

HRT1311 – Improving follow-up care and wellness for cancer patients

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# Barwon Region Survivorship Project

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## KEY PROBLEM:

Lack of a planned and coordinated service which identified & met the needs of survivors of cancer

### Post treatment follow up

- ▶ Was largely medically or symptom focused
- ▶ Occurred within a busy treatment centre and schedule
- ▶ Time poor
- ▶ Limited focus on psychosocial, health and wellbeing needs
- ▶ No written discharge or planning documentation provided
- ▶ Limited focus on engaging patients in ongoing health outcomes
- ▶ GPs not fully aware of or engaged in patients survivorship care
- ▶ Opportunity for greater specialist to primary care pathways
- ▶ Lack of access for survivors to rehabilitation and community services

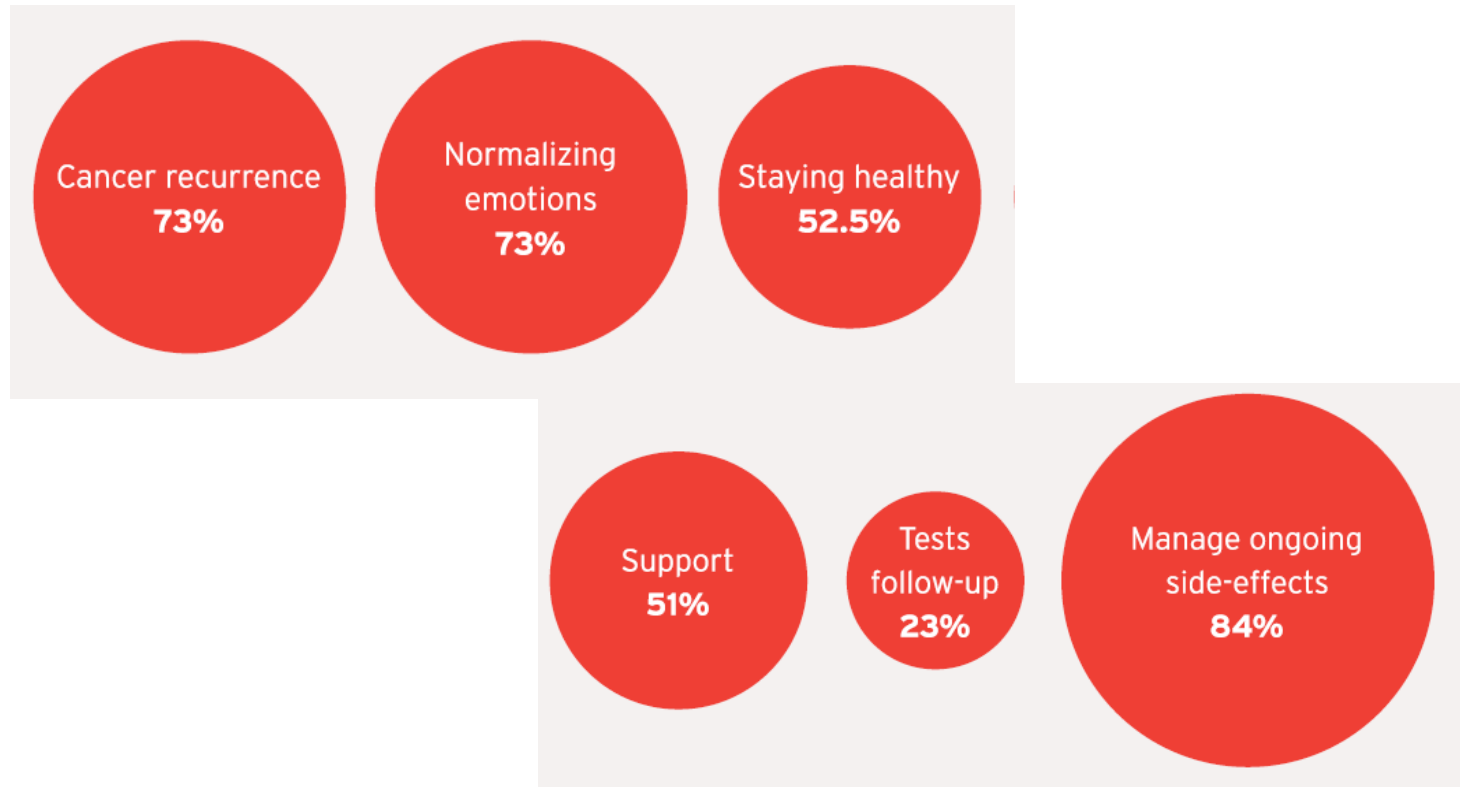
## AIM OF THIS INNOVATION:

To design and trial a service that addressed the needs of survivors and met service demands

- ▶ Nurse led survivorship clinic and individual care plans
- ▶ Utilise patient-centred and patient empowerment approaches
- ▶ Explored the feasibility of sustainable funding sources ( MBS,ABF)
- ▶ Develop a risk stratification assessment tool
- ▶ Utilise a multidisciplinary approach/clinic
- ▶ Enhance continuity and coordination of care between acute, primary and allied health providers (Barwon Medicare Local)
- ▶ Increase professional knowledge of survivorship issues
- ▶ Develop a network of resources and services for survivors
- ▶ Evaluate outcomes and support evidence based practice

## The local evidence

The PROSPECT Program was undertaken by the Cancer Council Victorian in 2009. Barwon Health was a pilot site and 198 patients completed the survey instrument. The results indicated that cancer survivors did **not** receive information about:



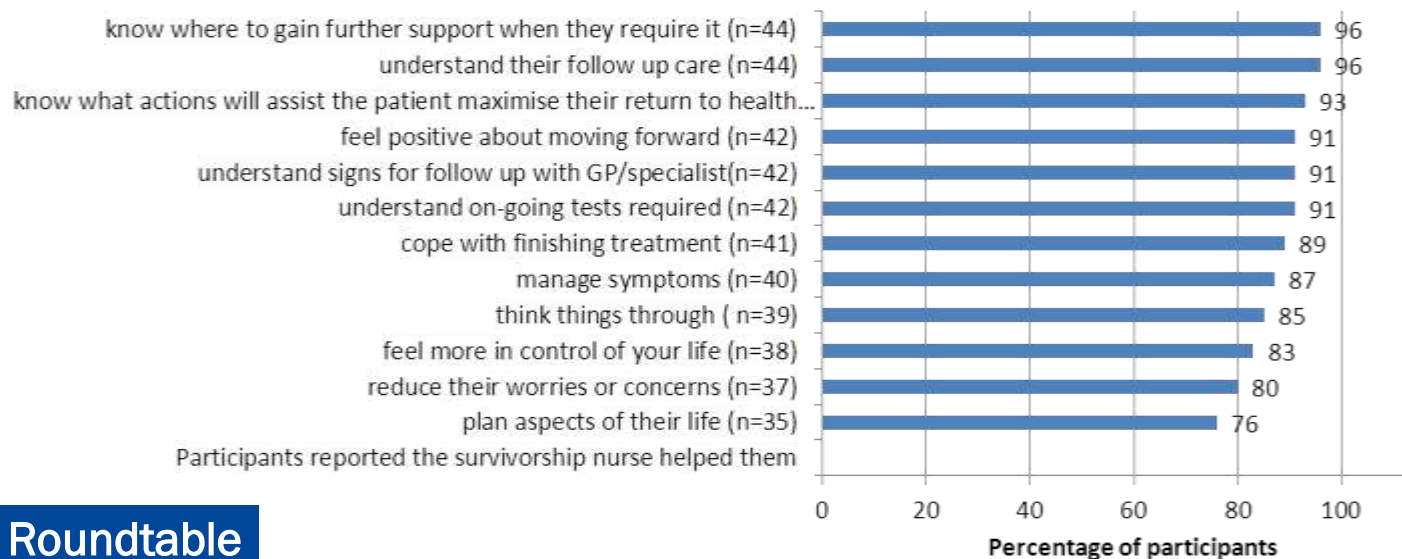
# KEY CHANGES IMPLEMENTED

- ▶ Nurse led survivorship clinic run in Geelong, Hamilton and Colac(outreach)
- ▶ Written care plans tailored to 7 cancer types- ARIA
- ▶ Existing specialists letters to GPs are utilised as the basis of the communication pathway from specialist to primary care
- ▶ Primary care receive a copy of the written care plans and a one page tumour specific surveillance schedule
- ▶ Engagement of primary care nurses
- ▶ Education of GPs, primary care nurses, allied health
- ▶ Strengthened referral pathways to allied health, rehabilitation and community supports and services

# OUTCOMES SO FAR

- ▶ 80 participants -survivorship clinic (included GP engagement)
- ▶ 50% of patients referred to further services
- ▶ Supported shared oncological follow up or discharge to GPs of further 15 survivors (>2 years post treatment)
- ▶ 38 of 39 GPs report care plan and surveillance schedule useful in ongoing patient care

Participants reported the survivorship nurse helped them :



# LESSONS LEARNT –

- ▶ ‘Survivorship’ experience is unique to each person dependent on cancer type, degree of disease, treatment regime, health literacy
- ▶ Standardised guidelines and processes are useful but must recognise individual differences to be successful in their application in practice
- ▶ Establish relationships and identify champions
- ▶ Most parties are supportive of addressing needs and demonstrate goodwill. Engage, Educate, Provide framework
- ▶ Access to rehabilitation and community services is vital for cancer survivors