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Program Resources



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BLOCK II - Future Technologies in Medical Education

BLOCK II - Future Technologies in Medical Education

2:00 pm – 3:30 pm

BLOCK II: Future Technologies in Medical Education
Facilitator – Aaron Johnson, PharmD

Interact with the Future - The Role of AI in Healthcare and MedEd Globally

1. Introductory Plenary - Matt Lewis, MPA
2. International stakeholder panel reaction with real examples from practice - Augmenting Outcomes with AI
Brian McGowan, PhD, Sophie Peloquin, MMed Sc,
Dean Beals, Andrew D. Bowser, ELS
3. Questions and examples from your practices – peer discussion

BLOCK II - Future Technologies in Medical Education

Learning Objectives

After actively participating in these sessions, learners should be better able to:

- Examine the role of AI in global medical education and healthcare, including key applications and emerging trends
- Evaluate the potential of AI to augment CPD/CME outcomes evaluation
- Identify best practices for effective and responsible AI integration in CPD/CME

BLOCK II: Future Technologies in Medical Education

Pre-Block Poll Questions



Scan the QR code, or join
at menti.com use code

3323 4063

BLOCK II - Future Technologies in Medical Education

Interact with the Future - The Role of AI in Healthcare and MedEd Globally

Matt Lewis, MPA

Founder, CEO and
Chief Augmented Intelligence Officer
LLMental





THE FUTURE IS NOW FOR HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

**MATT LEWIS, FOUNDER, CEO AND CHIEF
AUGMENTED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER**

MADE WITH MIDJOURNEY + RUNWAY

AUGMENTED MENTAL WELLNESS IS
LLMental.ai

ABOUT MATT LEWIS

CO-FOUNDER,
BOARD MEMBER,
**FOUNDATION
FOR ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE
AND HEALTH**

CO-CHAIR,
**ISMPP
ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE
TASK FORCE,**
2023-PRESENT

FORMER
GLOBAL AI
WORKSTREAM
LEAD,
**HEALTHCARE
COMMUNICATIO
NS
ASSOCIATION**

CEO, CHIEF
AUGMENTED
INTELLIGENCE
OFFICER,
FOUNDER,
LLMENTAL

EXECUTIVE
ADVISOR TO
GARTNER
ON ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE

MEMBER, AI
EXPERT,
**TAYLOR AND
FRANCIS**

ADVISOR AND
SPEAKER FOR
OPENAI'S
EXECUTIVE
FORUM
EDITORIAL
BOARD

FORMER CHIEF
ARTIFICIAL AND
AUGMENTED
INTELLIGENCE
OFFICER,
INIZIO MEDICAL
(2023-2024)

Plenary Goals and Objectives

Objectives:

1. Reintroduce AI as augmented intelligence.
2. Highlight generative AI's role in enhancing healthcare and medical education.
3. Discuss progress and challenges in adopting augmented intelligence in healthcare, focusing on skills improvement.
4. Outline topics for AI integration into the curriculum and practical use.
5. Present frameworks for responsible AI use in global medical education.

Augmented Medical Intelligence

Augmented Intelligence

The Future is Now: Success and Stress with Augmenting Medical Intelligence

LLMental literacy

Augmedical education: 4Is Framework

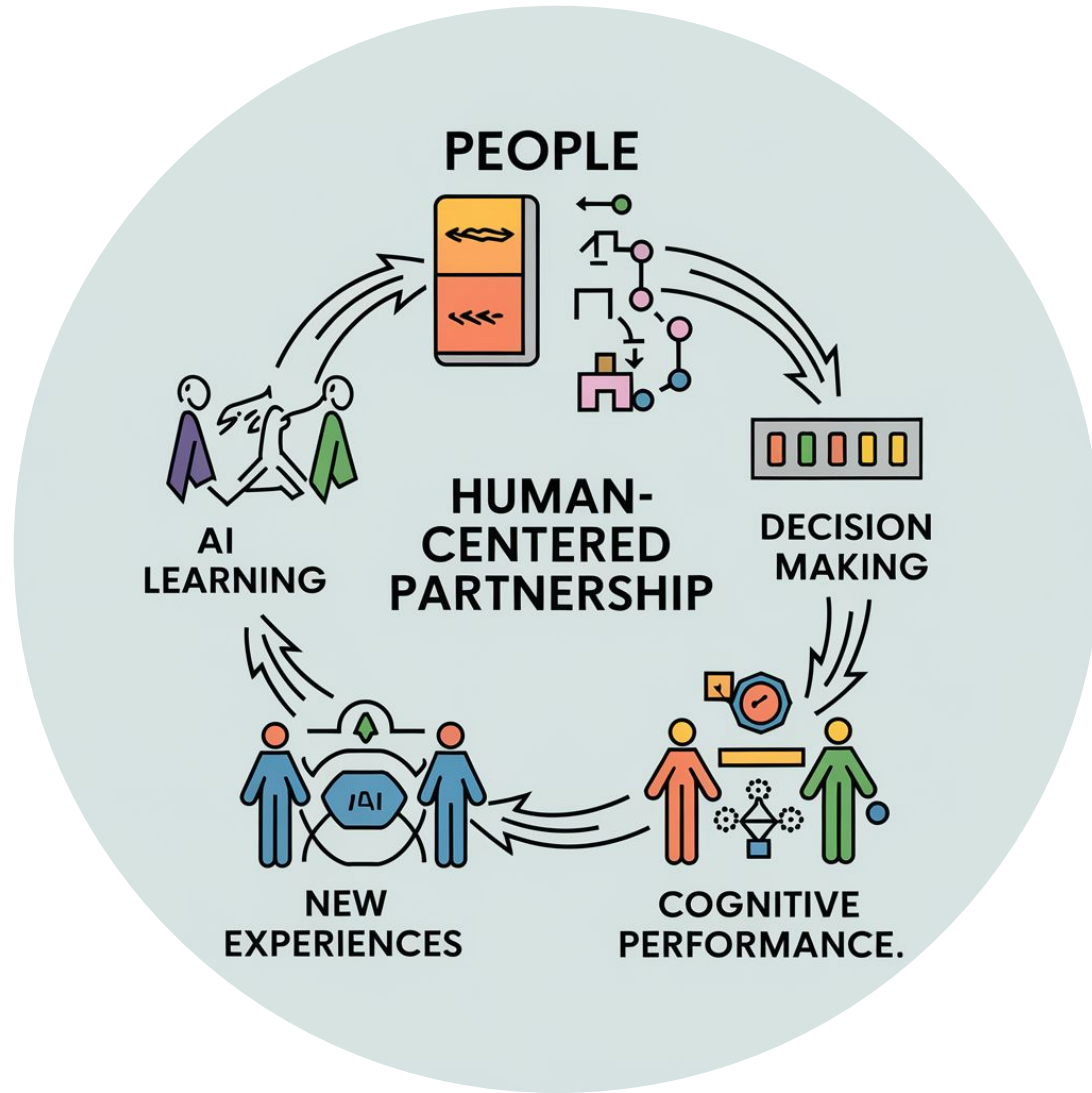
“The potential for AI is enormous, but at the moment we’re going to be limited more by our imaginations than the capability itself.”

-Michael Hicks

Executive Director, Predictive Analytics
Solutions, Novartis



MADE WITH
MIDJOURNEY



Augmented Intelligence

Gartner defines (2015) Augmented Intelligence as a “design pattern for for a human-centered partnership model of people and artificial intelligence (AI) working together to enhance cognitive performance, including learning, decision making and new experiences”

Generative AI is the engine that powers Augmented Intelligence

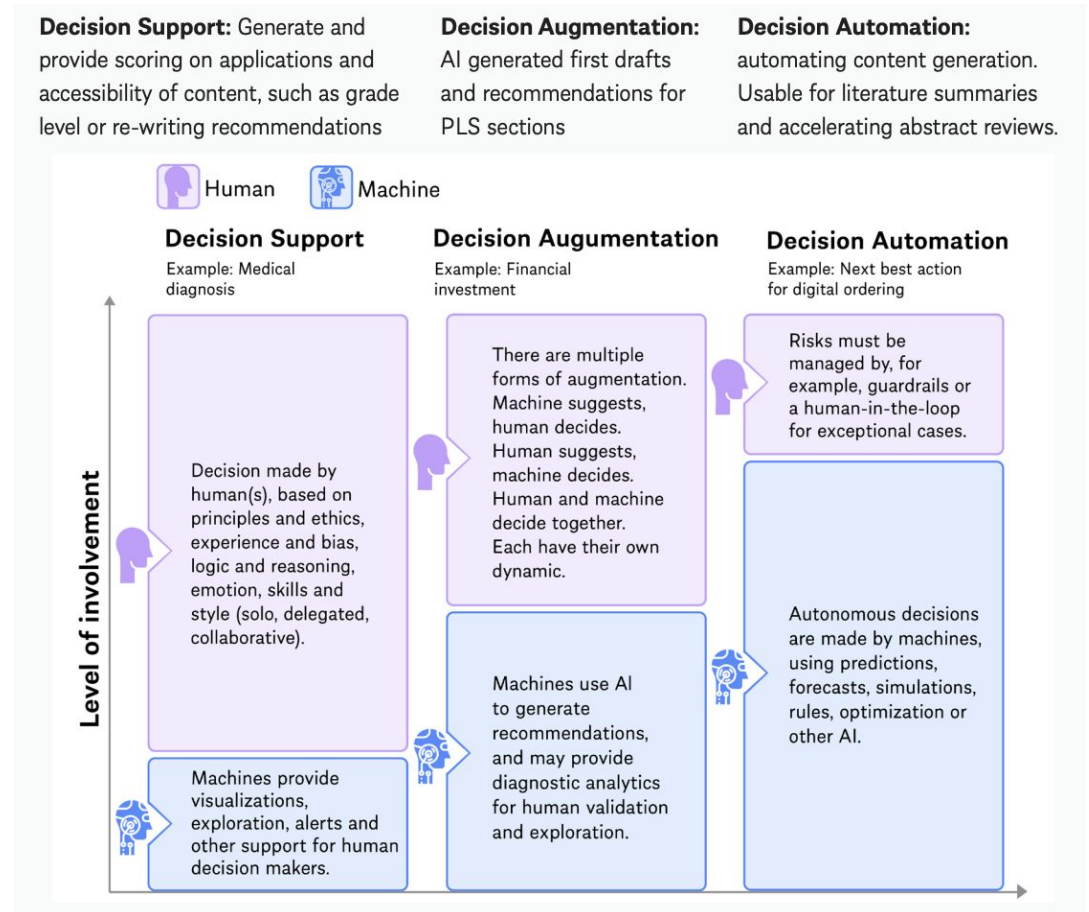
What's so special about GenAI anyway?

Training: Appropriate Use of AI (3 levels of use)

ISMPP Position Statement says:

“all Medical Publications generated with AI require Medical Writer Oversight:

Decision Augmentation or Decision Support”



Example of AI generated medical content

Example only

Accelerate generation of numerous clinical reports created out of a trial (clinical study report, safety & efficiency claims, etc.) by synthesizing information from literature, protocol, clinical trial management systems, tables, listing, figures, notes and narratives etc.

Example: Automate the generation of a Clinical Study Report based on disparate data sources

Disparate Data Sources



- Existing literature
- Lab notebooks
- Clinical trial management system
- Tables, listing, and figures
- LIMS
- ...

Clinical Study Report

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Medical AI is surpassing Human, State-of-the-Art LLM, and FDA Benchmarks in tasks like SLRs.

PLOS ONE

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Error rates of human reviewers during abstract screening in systematic reviews

Gemini Ultra

GPT-4

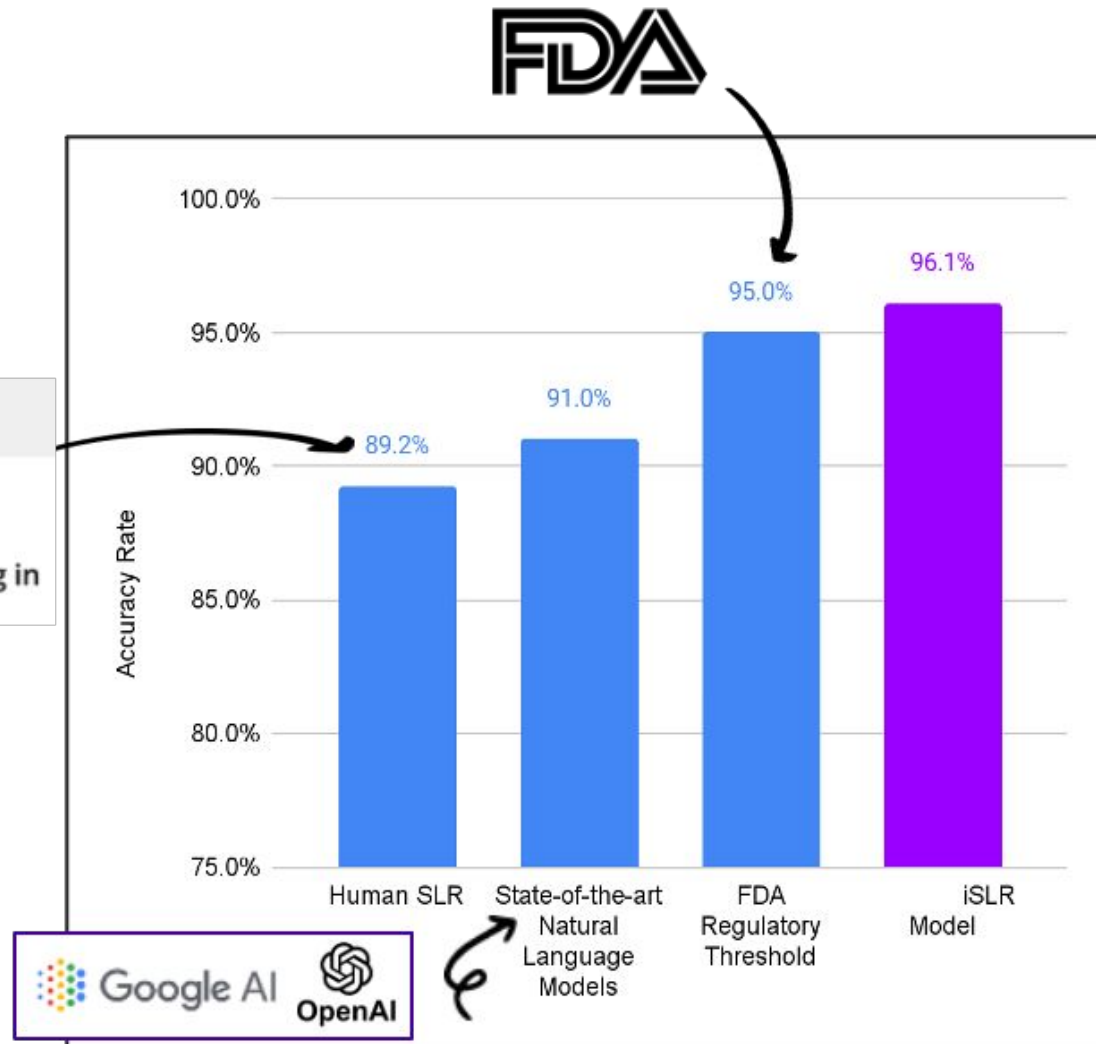
API numbers calculated where reported numbers were missing

90.0%

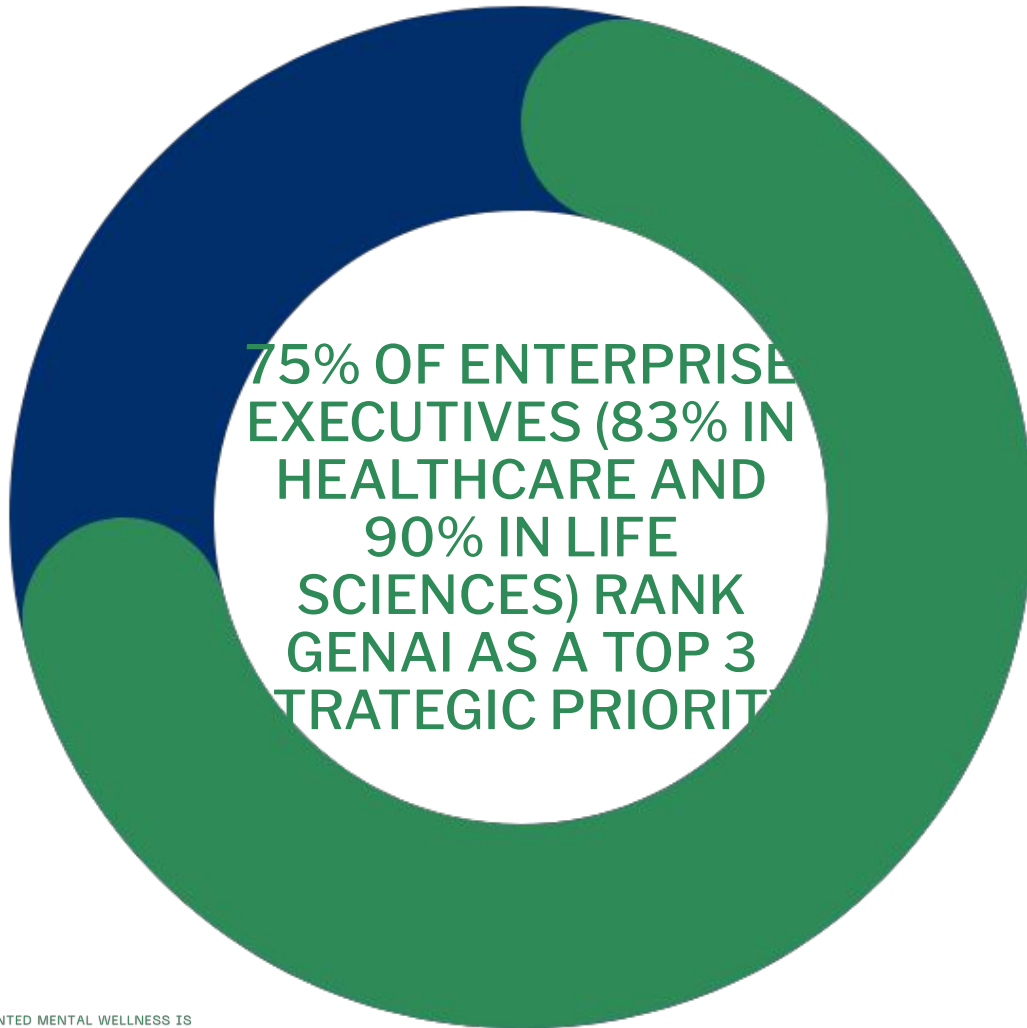
CoT@32*

86.4%

5-shot** (reported)



GenAI in 2025: hype or hope?



BUT, ONLY 1/3 OF ENTERPRISE, 1/4 OF HEALTHCARE AND 1/5 OF LIFE SCIENCES EXECUTIVES ARE CURRENTLY SEEING SIGNIFICANT VALUE...

WHAT GENAI LEADERS GET RIGHT

(AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CME/CPD?)



10%

In a modern enterprise, 10% of time, financial resources and effort should be spent on data science, algorithms and generative capability



20%

Twice that consideration should be put towards applying theory into practice, licensing, buying and building technology



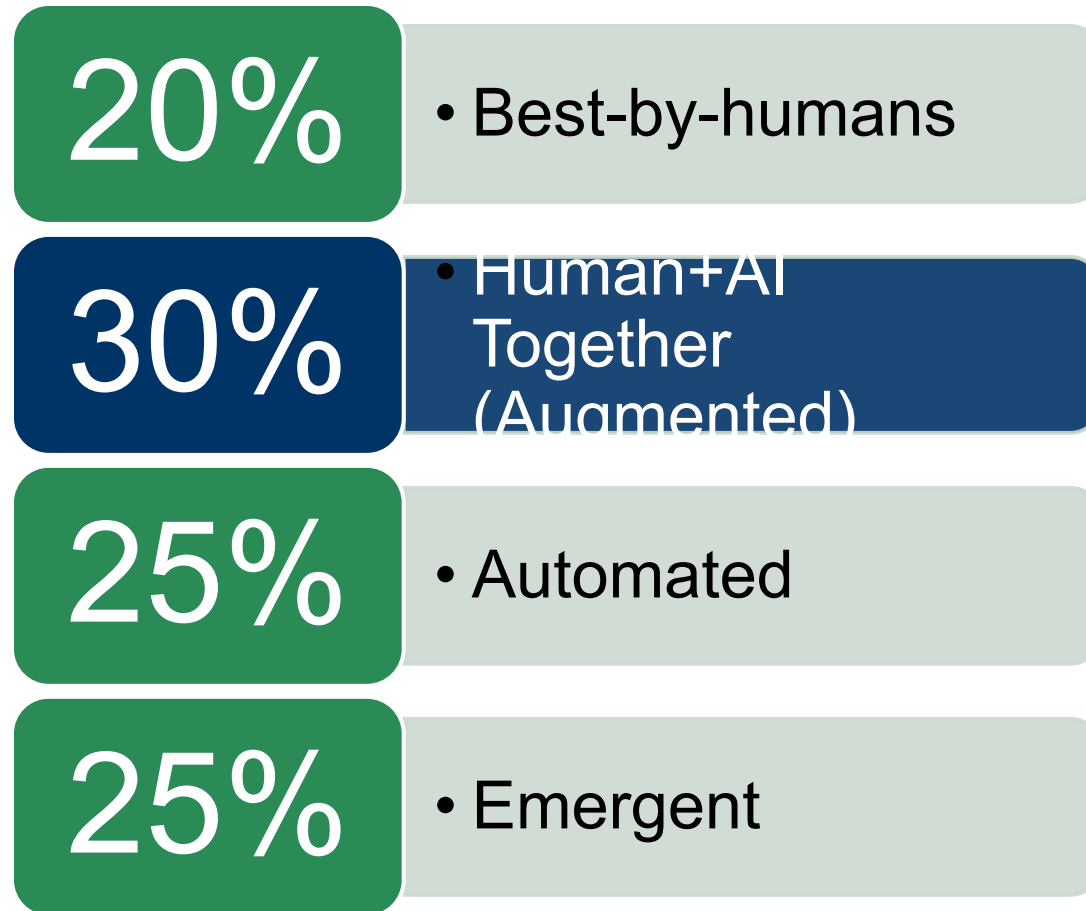
70%

The overwhelming majority of attention, spend, imagination, implementation and attention should be spent on people; the humans of AI for whom transformation is intended to be effective



“Adoption of generative artificial intelligence is not digital transformation in the traditional sense: it’s human transformation”
-Conor Grennan

To juxtapose AI into professional work, experts recommend first doing a task analysis



“As I’ve often said,
the world's most
precious resource
is the persistent
and passionate
human mind”

-Peter Diamandis



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How might the Global Medical Education community embrace augmented intelligence?

Augmented Medical Education

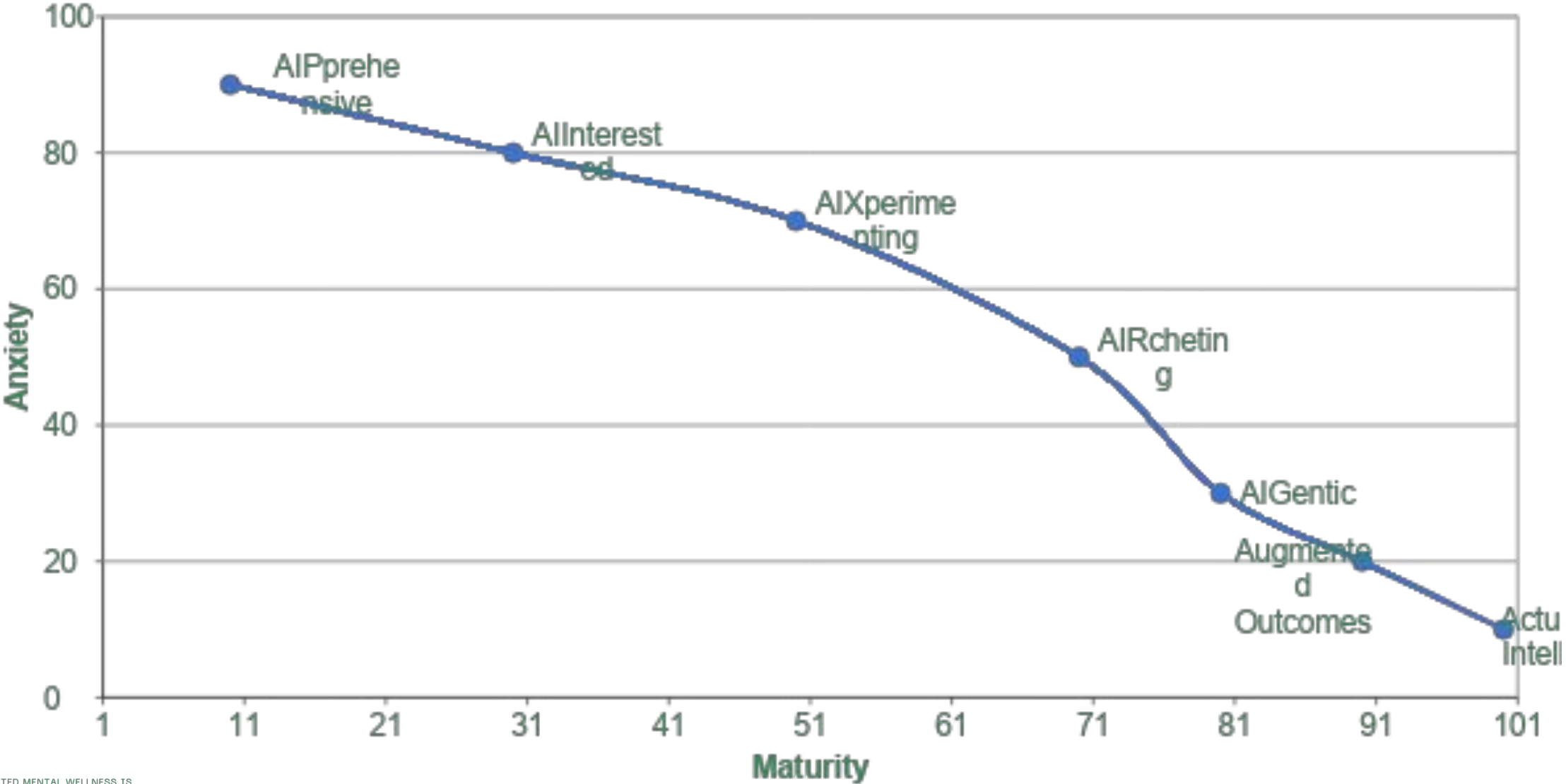
AI as Curriculum

- LLMental literacy
 - Digital Dexterity
- Mental Wellness
- Metacognition/Social Skills
- Resilience
- Meaning-making

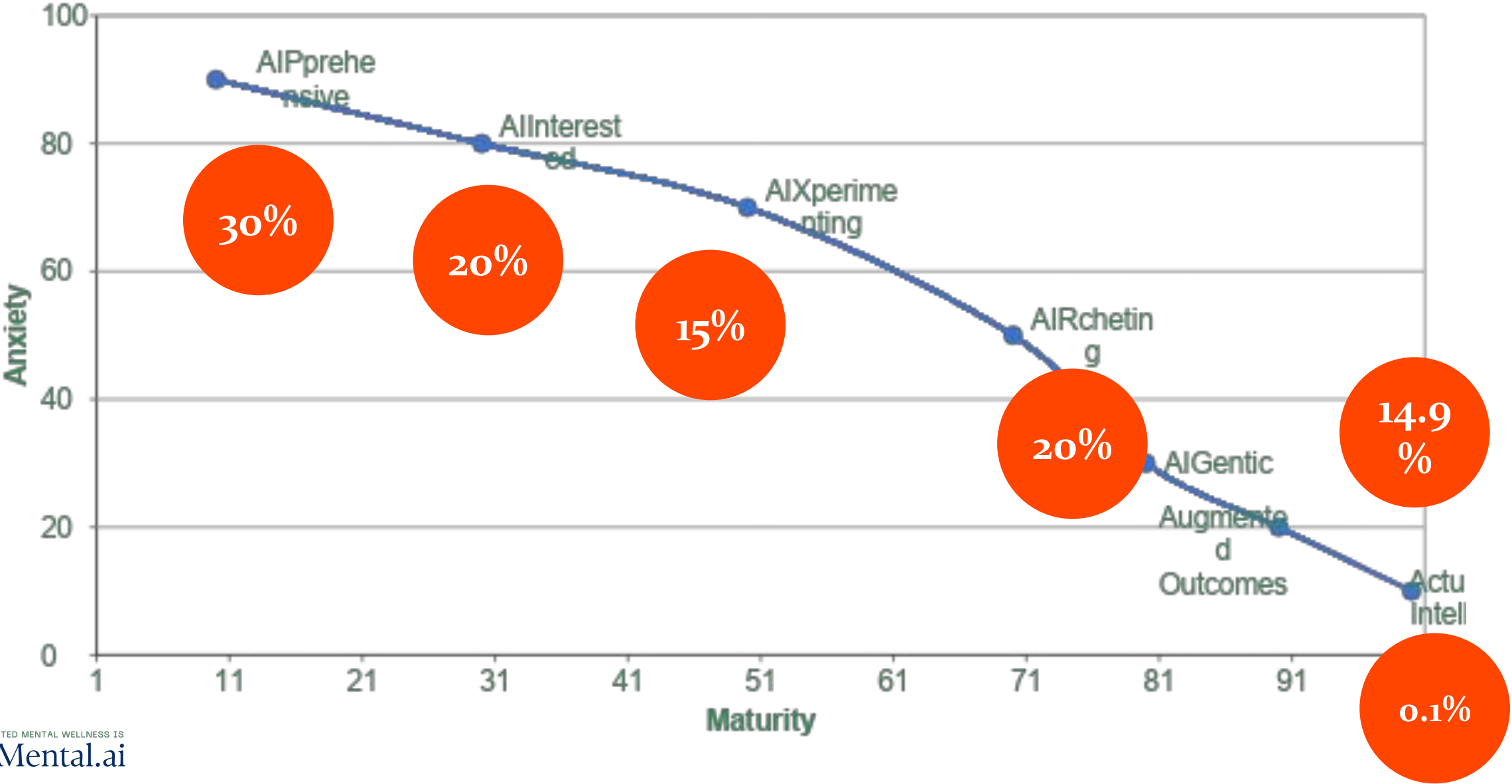
AI as Copilot

- What areas of unmet (medical) need exist that can be improved via a vis education?
- What tools and techniques can amplify and extend research, investment and learning?
- How can we augment our own capabilities in the medical education process?

LLMental Literacy Model



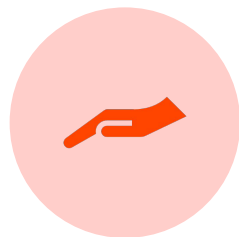
LLMental Literacy Model



In healthcare, and in life sciences (both regulated industries), need to also consider compliance, governance and regulatory frameworks



TRUST



SAFETY



PRIVACY



ETHICS



EQUITY/ACCE
SS

**Embracing
Generative AI
in Life Sciences:**
Shifting Mindsets and
Unlocking Potential

Imagine: 4 “I”s



Insight



Investment



Implementatio
n



Impact

BLOCK II - Future Technologies in Medical Education



Brian McGowen



Sophie Peloquin



Dean Beals



Andrew Bowser



AI: Adapt & Innovate – Peer Challenge Activity



Objective:

Connect with peers to reflect on real-world AI applications in medical education—and have fun doing it!



Step 1: Quick Pair & Share (5 min)

- Find someone new in the room
- Answer:
 - What inspired you during the panel?
 - Coolest/weirdest AI use in medical education/healthcare?
 - If AI were your teammate, what role would it play?



Goal: Break the ice. Build connections. Start thinking!



Backdrop for Today's Challenge:

“As AI reshapes clinical practice, how can we, as educators, support healthcare professionals in navigating both the technical and human shifts this brings?”

Use this lens to guide your reflections and build empathy into your ideas.



AI Dice Game + Creative Pitch & Reflection



Step 2: Roll for Reflection (15 min)

Roll a die or randomly choose from the six below with your chosen partner. Answer one per person:

1. 📍 Local Lens – AI to improve outcomes where you work?
2. 🔄 Real Rewind – How could AI have improved a past program?
3. 📊 Data Dilemma – What learner data would help AI most? How do we use it ethically?
4. 🌍 Global Glitch – Challenges in global AI adoption?
5. ✨ Future Flash – Most common AI use in CME by 2030?
6. 🧠 Human Touch – What can AI never replace in medical education or clinical care—and how can we prepare learners for that balance?



Step 3: 60-Second Table Pitch (5 min)

Pitch ONE AI innovation your table would build to improve global med ed outcomes.



AI Superlatives Wall

- Most visionary AI idea
- Funniest AI fail
- Best/favorite quote from the panel
- Idea to try tomorrow

3:30 pm – 4:00 pm

COFFEE BREAK & NETWORKING

Presentations from Accepted Abstracts

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Strategies for developing & providing CPD
in West & South-East Asian countries
Vaibhav Srivastava, M Pharm, PGDBA

Strategies for Developing and Providing CPD in West & South-East Asian Countries



Vaibhav Srivastava

Founder & MD

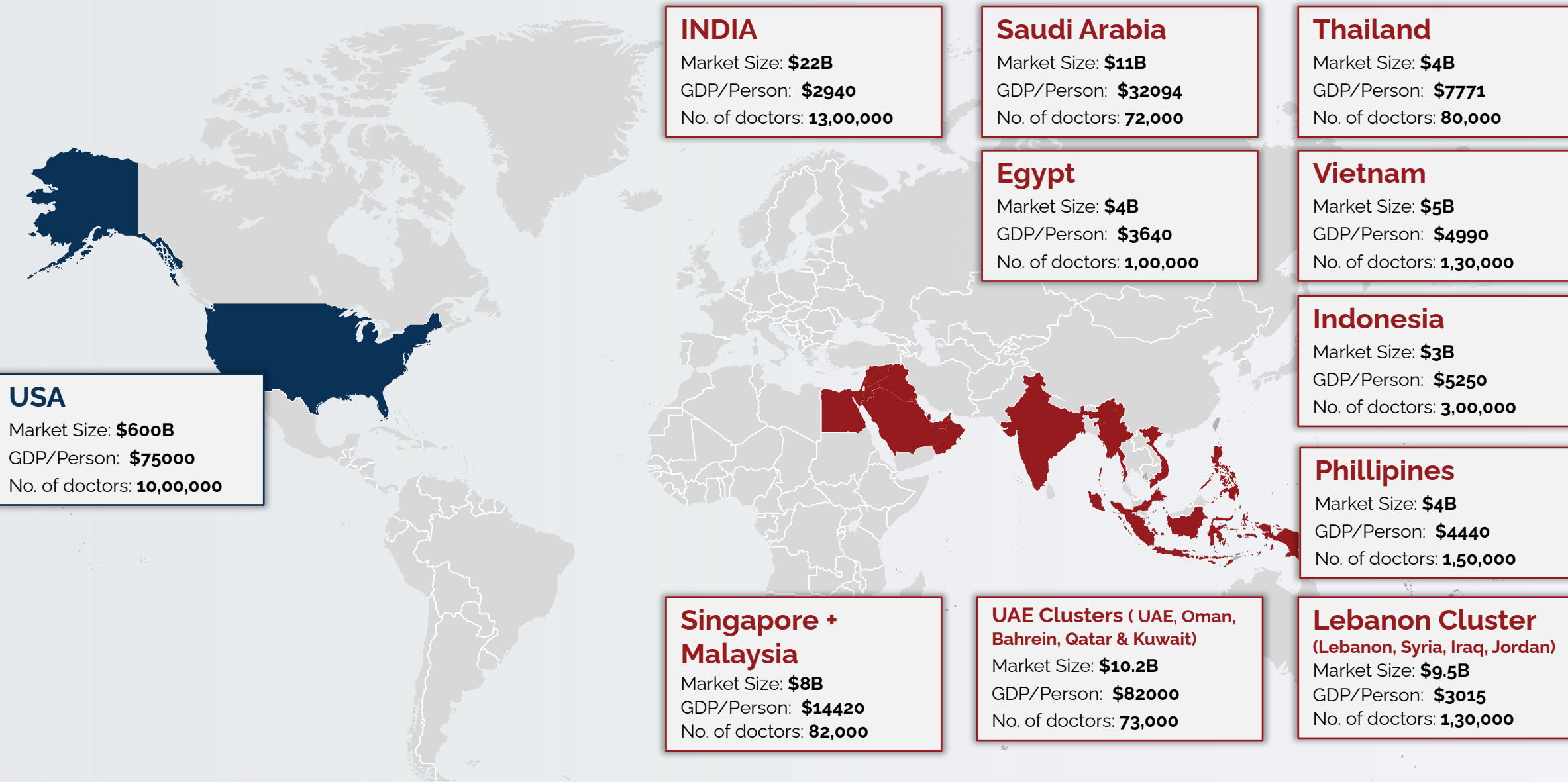
Insignia Learning Pvt. Ltd. India

Insignia Learning FZC, UAE



Region (W & S-E Asia) Vs USA

Comparing sponsored market size, GDP& cluster definition



Comparison: Western World vs. LMICs

Western World vs. India, Middle East & APAC

CME Culture in Different Regions

Self-funded vs Industry sponsored

Practice Environment Differences

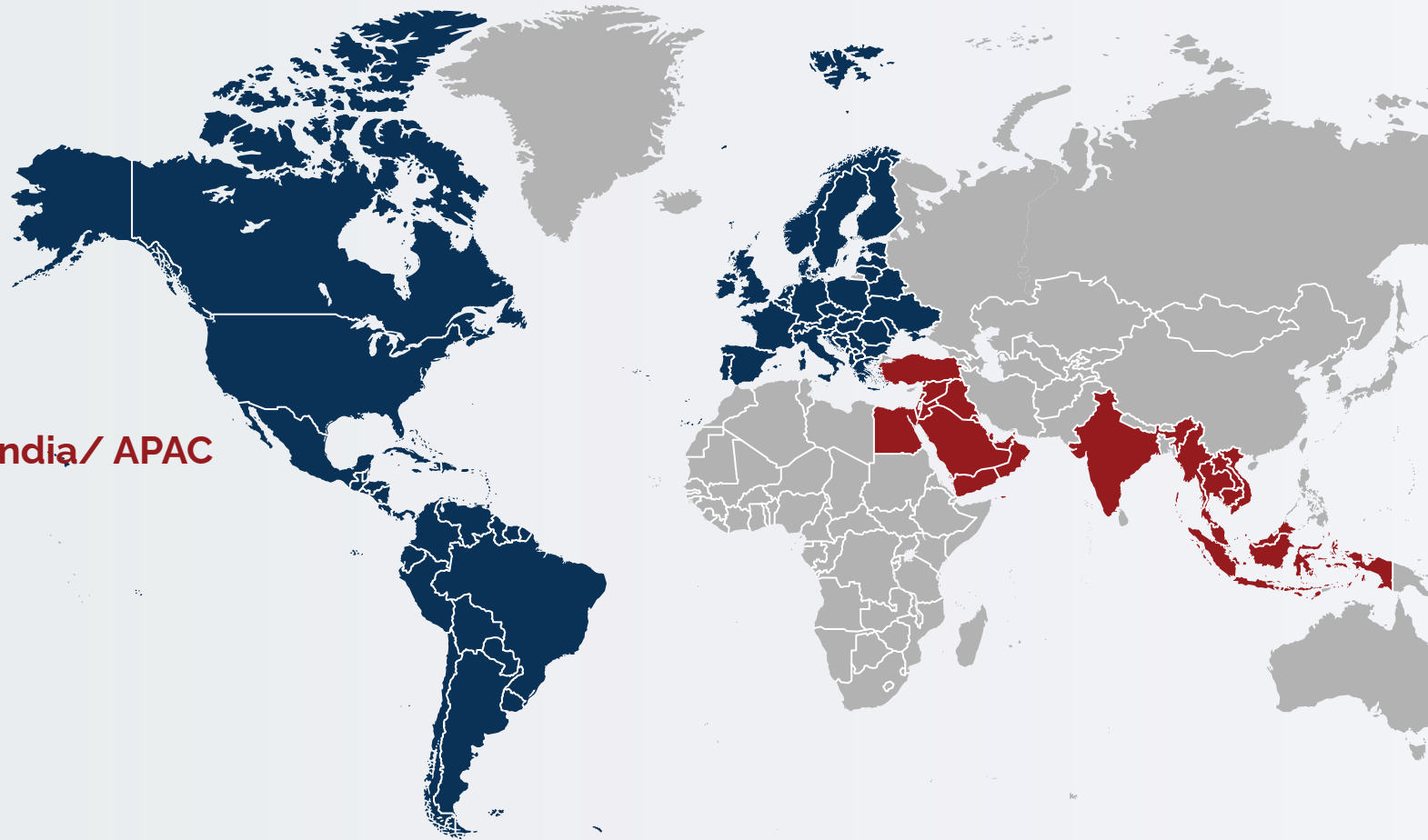
Incentivization towards CME-CPD

Addressing Affordability Challenges in India/ APAC

Impacting Resources

Managing Learner Cost in Middle East

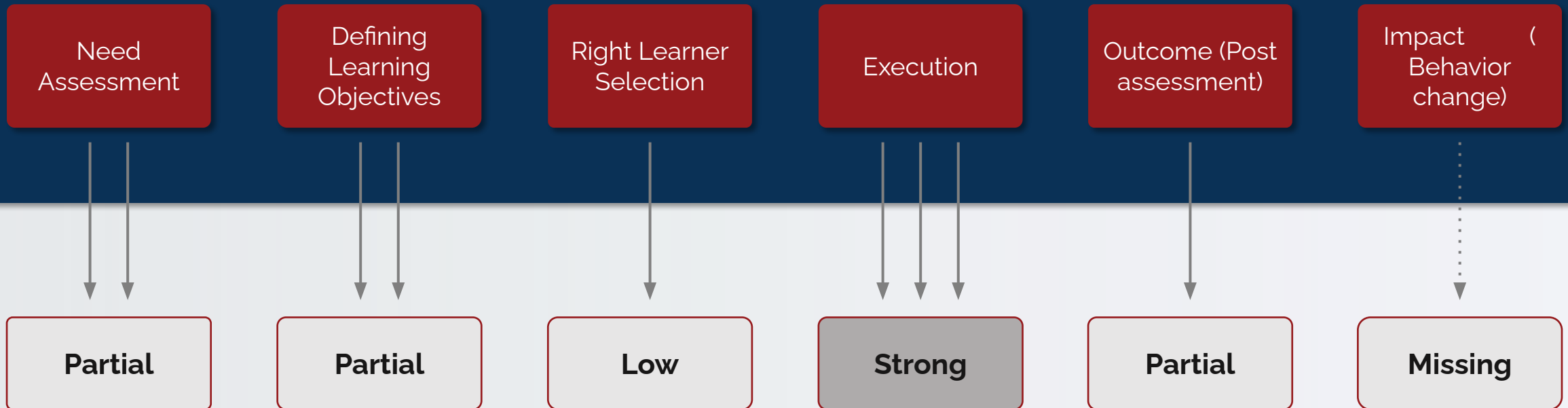
Low Learners' numbers



Learners (HCPs) expect Industry to fund their CME-CPD Needs while Industry funds HCPs CME-CPD needs as their marketing engagement tools for better Rx (Business)

Established CME-CPD Ecosystem Provider/Activity based Accreditation System in USA/Europe

Pro: Grant Model, Self/Employer funded, Well defined Time line



Establishing CME-CPD Ecosystem
Provider plus Activity based Accreditation System in India partially
Activity based accreditation in Middle East

Cons: Sponsored Model, Sponsored Learner, Stringent timeline & tight funding

Western World vs LMICs

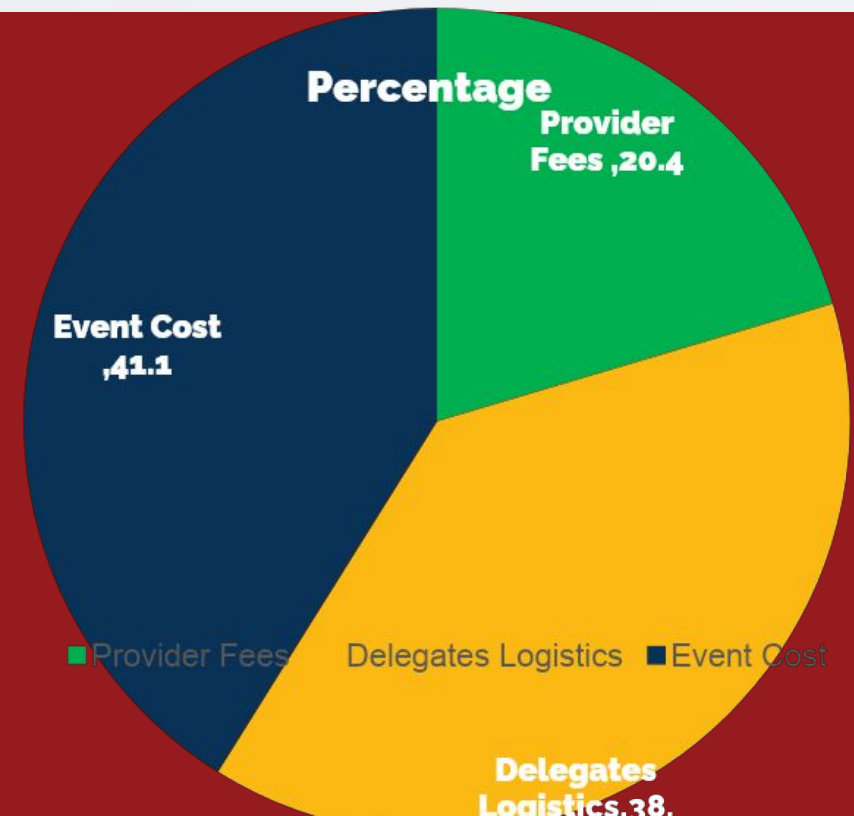
Western World	IDEAL CME – CPD		LMICs
\$ 3000	←-----	Need Gap Assessment – Secondary & Primary Survey	-----→ \$ 500
\$ 1000	←-----	Developing Learning Objectives & Outcomes	-----→ \$ 500
\$ 10000	←-----	Education Model – Online, Virtual, Live, Blended	-----→ \$ 2000
\$ 5000	←-----	Content / Expert to address the above Need Gap	-----→ \$ 2000
\$ 1000	←-----	Post Assessment to measure desired outcomes & behavior changes	-----→ NIL
\$ 20,000		*Hypothetical Analysis created for comparative understanding	\$ 5,000

A Cost Matrix Example

- 900 learners
- live residential symposia
- 2 cities (450 learners/cities)
- one night stay
- delivered by 4 International
- 15 regional speakers

Total Cost : US\$ 636,000

- Provider Fees (Society / Int speaker travel/ IL PM /opportunity/marketing cost)
- Delegates Logistic : Travel/ One night stay
- Event Cost : Conference hall / All Meals / Stage & AV/ Cocktail Dinner / Local Taxi



Cost effective education model

Integrating Resources from Leading Medical Societies

Leveraging content from renowned medical societies/established providers to maintain the educational standard.

Ensuring Alignment with Local Needs (70%)

Balancing global knowledge with local needs to ensure practicality and relevance.

Mapping Relevant Content from Renowned CPD Providers

Identifying and aligning with reputable CPD providers known for their accurate and high-quality content.

Ensuring Practical Correlations (30%)

Incorporating local case studies and real-world applications for enhanced learner engagement.

70% (Clinical evidence , guidelines , differential diagnosis, patient care)

30% (Local perspective gaps & learning)

IME & Life-Long Learning : Where this region stands ?

The Independent Medical Education (IME) model faces challenges in India for several reasons:

Funding and Resources:

Limited financial support

Commercialization:

Medical education is often driven by profit motives, with pharmaceutical companies influencing educational content, reducing the independence of such programs.

Cultural Barriers:

Traditional, rote-based learning in medical schools makes it harder to adopt new, interactive learning models.

Limited Digital Access:

Many doctors, especially in rural areas, lack reliable internet access, hindering participation in digital IME programs.

Fragmented Healthcare System

Lack of Support

There is limited enthusiasm among medical professionals for independent education, with many preferring traditional methods.

Focus on Short-Term Learning

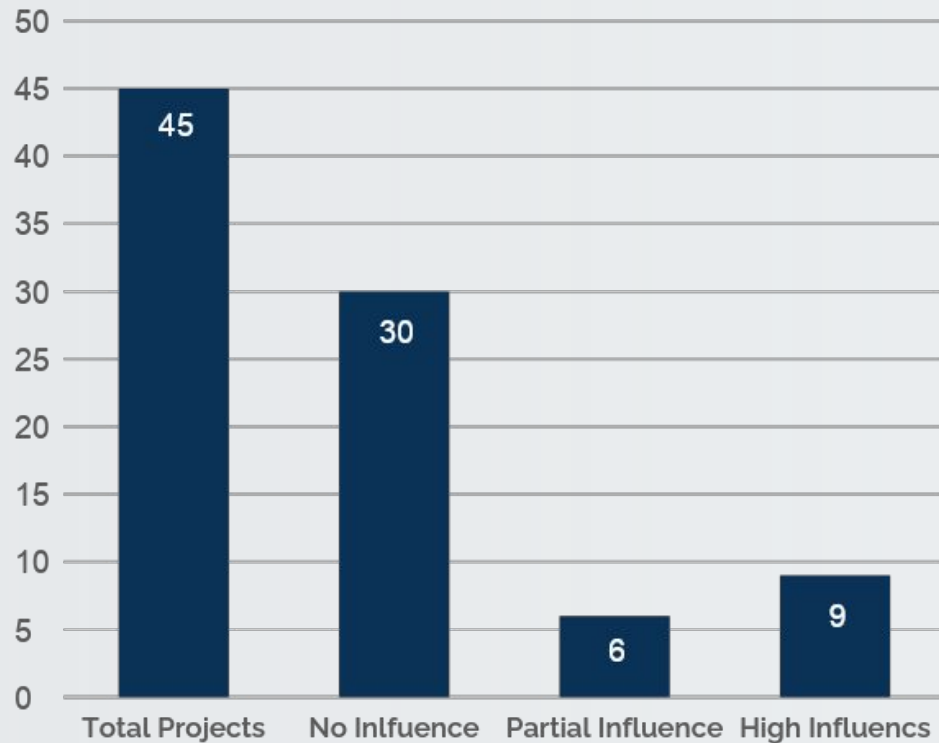
The emphasis on mandatory CME rather than long-term, independent education limits the growth of IME

For IME to work in India, changes in funding, regulation, infrastructure, and cultural attitudes toward continuous learning are needed.

Sponsor (Industry) influence on CME-CPD :

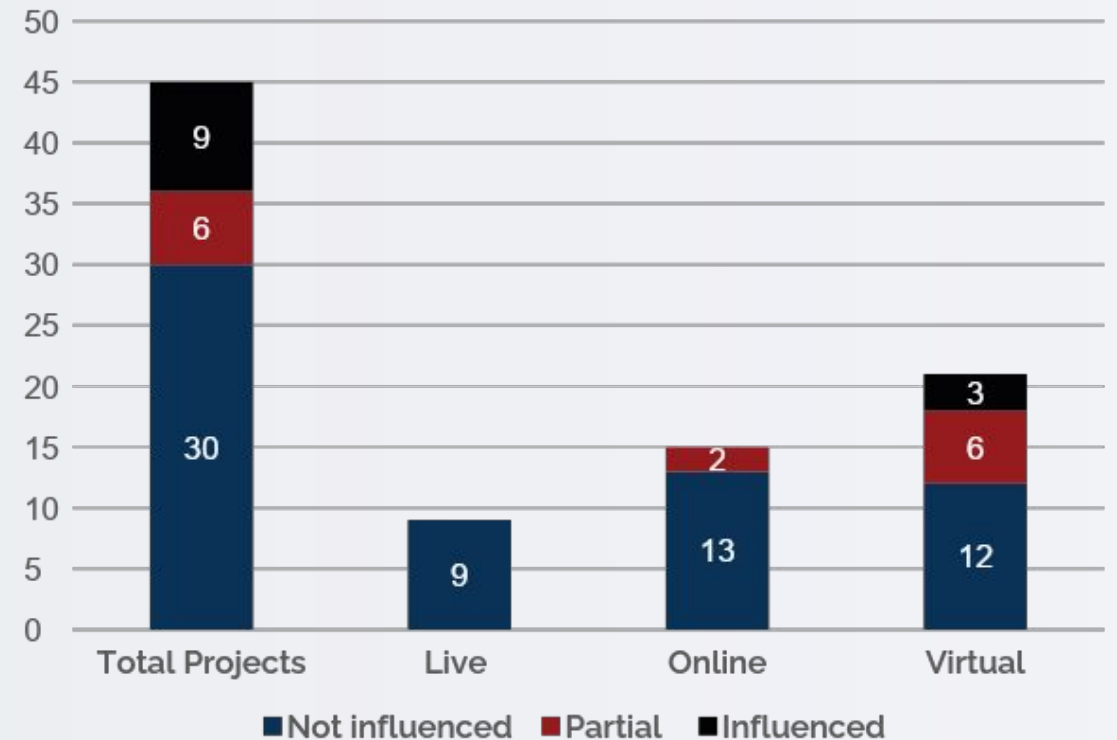
A Case study of 45 need-based education projects executed in India between April'24-Dec'24

No & Percentage



- 45 Projects / sponsored by 16 companies (8-8 from MNC & Indian branded generic companies
- 67% (30 project) executed with NO sponsor influence
- 13% partial & 20% with high influence (mostly from MNCs)

Format wise execution



- Live education projects from branded generic companies have no content influence
- Online education : 20% partially influenced executed
- Virtual (Webinar) based education : 15% we faced high resistance from sponsors got executed

Few Real Case Studies

Virtual Connect with Live Interpretation

An educational initiative (webinar) to delve into the latest trends, discoveries, management options in ever-evolving Respiratory Oncology landscape.

Key Highlights:

- Bridged the global expertise with Vietnamese insights, addressing key knowledge gaps in the management of **“Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer”**.
- **Live Interpretation from English to Vietnamese**, tailored for local audience (For CHEST session and Q&A).
- Real time Q&A session involving CHEST Expert, regional expert and complimented by involvement of an additional Oncologist
- **Rave Reviews:** All the participants loved the sessions and were eager to attend similar programs in the near future.

Regional Challenges:

Rigid Approval Process

Obtaining program approval from the Ministry of Health for foreign participation in seminars.

Program in association with regional hospital

Language Preference

Vietnamese is the predominant language for educational program

Budget Constraints

Restricted financial resources compared to other regions



**CẬP NHẬT TIẾN BỘ TRONG ĐIỀU TRỊ
UNG THƯ PHỔI GIAI ĐOẠN TIẾN XA**



115+ Unique Attendees

Average View Time of the Webinar : More than 47 minutes!

Live & Meta-Physical HCP Educational Masterclass

An educational initiative on Myasthenia Gravis (MG) aiming to improve its differential diagnosis & management for Saudi Arabia Neurologist

- **Need gap analysis** followed by **steering committee** of Boston & local faculty to structure the program defining the learning outcomes.
- **Live in-person** conference on theoretical aspects of MG followed by two **meta-physical connects on case-based learning** with a blend of Boston & local faculty delivering talks, cases, panel discussion and Q & A session.
- This masterclass focussed on different clinical aspects of MG spreading awareness amongst Saudi neurologists to understand MG in totality



Chobanian & Avedisian
School of Medicine

3

Events

3

Boston
faculty

15

Local
faculty

21

Sessions

12

Hrs. of
total learning

70+

Learners per event

Hybrid Meeting

An initiative of bringing from therapy leaders in orthopaedics-AAOS to India through a hybrid virtual series format

- Tips & Tricks on Surgical techniques cases derived from Hands-on skills workshop conducted at the **AAOS OLC, Chicago** as live broadcasted to the surgeons in India.
- 4 times in year ,workshops cover different topics in orthopaedic surgery through cases, surgical demonstrations and discussions.
- This hybrid virtual series is broadcasted live to 48 centers in India .
- More than 60% attendees (out of 900+ regular) attended more than 20 edition of these workshops



AAOS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS
Your Source for Lifelong Orthopaedic Learning

7

Years

85

Hrs. of learning

1000+

Learners per meeting every year

Virtual Connect

BREAKING CLINICAL INERTIA IN VTE MANAGEMENT:

A Masterclass program covering different aspects of VTE

- A thoughtfully developed knowledge-exchange & learning program (webinar series + e-courses) on VTE from CHEST.

▪ PURPOSE

A need-based web program to update senior practitioners on VTE through sessions by renowned CHEST & Indian faculties

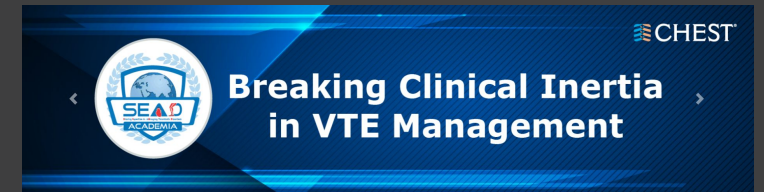
▪ TOPICS COVERED

- VTE Management in Medically-ill Hospitalized Settings
- Cancer-associated Thrombosis (CAT)
- VTE Management in Surgical Patients

Format

Pre-assessment → Webinar (live then archive)

Certificate ← Post-assessment ← E-Module]



Tobias Tritschler,



Lisa Baumann Kreuziger,



David Jimenez

Reiterating the significance of

Cardioprotection in CME-CPD



Let's Do Business!

Insignia Learning Thanks You
For Sharing Your Valuable Time



VAIBHAV SRIVASTAVA

Managing Director
Insignia Learning Pvt. Ltd. Insignia
Learning FZC, UAE

Presentations from Accepted Abstracts

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Performance Improvement and Quality
Improvement: What should we know and
why should we talk about it?

Sophie, Peloquin, MMed Sc

End-of-Day 1 Session Evaluation

Performance Improvement and Quality Improvement:

What should we know and why should we talk about it?



Sophie Peloquin, MMedSc

*Vice President, Strategy and Performance, **AXDEV Group***

CO-AUTHORS: SUZANNE MURRAY, PATRICE LAZURE, MONICA AUGUSTYNIAK

Disclosure

- Co-authors Suzanne Murray, Sophie Peloquin, Monica Augustyniak and Patrice Lazure are from AXDEV Group Inc.
- AXDEV (28 years) has developed and deployed PI/QI research and interventions, in collaboration with health systems and industry on a global scale
- Consultant for Specialty Societies, Associations, Ministries of Health, and Industry.
- Permissions were obtained by collaborators to present PI-QI real-world cases
- No other COI to disclose

Session Objectives

At the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Describe the difference between PI and QI
- Describe basics of Implementation research
- Apply some basic key steps to deploy PI/QI

Live Needs Assessment - Global Perspectives

Why do we need PI and QI initiatives in Healthcare ?



Why do we need PI and QI?

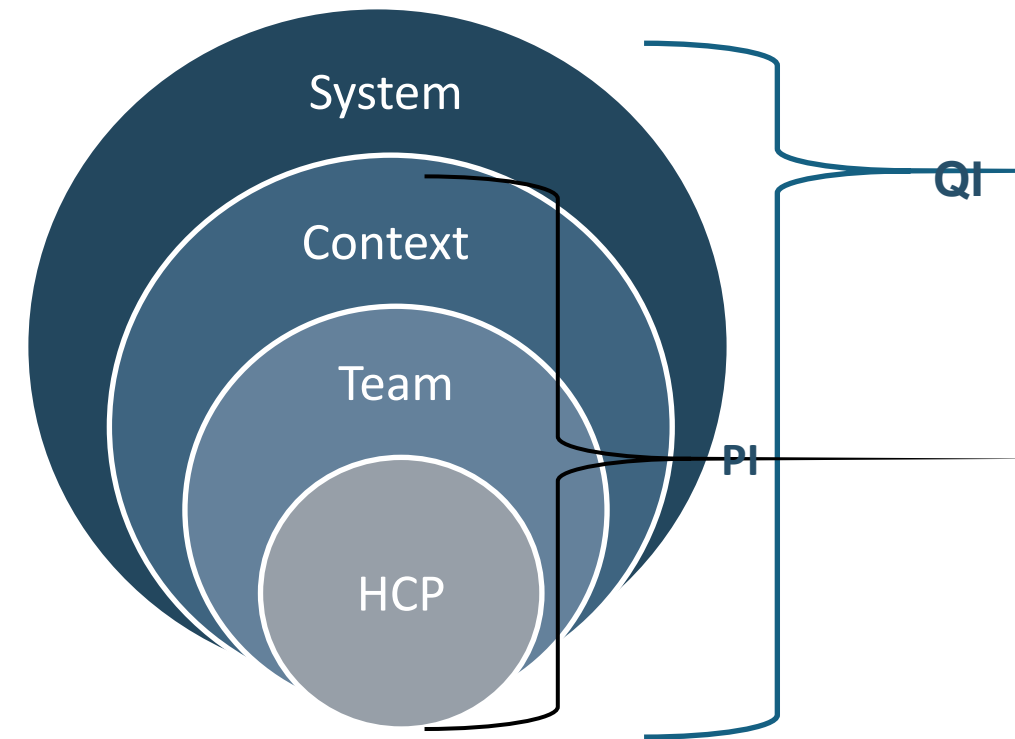
- ▶ CME and CPD have been focused on the **transfer of knowledge and supporting development of competencies** for healthcare professionals.
- ▶ Impact of CME and CPD in clinical practice is **limited, in absence of supportive team-based and system-based changes**

Context matters.

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIRES **TIME AND SUPPORT**

Performance Improvement (PI) and Quality Improvement (QI)

- PI and QI are often used interchangeably, although they refer to **two distinct but complementary approaches**.
- PI places more emphasis upon **human performance** while QI focuses on **processes and systems**.
- Both aim for **change beyond cognitive outcomes** (learning) – Behavior changes at individual, team (PI) or system levels (QI)
- Together they contribute to **Healthcare Improvement**.



Bornstein T. Quality Improvement and Performance Improvement: Different Means to the Same End? Retrieved at https://v2020eresource.org/content/files/quality_improvement.pdf

Implementation Research – The science behind PI-QI

- ***“Implementation research is the scientific inquiry into questions concerning implementation”***
 - the act of **carrying an intention into effect**, which in health research can be policies, programs or individual practices (collectively called interventions)
- Seeks to understand and work within **“real-world” conditions and settings (naturalistic)**
- **Context plays a central role**
(social, cultural, economic, political, legal, and physical environment, such as institutional settings)



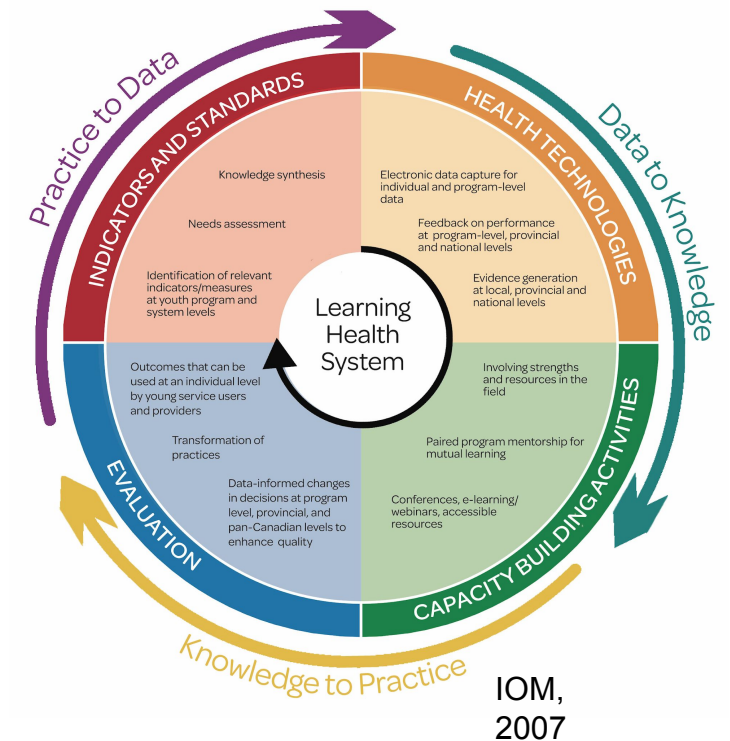
Peters D H, Adam T, Alonge O, Agyepong I A, Tran N. Implementation research: what it is and how to do it *BMJ* 2013; 347 :f6753
<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.f6753>

Building capacity for PI-QI within health systems

- PI and QI initiatives can support institutions migrating towards *Learning Health Systems Model*

“Learning health systems imply that an organization is using its own data from service users, EHR, employees (providers) to learn about how they can improve practice”.

- **QI collaboratives across sites** in a Health System can support the required cultural shift and capacity building required to adopt the LHS mindset.



Building capacity for PI-QI within health systems

QI Collaboratives: *multifaceted interventions in which teams from multiple sites come together to make improvements around a common goal.*

- **Focus on a target topic** (identified from a need assessment / system diagnostic)
- **Bring together clinical, educational experts and QI experts**
- **Involve multiprofessional teams from multiple sites** willing to improve care, share and participate
- **Follow a model for improvement** (small scale setting) to advance reinvention and learning by doing.
- **Involves a series of structured activities** (can include education, interdisciplinary workshop for protocol development and process review discussion)

The Breakthrough Series: IHI's Collaborative Model for Achieving Breakthrough Improvement. IHI Innovation Series white paper. Boston: Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2003. (Available at ihi.org)

Knight AW, Tam CWM, Dennis S, Fraser J, Pond D. The role of quality improvement collaboratives in general practice: a qualitative systematic review. BMJ Open Qual. 2022 May;11(2):e001800. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-001800. PMID: 35589275; PMCID: PMC9121486.

Live Needs Assessment – Global Perspectives

What are key factors to successful and sustainable PI-QI?



Important points to consider for success & sustainability

1. Assess **knowledge, readiness to engage, and past experiences** with PI and QI (varies at HCP and Institution levels)
2. Ensure **Buy-in at HCP and Administration levels**, given time & resource commitments
 - Worth investing time to educate Health Systems and local teams on how to operationalize PI/QI
3. Establish clear **roles & responsibilities** at project onset
4. Secure **sustained leadership capacity** (local champion is key!)

Important points to consider for success & sustainability

5. Establish **strategies to reduce burden** on HCPs (already overworked workforce) and sustain engagement
6. Develop a **protocol for PI/QI** including clarification and validation of data requirements (especially for EHR)
7. Plan for **sustainability**/ broader dissemination from the onset

Robinson TE, et al. *Aust Health Rev.* 2017;41(3):291–296.

Renker-Darby A, Ameratunga S, Jones P, Grey C, Harwood M, Peiris-John R, Tenbensen T, Wells S, Selak V. Physicians' perspectives on clinical indicators: systematic review and thematic synthesis. *Int J Qual Health Care.* 2024 Sep 3;36(3):mzae082. doi: 10.1093/intqhc/mzae082. PMID: 39126155; PMCID: PMC11369353.

Real-World case examples of QICs



Case 1. Evidence-based Capacity Development for PI/QI Education in Chronic Illness in Dubai

A collaborative effort:



Project aims and desired outcomes:

1. Pioneer an **evidence-based model for performance enhancement and quality improvement**, using Diabetes as an example
2. Facilitate the **widespread adoption of best practices while bolstering capacity development in patient care for chronic illnesses**
3. **Measure the impact of a multi-site intervention in community clinics in Dubai**, to inform best practices for **re-organizing care for chronic illnesses** in low- and middle-income countries

Case 1. Evidence-based Capacity Development for PI/QI Education in Chronic Illness in Dubai

Step 1. Contextual Scan

Step 2. Demonstration Project

- Identify **local** needs and challenges (+**System diagnostics**)

- 4 sites from the larger Dubai Health
- Current state perspectives from providers, staff / administrators
- Interviews and Surveys
- Common gaps (and **identification of best practices**)

- Plan and **implement tailored** interventions

- Engage 3 sites in interventions
- Review baseline data (current state)
- Interdisciplinary workshops (action planning)
- Education on identified needs (webinars, simulation-based learning)

- Measure **impact** and engage in **continuous improvement**

- Longitudinal data collection (tracking selected metrics ie. performance indicators)
- Mixed-methods evaluation including patient perspectives (clinical data / EHR, surveys, interviews)
- Process assessment along outcomes and impact assessment

Case 1. Evidence-based Capacity Development for PI/QI Education in Chronic Illness in Dubai

Step 3. Scaling of the intervention for sustainability

- Twelve (12) institutions from Low- and Middle- Income countries (LMIC) selected from a Request for Application
- Participants will engage in a Community of Practice, Learning and Innovation (CoP-L-I) on PI-QI
- Champions from the Dubai Demonstration project become Faculty, alongside QI experts, to share their experience, and support institutions in LMIC in implementing similar initiatives around chronic illness care in their settings.

Case 2. Improving molecular testing in lung and thyroid

A collaborative effort:

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MD Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Center

MD Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Network®
A program of MD Anderson Cancer Center

Banner
MD Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Center
Making Cancer History®

BAPTIST
MD Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Center
Making Cancer History®

AXDEV

STO

SOCIETY FOR
TRANSLATIONAL
ONCOLOGY®

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Aim:

- ✓ Improve the delivery of personalized care for patients with lung and thyroid cancers

Objectives:



- ✓ Identify patients who would benefit from **molecular testing earlier in lines of treatment**
- ✓ Identify and order timely & appropriate tests for patients to **avoid delays in initiating treatment**
- ✓ **Accurately interpret and communicate test results** to patients to promote shared decision-making in treatment selection



- ✓ **Improve workflow** to facilitate timely molecular test ordering and reporting
- ✓ **Increase number of appropriate tests ordered** in a timely manner at institutional or departmental levels

Case 2. Improving molecular testing in lung and thyroid



Site 1

- ✓ Streamlined patient scheduling for timely molecular testing
- ✓ Established direct line of communication between medical oncologists and pathologists for molecular testing

Two (2) distinct sites
Functioning differently

Both sites:

- ✓ **Increased molecular testing** of eligible patients
- ✓ **Improved documentation** of molecular tests performed
- ✓ **Increased advocacy** for molecular testing among multi-disciplinary team members



Site 2

- ✓ Reduced delays in molecular testing informing treatment decisions

Note: Ongoing plans for broadening the multi-disciplinary approach to molecular testing by involving nurse navigators and information technologists

Summary

- PI and QI can best support improvement in patient care by considering **the context of care** and addressing **human factors and processes at the team and system levels**
- The specifics of a PI or QI initiative are determined following a thorough understanding of local realities (**System diagnostics and needs assessment**)
- **Implementation Research** can help us understand how to best achieve successful and **sustainable** PI-QI
- Properly designed and deployed **QI collaboratives** contribute to **building local capacity** for PI and QI, support a cultural shift at an institution level, both **essential factors to achieve sustainable change in Healthcare**

Comments?

Reactions?

Questions?



End of Day 1 Evaluation



Scan the QR code, or join
at menti.com use code

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Day 1 Wrap Up

5:00 pm – 6:00 pm

**Networking Reception – meet your
colleagues and experts**