

TELEMEDICINE IN ONCOLOGY: NATURAL FIT OR ARRANGED MARRIAGE?

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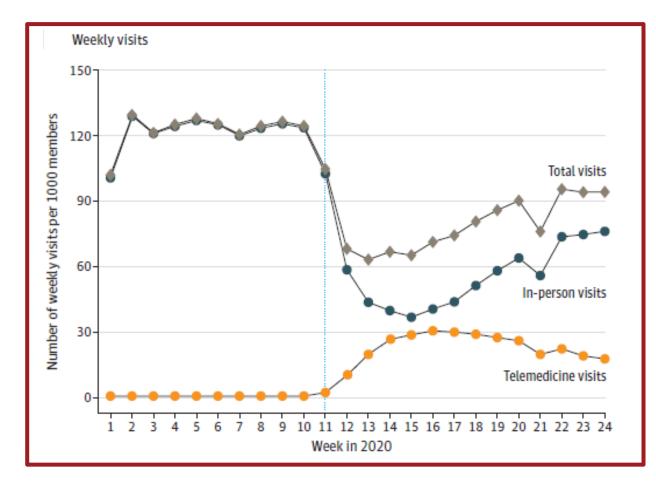




Immediate Changes in Care Patterns Catalyzed by COVID-19 Pandemic



- Prior to COVID-19, <1% of oncology visits via telemedicine
- Immediate drop in in-person visits & jump in telemedicine visits
- Later settling with in-person visits picking up, telemedicine decreasing some, total visits still below initial baseline



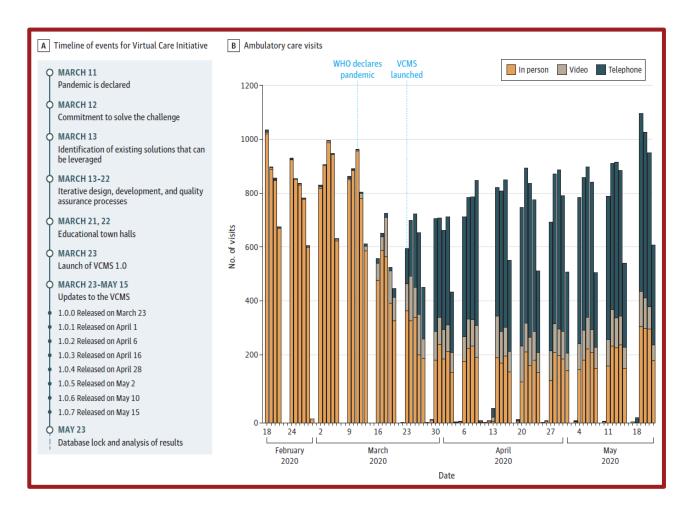
Patel S. JAMA Internal Med 2021





Rapid Transition to Telemedicine for Pandemic: Princess Margaret Cancer Center





- Virtual care launched 12 days after declaration of pandemic
- 22,085 visits conducted (mean 514/day)
 - 68.4% of daily visits
 - 0.8% prior to program
- Phone >> video
- Ambulatory visit volumes back one month after deployment
- No change in quality of care
- Satisfaction:
 - 82% for pts
 - 72% for practitioners

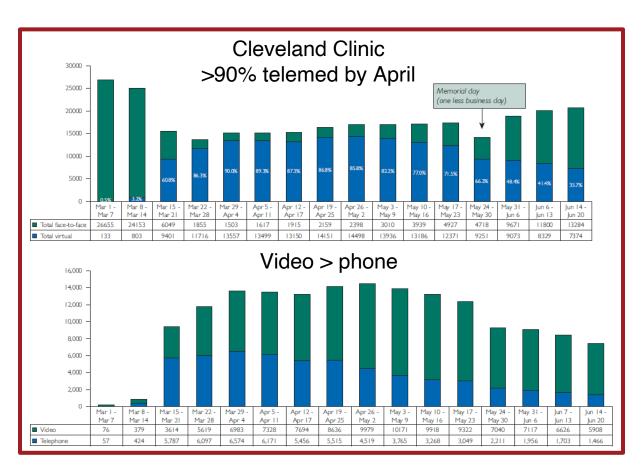
Berlin, JAMA Oncol 2021

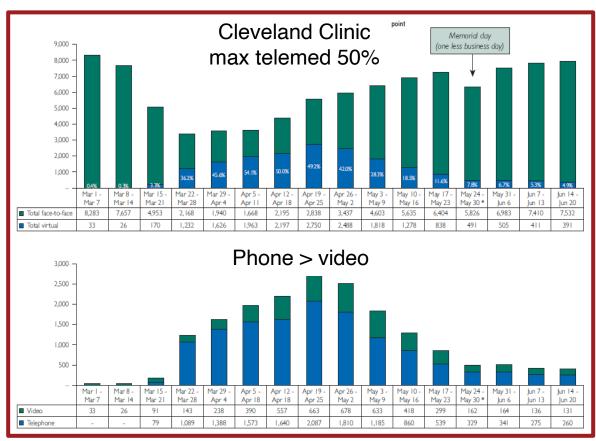


Patterns of Telemedicine Vary Greatly by Institution & Population Served



March – June, 2020





Sinsky, Mayo Clinic Proc 2021

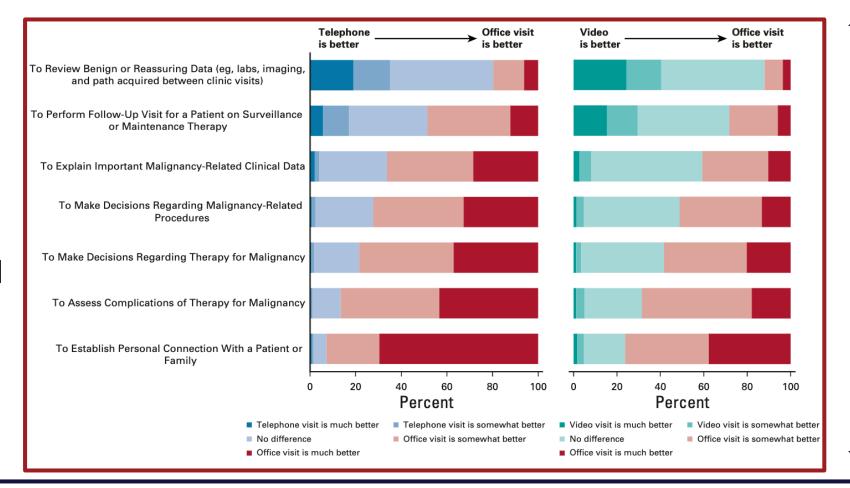




A Spectrum of Suitability for Telemedicine in Cancer Care

Telephone/ video better

N=1038 oncologists from NCCN institutions



Live visit better

Oncologists estimate 45% of clinic visits are well suited to telemedicine

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Tevaarwerk, JCO Oncology Practice 2021

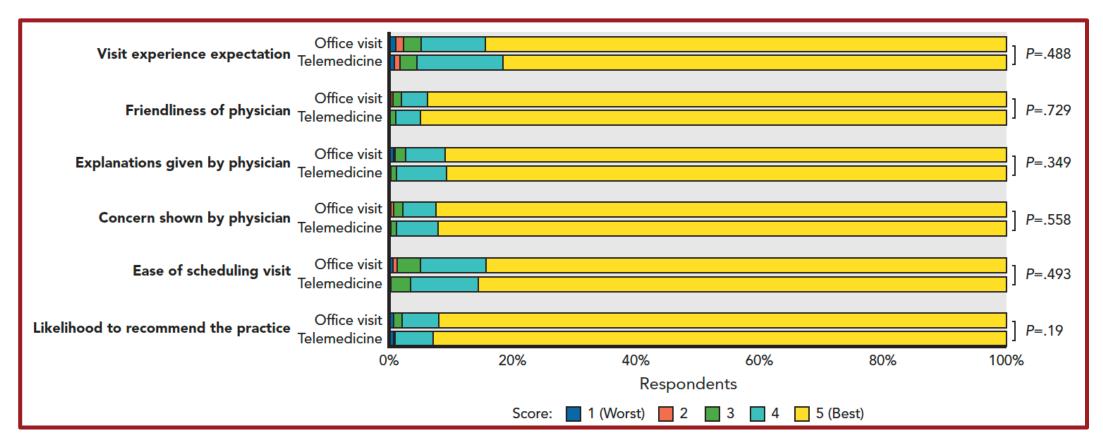




What Do the Patients Think?



N = 1077 patients ~ 2:1 office vs. telemedicine, rad onc at MSKCC 12/2019 - 6/2020



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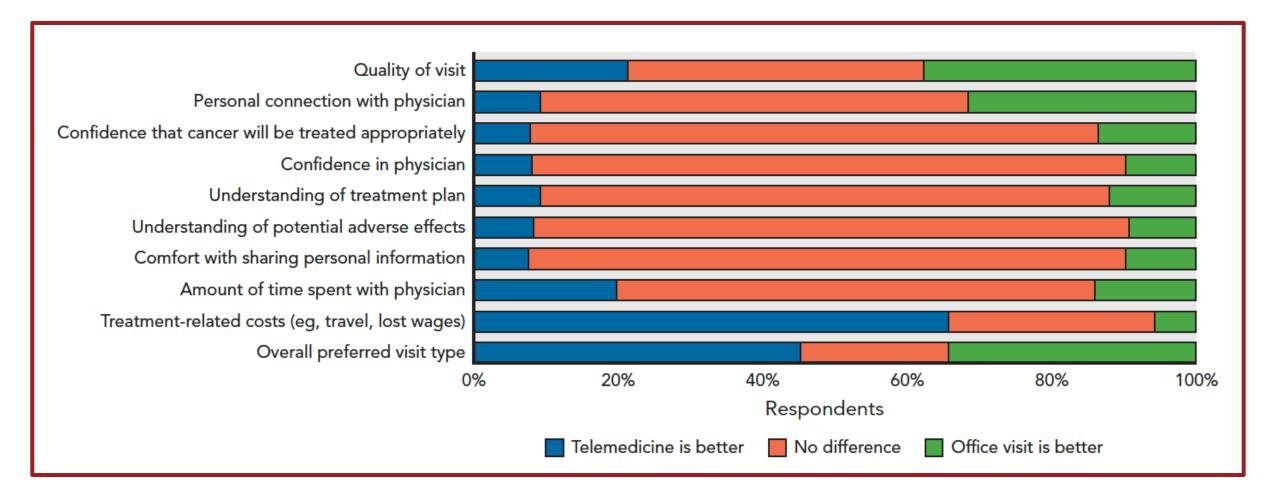
Shaverdian, J Natl Compr Cancer Netw, 2021





Which Strategy is Better for Specific Factors?





Shaverdian, J Natl Compr Cancer Netw, 2021





"Telemedicine Unreadiness" Among Older Adults in US



1 [Reference]

- Cross-sectional study of 4525 community-based adults (>65)
- Assessed for problems with hearing, speaking, dementia, vision, lack of internet-enabled hardware, and lack of use of electronic communications in preceding months

Factor	Percentage unready (survey weighted)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)
Age, y		
65-74	25	1 [Reference]
75-84	44	2.3 (1.8-3.0)
≥85	72	7.0 (5.3-9.1)
Sex		
Women	38	1 [Reference]
Men	39	1.7 (1.3-2.1)
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	32	1 [Reference]
Black, non-Hispanic	60	1.8 (1.4-2.3)
Other, non-Hispanic ^a	45	1.0 (0.6-1.5)
Hispanic	71	2.4 (1.6-3.6)
Rurality		
Metropolitan	38	1 [Reference]
Nonmetropolitan	42	1.2 (0.9-1.5)

Less feasible in older patients, minorities, unmarried, less
educated, lower income, & less healthy patients with
fewer advantages least able to avail themselves of
potential benefits of telemedicine)

1.5 (1.1-2.0) Separated or divorced 42 52 1.7 (1.3-2.2) Widowed Never married 2.7 (1.4-5.1) Educational level 24 1 [Reference] >High school High school 48 2.1 (1.7-2.5) <High school 74 3.9 (2.9-5.3) Income quintileb Highest 17 1 [Reference] Higher 23 1.2 (0.9-1.7) Middle 34 1.5 (1.0-2.1) 1.9 (1.3-2.9) Lower 3.2 (2.2-4.6) 67 Lowest Self-rated health Excellent 22 1 [Reference] 26 1.0 (0.7-1.4) Very good 1.4 (1.0-1.9) Good 2.5 (1.8-3.5) Fair 77 4.5 (2.7-7.6) Poor

30

Lam, JAMA Int Med 2020





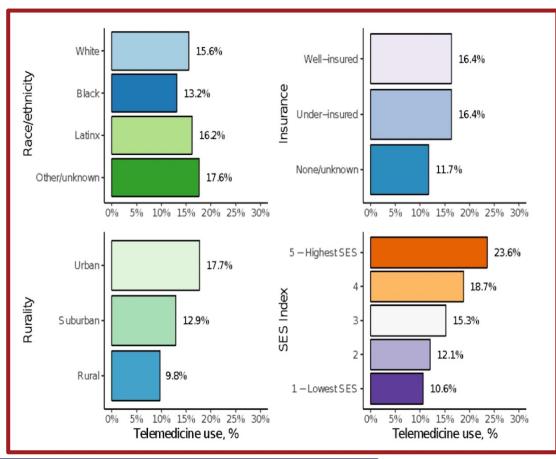
Marital status

Married

Disparities in Who is Using Telemedicine for Oncology



- Flatiron data on 26,788 people treated for cancer between 3/2020 and 11/2021 (f/u through 3/2022)
- Significantly lower rates of telemedicine use
 - Black vs. White pts
 - Patients without documented insurance
 - Patients in rural or suburban areas vs. urban ones
 - strong association w/socioeconomic status



Telemedicine addresses some disparities but introduces others

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Guadamuz, ASCO 2022, A#6511





Maximally Supported Live Clinic vs. Unsupported Telemedicine Clinic





- Most docs work with MA, nurse/APC, scheduling in clinic
- Too often transfer to virtual visits leave MD on their own
- Navigators work w/patient to get them into virtual waiting room
- Supporting staff coordinates later care
- Higher quality care, better documentation, better staff & physician satisfaction; marked increases in productivity

We can make telemedicine easier and better for docs & patients

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Sinsky, Mayo Clinic Proc 2021

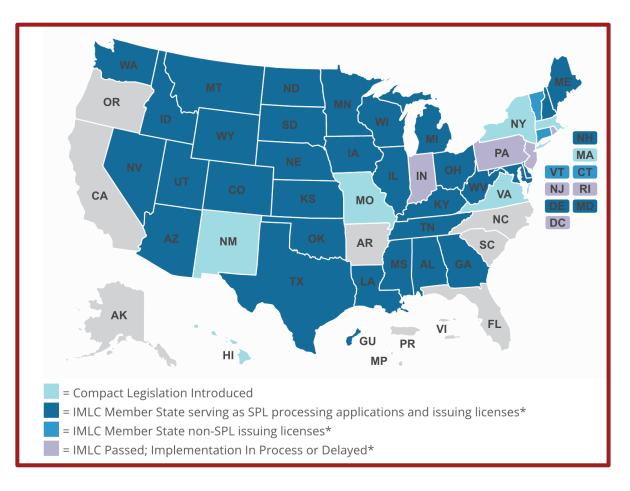




#TexasLung23

Interstate Medical Licensure Compact





- 37 states (+ DC, Guam) and growing
 - 3 states currently pending
- Membership process for MDs living and/or working in a member state (though *not* trivially easy or quick)
- Easy to obtain other state licenses
 - Pay \$\$ → license granted in days
- Not as good as a nat'l telemedicine license

IMLCC.org





ASCO's Position Statement on Telemedicine in Cancer Care (May, 2021)



EVIDENCE, CARE, IMPACT.



ASCO Position Statement: Telemedicine Cross-State Licensure Approved by the Board on May 20, 2021

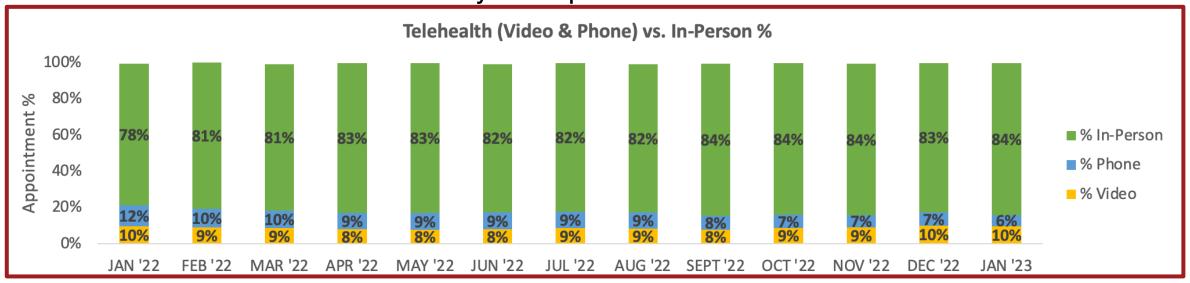
- Supports continuing CMS provisions for cancer care telemedicine beyond pandemic
- Favors participation of all states in Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (IMLC)
- Recommends doctor-patient relationship be initiated by live visit first
 - This is not meant to restrict telemedicine option for second opinion support
- Medical liability insurance should cover telemedicine interactions
- FTC should monitor telehealth practice patterns to prevent unfair practices/fraud

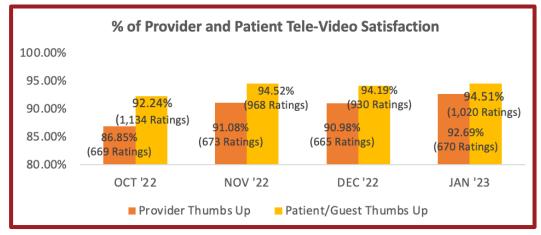


Telemedicine for Cancer Care, More Recent History



City of Hope Network





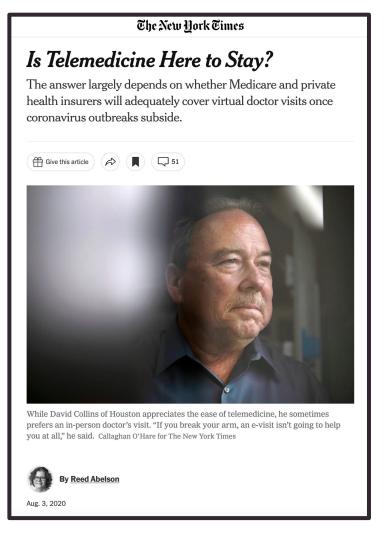
(Thumbs down from various A/V tech issues)





Broad Public/Political Support, but Many Practical Challenges







- Just a stay of execution?
- Consumers/patients like it, but many headwinds
 - State licensure still makes tons of \$\$ for states & protects local docs
 - Hospitals/clinics profit from current system
 - Docs have more support & convenience from "MD/ institution-centered care"
 - Why do telemedicine if you can be more productive/hr with in-person care?

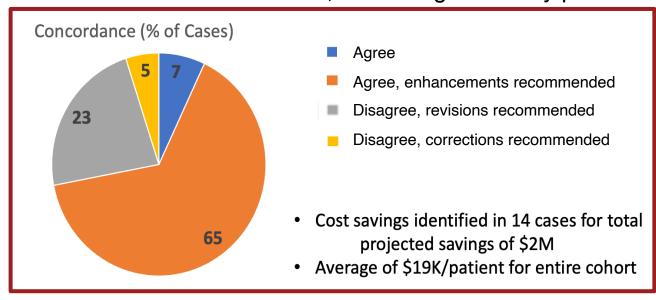


AccessHope Network: Asynchronous Case Reviews for Subspecialist

Input

- Dozens of large employers offering expert review as an employee benefit
 - Over 3 million covered lives
- Multiple NCI centers in network
 - City of Hope
 - Northwestern Medicine
 - Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
 - **Emory Winship Cancer Institute**
 - Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center
 - More coming

N = 110 cases over 19 months, coinciding with early pandemic



West, JCO Oncol Practice, 2022





What is the Future of Telemedicine in Cancer Care?



- Feasibility clearly demonstrated, can do the job
- Ideal for some patients/settings, but *not the right tool* for every job
- Requires less friction in tech for both docs & pts
 - Oncologists need support ~ live clinic
- Disparities & barriers for pts, often those who need telemedicine the most
- Haven't yet begun to try to address them
- Over time, "you get what you incentivize"
 - Oncologists need support comparable to live clinic
 - Currently hobbled by licensing, reimbursement Qs, uncertainty about future laws, & need to change the status quo...
 - Truly patient-centered, but that's not enough



Think like smart phones & computers "both/and", not "either/or"



