

Increase Referrals for Smoking Cessation

Problem Statement	Root Causes
Patients with advanced lung cancer are not receiving referrals for smoking cessation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patients may not express interest in smoking cessation• Lack of awareness about local smoking cessation resources• Oncologists may be reluctant to refer patients

Begin with the following patient lists:

- Patients with stages III and IV NSCLC from the last 6 months of 2019 (or any defined time period)

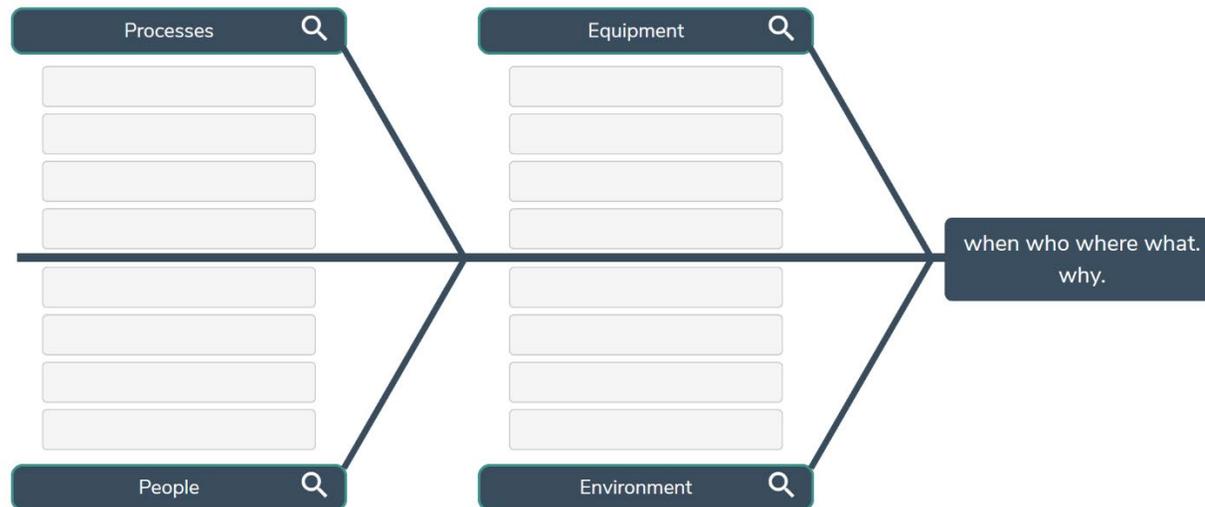
Baseline assessment:

- Proportion of all patients with stages III and IV NSCLC who are smokers [denominator]
 - Proportion of those patients who received a referral for smoking cessation [numerator]
- Calculate the ratio: proportion of patients with stages III and IV NSCLC who are smokers who received smoking cessation referrals

Exploratory questions:

- How often do oncologists and nurses discuss smoking cessation with patients?
- What local resources are available?
- Should staff receive formal smoking cessation training?

Discuss causes and effects:



Aim Statement (example):

- Over the next <xx> months, we will increase smoking cessation referrals by <xx%> among patients with stage III or IV NSCLC who are smokers.

Potential Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop partnerships with local smoking cessation programs• Incorporate a clinical alert into the EHR to remind clinicians to discuss smoking cessation and make referrals• Offer staff formal training (e..g, MSK Tobacco Treatment Specialist Training Program)

This data collection sheet is a resource from the ACCC educational initiative, Fostering Excellence in Care and Outcomes in Patients with Stage III/IV NSCLC.