The Role of Type 2 Inflammation in Severe Asthma: Integrating Biologic Therapy to Optimize Outcomes

Participation and Demographics

2,250 Total Attendees

5 Cities

927 On Site

1,326 Simulcast / Virtual Symposium

1,594 certificates issued to date

This education has the potential to impact **721,656 patients** with Asthma on an annual basis.

11,565–16,191 Patients Weekly

Profession
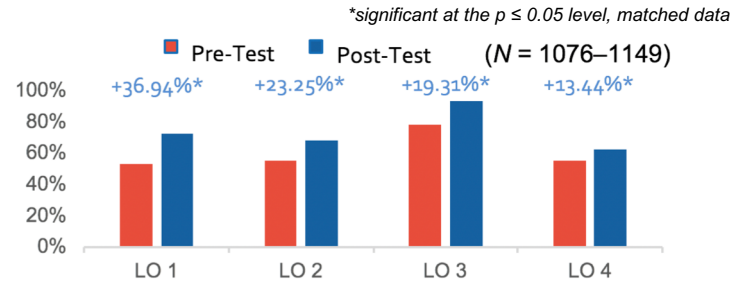
- NP 57%
- MD 31%
- PA 8%
- RN 2%
- Other 2%

Years in Practice

- < 5: 28%
- 5–10: 14%
- 11–20: 18%
- > 20: 40%
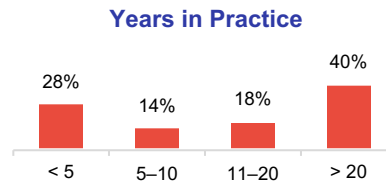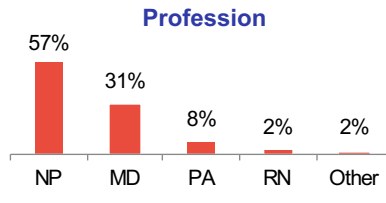
Attendee Patient Care Focus: 93%

2018 Meeting/Simulcast	Date	Attendees
Miami, FL	4/28/18	179
Baltimore, MD	5/5/18	218
Baltimore, MD Simulcast	5/5/18	372
St. Louis, MO	5/12/18	129
Atlanta, GA	6/2/18	233
Atlanta, GA Simulcast	6/2/18	296
Raleigh, NC	6/16/18	168
Virtual Symposium	6/23/18	655
TOTAL		**2250**

Learning Gains Across Objectives

significant at the p ≤ 0.05 level, matched data

Pre-Test Post-Test   (N = 1076–1149)

- LO 1: +36.94%*
- LO 2: +23.25%*
- LO 3: +19.31%*
- LO 4: +13.44%*

- **37% Improvement**: Describe newer concepts in the pathophysiology of asthma and type 2 inflammation and the implications of biologic therapies in the era of precision medicine.
- **23% Improvement**: Determine the utility of simple biomarkers to identify patients who are candidates for targeted biologic therapies and appropriate referral.
- **19% Improvement**: Discuss the impact of comorbid conditions on asthma control and the evidence-based approach to their treatment.
- **13% Improvement**: Discuss the paradigms of multidisciplinary care in asthma with an emphasis on patient and provider education, to improve adherence to inhalers and emerging biologic therapies in asthma.

Learning Domain Analysis

(N = 734–839)

- Knowledge: Pre-Test 52.97% (39.29%), Post-Test 76.15% (32.58%), +43.77%*
- RealIndex: Pre-Test 57.85% (29.27%), Post-Test 75.59% (24.60%), +30.66%*
- Confidence: Pre-Test 1.90 (0.94), Post-Test 3.30 (0.80), +73.54%*
- Practice: Pre-Test 3.24 (1.12), Post-Test 4.29 (0.83), +32.40%*

Pre-Test Post-Test
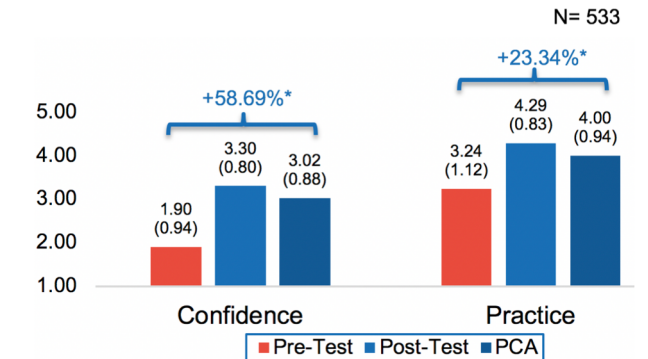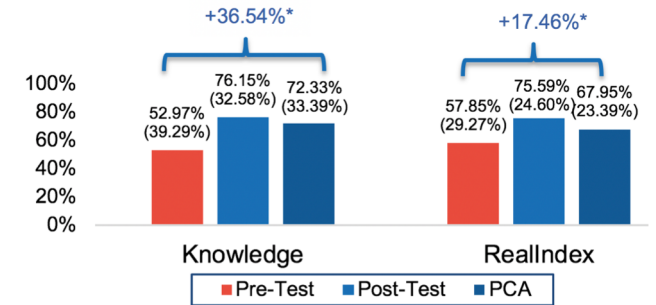
significant at the p ≤ 0.05 level, matched data
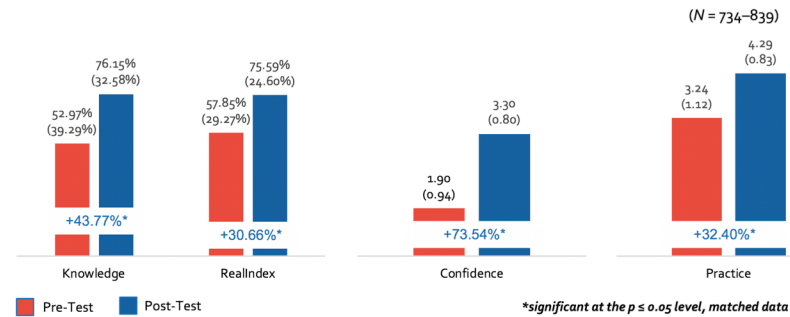
- The increase in Knowledge from Pre- to Post-Test was exclusively driven by one of the two questions related to examples of type-2 asthma; in contrast, the average score on the question about Anti-IL-5 agents showed a modest decrease.
- Learners substantially (74%) increased their reported Confidence in their ability to differentiate phenotypes of asthma. The Post-Test average rating, however, remained low.
- There was a substantial (32%) increase in their reported intent to treat comorbidities to improve asthma control.

4-Week Retention Analysis

LEARNING RETENTION: Statistically significant net gains were measured from Pre-Test to the Post Curriculum Assessment (PCA) in all learning domains. The greatest net increases were observed in the Knowledge and Confidence domains.

significant at the p ≤ 0.05 level; unmatched data

N= 533

- Knowledge: +36.54%* — Pre-Test 52.97% (39.29%), Post-Test 76.15% (32.58%), PCA 72.33% (33.39%)
- RealIndex: +17.46%* — Pre-Test 57.85% (29.27%), Post-Test 75.59% (24.60%), PCA 67.95% (23.39%)

Pre-Test Post-Test PCA

N= 533

- Confidence: +58.69%* — Pre-Test 1.90 (0.94), Post-Test 3.30 (0.80), PCA 3.02 (0.88)
- Practice: +23.34%* — Pre-Test 3.24 (1.12), Post-Test 4.29 (0.83), PCA 4.00 (0.94)

Pre-Test Post-Test PCA

Some score slippage was observed in all domains from Post-Test to PCA. However, this slippage was modest compared to the net gains from Pre-Test to the PCA.

NACE