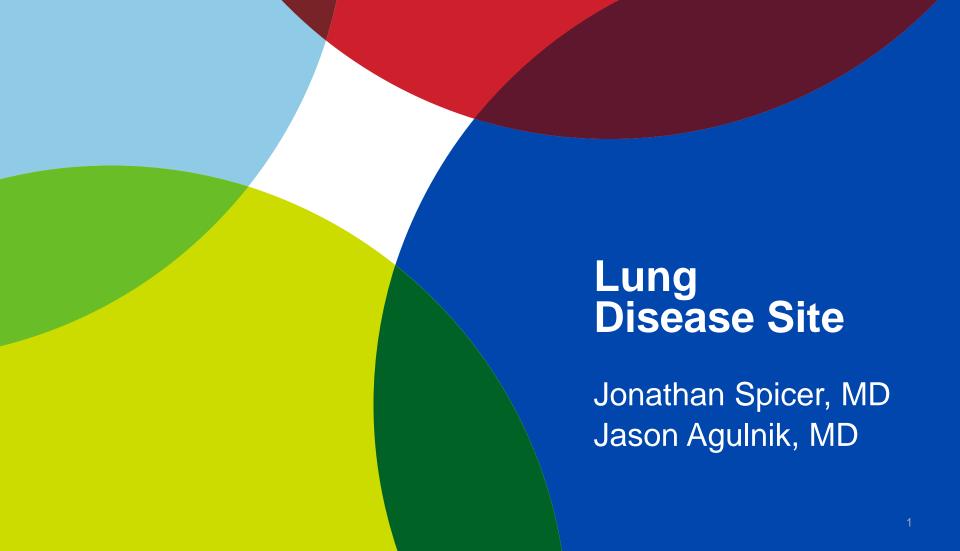


Rossy Cancer Network



### Vision of the Co-Leads

- OUR VISION is to create a collaborative group that will:
  - Standardize diagnostic procedures across the Rossy Cancer Network: reflex testing, NGS
  - Optimize lung treatment trajectory
  - Maintain common clinical and biobanking database across the 3 sites
  - Hold RCN research meetings to improve the engagement of colleagues and the success of projects
  - Establish Montreal-wide clinical research consortium to improve clinical trial awareness, reduce duplication of trials and enhance accrual
  - Institute a basic research consortium to improve basic science collaboration across the island of Montreal

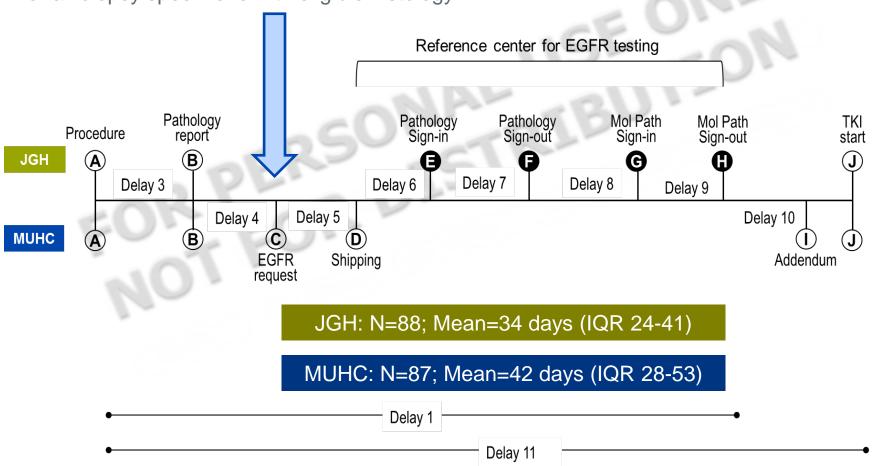
### **Outline**

• EGFR reflex testing: reducing EGFR molecular sign-off turnaround time.

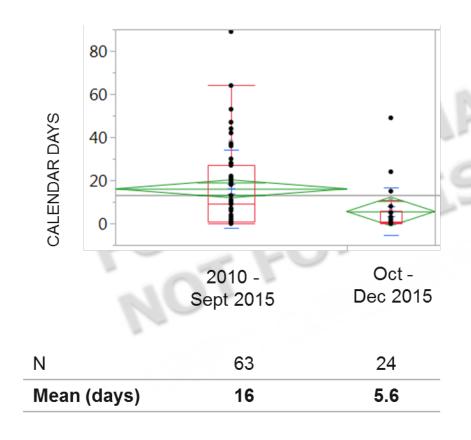
 Evaluating the lung cancer patient trajectory: measuring surgical delays and start of adjuvant chemotherapy.

## Indicator: EGFR molecular sign-off turnaround time

**IMPROVEMENT:** In March 2017, **reflex testing for EGFR was implemented** at the MUHC for all specimens from patients with advance stage NSCLC (non-squamous histology), and for all biopsy specimens with eligible histology.



# Acting on indicator results -> Implementation of EGFR reflex testing



#### Working out the details of implementation:

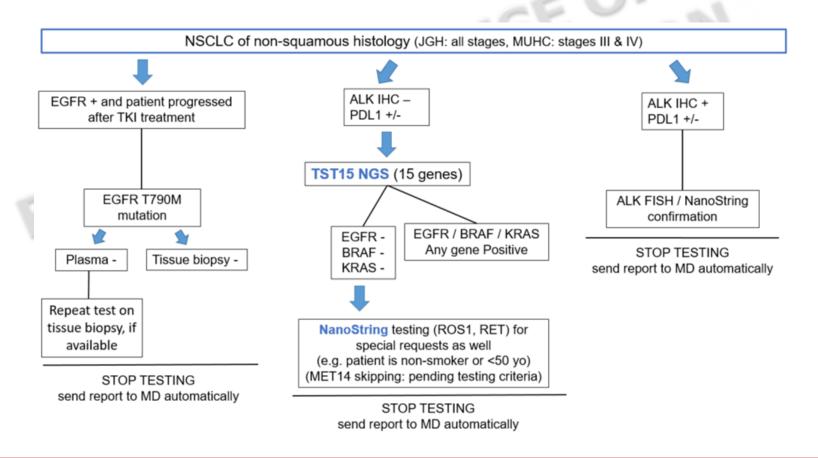
- In September 2015, Dr. Sophie Camilleri began pathologist-led request for EGFR testing for cases where advanced stage is suspected. As a result, the time between a patient's pathology report and request for EGFR testing was reduced from 16 to 5.6 days (p<0.05).</li>
- However, identifying stage 4 disease through a specimen sample is not always possible.
- Therefore, the lung group proposed to implement reflex testing for all biopsies, as these are more likely to represent advanced disease.

Please visit poster #7 for additional details



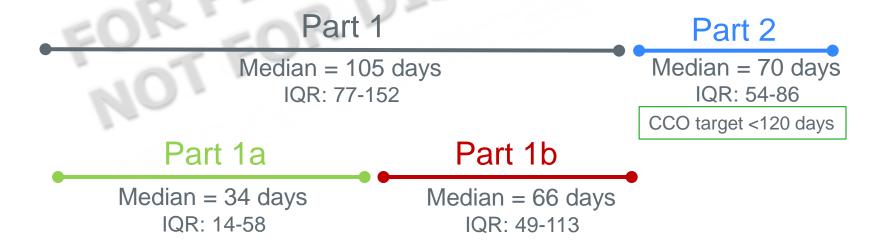
# Acting on indicator results → Implementation of EGFR reflex testing

Additionally, an **algorithm for molecular testing** was developed with Drs Hangjun Wang, Sophie Camilleri and George Chong.

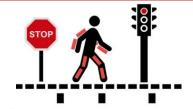


Indicator: Evaluating the patient trajectory from diagnosis to surgery and start of adjuvant chemotherapy





## Working through the challenges



- IT challenges:
  - Risk of Optilab affecting improved processes for reflex testing
  - Disconnected IT systems across hospital sites making it difficult to share report results
- Data collection challenges:
  - Difficulty collecting similar information from the 3 sites
  - Labor intensive process to obtain specific data intervals for reevaluation of indicator (e.g. EGFR request date, date when the report is available on Oacis, TKI start date)
- Identity of this disease site challenges:
  - Addressing the needs of the different hospital partners (SMHC/JGH/MUHC)
- Choosing target and benchmark challenges:
  - Should target differ for patients within McGill network vs from outside? (ex. Gatineau)
  - Patients have varied sequence of events (watchful waiting, repeat CTs, inconclusive results/biopsies)
- Multidisciplinary follow-up challenges

## **Moving forward...**

- Continue working on standardizing the diagnostic procedures across the Rossy Cancer Network: i.e. reflex testing and NGS
- To optimize lung treatment trajectory and improve surgical delays:
   Raise significant funds to hire a clinical care coordinator who will track
   the trajectory of lung cancer patients in a database and who ensure that
   their exams are done in a timely manner
- Meetings and discussions with CHUM have already started to create the
   Montreal-wide clinical research consortium
- Work on instituting the basic research consortium across the island of Montreal



Rossy Cancer Network

