers
- Lung cancer in first degree relative

- Tube current time
- Tube voltage
- Scanning time
- Scanning volume
- Pitch
- Reason for recall
- Mass specifics

- Patient race
- Patient ethnicity
- Health insurance
- Education level

- Date of follow-up
- Follow-up diagnostic
- Tissue diagnosis
- Tissue diagnosis method
- Location from sample obtained

- Histology
- Stage, clinical or pathologic
- Overall stage
- T status
- N status
- M status

Shared Decision Making Requirements

- Determination of eligibility
- Use of one or more decision aids
- Benefits and harms of screening
- Follow up diagnostic testing
- Overdiagnosis

Shared Decision Making Requirements

- False positive rate
- Total radiation exposure
- Counseling on importance of adherence to annual LDCT LCS
- Impact of comorbidities and ability or willingness to undergo diagnosis and treatment

Shared Decision Making Requirements

- Counseling on importance of maintaining cigarette smoking abstinence or beginning/continuing tobacco use cessation
- Providing information about tobacco cessation interventions
- If appropriate, provide written order for LCS with LDCT including DOB, current smoking status, pack-year history, # years since quitting, asymptomatic, NPI ordering provider

Additional Data Elements/Future Work

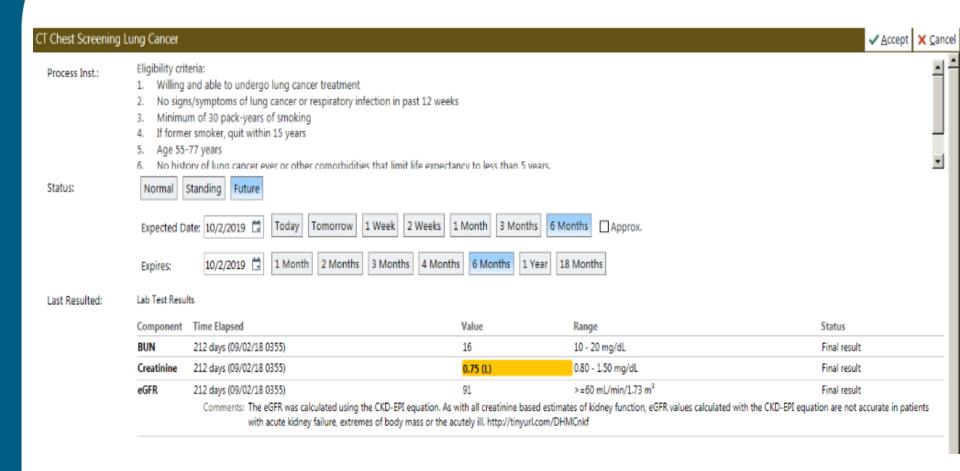
- Institutional positivity rate (provided by ACR)
- Number of cancers (true positives)
- False positive rate
- Treatment, Survival outcomes
- Complications

Additional Data Elements/Future Work

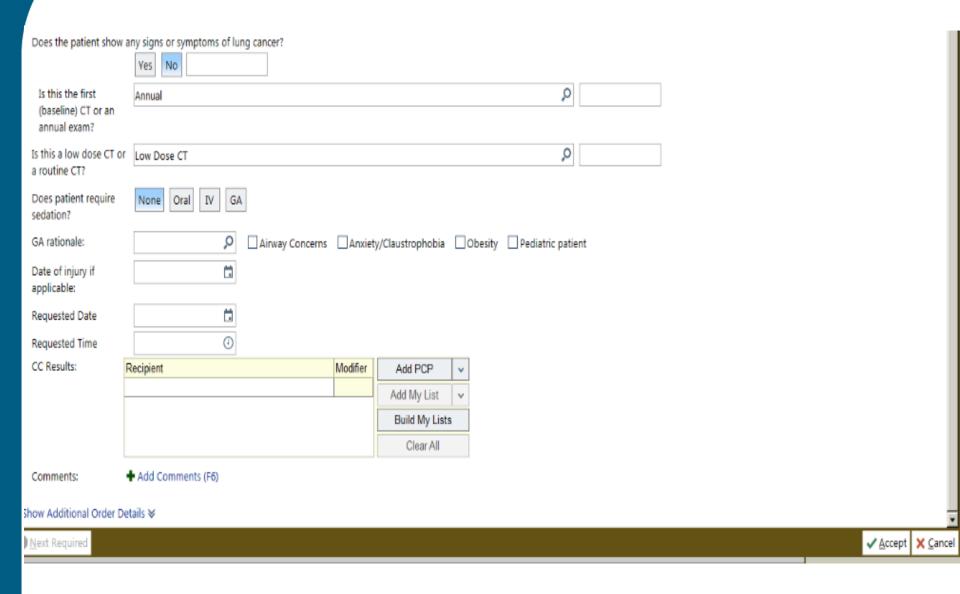
- Impact of screening participation, smoking cessation rates
- Predictor model use
- Biomarker status
- Institutional adherence rates for annual exams
 - Uncover unknown barriers, redirect outreach efforts
- Identification of unscreened groups of patients
- Rate of incidental findings

Metrics Management Strategies

- LCS Coordinator
- Integration with EMR and reporting system
- ACR Registry reports
- Institutional databases



Reference Links:	1. Lung Ca CT Screening Decision Aid
Priority:	Routine P STAT
Class:	Ancillary Per Paral External
Where will study be performed?	Lebanon Radiology Debanon Radiology Manchester Radiology External
Reason for exam and clinical history:	Lung Cancer Screening
Other pertinent information:	Asymptomatic but at high risk for lung cancer
Smoking status:	Current. Former.
How many years ago did patient quit?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 or greater
Pack Years:	30 P
Shared decision rec	uired for first billed scan - see link above for decision aid. Use the smartphrase ".CTLUNGCANCER" for documentation.
	Shared Decision Making Documented. This is not the first screen.
Does the patient show	any signs or symptoms of lung cancer?
	Yes No
Is this the first (baseline) CT or an	Annual

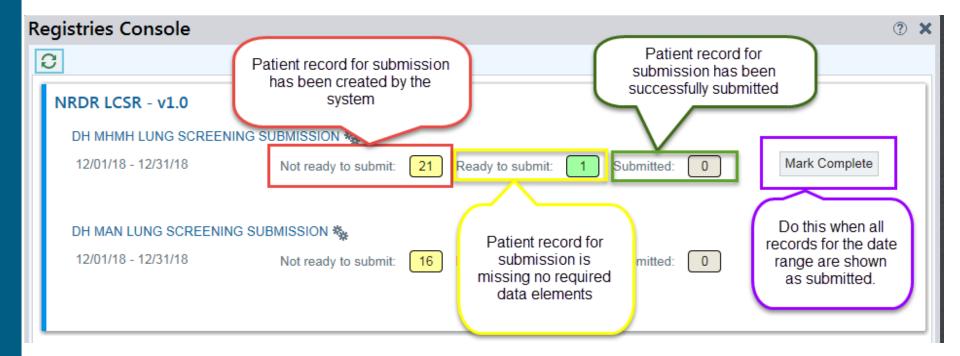


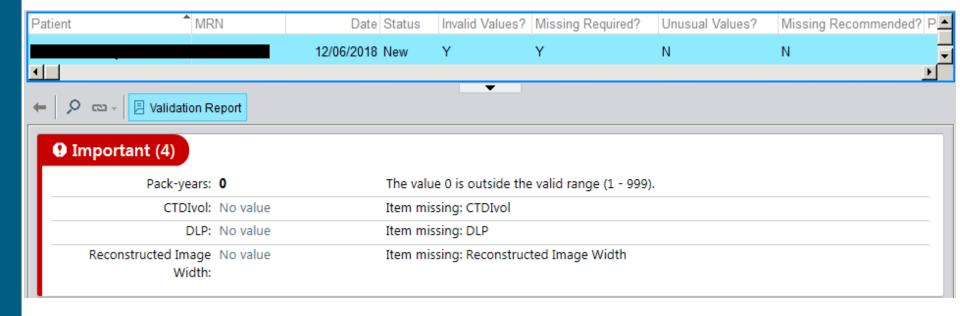
PATIENT INFORMATION				
NAME		DOB	MRN	
☐ ON PRECAUTION	☐ IS OR MAY BE PREGNANT	□ IV □ 0₂	□DEAF □BLIND	
☐ DIABETIC	☐ WHEELCHAIR	☐ STRETCHER	□ DISORIENTED	
INDICATION / REQUEST DET				
_	INED: CT CHEST LUNG CANCER S	<u> </u>	☐ BASELINE SCREEN ☐ ANNUA	
	tomatic but at high risk for lung			
	D: Screening for signs of lung co			
ICD-10 CODE		COMMENTS:		
☐ Former smokers Z87.891				
☐ Current smokers F17.200	"Nicotine Dependence"			
REFFERING PROVIDER INFOR	RMATION			
NAME		NPI (National Provi	der Number - REQUIRED):	
☐ STAFF PHYSICIAN	☐ RESIDENT / INTERN	☐ NP / APRN / PA	☐ OTHER (OUTSIDE DH)	
SIGNATURE		DATE		
BY SIGNING THIS ORDER YO	U CERTIFY AND THE MEDICAL R	ECORD REFLECTS THAT I	THE PATIENT:	
☐ IS 55 – 77 YEARS OF AGE				
☐ IS ASYMPTOMATIC FOR L up blood, or unexplained signif	UNG CANCER (no fever, chest pair icant weight loss)	n, new shortness of breath,	new or changing cough, coughing	
☐ HAS NO HISTORY OF LUNG	CANCER EVER OR OTHER COMORBII	DITIES THAT LIMIT LIFE EXP	ECTANCY TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS	
☐ HAS AT LEAST A 30 PACK YE	AR HISTORY OF SMOKING - DOCUM	ENT SMOKING HISTORY BE	LOW	
(HELPFUL WEBSITE FOR MULTIPLE STARTING/QUITTING DATES) http://smokingpackyears.com/				
□CURRENT SMOKER	FORMER SMOKER QUIT LESS	THAN 15 YEARS AGO: YEA	R QUIT	
☐ PACK YEARS MUST BE DOCUMENTED: Packs/day [20 cigarettes/pack] X Years smoked =				
	EENING CT TO BE BILLED TO INSU WHICH POTENTIAL RISKS AND BEI			
http://cancer.dartmouth.edu/lung_thoracic/documents/NCCCDecision_Lung_Cancer_Screening.pdf				
I —	IMPORTANCE OF ADHERENCE TO NDERGO POSSIBLE TREATMENT F	,	/PACT OF COMORBIDITIES,	

☐ WAS INFORMED OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SMOKING CESSATION AND/OR MAINTAINING SMOKING ABSTINENCE,

Data for submission pulls from:

- Order question entries
- Patient's EMR
- CT technologist 'End Exam Navigator'
- Exam report data fields



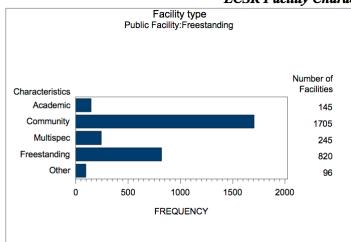


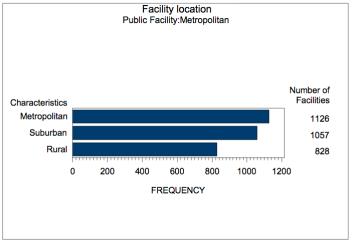
Essentials

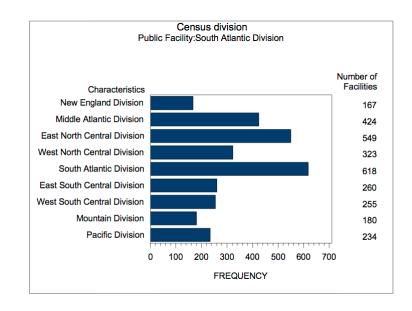
- Proper notification of results
 - Lung-RADS 'positive' versus 'negative' exam
 - EMR/report
 - Telephone
 - Mailing
- Proper follow up of results
- Reminder of annual exam
 - Improving ease of adherence
- Confirming continued eligibility
- Ensuring access to smoking cessation assistance

Report	What Does the Report Show?	Freq.	Users
Accrual	Summary data including number of exams registered, cancelled, in progress and completed for the user's facility		All
Exam Status	Patient ID, Physician, exam status, and form submission dates	Ad hoc	
Exam Detail	Exam and follow-up data, by exam		
LCSR Data Export	All data from Lung Exam and Lung Follow-Up forms submitted to registry for user's facility		
LCSR Quarterly Aggregate Report	Aggregated measures for facility compared to other sites by type, location, and geographical region, and to entire registry Measures for each physician compared to entire registry List of physicians participating in ABR PQI Sample LCSR Quarterly Aggregate Report	Quarterly	
LCSR Corporate Account Reports	Excel spreadsheet with same data as National Comparison table in Quarterly Aggregate Report, but with data for each facility shown side-by-side compared to entire corporate account (i.e. all facilities combined), and the LCSR.		

LCSR Facility Characteristics: 2017-2018







Facility 100853 National Comparison Jan-Dec 2018

			2018			
	Measure	Your I	Facility (100853)	All LCSR		
		Rate	Num-Den	Rate	Num-Den	
All Exams		132379	132379	412546	412546	
Appropriateness of screening by USPSTF criteria (%)		90.35	119609 / 132379	90.32	372592 / 412546	
Smoking cessation counselling offered (%)		76.35	101070 / 132379	76.94	317420 / 412546	
	Smoking cessation counselling offered among current smokers (%)	83.86	64559 / 76980	84.35	203377 / 241105	
Radiation exposure 1	Mean CTDIvol - Overall (mGy)	3.23	NA / 132379	3.23	NA / 412546	
	Mean CTDIvol - underweight (BMI <18.5)(mGy)	2.61	NA / 5140	2.67	NA / 16838	
	Mean CTDIvol - normal (BMI of 18.5 -24.9)(mGy)	2.75	NA / 32174	2.68	NA / 100078	
	Mean CTDIvol - overweight (BMI of 25 -29.9)(mGy)	3.06	NA / 42347	3.04	NA / 131690	
	Mean CTDIvol - obese (BMI of 30 or greater)(mGy)	3.81	NA / 46635	3.88	NA / 144919	
Radiation exposure 2	Mean DLP - Overall	95.99	NA / 132379	95.68	NA / 412546	
	Mean DLP - underweight (BMI <18.5)(mGy-cm)	79.97	NA / 5140	78.64	NA / 16838	
	Mean DLP - normal (BMI of 18.5-24.9)(mGy-cm)	79.24	NA / 32174	79.28	NA / 100078	
	Mean DLP - overweight (BMI of 25-29.9)(mGy-cm)	91.30	NA / 42347	90.89	NA / 131690	
	Mean DLP - obese (BMI of 30 or greater)(mGy-cm)	114.50	NA / 46635	113.89	NA / 144919	
Abnormal Interpretation Rate (%)	(Lung-RADS 3, 4a, 4b, 4x)	15.30	20256 / 132379	15.35	63307 / 412546	
	Abnormal Interpretation Rate, at baseline exam (%)	17.26	15041 / 87142	17.38	47275 / 272081	
	Abnormal Interpretation Rate, at annual exam (%)	10.81	4702 / 43484	10.66	14400 / 135087	
Cancer Detection Rate (CDR) per 1000		2.68	355 / 132379	2.60	1074 / 412546	
	CDR per 1000 for prevalent cancers, detected at baseline exam	3.12	272 / 87142	3.01	819 / 272081	
	CDR per 1000 for incident cancers, detected at annual exam	1.79	78 / 43484	1.69	228 / 135087	
Positive Predictive Value 1 (PPV1)(%)		1.75	355 / 20256	1.70	1074 / 63307	
	PPV1 for lung cancers detected on percutaneous biopsies (%)	49.46	182 / 368	51.24	537 / 1048	
	PPV1 for lung cancers detected on bronchoscopies (%)	40.72	90 / 221	39.22	273 / 696	
	PPV1 for surgically detected lung cancers (%)	66.06	109 / 165	65.53	365 / 557	
Positive Predictive Value 2a (PPV2a) (%)		0.43	73 / 16834	0.44	233 / 52668	

Challenges/ Ongoing work

- Quality of data input (e.g. smoking history, comorbidities, pathology correlation)
- Shared decision making verification
- Adherence to registry submission
- Sensitivity
 - ?False negatives
- Overdiagnosis
- Lung-RADS updates

Recap

- Effective LCS requires a multidisciplinary program
- ATS/ALA Lung Cancer Screening Implementation Guide
- Integration with EMR, reporting system
- Importance of LCS Coordinator
- Accurate and complete LCS metrics
 - Institutional and national LCS analysis
 - Future research efforts
- ACR Lung Cancer Screening Registry

References

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