



Optimizing COPD Management in Primary Care

Participation and Demographics



2,365
Total Attendees



9 Cities



1,077

Simulcast /
Virtual
Symposium

**1,568 certificates
issued to date**

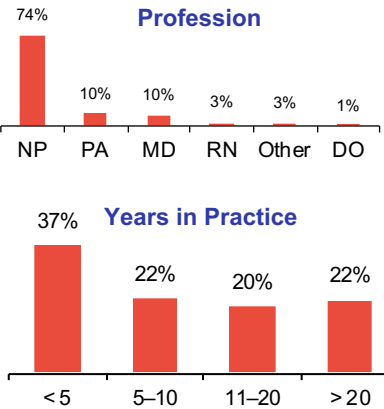


1,288
On Site



This education has the potential to impact **983,840 patients** with COPD on an annual basis.

16,555–21,285
Patients
Weekly

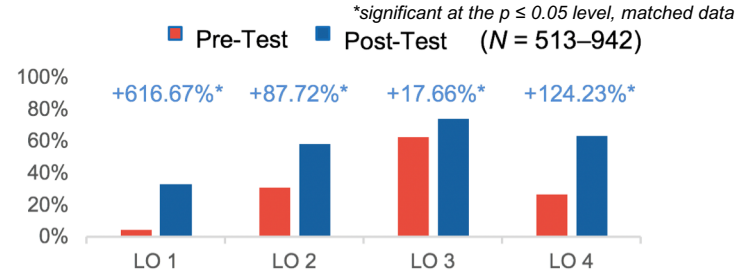


Attendee Patient Care Focus: 95%

2018 Symposium/Simulcast	Date	Attendees
White Plains, NY	9/8/18	189
Orlando, FL	9/15/18	199
Seattle, WA	9/22/18	103
Philadelphia, PA (King of Prussia)	10/6/18	79
Anaheim, CA	10/13/18	98
Charlotte, NC	10/20/18	115
Phoenix, AZ	10/27/18	116
Phoenix, AZ simulcast	10/27/18	550
Dallas, TX	11/3/18	260
Miami, FL	11/10/18	129
Virtual	11/17/18	527

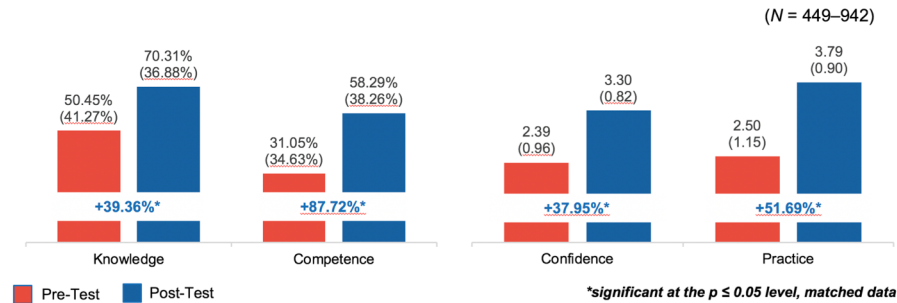
Total 2,365

Learning Gains Across Objectives



- ❖ **616.67% Improvement:** Describe “case finding” strategies to identify patients with unrecognized, clinically significant COPD
- ❖ **87.72% Improvement:** Tailor COPD pharmacotherapy according to current recommended therapeutic guidelines which incorporate unique patient needs and characteristics
- ❖ **17.66% Improvement:** Discuss strategies to facilitate the appropriate use of inhaled therapies for COPD including proper inhaler technique
- ❖ **124.23% Improvement:** Recognize appropriate strategies to prevent and manage COPD exacerbations and provide transitions of care post hospitalization

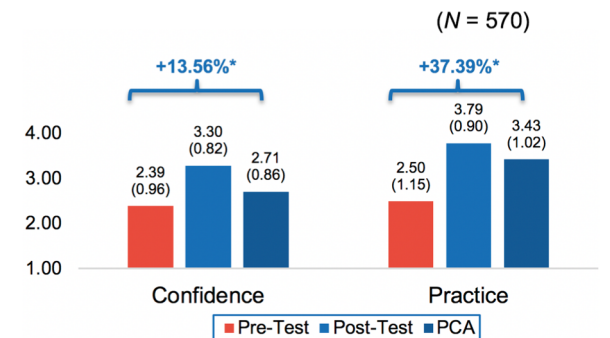
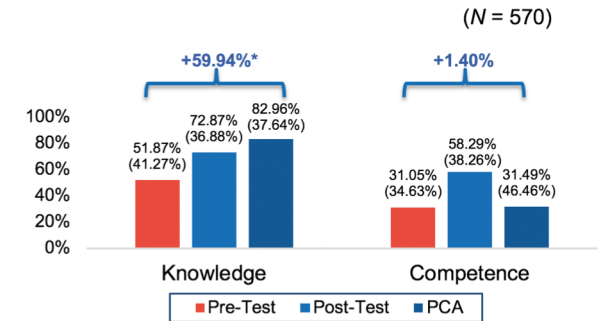
Learning Domain Analysis



- ❖ Post-Test scores in Knowledge and Competence were low, though they represent substantial improvements from the much lower Pre-Test scores.
- ❖ The substantial gains measured on the Confidence and practice strategy ratings reflect participants increased Confidence to select appropriate inhaled therapies for patients with COPD and their increased intent to use case finding strategies to identify COPD patients who should be treated. Despite the increases, Post-Test average ratings remained low (<3.8).

4-Week Retention Analysis

LEARNING RETENTION: Net gains were measured from Pre-Test to the Post Curriculum Assessment (PCA) in all areas; these gains were significant in all areas except Competence. Score increases following the activity, between the Post-Test and PCA, were largely responsible for the substantial (60%) net increase in Knowledge. Only a modest net increase (1%) was measured in Competence from Pre-Test to PCA, due to score decreases after the Post-Test, reinforcing the need for further case-based reinforcement in COPD management.



Despite their substantial improvements, learners remain challenged in the recognition of patient characteristics associated with increased COPD exacerbations, the classification of patients according to GOLD guidelines, and the appropriate use of LAMA/LABA therapy.