Ototoxicity Monitoring in a VA Business Model



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The views expressed are those of the presenters, and do not necessarily reflect the position of the VA or the US government.

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Introduction

- Pillars of healthcare
- Scope of the current problem
- We propose that ototoxicity monitoring (OM) requires proactive surveillance and rehabilitation embedded in the patients established care pathway

Data Management

- Systematize methods to identify and track patients, and for interdisciplinary communication
- Facilitate scheduling
- Apply patient choice for appropriate follow up

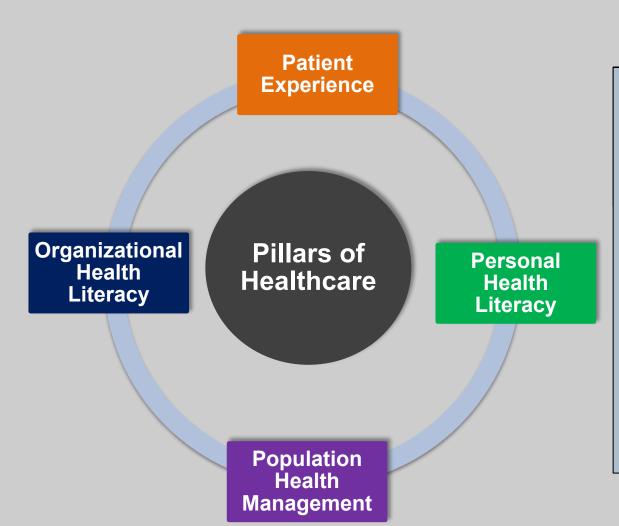
Business Agreement

- Stakeholder buy in
- Determine the scope of OM;
 Understand priorities and patient care pathway tools of stakeholders

Point of Care Testing

- Audiology outside of the booth
- Complements traditional audiology services





Gaining the Patient perspective of interactions with organizational members (care team) as well as the perspectives of other stakeholders (other care team members, administration) is crucial for

- 1) effective patient-provider communication and
- 2) easy access to services and information that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values.

Scope of Cancer and Platinum-related Ototoxicity

- 1.7 million Americans will be diagnosed with cancer this year.
- 5-year survival rate for all cancers is 60-70% depending on race
- Platinum compounds are used in about 40% of all chemotherapy in adults: (solid tumors: colorectal, head & neck, lung, ovarian, testicular, bladder)
- Within VHA in 2018, 10.4K patients received a platinum-based chemotherapy



VA Cancer Registry, 2018

https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2018/cancer-facts-and-figures-2018.pdf http://theconversation.com/happy-50th-anniversary-to-cisplatin-the-drug-that-changed-cancer-treatment-38382





Scope of Cancer and Platinum-related Ototoxicity

- Following cisplatin chemotherapy 40-80% of patients experience ototoxicity
- 20% of patients treated with high-dose carboplatin experience ototoxicity
- Ototoxicity with oxaliplatin is generally less common, but for some individuals is severe
- Survivors' quality of life is limited by morbidity from their disease, but also it's treatment

Knight et al., J Clin Oncol, 2005; Qaddoumi et al., J Clin Oncol, 2012; Landier et al., J Clin Oncol, 2014; Frisina et al., J Clin; Oncol, 2016; Miaskowki et al., J Cancer Surviv, 2018



Scope of Infectious Disease related Ototoxicity

- IV-aminoglycosides (e.g., tobramycin, gentamicin, amikacin and high-cumulative levels of the glycopeptide vancomycin are cochlea and vestibulo-toxic)
 - Sepsis
 - o MRSA
 - Pulmonary exacerbations
 - Some cardiac problems
- Wide variability in the reported incidence of AMG ototoxicity ranging from 7-90% across clinical populations
 - Rates of ototoxicity following treatment for COVID-19 and its complications are unknown

Al-Malky et al., *J Cystic Fibros* 2015;14(2):248-54; Fjalstad et al., *Eur J Pediatr* 2014, 173(4):489-495; Garinis et al., *J Cys Fib*, 2017, 16: 401-409



Scope of the Problem: Personal Health Literacy

- Approximately 80 million adults in the United States have limited health literacy (NAAL 2003; Berkman et al. 2011)
- Individuals with the skills and confidence to become actively engaged in their health care have better health outcomes (CDC, 2020)
- When given the option between an intervention and doing nothing, most patients will choose an intervention (Laplante-Levesque et al., 2012)
- In 2018, Dr. Dawn Konrad-Martin compared "Usual Care" to patient-driven automated hearing screening for OM
 - ~50% of all trial participants in the study pursued new HA's or technology adjustments
 - Nearly all study participants (99.3%), conducted self-testing on the chemotherapy unit prior to <u>each and every</u> cisplatin treatment
 - Usual care generally tested one time, or not at all during treatment (<5% had guideline adherent OM)



Scope of the problem: Unmet need

American Academy of Audiology, AAA (2009). Position Statement and Clinical Practice Guidelines: Ototoxicity monitoring.

POSITION STATEMENT ON PROVISION OF OTOTOXIC MONITORING BY AUDIOLOGISTS

Audiological Interests in Ototoxicity Monitoring

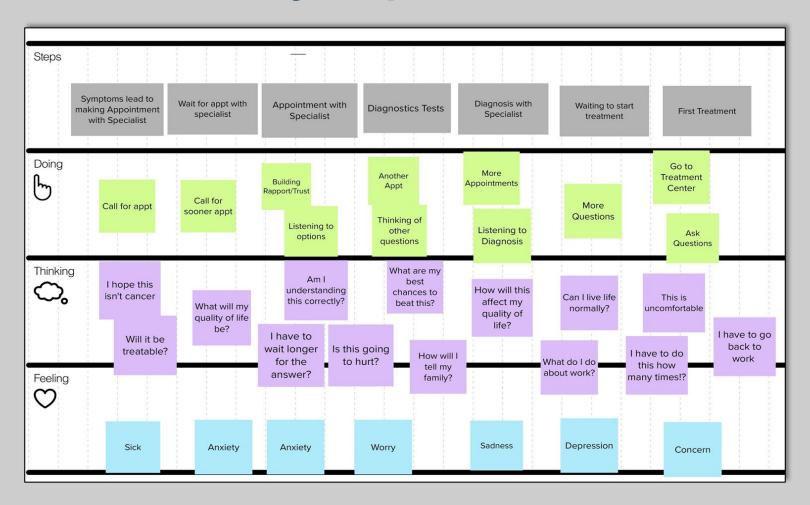
Audiologic monitoring for ototoxicity is primarily performed for two purposes: (1) early detection of changes to hearing status presumably attributed to a drug/treatment regime so that changes in the drug regimen may be considered, and (2) audiologic intervention when handicapping hearing impairment has occurred. These clinical goals are differentiated in the following.

The term "ototoxicity monitoring" is generally taken to express the principle of early identification, yet the concept also embraces the principle of early intervention. For example, when changes are detected early, the physician can be alerted so that alternative treatment protocols, possibly with less ototoxic medications, may be considered. Furthermore, when clinically significant changes occur, especially hearing deterioration that has migrated into the speech frequencies, the purpose of a monitoring program becomes to assist the patient and/or patient's family to maintain effective communication, especially as hearing loss progresses. Unfortunately, this degree of hearing impairment may be unavoidable even with proactive ototoxicity monitoring, as the priority is effective treatment of the disease via the given drug therapy.



NCRAR

Current Journey Map of the Patient





Scope of the Problem: Patient Experience

- Allyson's Experience
- Mike's Experience

Additional patient perspectives:

Patient Voices - National Center for Rehabilitative Auditory Research (NCRAR) (va.gov)



Individual patient reports are echoed in large cohort study of cancer survivors

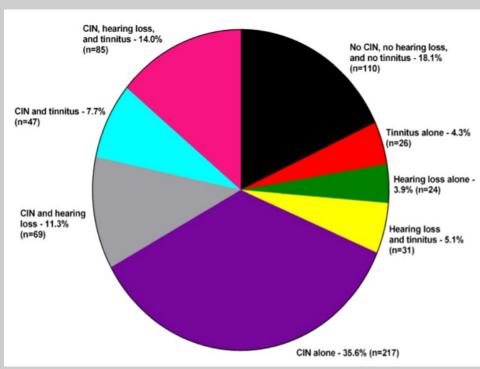
- Study of 609 cancer survivors treated with neurotoxic therapies (platinum drugs and/or taxane compounds)
- Evaluated Chemotherapy induced neuropathy (CIN), hearing loss, tinnitus, and Quality of Life (QoL)

Miaskowski C, Mastick J, Paul SM, et al. Impact of chemotherapy-induced neurotoxicities on adult cancer survivors' symptom burden and quality of life. *J Cancer Surviv*. 2018;12(2):234-245. doi:10.1007/s11764-017-0662-8



Individual patient reports are echoed in large cohort study of cancer survivors

- 18% had no symptoms;
 37% had CIN only;
 45% had some combination of hearing loss and tinnitus either with or without CIN
- Patients with these symptoms reported decreased QOL
 - O Physical*, social*, physiological*, and spiritual well being were evaluated
- Cancer survivors experience higher levels of both generic and disease-treatment-related stress compared with controls



Miaskowski C, Mastick J, Paul SM, et al. Impact of chemotherapy-induced neurotoxicities on adult cancer survivors' symptom burden and quality of life. *J Cancer Surviv*. 2018;12(2):234-245. doi:10.1007/s11764-017-0662-8

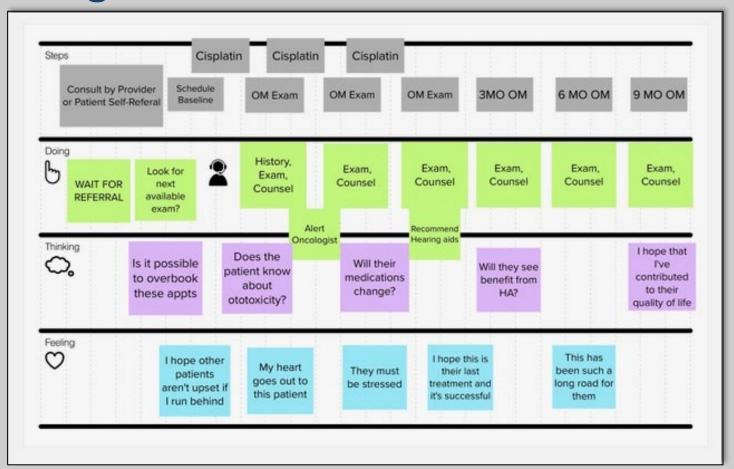


Scope of the Problem: Organizational Health Literacy

- What is the scope of the problem at your own VA?
- Data from one VA (May 6, 2020, July 20, 2020)
 - Cisplatin: 48 prescriptions were present in a 90-day-period prior to a data pull on 5/6/2020
 - Number of cisplatin patients seen by audiology: Zero
 - Gentamicin: 44 prescriptions were present in a 90-day-period prior to a data pull on 7/30/2020
 - Number of gentamicin patients seen by audiology: Zero
- Service delivery varies in part due to system and program-level priorities and resources
 - Within an OM program, services do not always support even the most basic monitoring practices. (Konrad-Martin et al. 2018)



Current Journey Map of the VA Audiologist





Scope of the Problem: Population Health Management

- Providers want to provide best care, patients want to receive best care, and facilities want to support ideal healthcare that fits within their framework.
- How does the clinic implement and sustain best care practices when resources may already be stretched?
 - Identify gaps and barriers in the current "usual care" service delivery protocol and implement a plan of change that has support from all stakeholders



Ototoxicity Monitoring in a VA Business Model

- Objective: Improve patient care of the largest integrated health system in the US by considering audiology services from health literacy and management perspectives.
 - Look beyond the traditional healthcare delivery model to determine who needs what, when, and how (Medicaid and Public Health Partnership Learning Series)

Plan:

- Utilize data management to identify the ototoxic monitoring caseload while removing barriers from the current healthcare delivery model
- Utilize business plan to structure duties among clinics and within the audiology clinic

Data Management and Business Plan should address gaps in the current model

- Insufficient patient education
- Inconsistent referrals
- Scheduling limitations
- Location and space limitations
- Staffing limitations

But how?



Ototoxicity Monitoring in a VA Business Model

- Improvement can be made by utilizing qualitative data from organizational and patient health literacy efforts
 - Keep patients at the center of care for best patient experience
 - Minimize burden on all stakeholders through systemizing patient referral process, stakeholder communication
 - Minimize burden on patients through point-of-care
 OM screening and rehabilitation services as appropriate



Ototoxicity Monitoring in a VA Business Model

- Targeted gaps in the current model:
 - Patient referrals from other care team providers are low
 - Difficulty scheduling patients
 - Typically the audiology schedule is booked several weeks in advance
 - Self-referrals may not report ototoxic medication use to their providers

Business Agreement

- (Link to website from business agreement, still not on NCRAR site)
- Necessary to facilitate desired change
 - Stakeholder buy in
- Key components:

Determine stakeholders

Identify scope of audiology

Determine data management strategies



Key Component: Determine the Stakeholders

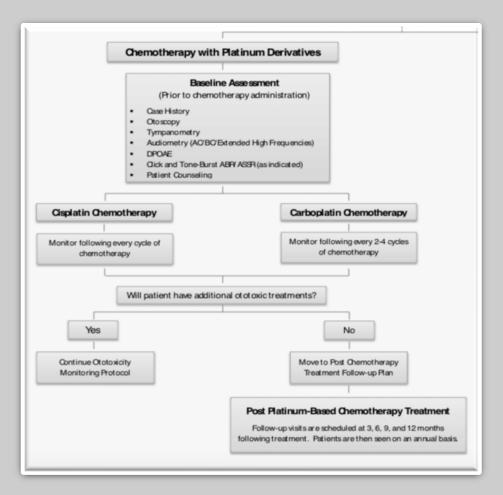
- Potential stakeholders
 - Chief of staff
 - Oncology
 - Hematology
 - Critical care
 - Pharmacy
 - Infectious disease
- Once determined, this group will review and agree to the business agreement

Key Components: Identify the Scope of Audiology

- Audiologists have an ethical requirement to offer current recommended practice (ASHA and AAA guidelines)
- Patient care protocol is needed for:
 - Education
 - Contact
 - Monitoring
 - Alerting medical staff
 - Physicians and pharmacists



ASHA Guidelines for Ototoxic Monitoring





How Does This Benefit Audiology?





Automated Hearing Testing Increases the Clinical Provision, and Patient Uptake of OM

Total N=47	Total (N) Doses of		Total (N)	Avg (N) Monitors Per	Avg (%) Got Best Practice
Study Arm	Chemo	Patient	Monitors	Patient	Pretecol
Usual Care (N=23)	119	5.1	14	0.6	11.8%
Oto-ID (N=24)	137	5.7	136	5.7	99.3%

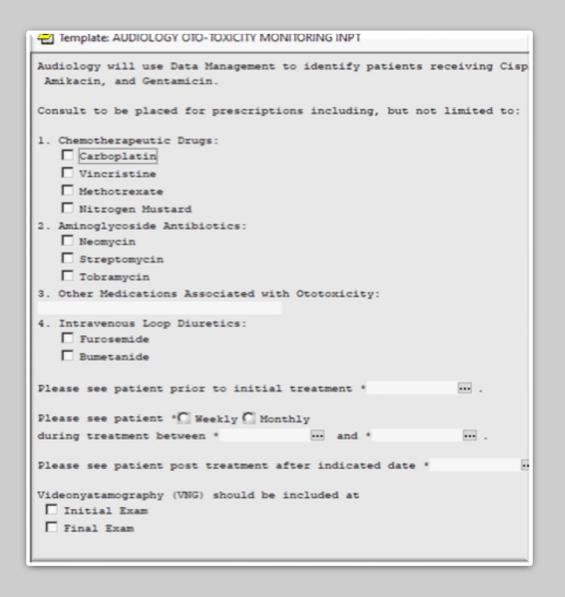
Preferred Practice would have meant a lot of testing UC fails to provide audiology case management for most patients

Konrad-Martin et al. Int J Audiol, 2018



Key Components: Data Management Strategies

- Determine mechanisms within the audiology scope of practice to:
 - Identify patients in need of services based on treatment medications
 - Track patient contact
 - Facilitate scheduling
 - Apply patient choice for appropriate follow up



Identify Patients

 An updated consult screen allows audiologists to identify patients receiving ototoxic drugs



Identify Patients

- Data management* generates a patient list through medication prescriptions sent to pharmacy
 - Amikacin
 - Gentamicin
 - Cisplatin



Identify Patients

- Mechanisms to improve self-referral
 - Brochures/written materials
 - Provide education and visibility regarding ototoxicity
 - For dispersion at infusion centers/specialty care clinics
 - Provider-to-patient contact
 - Phone script for contacting at-risk patients
 - Letter to send patients who cannot be reached by phone

(Link to website when embedded)



Track Patient Contact



Administrative Notes



Self Alerts



Return to Clinic Orders

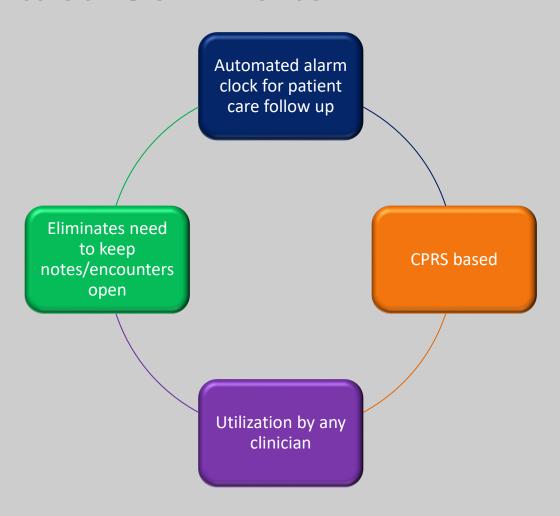


Track Patient Contact: Administrative Notes

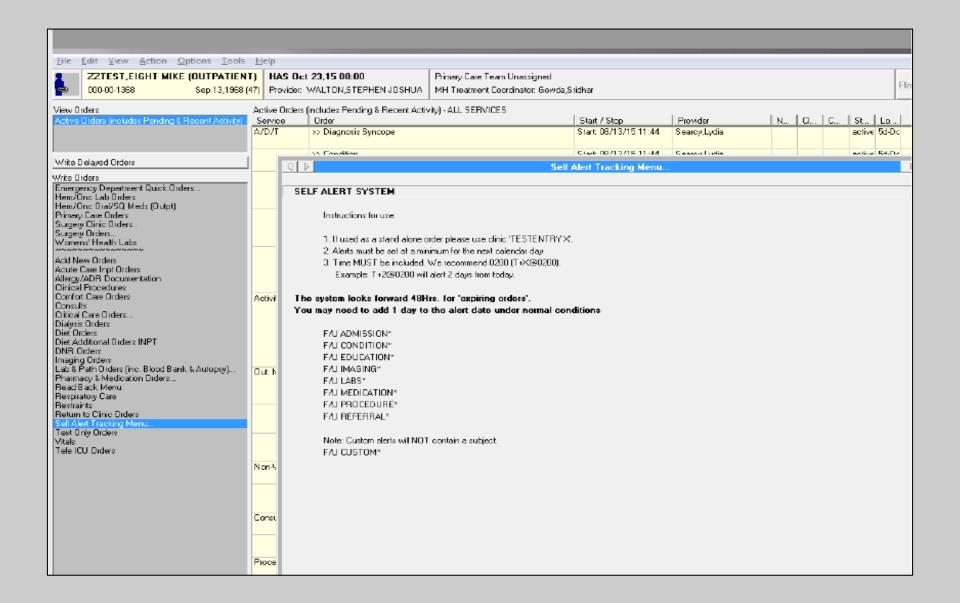
- Progress Note titles: Telephone Note, Administrative Note, Ototoxicity Monitoring Note
- Administrative Note: Used to document declined testing and screening questions, as well as any other unsuccessful scheduling.
 - Can also be used to attach Provider Self Alerts in CPRS

Track Patient Contact: Self Alerts

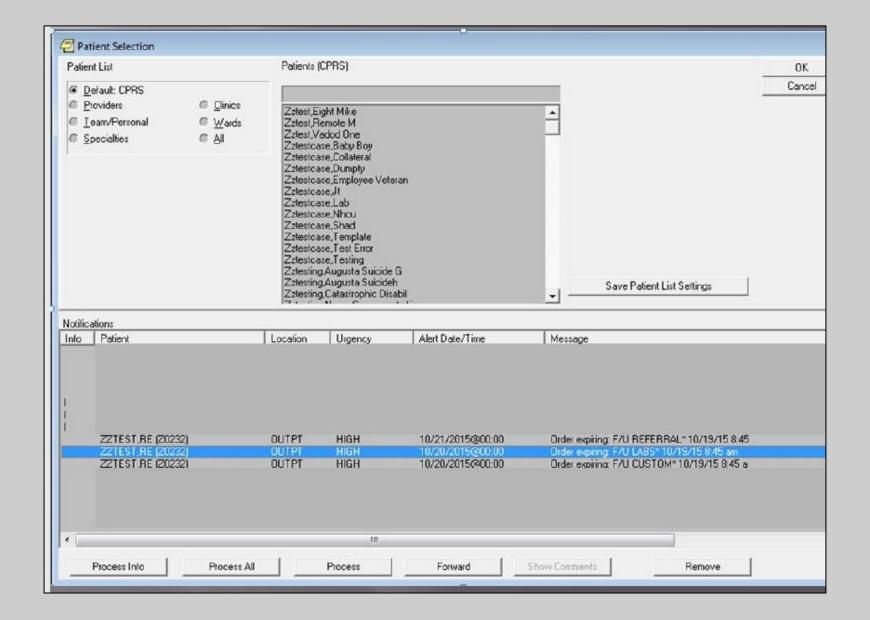
- Allows providers to track patients and follow up with alerts in CPRS
- Eliminates need for "lists" of patients that need follow up











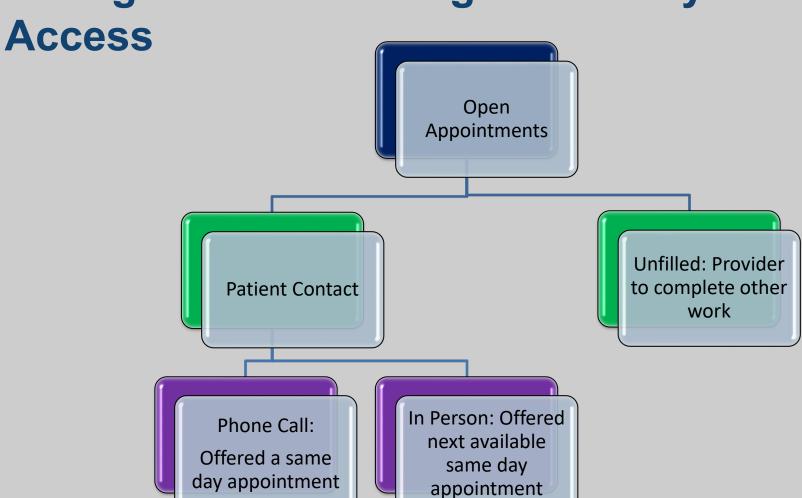


Facilitate Changes in Scheduling

- How do we accommodate patients so that they are willing and interested in following through on the protocol?
 - Remember current model shortcomings: Typically the audiology schedule is booked several weeks in advance
- Creation of flexibility in a structured schedule
 - Same day or walk in access
 - Flexibility in testing space (booths) and clinician time need to be considered
 - Point of care testing
 - Telehealth



Changes in Scheduling: Same Day





	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin			
7:15							
7:30	HE	HE	Individual F	Float		Admin	Admin
7:45							
8:00				C&P	Admin	Individual fit	HE
8:15	F/u	HE	F/u				
8:30					Float		
8:45						HE	
9:00	Fit, orient	Float	Fit, orient				HE
9:15					HE		
9:30	Fit, orient		Fit, orient	C&P		HE	
9:45		HE					Float
10:00					HE		
10:15	Individual fit		Individual Fit			HE	
10:30		HE					HE
10:45					Individual fit		
11:00	Individual fit		Individual Fit	C&P		Float	
11:15		F/u					Individual Fit
11:30					F/u		
11:45							
12:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	lunch	Lunch
12:15							
12:30	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin
12:45							



Changes in Scheduling: Hybrid Walk In

- Audiologist Walk In:
 - Technicians to field appointments
 - Adjustments to hearing aids post-repair
- Ototoxicity Walk In:
 - Dedicated booth time for one audiologist to field appointments

6:30	Audio 1	Audio 2	Audio 3	Tech
7:00				
7:30		Disp*		
8:00	Tele		G/B	
8:30		HE*		
9:00	Tele		G/B	Walk in
9:30		Walk In		Repairs
10:00	HE*	Adjust	G/B	
10:30		Ototox		
11:00		ENT	G/B	
11:30				
12:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
12:30				
1:00	HE		G/B	
1:30				
2:00	Disp*		G/B	
2:30				
3:00		Disp*	G/B	
3:30				
4:00			G/B	
4:30				
E.00				



Changes in Scheduling: Ototoxicity Monitoring Grid

- Set for one appointment per day and used to overbook per patient request
- Unscheduled visit: A patient does not have a previously scheduled appointment
- Overbook: Scheduled beyond the normal capacity or timeframe of the clinic's grid



Changes in Scheduling: Point of Care Testing

- Consider change to clinical model in testing occurs in department
- Options for consideration:
 - Testing at infusion centers or other doctor appointments
 - Portable equipment utilized by an audiologist
 - Screeners that are patient or health technician driven
 - Testing at home

Tele-health allows results to be uploaded to the Audiology department





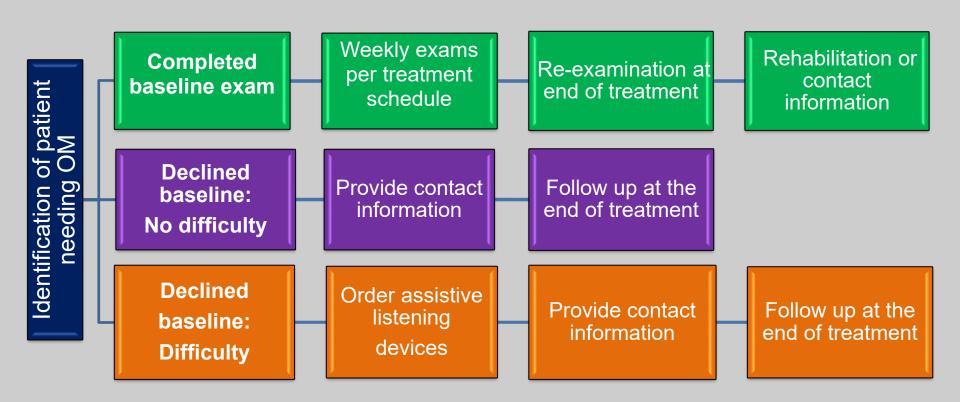
Telehealth: Legal Considerations

- ASHA resources
 - State-by-State (asha.org)
 - ASHA Facilitator Checklist for Telepractice Services in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology
- VA Interim Final Rule (11/11/2020)
 - Allows VA health-care professionals to practice across state lines as long as it is in accordance with the scope and requirements of their VA employment, regardless of state licensing requirements.
 - Note that storing patient information to the cloud is not permissible

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (n.d.). *Telepractice*. (Practice Portal).



Apply Patient Choice in Follow Up Care

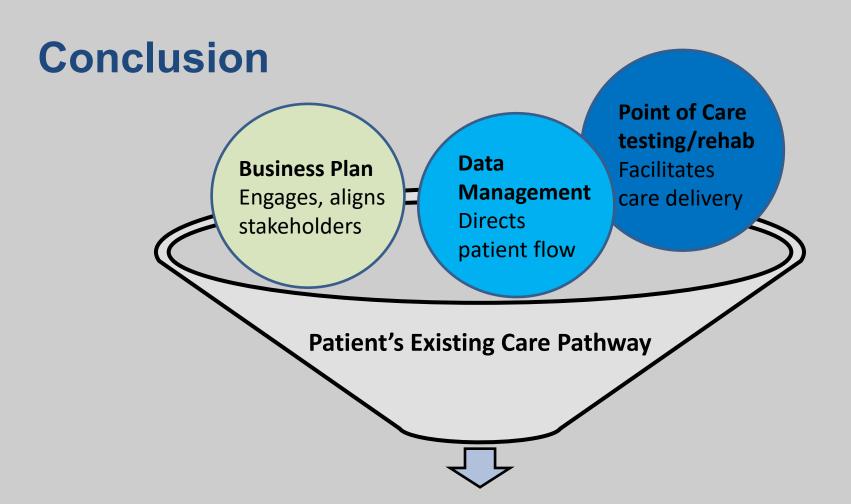




Conclusion

- OM is an underutilized piece of the Audiology scope of practice that has multiple benefits
- Improvements in healthcare pillars facilitate optimal healthcare practices for all stakeholders
- Audiologists can utilize data management to identify the ototoxic monitoring caseload while removing barriers from the current healthcare delivery model to:
 - Identify patients in need of services based on treatment medications
 - Track patient contact
 - Facilitate scheduling
 - Apply patient choice for appropriate follow up
 - Utilize point-of-care OM management as needed to streamline testing and referrals for follow up





Flexible & Patient-Centered OM



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Key OM References



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