

Lung Cancer Screening Practices Among Primary Care Providers in Newark, New Jersey

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BACKGROUND

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths, accounts for 18.4% of all cancer-related deaths
- Low dose CT scan (LDCT) screening test for lung cancer in high-risk smokers, decreases mortality by 20%
- National Lung Cancer Screening Rate for eligible individual is 4.4% and NJ screening test is 3.3%
- USPSTF, ACS, CMS, ACP
- New USPSTF: 50-80 years, h/o of 20ppy and currently smoking or quit within 15 years

OBJECTIVES

- To assess PCPs' usage of screening guidelines, current practices, referral practices

METHODS

- IRB approved, cross-sectional descriptive study, Voluntary
 - Using multi-modal survey methods (web-based, mail)
 - Time: November 2020-January 2021
 - Multiple methods used to obtain list of providers practicing in Newark, NJ
 - Obtain list of 2996 providers from Greater Newark Health Care Coalition (GNHCC), calling providers offices, Rutgers NJMS-IM, FQHC administrator, Internet searches
 - Excluded providers who did not have email or postal addresses, specialty groups such as podiatrists, surgeons, pediatricians (anyone who did not provide care to individual >50 years of age)
- Sample size=459 PCPs
- 3 paper survey sent to 224 providers and 4 email survey with link was sent to 236 PCPs over 6-9 weeks
 - Used JMP15 and JMP Pro for statistical analysis

RESULTS

- Response rate=14.52%
- 17/43(40%) respondents did not follow lung cancer guidelines (2 were missing out of 45 respondents)
- 14/22 (64%) reported following guidelines "most of the recommendations, most of the time" (23 missing/45)
- PCPs on average respondent's score index, correct practice of USPSTF guidelines 5/6 correct responses
- 59% reported practice has implemented LCS guidelines
- 54% respondents had reminder system in their practice

Limitations: 1. small sample size 2. did not include shared decision making 3. does not represent community-based providers since few responded to our survey

Strength: our findings supported previous studies in shortcoming in identifying eligible patients for screening

Conclusion

Most respondents were only partially aware of USPSTF recommendations, and many did not follow known recommendations

Next Steps

- Provider education
- Community awareness program for lung cancer screening
- Increase Insurance Coverage
- Increase the LDCT testing sites, Tobacco Cessation sites