

Development and Use of Survivorship Care Plans to Enhance Care After Cancer Treatment

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Background: Ensuring patients receive clear, patient-centered recommendations for follow-up and health maintenance is a primary goal of ASCO's model for survivorship and palliative care. The Commission on Cancer also sought to improve the quality of survivorship care by requiring accredited programs to implement survivorship care plans (SCPs) and treatment summaries by 2015. This abstract will describe the components of SCPs used and metrics collected implemented in 12 survivorship clinics of an academic cancer center.

Methods: To guide clinicians on how to transition patients from their treatment clinic to a survivorship clinic, a multidisciplinary team was convened to develop clinical practice algorithms. These tools were based on four domains: surveillance, risk reduction, management of physical and emotional effects. Disease-specific algorithms were also supported with a *Passport Plan for Health*® (Passport) specifically designed for each disease. These clinical tools allowed providers to tailor specific recommendations for individual survivors. Both tools were electronically available to survivors and their primary care providers. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize selected metrics of this analysis.

Results: To date, 44 cancer-site specific algorithms and 19 Passports have been launched and are being used by 35 clinicians in the survivorship clinics. Process-based measures collected are a) number of Passports completed, b) providers' completion of SCPs and concordance rates with counseling recommendations outlines in the treatment pathways. Since FY08, 25, 912 Passports were distributed to 13,105 survivors. In FY14 6,160 Passports were issued (80.7% provider completion rate). Passport completion varied by provider (7% - 97%). Survivors were counseled for recommendations related to colonoscopy (97%), skin screening (98%), mammogram (97%), gynecological screening (95%), and prostate screening (74%).

Discussion: Algorithms and SCPs serve as clinical tools to help providers and survivors manage physical and emotional issues. These tools increase standardization in the delivery of survivorship care, increase the delivery of safe and quality care, and promote communication with survivors, multiple providers and across clinical settings.