Cancer Care in Low-Resource Areas: Cancer Treatment, Palliative Care, and Survivorship Care

Workshop Wrap-up



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Defining the Problem

- Growing global burden of cancer
- Unmet medical need
- Poor access to treatment modalities, palliative care, and survivorship care
- Resource constraints
- Competing priorities
- Inadequate infrastructure, delivery systems, work force

Key Themes Discussed

Heterogeneity of:

- Low-resource areas (domestic & international)
- Patients (biologically, culturally)
- Health care system infrastructures and resources
- Challenges in low-resource settings
- Solutions (no one "right" approach)

Key Themes Discussed

- A false dichotomy choice between cancer prevention and cancer treatment. Both are important & interdependent.
- The U.S. has a real **opportunity to learn from international experiences**, and vice versa (e.g., efficient use of stains to diagnose hempath diseases)
- Culture in cancer care is poorly studied and understood, a challenge to define, and influences patient outcomes
- Inadequate funding & attention focused on cancer care compared to the global burden of disease
- Inadequate consideration of quality of life and pain relief

Improving Cancer Care

Treatment resources and infrastructure are critical to advancing care (pathology lab & expertise, systems in place for cancer surgery, machines and personnel for RT, oncology drug supply, personal protective equipment)

Workforce issues in low-resource settings

- Consider the availability of clinicians and understand who can deliver which components of cancer care. Build capacity.
- Nurses are essential and often cover broad range of care tasks delivered by many others (social workers, PT, OT, nutritionists, etc)
- Team-based cancer care is needed to improve patient outcomes, and will include the involvement of many clinicians—primary care, pathology, oncology, nursing, and others
- Improve the recognition and respect for professionals taking care of vulnerable patients in low-resource settings

Improving Cancer Care

Models & Strategies to Improve Cancer Care Delivery

- Patient navigation (lay navigators and professional navigators)
- Coverage incentives for nutrition & psychosocial care in cancer (role of Oncology Care Model/bundled payment?)
- Telementoring and digital pathology to provide access to specialized expertise and clinician education
- Outreach and integration with primary care

Palliative Care

- Improve integration of palliative care throughout the cancer care continuum
- Address policy and legal factors that limit appropriate access to opioid medicines to relieve cancer-related pain
- Identify opportunities to reach rural patients
- Blood supply and safety issues critical in cancer care in LMICs

Improving Cancer Care

Survivorship Care

- Need to prepare for the growing number & diversity of cancer survivors
- Cancer survivors face needs with psychosocial care & interventions to support weight management, nutrition, & physical activity
- Use evidence-based survivorship programs; adapt & customize based on community preferences, needs
- Cancer survivors are interested in participating in these interventions

Enabling Factors to Improve Cancer Care

- Partnerships that are mutually beneficial (e.g., patient and community oncology practice access to clinical trials; community & academic; public & private)
- Technologies (telementoring, diagnostics)
- Political & social will; financial support
- Identifying cancer care champions
- Building the economic case for investing in cancer care in low-resource areas
- Prioritization and incremental changes
 - Resource-stratified clinical practice guidelines
 - WHO essential medicines and priority devices
 - Promoting baseline standards for nursing care

Moving forward...

- Sustainability is a key challenge that will need ongoing attention
 - Maintenance of progress
 - Motivation
 - Financial support