Conversations in Dermatology 2018

The Evolving Paradigm in Atopic Dermatitis: Integrating Evolving Treatments to Improve Outcomes

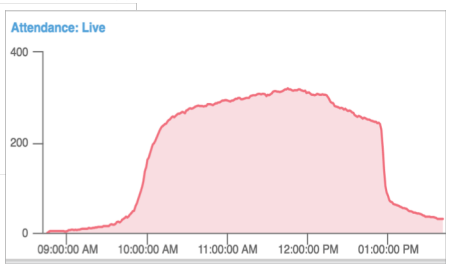
Final Live Outcomes Report

NACE

Executive Summary

Total Attendees

396



Event Summary

Event Duration: 183 min

Questions Asked: 111

Avg. Live Duration: 151 min

# of Poll Responses: 2096

Outcomes Summary

Participants made the following educational gains after the program:

- Significant improvement in: awareness of the non-atopic conditions frequently comorbid with atopic dermatitis, awareness that dupilumab, but not roflumilast or ruxolitinib, works through inhibition of both IL-4 and IL-13 signaling, increased competence recognizing disease severity and improved ability to match treatment to severity
- 611% improvement in confidence in ability to integrate evolving targeted therapies into the management of patients with Atopic Dermatitis.
- There was a 3% improvement in recognition of the underlying role of the Th2 pathway in the pathophysiology of Atopic Dermatitis, though this was not statistically significant.

Persistent Gaps

At 4 weeks Follow-up, the *most consistently reported changes in practices behavior* were:

- Greater awareness of when a patient with AD is a candidate for systemic therapy, increased comfort utilizing non-topical therapies, incorporation of severity scoring systems, and greater awareness of comorbidities.

Future education should focus on identified persistent learning gaps:

- Evolving understanding of the pathophysiology of Atopic Dermatitis, comorbid non-atopic conditions, mechanism of action of targeted medications used to treat Atopic Dermatitis, disease severity recognition, and strategies for individualizing care for patients with Atopic Dermatitis, based on disease severity.

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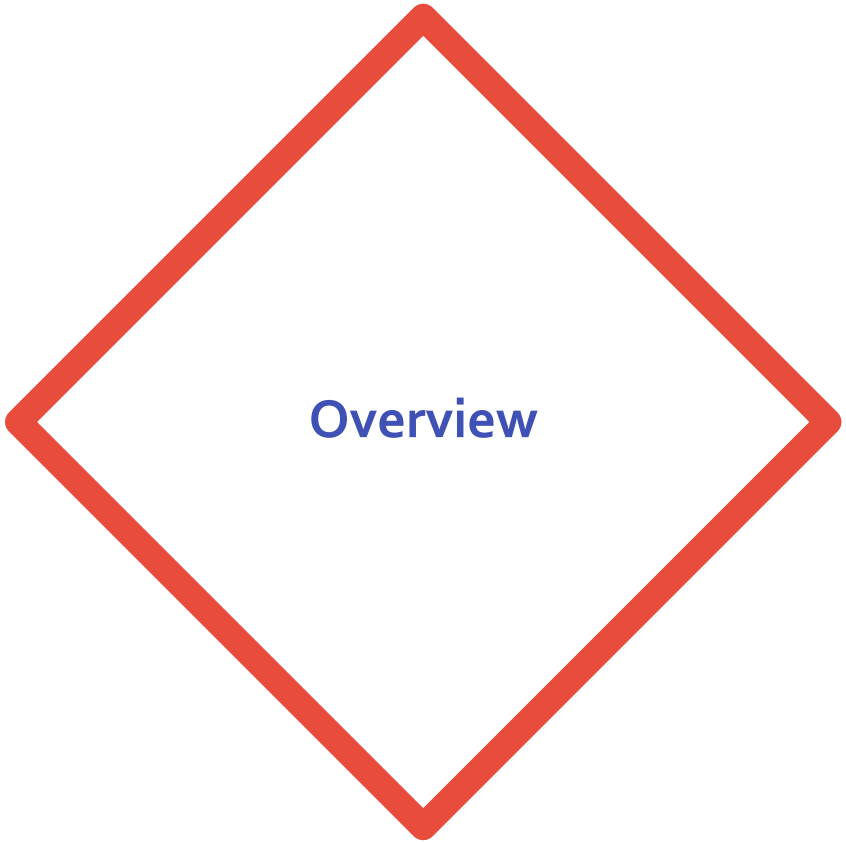
Overview

Curriculum Overview

- Accredited Live Virtual Symposium: May 19, 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.
- Enduring Symposium Webcast, Launch Date: June 30, 2018 End Date: June 29, 2019
  - http://naceonline.com/CME-Courses/course_info.php?course_id=1002

Activity Planning Committee

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Learning Objectives

- Describe the immunopathogenesis of atopic dermatitis (AD), particularly the role of the Th2 pathway
- Recognize the increasing awareness of non-atopic comorbidities associated with AD
- Utilize the severity classification and scoring systems in the care of patients with AD
- Review the mechanisms of action of recently approved drugs for the treatment of AD

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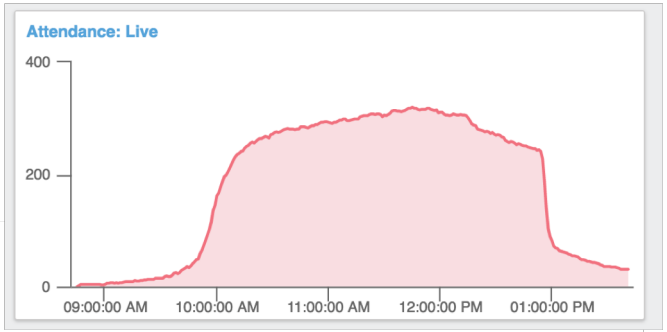
Level 1:
Demographics & Patient Reach

2018 Conversations in Dermatology: Participation and Engagement

Activity Date: Saturday, May 19, 2018



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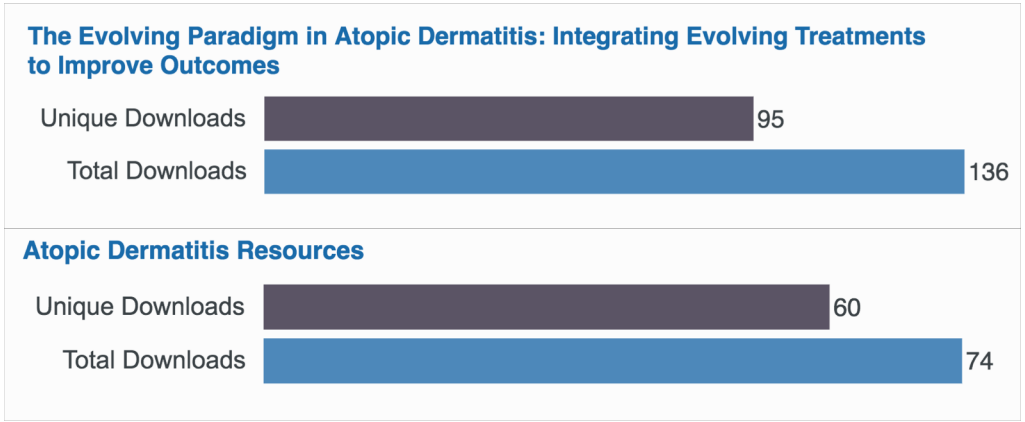
Slide Decks Downloads



Audience Engagement

336 out of 396 live attendees (84.4%) achieved engagement.

Scores of 10 out of 10

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)**

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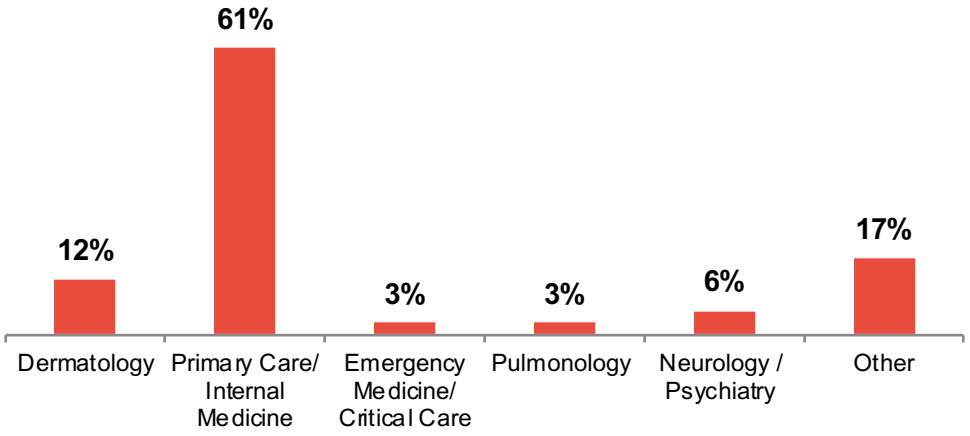
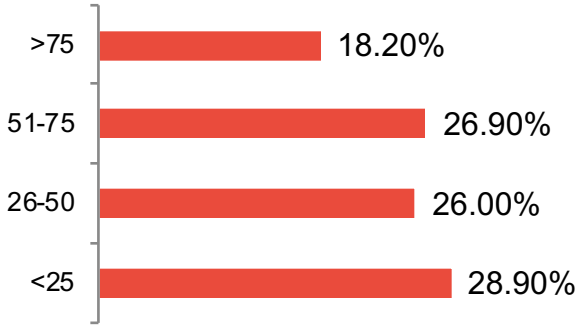
Level 1: Participation

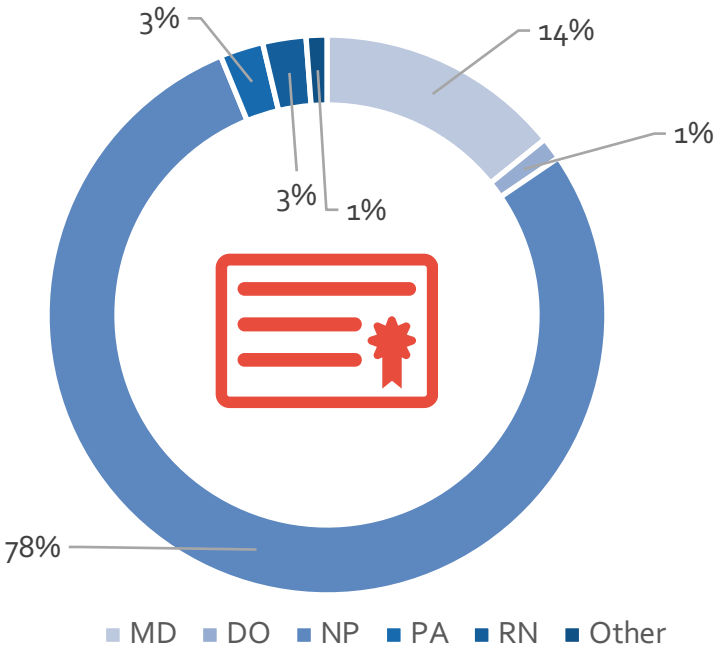


Number of patients seen each week in any clinical setting:

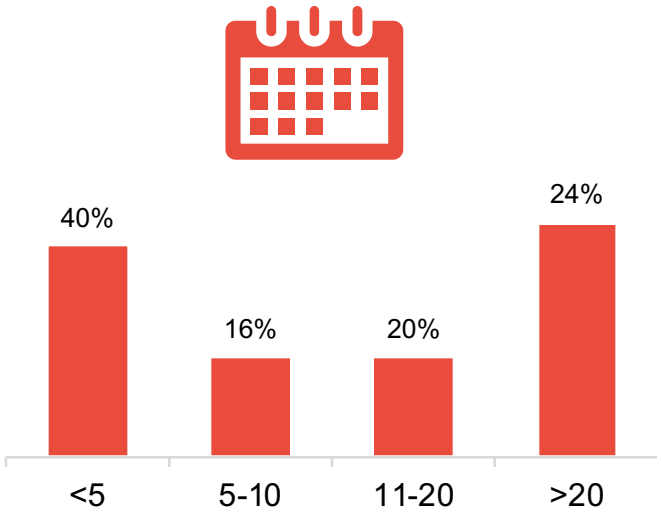


Patient Care Focus: 95%

Profession



Years in Practice



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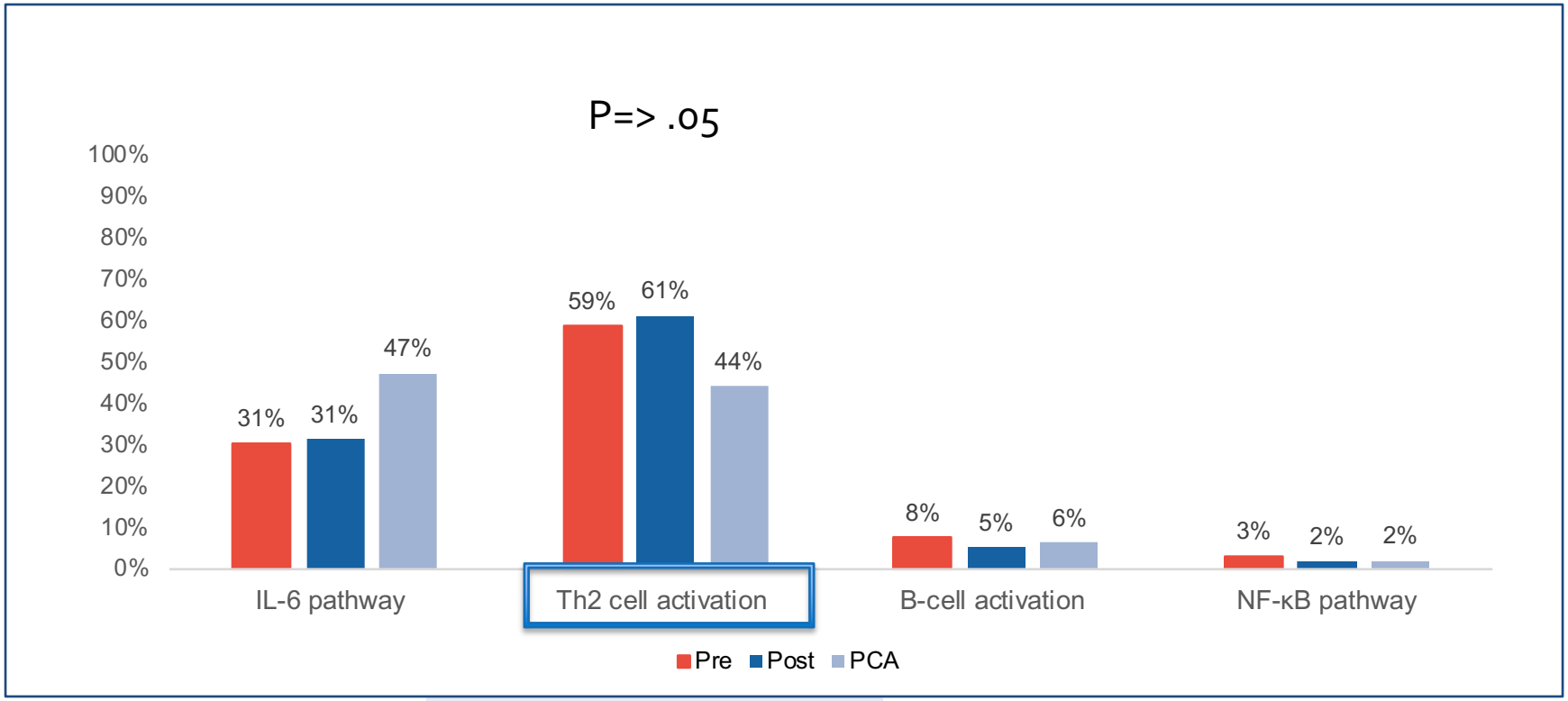
Level 2-5:
Outcomes Metrics

Q1: Which of the following immunologic pathways is centrally involved in the pathophysiology of atopic dermatitis?

Learning Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

N= 92-150

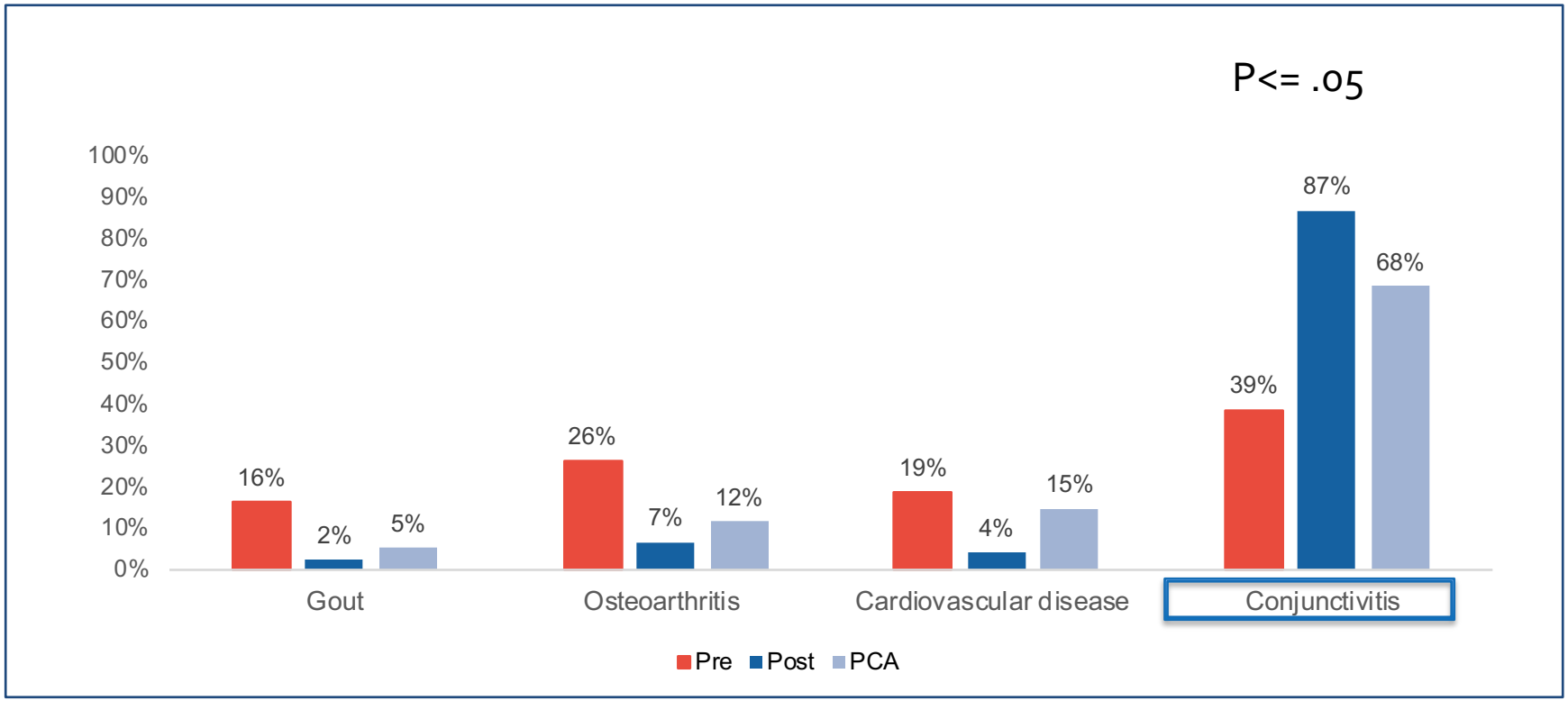


Pre-Post Change	3%
Pre-PCA Change	-25%

Q2: Which of the following non-atopic conditions is frequently comorbid with atopic dermatitis?

Learning Domain: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2

N= 80 – 168

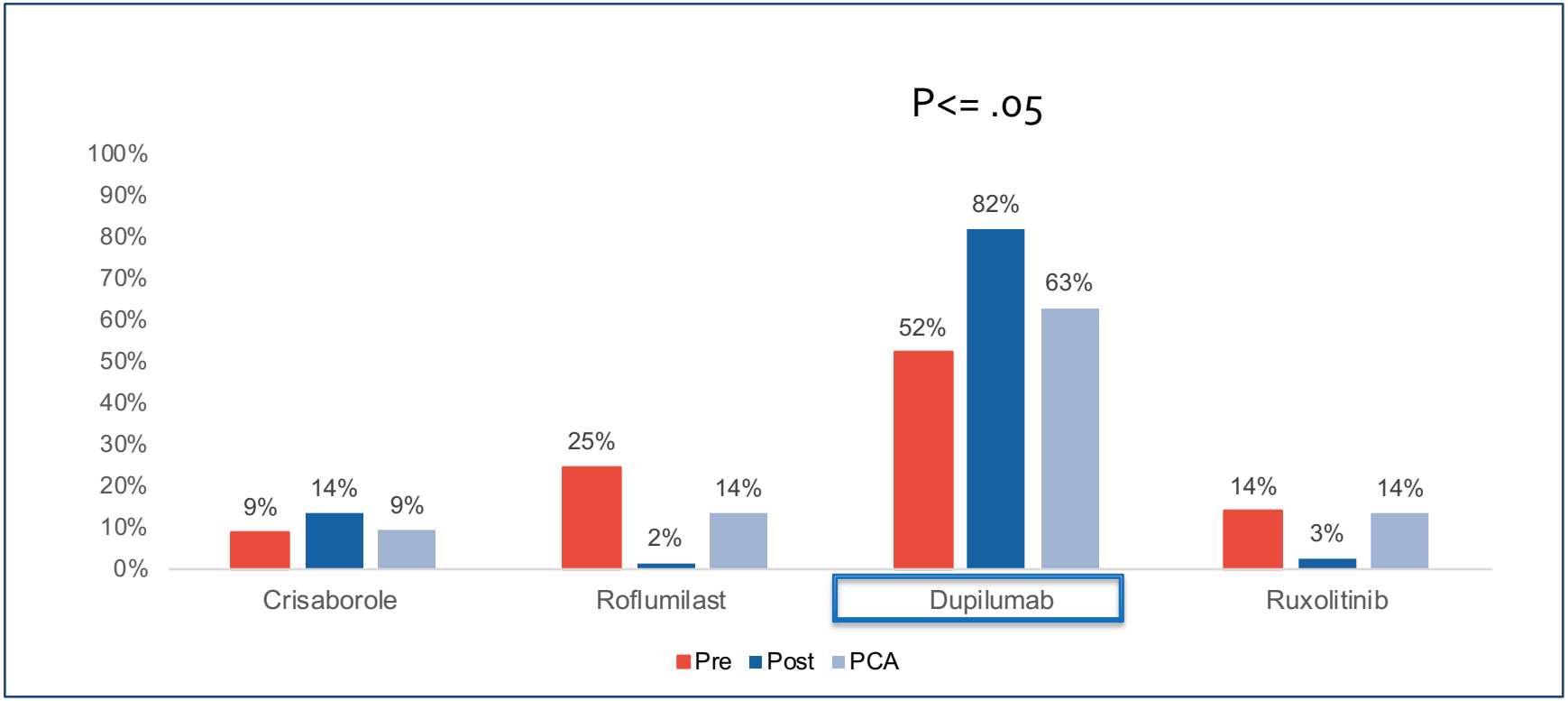


Pre-Post Change	123%
Pre-PCA Change	74%

Q2: Which of the following agents inhibits both IL-4 and IL-13 signaling?

Learning Domain: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 4

N= 95 – 140



Pre-Post Change	58%
Pre-PCA Change	21%

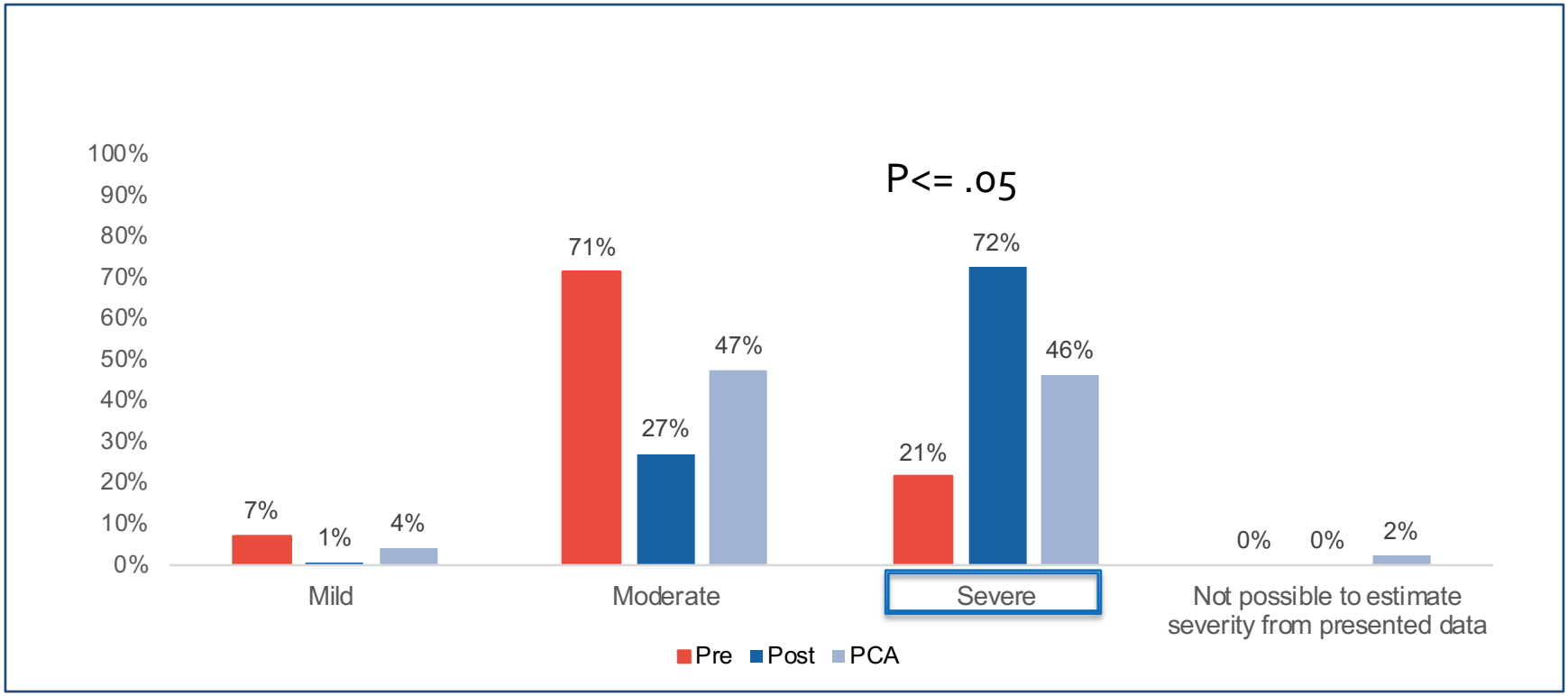
Q4: An 18-year-old girl presents with a 7-year history of atopic dermatitis on her face, arms, and abdomen with a dull red appearance with perceptible elevation and mild excoriation. The atopic dermatitis persists despite treatment with multiple emollients and creams. She scratches frequently and sometimes does not sleep well due to itching. Using the one palm method, it is estimated that 12% of her body surface area is affected.

What is the best estimate of disease severity in this patient?

Learning Domain: Competence

Learning Objective: 3

N= 28-170



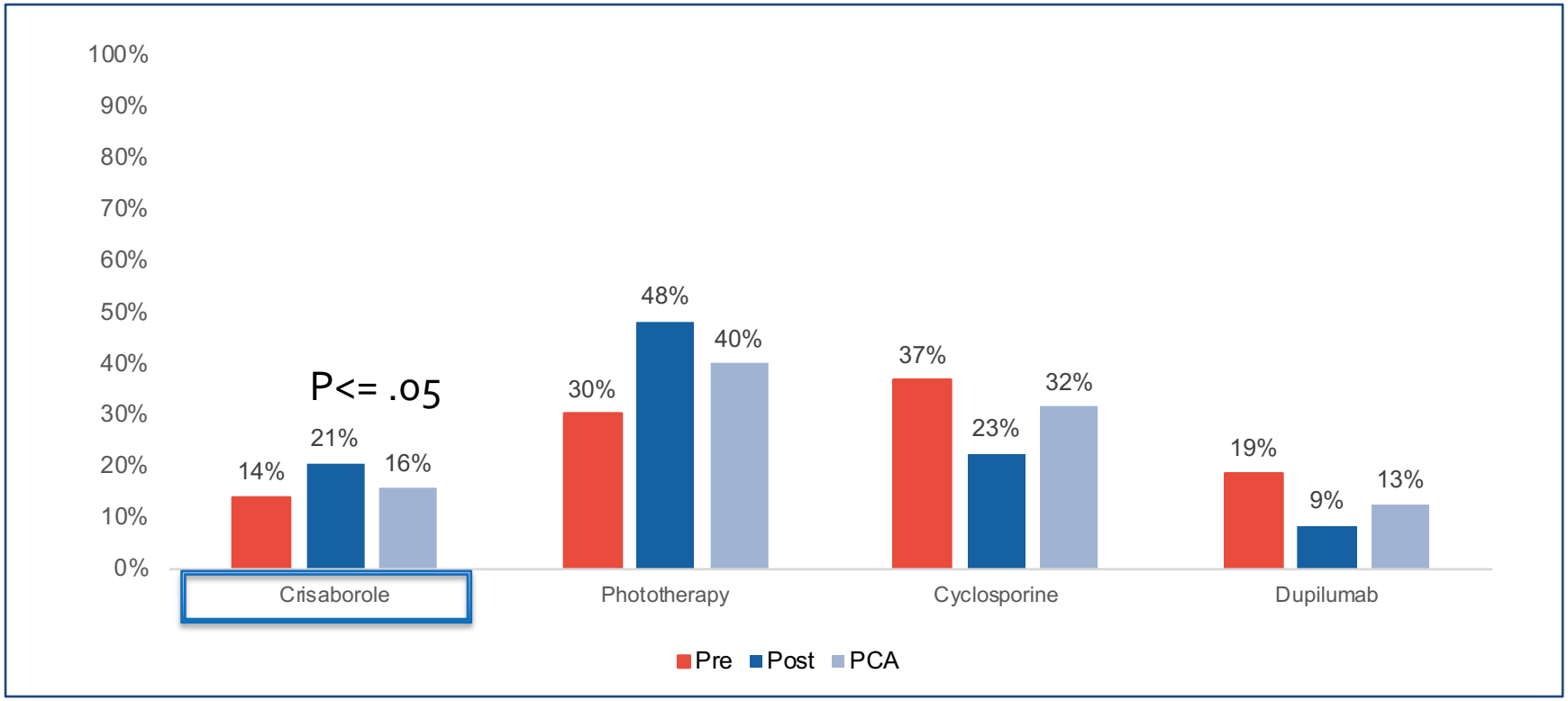
Pre-Post Change	243%
Pre-PCA Change	119%

Q6: Same 18-year-old girl: 7-year history of AD on face, arms, abdomen AD persists despite treatment with multiple emollients and creams. Scratches frequently, poor sleep due to itching. 12% body surface area (BSA) affected.

Which would NOT be an appropriate treatment option for this patient?

Learning Domain: Competence
Learning Objectives: 3,4

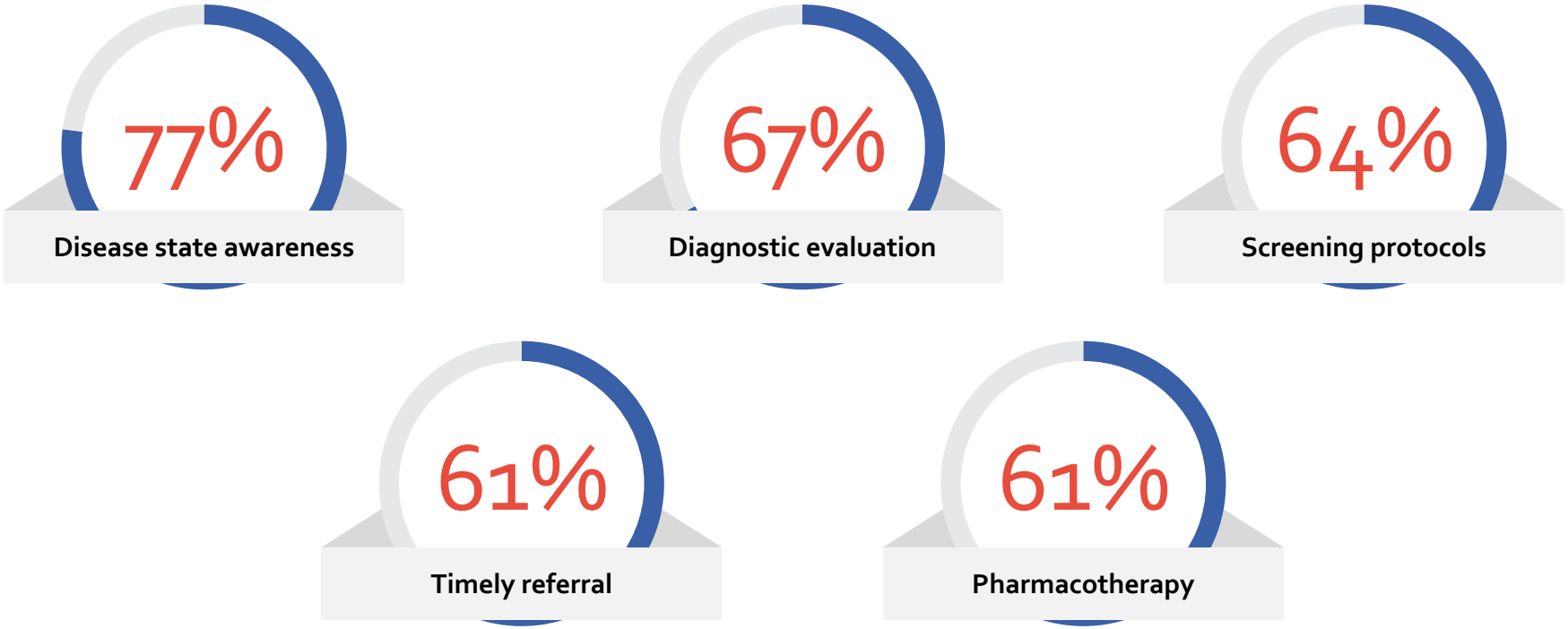
N= 95-151



Pre-Post Change	50%
Pre-PCA Change	14%

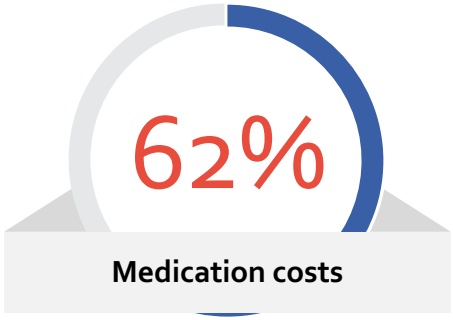
Learner Reported Improvements – 4 Weeks Post Activity

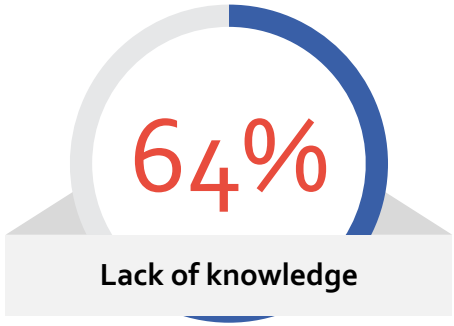
Specific areas of skills or practice behaviors that learners reported improvements for the treatment of patients with Atopic Dermatitis:

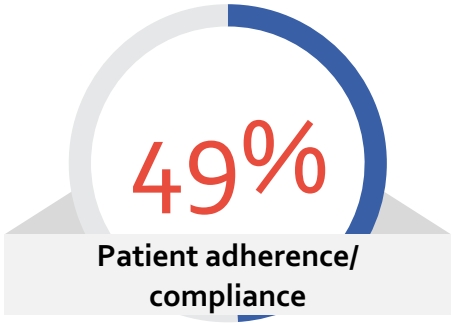


Learner Reported Barriers – 4 Weeks Post Activity

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







New Specific Behaviors Reported at 4 weeks

- I am more aware of when patients need systemic therapy for their Atopic Dermatitis
- I am more aware of the comorbidities associated with Atopic Dermatitis
- I am more comfortable recommending treatments beyond topicals for children with Atopic Dermatitis
- I have a better understanding of the pathophysiology of Atopic Dermatitis
- I am using the Severity Scoring System to help with diagnosis

Educational Impact

This curriculum focused on helping clinicians integrate an evolving understanding of Atopic Dermatitis pathophysiology, with particular attention to the Th2 pathway, into treatment algorithms using current and recently approved agents.

Participants made the following statistically significant educational gains that persisted 4 weeks after the program:

- 123% increase in awareness of the non-atopic conditions frequently comorbid with atopic dermatitis. (LO 2)
- 58% increase in awareness that dupilumab, but not roflumilast or ruxolitinib, works through inhibition of both IL-4 and IL-13 signaling. (LO 4)
- 243% increase in competence recognizing disease severity in a patient with atopic dermatitis. (LO 3)
- 50% improvement in competence recognizing that crisaborole is not indicated for managing a patient with severe atopic dermatitis although post-test scores remained low. (LO 3,4)
- 611% improvement in confidence in ability to integrate evolving targeted therapies into the management of patients with Atopic Dermatitis. (LO 1,3,4)
- There was a 3% improvement in recognition of the underlying role of the Th2 pathway in the pathophysiology of Atopic Dermatitis, though this was not statistically significant. This modest improvement was lost at 4 weeks with increased confusion among learners about the role of IL6 and not Th2 in disease pathophysiology. (LO 1)

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4 Week Behavior Changes and Persistent Learning Gaps

At 4 weeks Follow-up, participants reported the following *changes in practice behavior*:

- Greater awareness of when a patient with AD is a candidate for systemic therapy and comfort utilizing non-topical therapies
- Incorporation of severity scoring systems
- Greater awareness of comorbidities
- Participants reported the following improved skills regarding the treatment of patients with Atopic Dermatitis: 77% disease state awareness, 67% diagnostic evaluation, 64% screening protocols, and 61% pharmacotherapy.

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

- Evolving understanding of the pathophysiology of Atopic Dermatitis
- Comorbid non-atopic conditions
- Mechanism of action of targeted medications used to treat Atopic Dermatitis
- Disease severity recognition
- Strategies for individualizing care for patients with Atopic Dermatitis, based on disease severity

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