

## Updating Guideline based Quality Indicators

The Methodology of the German Breast Cancer Guideline Development Group

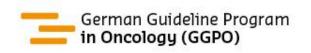
Markus Follmann, Ina Kopp, Monika Klinkhammer-Schalke, Karen Pottkämper, Simone Wesselmann, Achim Wöckel, Ute-Susann Albert







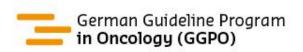




## Disclosure of Interests (last 3 years)

Markus Follmann

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, no aspect of my current personal or professional situation might reasonably be expected to affect significantly my views on the subject on which I am presenting.



## **Background:**



Aktueller Stand und Perspektiven

#### Rationale

- need for quality improvement in cancer care
- need for better knowledge transfer
- need for a common basis to improve networking of quality initiatives

  Nationaler Krebsplan
- German National Cancer Plan

www.bmg.bund.de

→GGPO was launched 2008, setting the goal to develop and implement clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) in oncology by:

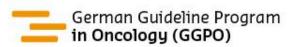


## **Background:**



#### GGPO OBJECTIVES

- supporting CPG development by scientific medical societies
- providing independent funding for CPG development
- improving methodological quality of CPGs
- improving implementation and evaluation by
  - patient guidelines
  - short / long / pocket versions of CPGs
  - performance measures / quality indicators
- consolidating the network of quality initiatives



## GGPO Context: Quality Improvement in Oncology

Data analysis Feedback to GDGs **CPG** 

recommendations

QI development following a standardized methodology

GGPO:

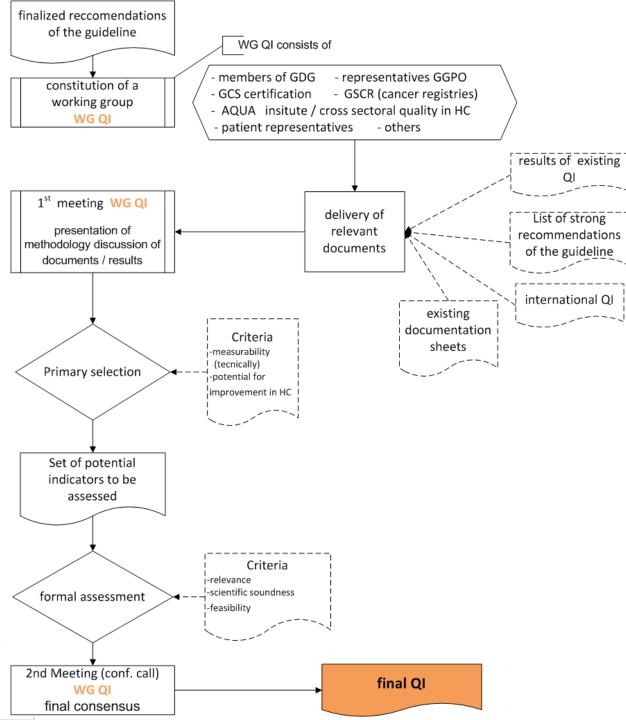
Cancer Registries
data analysis /
reporting

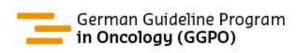
Setting up a process

Certified Cancer
Centers
documentation

Documentation Providing of data

# From guideline to QI: The GGPO Process

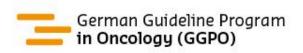




## GGPO Context: Quality Improvement in Oncology

#### General points to consider

- Composition of the QI working group
- Selection and 'translation' of CPG recommendations
- Systematic search, identification of existing QI
- Formal assessment (QUALIFY, RAND, AIRE...)
- Consensus finding process
- Feedback to the GDG



#### Particular challenges

Who is currently measuring what?

Who should be involved in the QI updating process?

How to deal with the results of measured QI?

How to consider changes in evidence based recommendations?

From guideline to QI:

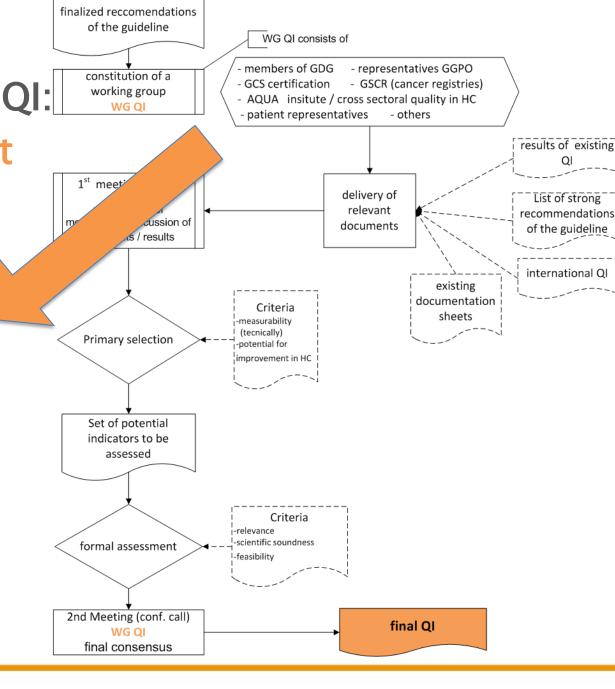
The German Breast Cancer GDG

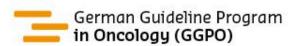
- members of GDG
- representatives GGPO
- GCS certification
- GSCR (cancer registries)
- SQG cross sectoral quality in HC

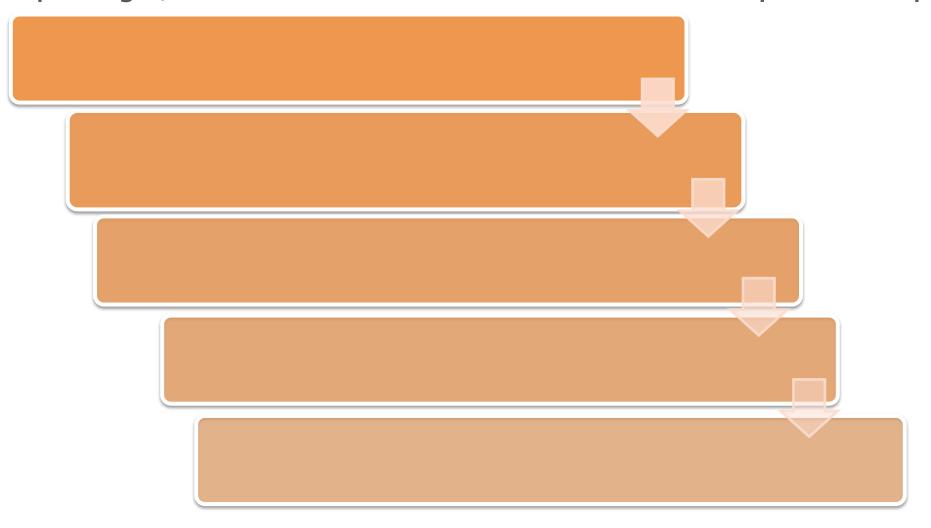


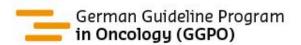


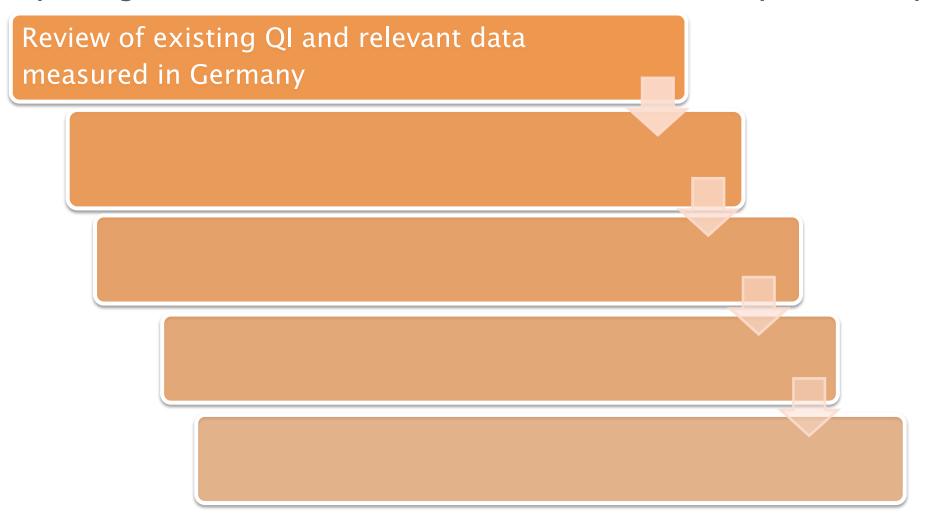


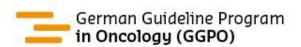


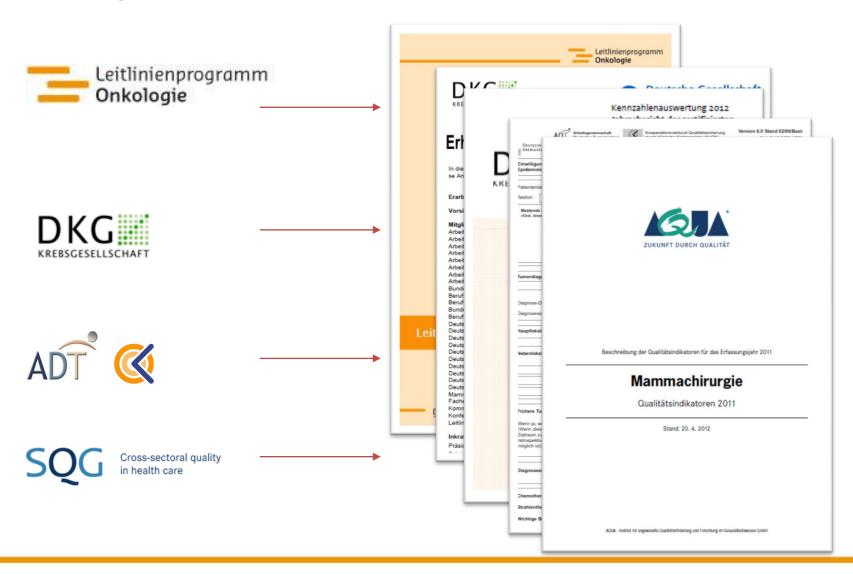


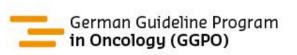






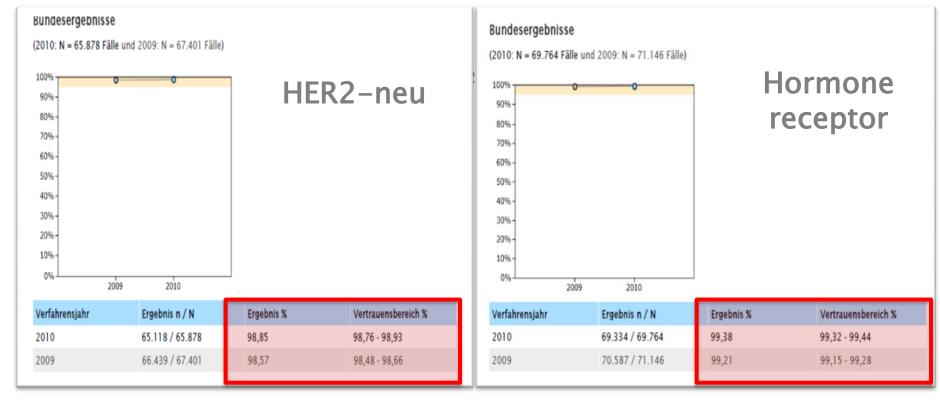


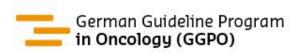




#### Example 1:

Eliminating an existing QI due to current results





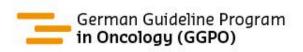
#### Example 1:

Eliminating an existing QI due to current results

QI # 192012):

N:Number of carcinomas with determination of hormone receptor status and HER2 status

D: All invasive carcinomas



#### Example 2:

Confirming the potential for quality improvement of an existing QI by measured data

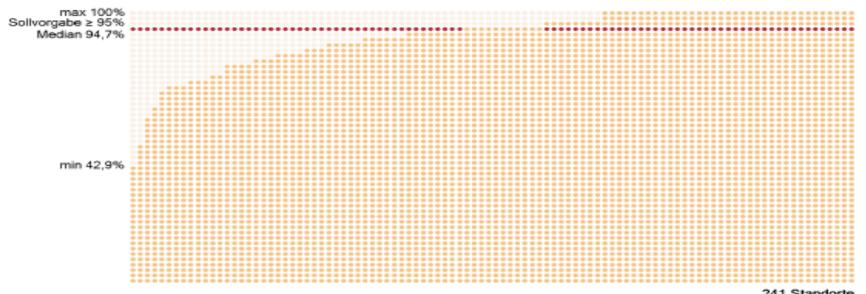
QI #9 (2012):

N:Number of pts. with chemotherapy

D: All pts. with steroid receptor neg. tumors and histologically confirmed invasive carcinoma

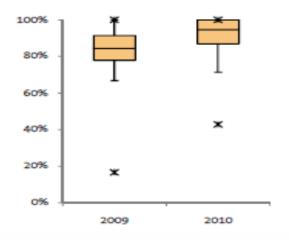
Adj-9	Adjuvante Chemotherapie bei rezeptornegativen Tumoren
Empfehlungsgrad <b>A</b>	a. Alle Patientinnen mit rezeptornegativen Tumoren (pN0 und pN+) sollen eine adjuvante Chemotherapie erhalten.
Level of Evidence	(EBCTCG 2011; NICE 2009; NZGG 2009)





241 Standorte

Kohortenentwicklung



		2009	2010
Standorte		246	241
Sollvorgabe > 95%			49,9%
×	Max	100%	100%
Т	95. Perzentil	100%	100%
	75. Perzentil	91,3%	100%
	Median	84,2%	94,7%
	25. Perzentil	77,9%	86,9%
$\perp$	5. Perzentil	66,7%	71,5%
×	Min	16,7%	42,9%



#### Example 2:

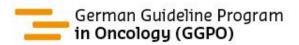
Confirming the potential for quality improvement of an existing QI by measured data

QI #9 (2012):

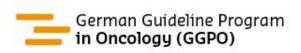


D: All pts. with steroid receptor neg. tumors and histologically confirmed invasive carcinoma

Adj-9	Adjuvante Chemotherapie bei rezeptornegativen Tumoren
Empfehlungsgrad	<ul> <li>Alle Patientinnen mit rezeptornegativen Tumoren (pN0 und pN+) sollen eine adjuvante Chemotherapie erhalten.</li> </ul>
Level of Evidence	(EBCTCG 2011; NICE 2009; NZGG 2009)



Review of existing QI and relevant data measured in Germany Review of evidence based changes in recommendations and check for implications for guideline aligned QI



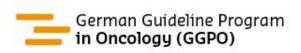
#### Example 3:

Creating a new QI due to a new recommendation based on current evidence

QI # 11(2012):

N:Number of patients with metastatic disease having received endocrine therapy as first line therapy

D: Number of patients with steroid receptor positive breast cancer an first diagnosis of metastatic disease



#### Example 3:

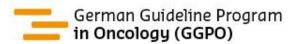
Creating a new QI due to a new recommendation based on current evidence

QI # 11(2012): 1

N:Number of patients with metastatic disease having received endocrine therapy as first line therapy

D: Number of patients with steroid receptor positive breast cancer an first diagnosis of metastatic disease

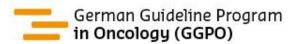
Met-4	Systemische endokrine Therapie
Empfehlungsgrad	Die endokrine Therapie ist die Therapie der Wahl bei positivem Hormonrezeptorstatus.
Level of Evidence	(Fossati, R et al. 1998; NICE 2009; Stockler M et al. 1997; Stockler, M et al. 2000)



Review of existing QI and relevant data measured in Germany

Review of evidence based changes in recommendations and check for implications for guideline aligned QI

Developing a set of potential QI to be assessed

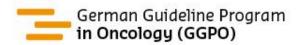


Review of existing QI and relevant data measured in Germany

Review of evidence based changes in recommendations and check for implications for guideline aligned QI

Developing a set of potential QI to be assessed

Formal assessment of pot. QI for relevance, feasibility and scientific soundness

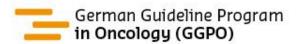


Using a standardized tool for assessment: QUALIFY

Table 1: QUALIFY: Criteria and Categories

Category	Criterion
Relevance	Importance of the quality characteristic captured with the quality indicator for patients and the health care system
	Benefit
	Consideration of potential risks / side effects
Scientific soundness	Indicator evidence
	Clarity of the definitions (of the indicator and its application)
	Reliability
	Ability of statistical differentiation
	Risk adjustment
	Sensitivity
	Specificity
	Validity
Feasibility	Understandability and interpretability for patients and the interested public
	Understandability for physicians and nurses
	Indicator expression can be influenced by providers
	Data availability
	Data collection effort
	Barriers for implementation considered
	Correctness of data can be verified
	Completeness of data can be verified
	Complete count of data sets can be verified

(http://www.bqs-institut.de/images/stories/doc/106\_QUALIFY-english-v10.pdf)



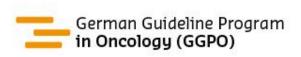
Review of existing QI and relevant data measured in Germany

Review of evidence based changes in recommendations and check for implications for guideline aligned QI

Developing a set of potential QI to be assessed

Formal assessment of pot. QI for relevance, feasibility and scientific soundness

Analysis of assessment & final consensus, allocation of QI



#### Final set of 12 QI

#### Allocating the final QI

Qualitätsindikator	Inhalt der Empfehlung (Wortlaut, LOE, EG); Qualitätsziel	Angaben der Leitlinie Mammakarzinon im Hinblick auf: a. Bedeutung für das Gesundheitssystem b. Quelle zugrunde liegendes Statement aus der Leitlinie 2012 c. Evidenzgrundlage
ertientinnen mit prätherapeu- ischer histologischer Diagnose- icherung durch Stanz- oder /akuumbiopsie &: *atientinnen mit Ersteingriff ind Histologie "Invasives Mammakarzinom (Primärtumor) der DCIS" als Primärerkran- sung	LOE 3a, Empfehlungsgrad A  Qualitätsziel:  Möglichst viele Patientinnen mit der Erstdiagnose invasives  Mammakarzinom und/oder DCIs mit prätherapeutischer histologischer Sicherung durch Stanz- oder Vakuumbiopsie  Sollvorgabe: > 90 %	a. Bedeutung für das Cesundheitssystem Die histologische Diagnostik abklärungsbedürftiger Befunde soll durch Stanzbiopsie, Vakuumbiopsie oder in Ausnahmen durch offene Exzisionsbiopsie erfolgen. Alle Interventionen sollen unter Berücksichtigung aktueller Qualitätsempfehlungen durchgeführt werden. b. Quelle zugrunde liegendes Statement aus der Leitlinie 2012 Statement Stag-Sa-f c. Evidenzgrundlage Albert, US et al. 2008; NICE 2009

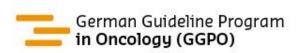


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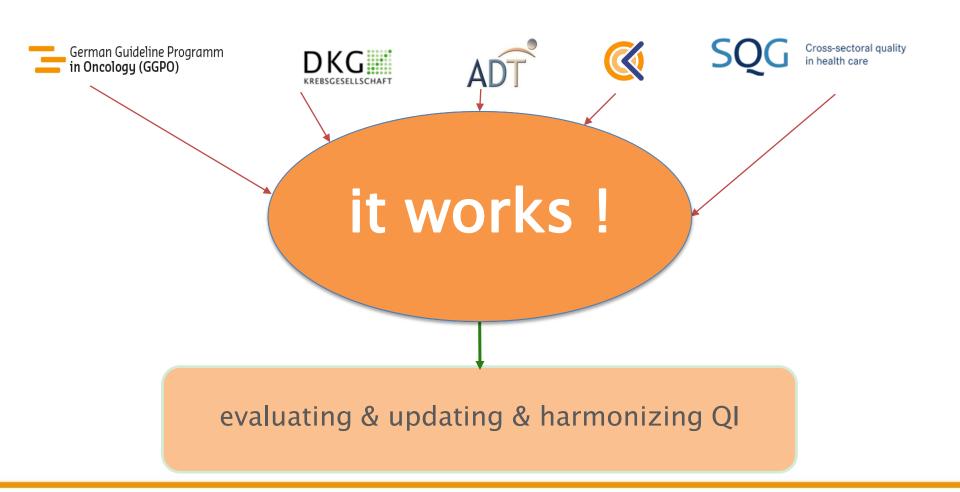


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## Quality Management in Oncology: the Network





## Thank you!

