Tracking of Abnormal Cervical Cancer Screening Results: Creating an Electronic Health Record-Based Tool

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Disclosures

• Merck: Gardasil 9 vaccine vials (drug only) for research study

Overview

- Cervical cancer screening and surveillance challenges
- Study objective
- Methods
- Review of current state practices and resources
- New tools and support measures developed
- Preliminary process outcomes
- Future goals

Background

- Cervical cancer screening and management guidelines recommend follow up of most abnormal results for 2 or more years
- Guideline-based management of abnormal results can become complicated and nuanced
- Screening and surveillance tests are performed in a variety of settings including internal medicine, family medicine, or ob/gyn practices
- Inadequate follow-up can be common, particularly in populations at high risk for cervical cancer

Peterson et al. 2003, Leyden et al. 2005.



Surveillance Challenges at the System Level

- Variable processes exist to track patients with abnormal cervical cancer screening and/or cervical dysplasia requiring surveillance
- Surveillance tracking processes vary in convenience, effectiveness, and time commitment
- Paper logs do not provide a substantial safety net in the larger clinical setting

Dupais et al. 2010



Our Objective

To develop an electronic tracking system and associated workflow for patients with abnormal cervical cytology or cervical dysplasia in order to have a robust safety net for cervical cancer screening and prevention and to reduce the potential for loss to follow up.



Methods

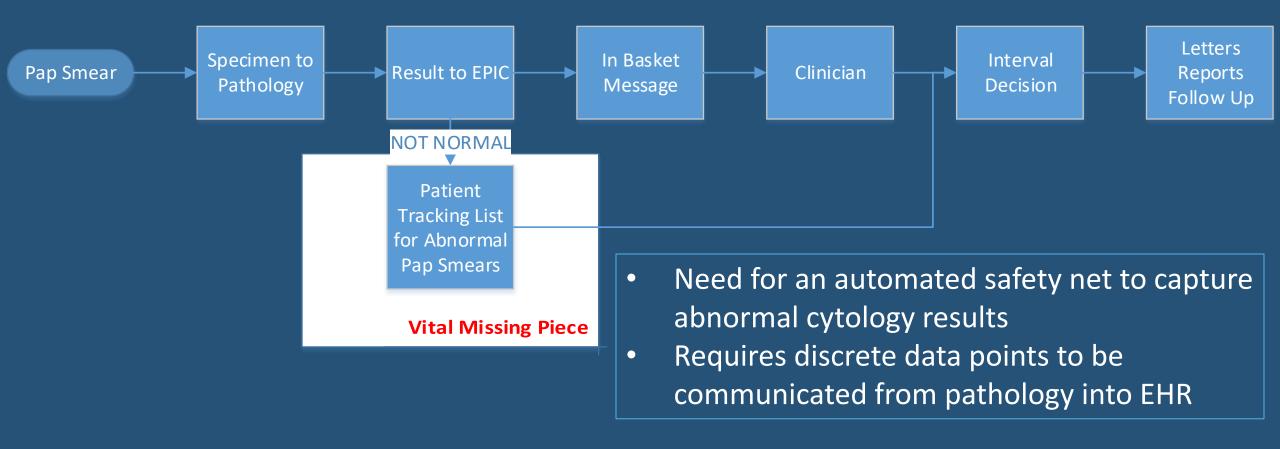
- Utilize Yale New Haven Hospital's (YNHH) Clinical Redesign efforts
- Bring a multidisciplinary group of stakeholders to the table:
 - Ob/gyn clinicians and nurses from several settings/practices
 - Internal medicine clinicians
 - Pathology
 - YNHHS Joint Data Analytics Team (JDAT)
 - Electronic health records (EPIC) analysts
 - YNHH Internal Consulting Group (ICG)
- Weekly team meetings over 9 months (Oct 2016- June 2017)



Methods

- Develop current state process maps with direct observation and interviews
- Multidisciplinary input and brainstorming on critical needs and potential tools/resources that exist and/or need to be developed to address the critical needs
- Develop and/or refine tools leveraging health information technology
- Create new process maps and procedures to integrate new tools
- Disseminate through education, outreach, stakeholder engagement

Current State and Critical Needs





Identification of Existing Resources

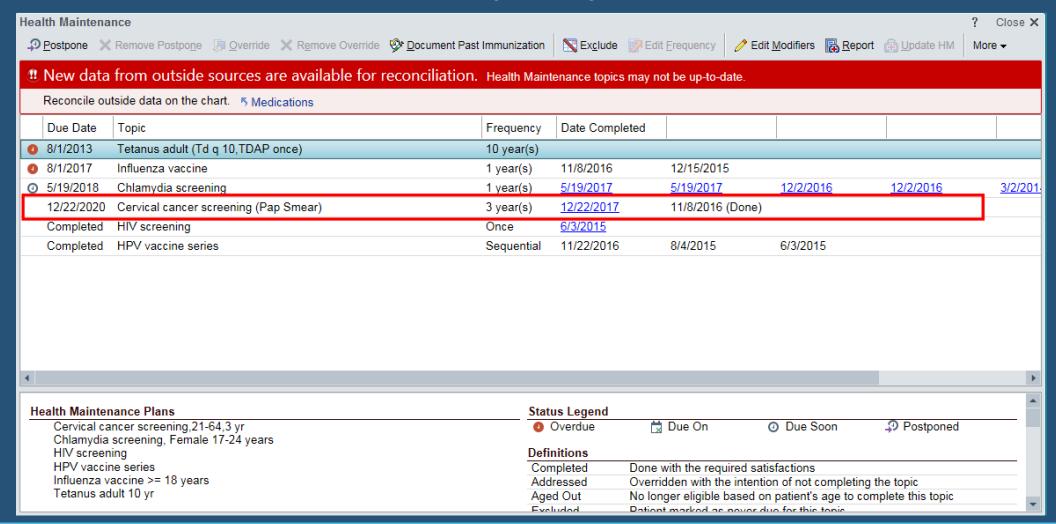
Health Maintenance section of EHR

Workbench Reporting functions of EHR

EPIC Systems Corporation (Verona, Wisconsin)

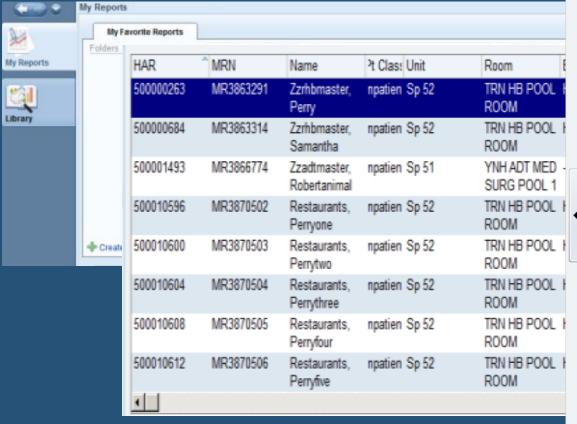


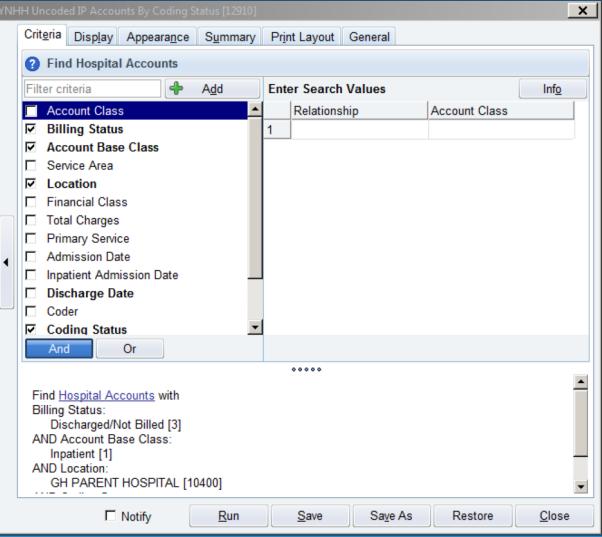
Health Maintenance (HM)





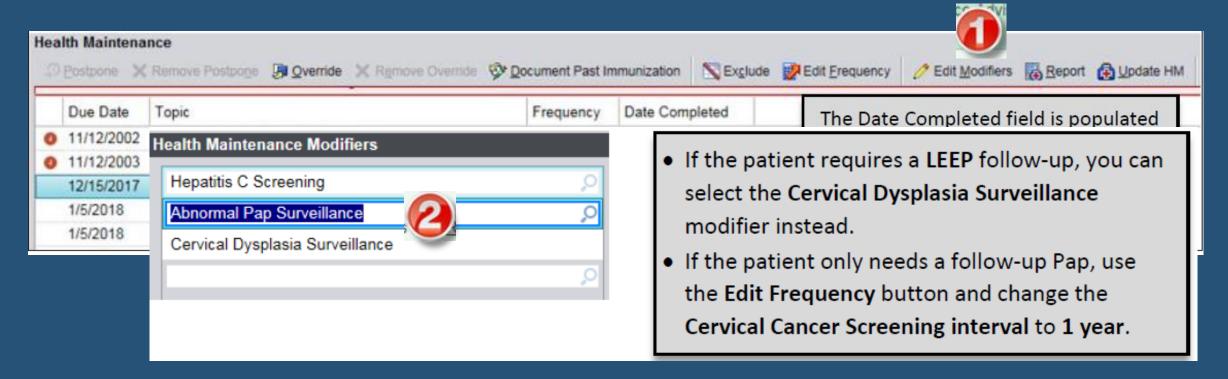
Workbench Reports

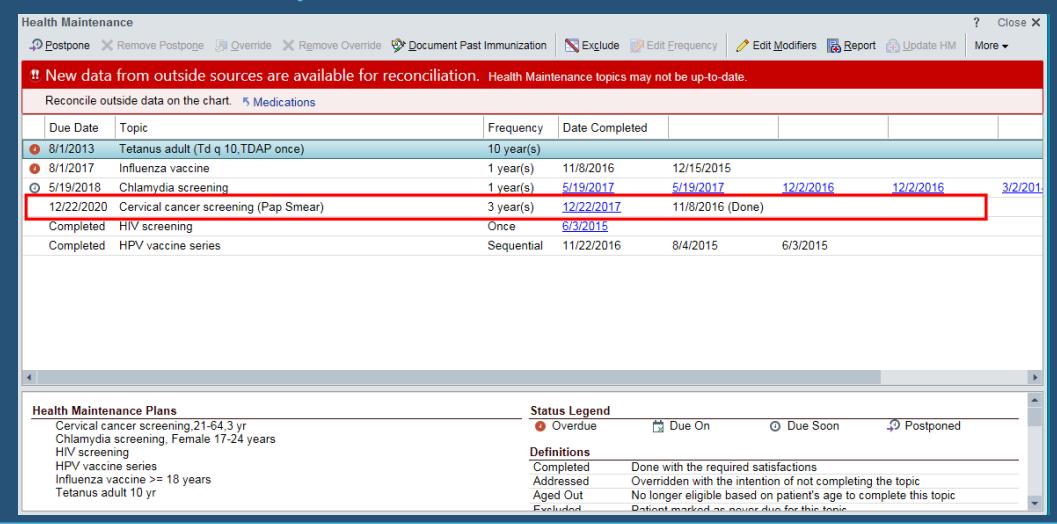






Health Maintenance Modifiers







Health Maintenance Modifiers

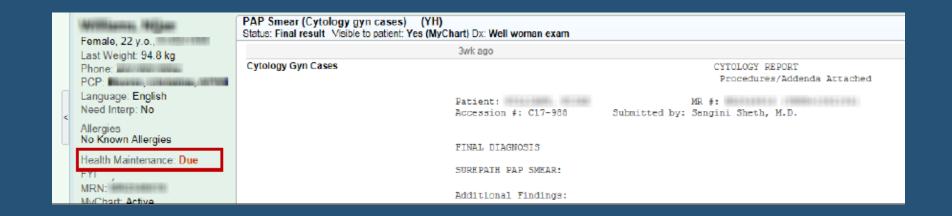


Supporting Measures: Accessing HM Section

1. From patient chart banner



2. From the results inbox



- Discrete data points communicated from pathology into EHR
- Identifies every cervical cytology, high risk HPV test, and HPV genotype result (as applicable) as "tracking" or "nontracking"

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

SUREPATH PAP SMEAR:

Primary Diagnosis: LOW GRADE SOUAMOUS INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION.

Additional Findings: ENDOCERVICAL/TRANSFORMATION ZONE COMPONENT PRESENT.

Specimen Adequacy: THIS SPECIMEN IS SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.

Procedures/Addenda

MOLECULAR DX: HR HPV SCREENING Ordered: 2/21/2018 Status: Signed Out Reported: 2/22/2018 Pathologist: Yale Pathology Labs

Interpretation

Specimen: SUREPATH PAP SMEAR

BELOW CUTOFF FOR HIGH RISK HPV

HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68 DNA were either considered NEGATIVE, undetectable, or below the pre-set threshold.

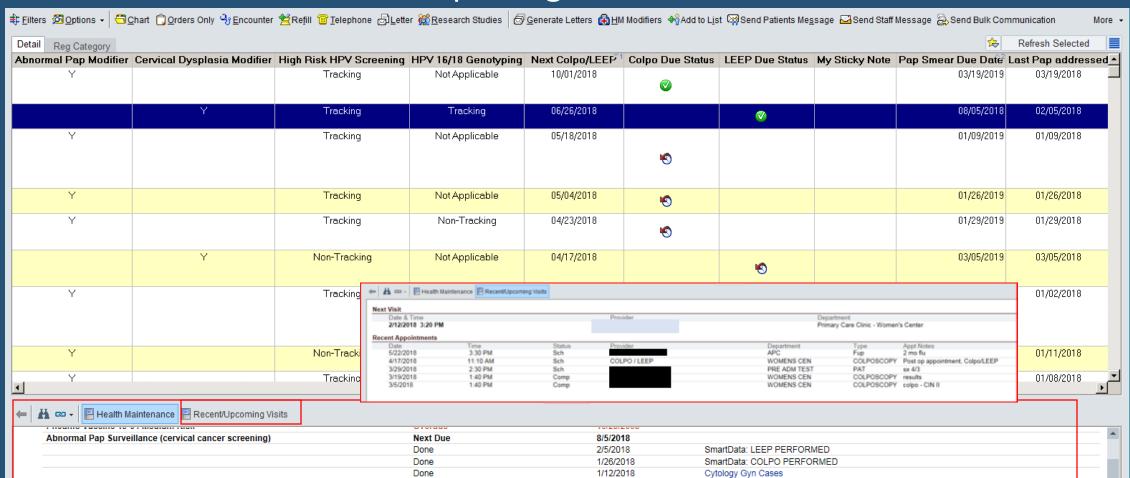
Cervical Tracking Result	Tracking
High Risk HPV Screening	Non-Tracking
HPV 16/18 Genotyping	Not Applicable
Resulting Agency	YNHH Cytology



Customized Workbench Reporting

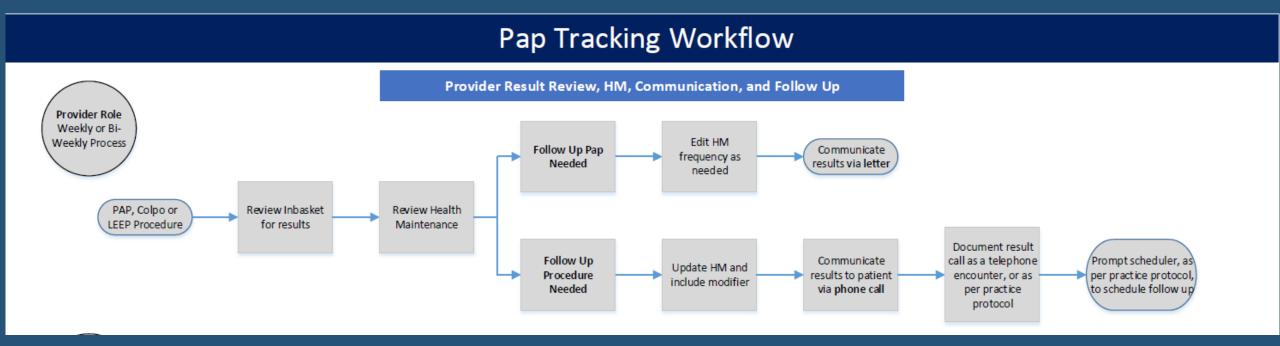
MRN	Patient ^3	DOB Age Sex Encounter Prov PCP	Phone	Cervical Cancer Screening Due Status		Cervical Tracking Result	Abnormal Pap Modifier	Cervical Dysplasia Mo_
				•	3/6/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	2/28/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	2/8/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	2/6/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	2/1/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	1/31/18	Non-Tracking		
				0	1/31/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	1/31/18	Non-Tracking		
				©	1/31/18	Non-Tracking		
1				_	1/31/18	Non-Tracking		

Customized Workbench Reporting



Supporting Measures

Updated Process Map to incorporate use of the new EPIC-based tools





Supporting Measures

 Development of "Standard Operating Procedures" to guide processes and procedures around management and communication of cervical cancer screening results Yale NewHaven Health

Yale New Haven Hospital

Procedure	Responsible Party	Mode of Contact	Documentation
1. Normal Result for Routine Screening	Provider	Letter to Patient (min) or Phone call (At discretion)	Visit Note (letter) Telephone enounter (call)
(Normal and low grade abnormal, not requiring Colpo or LEEP)	Operations	Extenuating Circumstances	
	Send letter to PFAS via Inbasket message. PFAS to mail letter.	N/A	
Procedure	Responsible Party	Mode of Contact	Documentation
2. Abnormal Result	Provider	Phone call	Telephone encounter (document each individual attempt up to 3x)
(Requiring Colpo or	Operations	Extenuating Circumstances	
Leep)	Notify scheduler to contact for follow-up via inbasket message.	If unable to contact patient, engage an outreach worker and document attempt to engage outreach.	

Process Outcomes following Rollout

Month (n = abnml results)	HM Updated + Follow up Scheduled	No HM Updated / Follow up Scheduled	HM Updated / No Follow up	No HM Updated / No Follow Up
Month 1 (n=55)	58%	29%	7%	3.6%
Month 2 (n=41)	71%	17%	5%	7.3%
Month 4 (n=67)	77%	13.4%	1.5%	6%
Month 6 (n=50)	70%	22%	2%	6%



Lessons Learned

- Challenges of integrating different data sources and working with text based data
- A multidisciplinary approach is essential in development of tools requiring health IT
- EHR can provide tools but skilled personnel required to utilize tools and develop a routine process to leverage value of tools
- Importance of clinician feedback based on workbench report reviews to facilitate quality improvement

Future Goals

- Development of a Dashboard embedded in EHR to facilitate evaluation of tracking system, its utilization and impact
- Utilization of additional features of the Workbench Reports such as bulk communications to patients and tracking patient outreach
- Expanded dissemination and support for new tracking system across health system and affiliated practices
- Adaptation of tracking system model for other specialties

Summary

- Creation of a Clinical Redesign Team to improve tracking and loss of follow up of patients with abnormal cervical cancer screening results
- Design of an EHR-based tracking system that provides a safety net:
 - Health Maintenance modifiers
 - Pathology discrete data elements
 - Workbench reports
- Additional quality improvement features such as SOP and process map
- Enhanced communication amongst clinicians across health system



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- David Liu
- Brian Daley
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- Nancy Busch, MA, RN



References

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