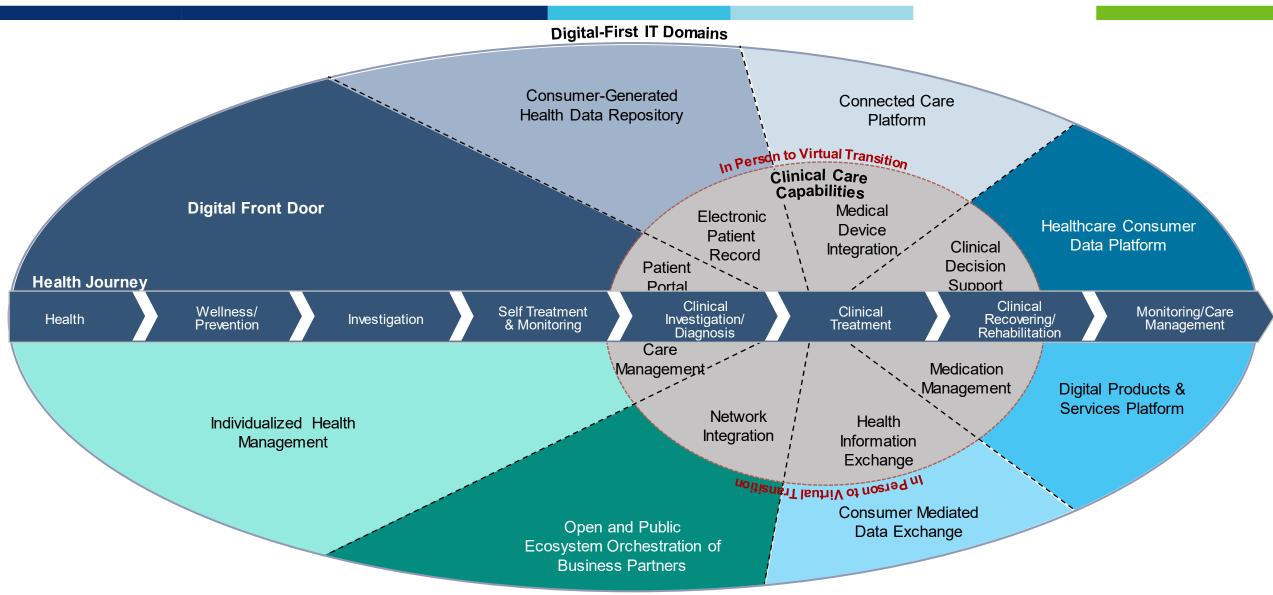
High Quality Cancer Care: Workforce Considerations Opportunities to Leverage Digital Innovation

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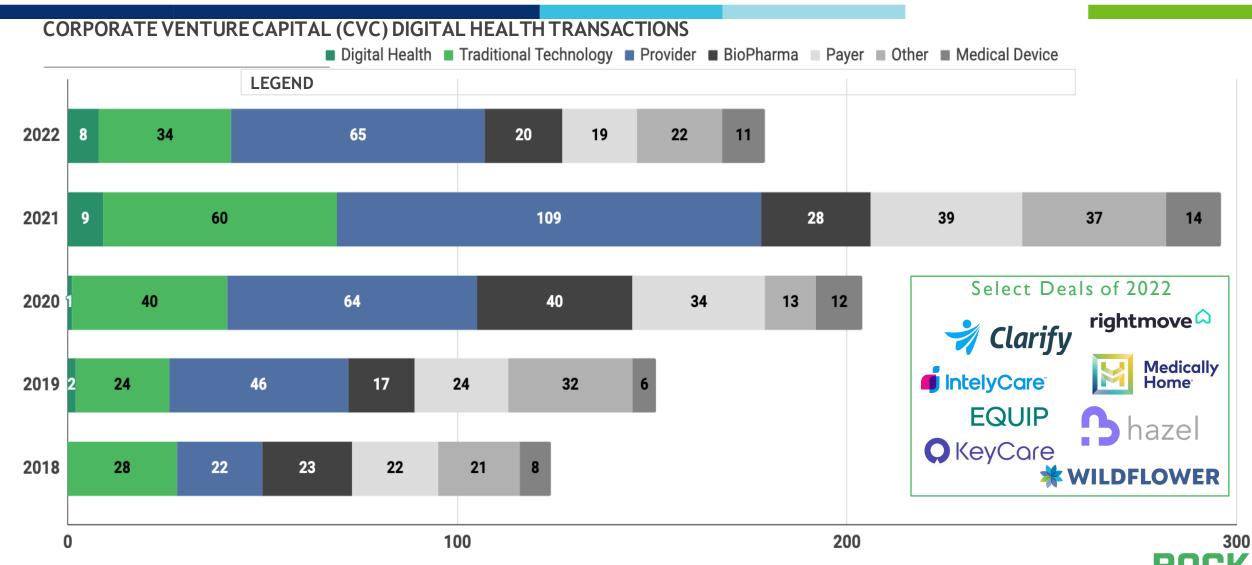
Digital in Healthcare





Digital in Healthcare – Venture Investment

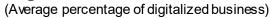


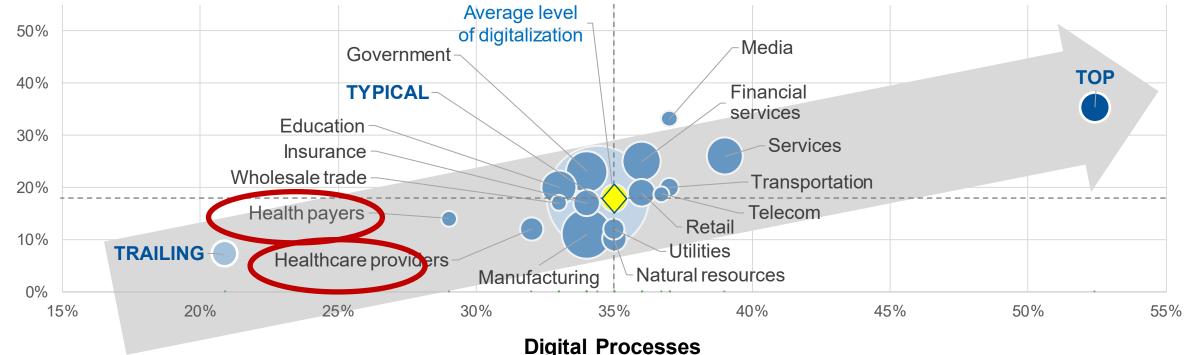


NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS

Healthcare Providers & Payers Lag in Digital Business

Digital Revenue





(Average percentage of digitized processes)

What percentage of your organization's total revenue would you attribute as digital sales revenue today?/How much of your organization's total turnover/budget can be attributed to fully digital services (or products) delivered to your external constituents (e.g., citizens, students, patients, other agencies)?

What percentage of your organization's processes (core and support) have been optimized (made more efficient) through digital means? Top (n = 91), Typical (n = 1,180), Trailing (n = 60). Base: All company types and have a digital initiative. Size of bubble represents size of sample.

Manufacturing (n = 560), natural resources (n = 128), media (n = 48), services (n = 290), government (n = 386), education (n = 255), retail (n = 161), wholesale trade (n = 47), financial services (n = 323), insurance (n = 138), health payers (n = 47), health payers (n = 111), transportation (n = 106), utilities (n = 89), telecom (n = 51), Top (n = 182), Typical (n = 2433) Trailing (n = 134)



CANCER

CO-HOSTED BY



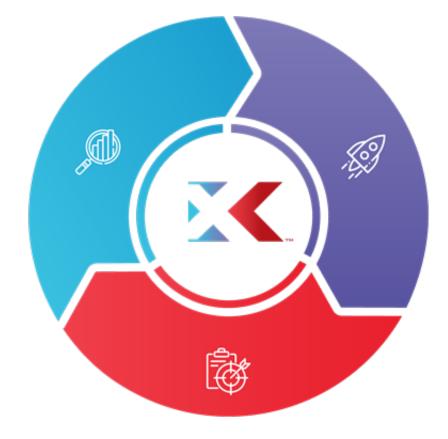


CancerX Approach

Pre-competitive Evidence Generation

A rolling series of multistakeholder initiatives will develop evidence, best practices, toolkits and value models to drive the success of the mission.

Equity and
Financial Toxicity
Project



Accelerator

This program will provide mentorship, education, and exposure to funding and clinical partnership opportunities to a start-up cohort aligned with the mission.

Demonstration Projects

These implementation projects will pilot novel, mission aligned approaches to demonstrate their value and sustainability for scale to drive broad adoption.



THE WHO

Advancing Cancer Treatment Through DIGITAL INNOVATION



CO-HOSTED BY





Project Partners















































Members also include the National Cancer Institute

Overview of The Core Competencies

01

Digitally Enabled Access

- Expedite Time toDiagnosis andTreatment
- Expand CareFootprint
- Extend ClinicalResearchOpportunities
- Bridge the DigitalDivide

02

Tech Assisted Financial Navigation

- ✓ Digitize FinancialRisk Screening
- ✓ Leverage
 Technology for
 Patient
 Engagement On
 Cost of Care
- Automate
 Connections To
 Financial Support

03

Personalized Patient Experience

- Tailor Digital Patient& CaregiverEducation
- ✓ Integrate
 Technology &
 Culturally Sensitive
 Care
- Connect Patients to Psychosocial Support

04

Clinical and Operational Integration

- Adapt ExistingHealth SystemTechnologyInfrastructure
- Empower CancerCare Providers
- Engage HealthSystem Staff inTeam-based Care





Is Artificial Intelligence the Answer?

Uses of AI in Healthcare



	Health Care Delivery Domain	Description of Application	Example of Uses of AI (Nonexhaustive)	Potential Impact on Total Mission Value	Current State of Adoption
More consumer-facing domains More administrative and back-office domains				Lor Medium High	Development Ribt phase Scaling and John Maturial
	1 Consumer	Understanding how best to engage consumers with the use of tools	Identification of patients to prioritize outreach Personalized outreach	•—•	•—•
	2 Continuity of care	Optimizing point-of-service and referrals to improve patient care	Referral integrity Patient transfers	•—•	•—•
	3 Network and market insights	Tracking relationship strength among providers	Identification of providers Benchmarking (e.g., quality)	•——•	•—•
	4 Clinical operations	Optimizing workflow of clinical operations throughout care	Hospital operations (e.g., emergency department, operating room) Capacity management Supply chain	•—•	•—•
	5 Clinical analysis	Improving patient care before, during, and after treatment	Clinical decision support Treatment recommendations Care pathway design	•——•	•—•
	6 Quality and safety	Reducing major adverse events while improving patient experience and complying with regulations	Detection of deterioration of patient's condition Regulatory compliance	•——•	•—•
	7 Value-based care	Improving performance of value-based care models	Utilization management Determination of which patients will benefit most	•——•	•—•
	8 Reimbursement	Automating and optimizing payment flows between providers and payers	Coding Prevention of denials	•—•	•—•
	9 Corporate functions	Managing back-office, administrative functions	Talent management Finance	•	•——•

Challenges to Al Adoption

	Categories of Successful AI Deployment	Goal	Challenges
Strategic Vision	1 Mission-led road map	Ensure a clear view of where the value is going to be and a road map to get there	Part of the Solution: Ongoing belief that AI is a "silver bullet" rather than part of a broader solution Transformative Potential: Focusing only on the "incremental" opportunity rather than reimagining for the "transformative" potential Total Mission Value: Focusing only on financial factors rather than accounting for nonfinancial factors such as quality improvement, patient safety, patient experience, clinician satisfaction, and increased access to care Focus: Pursuing many domains rather than 1 or 2 "priority" domains with multiple uses of AI Timing to Impact: Misconception that AI is a "quick win" rather than a process that is implemented over multiple years
	2 Talent	Ensure that the correct skills and capabilities are available to execute and innovate	Skills: Missing skill sets in workforce to implement and manage AI Talent Road Map: Lack of long-term plan for workforce hiring, upskilling, and reskilling as AI use expands Education: Underinvestment in making workforce AI-literate
	3 Agile delivery	Increase the speed at which teams are able to deliver work	Culture: Negative attitude toward AI or lack of consensus Funding: Limited ongoing funding to deploy AI
Key Enabling Factors	4 Technology and tooling	Allow the organization to move quickly, with flexibility and resiliency	Technology Infrastructure: Inability to integrate AI into legacy systems, secure AI, or provide necessary computing power Data Preparation: Underinvestment in tools to properly prepare data
	5 Data management	Use data intelligence to derive a competitive advantage	Completeness: Inability to address data gaps with the use of internal or external sources Unbiased Data: Lack of awareness of inherent biases in data, such as data that are limited to one health system site Availability: Missing scale in the number of data points to train Al Data Governance: Governance to manage data is not formalized
Implementation	6 Change in operating model of the organization	Develop business processes, employee skills, and structures to realize total mission value	Change Management: Lack of recognition that translating strategic vision requires different behavior changes for everyone in the workforce, as well as coaching Workflow Integration: Failure to integrate AI into clinical workflow to minimize the behavior change needed Cross-functional Teams: Not creating fully cross-functional teams, such as clinicians, technologists, and operations professionals Transparency: Inability to overcome "black box" nature of AI, such as quantification of assumptions Interpretable Output: Not providing easy-to-understand output with relevant information to enhance decision making Operational Governance: Not creating a formal governance structure to oversee all aspects of implementation and ongoing management

