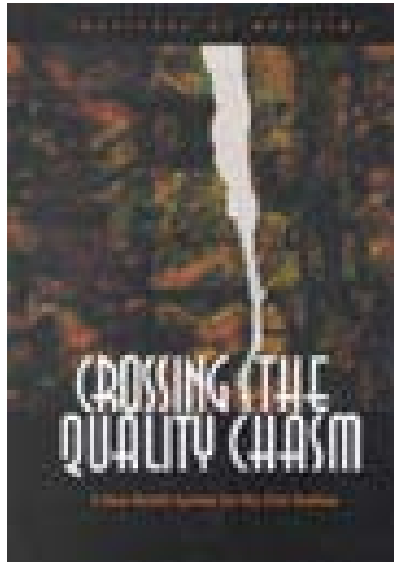


Optimizing Patient-Centered Communication Across the Cancer Control Continuum: The Role of Affective Science?

Neeraj Arora, Stephen Taplin,
Sarah Kobrin, June Peters,
Lindsey Hoskins, Rebecca Ferrer

Presented at the Affective Science Perspectives on Cancer Control Meeting,
October 12, 2011, Virginia, MD

Quality of Care



Aims for the 21st Century Health Care System

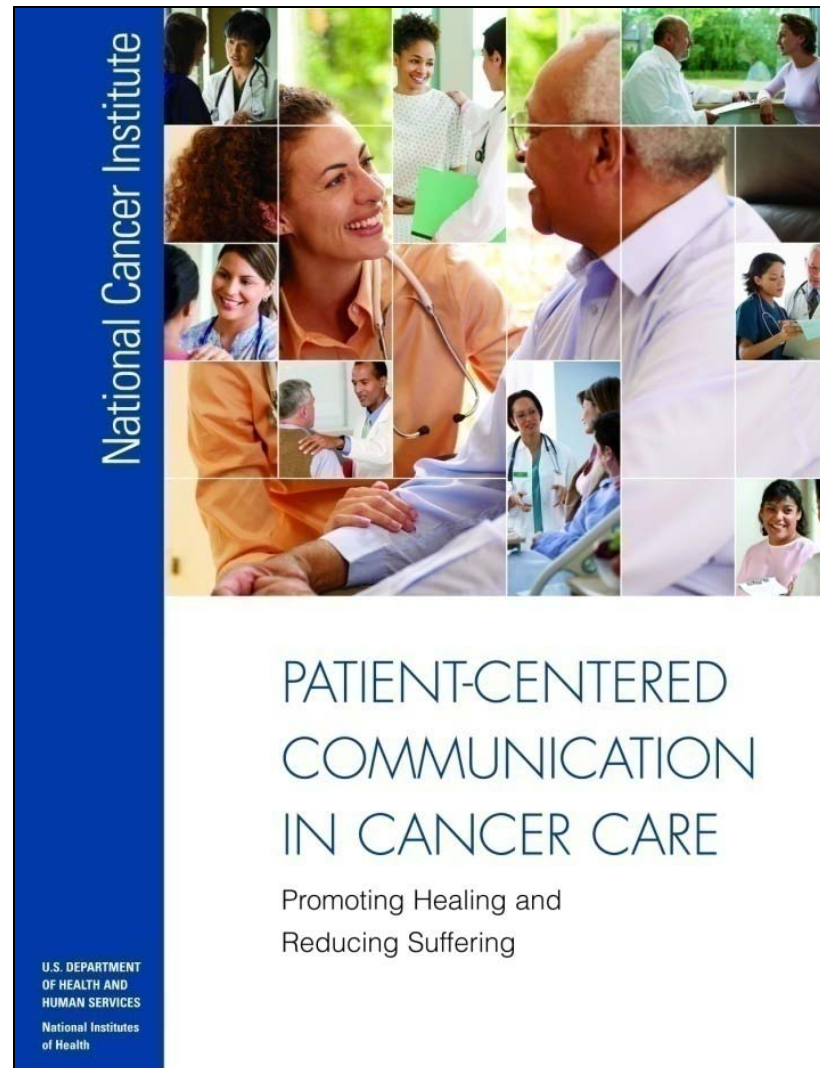
- **Safe**
- **Effective**
- **Patient-centered**
- **Timely**
- **Efficient**
- **Equitable**

NCI Research Priority

- NCI supports research focused on facilitating the **measurement, monitoring, and improvement** of patient-centered cancer care with an aim to minimize the cancer burden
- An area of emphasis: communication between patients/family and members of health care delivery teams

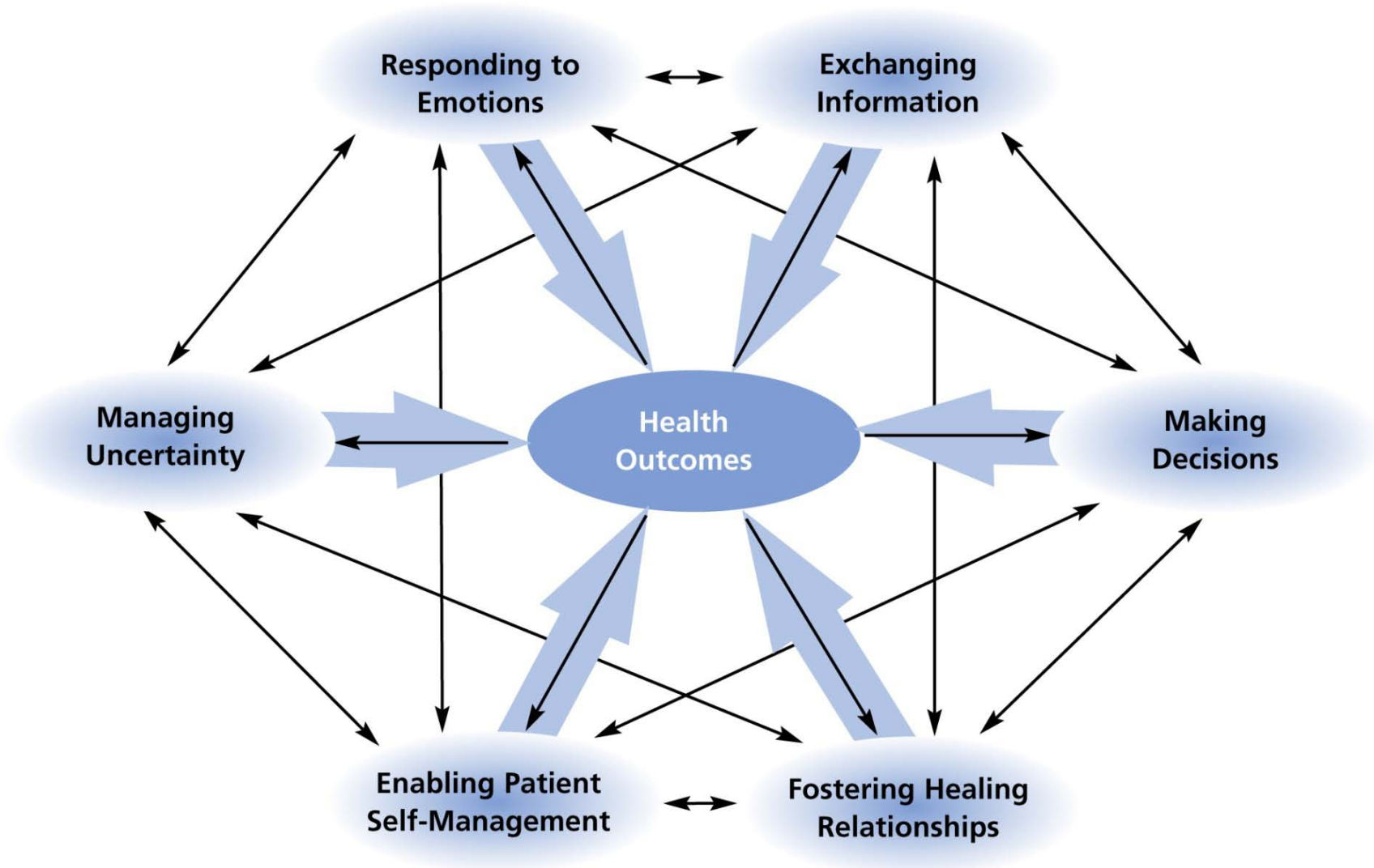
<http://outcomes.cancer.gov/areas/pcc>

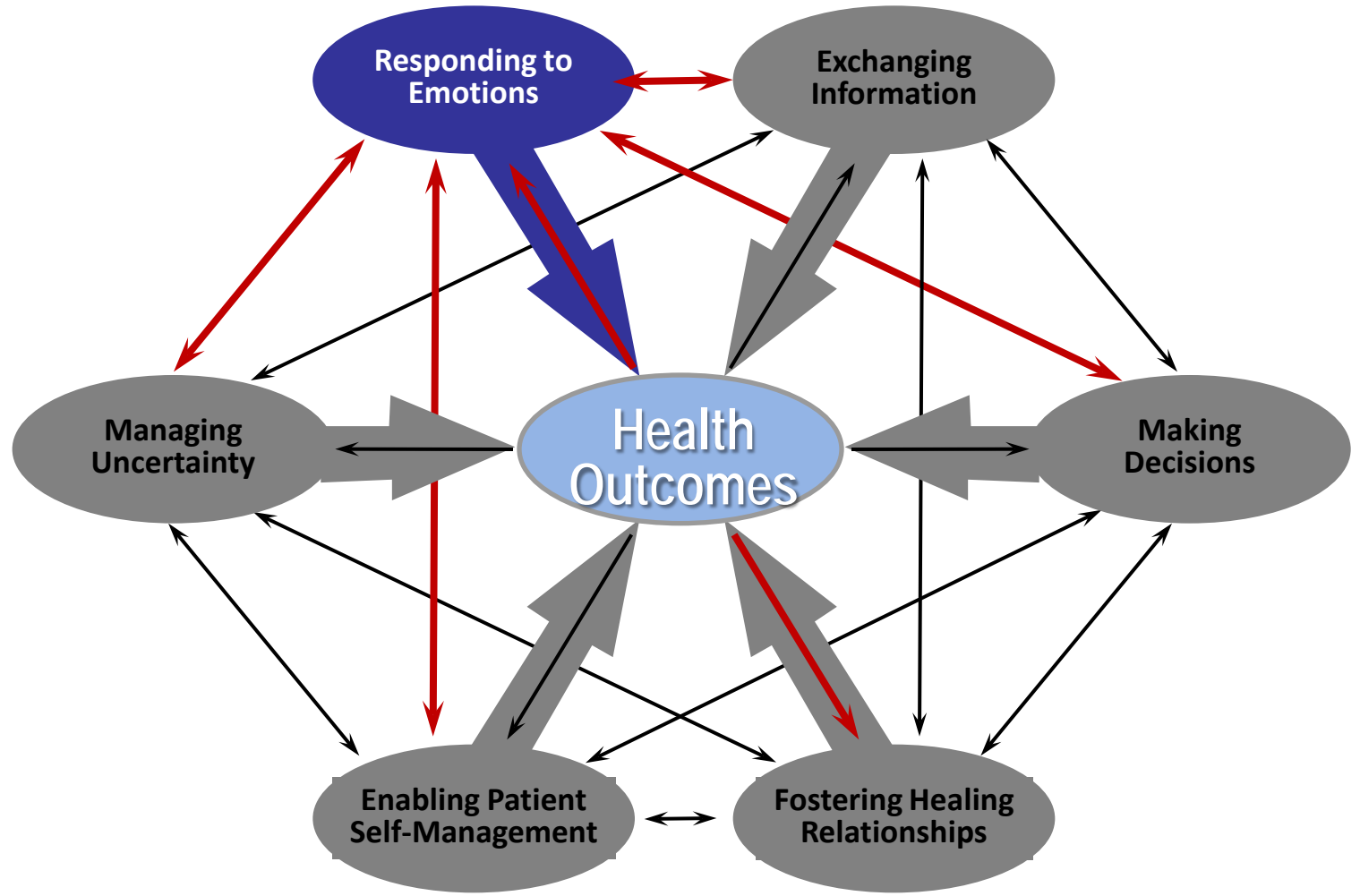
Patient-Centered Communication



Epstein R.M., & Street R.L., Jr. (2007). *Patient-centered communication in cancer care: promoting healing and reducing suffering*. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute, NIH Publication No. 07-6225.

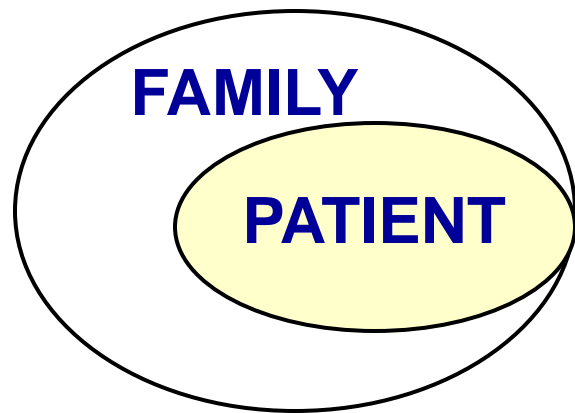
Patient-Centered Communication Functions





Understanding the Clinical Context of Cancer-related Care

Cancer-related Care: A Complex Web of Communication



Inpatient, Outpatient,
Multiple Organizations

In person, Telephone, E-mail

MULTIPLE CLINICIANS

Primary Care Physician

Oncologists

Genetic Counselors

Surgeon

Nurses

Pharmacists

Social Workers

CAM Practitioners

Lab Technicians

Cancer-related Care

- Conversations between patient/family and multiple clinical teams
 - Across multiple healthcare organizations
 - Across different care settings
 - Across different communication media
- It is often left up to the patient to make sense of all these conversations
- Patients may or may not be aware of communication within and across clinical teams

Cancer-related Care

- Conversations are influenced by several predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors at the individual, group/team, organization/system level, for example:
 - Patient/family social network
 - Clinician training
 - Team functioning and norms
 - Organization culture
 - Reimbursement policies

Cancer-related Care

- Conversations within the context of “emotionally charged” situations
 - Test indicating predisposition to cancer
 - Abnormal cancer screening test
 - Confirmed dx of cancer
 - Test suggesting treatment is not likely to work or remission not likely to last
 - Dx of new primary or cancer recurrence
 - Transition to end of life care

Cancer-related Care

- Nature of conversations and their impact may vary across the age spectrum
 - Pediatrics
 - Adolescent and Young Adults
 - Adults
 - Seniors

Challenges

- Measurement
- Longitudinal monitoring
- Interventions: Multi-level
 - Individual
 - Team
 - Organization