Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant Regional Cancer Program

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Topics Identified

- Variation in cancer screening
- Anti-cancer drug funding policies
- Implications of the HNHB RCP

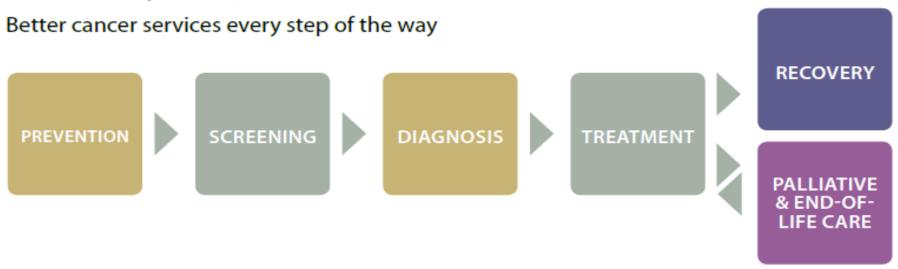
Background

- The Ontario Cancer Act 1943: OCTRF
- OCTRF becomes Cancer Care Ontario: 1997
- CCO transfers operations of cancer centres: 2004

The HNHB RCP is funded by CCO through the Integrated Cancer Program with Hamilton Health Sciences

Cancer Journey

The cancer journey





Variation in Cancer Screening

Cancer Screening

Principles

- Common cancer with high morbidity or mortality;
- Effective treatment is available;
- Test procedures are acceptable, safe, and affordable

Cancers Associated with Effective Screening Strategies

- Breast cancer (CCO since 1990)
- Cervical cancer (CCO since 2000)
- Colorectal cancer (CCO since 2008)

Cancer Screening in HNHB

HNHB is a region rich in screening resources

- 18 OBSP screening and 9 OBSP assessment sites
- 3 High Risk OBSP screening sites
- 9 Hospitals with signed CCC colonoscopy agreements

Despite these services, important gaps exist

These are attributed to disparity in access

Cancer Screening and Access Disparity

Common associations with disparity:

- Socioeconomic status
- Race and ethnicity
- Age / gender
- Educational attainment
- Geography

Disparities are evident in the HNHB LHIN

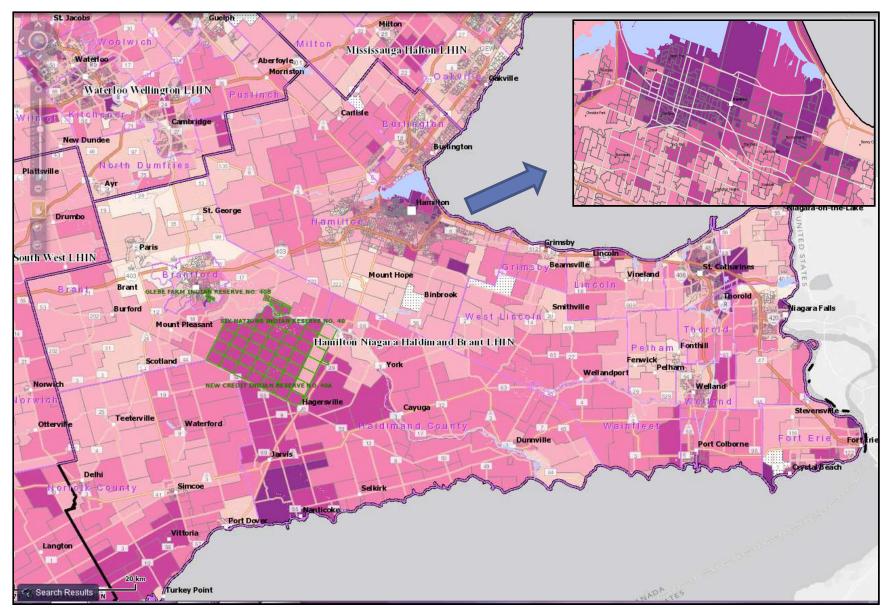


Figure: Smoothed breast screening (OHIP or Ontario Breast Screening Program (OBSP)) mammography rate per 100 eligible females 50-74 years of age by 2006 dissemination area (2011, Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant Local Health Integration Network)

Source: Cancer Care Ontario, Cancer Screening Geographic Information System Tool, Accessed: May 16, 2014

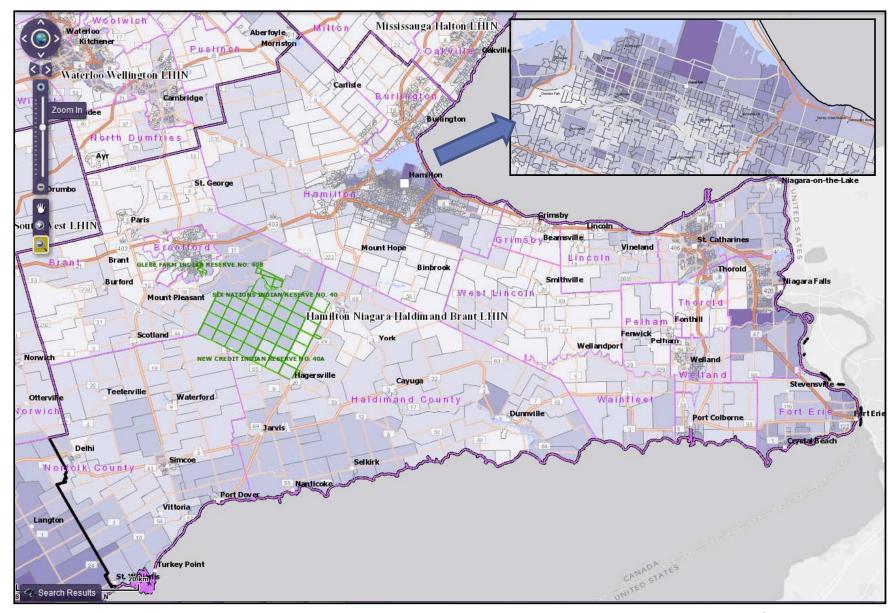


Figure: Smoothed cervical screening rate per 100 eligible females 20-69 years of age by 2006 dissemination area (2011, Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant Local Health Integration Network)

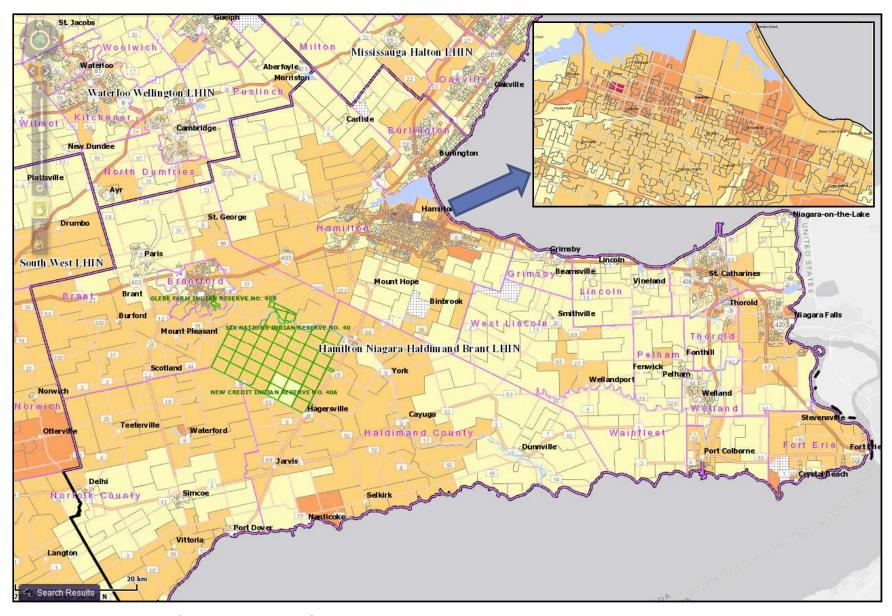


Figure: Smoothed colon (FOBT or endoscopy) screening rate per 100 eligible females 50-74 years of age by 2006 dissemination area (2011, Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant Local Health Integration Network)

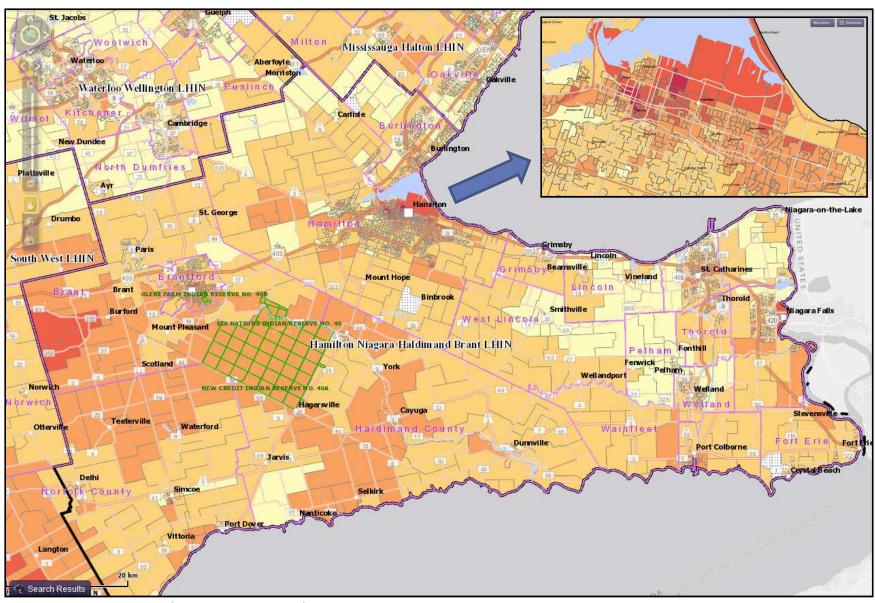


Figure: Smoothed colon (FOBT or endoscopy) screening rate per 100 eligible males 50-74 years of age by 2006 dissemination area (2011, Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant Local Health Integration Network)

Strategies of Address Cancer Screening Disparity

- Engage primary care networks and agencies
- Enhance standard processes, including:
 - Link those with +'ve screens to organized assessment
- Implement special strategies: mobile coach
 - Bring access to specific communities







Planning

- Identify priority communities and processes:
 - Public Health Services partnership
 - Community partnerships (Action Groups)
 - Current screening rates
 - Existing primary care / screening / assessment services
 - Socio-demographic characteristics
- Areas of opportunity identified by the SWOT analysis:
 - North Hamilton
 - Stoney Creek/ East Hamilton Mountain
 - Norfolk and Haldimand Counties
 - Pockets in Niagara

Year 1 Communities

- Smallest of year 1 communities
- Residential community mix of single family homes and RGI town houses
- Mix of long-term residents and newcomers; double % residents that indicate Aboriginal identity compared to Hamilton overall
- June-December 2014

1: McQuesten

2: Jamesville/ Keith

- Largest of year 1 communities
- Parked at North Hamilton Community Health Centre – busy urban CHC
- Diverse community 1 in 5 speak a language other than English at home (Portuguese, Vietnamese, Chinese)
- January Spring 2014

- Densely populated high rise community
- One of the most diverse neighbourhoods in Hamilton – almost 50% visible minority (predominantly South Asian) and 40% speak language other than English at home (Punjabi, Urdu, Cambodian, Arabic, Gujarati)
- Highly mobile community over 50% of individuals move within 5 years

3: Riverdale

Coach Services

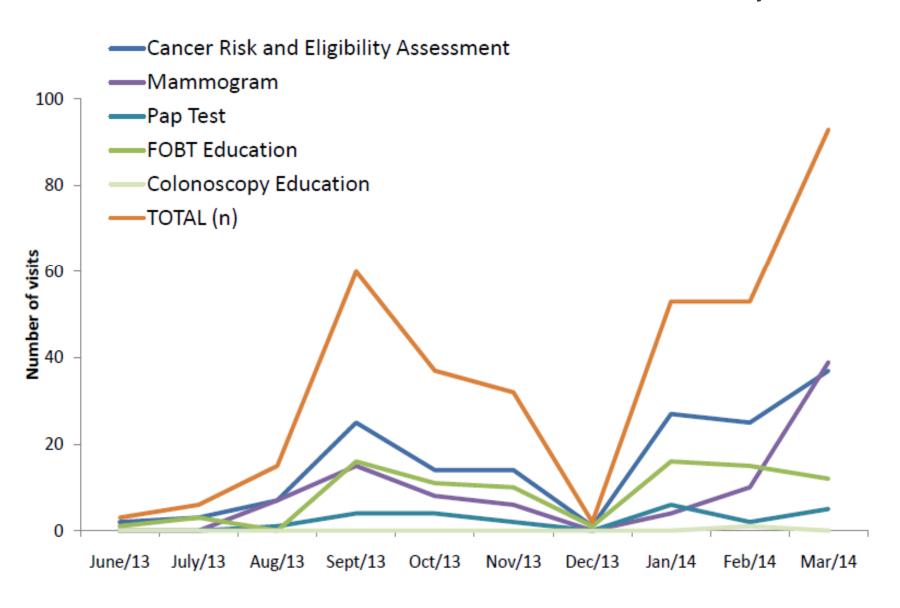
- 1. Cancer Risk and Eligibility Assessment (all clients)
 - Clinical history visit with RN
 - Plans include brief tobacco use intervention
- 2. Mammography (women 50-74)
- 3. Cervical Screening / Pap test (women 50-69)
- 4. Colorectal Screening Education (women / men 50-74)

Coach Activities June 28 1023 - March 31, 2014

Table I. YTD activity volumes by appointment type and sex of client

	Total # visits (n)		
Coach Visit Type	Females	Males	TOTAL (n)
Cancer Risk and Eligibility Assessment	124	31	155
Mammogram	89		89
Pap Test	24		24
FOBT Education	57	29	86
Colonoscopy Education	1		1
TOTAL (n)	295	60	355

Coach Activities June 28 1023 - March 31, 2014



Challenges

- 1. Technical Issues with Coach
- 2. Care path development
- 3. Information management systems

Successes

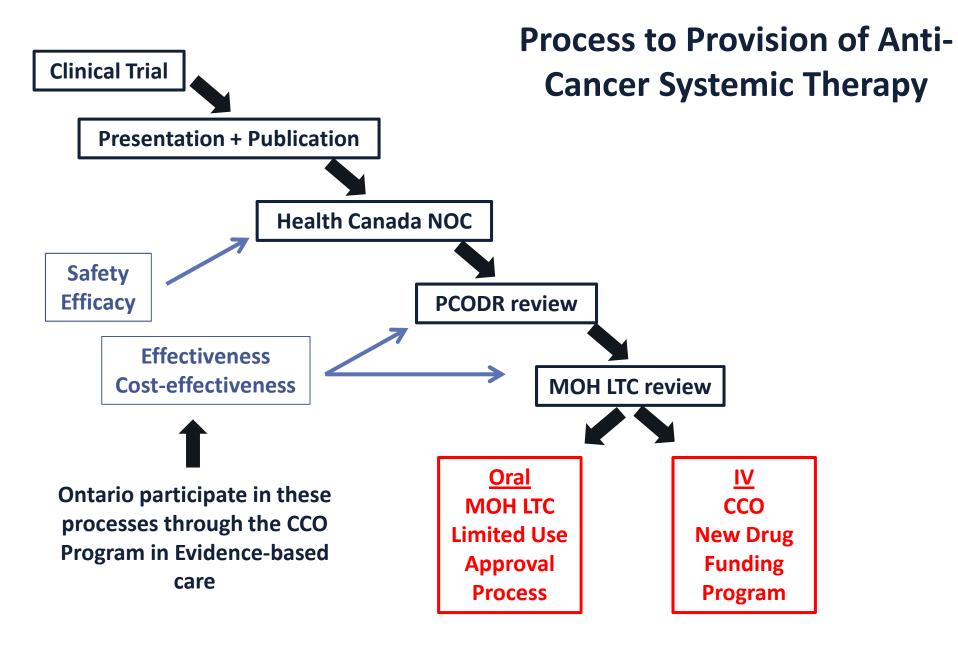
- 1. Community engagement + partnerships
- 2. Provider engagement
- 3. Expansion of services based on data / feasibility
- 4. Colon Cancer Screening / FOBT participation rate

Next Steps

- 1. Enhance Family Dr.-related recruitment
- 2. Circle back to Year 1 communities
- 3. Evaluate
- 4. Planning for regional model

Anti-cancer Drug Funding Policies

Process to Provision of Anti-Clinical Trial Cancer Systemic Therapy Presentation + Publication Health Canada NOC PCODR review **MOH LTC review** <u>Oral</u> <u>IV</u> **MOH LTC CCO New Limited Use** Drug **Approval Funding Process Program**



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