

Cancer Care Ontario
Action Cancer Ontario

Cancer System Performance Management at CCO

How does CCO ensure high quality cancer care without having direct operational control over the system?

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Overview

1. About Cancer Care Ontario (CCO)
2. How do we drive change?
 - CCO's performance improvement cycle
 - Integrated clinical accountability model
 - Performance measurement and reporting tools: Internal and public reporting



Cancer Care Ontario

Mission: To improve the *performance* of the cancer system by driving *quality, accountability and innovation* in all cancer-related services

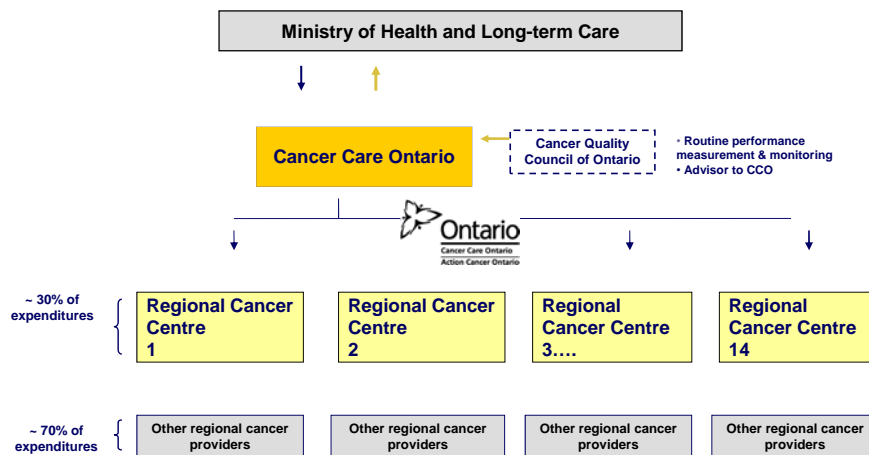
Cancer System Organization

- 14 Regional Delivery Systems
- Designated Cancer Leadership (14)
- Dedicated Cancer Funding Envelope

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Ontario Cancer Care Delivery at a Glance



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The Ontario Cancer Plan III (2011-2015)



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CCO's Evolution

- 2003** Cancer services restructured in Ontario
- 2004** CCO's mandate changed from direct service provider to purchaser of services and manager of system quality

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Challenge: how to drive
accountability and
quality improvement
without direct
operational authority

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Solution: Two Key Components

Performance
improvement cycle



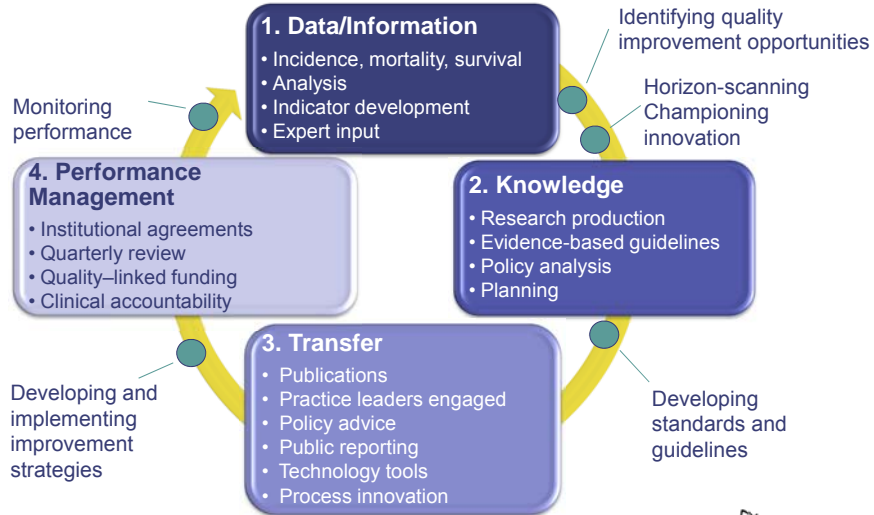
Clinical
accountability framework

Extensive clinical engagement and joint
clinical/administrative accountability for
quality at provincial and regional levels

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The Performance Improvement Cycle



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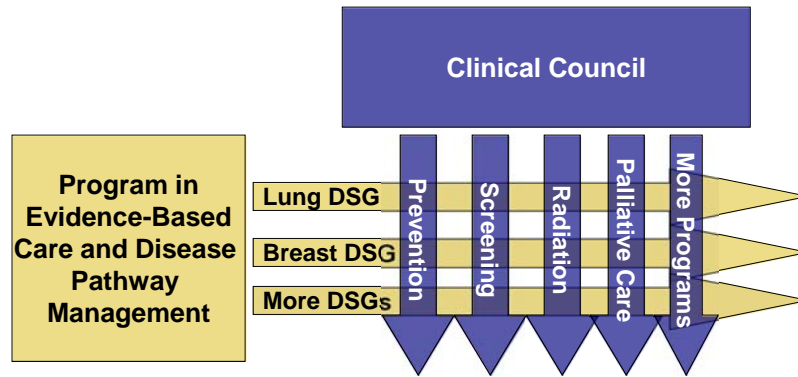
Clinical Accountability Structures

Clinical Council

- Prevention
- Screening
- Primary Care
- Path/Lab Medicine
- Imaging
- Surgical Oncology
- Radiation Therapy
- Systemic Therapy
- Oncology Nursing
- Psychosocial Oncology
- Patient Education
- Palliative Care

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Clinical accountability structures (cont.)



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Clinical Engagement Structures

Communities of Practice

- Informal
- Problems identified
- Common drive to solve problems

Expert Panels

- Time limited
- Specific topic to be addressed
- Incorporates best evidence and consensus

Provincial and Regional Clinical Leads

- Joint-accountability: CCO and Regional Cancer Program
- Local issues inform provincial quality agenda
- Local champions for implementing quality improvement

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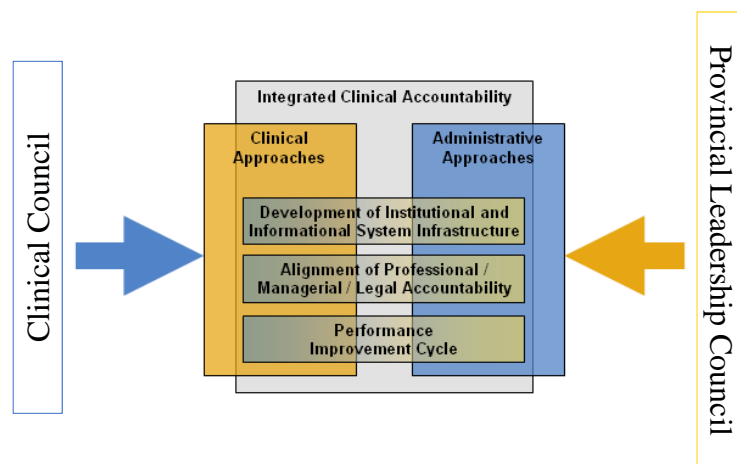
Clinical Accountability Structures

Provincial Leadership Council

- ✓ Regional policy forum
- ✓ Executive Team, plus 14 Regional Vice Presidents
- ✓ Cross-Representation from Clinical Council

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Integrated Approach to Clinical Accountability



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Setting the performance priorities

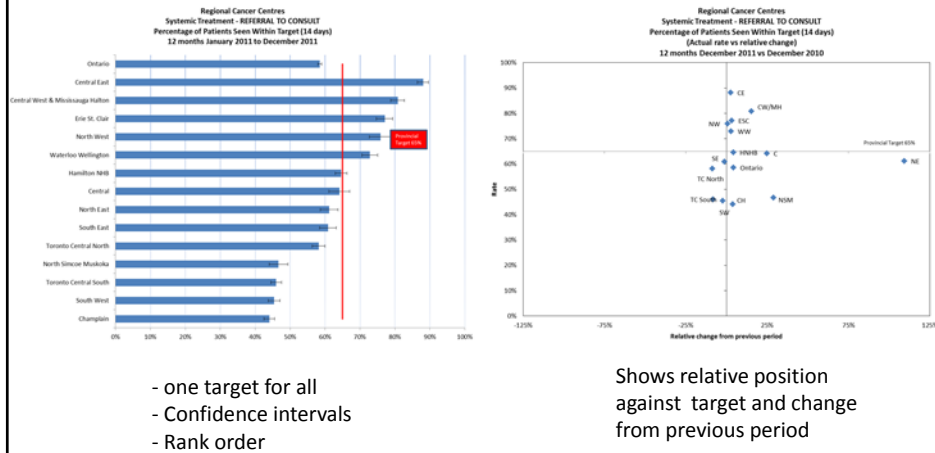
- Meant to drive performance in the cancer system in areas that need improvement
- Priorities are determined annually
 - Access/Wait times
 - Evidence-based clinical priorities (e.g.: thoracic surgery guidelines, pathology reporting)
 - Provincial priorities (e.g.: colorectal cancer screening program)
- Proposed/approved by:
 - clinical expert panels
 - programs at CCO
 - Regional Cancer Programs



Internal Reporting

- Provincial targets set by Provincial Programs for each yearly priority.
- Regional targets negotiated through the RVP.
- Performance against targets monitored through the CCO Regional Scorecard and quarterly performance reviews.
- Regional Scorecard is a central component of regional leadership performance review.
- Progress against mature metrics and targets is reported publicly

Example of a priority indicator Systemic Treatment – Referral to Consult (RCC)



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Measurement driving focus for regional quality improvement

Regional Scorecard Tool

Region	RADIATION			SYSTEMIC			SURGERY			COLONOSCOPY			STAGE	PATHOLOGY		SYMPTOM	SUPPORT	MCC	ICCP	RCC	Overall	Change		
	WT	WT	% of	WT	WT	% of	WT	WT	% of	WT	WT	% of		Rate	% Comp								Rate	Rate
PROVINCE	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hamilton	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
North Simcoe	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Central	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
South East	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Toronto Central South	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
North West	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Central East	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
South West	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Central West & Mississauga	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Toronto Central North	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Champlain	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
East St. Clair	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
North East	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hamilton NHB	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

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Motivate with data - comparative reporting

Use of clinical practice guidelines - colorectal cancer surgery

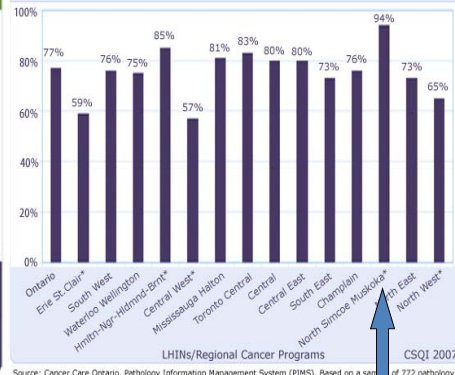
Percent of colorectal cancer resections with 12 or more lymph nodes collected and examined, April 1 to September 30, 2005



Source: Cancer Care Ontario, Pathology Information Management System (PIMS). Based on a sample of pathology reports for 1,431 colorectal cancer resections.

Use of Clinical Practice Guidelines - colorectal cancer surgery

Percent of colorectal cancer resections with 12 or more lymph nodes reported, by LHIN, Sept 1 - Oct. 31, 2006



Source: Cancer Care Ontario, Pathology Information Management System (PIMS). Based on a sample of 772 pathology reports for colorectal cancer resections, Sept 1 - Oct. 31, 2006.
Notes:
1. *Significantly different from the provincial average



Public reporting (CSQI) within our quality framework

Surveillance: incidence, mortality, survival prevalence

Population Studies: risk factors & socio-demographic factors

Gaps guide future work

Quality Dimensions

	Safe	Effective	Accessible/ Timely	Patient Centred/ Responsive	Equitable	Integrated	Efficient
	Prevention		MRFs: Smoking (adult), susceptibility (teens), alcohol consumption, physical inactivity, obesity, inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption			Lung surveillance by SES Modifiable Risk Factors (MRFs) by SES	
Screening		Breast screening: Follow-up of Abnormal Results Cervical screening: Follow-up of Abnormal Results Colorectal Screening: Follow-up of Abnormal Results	Breast Screening Cervical Screening Colorectal Screening (FOBT, Colonoscopy and Flex.Sig.)		Integrated Cancer Screen Participation (women & income) Breast (income, age) Cervix (income, age) Colorectal (income)	Integrated Cancer Screening Participation	
Diagnosis		Synoptic pathology reporting Reporting stage at diagnosis Lymph node sampling (colon)	Wait times for breast cancer assessment Colonoscopy wait time (positive FOBT)				
Treatment	Thoracic surgery and HPB surgery standards and link to Mortality Admission and ER visit within 4 weeks of IV chemo Safe handling of cytotoxics and CPDE	Margin status (Prostate) Margin status (Rectum) Multidisciplinary Case Conf.s Treating NSC Lung Cancer by guidelines Treating Colon Cancer by guidelines Consultation with medical oncologist (colon and breast) Radiation treatment utilization MRT Utilization	Wait times for cancer surgery Wait times for radiation treatment Wait times for systemic treatment	Patient experience (satisfaction) Symptom assessment (and symptom management)	Treating Colon Cancer by Guidelines (Age, sex) Consultation with Medical Oncologist (Age)	Wait Times from diagnosis to chemo (breast, colon, lung) Wait Times Surgery to chemo interval (colon)	Radiation Machine Efficiency
Recovery							
End-of-Life Care				Deaths in acute care hospital	Chemo in last 2 weeks of life (Age)		ED visits, ICU stay and chemotherapy in last 2 weeks of life LOS in last 6 months

Overall CSQI 2012 Summary

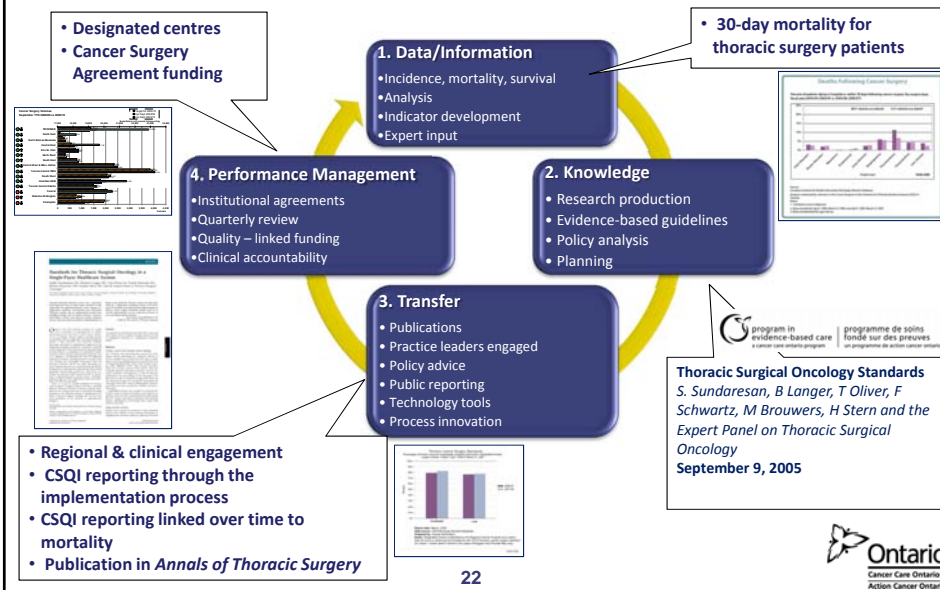
Safe		Rating: Good. Some processes and standards for a safe cancer system are in place. However, we need better measures of safety from the patient's perspective.
Effective		Rating: Very Good. Cancer services are generally effective and evidence-based.
Accessible		Rating: Good. More Ontarians are accessing the services they need but efforts need to continue.
Responsive		Rating: Fair. Ontario's cancer system needs to focus more on patients' and survivors' quality of life, both during and after active treatment.
Equitable		Rating: Poor. Cancer burden is still higher among those with lower socio-economic status. More work needs to be done using a whole-of-society approach to ensure equity.
Integrated		Rating: Poor. We have better data for measures that bridge across the cancer system, but more improvement is needed to ensure a seamless journey for patients and survivors.
Efficient		Rating: Fair. We need to better measure cost efficiency and value for money, while maintaining good health outcomes for all Ontarians.

Very Good
 Good
 Fair
 Poor
 Incomplete Data

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Cancer Quality Council of Ontario

Example: Thoracic surgery organizational standards



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For more information go to:
www.cancercare.on.ca
www.csqi.on.ca

