

PEDIATRIC CANCER REGISTRATION CURRICULUM

To provide a scalable solution for initial and continuing education, we developed a customized pediatric cancer registry curriculum for personnel in these settings to support the launch of the hospital-based, SJCARES Pediatric Cancer Registry. The curriculum has four broad learning objectives: a) explain what a cancer registry is and its purpose; b) state the importance of cancer registration and follow-up in fighting cancer; c) describe cancer registration operations; d) apply coding and staging standards for cancer registration.

Structure:

•	Hosted	via	Cure4k	(ids a	as vir	tual c	lassro	om

•	Five module Data Abstraction and Introductory Course to Pediatric Oncology and Medical
	Terminology developed for data entry specialists with limited medical background.

☐ For more information on the data abstraction and introductory course, use this link: https://www.cure4kids.org/ums/home/portal/

<u>Curriculum:</u> Pediatric cancer registry course consists of seven modules, 20 lessons, and 59 learning objectives:

Module 1: In	stroduction to Cancer Registration
(1) Lesson 1: Object	Purpose, Design, Types of, and Uses for Cancer Registries ives:
	Describe what a cancer registry is designed to do (purpose)
	List the different types of cancer registries
	Compare the purposes of different types of cancer registries
	Outline the uses of cancer registry data in research and cancer control
	Explain the importance of each type of cancer registry and how they can integrate to improve public health
Module 2: Ca	ancer Registry Basics
(1) Lesson 1:	Cancer Classification
Object	ives:
	Explain why cancers are classified
	List the different systems of cancer classifications
	Describe the relationships between different classification systems for coding and presentation purposes
	State how the interpretation of the data would vary based on the type of classification used

(2) Lesson 2:	Data Elements
Object	ive: List the essential data elements that are collected by cancer registries
(0)	
	Data Sources
Object	
	Identify the multiple sources of information to correctly register a childhood cancer case
	State different scenarios where the integration of multiple sources of information are necessary to obtain the most accurate information
(4) Lesson 4:	Determining Class of Case
Object	ives:
	Define the concepts of analytic and non-analytic cases
	Critique the implications of miscategorization when class of case is incorrectly assigned
(5) Lesson 5:	Quality in Data Collection
Object	ives:
	Identify determinants of data quality
	Define the difference between quality assurance and quality control
	Identify the three types of errors
	Apply strategies to improve data quality
Module 3: Co	oding Rules for Cancer Registration
(1) Lesson 1:	Rules for Topography
Object	ives:
	Locate the topography coding rules for ICD-O
	Apply the rules for topography coding using ICD-O
	State common mistakes when coding cancers related to topography using ICD-O
(2) Lesson 2:	Rules for Morphology
Object	ives:
	Locate the morphology coding rules for ICD-O
	Apply the rules for morphology coding using ICD-O
	State common mistakes when coding cancers related to morphology using ICD-O

cancer treatment

Module 4: Staging					
(1) Lesson 1:	(1) Lesson 1: The Importance of Pediatric Cancer Staging				
Object	ives:				
	Explain why cancer staging is important to understanding cancer outcomes				
	State the reasons why multiple childhood cancer staging systems exist				
	Identify what types of information are used to stage a case				
	Describe how accurate cancer staging can affect decisions for cancer treatment				
(2) Lesson 2	: The Toronto Guidelines				
Object	ives:				
	Explain why the Toronto Guidelines for childhood cancer staging were developed				
	Locate resources to help implement the Toronto Guidelines				
	Apply the Toronto Guidelines to appropriately stage common childhood cancers				
(3) Lesson 3	(3) Lesson 3: Staging for Pediatric Cancer				
Object	ives:				
	Explain how the TNM cancer staging system works				
	State the common pediatric cancer-specific staging systems				
	Identify resources to help with childhood cancer staging assignment				
Module 5: Tr	reatment				
(1) Lesson 1	: Types of Treatment Modalities				
Object	ives:				
	Explain the principles of cancer therapy				
	State the three major modalities to treat childhood cancer				
	Explain considerations that go into determining how to treat cancer				
(2) Lesson 2:	Chemotherapy in Cancer Treatment				
Object	ives:				
	Describe basic principles of how chemotherapy treats cancer				
	Explain the difference between chemotherapy and supportive care medication				
	Identify resources for determining why a medication is being used				
(3) Lesson 3:	Radiation and Surgical Therapy				
Object	ives:				
	Explain the principles of radiation treatment				
	State different types of common surgical sub-specialties involved in a childhood				



(4) Lesson 4: Determining Palliative Intent Objectives:
 Explain the difference between palliative and curative intent of cancer treatment Identify whether a patient is receiving therapy for palliation or curative intent
Module 6: Follow-Up
(1) Lesson 1: Types and Methods of Follow-Up (Common Scenarios) Objectives:
☐ State the reason follow-up is important for cancer registration
 Explain the difference between active and passive follow-up
☐ Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of both types of follow-up
☐ Identify the different sources of information used for each method of follow-up
(2) Lesson 2: Understanding Lost-to-Follow-Up and Abandonment
Objectives:
 Explain the definition of childhood cancer treatment abandonment
 Explain the definition of lost-to-follow-up
 Identify the implications of misclassification between lost-to-follow-up and abandonment
(3) Lesson 3: Cause of Death Objectives:
State the reason cause of death is an important variable to capture
☐ Apply basic principles for cause of death reporting
Module 7: Measuring Health Events in Cancer Epidemiology
(1) Lesson 1: Common Health Outcomes in Cancer Epidemiology Objectives:
☐ List the common events measured in cancer epidemiology
 Explain how the occurrence of health events in cancer epidemiology are measured
☐ Differentiate between overall cancer survival and event-free survival
(2) Lesson 2: Implications of Registry Data on Health Policy and Cancer Control Planning
Objectives:
 Describe the roles of hospital and population-based cancer registries for cancer surveillance
 Explain the application and relevance of population-based cancer registry data for
population-based health services planning
 Explain the application and relevance of hospital-based cancer registry data for
assessing the quality and provision of cancer care delivery



Additional SJCARES Registry Specific Training:

- 8th module on TrialMaster platform functionality and usage available.
- Thirteen practice cases based on dummy patient charts created to ensure practical application of knowledge for all hospital site registry team members.

Use Case Scenarios:

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☐ Three (3) educational training tracks by Registry Role (MD Monitor, Data Entry Specialist) and team member professional background

MD Monitor (must be a physician)	Data Entry Specialist with medical	Data Entry Specialist without medical	
	(MD/RN) professional background	background	
Data Abstraction Course, Intro to	Data Abstraction Course, Intro to Pediatric	Data Abstraction Course, Intro to	
Pediatric Oncology Module: Optional	Oncology Module: Optional	Pediatric Oncology Module: Required	
Data Abstraction Course, Intro to Clinical	Data Abstraction Course, Intro to Clinical	Data Abstraction Course, Intro to Clinical	
Data Abstraction Module: Optional	Data Abstraction Module: Required	Data Abstraction Module: Required	
Cancer Registration Course: Required	Cancer Registration Course: Required	Cancer Registration Course: Required	
TM Training Tutorial: Required	TM Training Tutorial: Required	TM Training Tutorial: Required	

•	For Short	Courses	/Groun	Training:

Opportunity to set up training room for antecedent training opportunities before in-person workshops or training sessions.