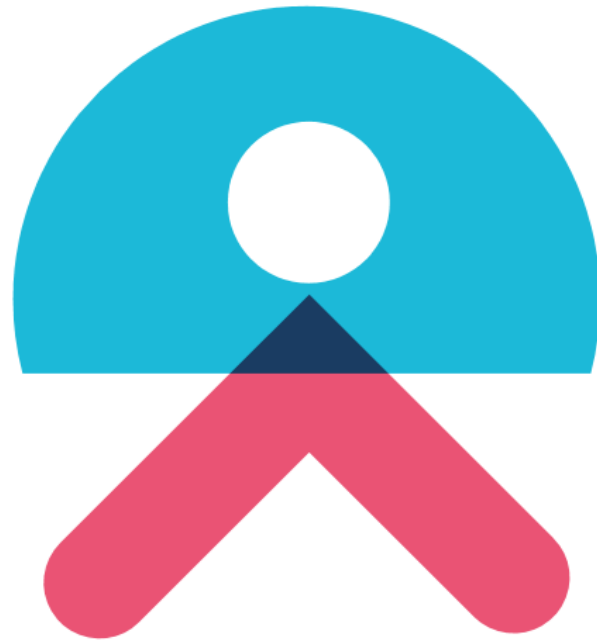


Improving Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among People Experiencing Homelessness in Europe: Co-designing the Health Navigator Model

Tobias Schiffler, Alejandro Gil-Salmerón, Ascensión Doñate-Martínez, Tamara Alhambra-Borrás, Miguel Rico Varadé, Jaime Barrio Cortes, Matina Kouvari, Pania Karnaki, Maria Moudatsou, Ioanna Tabaki, Igor Grabovac



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cancerless

Cancer prevention and early detection among the **homeless** population
in Europe: Co-adapting and implementing the Health Navigator model

Who?



WP 1 & 7



WP 3



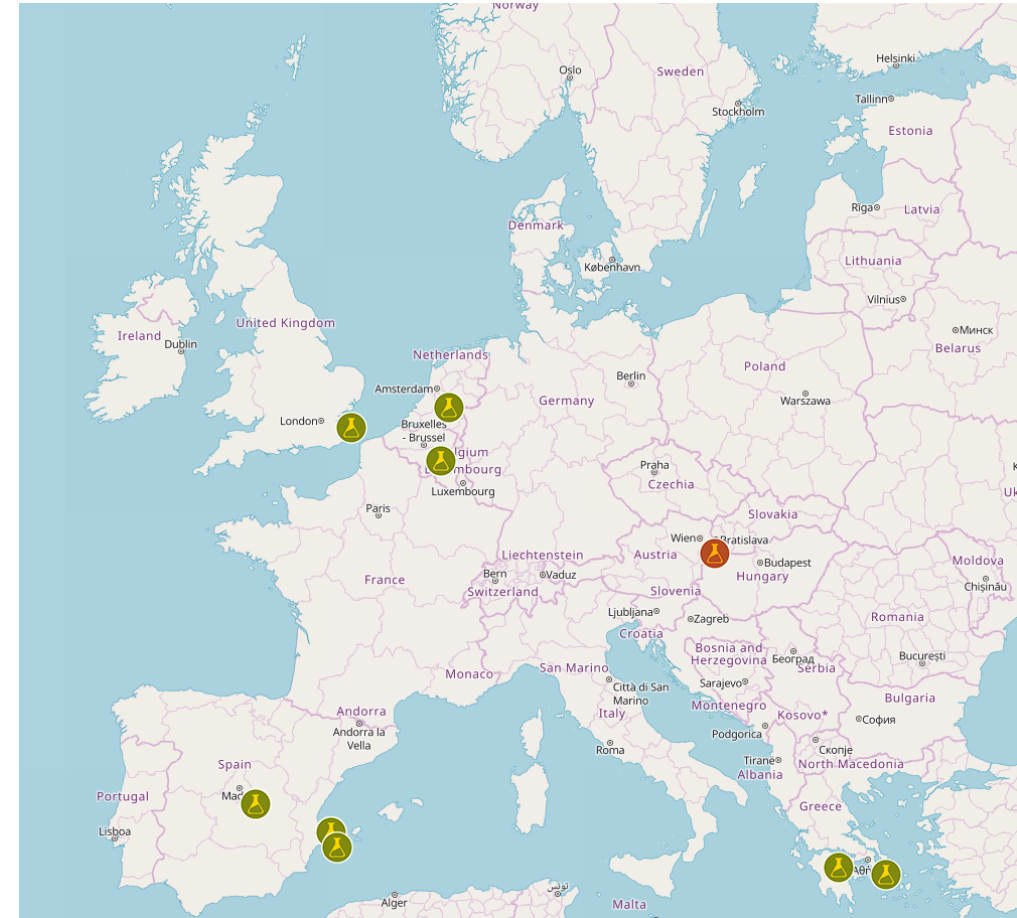
WP 4



WP 5



WP 6



Disparities in mortality in PEH



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Cancer is the second leading cause of death among people experiencing homelessness (PEH).

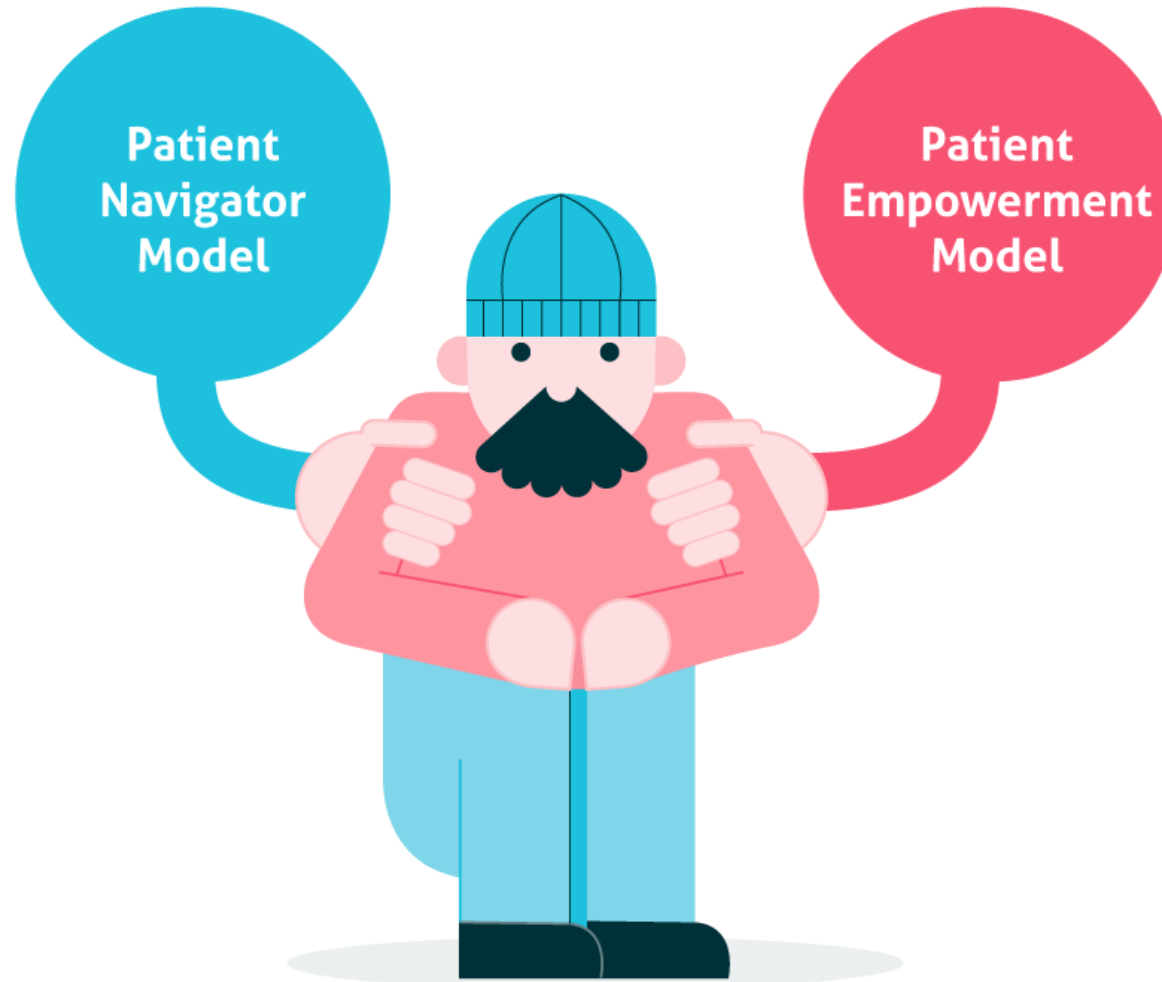
(Aldridge, 2019)

Systemic barriers faced by PEH

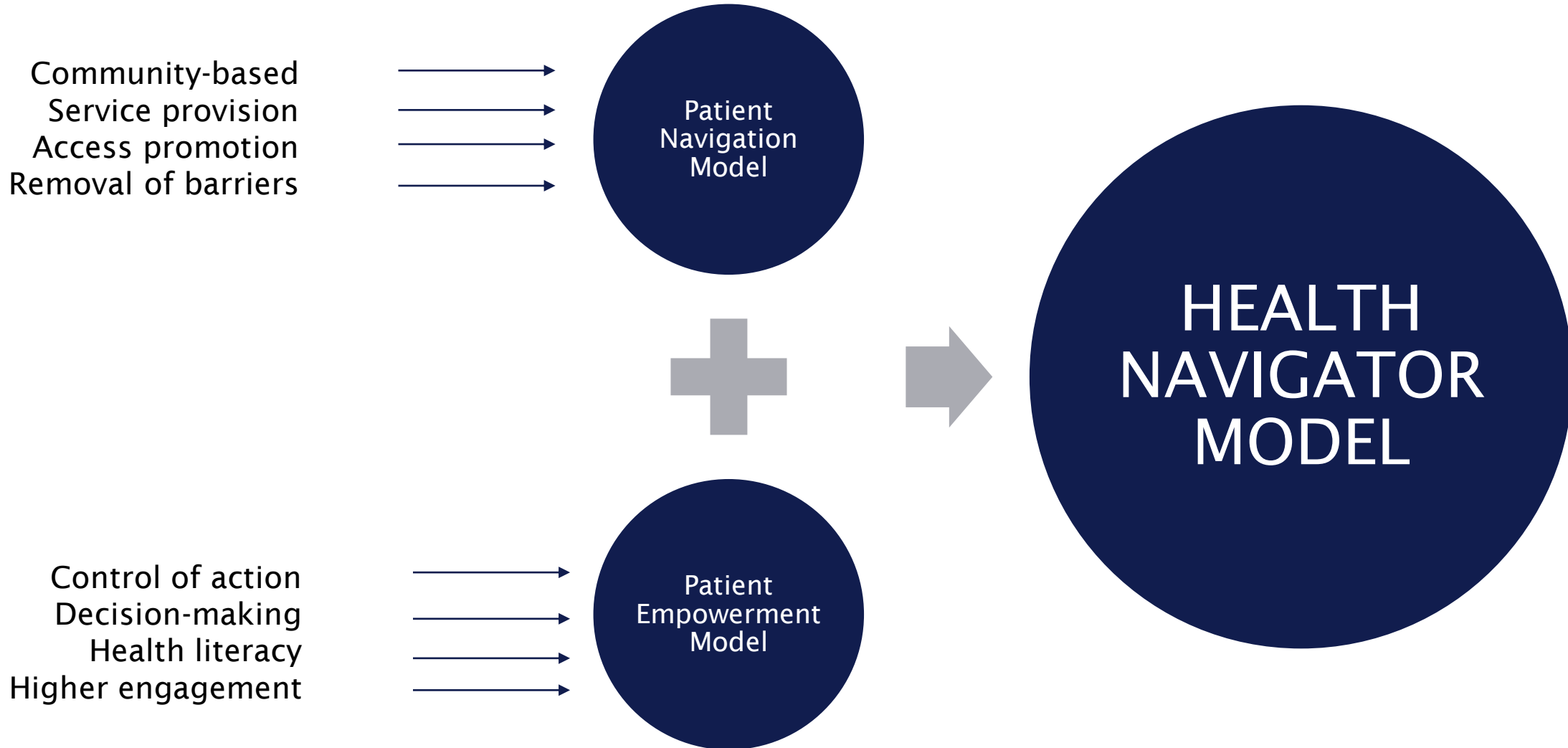
- PEH **have trouble accessing** primary and secondary prevention or community health services
- Most service utilization within **acute health care settings**
- Barriers contribute to **treatable medical conditions causing premature mortality** among PEH
→ **this includes cancer**
- This problem could be addressed through **early and effective health care services** tailored for PEH

(Field et al., 2019; Hwang et al., 2013; Lebrun-Harris et al., 2013)

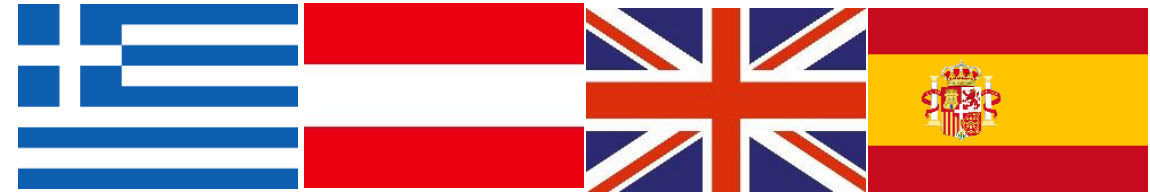
Health Navigator Model



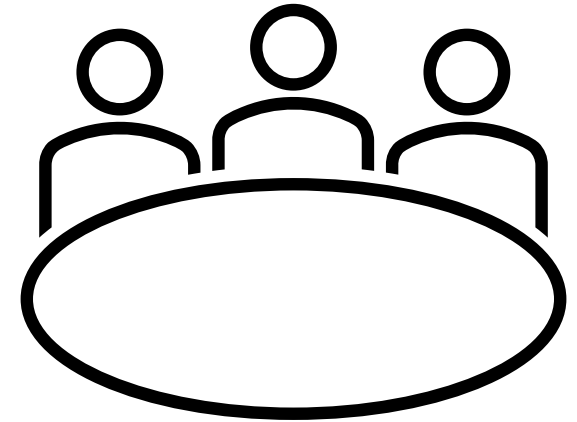
Health Navigator Model



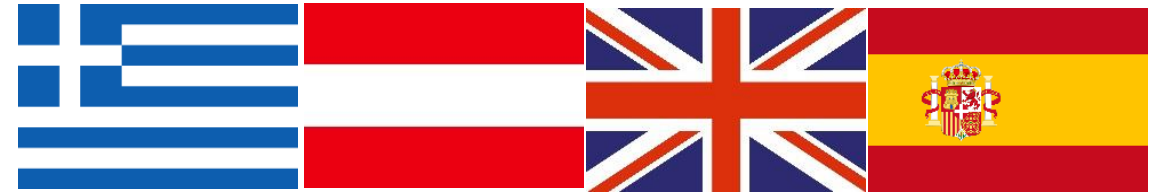
Methods



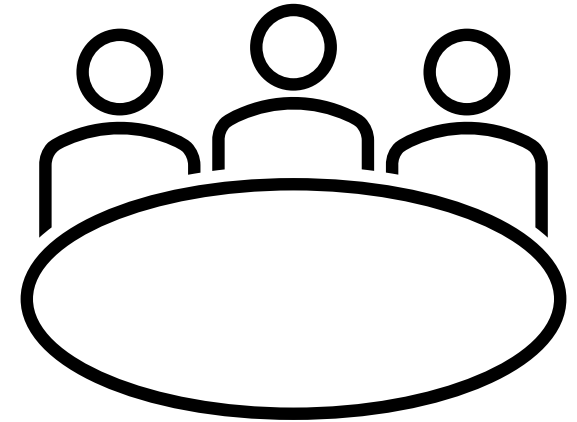
- **Qualitative cross-national co-design focus groups** during December 2021 and January 2022
- **7 focus group** discussions with a total of **56 participants**
 - **41 professional stakeholders**
 - Managers
 - Representatives of health and social care providers
 - Non-governmental organisations
 - Local government departments and patient organisations
 - Peer support/social workers with prior experience of homelessness
 - **15 persons currently experiencing homelessness**



Methods



- Held either in a **field setting** or **online**
- **Structured topic schedule** used to guide the discussion and to ensure consistency between countries
 - Topic schedule based on **10 core components of navigation interventions** outlined by DeGroff et al. (2014)
- **Participatory exercises**
 - Mind-mapping
 - Diamond nine ranking (see Clark, 2012)
- **Inductive thematic analysis** according to Saldaña (2021) organised into the **pre-determined thematic framework** by DeGroff et al. (2014)



Core components of the Health Navigator Model I

Programme goals

- Deliver a **person-centred intervention**, responsive to user needs.
- Improve and build **trusting relationships** between users and health and social care providers, and between health and social care providers.
- **Promote awareness and understanding** of cancer (primary prevention).
- **Increase rates and timeliness** of cancer screening among homeless users (secondary prevention).
- **Improve levels of self-care and overall wellbeing** among homeless users.

Community characteristics

- **Make intervention accessible** to people experiencing and/or at risk of all forms of homelessness as defined by the ETHOS typology (FEANTSA, 2017).
- **Prioritise those at most high risk** of cancer, those not currently engaged with healthcare services and those with complex support needs.

Point of intervention

- Build **trusting relationships** and become embedded within the user population as the starting point for intervention.
- **Implement intervention preventively**, with continued care and follow-up for users where required.

Core components of the Health Navigator Model II

Setting

- Deliver main navigation activities in settings **familiar and accessible to homeless users**, and through mobile outreach.
- Facilitate access to **formal clinical settings** for full cancer screening and follow-up.

Navigator background

- **Select social or support worker**, ideally experienced with user population and with local/community knowledge, to act as navigator.
- **Establish and utilise local stakeholders** (service managers, clinical professionals, and peers) to support implementation and delivery.

Communication channels

- **Deliver navigation activities** through in-person meetings, with optional phone 'check ins'.
- Maintain a presence within spaces **familiar and accessible to homeless users**.
- **Ensure navigator-user meetings** take place at regular intervals, with exact frequency and timing to be decided by users.

Core components of the Health Navigator Model III

Training

- Develop and deliver a **comprehensive package of training** with input from local stakeholders, covering:
 - **Population-specific knowledge;**
 - **Communication and interpersonal skills;**
 - **Cancer education;**
 - **Local context and resources.**

Supervision

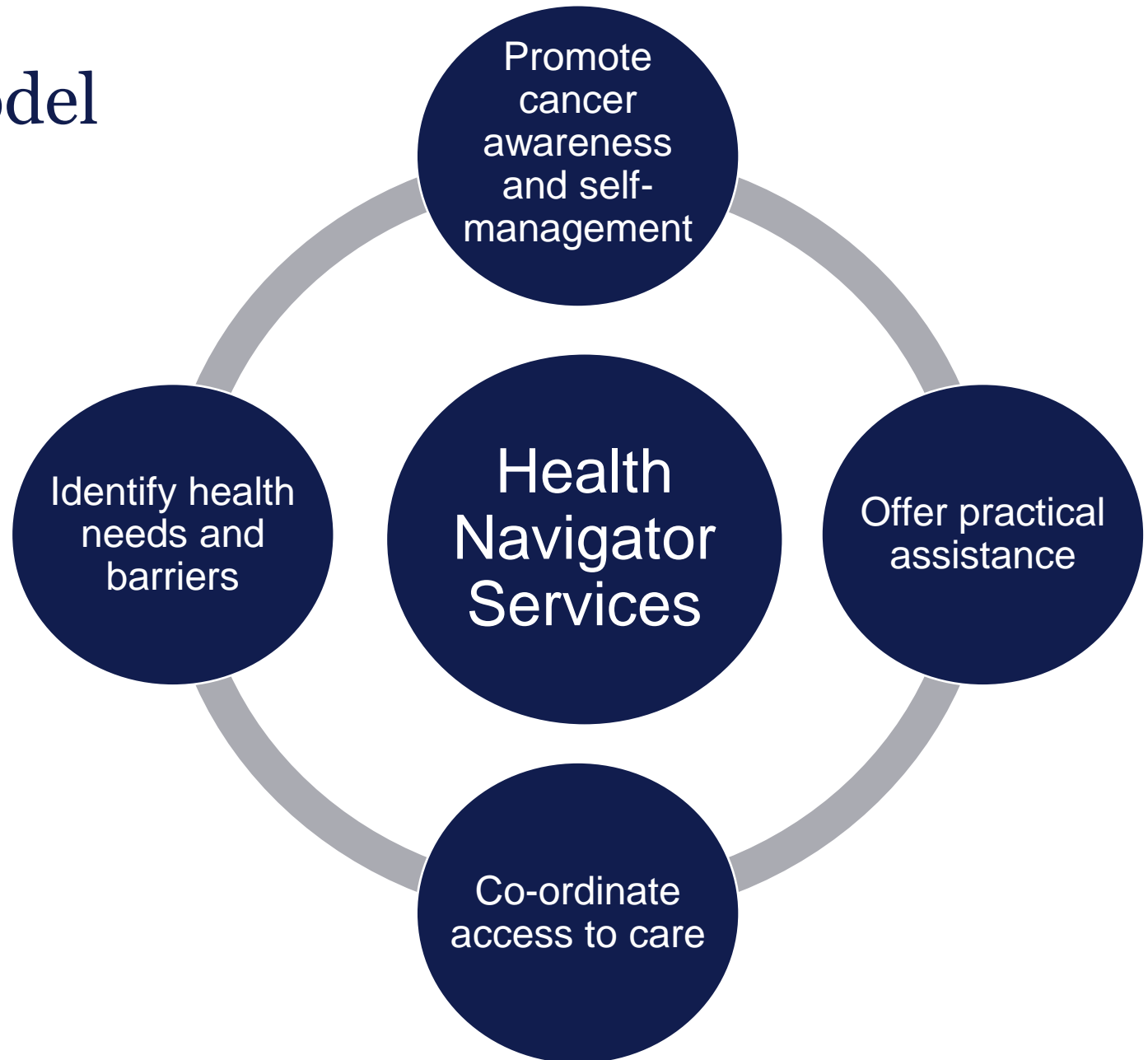
- Provide the navigator(s) with **administrative and clinical supervision** from appropriate professionals, either external or internal.
- Utilise a **combination of formal observations, peer coaching and informal 'check-ins'**.

Evaluation measures

- Evaluate intervention using a combination of **qualitative and quantitative measures**, and include **direct feedback** from users, navigators, and service providers.
- Collect pre- and post- data on **cancer screening rates**; level of **user engagement** with the intervention; user **health and quality of life**; and the **quality of relationships** between users and health and social care providers, and between different health and social care providers.

Health Navigator Model

- **Longitudinal, person-centred and community-based** intervention
- **Increasing participation** in both primary and secondary cancer prevention services
- **Reducing wider barriers** to health care access



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