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#### "Linking Research and Care to Make Personalized Medicine a Reality"

**Project Action Group** 

January 23, 2009

# Project Action Group: Charter & Goals



#### Charter

 The Project Action Group focuses on identifying the process, activities, and participants needed to successfully evolve concepts into BIG Health Consortium<sup>™</sup> Projects

#### Goals

- Ensure that BIG Health ideas and concepts are clearly defined and communicated
- Ensure that all actions required to successfully evolve a concept into a BIG Health Consortium™ Project are identified and tracked
- Ensure that BIG Health Consortium<sup>™</sup> participants are informed of evolving projects and understand how they may contribute to, or leverage those projects
- Provide a process and venue for discussing BIG Health concepts and capabilities. PAG Discussion Forums give all parties, whether directly or moderately interested, an opportunity to discuss concepts with the people closest to the concept, the initiators.



#### **Today's PAG Discussion Forum**

- **Purpose:** To introduce the Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO) concept to the community and solicit feedback and participation.
- Results: At the conclusion of today's discussion we would like to identify actionable next steps for evolving this concept into a BIG Health Consortium™ Project.



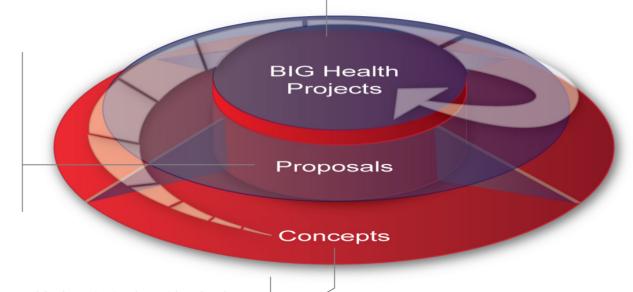
#### **BIG Health Project Evolution Framework**

A BIG HEALTH PROJECT is a project or collection of projects purposefully designed to demonstrate or prove a desired outcome that will advance, enable, or support BIG Health's mission in its efforts to promote and accelerate personalized and translational medicine. The results of the BIG Health Project must be quantifiable and tangible.

A PROPOSAL is one or more concepts that have been taken to a deeper level of detail and planning. It involves taking the concept and proposing how it could be achieved and who would be involved to help accomplish the project and documenting this in a formal proposal.



Proposal
Submission Form
(Template)



A CONCEPT is simply an idea that has been collected during a BIG Health meeting or submitted by a BIG Health Community member. The concept doesn't necessarily have any detail or depth. Think of this as if someone were to say, "wouldn't it be great if..."



Concept Submission

Document

(Tomplate

# What defines a BIG Health Consortium™ Project?



- Multi-stakeholder community
- Multi-institutional engagement
- Regional/National/International in scope
- Extensible
- Pathway to sustainability



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# Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO) Concept Overview

**Project Action Group Discussion Forum** 

January 23, 2009

#### **Discussion Forum Agenda**



- Introduction of Initiator
- Review of Concept
  - The Challenge
  - Concept Description
    - Overview
    - Background
    - Reporting
    - Feasibility
    - Cornerstones
  - From Identification to Improvement
  - Incorporating Innovation
  - Concept Components
  - Required Capabilities
  - Current Concept Participants
- Q&A
- Next Steps





# Improving patient-centered care via Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO) data:

A systematic approach to evidence development and implementation

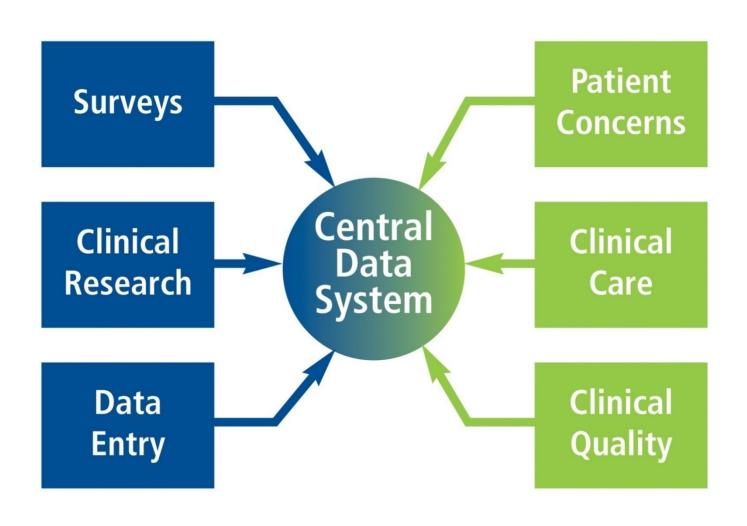
## The Challenge



- Cancer care providers are often unaware of their patient's concerns, symptoms, or psychosocial distress
- Cannot implement new evidence if providers are unaware of the problems
- Need clinical surveillance system that highlights patient concerns
- Should feed into research in an iterative manner
- Provides an opportunity to create a PRO phenotype that can be linked to "-omic", administrative, EHR, radiology and other data to inform personalized health

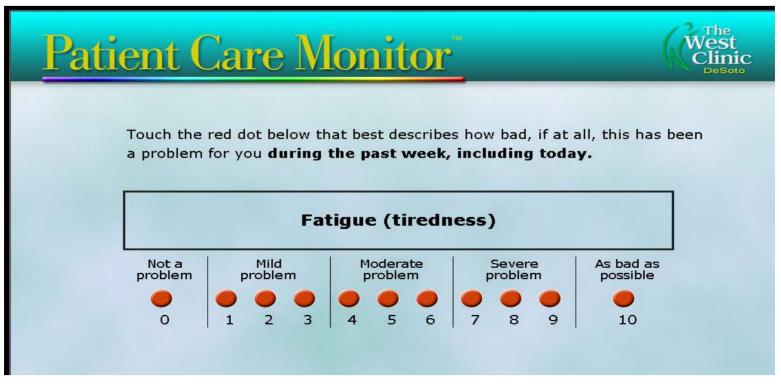
# Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO): Concept Overview











- Adapted the PACE System
- Developed in the community oncology setting
- •Review of systems data and practice efficiency





## Patient Care Monitor

Press the red bar containing the survey name for each survey you want to issue to this patient. An "X" will appear in front of each survey you select. Use the scroll bar to the right of the survey list to view more choices.

Press the **Continue** bar below to proceed with the first survey.

Patient AMY E ABERNETHY, born on 08- 26-1967 (ID = AAE670826)			
PCM Screener			
FACT-G-4			
FACT-B-4			
FACIT-F-4			
FACT-C-4			
FACT/GOG-NTX-4			
MDASI-1999			
Self Efficacy			
Duke Private Diagnostic Clinic			
NCCN Distress Management			

Programmed a menu of well-validated questionnaires that would be credible in any research study (e.g. FACT-B, MDASI)





## Patient Care Monitor



#### M.D. Anderson Symptom Inventory (MDASI) Core Items

Part I. How severe are your symptoms?

People with cancer frequently have symptoms that are caused by their disease or by their treatment. In the following questions, we ask you to rate how severe the following symptoms have been in the last 24 hours.

Please press the **Continue** bar below.

## •Modular survey system

Concatenated and presented seamlessly







PATIENT CARE MONITOR REPORT Patient Name: DOB/Age/Sex:

Doctor:

dliflaifdlifaidalkdfilakfidlil kkiddaifalkaidfaildfialifdl aifdalkifdlaifldiaflidlaifdlki MR #-

Apr 26 2006 (Wed) / 9:17AM Survey Date/Time:

Version: English Dx/Dx Date:

First Current Review of Systems Review of Systems 4/26/06 4/12/06 4/12/06 Alleraic/Immunologic 12. Neurological Sinue probleme Daytime elegninese Trouble thinking (concentrating) Constitutional Memory loss Trouble sleeping at night Burning in hands/feet Chille Dizzinger lighthoododnose Fever Numbness/tingling Weight gain Weight loss 13. Endocrine Eves Hot flashes/flushes Night owent Trouble seeing Eyes tearing (watery eyes) 0 Day sweat 14. Hematologic/Lymphatic ENT/Mouth 0 New lump/mass Bruising Sore throat Mouth sores/ulcers 15 Psychiatric Crying/feeling like crying Trouble swallowing Nervous, tense, anxious Difficulty hearing Worry Feeling hopeless Dain Sad (depressed) Feeling helpless Physical pain Cardiovascular Lost interest in people I would be better off dead Absence of pleasure Papid boart boat Feeling worthless Respiratory Feeling quilty 0 Coughing 16 T-Scores Wheezing Difficulty breathing Distress Despair/Depression 68.7 65.1 68.5 Gastrointestinal 17. Physical Functioning Constipation Diarrhea Nausea (queasy feeling) Heartburn (indigestion) Vomiting Increased appetite Function normally Decreased appetite 0 o Light work or activity Genitourinary
Vaginal dryness
Problems with urination Walk Attend social activities Bathe or dress Menstrual pain/cramping Driving Vaginal itching Cook for self Vaginal bleeding Vaginal discharge Stay out of bed 10. Musculoskeletal ptom scores & severity: 0=none; 1-3=mild; 4-6=moderate; 7-10=severe; ↑ = worse by ≥ 3 points; ↓ = better by ≥ 3 points; ≡ = severe; moderate; [⊠] =skipped; -=not asked; ① = seferral suggested; 0 Muscle aches 11. Integumentary (skin, breast) Dry skin Hair loss Breast tendemess Nipple discharge ñ History Alerts/Changes

Signature:

This report includes information supplied by the patient. It is intended to supplement information collected by the physician and/or nume. Information contained in this report should not be used to make a diagnosis(es) of physical or psychiatric symptoms, to arrive at toxicity ratings or to make treatment decisions without appropriate clinical interview as deemed by the physician propriate clinical interview as deemed by the physician propriate clinical interview as deemed by the physician and/or nume. Information contained in this report should not be used to make a diagnosis(es) of physical or psychiatric symptoms.

NC-DUCC-DUR Result ID: 3141 13-101-031606

#### **PRO: Feasibility**



- 66 consenting breast cancer patients
  - Mean age 55 (SD 12) with 38% over age 60
  - 22% non-white
  - 49% did not have a Bachelor's degree
- Used e/Tablets on 4 visits to the Duke Breast Cancer clinic
- Completed paper and electronic versions of standard symptom and quality of life instruments commonly used in cancer research
- Allowed patients to use the educational library available on the tablet computer

### **PRO: Feasibility**



Question		# (%)	
Easy to read?	Very easy Somewhat easy	57 (89%) 3 (5%)	94%
Easy to respond?	Very easy Somewhat easy	59 (92%) 4 (6%)	98%
Easy to navigate?	Very easy Somewhat easy	60 (94%) 3 (5%)	99%
Weight comfortable?	Very comfortable Somewhat	49 (77%) 9 (13%)	100%

#### **PRO: Feasibility**



Question		# (%)	
Satisfied with e-tablets?	Very satisfied Satisfied	22 (34%) 26 (41%)	75%
Recommend use?	Yes No Don't know/Skipped	54 (84%) 0 (0%) 10 (16%)	84%
E-tablet help patient to remember symptoms?	Yes No Don't know/Skipped Haven't seen doctor	42 (66%) 9 (14%) 8 (12%) 5 (8%)	66+%





	N	Paper Mean	Electronic mean	P (DIFF)
FACT-G Physical	58	20.41	20.49	0.7763
FACT-G Emotional	58	18.39	18.66	0.3526
FACT-G Functional	58	17.98	17.64	-0.3112
FACT-B	55	24.98	24.49	-0.1955
FACIT-Fatigue	59	34.12	34.47	0.3291
MDASI Global Symptom MDASI Global Interference	50 50	1.96 2.30	1.82 2.22	0.3291 0.5286

No difference between paper and electronic for main surveys studied



#### Feasibility - Main Findings

- Easy to use, navigate, and read
- Patients satisfied with the PRO system, and would recommend them to other patients.
- Help patients recall symptoms to report.
- The PRO system can be used to collect researchquality data using common, validated instruments in an academic oncology clinic.

Improving Health Care Efficiency and Quality Using Tablet Personal Computers to Collect Research-Quality, Patient-Reported Data

Amy P. Abernethy, James E. Herndon, Jane L. Wheeler, Meenal Patwardhan, Heather Shaw, H. Kim Lyerly, and Kevin Weinfurt



#### **PRO: Concept Cornerstones**

Clinical Research

Care Models

The Patient & Family

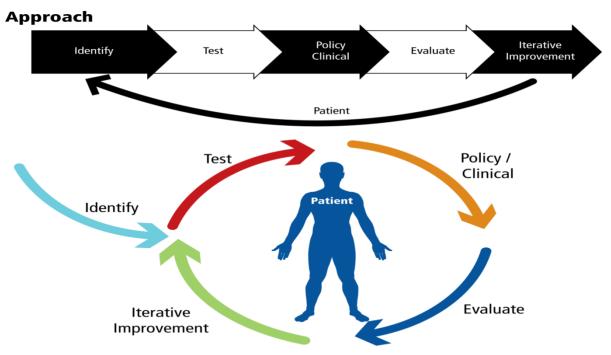
Technology

Iterative Innovation

# From Outcome Identification to Healthcare Improvement

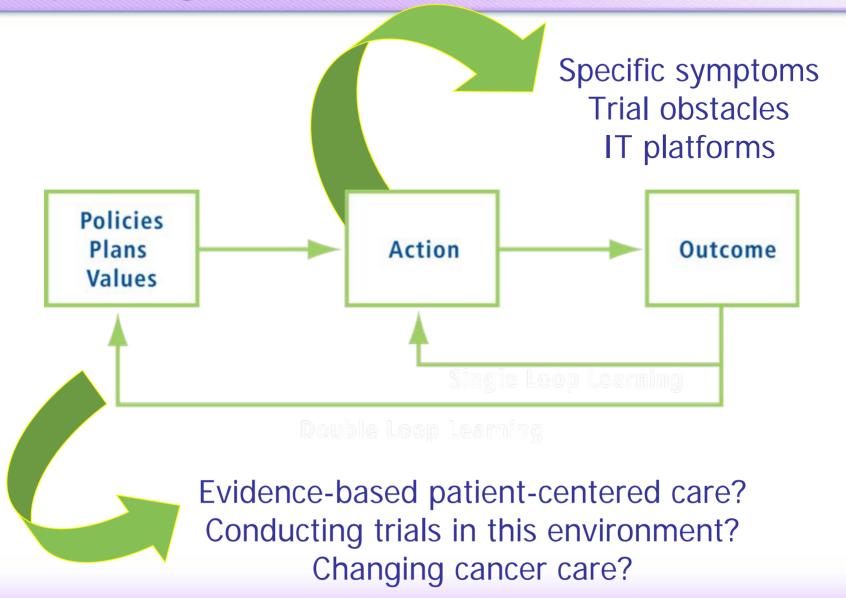


#### Patient-centered Learning Healthcare System





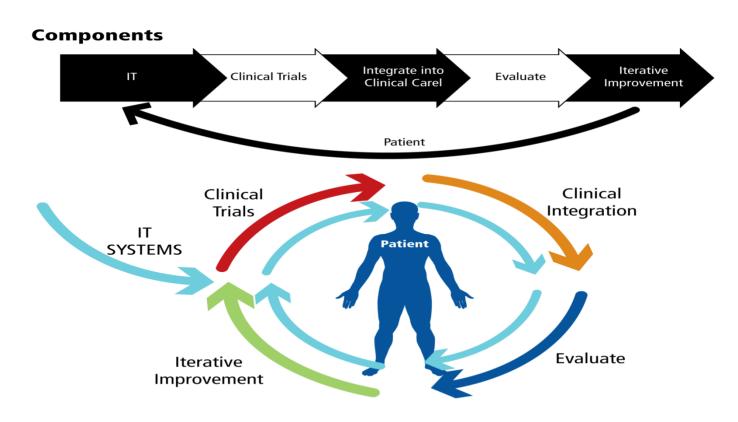
**Incorporating Innovation** 





#### **PRO: Concept Components**

#### Patient-centered Learning Healthcare System



#### **Next Steps**



- Understand difference between paper and electronic on various instruments, and impact of survey order
- Extend to additional populations
- Extend to additional oncology settings including community and academia
- Integrate with therapeutic and non-therapeutic clinical trials
- Integrate with basic science information and risk models
- Quality improvement, satisfaction, and health resource utilization evaluation studies
- Interoperability with caBIG® Tools (ePRO CTCAE)



# Q & A



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## Required Ecosystem Capabilities



Services	Resources	Tools
System Integration	Phenotypic data repository	CTRP
Patient Education Content Development / Harmonization	Genotypic data repository	CTCAE system
Patient ROS Training development		POC Data Collection tool
Participant Recruitment		Outcomes Reporting Tool
FDA Compliance Evaluation		
SOP Development		
Data Sharing Policy Development		

#### **Targeted Concept Participants**



#### **Targeted Participants**

Organization	Role	Contact	Notes
UNC	Care Provider		Local, national (interest from Australia & UK)
UAB	Care Provider		Health disparities data
Semantic Bits	System Integrator		
NCI / caBIG	Tool Provider		CTRP and AE system
UCSF	Care Provider		
Microsoft	EHR Provider		
Google	Tool Provider		
SAS	Tool Provider		Dashboard development
Oracle	Tool Provider		eBusiness tools
PACE / Memphis			
SDS/Acorn West Clinic			
NCCCP			Health disparities data
National Call to Action (NCTA)			

#### **Current Concept Participants**



#### **Confirmed Participants**

Name / Org	Role	Contact	Notes
Duke Cancer Care Research Program	Initiator	Amy Abernethy	



## www.bighealthconsortium.org

For more information, contact: actiongroupconvener@BIGHealthConsortium.org