

Using tiered intervention to stretch resources and meet Psychosocial Standards of Care for Pediatric Cancer

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Learning Objectives

1. Identify the school-related **Psychosocial Standard of Care for Children with Cancer**.
2. Understand the benefit of academic risk-based assessment using the **Brief School Needs Inventory (BSNI)**.
3. **Learn about benefits** experienced in one program using universal risk assessment and related, tiered school intervention.
4. **Opportunity to discuss** ways such a service model can be used in a variety of settings.



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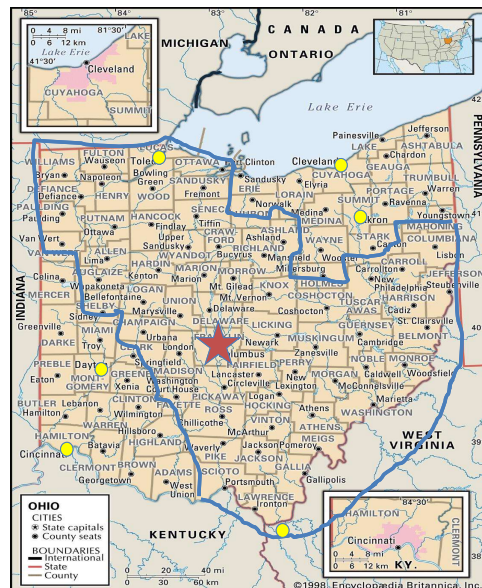
Nationwide Children's Hospital Columbus, OH

- 240 new oncology patients per year
- 65 BMTs completed each year
- 30 new babies with Sickle Cell Disease each year
- Patients come from Dayton, Toledo, and West Virginia for more intensive care

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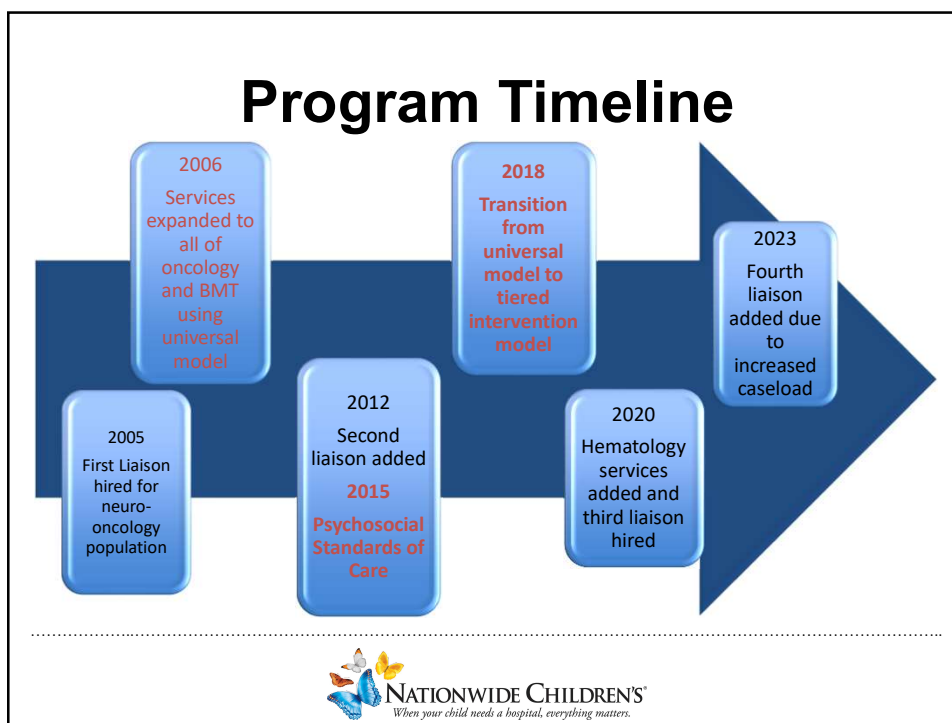
Catchment Area

- Central and Southeastern Ohio
- Northwestern Ohio
- Parts of West Virginia and Kentucky
- Out-of-State and International patients



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School Liaison Role

- Provide *information and education* to family, school, community, and medical team regarding the intersection and interaction of health and education systems
- *Assessment* of academic need
- Classroom visits for developmentally appropriate *education of peers*
- *Advocacy* for child related to support services at school
- *Monitor ongoing academic progress*
- *Collaborate* with medical and psychosocial care teams, as well as school team


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Universal Service Model

- Every school age oncology and BMT patient was offered a full array of services
 - Initial consult for assessment thru completion of school career
- Services offered via consult for hematology population



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Assessment of Program Impetus for Change

- Disparity in levels of support among groups within the division
- Increasing caseloads for school liaisons
- Development of Psychosocial Standards of Care for Children with Cancer
- Opportunity to collaborate with peers and test use of BSNI in new setting with implementation of tiered intervention model



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Psychosocial Standards of Care: *Defining essential psychosocial care for children with cancer and their families*

*Standards are meant to insure a **minimum level of psychosocial care** from the time of a child's diagnosis through survivorship, or end of life and bereavement care.*

Pediatric Blood & Cancer

<https://www.mattiemiracle.com>



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Psychosocial Standard #11

Academic Continuity and School Reentry Support as a Standard of Care in Pediatric Oncology

- school reentry support that focuses on **providing information to school personnel** about the patient's diagnosis, treatment, and implications for the school environment and provides **recommendations to support the child's school experience**
- pediatric oncology programs should **identify a team member with the requisite knowledge and skills who will coordinate** communication between the patient/family, school, and healthcare team



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Support for Standardization

- Development and publication of the [psychosocial standards of care for pediatric oncology](#) (Wiener, et al., 2015; Thompson, et al., 2015)
- [No clear picture of consistent services](#) across pediatric oncology programs (Scialla et al., 2018; Stuchell & Northam, 2018)
- Focus on [lean healthcare principles](#)—"the right service to the right patient at the right time" (Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2005)
- Need for a cost-effective service model that can be implemented in variety of settings



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Brief School Needs Inventory

(BSNI; Elam, Murphy, Irwin, 2019)

Risk Assessment <i>To be completed by practitioner with the family and/or school</i>			
Source:			
Do you or anyone else (i.e., child, child's school, child's care team, etc.) have concerns about:	Yes Anticipated	Yes Current	Yes Prior Concern (Unresolved)
Your child repeating a grade? (i.e., was "held back" or is at risk for being "held back")	+1	+2	+2
Your child's school attendance? (i.e., frequent late arrivals, early departure, partial day attendance, or full day absences that impact academic progress, and/or your child's access to	+3	+4	+3

Education Risk Calculation <i>To be completed by practitioner (School Intervention Specialist). Using input and considerations from the patient's care team (i.e., medical and/or psychosocial care providers) and other available sources (e.g., medical records, prior school history when known, etc.), how would you best describe...</i>			
The family's preparedness relative to school advocacy/need for support?	Low (+0) Family is empowered to self-advocate	Moderate (+1) Family needs some support with advocacy	High (+2) Family may be at risk without targeted interventions
The patient's current health status as it may impact school participation?	Chronic (+0) Off treatment or indefinite treatment but stable with routine follow-up	Active (+1) Stable but receiving treatment with frequent follow up	Acute (+2) Recent trauma/serious medical incident/current complex care needs
The patient's education risk?	Low (+1) Categorized as E1 per risk assessment above	Moderate (+3) Categorized as E2 per risk assessment above	High (+5) Categorized as E3 per risk assessment above
Composite Education Risk (Calculated by adding the scores for advocacy, health status and education risk from above)	Low [1-2]	Moderate [3-5]	High [6-+]

BSNI was validated by original authors, and we are using it as a standardized part of school needs assessment for all newly identified patients



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BSNI



- Modified for use at NCH
- Use only the risk assessment portion of the tool to determine service tier
- Flowsheet developed in EPIC
- BSNI completed for all patients served



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Service Model Change

- Decision made to change model of service for entire division to a tiered service model
- Change initiated for 2018-19 school year
- School needs assessments for every new patient/consult now includes the Brief School Needs Inventory (BSNI; Elam, Murphy, & Irwin, 2019)
- Level of intervention tailored to the intensity of needs identified
- Needed some upfront guidance to medical team/nursing staff to not offer full array of services

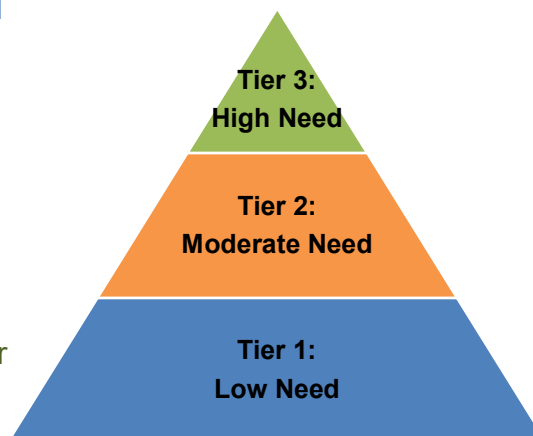


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Tiered Intervention Model

All families receive tier 1 services and for low need families, there would not be a need for escalation of services.

As identified needs increase, the use of resources will also increase but the number of families is expected to be smaller.



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Low Needs/Risk

These services are provided to all patients and families, regardless of identified needs/risk.

- Initial consult with SL for assessment
- *Appropriate documentation for school*
- *Written materials for family and school, including resources and guidance related to academic needs*
- SL consultation available to medical team as needed
- Contact information provided to family for future questions or concerns



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Moderate Needs/Risk

- Obtain release for communication with school
- Standard email to school with patient information and resources
- Additional phone consultation or clinic follow-up with family as needed
- Phone consultation with school as needed
- Phone/video participation in school meeting if needed
- Assess needs for re-entry support (in collaboration with medical team)



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High Needs/Risk

- Initiate routine follow-up with family in clinic or during inpatient stays
- In-person representation at school meetings



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Additional Services

Other services are offered on an as-needed basis, based on professional opinion of the school liaison:

- Faculty in-service for school staff
- Classroom visits for peer education
- Participation in neuropsychology feedback
- Bereavement services for school staff or peers



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Change in Need Level

Reassessment of Need

- change in medical status
- newly identified psychosocial or school concerns
- family needs more (or less) support than initially thought at the time of diagnosis or initial assessment

Reassess with BSNI to reclassify service tier



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Research Study

“Evaluation of a tiered service model to support academic continuity and school reentry for children with cancer”

- Primary goals were to assess **feasibility and acceptability** of a tiered intervention model guided by the BSNI
- 108 patients were evaluated at enrollment and at one year follow-up
- Standard of care for entire division so no difference in care if enrolled or not



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Protocol

- School liaison assessment of school needs at the time of diagnosis or at entry into long-term survivorship care
- Assessment included BSNI to determine level of academic need/risk present for each patient
- Patients were offered enrollment if they had an oncology diagnosis, attended a US brick & mortar school, spoke English or Spanish, and were in K-12



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Enrollment and Data Collection

- Original plan was for enrollment and collection of data over two school years (SY 18-19 and SY 19-20)
- COVID-19 closed schools in March 2020 so second year of enrollment was cut short
- There was some interruption of school data collection but that was ultimately reconciled
- Some follow up interviews with families were delayed due to difficulties related to the pandemic



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Study Participants

- 69 newly diagnosed; 39 new to long term survivorship clinic; (N=108)
- 46% female; 54% male
- 80% white; 11% black; 9% multi or other
- 43% leukemia/lymphoma; 13% non-CNS embryonal; 23% sarcoma; 21% brain/CNS
- 13% K-2; 26% 3-5; 36% 6-8; 25% 9-12
- 31% low; 44% moderate; 25% high



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Research Questions

- **Feasibility** of a tiered service model—Could all patients assessed with BSNI and served accordingly?
- **Acceptability**—Would parent and provider satisfaction be comparable across tiers?
- **Utilization of resources**—How would model change impact available resources?



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Feasibility

- All patients receive an assessment with the completion of the BSNI at initial consultation
- In the study, follow up BSNI for some families was difficult, particularly the low need families and those from the long-term survivorship program
- After the research study ended, we now have a protocol that calls for automatic reassessment of high need families every 6 months, moderate need families once a year, and low need families only when new concerns or needs are identified by the medical team, school, or family



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BSNI scores at Enrollment and Reassessment

	Need Group	Newly Dx	Survivorship	Total
Enrollment BSNI	Low	2	31	33 (30.6%)
	Moderate	45	3	48 (44.4%)
	High	22	5	27 (25.0%)
Follow-up BSNI	Low	38	27	65 (60.2%)
	Moderate	17	5	22 (20.4%)
	High	8	1	9 (8.3%)
	Unavailable	6	6	12 (11.1%)



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Change in BSNI Category

Category Change	Newly diagnosed	Long term survivor	Total
Decreased risk	49 (71.0%)	10 (25.6%)	59 (54.6%)
No Change	19 (27.5%)	25 (64.1%)	44 (40.8%)
Increased Risk	1 (1.5%)	4 (10.3%)	5 (4.6%)



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Acceptability

- Move from universal service model to tiered service model reduced services for some groups of patients
- Acceptability of model change was based on level of satisfaction for families and providers



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Satisfaction Survey Questions

Parent:

1. The school liaison was available to me when I needed help with school.
2. I have unmet needs related to my child's schooling.
3. Overall, I am satisfied with the services my family has received from the Nationwide Children's Hospital school liaison.

Provider:

1. The school liaison was available to me when I needed help with school issues.
2. Overall, I am satisfied with the services my patient has received from the school liaison.



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Satisfaction

BSNI Category	LOW	MOD	HIGH
Overall Parent Satisfaction	3.13 ¹ (<i>p</i> =.048)	3.69 ^{1,2}	3.24 ² (<i>p</i> =.024)
Unmet needs	1.95	1.70	2.00
SL available as needed	3.30	3.62	3.43
Overall Provider Satisfaction	3.91*	3.64	3.45* (<i>p</i> =.041)
SL available to provider	3.82 ^{1,2}	3.63 ¹ (<i>p</i> =.012)	3.38 ² (<i>p</i> =.003)
Scale: 1=strongly disagree to 4=strongly agree			



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Resource Utilization

- To meet Psychosocial Standards of Care (for ALL oncology patients), need to find efficient way to use resources
- Did not want to limit availability to certain school districts by limiting travel radius
- We were looking for a reduction in the use of some resources (mileage) and differences in the use of resources between the service groups



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School Liaison Time

(average minutes/patient for year in study)

BSNI Category	LOW (n=33)	MOD (n=48)	HIGH (n=27)	Total (N=108)
All Participants (SD)	101.2* (65.4)	302.9 (170.3)	377.8 (186.5)	260.0 (185.9)
Range	30-305	90-790	60-790 [‡]	30-790 [‡]

ANOVA and post-hoc tests:

Low is significantly different than both moderate and high ($p < .001$)

Not a significant difference between moderate and high

[‡]one outlier of 1390 was replaced with 790 for analysis



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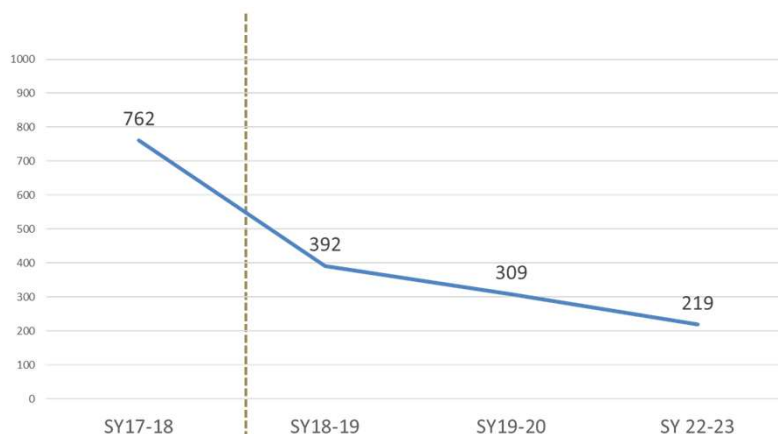
Efficient Use of Resources

- Staff time—we have seen an increase in the number of patients per month that can be served; school meetings now average about 1.5 hours vs. the old average of 3.0 hours with travel included
- Staff travel—mileage has decreased significantly, saving the program money



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Average SL Miles/month



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Lessons and Observations

- Good practice to complete BSNI at least once per year (or at school reentry) for moderate and high need patients as they return for follow up care
- Low needs assessment should not require further follow up unless indicated by medical team or family request
- There is support for tiered intervention—not every family needs the full array of services



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Supporting Standards of Care

- Standard #11: Academic Continuity and School Reentry Support
- *Universal assessment* identifies needs for each patient
- *Tiered intervention* model allows us to support patients at a level of care that matches the needs



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Conclusions

- Tiered intervention service model is doable and reasonable
- Can be structured to fit needs of particular care center—large or small
- Universal assessment meets the guideline of the Psychosocial Standards of Care



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Ongoing evaluation

- Now working on ways to evaluate fidelity
- Interrater agreement on BSNI
- Evaluation of time spent with each family to monitor relationship between risk/need and resources used



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Support for the Study

- Financial support for the research study was provided by Mattie Miracle Foundation
- Ohio State University Center for Clinical and Translational Science Voucher Award for use of biobehavioral core services



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