



H-Net Survey Preliminary results (May 1, 2010)

H-Net is a network of organizations of hematology, education and IT that aims to promote the harmonization of training in hematology in Europe.

Sweden

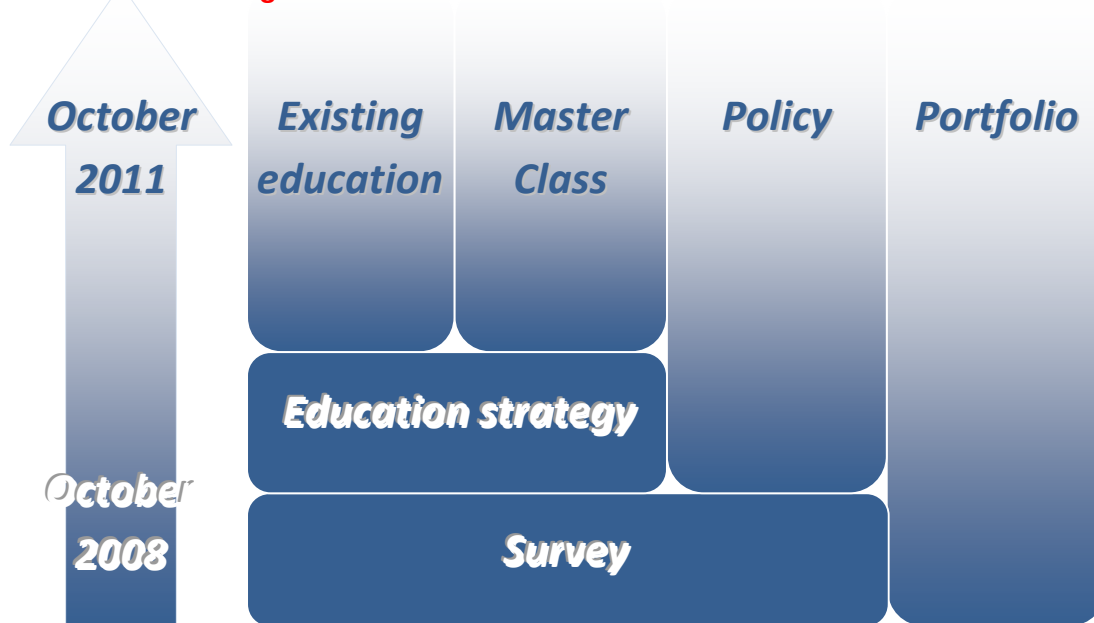
H-Net, some general information

The Passport

H-Net cannot be understood without reference to the European Hematology Curriculum Passport. Developed in a previous project, the Passport describes the hematology curriculum by detailing the areas in hematology, and the levels that are recommended to be reached by hematology trainees before completion. It's a booklet in which trainees can tick off areas in hematology by indicating the level they mastered: awareness, knowledge, or competence. The levels set in a grey square (see the excerpt of the Passport below) represent the levels trainees are recommended to reach before completion of their training. These recommendations have been established by a great number of national and international hematology societies and organizations in Europe. A trainee can ask his or her mentor to sign off on subsections of the passport. Thus, the Passport promotes the mobility of trainees by allowing for the possibility to receive specialty training at different training schools

ID: HEMATOLOGICAL NEOPLASTIC DISORDERS			
The trainee has received specialized training in:			
a) Chronic myeloid leukemia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
b) Polycythemia Vera	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
c) Chronic idiopathic Myelofibrosis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
d) Hypereosinophilic syndrome	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Mastocytosis	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f) Essential thrombocythemia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
g) Acute leukemias/ lymphoblastic lymphomas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
h) MDS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
i) B-cell lymphomas (Follicular, large-cell, marginal zone, mantle-cell, lymphoplasmacytic, Burkitt)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

The H-Net Building Blocks



The above figure depicts the different components, or 'building blocks' of the H-Net project. From October 2008 to October 2011 the project will survey hematologists that recently completed their training, on the basis of which it will develop an education strategy. The education strategy, in turn, will inspire the modification of existing educational tools and the development of a new one, the Master Class. The survey results will also, but not solely, guide the H-Net project in discussions with policy makers to enable the harmonization of the hematology curriculum. In addition, the online Hematology Portfolio will serve individual hematologists informing them on possible knowledge gaps and educational opportunities to fill them.

The survey

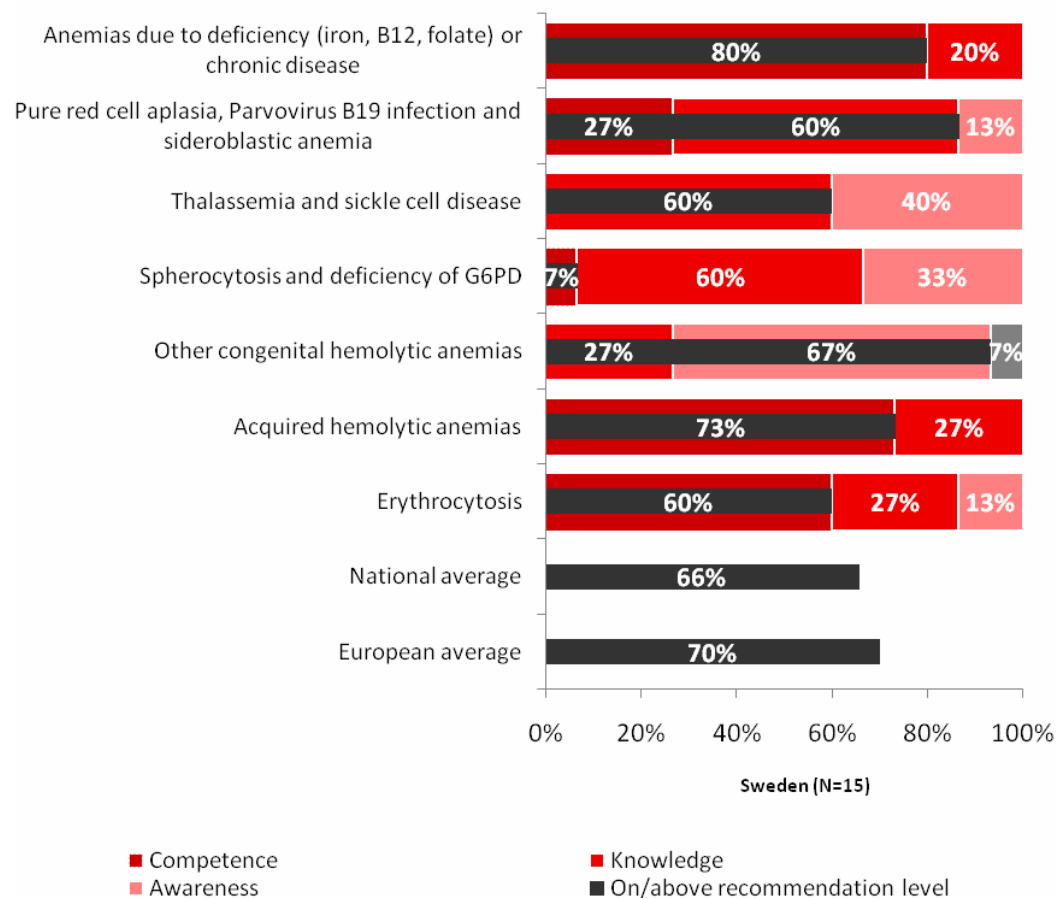
H-Net is surveying hematologists that have recently completed their hematology training. The participants of the survey are requested to fill in the European Hematology Curriculum Passport. The analysis will focus on the differences between the competence levels that are filled in and the recommended competence levels expressed in the Passport. Thus, a 'competence map of European hematology' can be drawn, informing the H-Net project (and the outside world – we will publish the results for others to use) about the diversity of competence levels in Europe. This analysis will then be used to draft a plan, the strategic plan for targeted educational activities, which outlines strategies to modify existing educational tools and to develop new ones.

Now, we have preliminary results that the H-Net participants want to share with you, the national society of hematology.

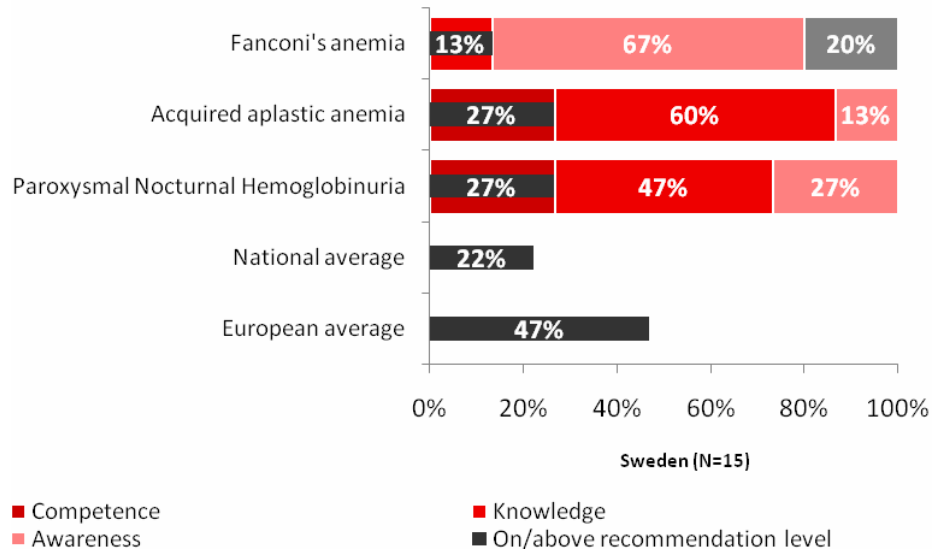
H-Net, the preliminary results for Sweden

Section 1: Clinical Hematology

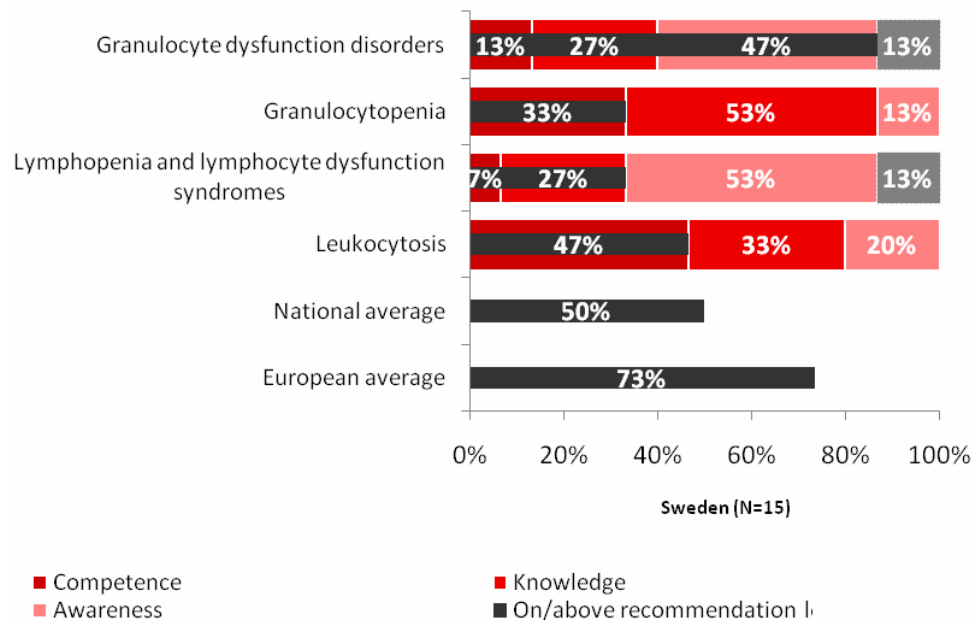
1A: RED CELL DISORDERS



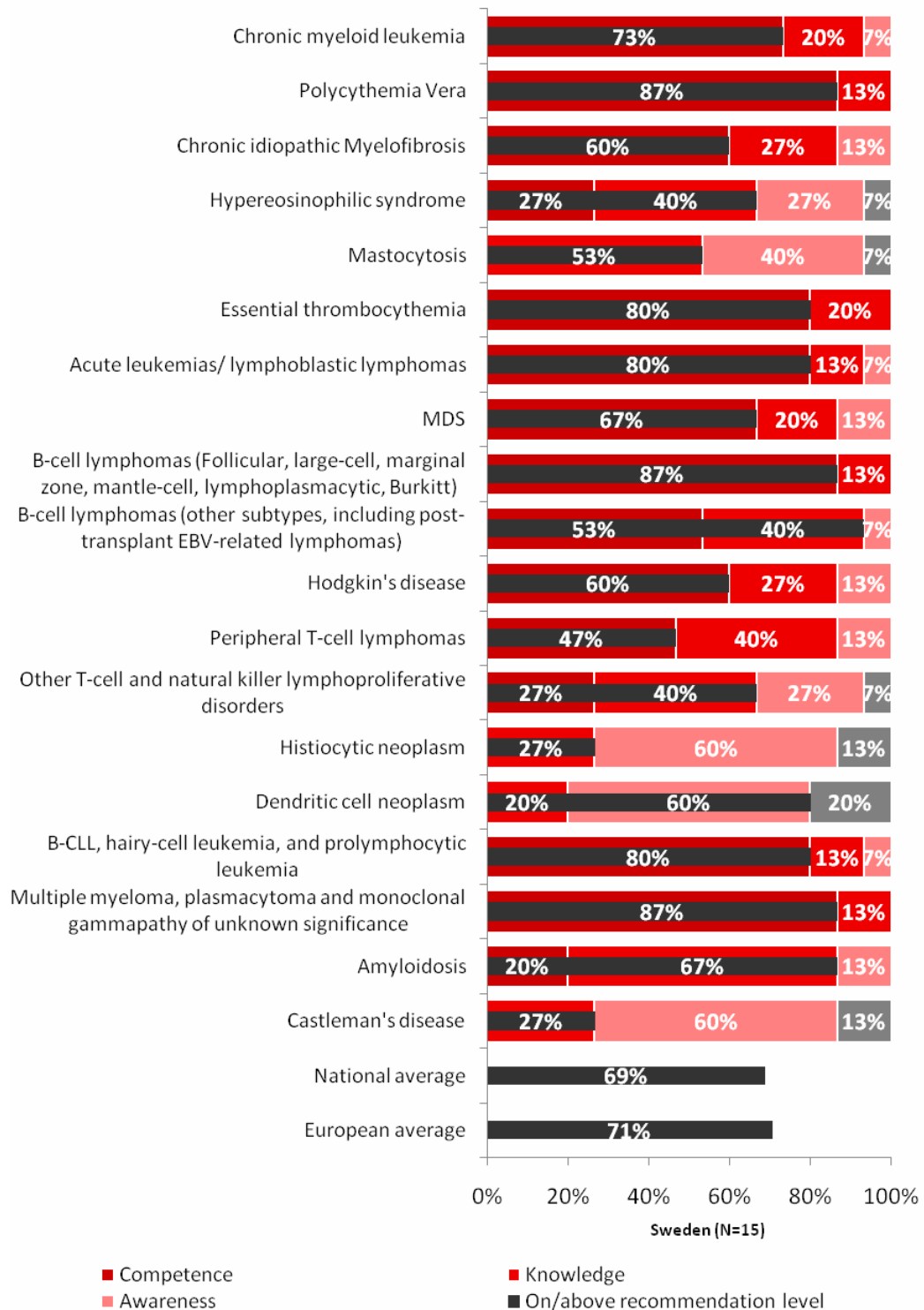
1B: BONE MARROW FAILLURE



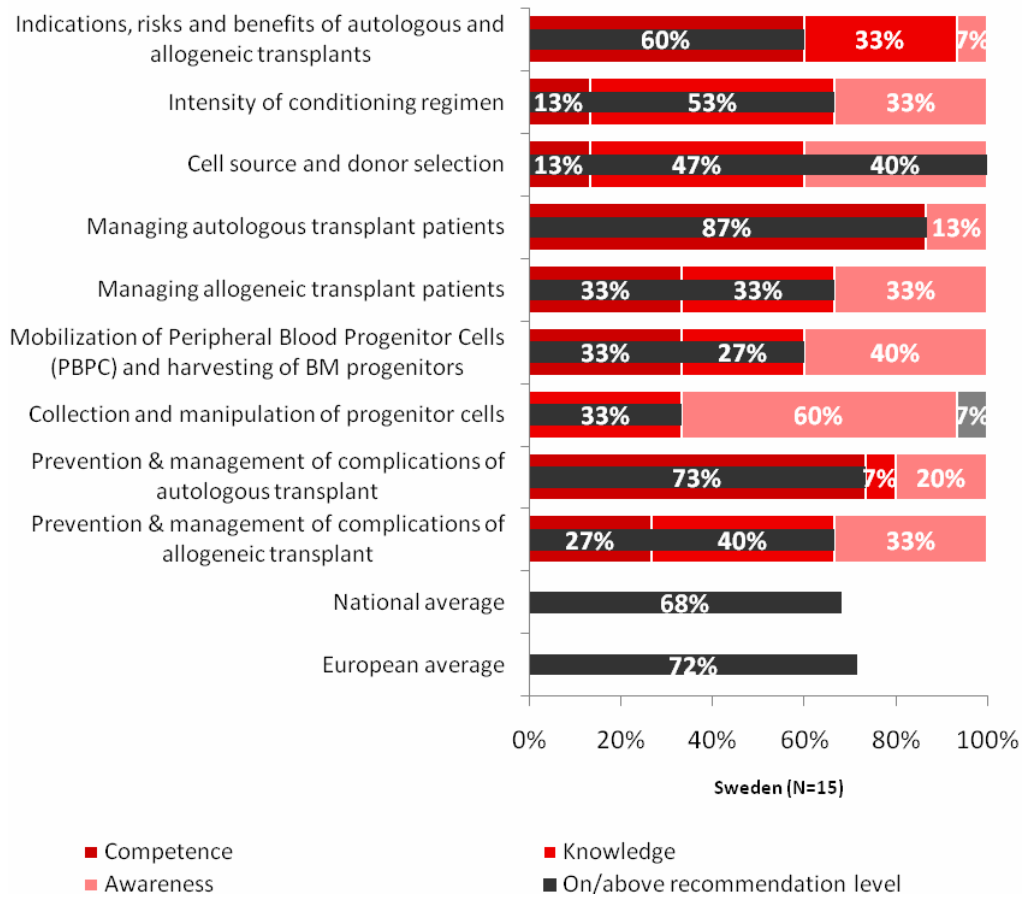
1C: NON MALIGNANT WHITE BLOOD CELL DISORDERS



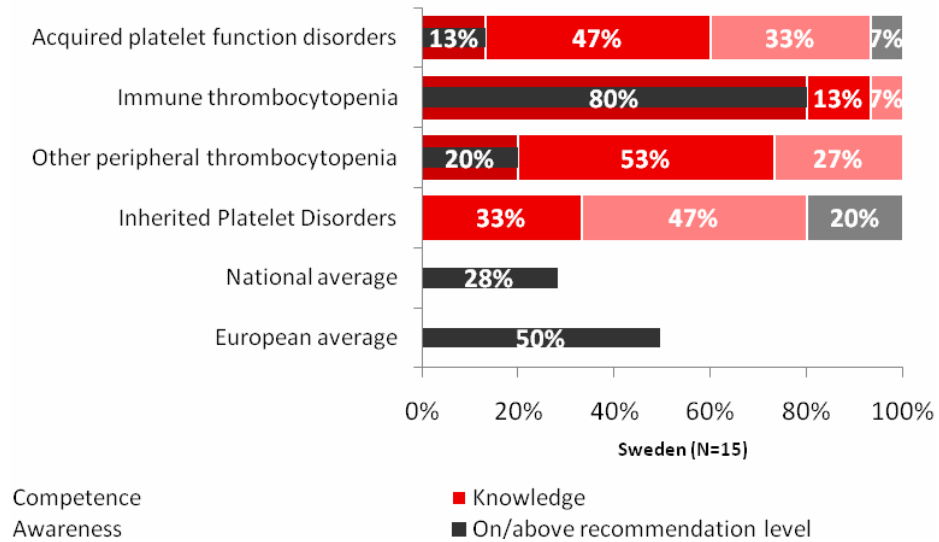
1D: HEMATOLOGICAL NEOPLASTIC DISORDERS



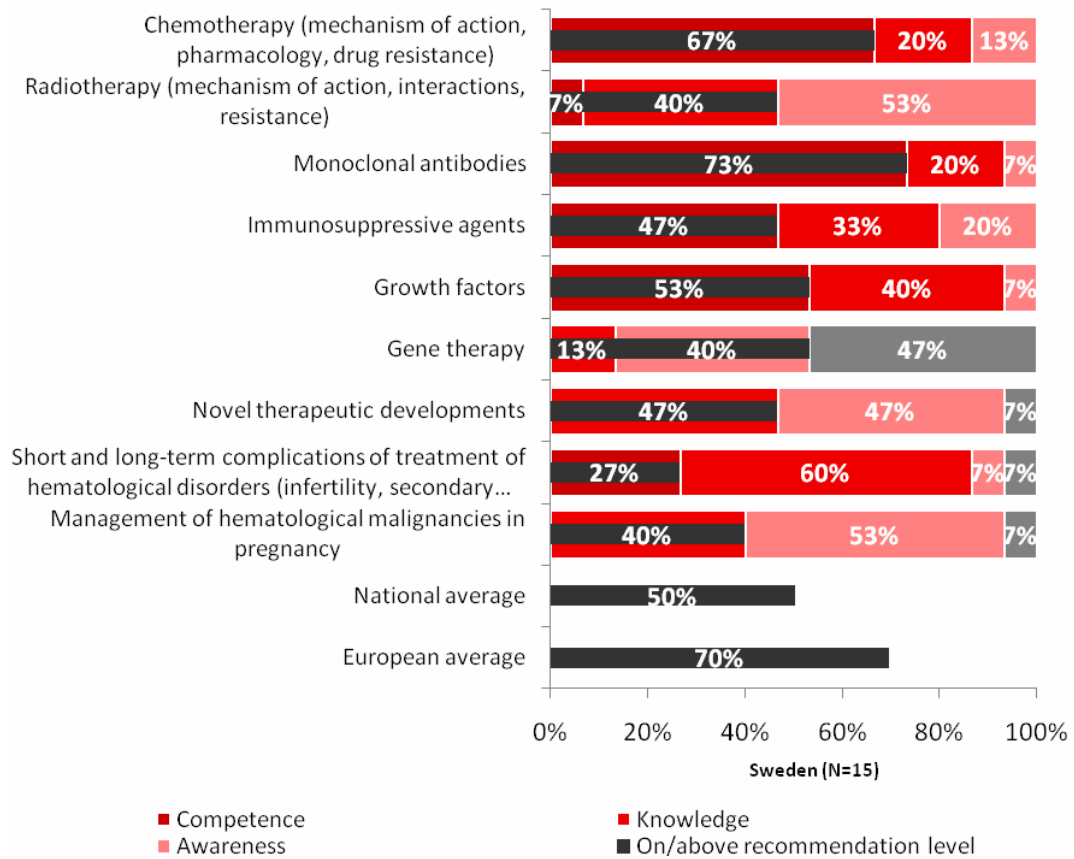
1E: STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION



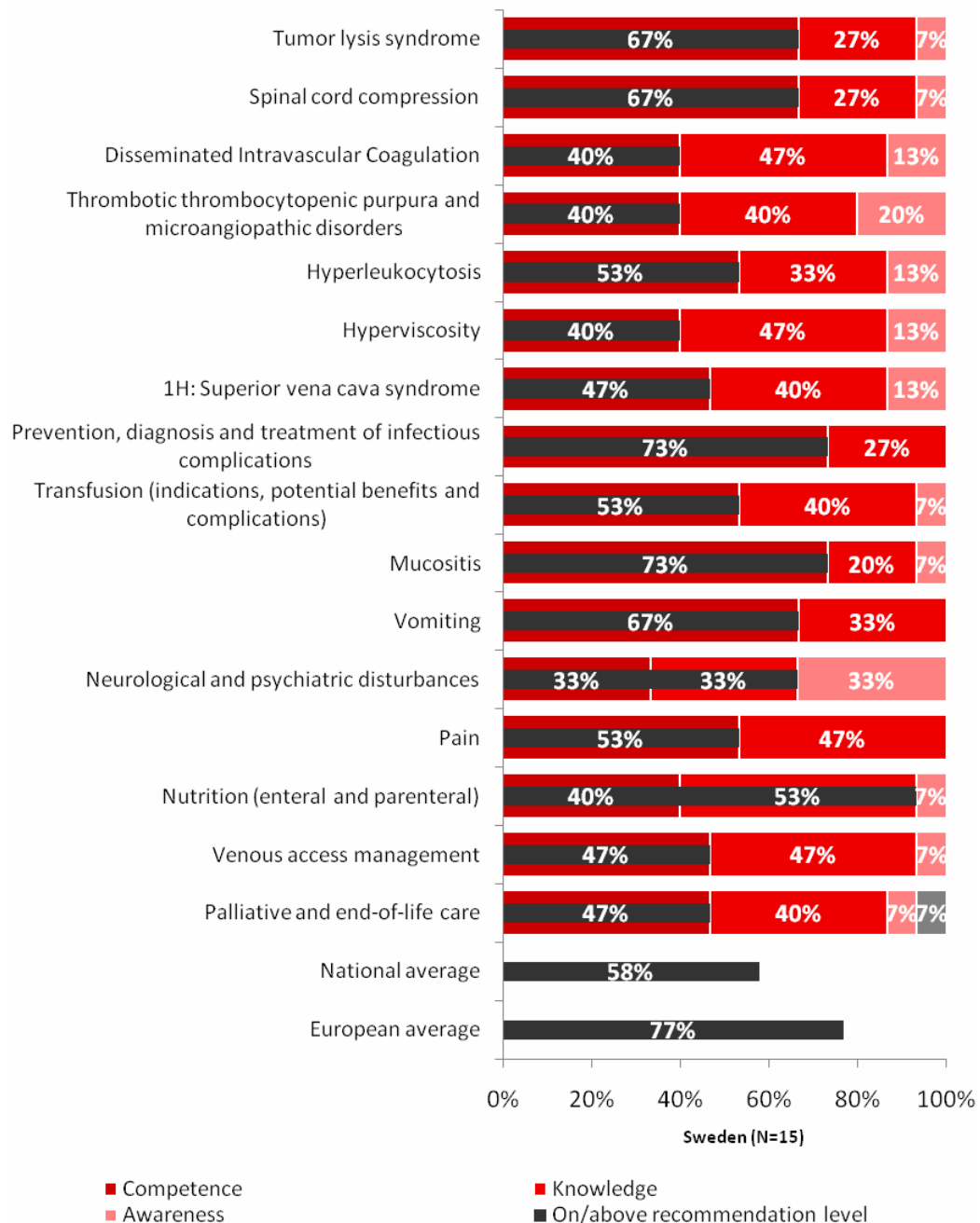
1F: PLATELET DISORDERS



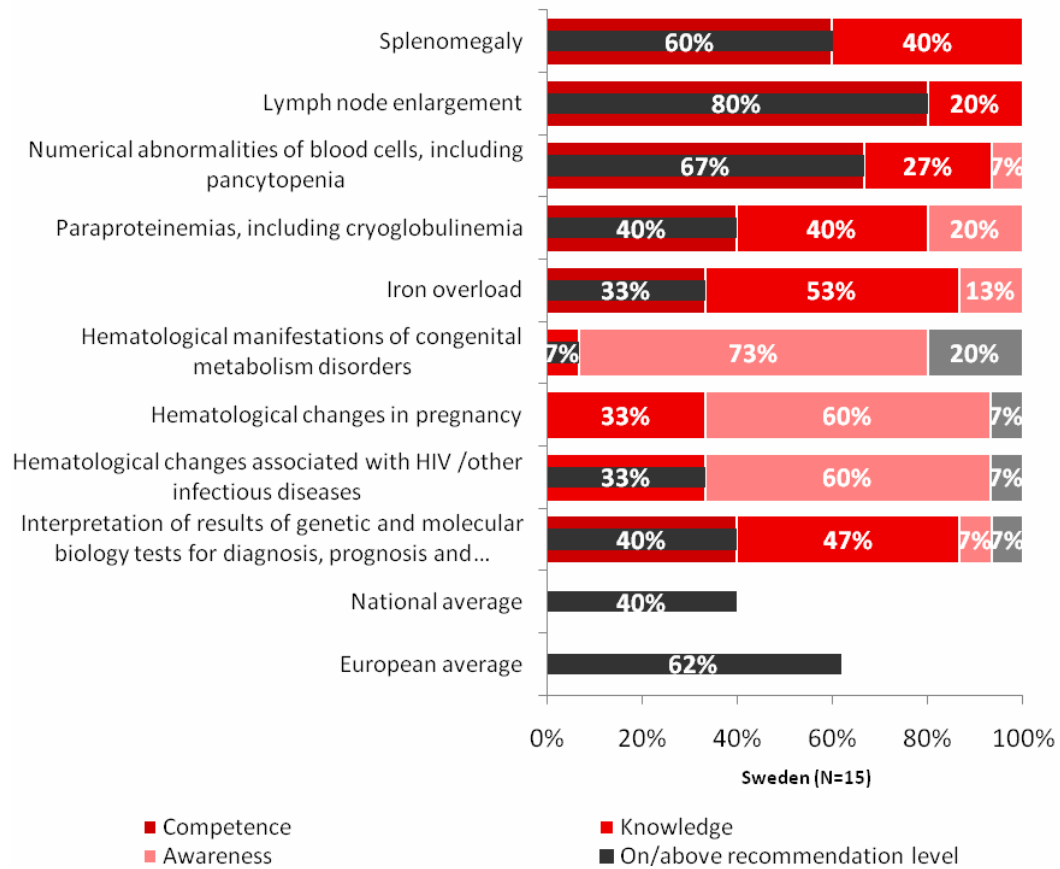
1G: TREATMENT OF HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS



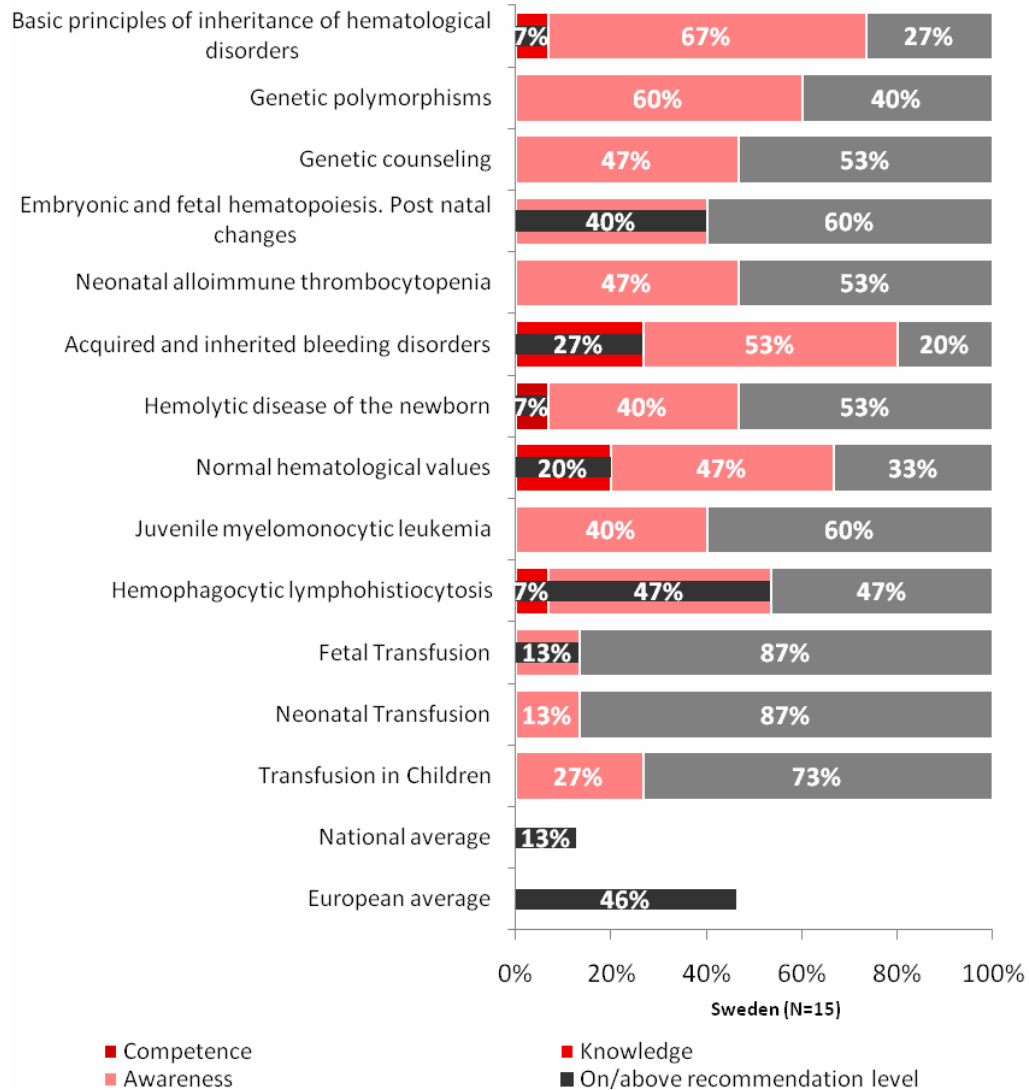
1H: SUPPORTIVE AND EMERGENCY CARE



1I: MISCELLANEOUS

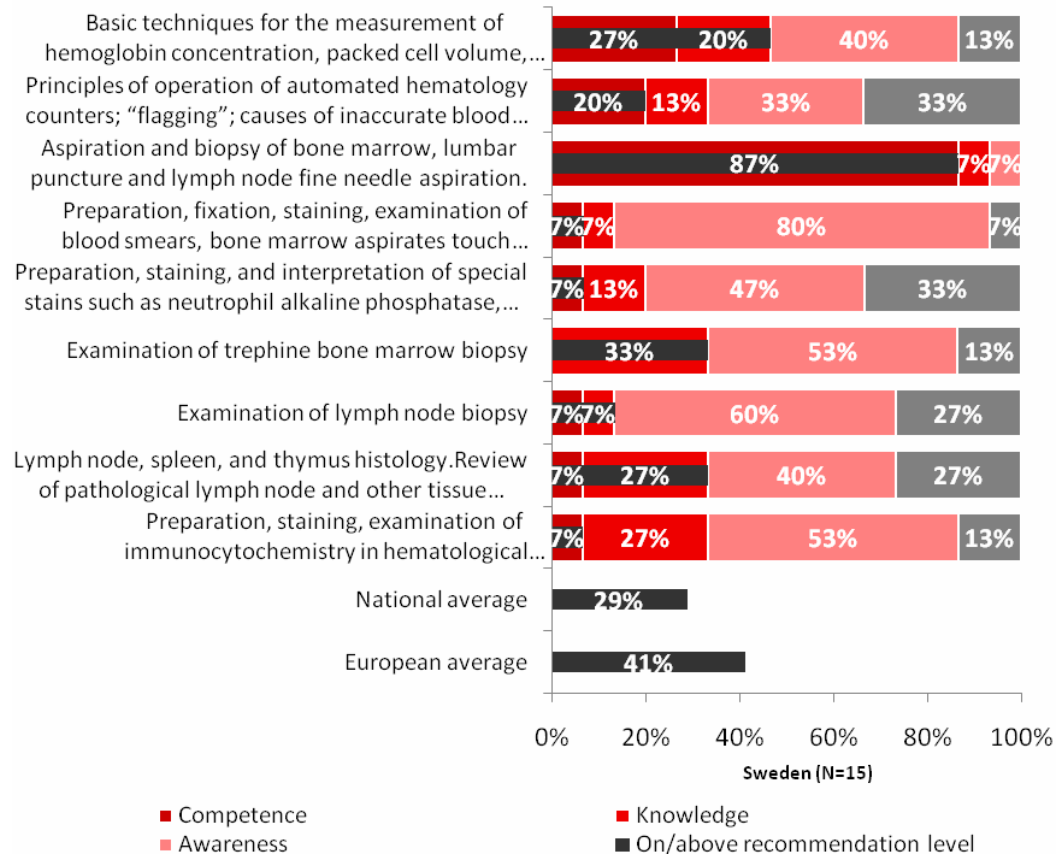


1J: PEDIATRICS FOR GENERAL HEMATOLOGISTS

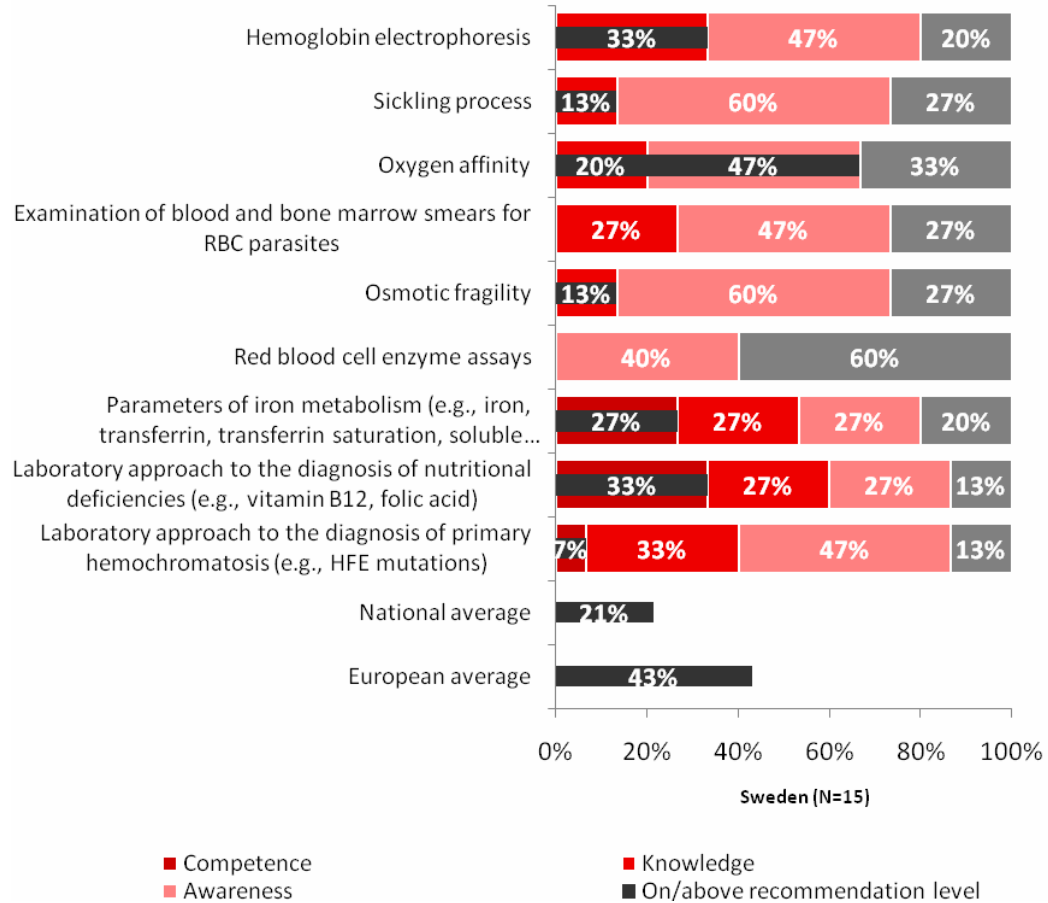


Section 2: Diagnosis

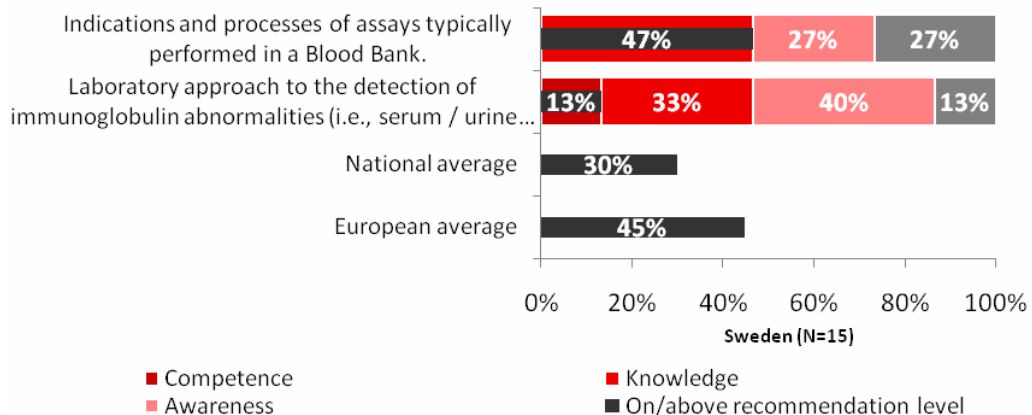
2A: MORPHOLOGY



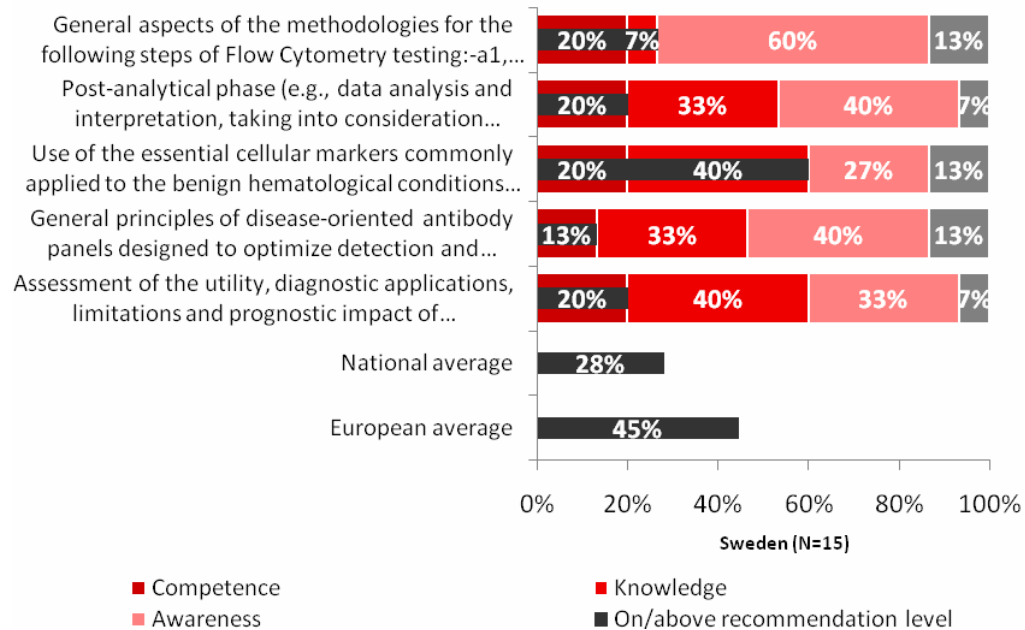
2B: RED BLOOD CELL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES



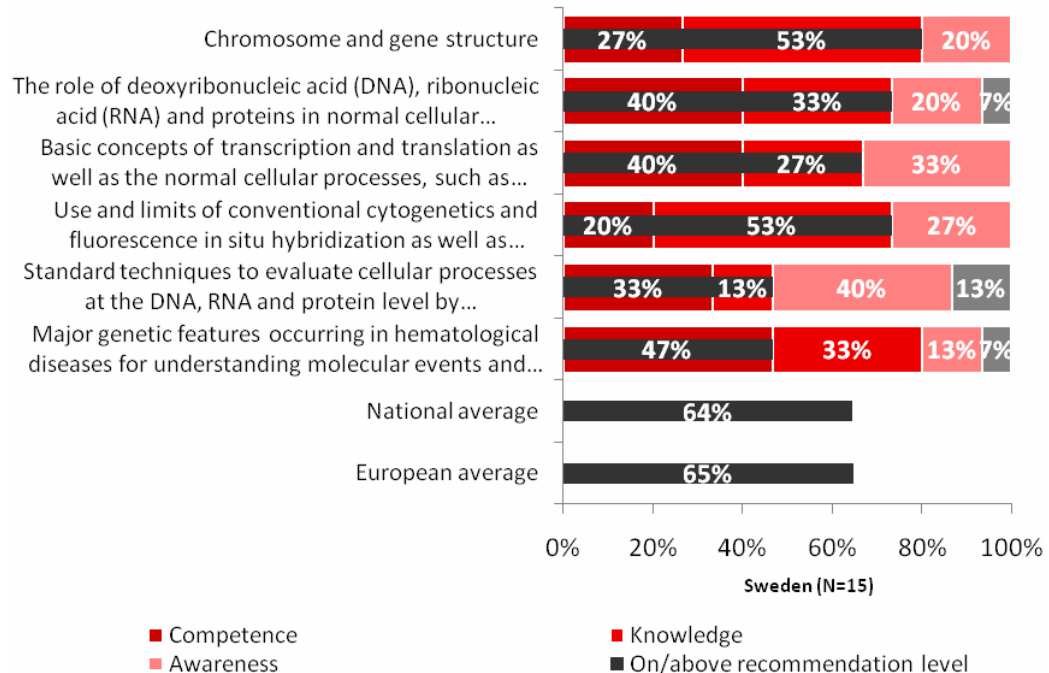
2C: IMMUNOHEMATOLOGY



2D: IMMUNOPHENOTYPING BY FLOW CYTOMETRY

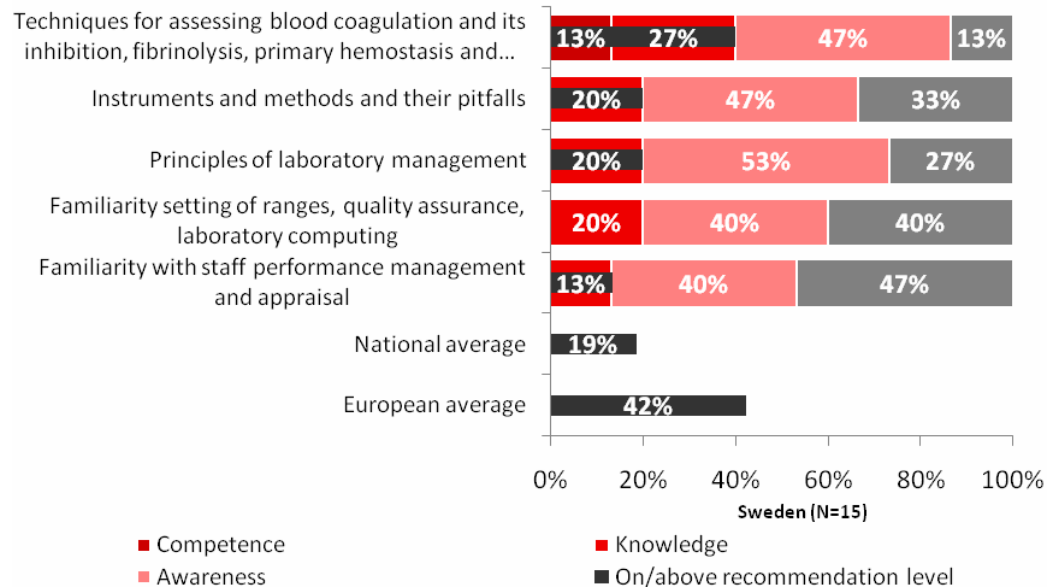


2E: GENETICS AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

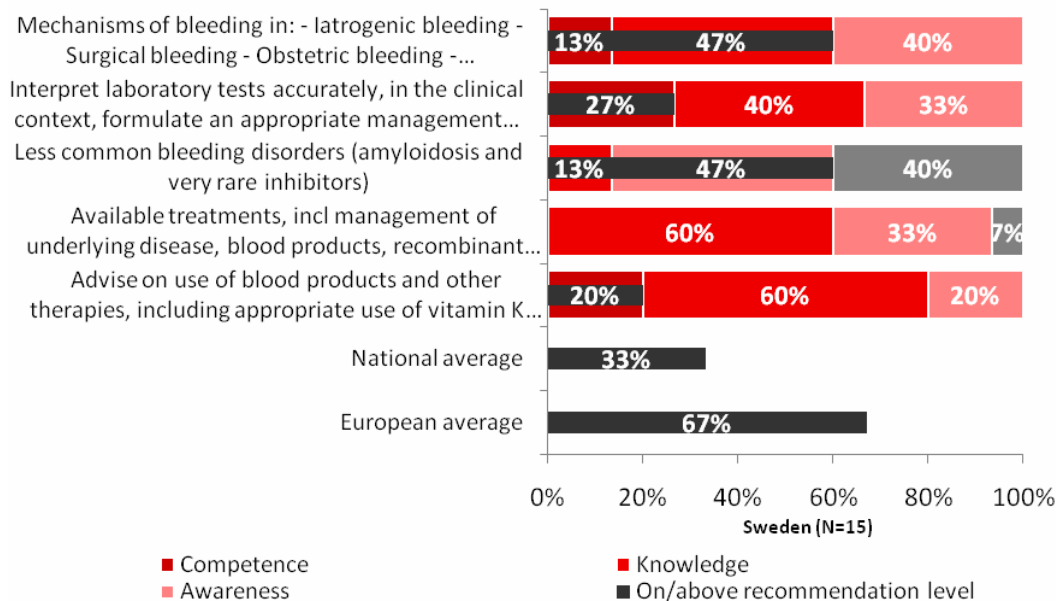


Section 3: Thrombosis and Hemostasis

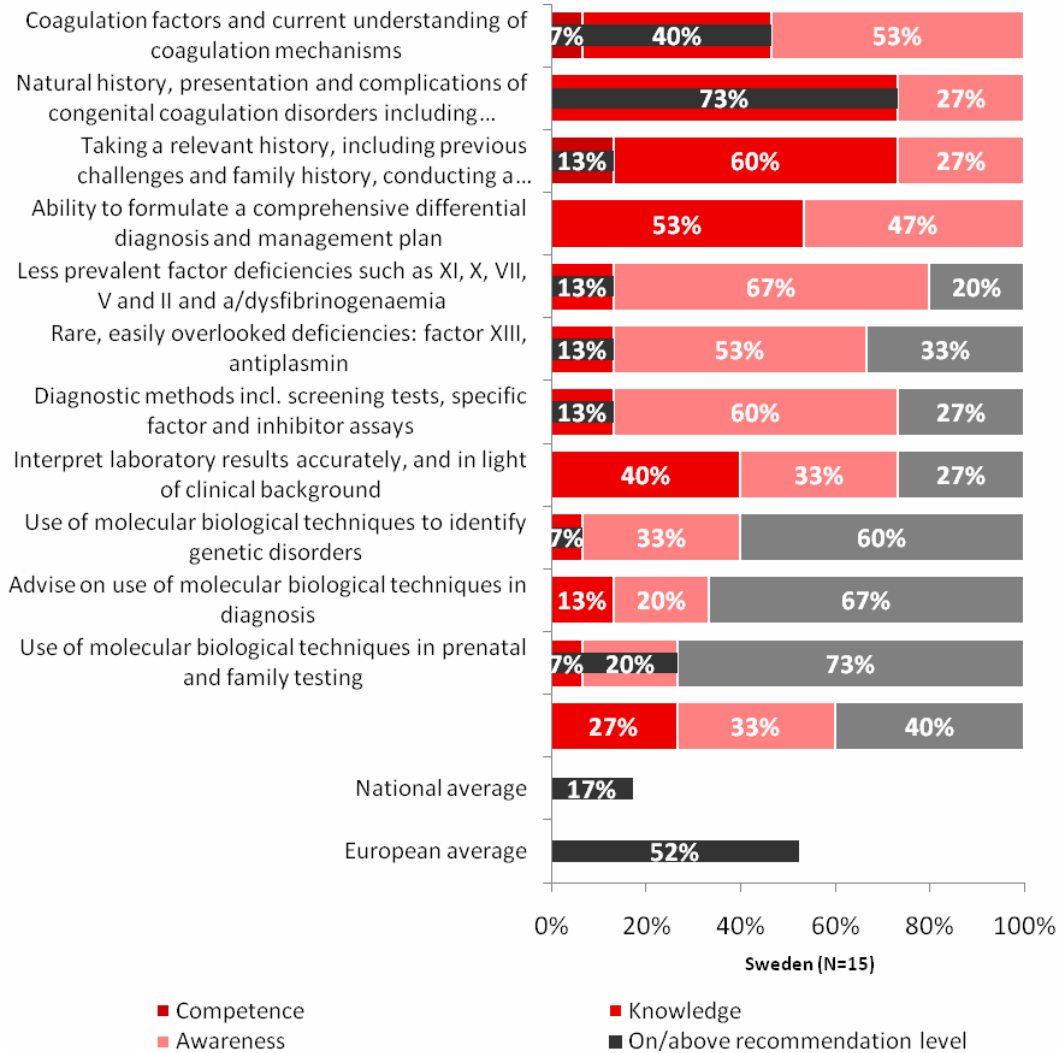
3A: LABORATORY MANAGEMENT



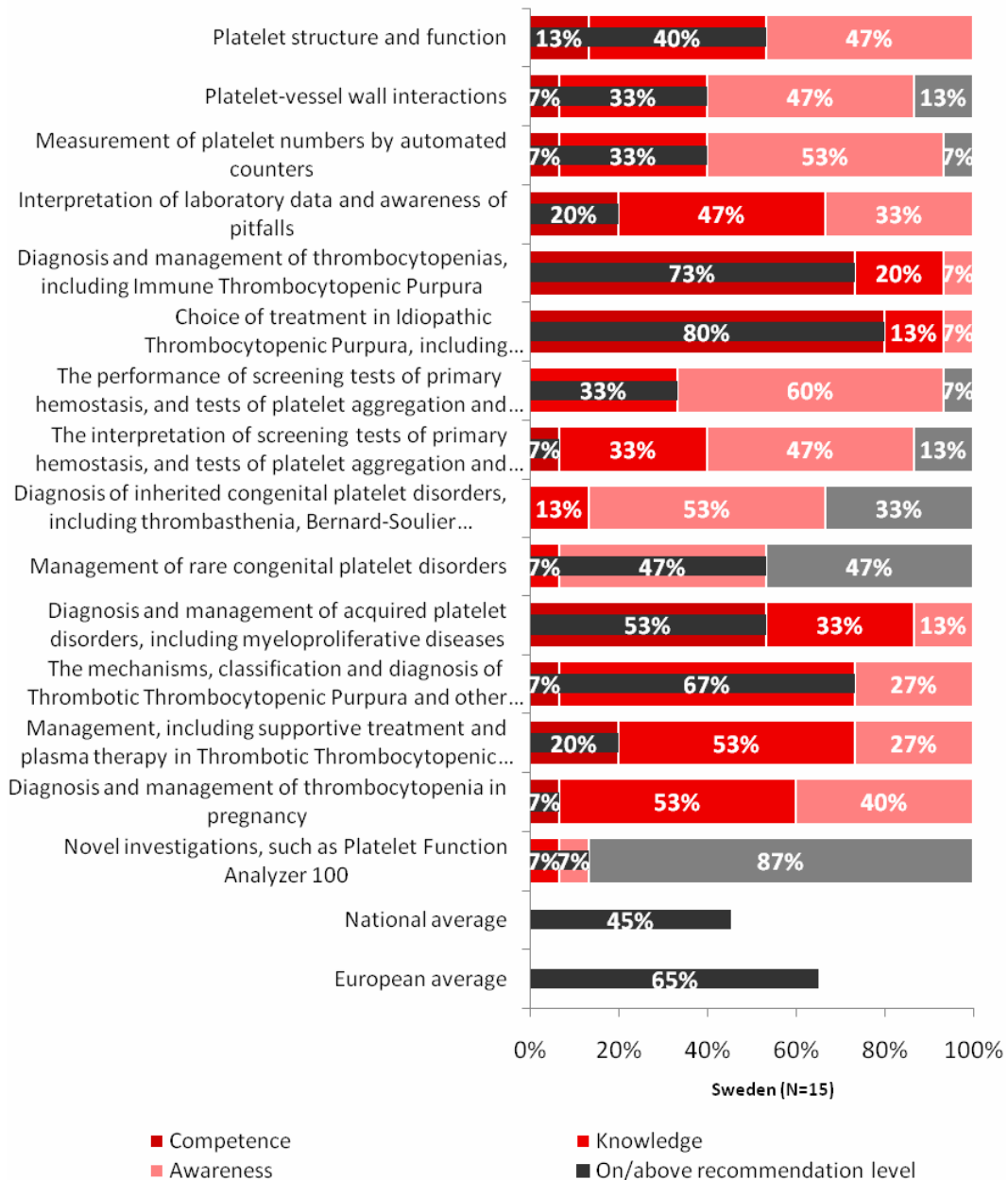
3B: ACQUIRED BLEEDING DISORDERS



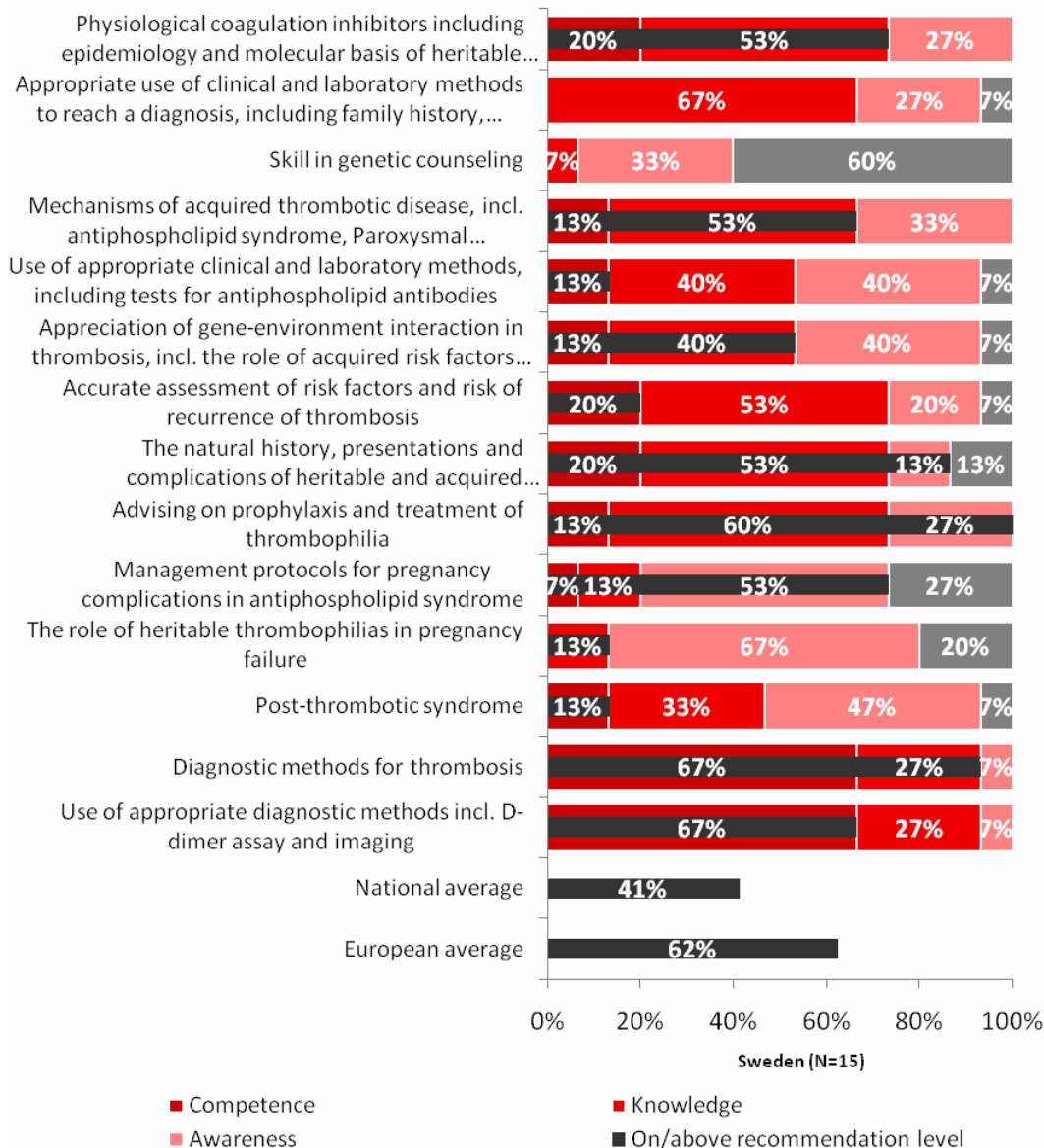
3C: CONGENITAL BLEEDING DISORDERS



3D: PLATELET DISORDERS



3E: THROMBOPHILIA/THROMBOSIS

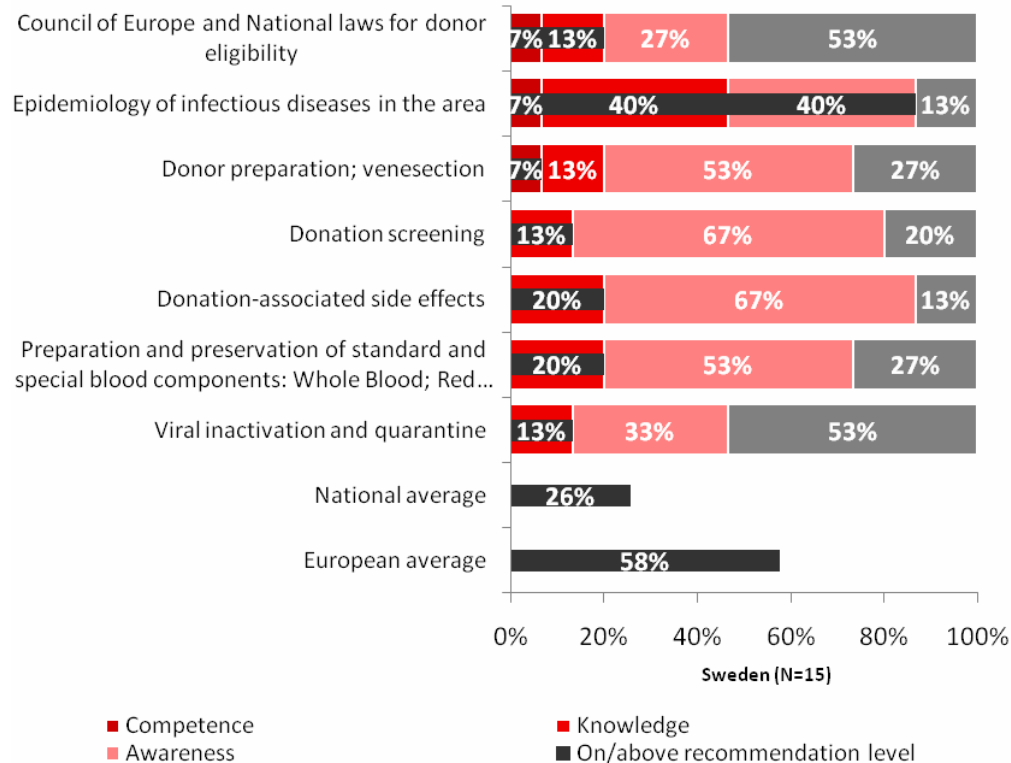


3F: ANTI-THROMBOTICS

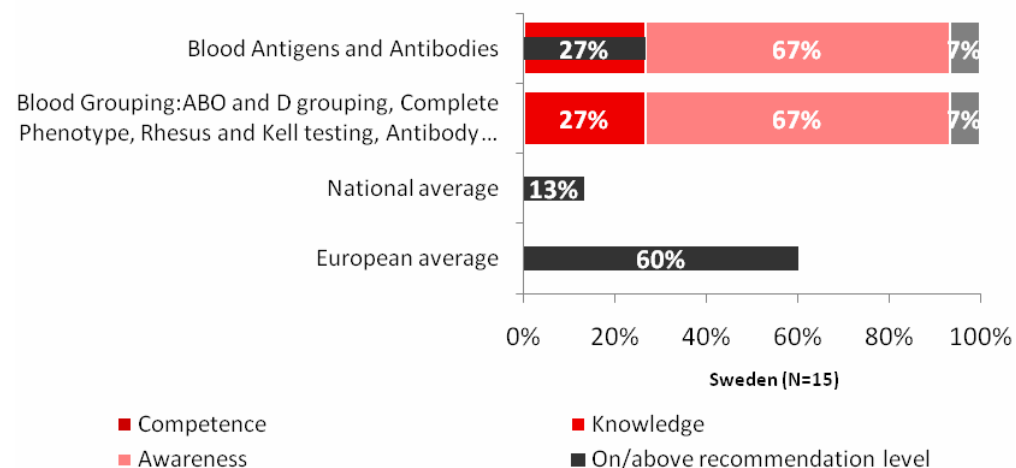


Section 4: Transfusion Medicine

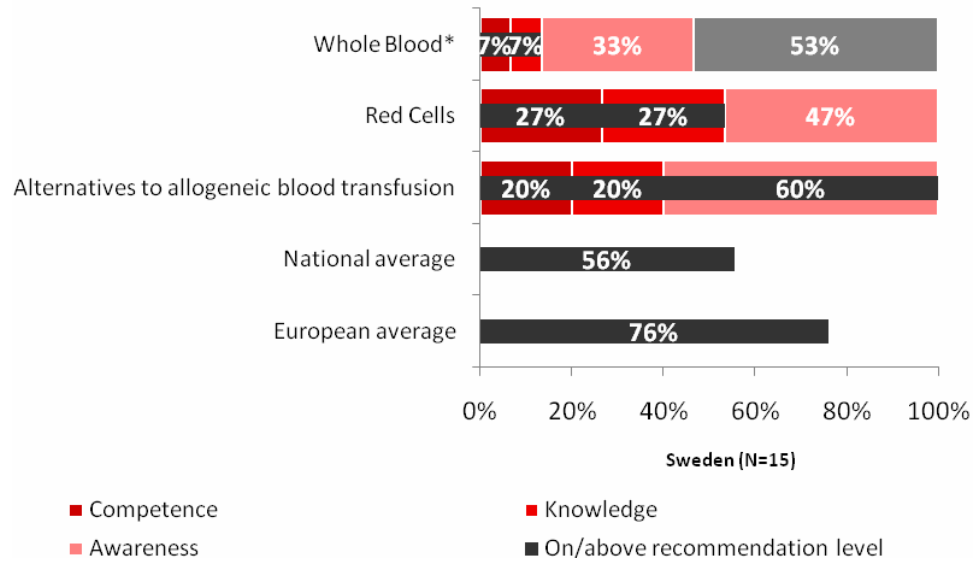
4A: BLOOD DONATION



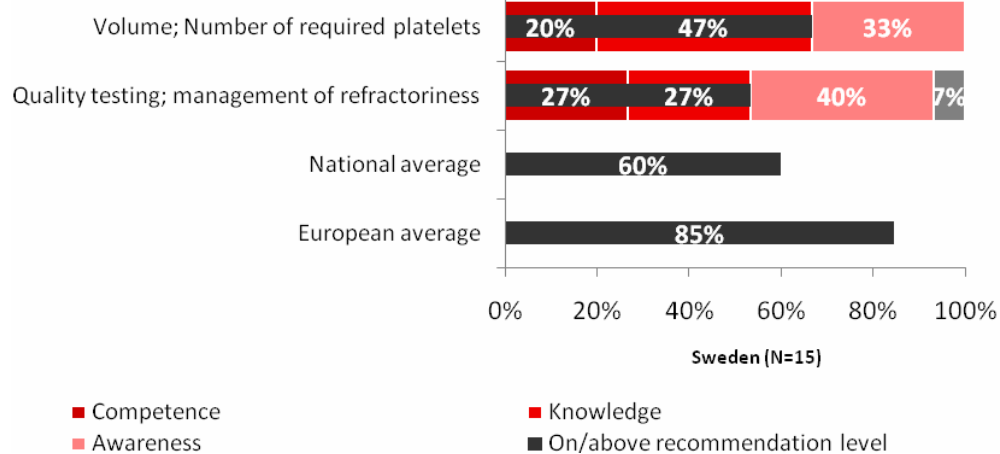
4B: COMPATABILITY TESTING



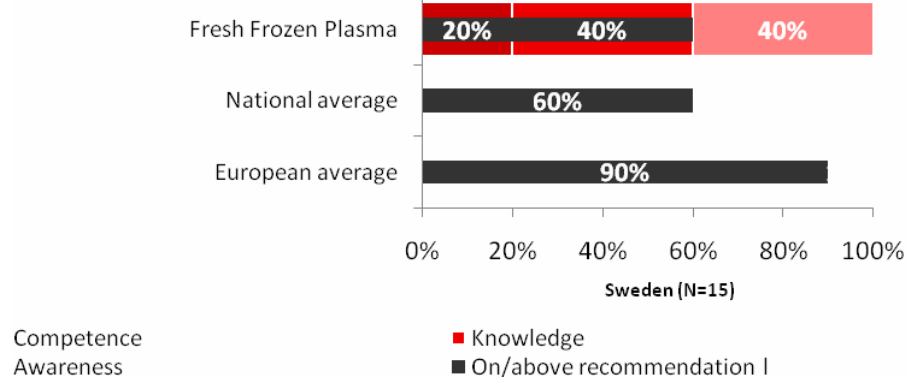
4C: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR USE OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS



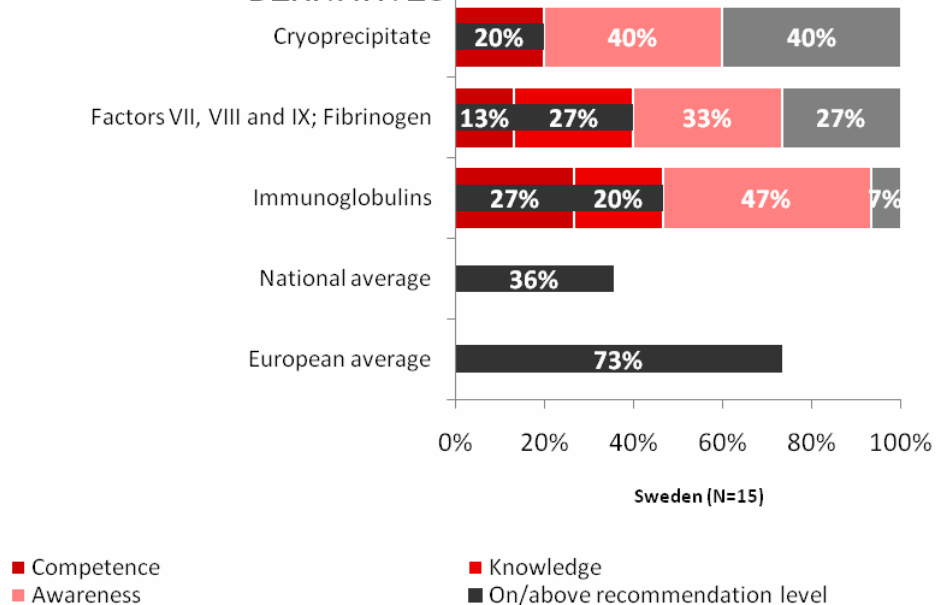
4D: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR THE USE OF PLATELETS



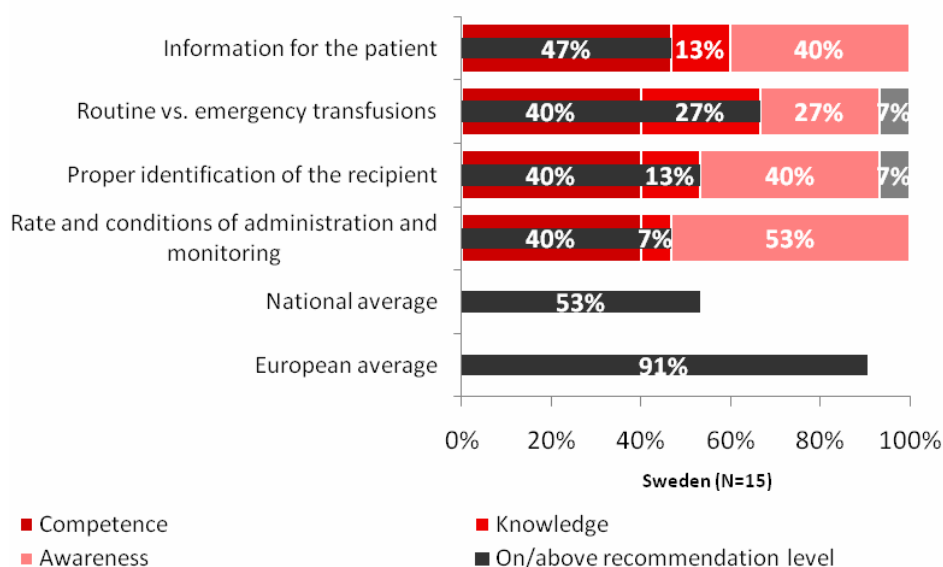
4E: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR THE USE OF PLASMA



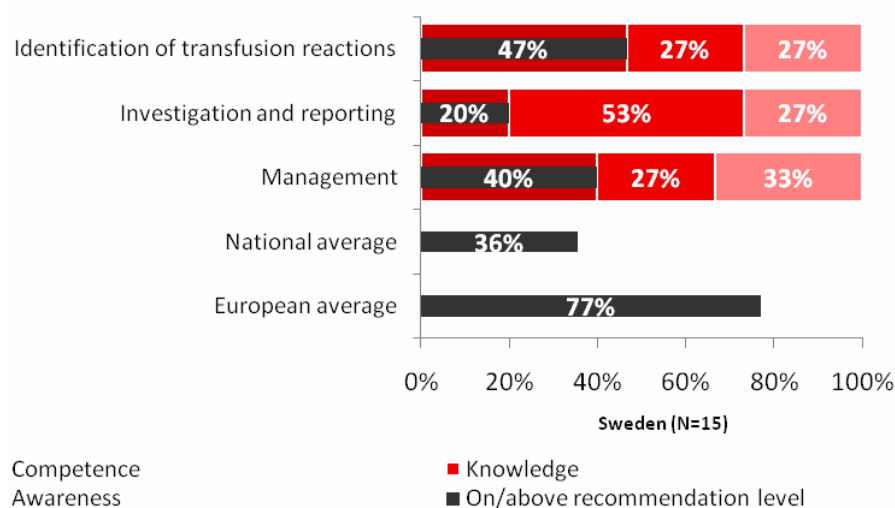
4F: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR THE USE OF SPECIALLY PROCESSED BLOOD COMPONENTS AND DERIVATIVES



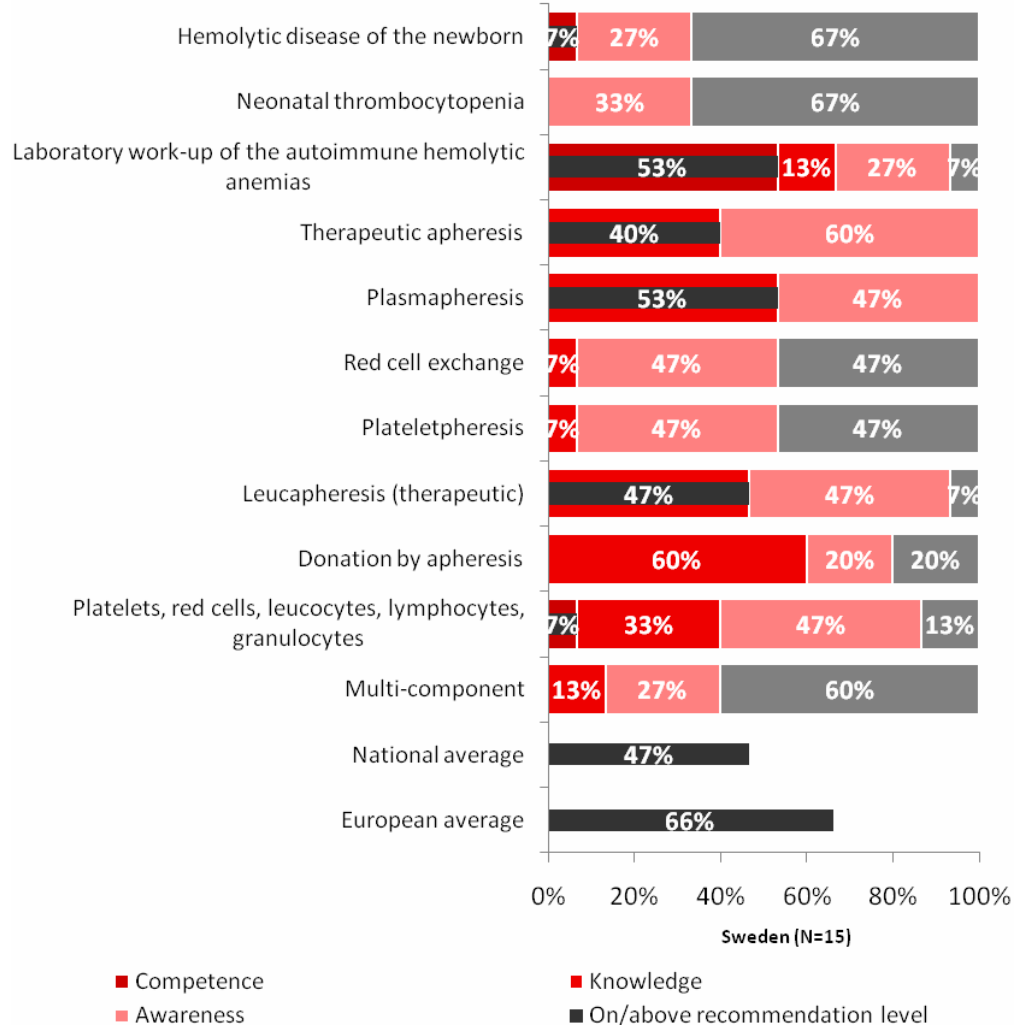
4G: ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRANSFUSION



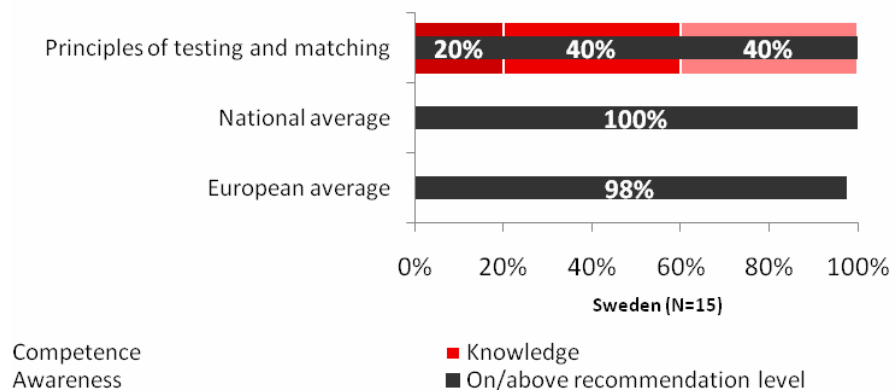
4H: ADVERSE REACTIONS



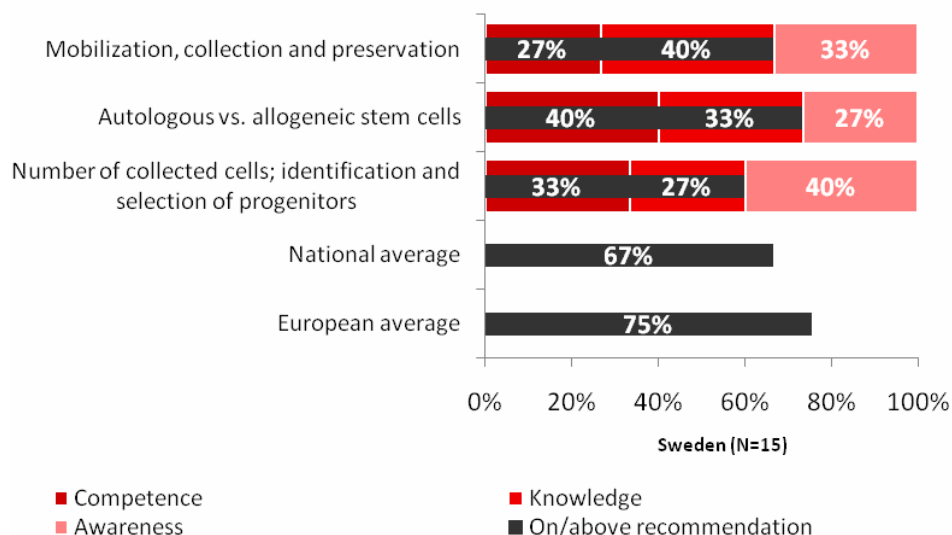
4I: SPECIAL PATIENTS



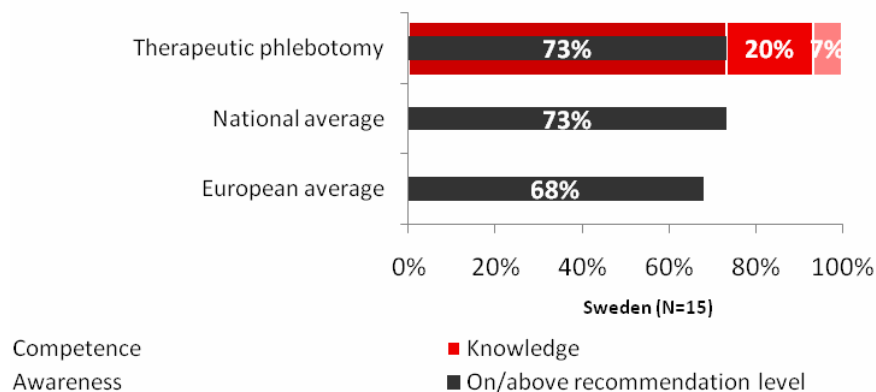
4J: HISTO-COMPATIBILITY AND THE HL-A SYSTEM



4K: STEM CELL COLLECTION

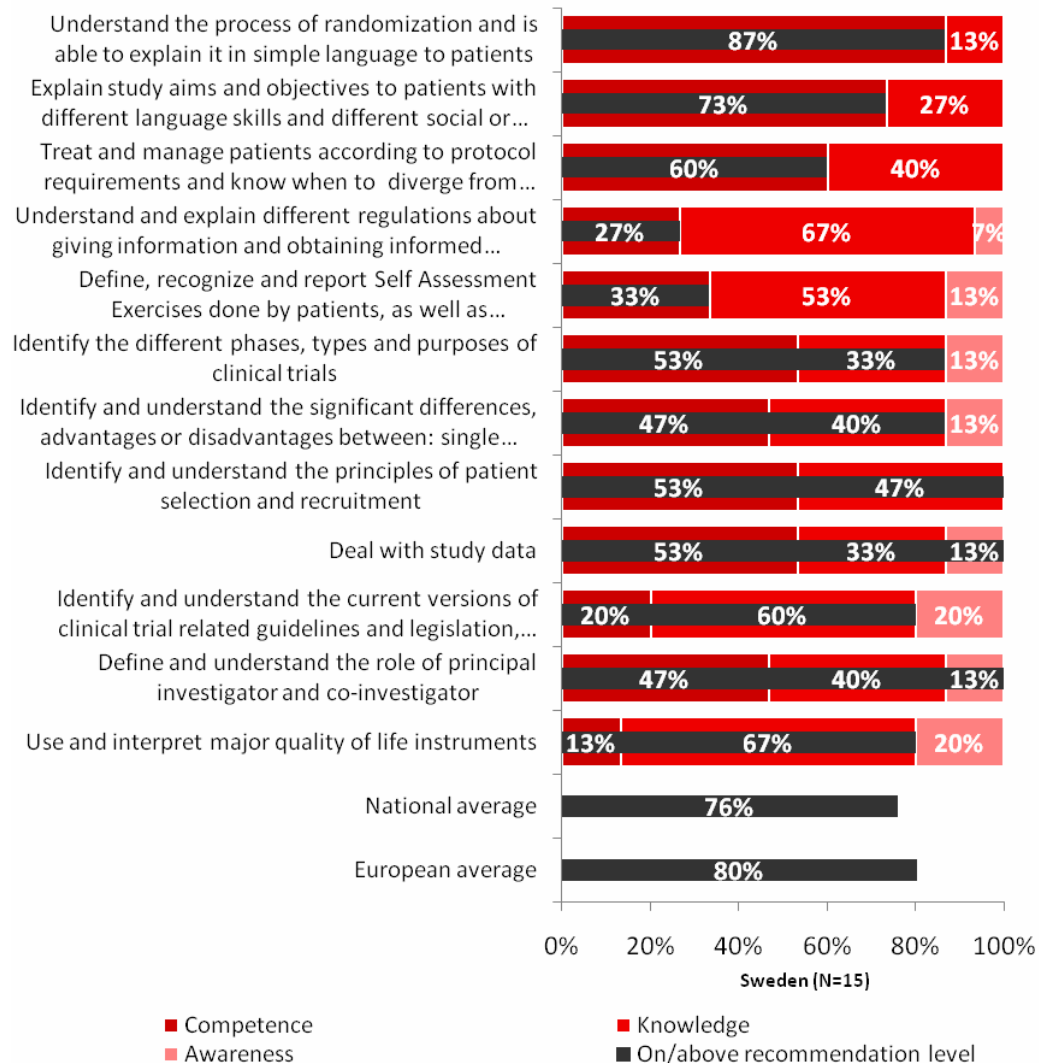


4L: THERAPEUTIC PHLEBOTOMY

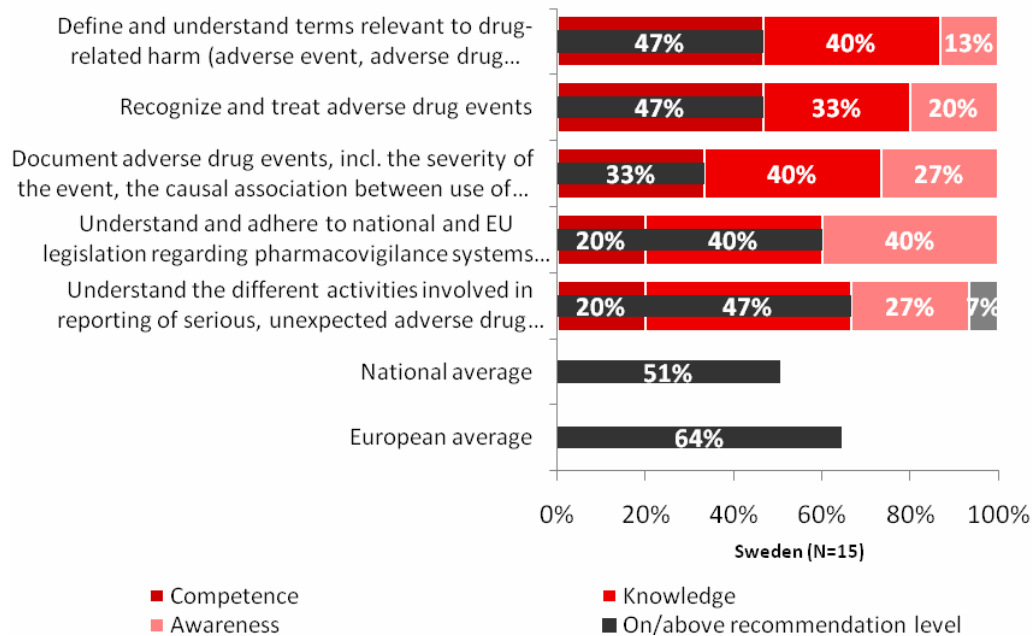


Section 5: General Skills

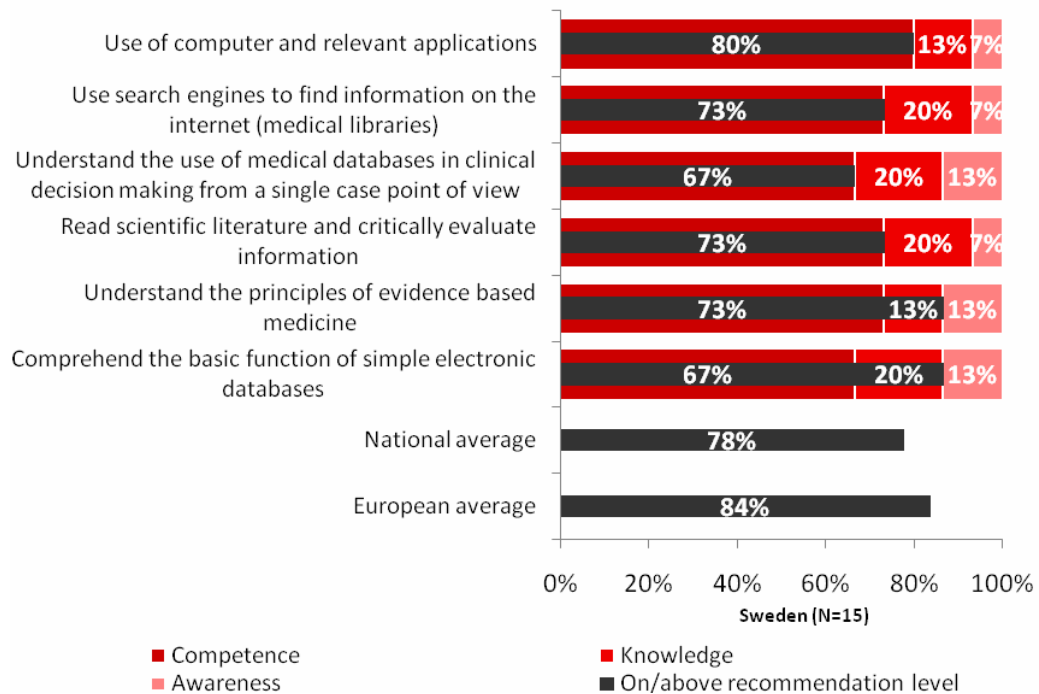
5A: CLINICAL TRIALS / GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE



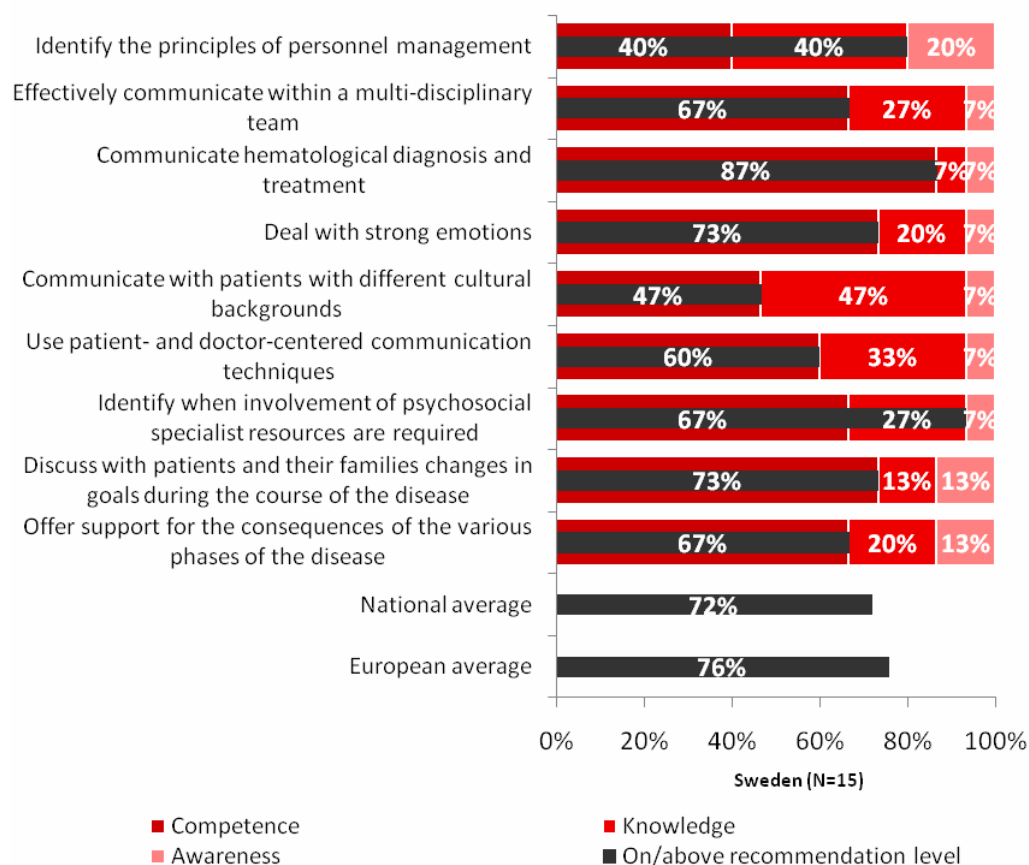
5B: PHARMACOVIGILANCE



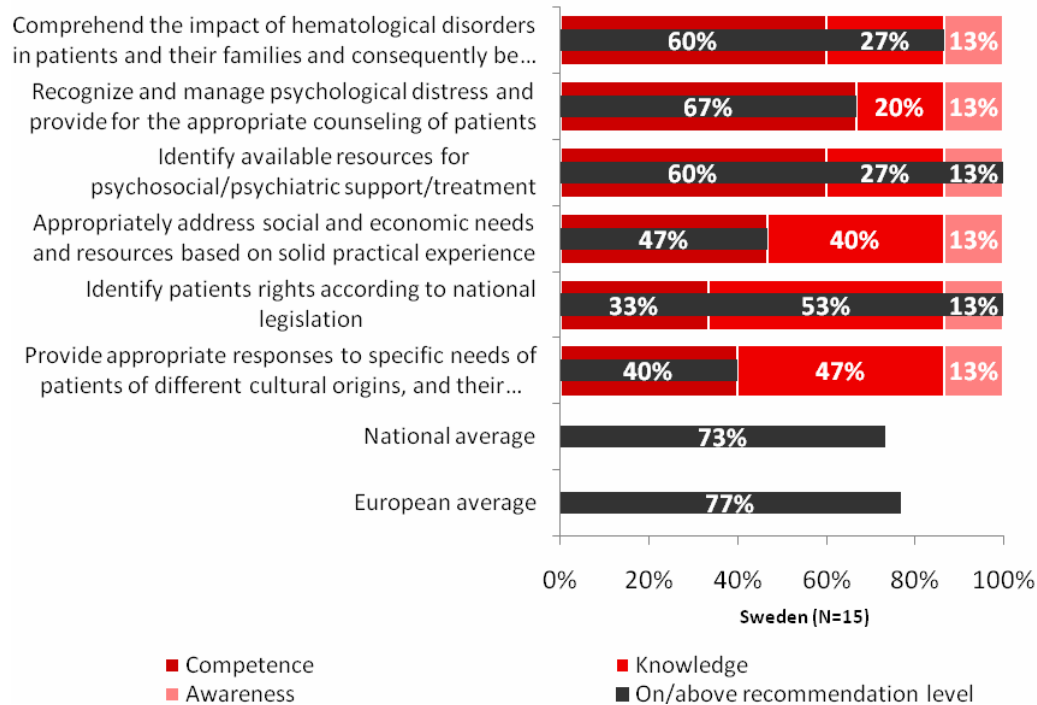
5C: EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE / CRITICAL APPRAISAL



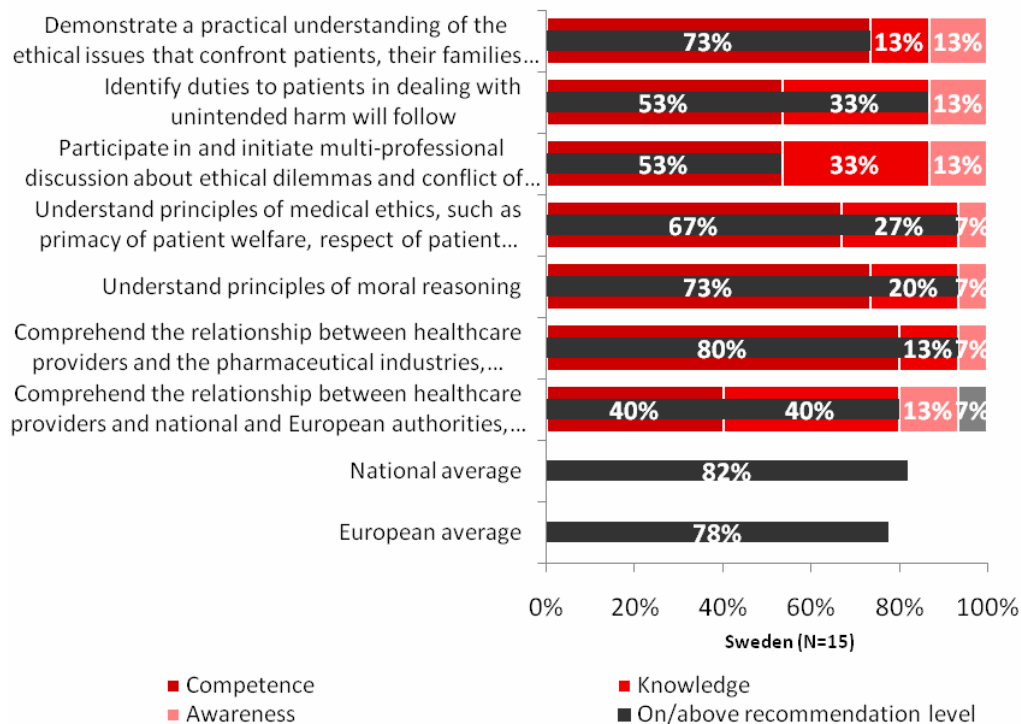
5D: COMMUNICATION SKILLS



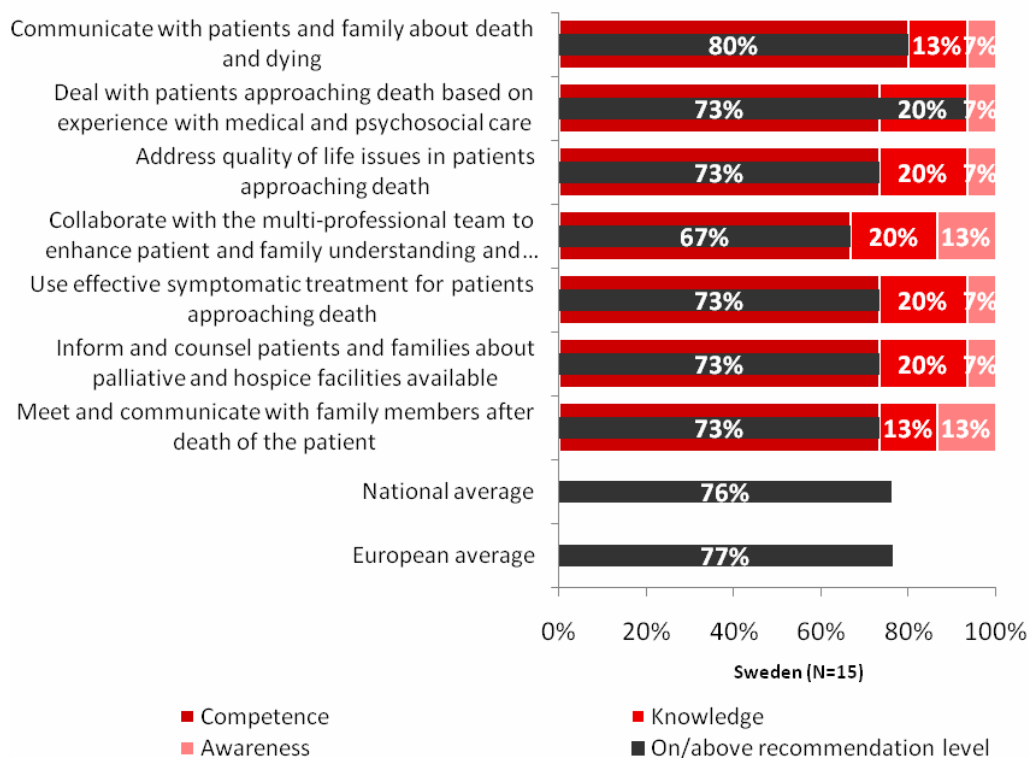
5E: PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES



5F: ETHICS



5G: END OF LIFE



The method

Country of specialty training.

A respondent was submitted to the country where he/she had followed at least 75% of his/her training.

Answer patterns, Straight lining.

It was checked if respondents gave the same answer to all or many questions.

Adding a weight to each country.

Each country has the same weight in the European mean in terms of number of respondents. So based on the total number of respondents within a country, a weight was added to each respondent.

Computing new variables on subsection level.

The EHA passport is categorized in main sections and subsections. Each subsection has a special set of items. Per country graphs are made of the subsections in which the items are displayed. Each item consists of three levels of recommendation: competence, knowledge and awareness. Per item the percentage of respondents is given that are on or above recommendation level.



Disclaimer: This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

The partners

European Hematology Association (coordinator)

Austrian Society of Hematology and Oncology

Belgian Haematological Society

British Society for Haematology

Bulgarian Society of Clinical and Transfusion Haematology

Croatian Hematology and Blood Transfusion Society

Czech Haematology Society

Danish Society of Hematology

Dutch Society of Haematology

Estonian Society of Hematology

European School of Haematology

French Society of Haematology

German Society of Hematology and Oncology

Haematology Association of Ireland

Hellenic Society of Hematology

Hungarian Society of Hematology and Transfusiology

Israeli Society of Hematology and Blood Transfusion

Italian Society of Hematology

National Cancer Institute - Cairo University

Norwegian society for Hematology

Polish Society of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine

Portuguese Society of Hematology

Romanian Society of Hematology

Slovak Society of Hematology and Transfusiology of Slovak Medical Association

Spanish Society of Hematology and Hemotherapy

Swedish Society of Haematology

Swiss Society of Hematology

Turkish Society of Hematology

University of Liverpool / The Centre for Lifelong Learning

Uppsala University / Uppsala Learning Lab



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