



# WHAT'S NEW WITH THE FLU?

## Live NACE Meetings Outcomes Report

Prepared for Genentech  
February 2020

dkbmed

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# Overall Program

WHAT'S NEW  
WITH THE  
**FLU?**

## Overview – NACE Live Meetings

*Presented to over 2,000 nurse practitioners and physician assistants nationwide as part of the National Association for Continuing Education's Clinical Updates for Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants 2019.*

*This included:*

- Nine regional meetings across the county
- A simulcast of one of these meetings
- One stand-alone live webinar
- All featured:
  - Recognized experts chosen for their influenza expertise and teaching skills
  - Pre- and Post-“Practice Gap” assessments
  - A discussion of the prevalence of influenza, both nationally and specific to the location of each meeting
  - A review of vaccination and other antiviral treatments based on CDC and other guidelines

## Overview – QI Initiative (Outcomes forthcoming)

*Lancaster General Health Physician Grand Rounds: What's New with the Flu 2019/2020*

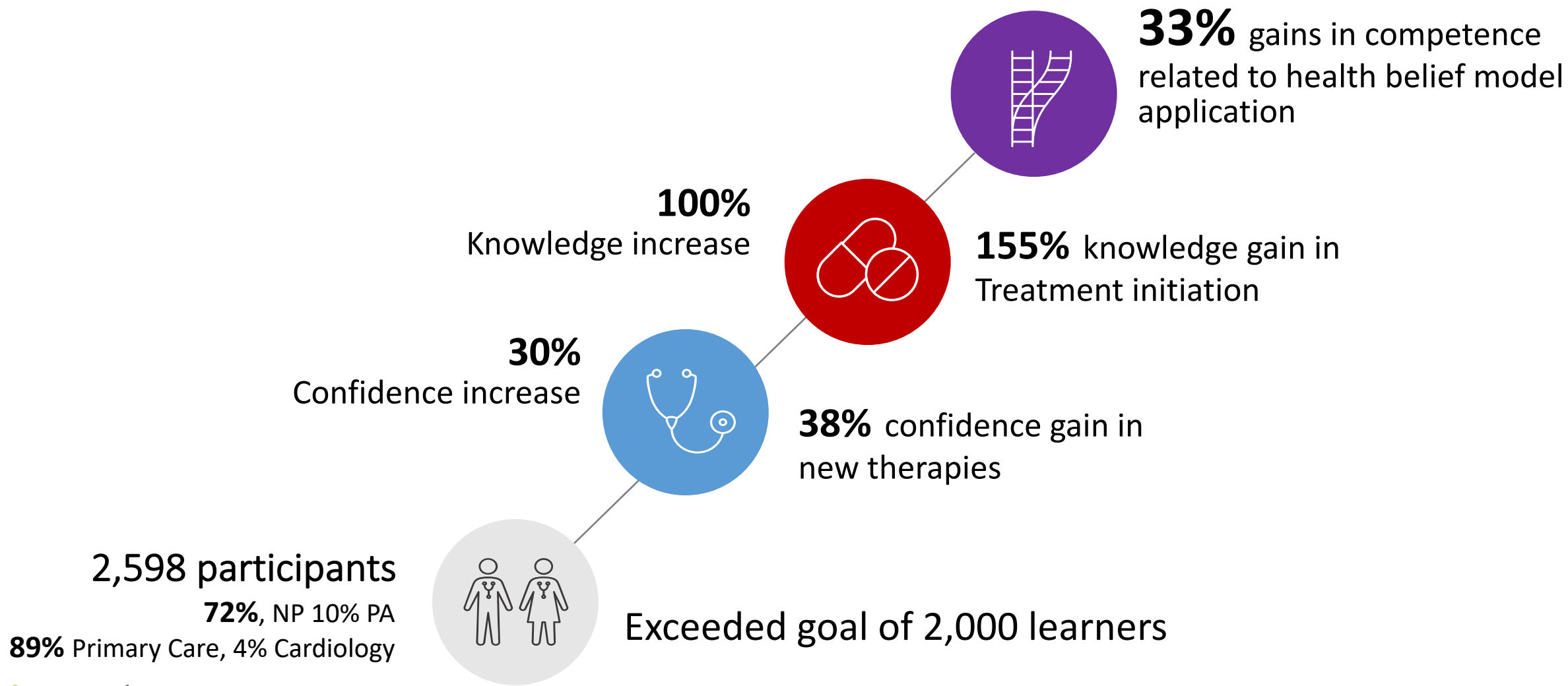
- Educational meeting in fall 2019 focusing on the impact of influenza, its prevalence and severity in the community and nationally, guidelines for treatment, vaccination, and available antiviral treatments
  - Open to ~300 clinicians at 34 LGHP practices and ~75 clinicians at 6 LGHP urgent care centers
- **LGHP Community (Patient) Outreach:**
  - Community awareness campaign to highlight the importance of prompt diagnosis and treatment options
- **LGHP EHR Analysis (Level 6 Outcomes):**
  - Program success will be measured using Epic EHR data from the 6 LGH urgent care centers.

***“As someone who has yet to learn these studies and practices; I can comment that I learned a lot more about influenza and physician activities”- Live meeting attendee***



# Educational Impact Summary

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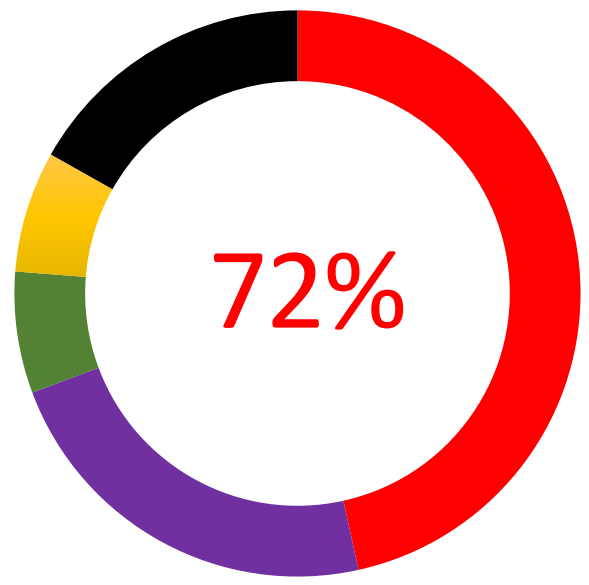




# Learner profile – NACE Meetings

WHAT'S NEW WITH THE FLU?

## Profession



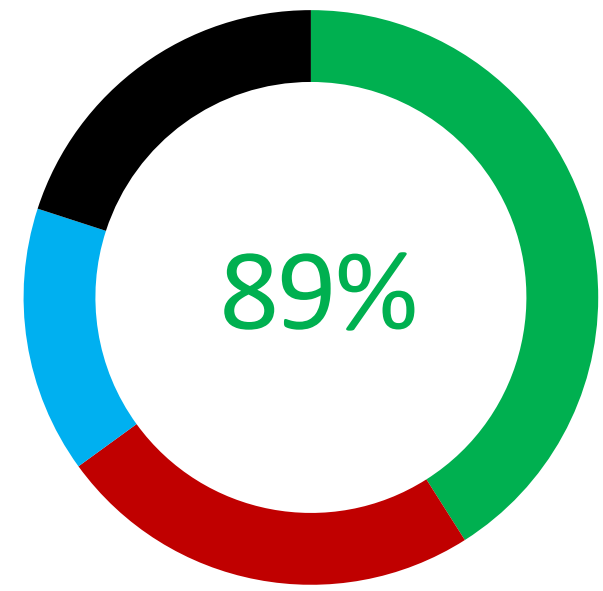
### Nurse Practitioner

- 10 % PA
- 12% MD/DO
- 3% RN
- 3% Other

**2,598 participants**

See 53 patients per month  
Averaged 12 years in practice

## Specialty



### Primary Care

- 4% Cardiology
- 4% Emergency Medicine/Critical Care
- 2% Hospitalist
- 1% Endocrinology



# Program Faculty

WHAT'S NEW  
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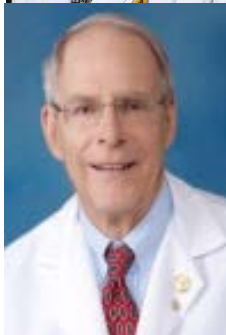
**Charles Vega, MD**

Clinical Professor, Family Medicine  
Director, UC Irvine Program in Medical Education for the Latino Community  
(PRIME-LC), Family Medicine  
Associate Dean for Diversity and Inclusion, School of Medicine  
Irvine, CA



**Paul Auwaerter, MD, MBA**

Professor of Medicine  
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine  
Baltimore, MD



**Donald B. Middleton, MD**

Professor of Family Medicine  
UPMC St. Margaret  
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine  
Pittsburgh, PA





# Learning Objectives

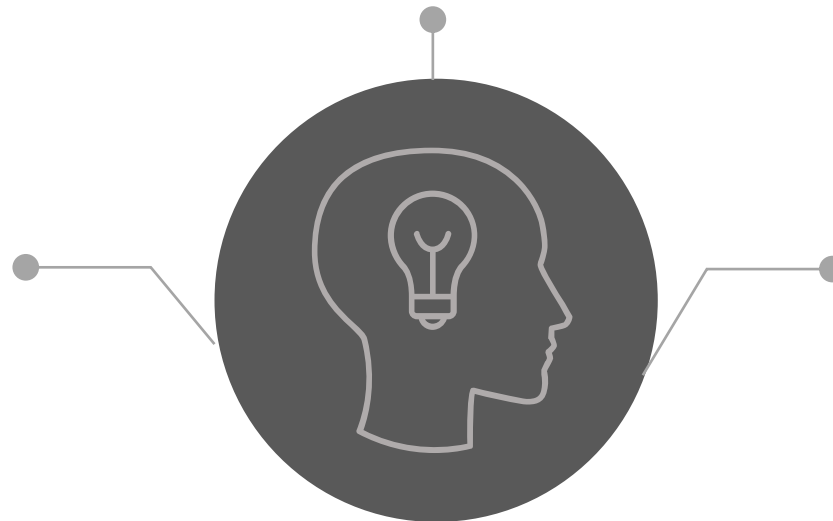
WHAT'S NEW  
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## New & Emerging Therapies

Assess new and emerging antiviral therapies profiles used to treat influenza.

## Treatment Initiation Guidelines

Explain and apply CDC and other guidelines for initiating treatment for influenza in specific patient populations.



## Effective Communication

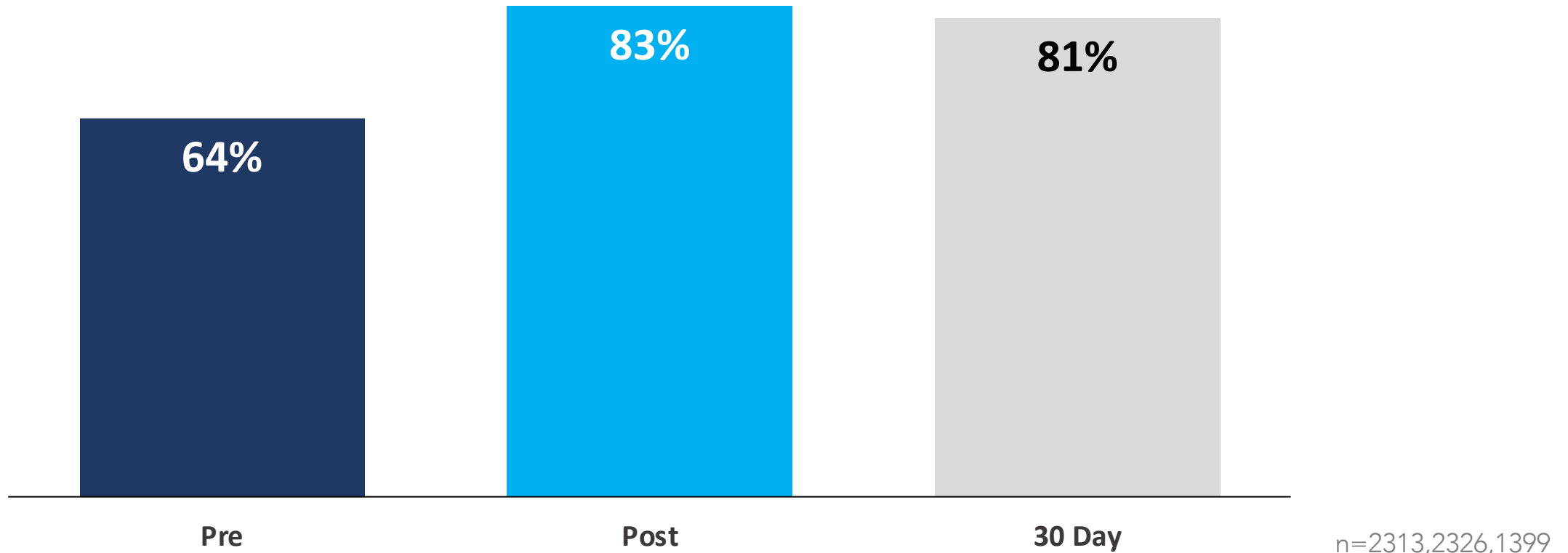
Demonstrate effective communication techniques to address perceptions of symptom severity, vaccination measures, and therapeutic safety and efficacy.



# Confidence - Overall

WHAT'S NEW  
WITH THE  
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Clinician confidence increased by **30%\*** post and was retained on follow-up



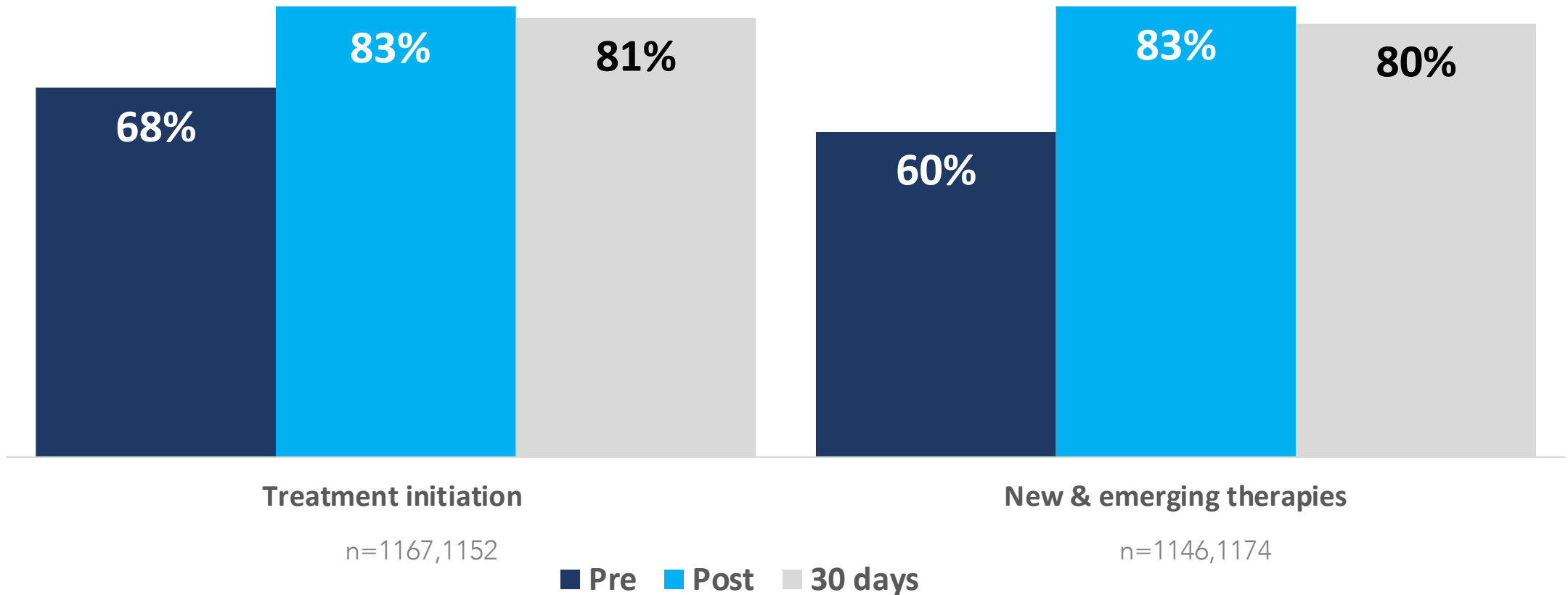
*Note: indicates significance  $p < 0.001$ ; i.e. there is less than a 0.1% chance the observed increase could be attributed to random sampling error.*



# Confidence – By Objective

WHAT'S NEW  
WITH THE  
**FLU?**

As reflected in the knowledge results, clinician confidence related to *new and emerging therapies* increased by **38%** post



Note: indicates significance  $p < 0.001$ ; i.e. there is less than a 0.1% chance the observed increase could be attributed to random sampling error.

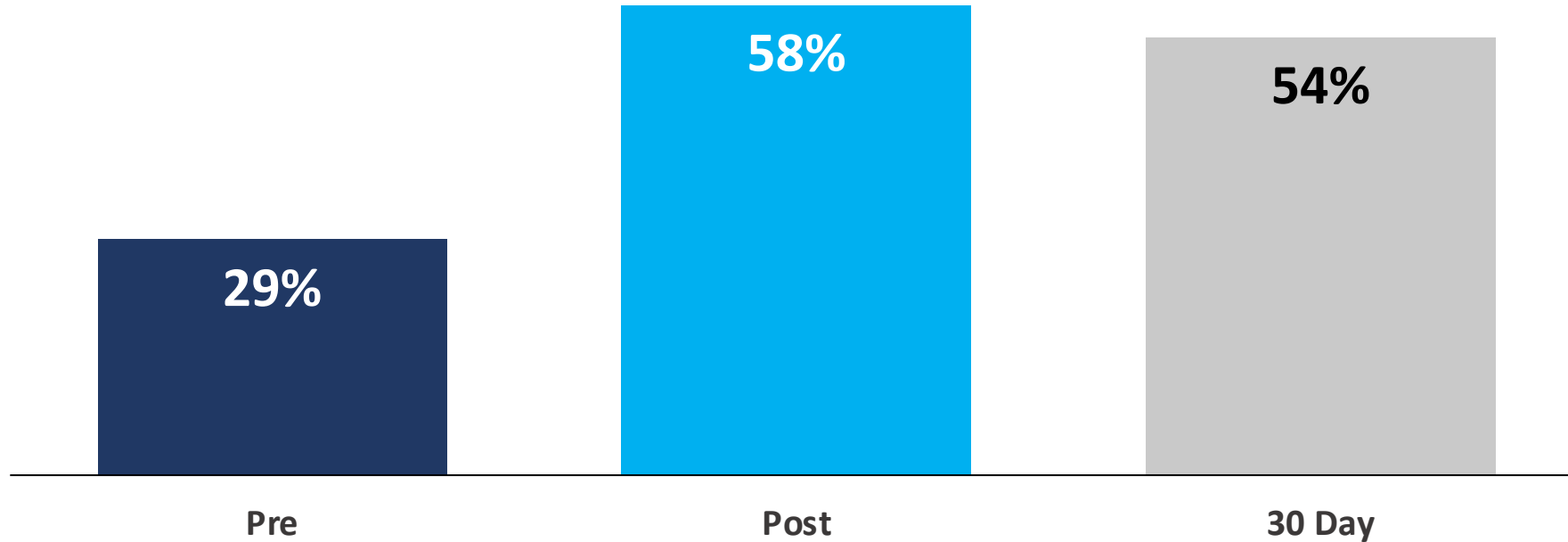




# Knowledge – Overall



Clinician knowledge increased by **100%\*** post and was largely retained



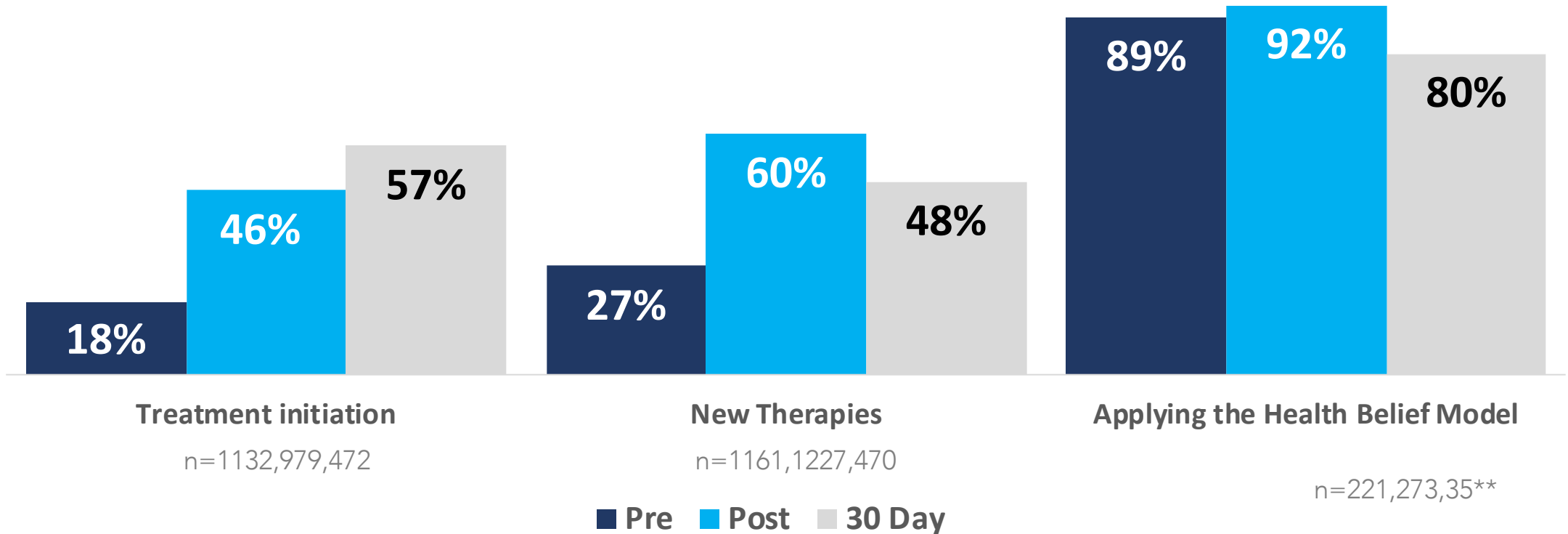
*Note: indicates significance  $p < 0.0001$ ; i.e. there is less than a 0.01% chance the observed increase could be attributed to random sampling error. Effect size was computed using Cohen's  $d$  ( $d=0.98$ ) → the educational intervention had a "large" size of effect by Cohen's benchmarks*



# Knowledge – By Objective

WHAT'S NEW WITH THE FLU?

While significant\* gains were seen in *treatment initiation* and *new therapies*, data indicates further education would be beneficial in these areas



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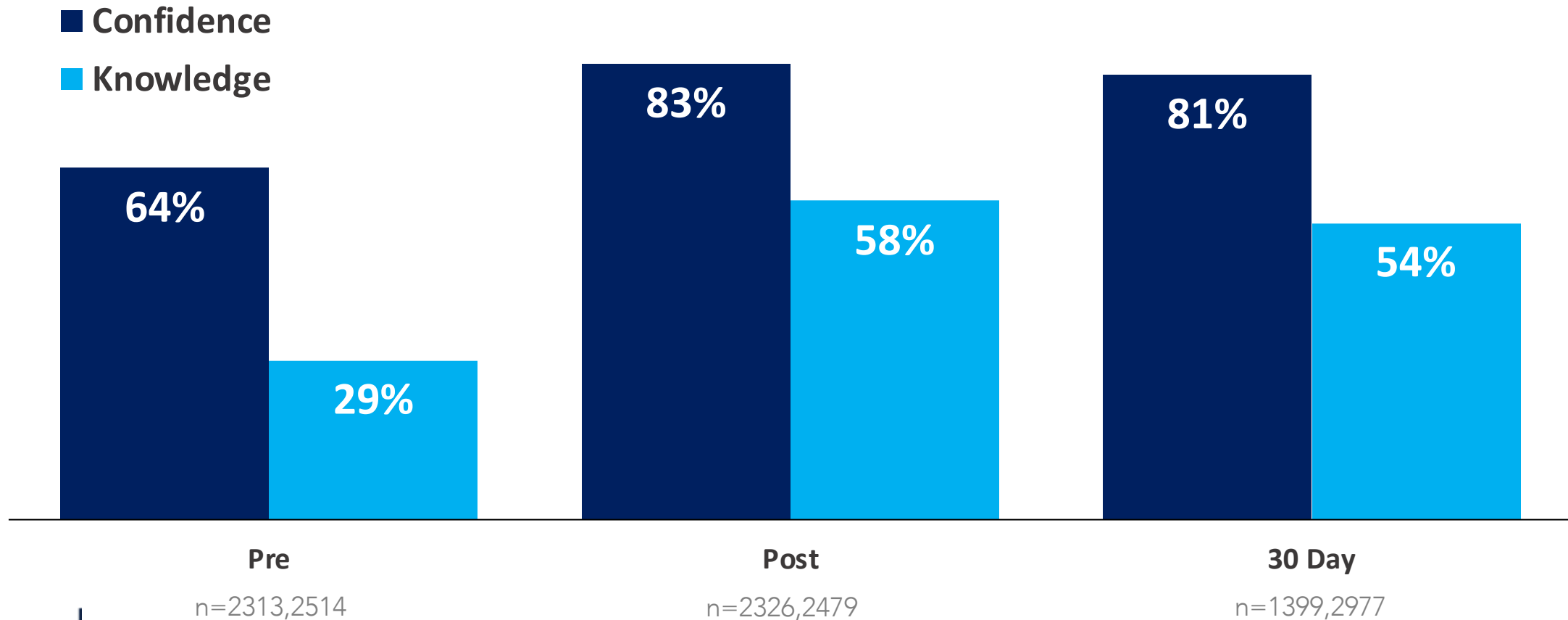
\*\*Disproportionately lower sample sizes with this data series because this instrument was implemented in 2 of the 10 total live meetings



# Confidence vs Knowledge

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Clinician confidence was 121% higher than knowledge pre, though this disparity narrowed to 43% post and 50% on follow-up

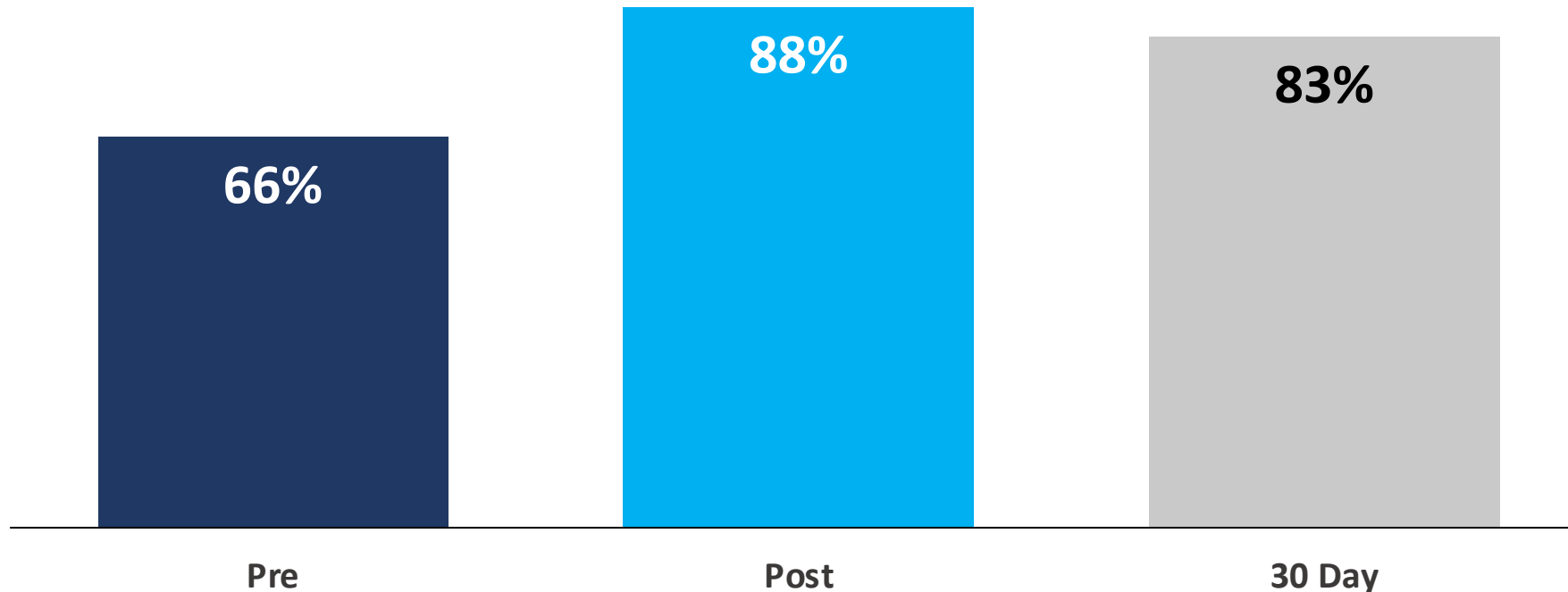




# Competence – Patient Beliefs

WHAT'S NEW  
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Clinician competence related to applying the Health Belief Model increased by **33%\*** post and remained elevated



n=1028,981,1393



Note: \*indicates significance  $p < 0.001$ ; i.e. there is less than a 0.1% chance the observed increase could be attributed to random sampling error.

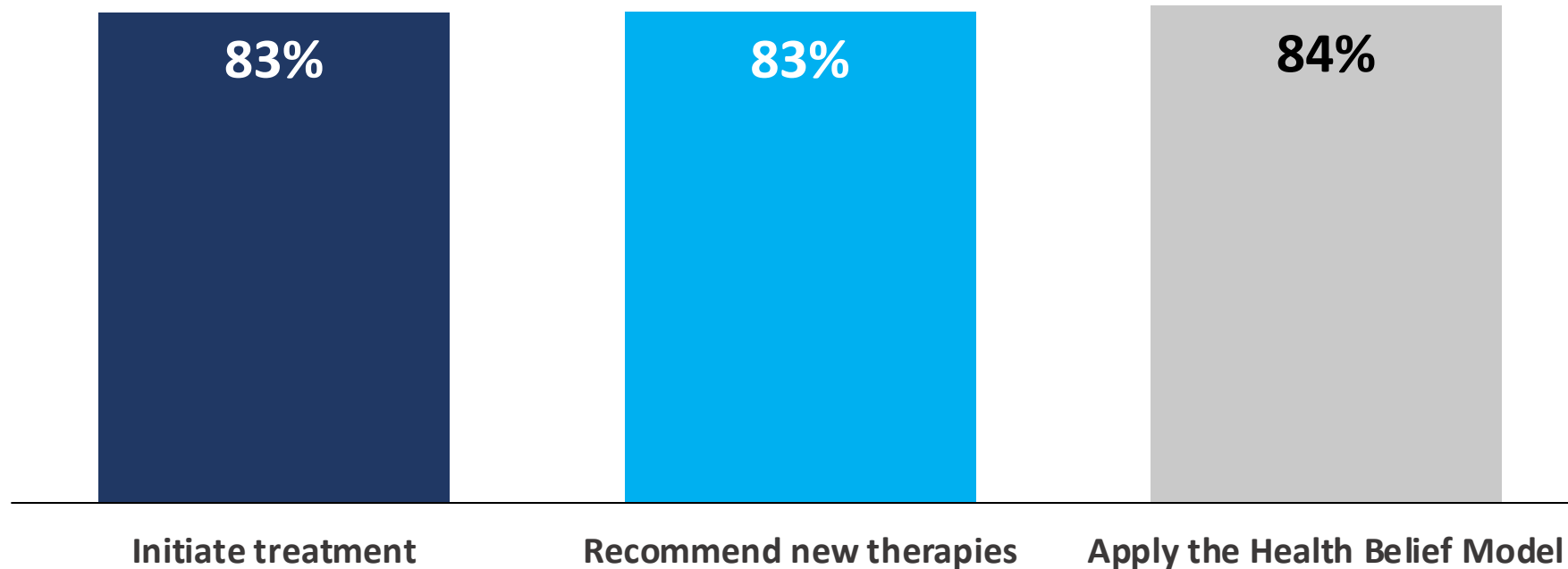


# Practice Change – 30 Day

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On average, **83%\*** of learners cited practice changes on follow-up

Clinicians were better able to:



# 🚧 Barriers – 30 Day

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78% of participants indicated they encountered no barriers to practice change or were able to overcome them



### Barriers encountered by participants:

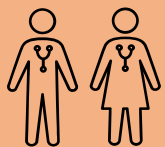
- “Insurance coverage/cost/Accessibility.” (n=14)
- “Adherence/compliance.” (n=5)
- “Time.” (n=2)





# Key Takeaways

WHAT'S NEW  
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**2,598** Participants

- **72%** NP, 10% PA, 12% MD/DO, 5% RN
- **89% Primary Care**, 4% Cardiology
  - Saw 53 patients with suspected influenza each month
  - Averaged 12 years in practice



**100%**  
improved knowledge

- There were significant knowledge increases pre- to post-activity
  - Treatment initiation
  - New therapies
  - Health Belief Model
- Knowledge remained elevated on follow-up, though further education needed on treatment
- Confidence increased by **30%**
  - New therapies – **38%**
  - Treatment initiation – **22%**



**33%**  
Competence gains

- **33%** gains in the area of applying *The Health Belief Model*
- **Clinicians were better able to:**
  - Initiate treatment- **83%**
  - Recommend new therapies - **83%**
  - Apply *Health Belief Model* - **84%**
- 78% encountered no barriers or overcame them