The Care Board Model

Centre hospitalier universitaire Vaudois

An Interprofessional Model Approach to Supportive Care Needs for Cancer Patients

Congrès SCHP 01.09.2022 Célia Darnac - Philippe Glemarec

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST - DISCLOSURE

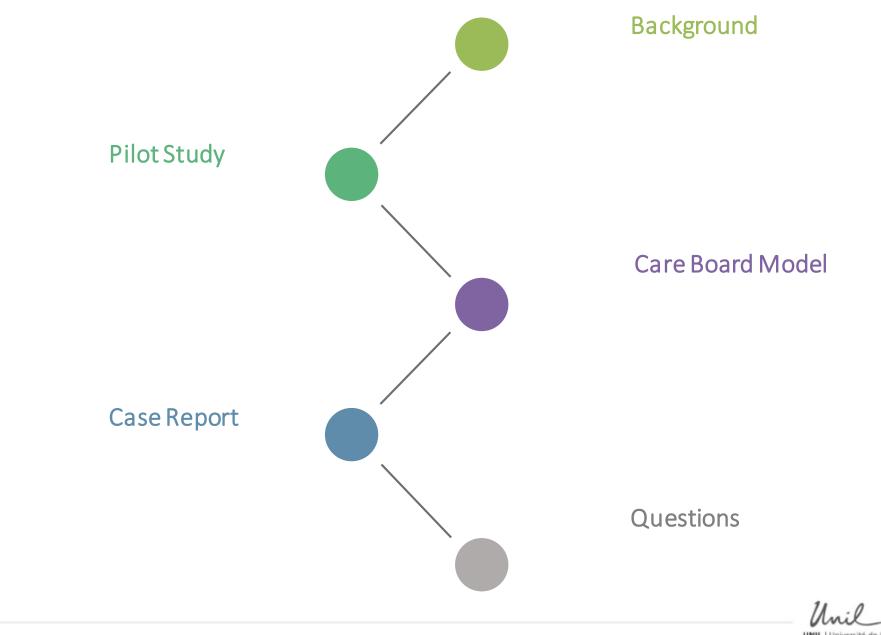
Nothing to declare







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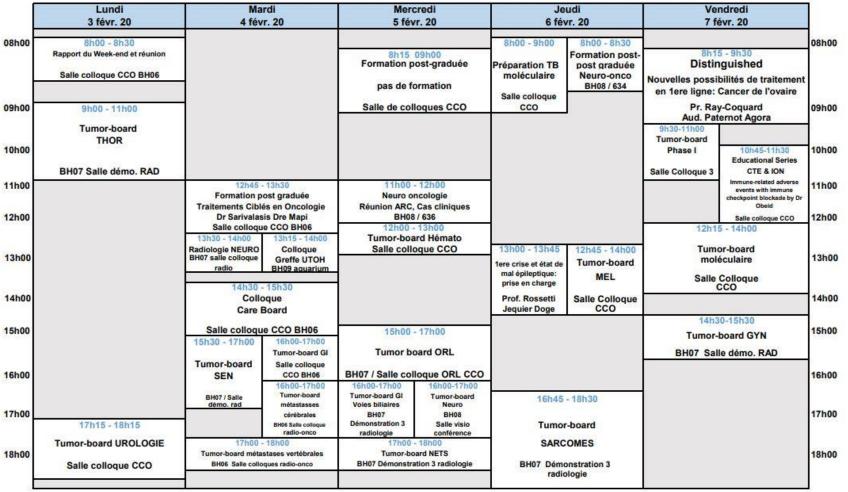
Tumor Board Review



At CHUV, 16 Tumor Boards.

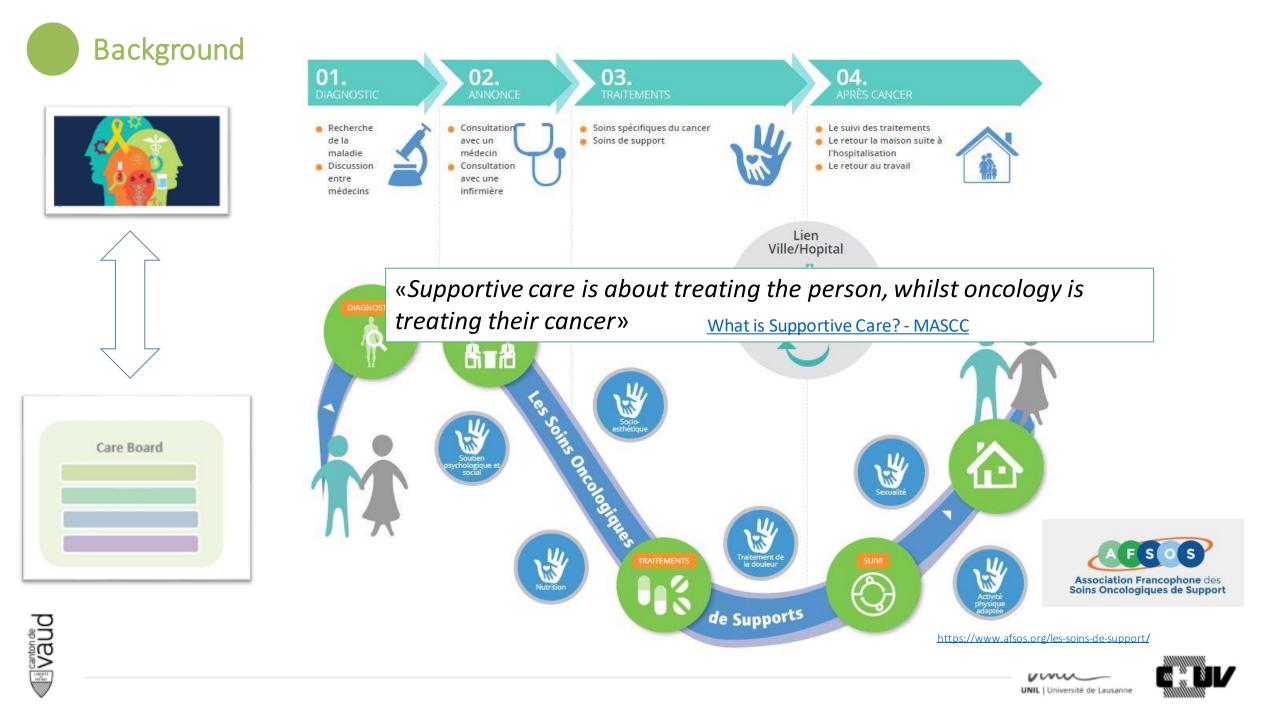


Tableau des colloques hebdomadaires du service d'oncologie médicale semaine 06 2020



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Principles

Prevention or reduction of treatment toxicities

Throughout the continuum of the cancer experience from diagnosis through treatment to post-treatment care

Involves a coordinated, person-centric, holistic approach, guided by the individual's preferences

Basic right for all people with cancer, irrespective of their personal circumstances, their cancer type, their cancer stage, or their cancer treatment.

Benefits

Maintain or improve quality of life

Improved communication between people with cancer and caregivers about disease and prognosis

Easing of the emotional burden for people with cancer and caregivers

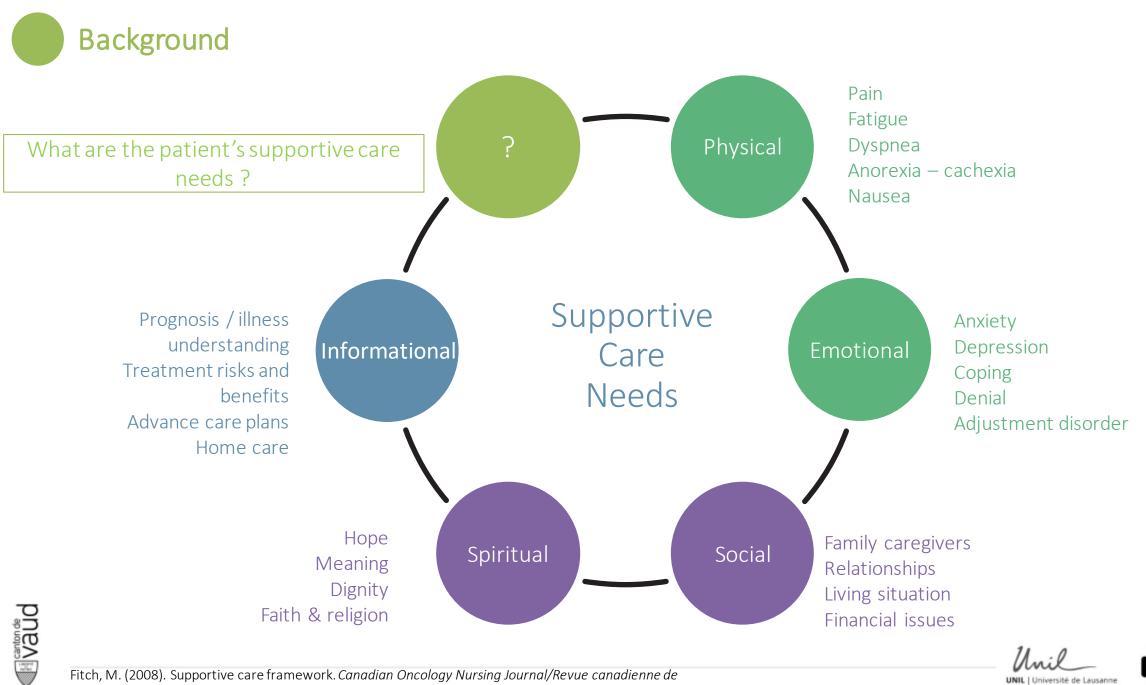
Increased tolerance, and thus benefits, of active therapy



What is Supportive Care? - MASCC











Fitch, M. (2008). Supportive care framework. Canadian Oncology Nursing Journal/Revue canadienne de soins infirmiers en oncologie, 18(1), 6-14.



European Journal of Oncology Nursing 19 (2015) 582-588

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
European Journal of Oncology Nursing
Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejon

Resilience and unmet supportive care needs in patients with cancer during early treatment: A descriptive study

C. Dubey ^{a, e}, J. De Maria ^{b, e}, C. Hoeppli ^c, D.C. Betticher ^d, M. Eicher ^{a, e, *}

Table 4

Ten most frequently reported unmet needs (SCNS 34).

Unmet need (item)	n (%) expressing unmet need	Need domain
Fears about the cancer spreading	32/66 (48.5%)	Psychological
Uncertainty about the future	30/66 (45.5%)	Psychological
Concerns about the worries of those close to you	29/66 (43.9%)	Psychological
Worry that the results of treatment are beyond your control	28/65 (43.0%)	Psychological
Changes in your sexual relationship	24/57 (40.3%)	Sexual
To be given information about sexual relationships	24/62 (38.8%)	Sexual
Lack of energy/tiredness	22/60 (36.6%)	Physical & daily living
Changes in sexual feelings	22/61 (36.1%)	Sexual
Feelings about death and dying	22/66 (33.3%)	Psychological
Being given information (written, diagrams, drawings) about aspects of managing your illness and side-effects at 21/66 (31.8%) home		Health system & information

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Supportive Care Needs Switzerland

Psychological



Physical

Health system & information







Scape: 2019

Unmet Supportive Care Needs CHUV



Emotional support During your hospital visit/while you were being treated as	Thematic analysis added description of the impact of poor experiences of care regarding emotional support and continuity of care. This included: patients' feelings of loneliness during and after treatment (e.g. while managing
an outpatient, did you find someone on the hospital staff to talk to about your worries and fears? Continuity and transition Did hospital staff give you information about support or self-help groups for people with cancer? During/after your cancer treatment, did you receive enough care and support from health/social services?	side effects, accessing complementary medicine, or resuming a professional activity after treatments); and patient's needs and suggestions on how to alleviate loneliness (e.g. help & support with administration & finances).
C L S L	Continuity and transition Did hospital staff give you information about support or elf-help groups for people with cancer? During/after your cancer treatment, did you receive









Guidelines

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✓ About ✓

ESTADO REVERSE	Q		
ESMO > Guidelines > Guidelines by topic ESMO CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES: SUPPORTIVE AND PALLIATIVE CA ESMO-MCB3 Pecket Buidelines Packet Buidelines Latest enhanced and revised set of guidelines Supportive and palliative care area areas of high importance in oncology and ESMO published Clinical Practice Guidelines on the management of a variety of issues: Palliative Care in the COVID-19 era, Advanced Care Planning, Anaemia and Iron Deficiency in Patients With Cancer, Bone Health in Cancer Patients, Cancer Cachexia in Adult Patients, Cancer Patients With Cancer, Bone Health in Cancer Patients, Cancer Cachexia in Adult Patients, Cancer Patients, Mirusion Reactions to Systemic Anticancer Therapy Petioli Neutropeane, Jertility Preservation and Posttreatment Prenancies in Post- Anticancer Therapy Petioli Neutropeane. Jertility Preservation and Posttreatment Prenancies in Post-	The ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) are intended to provide the user with a set of recommendations for the best standards of cancer care, based on the findings of evidence-based medicine.	The EON The EON Cancer Nursir Education Framewo	ng
pubertal Cancer Patients, Management of Breathlessness in Patients with Cancer, Management of Cardiac Disease, Management of Orphan Symptoms, Neurotoxicity, Oral and Gastrointestinal Mucosal Injury, Prevention and Management of Dermatological Toxicities Related to Anticancer Agents, Prevention of Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting, Role of Patient-reported Outcome Measures, Toxicities from Immunotherapy and Venous Thromboembolism in Cancer Patients.		Standards and Life British National British National Formulary Clinical Knowledge	م ب
		Guideine indicators sciences Formulary (BNF) for Children (BNFC) Summaries (CKS) Read about <u>our approach to CCV/ID-12</u>	
ASCO [®] AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY	COI Management Member Directory	Home > NICE Guidance > Health and social care delivery > Adult's social care	
Meetings & Education + Research & Data + Practice & Patients + Career Home / Practice & Patients / Guidelines / 💽	Development + News & Initiatives +	Improving supportive and palliative care for adults wit cancer	h





NHS

Integrating supportive care in oncology Phase I: Treatment with palliative intent)



MASCC Guidelines





Supportive Care and Treatment Related Issues



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VOLUME 30 · NUMBER 11 · APRIL 10 2012

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

REVIEW ARTICLE

Screening for Distress and Unmet Needs in Patients With Cancer: Review and Recommendations Linda E. Carlson, Amy Waller, and Alex J. Mitchell

14 Screening Tools for Distress
29 Needs Assessment Tools

"Distress and unmet needs are common problems in cancer settings, and programs that routinely screen for and treat distress are feasible, particularly when staff are supported and links with specialist psychosocial services exist".

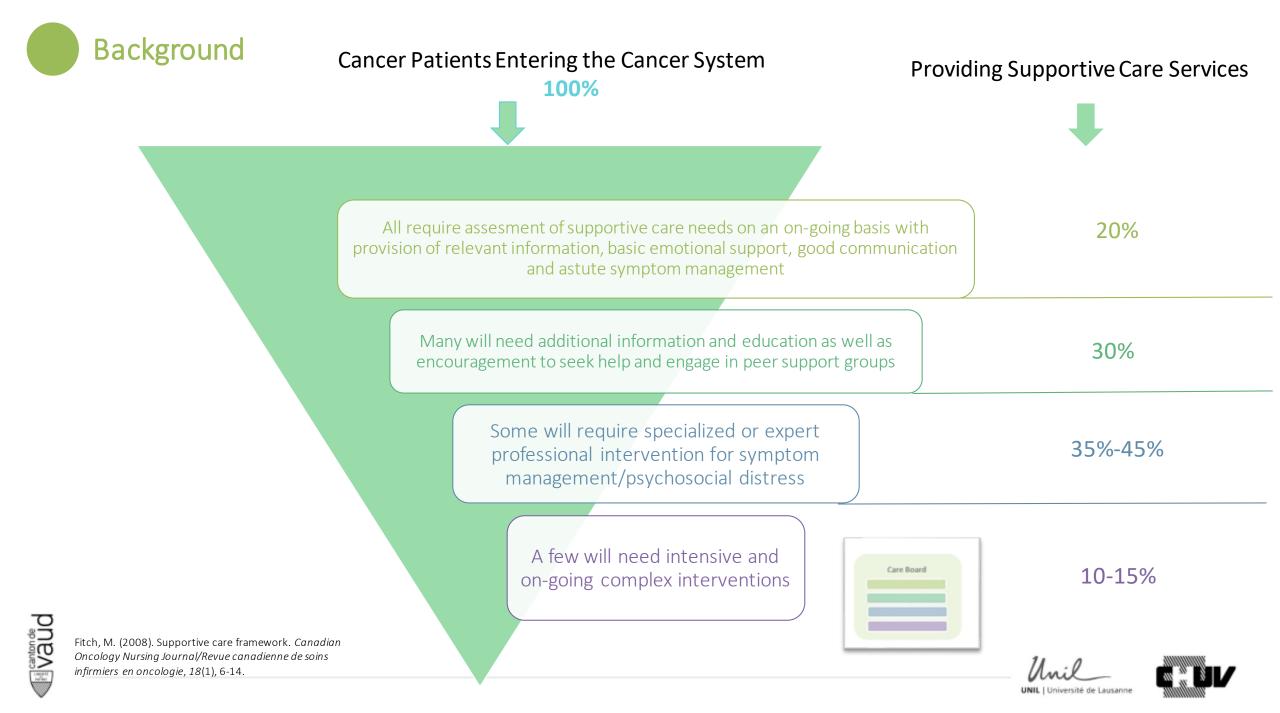




Supportive Care:

Screening Tools







Interprofessionality

Multidisciplinary team working in cancer: what is the evidence?

BMJ 2010 ; 340 doi: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.c951 (Published 23 March 2010) Cite this as: *BMJ* 2010;340:c951



Multidisciplinary care is key to cancer management

Effective Healthcare. Efficient, patient-oriented and quality

"Members of interprofessional teams are on an equal level and are committed to making health care decisions together. This is because no single profession can provide a full range of care. Depending on the task, the most qualified person on the team takes the lead. So there is no traditional, fixed hierarchy"



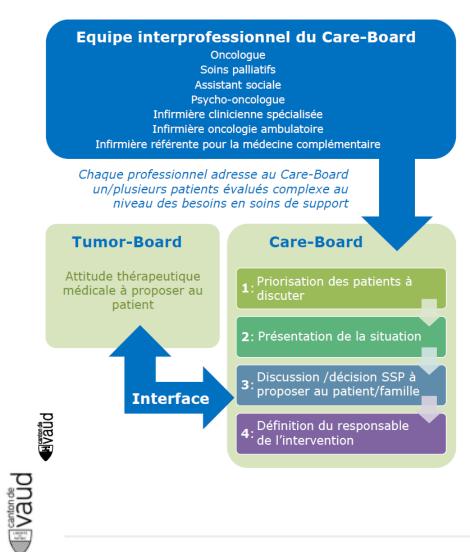
Programme de promotion interprofessionnalité dans le domaine de la santé, OFSP (2017), p6







2015-2017



Care Board An interprofessional approach that aims to discuss complex clinical, psychological and social needs in order to ensure continuity of care and provide personalized supportive care for patients and families

Feasibility

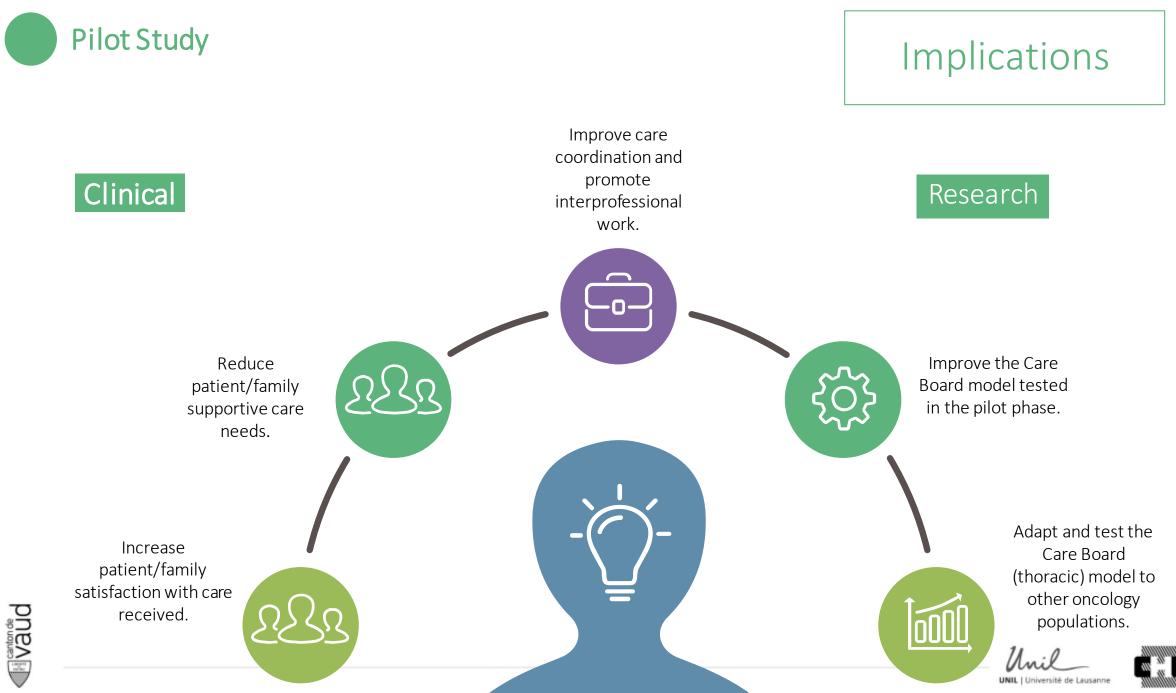
- Mean duration (50min)/
- 2 patients / Care-Board
- psychological support financial - palliative care integration

Acceptability

- Positive evaluation
- Improved continuity of patient care
- Enabled solutions and procedures not possible otherwise
- Increased safety









1 year of project

Interprofessional working group: nurses, physicians, social workers, psychiatrist, head palliative care physician, CEMIC





Participation and information available to the Care Board to the different healthcare providers involved.

An interprofessional approach to provide personalized supportive care for patients.

This approach is based on the discussion of complex clinical, psychological and social difficulties.

Improving Discussion Structure : Definition of patients/families structure of presentation and follow-up (of patients/families)

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Accessibility of the Care Board to all specialities in oncology department.





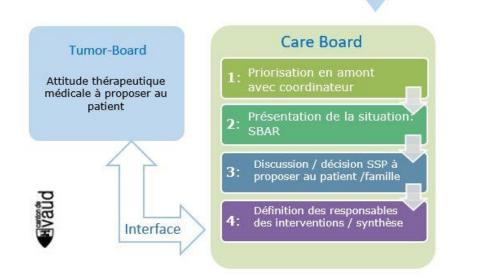




Equipe interprofessionnelle du Care-Board

Coordinateurs du Care Board			
Oncologue	Soins palliatifs	Assistante sociale	
Psycho-oncologue	Accompagnant spirituel	Infirmière clinicienne spécialisée	
Nutritionniste	Infirmière oncologie ambulatoire	Infirmière référente CEMIC	

Chaque professionnel adresse au Care-Board un/plusieurs patients évalués complexes au niveau des besoins en soins de support en passant par les coordinateurs du Care Board





Discussion of complex needs (clinical, psychological and social difficulties)

Personalized supportive care

Patient follow-up, continuity of care

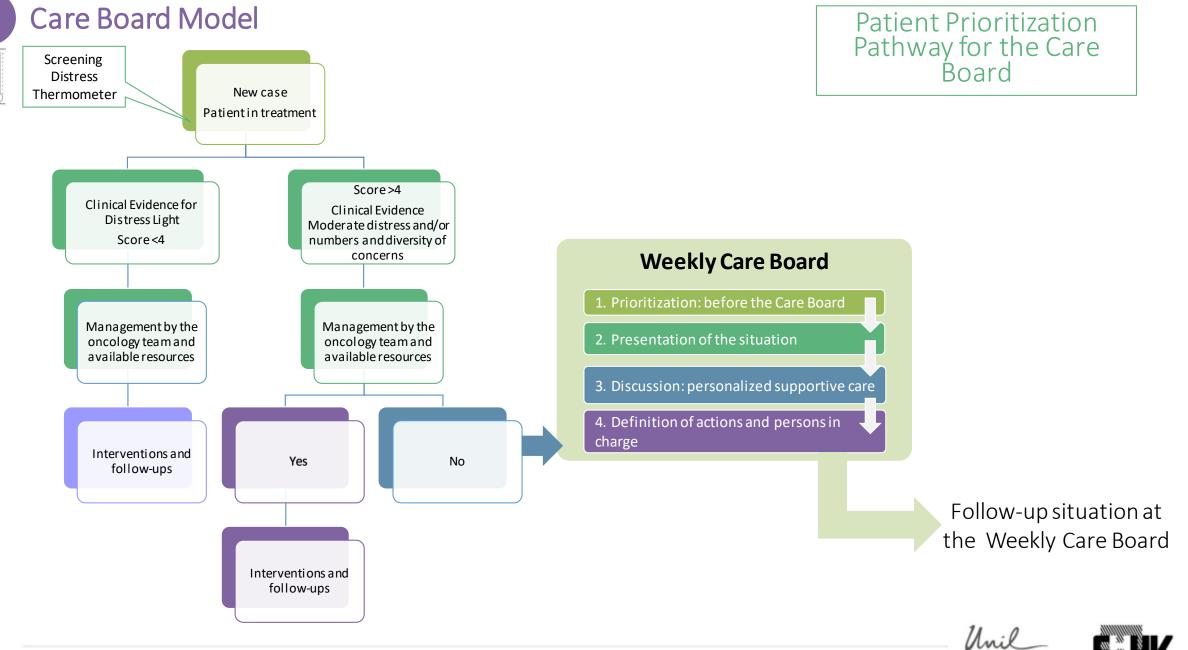
Shared thinking

A training place for professionals

A professional position







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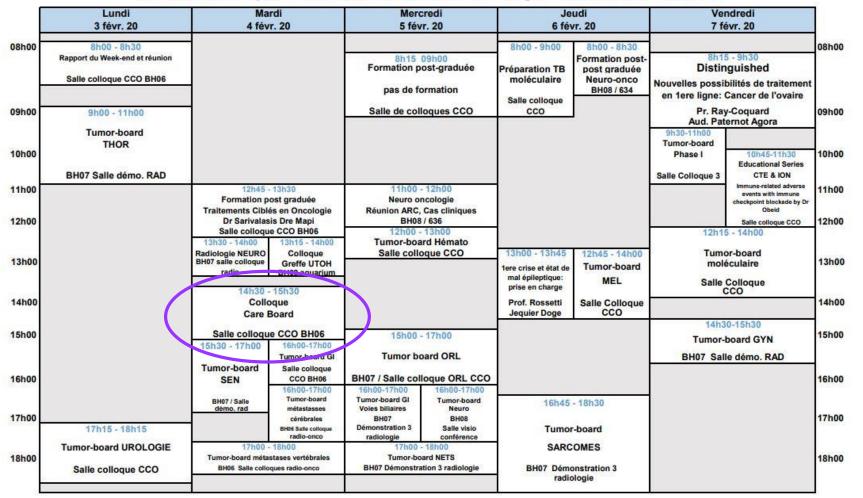
At CHUV, 16 Tumor Boards

1 Care Board

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Tableau des colloques hebdomadaires du service d'oncologie médicale semaine 06 2020



Maud

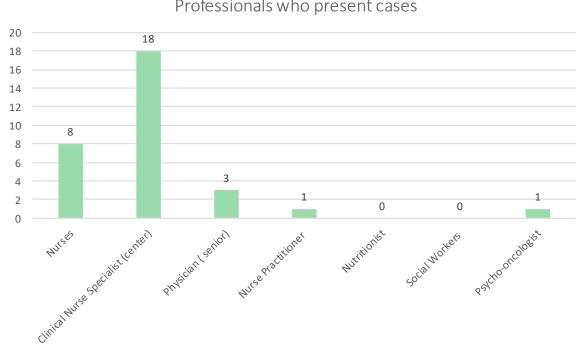






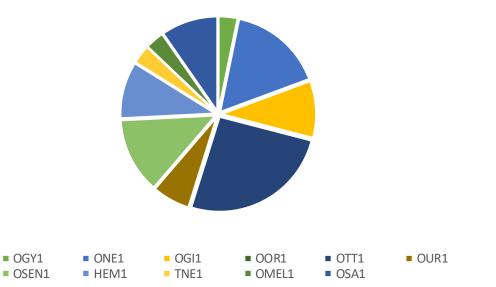
2021: 31 cases /29 Care Board Mean 29 minutes per case

Manual



Professionals who present cases

Clinics



Psychological problems: anxiety, fear, worry, nervousness, loneliness

Physical problems: fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite, sleep disorders

Financial issues





Case Report

S : Situation

- Mr. B, 59 years old, left upper lobar lung carcinoma, cT4 (lung metastases) cN2 cM1c (left scapular and pericardial metastasis), stage IVB.
- Diagnosed the 24.07.2020
- 2 lines palliative treatment by chemotherapy + palliative radiotherapy of the left shoulder from 2020 to 2021
- > 25.01.2021: pulmonary, lymph node, bone and brain progression
- Currently: 3rd line palliative treatment with weekly docetaxel

B: Background

- Has been working in Switzerland for about 30 years, on construction sites.
- Sends money to his family in Macedonia.
- Can not read or write, very limited understanding of French, needs translator for consultations.
- Since February his 27 year old daughter is staying for 3 months to support him (she doesn't speak French).
- The daughter understands the seriousness of the situation, wants to bring her father's body back to Macedonia
- He is on social assistance due to work accidents.









A : Assessment

- Though he requested for help, the measures put in place failed (refusal of help with housework, meals, home care stopped)
- Difficulty in asking for help to manage side effects at home
- Lack for support towards the family (Mr.'s daughter due to language barrier)
- Dependency (Activities of Daily Living) on his daughter's help and her return to the country planned for April (tourist permit)
- Difficulty in **controlling pain**
- Difficulty in adapting to administrative tasks (e.g. change of appointment)
- Lack of financial resources





Case Report

2 Coordinators

- Nurse CEMIC
- Spiritual care provider
- o Nurses CCO
- Nurse Practitioner
- Thoracic Clinical Nurse Specialist
- Palliative Care Physician
- Physician's assistants
- LVC social worker
- Senior Clinical Oncologist

in Thoracic Oncology

Other Clinical Nurse Specialist

R: Recommendation Care Board /16.03.2021



	CEMIC hypnosis proposal
	Thoracic Clinical Nurse Specialist : contact with spiritual care provider
	Palliative Care Physician : contact with physician who is taking care of Mr. (complex pain management) and propose interventions
list	Thoracic Clinical Nurse Specialist and + LVC social Work+ translator: to check with the daughter of Mr. utility of the transport abonnement for the duration of the stay of the daughter
	Thoracic Clinical Nurse Specialist and + LVC social Work+ translator: with Mr's daughter + social worker from home care: make sure the daughter's visa is extended (ask for a copy of the visa) specify the modalities and cost of repatriation of a deceased person in Macedonia (during the pandemic period)
	Senior Clinical Oncologist in Thoracic Oncology and Nurse Practitioner : request permission from Mr. to inform his daughter specifically of his condition and prognosis. organize a care network as soon as possible
	Coordinator : ask the administrative hierarchy if it is possible to ask a colleague from Macedonia for some translations (confidence link)





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS





