

Conversations in Pulmonology: 2018

Optimizing Diagnosis and Therapy of Sarcoidosis: Bridging Data and Practice



August 16, 2018

Final Live Outcomes Report

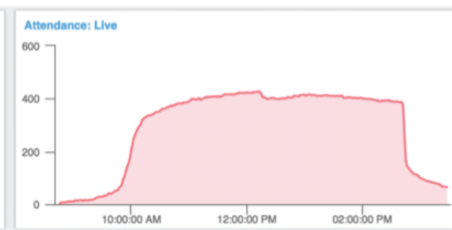
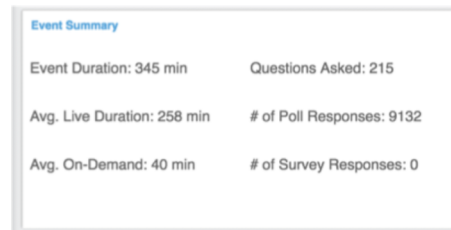
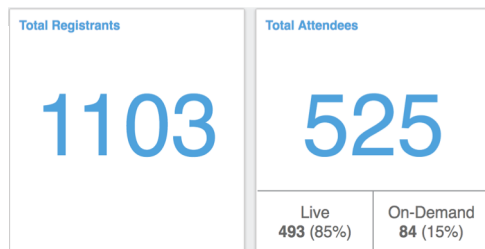
Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals:

GRANT ID: 4881



Executive Summary

- ❖ 493 Live Attendees
- ❖ 4-hour Live Online Symposium
- ❖ 4 Topics
- ❖ Outstanding Audience Engagement!



Outcomes Summary

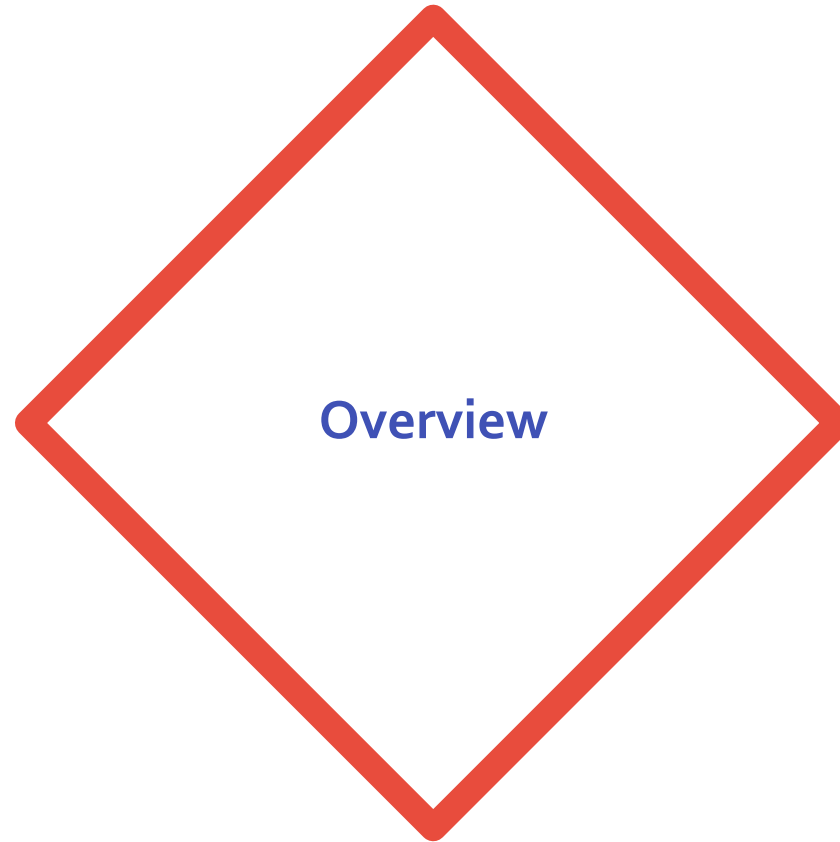
Participants made the following educational gains after the program:

- ❖ Greater awareness of the high prevalence of Sarcoidosis in African-American patients
- ❖ Recognize the importance of noncaseating granuloma on biopsy to confirm a diagnosis of Sarcoidosis
- ❖ Are more competent in following the treatment algorithm for Sarcoidosis when patients are unable to taper off steroids
- ❖ Are more likely to add additional therapy for a patient with Sarcoidosis, progressing while on corticosteroids

Persistent Gaps and Impact

Persistent learning gaps were identified indicating a need for future education focused on:

- ❖ Appropriate diagnostic evaluation for Sarcoidosis
- ❖ Disease epidemiology and prevalence
- ❖ Treatment algorithm
- ❖ Given these results, future education should continue to reinforce the appropriate diagnosis and management strategies to care for patients with Sarcoidosis.



Curriculum Overview

- ❖ Accredited Live Virtual Symposium: March 24, 2018
 - The Live Virtual Symposium was broadcast one time.
- ❖ Non-accredited “Clinical Highlights” - The program content was reinforced to participants with a document containing key teaching points from the program and was distributed one week after the live broadcast.

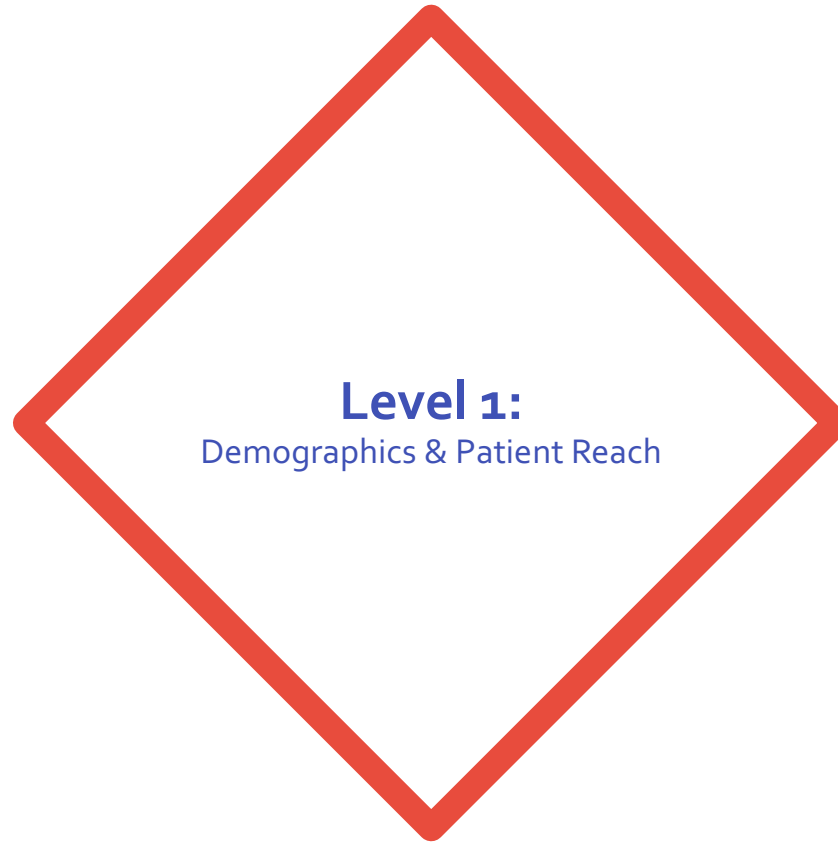
Learning Objectives

1. Describe the pathophysiology and the epidemiology of sarcoidosis.
2. Understand the up-to-date methodology for diagnosis of sarcoidosis.
3. Review our current understanding of the treatments considered, including steroids, mineralocorticoid receptor agonists and other agents.

Outcomes Methodology

Learning outcomes were measured using matched Pre-Test and Post-Test scores for four learning domains (Knowledge, Competence, Confidence, and Practice Strategy) and across all of the curriculum's Learning Objectives.

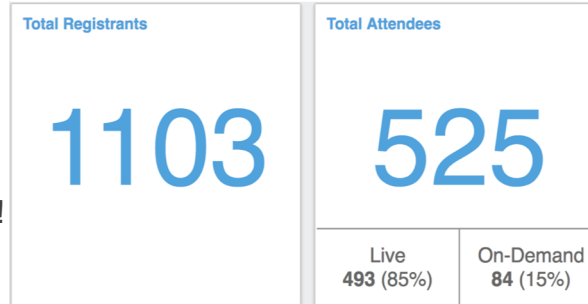
Outcomes Metric	Definition	Application
Percentage change	This is how the score changes resulting from the education are measured. The change is analyzed as a relative percentage difference by taking into account the magnitude of the Pre-Test average.	Differences between Pre-Test, Post-Test, and PCA score averages
P value (p)	This is the measure of the statistical significance of a difference in scores. It is calculated using dependent or independent samples t-tests to assess the difference between scores, taking into account sample size and score dispersion. Differences are considered significant for when $p \leq .05$.	Significance of differences between Pre-Test, Post-Test, and PCA scores and among cohorts; significance of drivers in predictive modeling



Level 1: Participation and Engagement

Activity Date: Saturday, March 24, 2018

- ❖ 493 Live Attendees
- ❖ 4-hour Live Online Symposium
- ❖ 4 Topics
- ❖ Outstanding Audience Engagement!



Audience Engagement

432 out of 493 live attendees
(87.6%) Achieved Engagement
Scores of 10 out of 10



Widgets Opened



Time in Webcast



Questions Asked



Polls Answered



Surveys Submitted



Resources Viewed

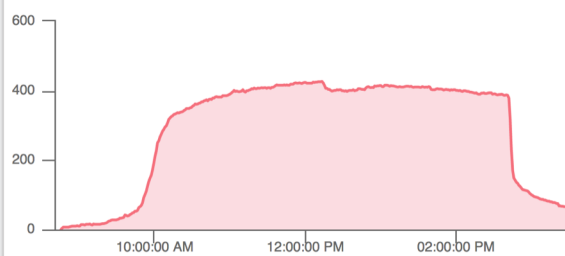
Engagement Score Index Contributors:

- Length of time watching the webcast (up to 4.5)
- Number of polls answered (up to 2.0)
- Number of questions asked (up to 1.5)
- Number of complementary resources viewed (up to 1.0)
- Number of widgets opened on the console (up to 1.0)

Event Summary

Event Duration: 345 min	Questions Asked: 215
Avg. Live Duration: 258 min	# of Poll Responses: 9194
Avg. On-Demand: 49 min	# of Survey Responses: 0

Attendance: Live



Slide Decks Downloads

AATD Lecture Slide Deck



[View Details](#)

AATD Lecture Slide Deck



[View Details](#)

Sarcoidosis Lecture Slide Deck



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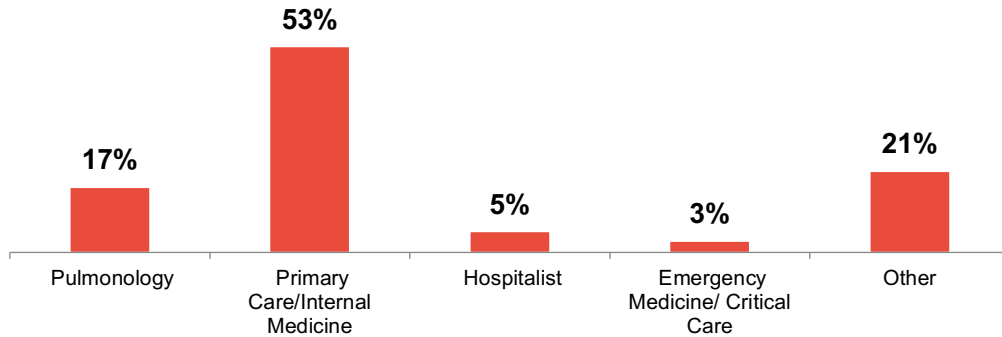
Sarcoidosis Lecture Slide Deck



[View Details](#)

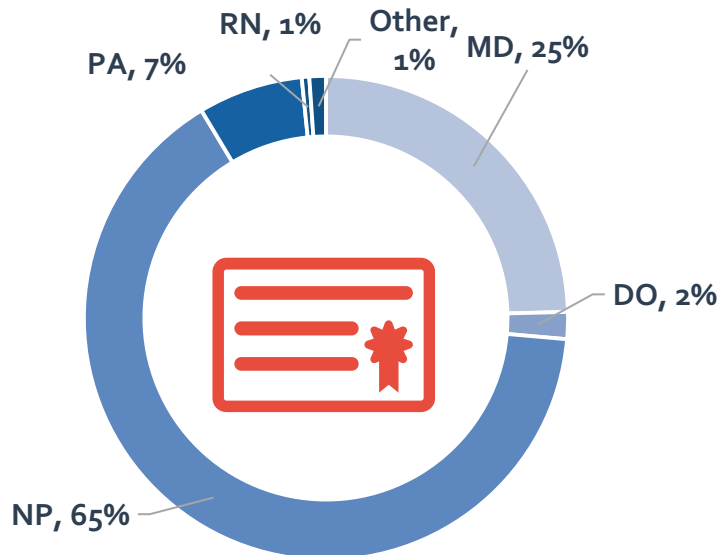
Level 1: Participation

Which best describes your specialty?



Reach of patients with IPF = 1593 patients per week

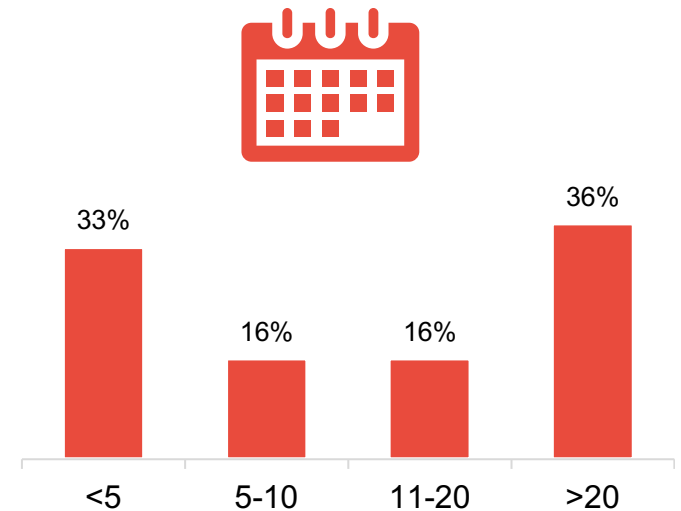
Profession



Patient Care Focus

95%

Years in Practice





Levels 2-4:
Outcomes Metrics

Level 2 (Satisfaction)



99% rated the activity as excellent



99% indicated the activity improved their knowledge



97% stated that they learned new and useful strategies for patient care



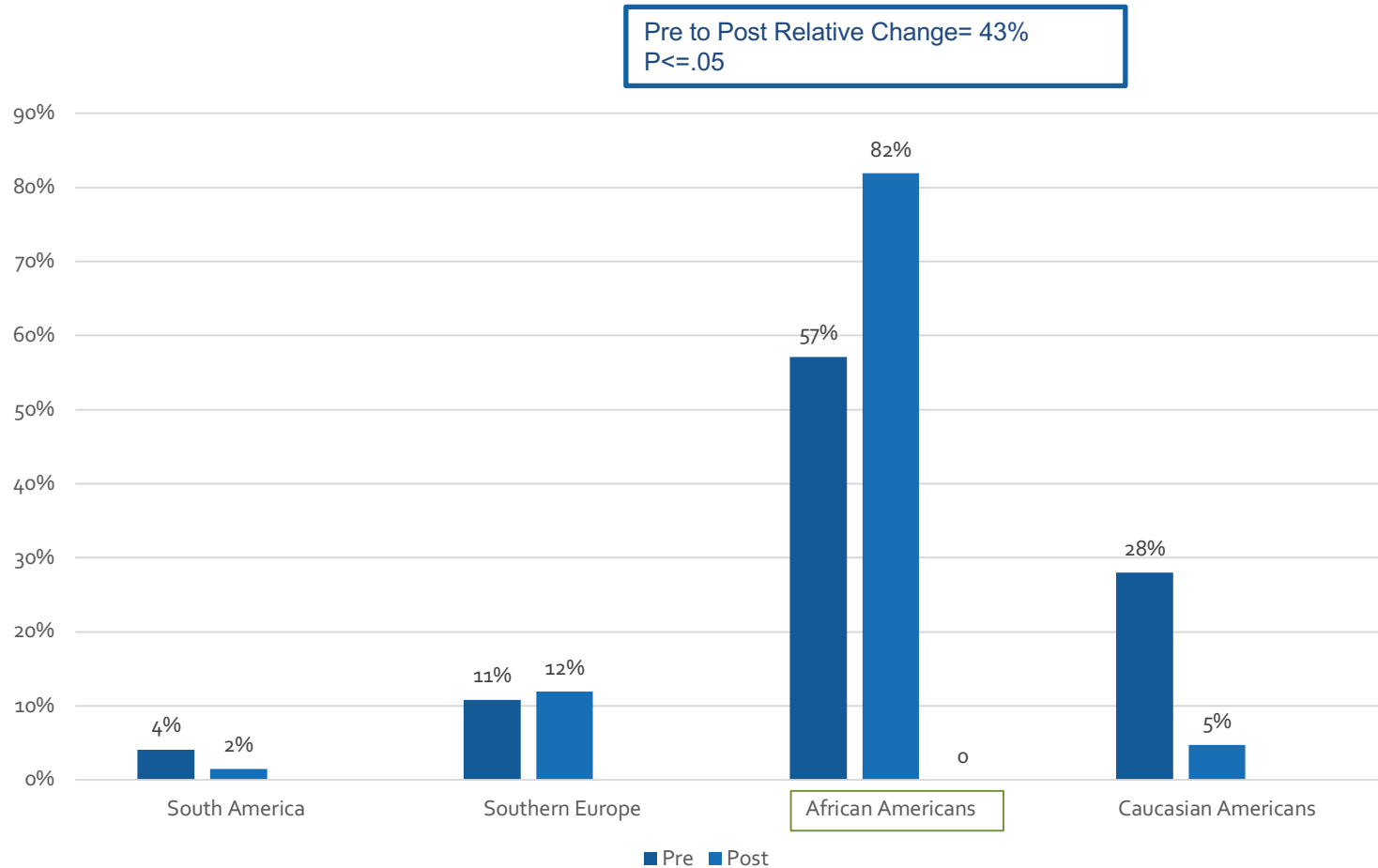
90% said they would implement new strategies that they learned



99% said the program was fair-balanced and unbiased

Q1: Which of the following groups or regions has the highest prevalence of sarcoidosis?

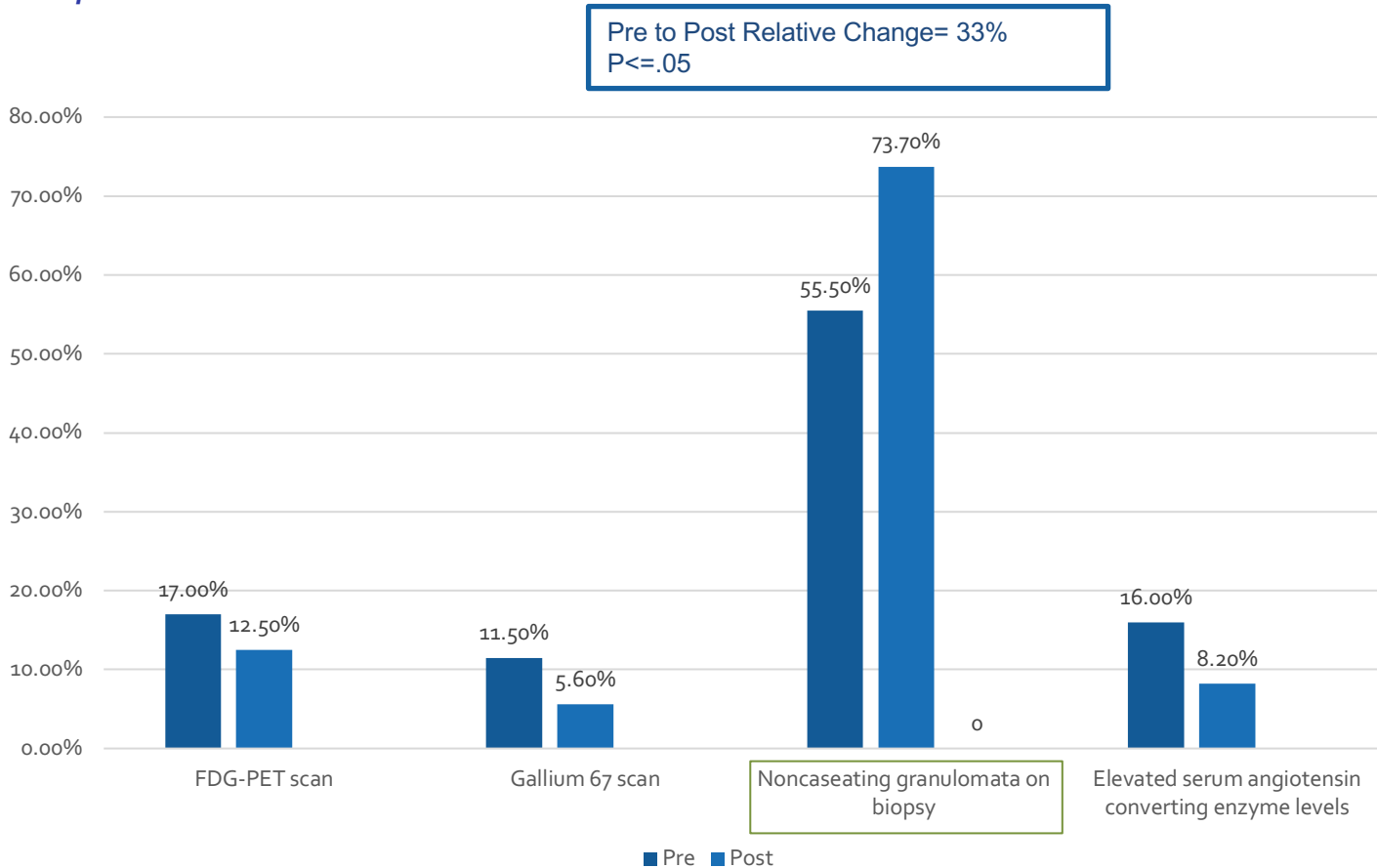
N= 196-210



Q2: Which of the following is required for a diagnosis of sarcoidosis?

N= 200-210

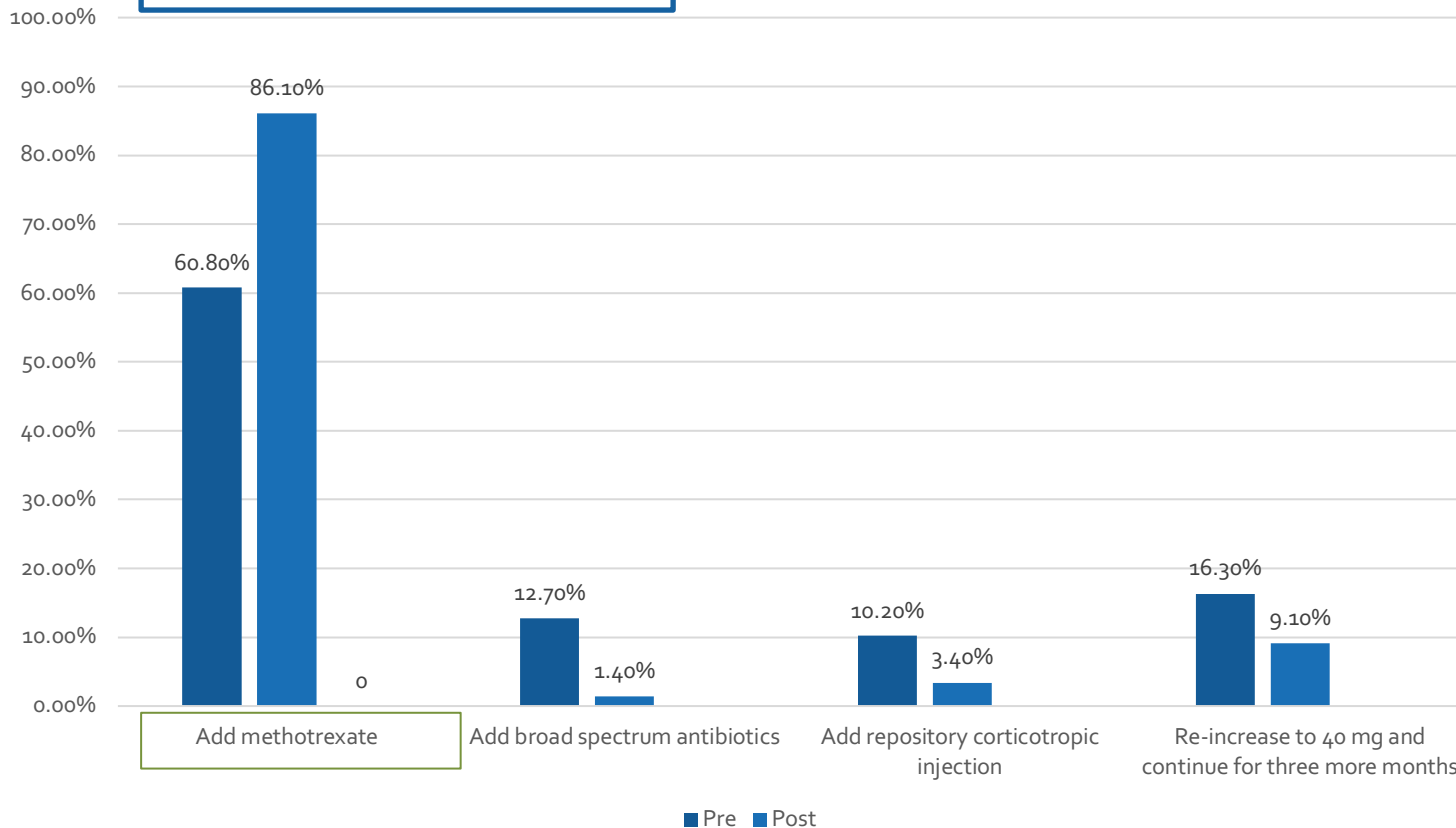
**significant at the p≤.05 level*



Q3: A 59-year-old man presents with progressive cough, widespread rash, pyrexia, and arthralgia in multiple joints. Workup identifies granulomatous inflammation and rules out non-sarcoid etiologies. Prednisone is initiated and titrated to 40 mg/day. Over the next 3 months, you are unable to taper prednisone below 20mg daily due to worsening cough. What might be appropriate at this time?

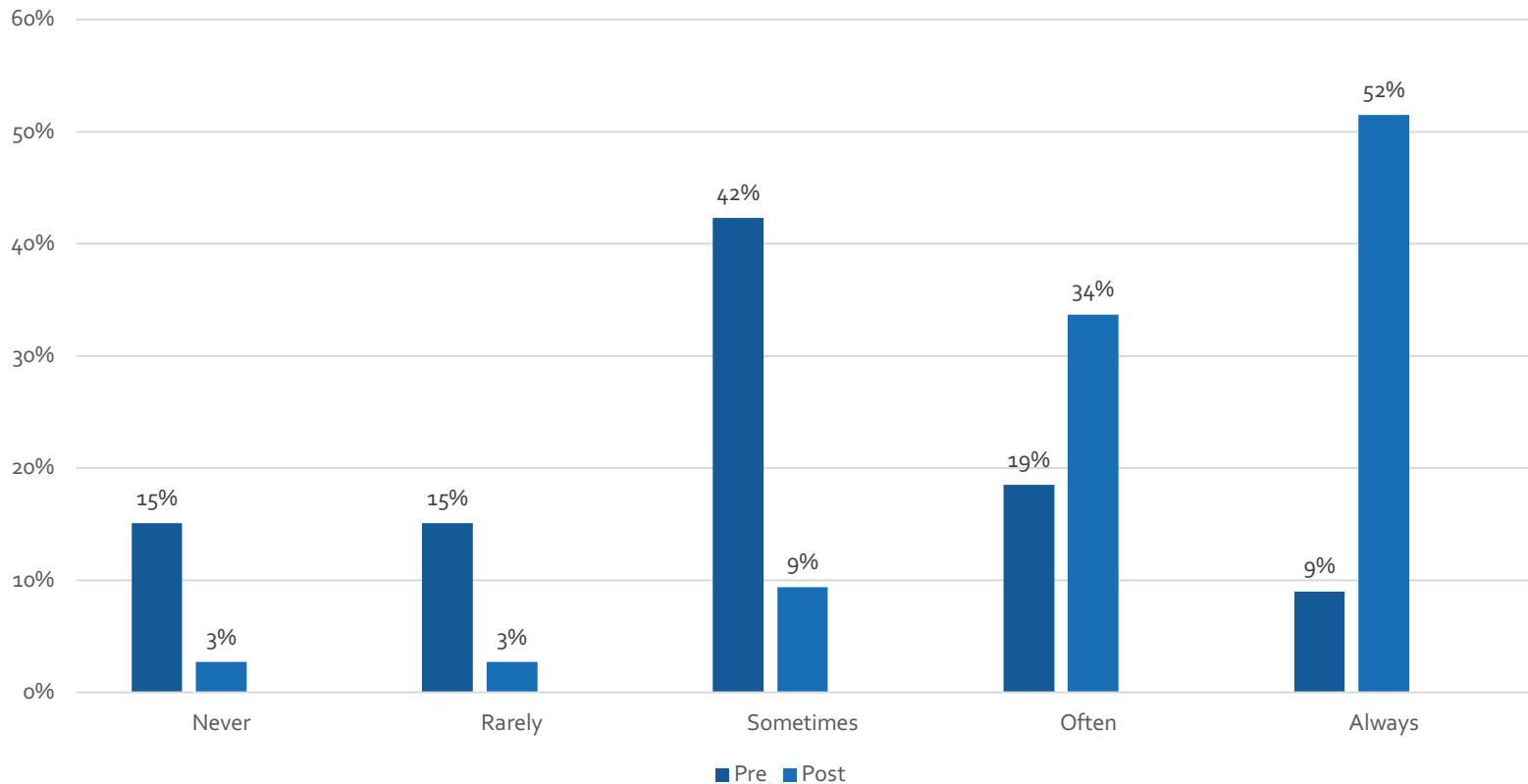
N= 214-230

Pre to Post Relative Change= 42%
P<=.05



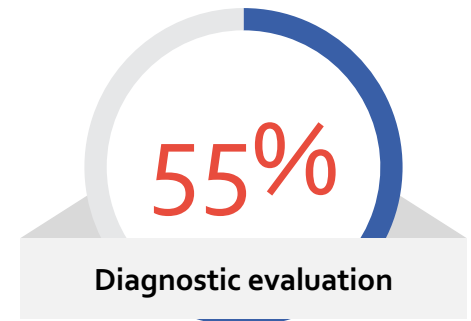
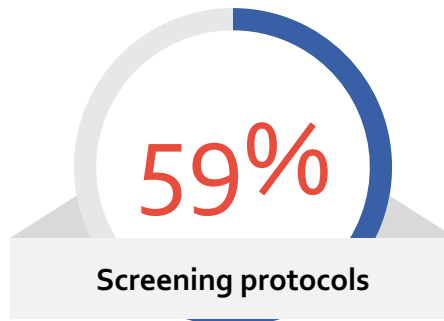
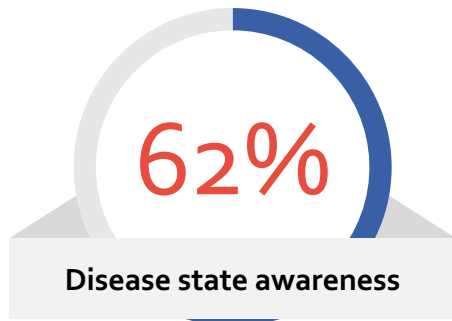
Q4: How often do you/will you consider additional therapy for a patient with sarcoidosis and progression on corticosteroids?

N= 187-224



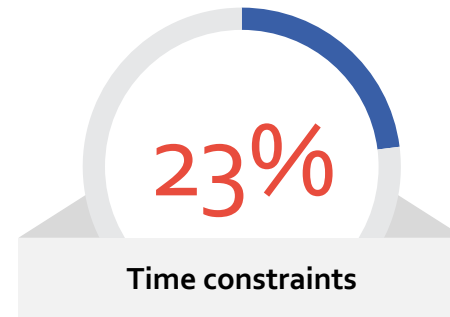
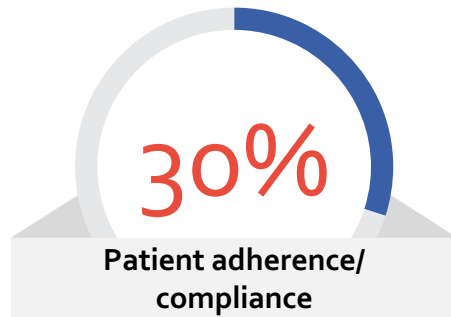
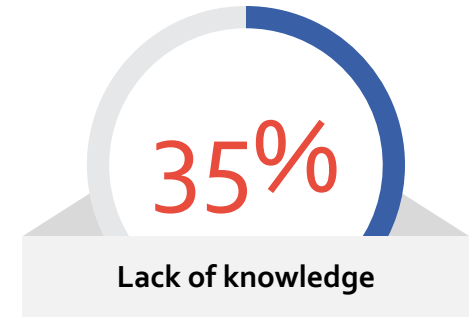
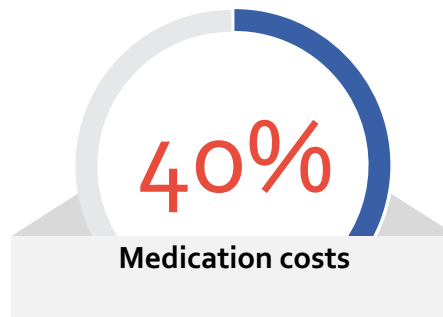
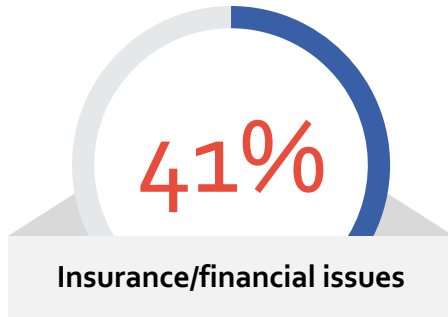
Learner Reported Improvements – Four Weeks Post Activity

Specific areas of skills or practice behaviors that learners reported improvements for the treatment of patients with Sarcoidosis:



Learner Reported Barriers – Four Weeks Post Activity

Specific barriers that learners reported in the treatment of patients with Sarcoidosis:



Overall Educational Impact

This program was designed to help pulmonologists, and other clinicians caring for patients with pulmonary disease, improve their ability to diagnose and manage pulmonary sarcoidosis.

Participants made the following educational gains after the program:

- ❖ Greater awareness of the high prevalence of Sarcoidosis in African-American patients
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4 Week Behavior Changes and Persistent Learning Gaps:

At four week follow-up, the *most consistently reported changes in practice behavior* were:

- ❖ Greater awareness of of the disease state
- ❖ Improvement in use of screening protocols
- ❖ Greater comfort in the diagnostic evaluation of a patient suspected of having Sarcoidosis

The most reported barriers to care reported at four week follow-up were:

- ❖ Insurance/financial Issues
- ❖ Medication costs
- ❖ Lack of knowledge

Persistent learning gaps were identified indicating a need for future education focused on:

- ❖ Appropriate diagnostic evaluation for sarcoidosis
- ❖ Disease epidemiology and prevalence
- ❖ Treatment algorithm