

Gloria D. Coronado, PhD Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research

Applying risk prediction modeling to address low rates of follow-up colonoscopy

Acknowledgements

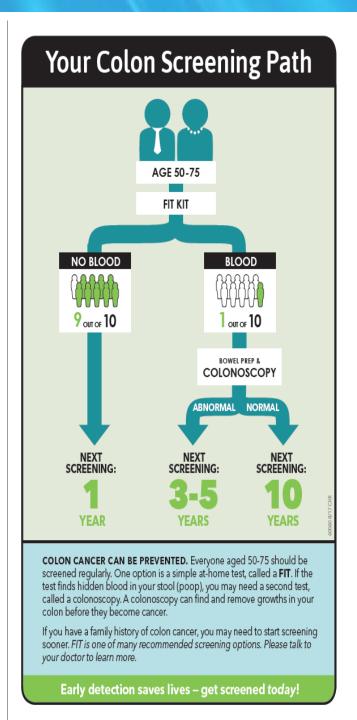
PRECISE CHR research team:

- Michael Leo, PhD
- Eric Johnson, PhD
- Dave Smith, PhD
- Raj Mummadi, MD
- Amanda Petrik MS
- Jennifer Rivelli, MA
- Jennifer Schneider, MA
- Jamie Thompson, MPH
- Dennis Nyongesa
- Editors (Neon Brooks, Kevin Lutz), graphics (Lisa Fox), administration (Robin Daily)
- Sea Mar Community Health Center
 - Ricardo Jimenez, MD

- Funding source: NIH / NCI R01 CA218923: Predicting and Addressing Follow-up Colonoscopy in Safety Net Settings (PRECISE)
- CHR leadership team

The problem

- An estimated 8.7 million individuals complete a fecal test each year.
- Yet, not all individuals who test positive get a followup colonoscopy.
- For these patients, the benefit of fecal testing is nullified!



Why this matters...

1 in 20 patients will have colon cancer



\$143,284 average cost of treating a patient with colon cancer

In safety net practices, only **52% - 59%*** of individuals who screen positive on FIT obtain a follow-up colonoscopy.

Key Points

- Patients and providers face challenges with follow-up colonoscopy
- Patient navigation is widely endorsed, but not needed by everyone
- New study: Predicting and Addressing Follow-up Colonoscopy in Safety Net Settings (PRECISE)



Reasons for no follow-up*

Reason	Not referred (n = 84) N (%)	Referred, no colonoscopy (N = 195) N (%)
No reason indicated	26 (32.1)	86 (44.1)
Patient declined	24 (29.6)	54 (27.7)
Unable to contact	4 (5.0)	21 (10.8)
Recent colonoscopy	22 (25.9)	25 (12.8)
Other	5 (5.9)	9 (7.7)

*based on chart abstraction of 613 patients w/positive FIT results

Barriers to CRC Follow-up

Reason	Provider N = 15	Patient N = 10
Bowel preparation challenges	X	
Logistical issues		
Arranging a ride	X	X
Unable to take time off work	X	X
Delays in getting appointment		X
Insurance/cost-related barriers		
Billing / insurance issues	X	
Cost of colonoscopy	X	X
Psychosocial/other issues		
Patient fears	X	
Confusion about colonoscopy	X	X
Multiple health issues		X

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The reality...

Patient navigation is widely endorsed as a way to improve colonoscopy completion rates, yet not everyone needs patient navigation.

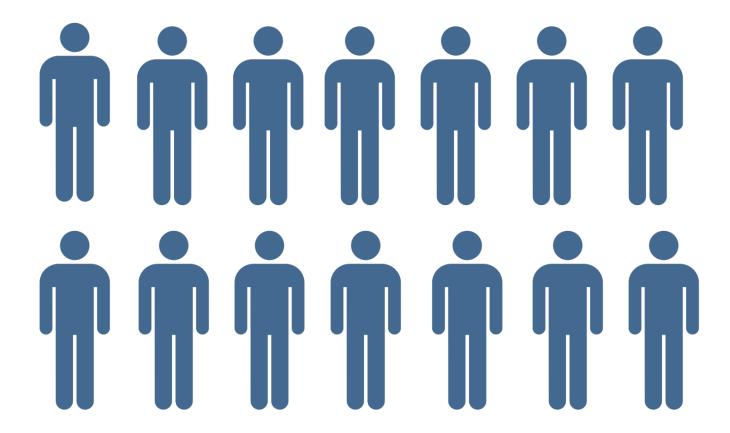
Colonoscopy completion in some usual care groups ~50–70%.

How to winnow targets for patient navigation

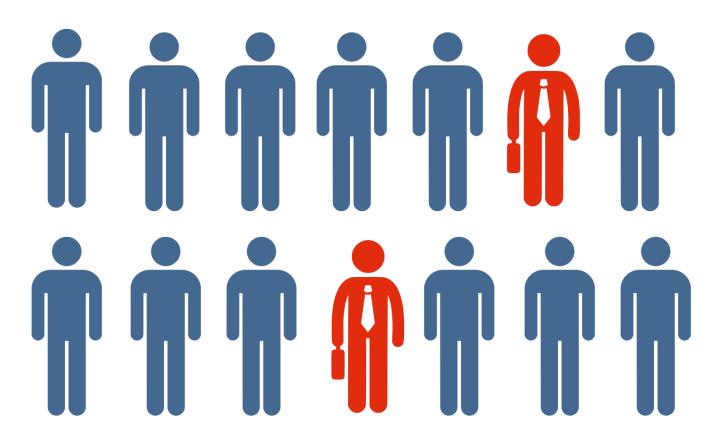
Candidate best practices; select patients who:

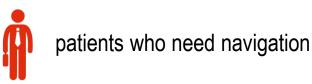
- screen positive on FIT
- have never had a colonoscopy
- have no upcoming appointment for a colonoscopy
- have not obtained a colonoscopy after xx months
- are referred by a provider
- are identified using a risk prediction model

Patients with positive FIT tests

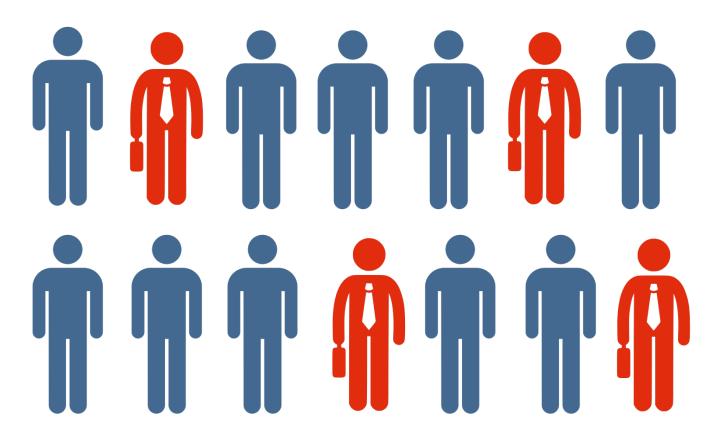


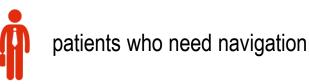
Patients with positive FIT tests

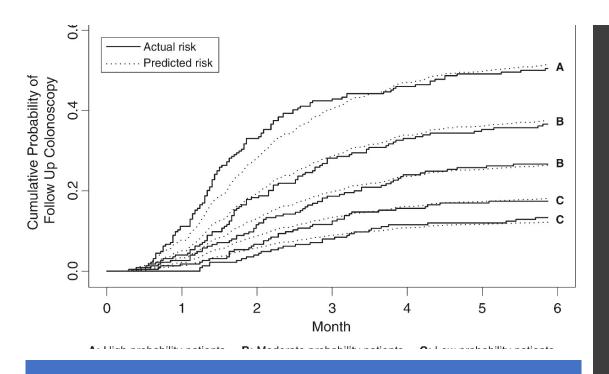




Patients with positive FIT tests

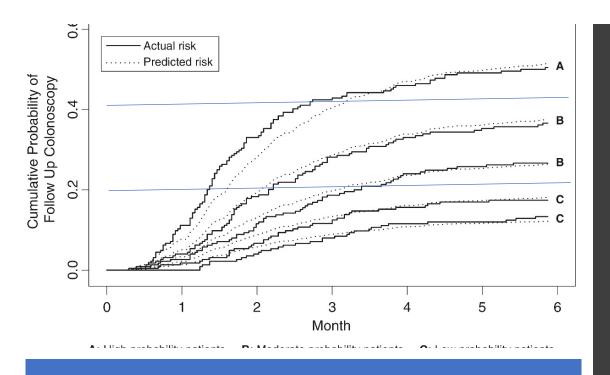






Risk prediction model

- age
- Hispanic ethnicity
- body mass index
- number of clinic visits in the past year
- frequency of missed clinic appointments
- previous CRC screening
- receipt of a flu vaccine in the past year, and
- clinic site



Risk prediction model

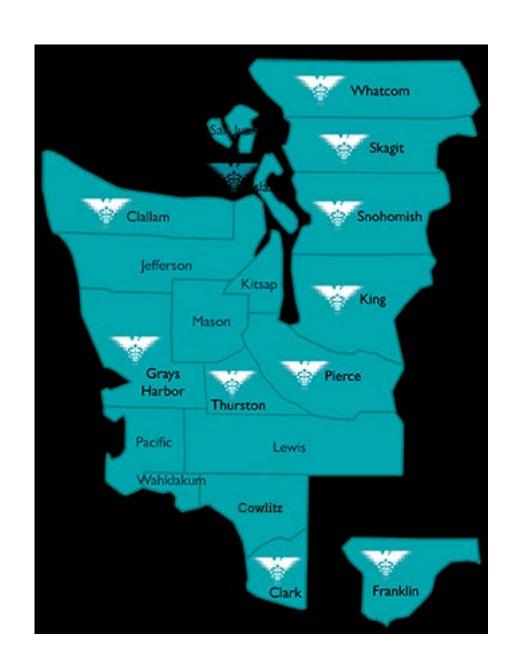
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Predicting and Addressing Follow-up Colonoscopy in Safety Net Settings



Sea Mar clinics

- 34 clinics in 12 counties in Western Washington
- Serving ~250,000
 patients; ~40% Latino
- CRC screening rate = 44% (2017)



Phase 1: Validate & Phase 2: RCT apply risk model Validate risk model Identify patients with positive FIT with at Sea Mar moderate or high risk of colonoscopy non-adherence Assess patients' risk Phone-based Usual care Adapt patient patient navigation navigation materials delivered by nurse Primary outcomes: (1) receipt of colonoscopy within 1 year of positive FIT; (2) economic evaluation

PRECISE study design

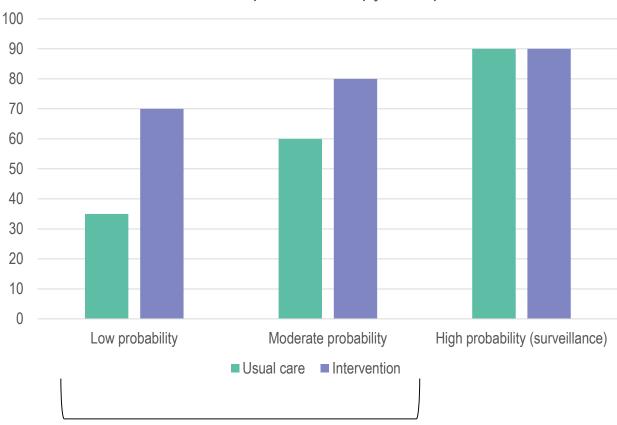
- 2-phase, patientrandomized trial of Patient Navigation vs. Usual care
- Enroll ~1200

 patients across 28

 Sea Mar clinics
- 5-year R01 study funded by the National Cancer Institute

Planned analysis

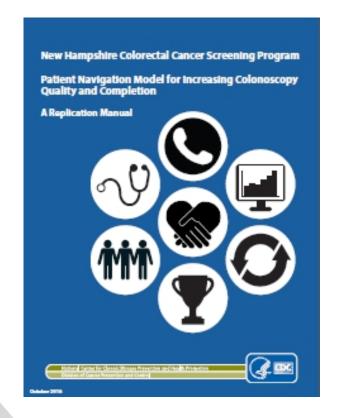




Patient navigation delivered in these groups

NH Colorectal Cancer Screening Program

- Timed, 6-topic area, phonebased patient navigation program delivered by a registered nurse
- Average 120 min. per patient of navigated time



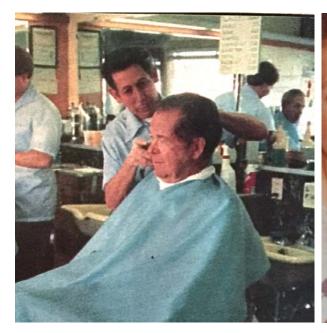
NH Patient Navigation program outcomes (n = 443)

Outcome	%
Colonoscopy completed	97.3
Adequate bowel preparation quality	99.1
Missed appointment/no-show without prior cancellation	0.0
Cancellation <24 hours prior to appointment	0.7
Cancellation 24-48 hours prior to appointment	1.6
Results communicated to patient, PCP, screening interval consistent with guidelines	100%

Conclusion

- Low rates of follow-up colonoscopy is a significant problem;
- Several patient- and systembarriers contribute to the problem;
- Patient navigation is widely endorsed, but not needed by everyone;
- Precisely delivering patient navigation to those who need it can save health care costs, and improve the colorectal cancer outcomes.









Childhood

