

The Role of the Nurse Navigator in Quality Outcomes & Measurements



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Objectives

- List best practices for using metrics within a navigation program to improve nursing performance and quality of care for cancer patients.
- Define strategies used to measure the intensity of nursing care required by individual patients.
- Describe processes and procedures for actively tracking the use and success of those strategies.

Disclosure

- BTG International, Nursing Advisory panel

WHY Navigation Matters...

*I refuse
to let
cancer.....*



Nursing Role in Quality Cancer Care

- Past: Institute of Medicine (IOM) Report: *Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health*
- Present: Commission on Cancer
Standard 3.1 Patient Navigation Process
- Future: CMS introduction of the Oncology Care Model (OCM)



Reviewing the Literature

- Patient Navigation Research Program (2006-2009)
 - 10,000 individuals with abnormal cancer screenings randomized to navigation vs usual care
 - Disparities existed in population served
 - Outcome: Diagnostic resolution higher in navigation group vs control
(84 % vs 79 %; $p < 0.001$)
 - Added cost \$275/patient
- Case (2010)- review of 18 primary nursing research studies specific to validating the nurse navigator role in continuity of care.
 - Synergy Model framework- primary outcome is to “provide safe passage” for patients and families through the healthcare system.
 - Outcomes data varied – patient satisfaction, timeliness to care, coordination of care

Reviewing the Literature

- Crane-Okada (2013) – summary of 9 systematic review articles with patient navigation outcomes reported with additional 14 studies of Patient Navigation by an Oncology Nurse (PNON)
 - Community Needs Assessment- ID Barriers/Needs of population served
 - Evaluation Measures “descriptive- processes”
 - Outcome Measures “short or long term”

Gaps in Research

- Lack of evidenced based metrics to decrease mortality /long term outcomes
- Lack of proven economic impact
- Specific outcomes measures along the care continuum
 - Research in screening – limited in other phases



- Research in Lay vs PNON model- Is there a difference?

Navigation Program Outcomes Reported

- Patient Volumes
- Referral Sources to Navigation
- Timeliness to care- Diagnosis and Treatment
- Number of Barriers to Care
- Overall Patient satisfaction/Retention/Outmigration
- Provider Satisfaction-Gaps/Needs identified/engagement
Screening/Prevention/Outreach
- Care Coordination/ Transitions of care throughout the continuum
- Education/Advocacy/ Literacy/Learning style
- Referrals to clinical trials, supportive therapies, psychosocial support

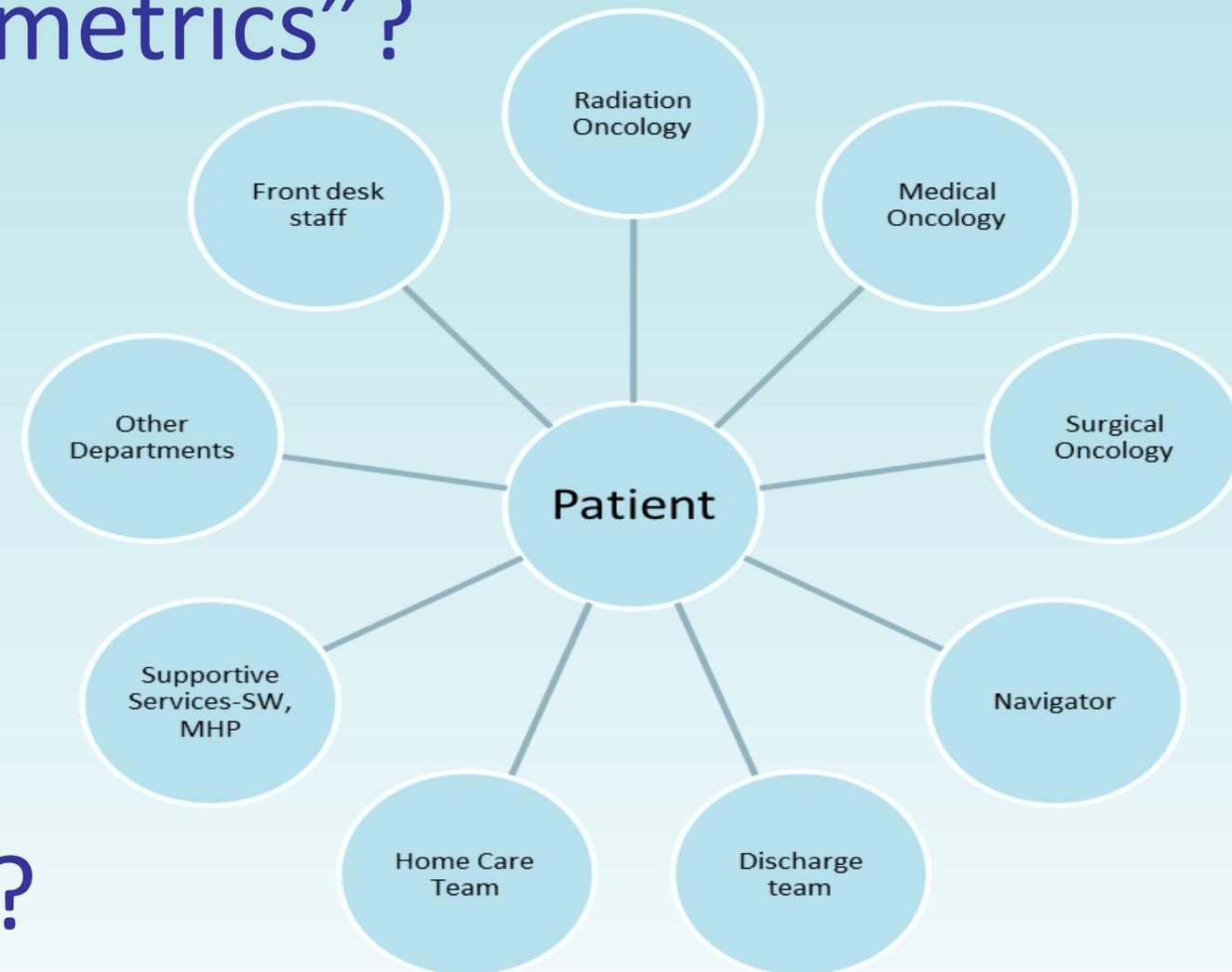
Classification of Outcome Metrics

- Patient reported
 - Experience
 - During Transitions
- Clinical Outcomes
 - Evidenced based practices to Improve outcomes
 - Education/Timeliness/Compliance/NCCN Guidelines
- Business/ Return on Investment (ROI)
 - Downstream Revenue, Cost savings

AONN Standardized Metrics 2017

Decisions to Make

- How do you choose the “right metrics”?
- How many?
- How long do you track?
- How easy is it to collect?
- Who collaborates with you?
- What are your stakeholders and administrators asking for?



Our Choices: 2014 Performance Metrics

Performance Metrics	
Outcome	Measure of Success
Time from diagnosis to treatment	Multidisciplinary team data collection
Accruals to clinical trials	Clinical Trials Office data
Increase in patient volumes	Navigator data collection
Increase in early stage disease	A - Registry decrease in late stage cancer diagnosis B - Decrease in cancer mortality
Improved patient access / elimination of barriers	Decrease in avoidable ED and hospital admits
Provide culturally competent care	Increase in referrals to support programs
Survivorship	Increase in referrals to support programs
Patient Satisfaction	HCAHPS Scores, Admin surveys 2X per year
Physician Satisfaction	Admin surveys 2X per year
Increased patient retention	Navigator to track data
Decrease out-migration	Marketing surveys
Increase in patient recruitment / direct referrals	Navigator to track data
Std. 3.1 - ACOS COC Accreditation	Compliant by 2015
Increase in patients screened	Cancer Services Outreach tracking
Decrease in psychosocial distress screening scores (PDS)	A - Navigation vs those without navigation - chart audits B - Initial PDS vs PDS at D/C

Tracking specific metrics with clear measures of success



Our Choices: 2016 Outcome Measures

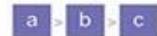
- Increase in patient volumes/coordinated care
- Care closer to home
- Patient Satisfaction
- Physician Satisfaction
- Increase in Patient recruitment/retention/direct referrals
- Decrease in ED visits and readmissions

< HOW TO BE /> < Data-Driven />

Data is everywhere, but it can be challenging to harness it to improve your performance. Use these **five principles** to better incorporate data into your everyday work life.

Data lets you see the world more clearly “Be data-literate”

Understand what you're measuring and make it meaningful. First, decide what type of metric you're using, and give that data context by establishing benchmarks with varying frames of reference. Then, compare your subject to similar targets. How these items relate to each other greatly enhances your understanding.



Process metrics
Measure how well the steps of the process are completed (e.g., handwashing rates and nursing rounds).



Outcome metrics
Measure how well actions achieve their intended goal (e.g., infection rates and patient satisfaction).



Data tells you what works—and what doesn't “Be curious”

SET UP TESTS
(whenever possible)
Using analytic tools to build tests and experiments is great.

USE THE TOOLS
(the ones you have)
The basic resources of today's electronic office are enough to start evaluating data.

SIMPLIFY
(if you can)
Strive to reorganize your data so comparisons are more direct and data makes more sense.

ASK YOURSELF



Data keeps you focused on your goals “Be action-oriented”

Think beyond descriptive, contextualized, and insightful analysis. The best way to ensure that you are being action-oriented is to push your observations past “what happened?” to “so what?” and “what do we do about it?”

Descriptive	Contextualized	Insightful	Action-oriented
“The readmission rate was 3.0% this month.”	“The readmission rate was 3.0% this month, up from last quarter's average of 2.5%.”	“The readmission rate was 3.0% this month, up from last quarter's average of 2.5%; the patients most likely to be readmitted are the ones who didn't take the pre-op course.”	“We need to make the pre-op course mandatory! The readmission rate was 3.0% this month, up from last quarter's average of 2.5%; the patients most likely to be readmitted are the ones who didn't take the pre-op course.”
☑	☑☑	☑☑☑	☑☑☑☑

Data helps you prove your point “Be communicative”

It's easy to feel constrained by existing management structures and information flows, but you can achieve data-driven progress with less formal efforts. Informally sharing data-driven insights in person, or proactively reporting on metrics individually, can be very powerful.



Send a **timely one-off email** about what you've learned—and what ought to happen as a result.
Informally **share** your data-driven insight at a meeting.
Make a **regular data report update** and email it to your stakeholders.

Create a **presentation** of your insights.
Set a **goal** based on a metric you can both track and infect, and report on progress.
Teach **others** to find insights in data as well.

Data helps you prove your value “Be skeptical”

If you are refining your own data-driven conclusions or looking at the conclusions of others, ask these **essential questions**: Does the data track the right metrics? Has it been collected and categorized accurately? Is the analysis sound? Is the data presented clearly?

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Have I drawn the right conclusions?

- Is this data shown objectively?
- Is the metric better represented as a percentage as opposed to an absolute number (or vice versa)?

Am I looking at these results correctly?

- Is the difference we've observed as big as it looks?
- Is the difference statistically significant?
- Have we accounted for a margin of error?

Are these good goals and benchmarks?

- Are our goals sufficiently ambitious?
- Are our goals sufficiently realistic?
- Are we comparing ourselves to the right peers?

Do I have the right metrics?

- Are we focused on the right outcomes?
- Does what we're measuring reflect those outcomes?
- Does what we're measuring help us understand the success of our tactics?

Is this data accurate?

- Is this data timely?
- Is this data reported honestly?
- Has this data been collected accurately?

- Develop Metrics
- Perform Some Tests
- Take Action with Your Insights
- Let Management Know
- Continuous Improvement



Defining Data Collection & Tracking

- Moonshot Data- are we ready?
- MS Access database
- Manual forms/ Excel spreadsheet
- Web based Software products
- Tool embedded in Electronic Medical record
- Innovative technology needed
 - Patient portals (My chart)
 - Patient Relationship Management(PRM)

Case study- Best Practice for Improvement

- Volumes of data collected
- Streamlined
- GOAL- Benchmark – accurate data easy to report and analyze and align with outcomes

Vidant Cancer Care Acuity Tool

0	<p>Navigation services not needed</p>
1	<p>Low: Up to 10 minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncomplicated guidance/education coordination • Brief follow up call • Refill • Appointment assistance • Form or letter completions
2	<p>Moderate: Greater than 11 minutes, less than 45 minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodality treatment coordination and education including arrange/transfer care • Language barrier - but has family member to translate and interpreter available at appointments • Lives alone but has support • Symptom management required over phone • Difficulty coping of patient and/or caregiver • Distress > 6 on scale • Coordination of care issues: Incarcerated – complex appointments • Missed appointments/treatment noncompliance • Second opinion/Transplant eval/Transfer care uncomplicated
3	<p>High: Greater than 46 minutes, MORE complicated coordination of care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodality treatment coordination & education with complex issues such as lack of insurance, lack of support, low health literacy, language barrier (living alone without family member to translate) • Lives alone or homeless without support and has poor performance status and/or co morbidities • Symptom management - requiring visits to MD with complex coordination and possible admissions • Maladaptive coping with addiction issues, history of mental health issues • Missed greater than 2 appointments • Second opinion/Transfer care/Transplant evaluation - more complicated

Navigation Intervention Form in EPIC

6/18/2015 visit with Koutlas, Judy, RN for Navigator

Images Questionnaires Admin Benefits Inquiry References Scans Dictations Open Orders Care Teams Print AVS Preview AVS Pt Declined AVS More

Intervention Form - Oncology Navigator Intervention Form

Time taken: 1320 6/23/2015 Show: All Choices

Values By

Intake

Location of Visit Inpatient Clinic/Office Telephone Email Outpatient infusion Outside provider office Other

Visit Diagnosis Brain Breast- malignant Breast- non malignant Diagnosis pending GI- malignant
 GI- non malignant GU GYN Head/Neck - malignant Head/Neck - non mali...
 Heme - malignant Heme - non malignant Melanoma/Skin Sarcoma Thoracic - malignant
 Thoracic - non malign... Other

Home situation Lives alone Lives with other who is able to assist Lives with other who is unable to ass...
 Lives in own house Lives in apartment Lives in Assisted Living Facility
 Lives in Nursing Home Home Care is involved Additional information

Patient needs and barriers to care Cultural needs Coordination of Care Distance for care Knowledge deficit Emotional issues/Fear/Anxiety End of life concerns
 Financial concerns/disability Low health literacy Medication assistance Practical needs/family problems (housing/living alone)
 Symptom management Transportation Housing (living alone, homeless, incarcerated) No barriers identified

Referral Source Health Professional Inpatient Outpatient Outside provider Referral Coordinator Toll Free number Website EHR referral
 Self/Caregiver Other

Interventions

General Interventions/Referrals Advanced directives/HCP/POA Assistance program Cancer prevention/screening Care closer to home Clinical Trials
 Counseling/Emotional support Education (include prescription assistance) Established care due to Navigator Financial counselors
 Genetic counselors Home care/Hospice/Palliative care Lodging MDC coordination Navigator Outpatient appointment
 Prevention of ED visit Primary Care provider/clinic Prevention of hospitalization Return from second opinion Second opinion
 Smoking cessation/Alcohol/Substance abuse program Social worker/Case manager/Public Health Support/Survivorship program
 Supportive therapies Transfer/Establish care Transplant Transportation assistance

Continuum of Care

Continuum of Care Detection up to Diagnosis Diagnosis/Active Treatment Surveillance Non-cancer End of life

Restore Close F9 Cancel Previous F7 Next F8

Values By

Intake

1 Type of Visit: Initial Evaluation, Recheck, Record Review, Advice Only

Location of Visit: Inpatient, Clinic/Office, Telephone, Email, Outpatient infusion, Outside provider office, Other (specify in comments)

Referral Source: **2** Health Professional - Inpatient, Health Professional - Outpatient, Outside provider, Referral Coordinator, Toll Free number, Website, EHR referral, Self/Caregiver, Other

3 Visit Diagnosis: Brain, Breast- malignant, Breast- non malignant, Diagnosis pending, GI- malignant, GI- non malignant, GU, GYN, Head/Neck - malignant, Head/Neck - non malignant, Heme - malignant, Heme - non malignant, Melanoma/Skin, Sarcoma, Thoracic - malignant, Thoracic - non malignant, Other (specify in comments)

Home situation: Lives alone, Lives with other who is able to assist, Lives with other who is unable to assist, Lives in Assisted Living Facility, Lives in Nursing Home, Home Care is involved, Other (specify in comments)

Patient needs and barriers to care: Cultural needs, Coordination of Care, Distance for care, Knowledge deficit, Emotional issues/Fear/Anxiety, End of life concerns, Financial concerns/Inability, Low health literacy, Medication assistance, Caregiver/Family issues, Symptom management, Transportation, **4** Incarcerated, No barriers identified

Interventions

5 General Interventions/Referrals: Advanced directives/HCP/POA, Assistance program, Cancer prevention/screening, Care closer to home, Clinical Trials, Counseling/Emotional support, Education (include prescription assistance), Established care due to Navigator, Financial counselors, Genetic counselors, Home care/Hospice/Palliative care, Lodging, MDC coordination, Navigator, Outpatient appointment, Prevention of ED visit, Care provider/clinic, Prevention of hospitalization, Return from second opinion, Second opinion, Smoking cessation/Alcohol/substance abuse program, Social worker/Case manager/Public Health, Support/Survivorship program, Supportive therapies, **6** Transfer Care, Transplant, Transportation assistance

Transfer Care: Vidant Facility, **6** Other (specify in comments)

Supportive Therapies: PT, OT, Dietician, Mental Health, Speech, Lymphedema, Fertility, Ostomy, Chaplain, **7** Prosthetic Device / Fittings, Other (specify in comments)

Acuity Scale

Acuity Scale: 0, 1, 2, 3

Continuum of Care

Continuum of Care: Outreach/Screening, Abnormal Finding to Diagnosis, Diagnosis to Treatment, Survivorship, End of life

Navigation Data

Auto-Populated

Name

MRN

Gender

Age

Race

County

Insurance

Navigator

Navigator Selected

Type of Visit

Location of Visit

Referral Source

Diagnosis

Barriers/Needs

Interventions/Referrals

Home Situation

Acuity Scale

Continuum of Care

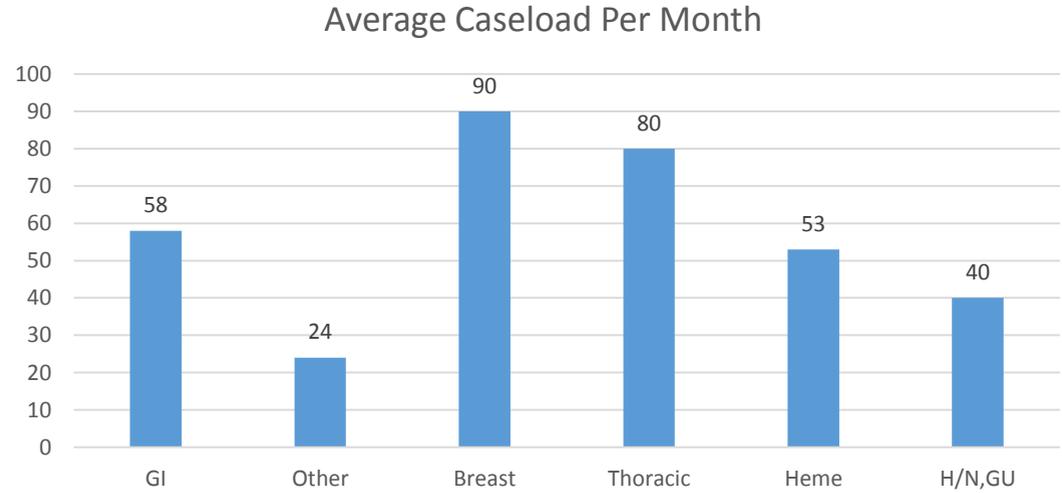
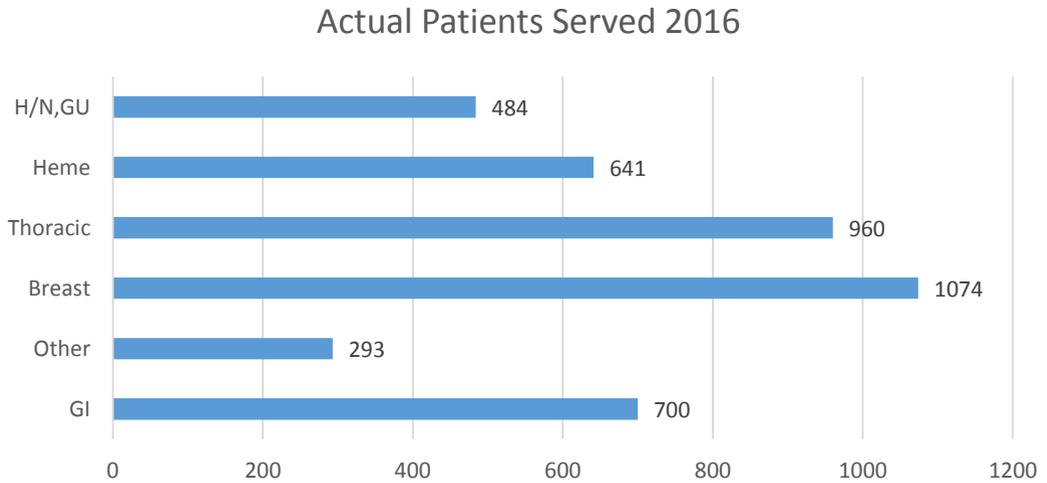
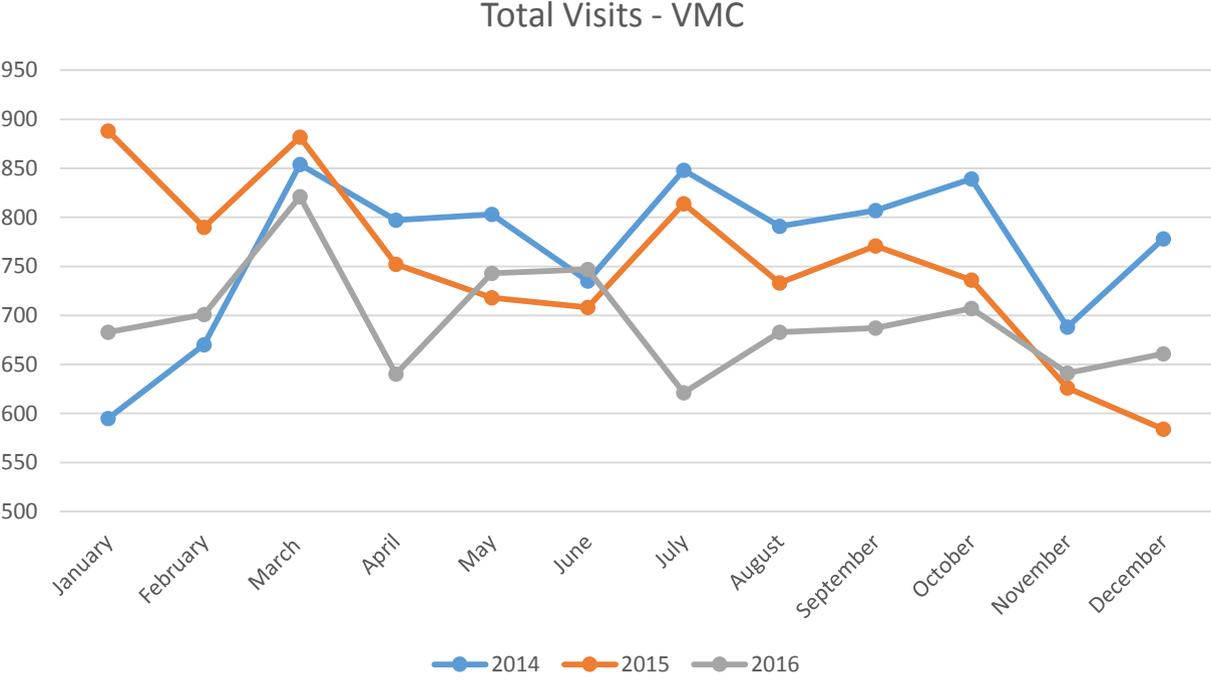
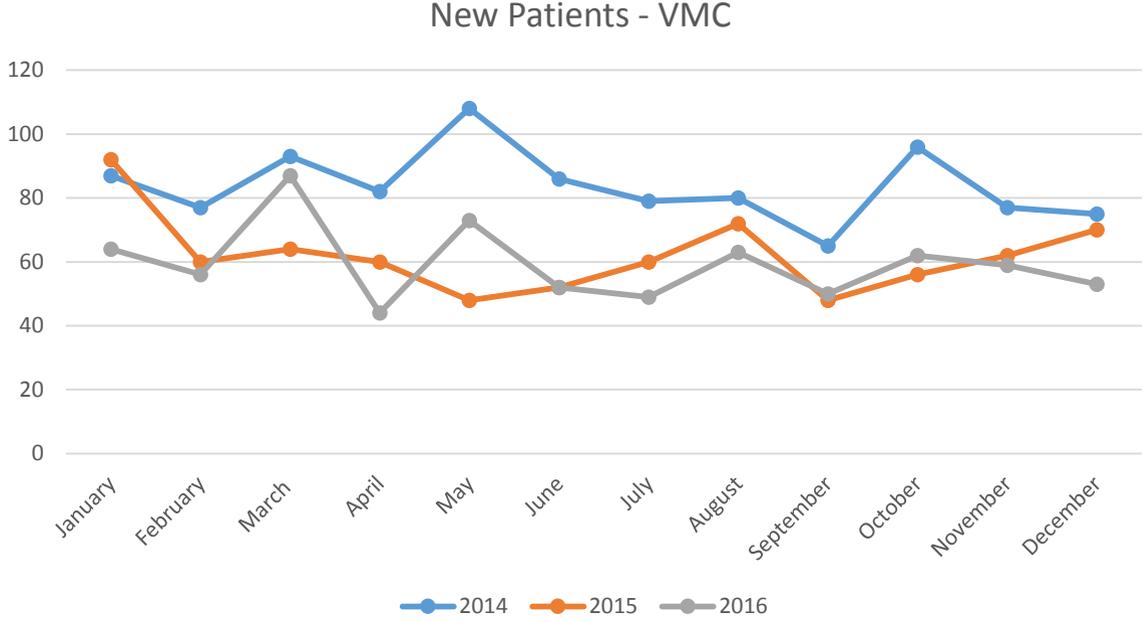
Scorecard Development Observed to Expected (O-E)

VMC Navigation O-E Scorecard												
December 2015												
Timely Access to Care (% Patients seen < 7												
December		YTD	New by Navigator - December									
% < 7 Days			Chelsea	Deb	Janet	Judy	Kim	Teresa	Totals			
Chart Reviews	92	1851	17	16	4	3	16	14	70			
Disease Site Encounters - December												
Brain	Breast	Dx Pending	GI	GYN	GU	Head/Neck	Heme	Melanoma	Other	Sarcoma	Thoracic	TOTAL
9	138	63	138	3	14	28	137	28	9	5	83	655
Summary of Encounters - December							Assistance Program Referral					
New	Returning	Refer/Advice Only	Total	YTD New	YTD Returning	YTD Refer/Advice Only	YTD Totals			MTD	YTD	
70	444	70	584	743	5874	626	7243			37	443	
Patient Recruitment & Retention - December												
	MTD	YTD		MTD	YTD	Care Closer to Home - Nov						
Established care due to Nav	1	22	Second Opinion - Duke	0	10			MTD	YTD			
Self Referral	0	21	Second Opinion - UNC	0	11			46	502			
			Second Opinion - Outside Facility	0	6	Prevention of ED Visit - Nov						
			Second Opinion - VMC	0	9			MTD	YTD			
			Second Opinion	3	7			8	53			
			Return from Second Opinion	4	14							
			TOTALS	7	57							
Transfer Care - Out or at Other VH Site		0										
Transfer Care - Here		0										
Transfer/Establish Care		8										

Average Vidant ED cost for cancer dx (per visit) \$61,670 x
42 "avoided" = \$2,590,140 YTD savings

Vidant Cancer Care Navigation

VMC comparisons 2014-16



Mid 2015-early 2016: Data collection methods changed that may have resulted in inefficiencies/loss of reporting. Delay in IT summary and timely analysis noted.

Moving Forward with Outcomes

- Ability to analyze specific data within multidisciplinary teams across the healthcare system
- Standardization of data collection nationally within any EH
- Research opportunities with a national database
- Utilization of outcome measures to show ROI and for program expansions

Standardization of Metrics – Is it Possible?

Yes

Evidence needed to establish that patient navigation improves outcomes and ensures high quality cancer care.

Align metrics with goals of program – institutional & national benchmarks and collect data to evaluate and measure.

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Vidant Cancer Tower- Opening March 2018

Serving 29 counties in Eastern NC



TA LOVING

RODGERS



A group of hikers with large backpacks are ascending a grassy ridge towards a massive, snow-capped mountain peak under a clear blue sky. The hikers are in various stages of ascent, some using trekking poles. The mountain is covered in snow and has a sharp, jagged peak. The sky is a deep blue, and there are some wispy clouds in the distance.

Thank You

“We make a living by
what we get, we make a
life by what we give.”
– Winston Churchill