

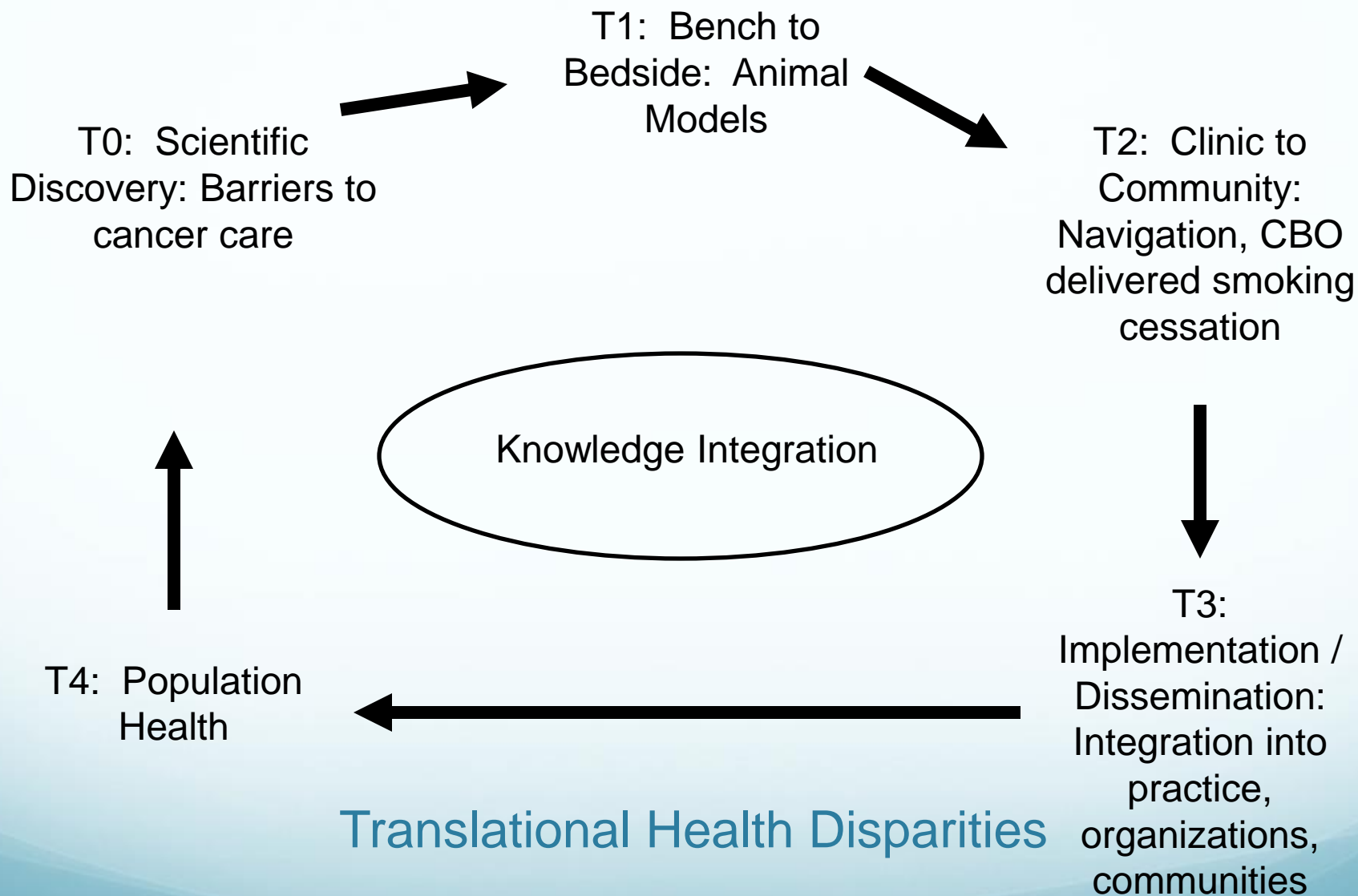
Translational Health Disparities Research: A Conceptual Model and Examples from the CCNY-MSKCC Partnership

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CCNY-MSKCC



PARTNERSHIP
FOR CANCER RESEARCH, TRAINING,
AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH



Partnership Health Disparities Research along the Translational Continuum

T0: Scientific Discovery

Hay/Lubetkin	Cancer risk beliefs and patient activation in a multilingual primary care setting
Blinder/De	Ethnic Differences in the Impact of Breast Cancer on Employment Status, Financial Situation, and Quality of Life: A Pilot Study
Alago/Motta-Moss	Understanding Disparities in Lung Cancer in Hispanic/Latinos

T1: Translation from bench to bedside

Nelson/Salas-Ramirez	The Potential of Exercise as an Intervention for the Cognitive Effects of Androgen Ablation Therapy in Men with Prostate Cancer: Animal and Human Studies
Ahles/Hubbard	Molecular Mechanisms of Chemotherapy-Induced Cognitive Decline

T2: Dissemination from the clinic to the community

Gany/De	Integrated Cancer Care Access Network (ICCAN)
Ostroff/Lubetkin	Tobacco-Focused Patient Navigation to Address Barriers to Smoking Cessation Service Utilization in Primary Care
Montini/Ostroff	Adapting the Matrix Model for Tobacco Cessation in Community Setting
Floyd/DuHamel	The Acceptability of a Beauty Salon-Based Colorectal Cancer Intervention Among African Americans
Burkhalter/Lubetkin	Feasibility of a Tobacco Use Intervention with Low-Income Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Community-Based AIDS Service Organizations

T3: Implementation into practice, organizations, and communities

Aragones/Blumenkrantz	Social Marketing and Technology to Increase Vaccination Rates Among Mexican American Children: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Bylund/Binz-Scharf	CCT-Link: Enhancing Primary Care Physicians' Capacity to Improve Cancer Patients' Access to Therapeutic Clinical Trials
Burkhalter/Lubetkin	Developing the HIV/AIDS Cancer Community Research Collaboration
Burkhalter	Increasing the Capacity of ASOs to Educate and Refer to AMC Trials (INCASO)

Addressing Socioeconomic Determinants of Treatment Completion and the Financial Toxicity of Cancer Treatment in Persons with Low SES

Francesca Gany and Prabal De

ICCAN (Integrated Cancer Care Access Network) Intervention

Access Facilitator ('Uber Navigator')

Conducts extensive needs assessment and then addresses financial, legal, food, employment, housing, childcare, linguistic and cultural barriers to treatment completion and QOL

Aims

- To utilize a two-arm randomized controlled trial to determine the impact of
 - ICCAN intervention
 - Universal and Customary Care (U&C)on cancer treatment completion and quality of life among cancer patients

Study design

- 300 patients enrolled and randomized at 4 safety net hospitals in NYC
 - ICCAN arm (n= 150) receives standard hospital services and ICCAN case management services
 - U&C arm (n= 150) receives standard hospital services
- Patients followed for 12 months to determine chemotherapy and RT completion rates by chart review
- 12 Months: FACT-G, PHQ-9, USDA Food Security Index, Weight Changes

Preliminary Results

- 17% increase in treatment completion(from 78% to 91%)
- Over 50% of patients had poorly treated comorbidities at baseline: new intervention resulted
- 61% of patients food insecure at baseline: new study resulted with policy impact

Socioeconomic Determinants of Cancer Treatment Completion

FOOD: A Three-Arm Randomized Controlled Study Examining Food Insecurity Interventions

Aims:

- A six month three-arm randomized controlled trial comparing the impact of:
 - Hospital-located, medically tailored food Pantries (control)
 - Pantries + Grocery Home Deliveries
 - Pantries+ Food Vouchers

on cancer treatment completion (chemo, RT), quality of life, food security, and nutritional status among immigrant and minority cancer patients with food insecurity

Study design:

- 120 patients across four safety net hospitals enrolled and randomized into either:
 - Pantry arm (n= 30): 1x per week access to enough food for 9 meals
 - Pantry + Delivery arm (n= 30): 1x per week grocery delivery of enough food for 5 lunches and 5 dinners
 - Pantry + Voucher arm (n= 30): 1x per month voucher of \$230 for food purchases

FOOD: Preliminary Results and Policy Implications

All arms showed significant increase in **food security status and QOL**

Vouchers and Delivery Exceeded Pantry only in

- Weight maintenance
- Treatment Completion

Policy change under consideration: Emergency Medicaid status automatically links food insecure cancer patients to SNAP-like voucher program

Pantry Only

- Patients' USDA scores were found to improve, decreasing linearly over time (estimate: -0.0018, $p < 0.001$), indicating the positive impact of the program in decreasing food insecurity
- Quality of life, reflected by FACT-G scores, was found to improve, increasing over time (estimate: 0.01, $p\text{-value} < 0.001$), indicating the positive impact of the program on quality of life
- Those with most severe depression showed the most drastic improvement

Medically Tailored Food Pantries Co-located in Hospitals have become Standard of Care in NYC Safety Net Facilities

- City Council funding
- Over **7514** bags distributed, equivalent of 67,626 meals
- 1065** unique patients

Social Marketing and Technology to Increase Vaccination Rates Among Mexican American Children: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Abraham Aragones and Gerardo Blumenkrantz

Aim:

To test the effectiveness of a community-based social marketing campaign promoting HPV vaccination, specifically targeting Mexican-American parents of HPV vaccine eligible children, in increasing HPV vaccination completion (3 doses).

Innovation

Collaboration between investigators from Immigrant Health and Cancer Disparities (MSK-Aragones) and Media & Communication Arts Department (CCNY-Blumenkrantz)

Utilizes state-of-the-art social marketing techniques and text message reminders

Implemented within The Ventanilla de Salud (VDS) program in the Mexican Consulate which is a bi-national collaborative program between government, non-profit, and private agencies, working together to increase access to health care, raise awareness around health related issues, provide health screenings, and promote healthy lifestyle choices among low-income and migrant Latino communities in the United States