

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

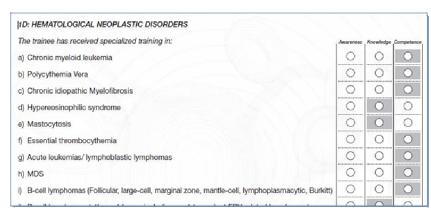


H-Net, some general information

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







October Existing Master Policy Portfolio education Class Education strategy October

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.

Survey

The survey

2008

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.

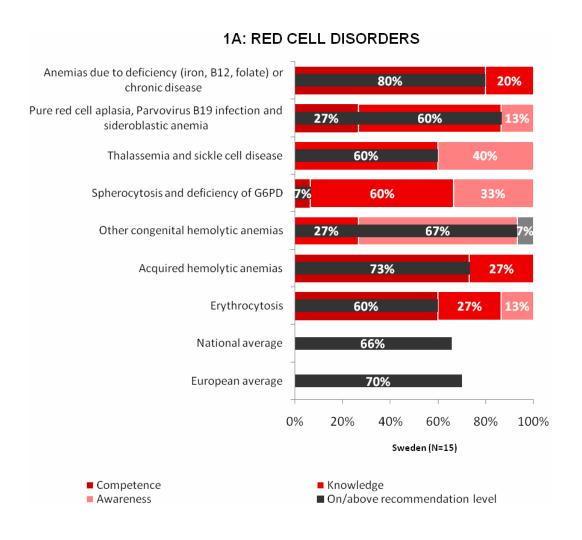




Now, we have preliminary results that the H-Net participants want to share with you, the national society of hematology.

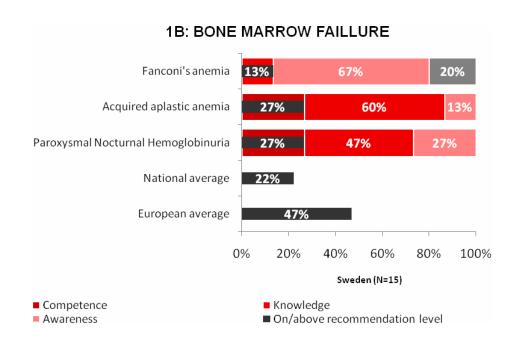
H-Net, the preliminary results for Sweden

Section 1: Clinical Hematology

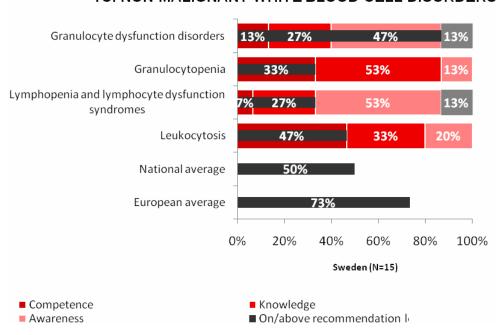








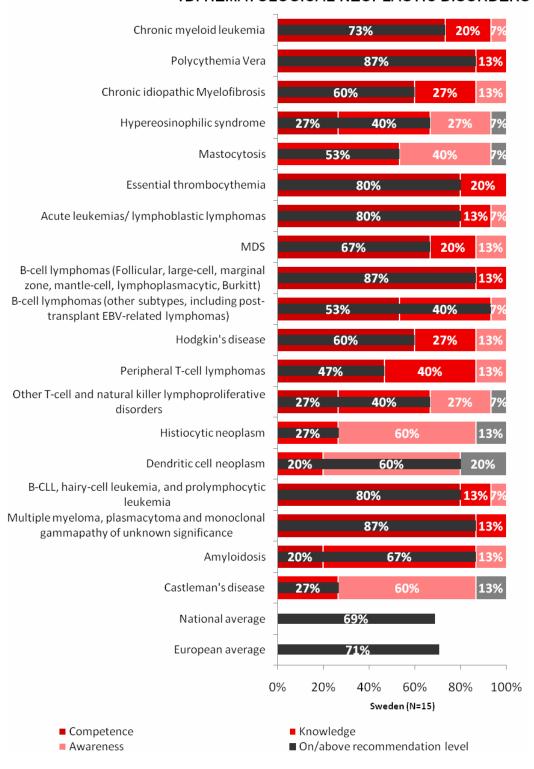
1C: NON MALIGNANT WHITE BLOOD CELL DISORDERS







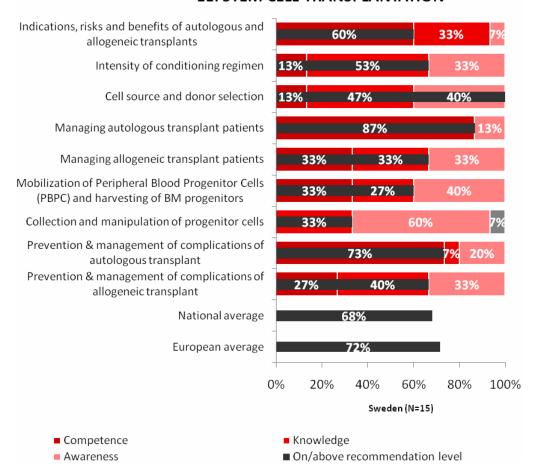
1D: HEMATOLOGICAL NEOPLASTIC DISORDERS

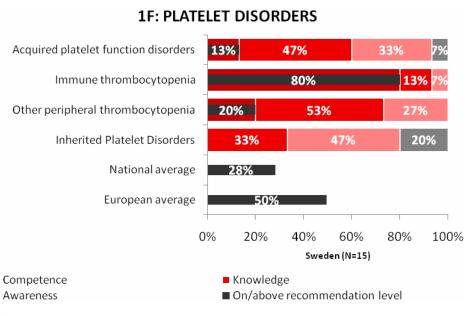






1E: STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

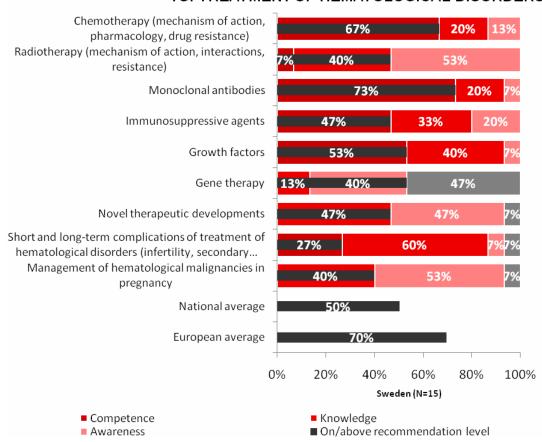








1G: TREATMENT OF HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS







1H: SUPPORTIVE AND EMERGENCY CARE Tumor lysis syndrome 27% Spinal cord compression 27% Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation 47% Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and 40% microangiopathic disorders Hyperleukocytosis 33% **13**% 53% Hyperviscosity 47% 1H: Superior vena cava syndrome 40% Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious 27% complications Transfusion (indications, potential benefits and 40% complications) Mucositis 20% Vomiting 33% Neurological and psychiatric disturbances 47% Nutrition (enteral and parenteral) 53% Venous access management 47% Palliative and end-of-life care 40% 47% National average 58% European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%





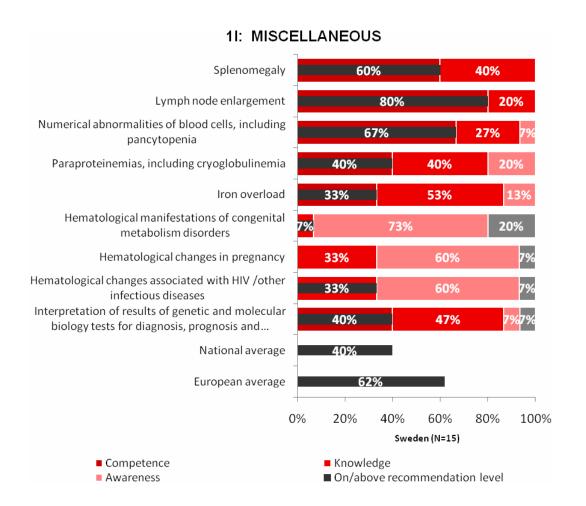
■ Competence

Awareness

■ Knowledge

Sweden (N=15)

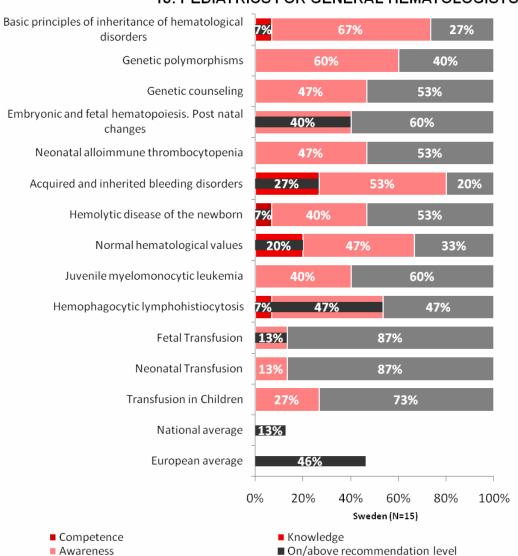
■ On/above recommendation level







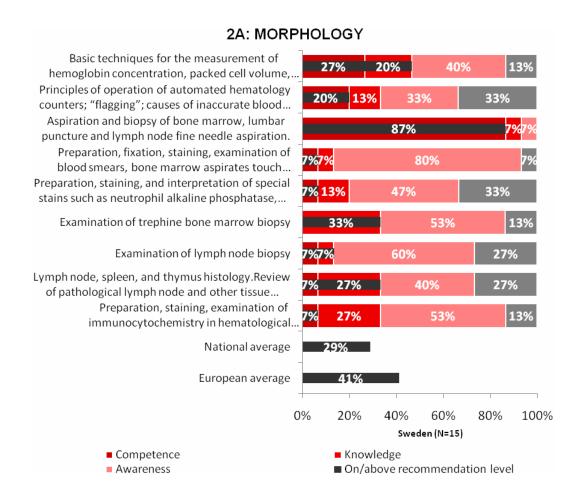
1J: PEDIATRICS FOR GENERAL HEMATOLOGISTS







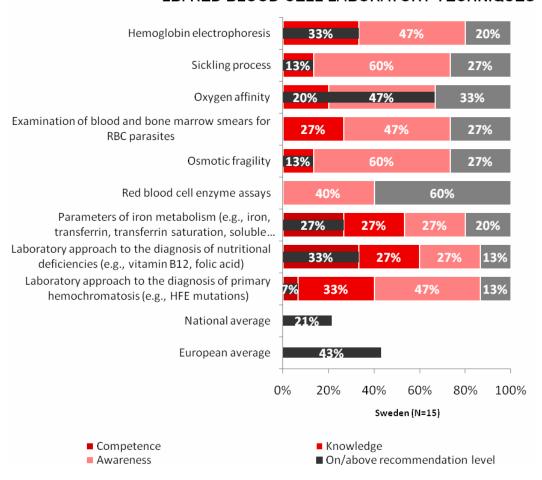
Section 2: Diagnosis

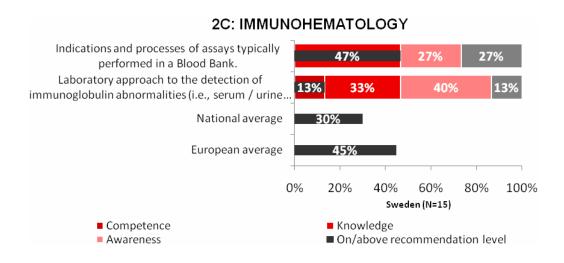






2B: RED BLOOD CELL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES

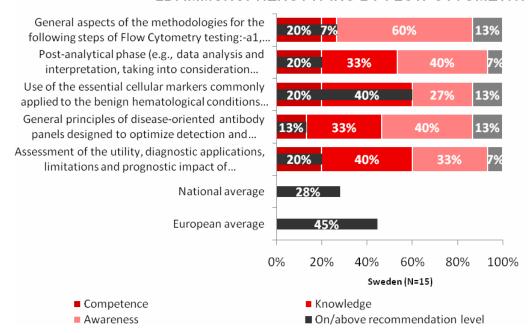




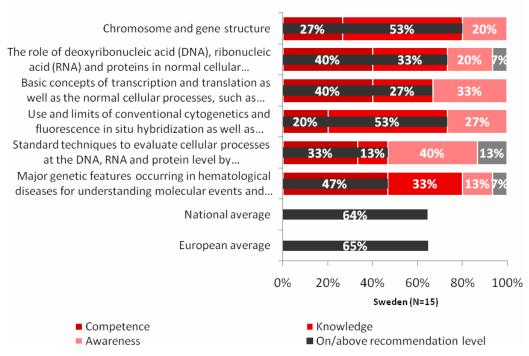




2D: IMMUNOPHENOTYPING BY FLOW CYTOMETRY



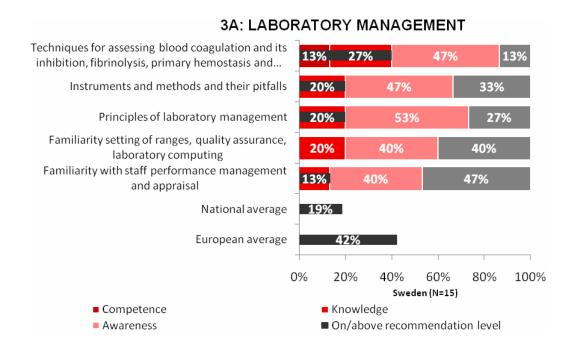
2E: GENETICS AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

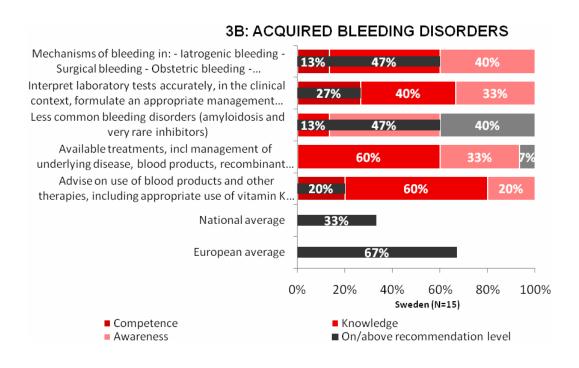






Section 3: Thrombosis and Hemostasis

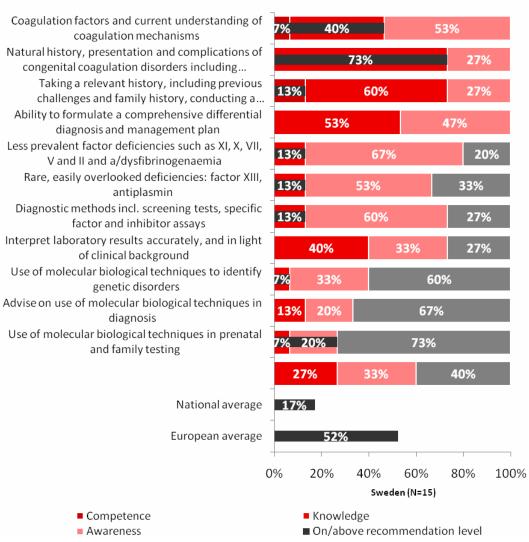






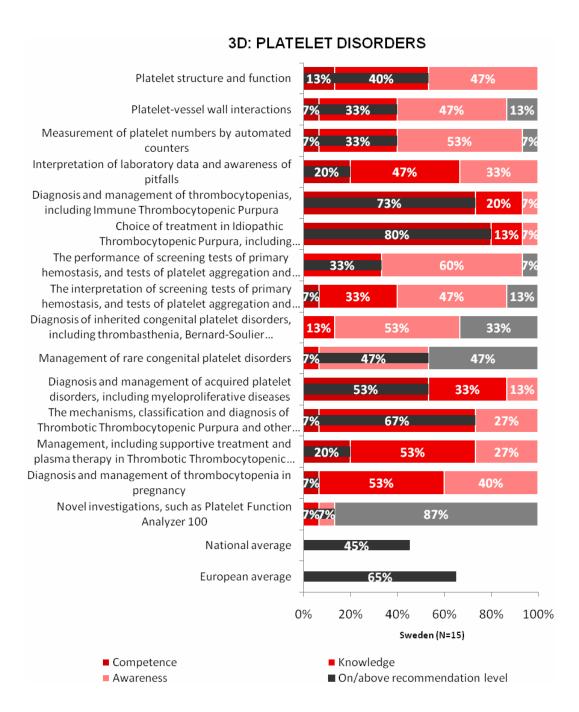


3C: CONGENITAL BLEEDING DISORDERS













3E: THROMBOPHILIA/THROMBOSIS Physiological coagulation inhibitors including 20% 27% epidemiology and molecular basis of heritable... Appropriate use of clinical and laboratory methods 67% to reach a diagnosis, including family history,... Skill in genetic counseling 60% 33% Mechanisms of acquired thrombotic disease, incl. 13% 53% antiphospholipid syndrome, Paroxysmal... Use of appropriate clinical and laboratory methods, 13% 40% 40% including tests for antiphospholipid antibodies Appreciation of gene-environment interaction in 13% 40% thrombosis, incl. the role of acquired risk factors... Accurate assessment of risk factors and risk of 20% recurrence of thrombosis The natural history, presentations and 20% complications of heritable and acquired... Advising on prophylaxis and treatment of 13% thrombophilia Management protocols for pregnancy complications in antiphospholipid syndrome The role of heritable thrombophilias in pregnancy 13% 20% 67% failure Post-thrombotic syndrome 33% Diagnostic methods for thrombosis Use of appropriate diagnostic methods incl. D-27% dimer assay and imaging National average European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Sweden (N=15) Competence Knowledge Awareness ■ On/above recommendation level



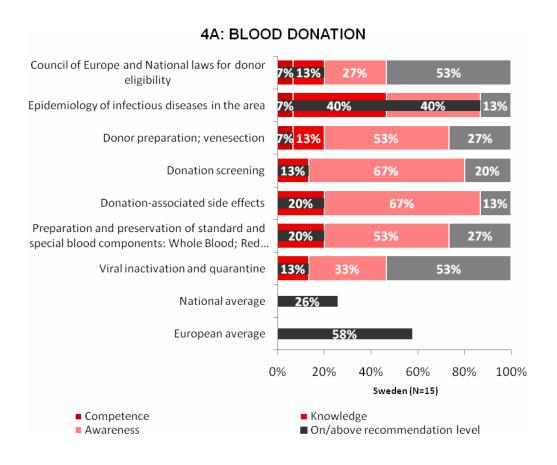


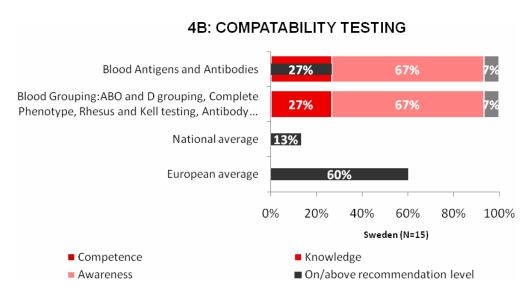
3F: ANTI-THROMBOTICS Pharmacology, including mechanism of action, 20% pharmacokinetics and indications for heparins,... Indications for prophylaxis, including in malignancy 33% Initiation and laboratory monitoring and dosing of 33% anticoagulants and thrombolytics Use of anticoagulants and thrombolytics in pregnancy Management of anticoagulant-related bleeding 33% New anti-thrombotics 67% Appropriate tests for anticoagulant control and 33% 27% familiarity with different models of anticoagulant.. Advise on the follow-up of patients receiving 53% anticoagulants, incl. advice on duration and... Additional interventions and their indications, incl. 67% caval filters and surgery Side-effects of anticoagulants 53% Management of over-anticoagulation and bleeding 40% 53% Diagnosis and management of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT), including interpretation... Mechanisms of antiplatelet agents 40% Advise on selection and use of antiplatelet agents 40% 47% National average European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Sweden (N=15) ■ Competence ■ Knowledge Awareness ■ On/above recommendation level





Section 4: Transfusion Medicine

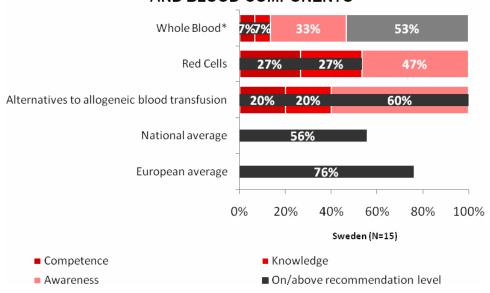




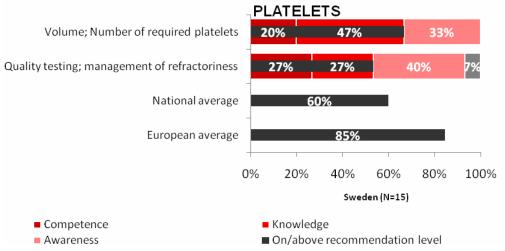




4C: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR USE OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS



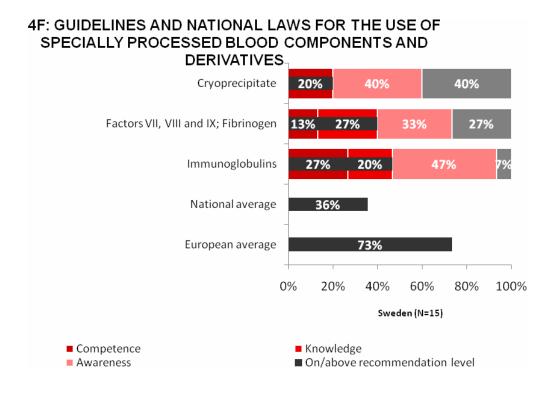
4D: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR THE USE OF







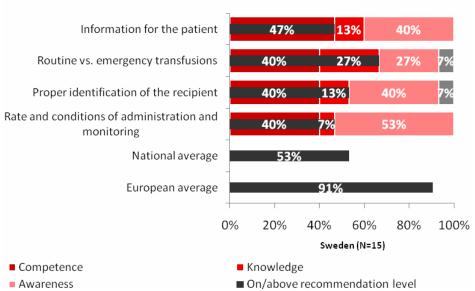
4E: GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR THE USE OF **PLASMA** Fresh Frozen Plasma 40% 40% National average 60% European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Sweden (N=15) Competence ■ Knowledge Awareness ■ On/above recommendation I

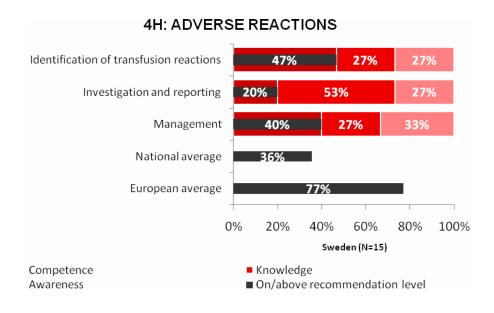






4G: ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRANSFUSION

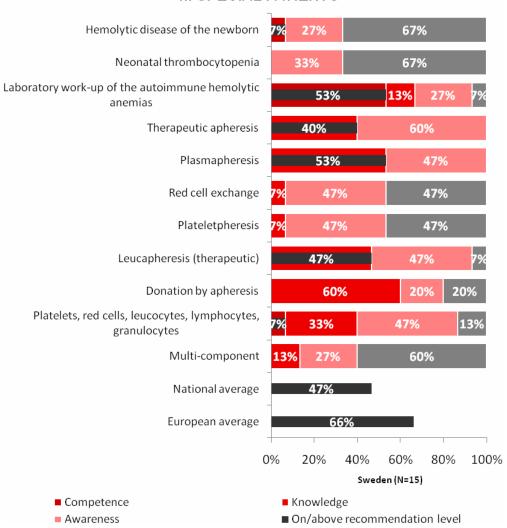




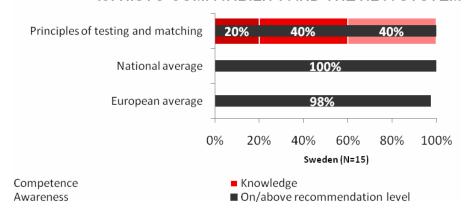




4I: SPECIAL PATIENTS

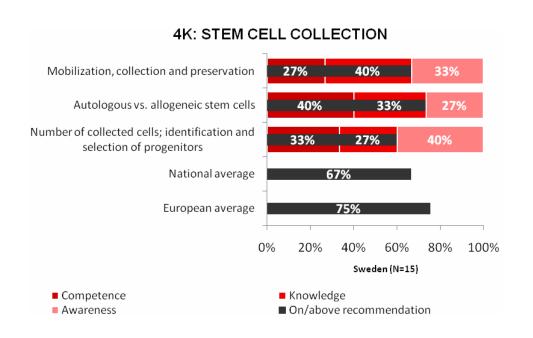


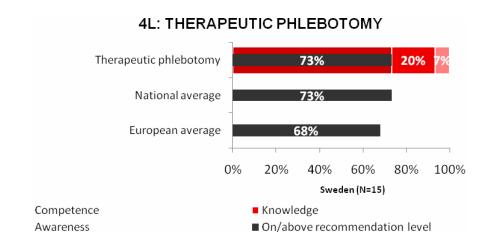
4J: HISTO-COMPATIBILITY AND THE HL-A SYSTEM













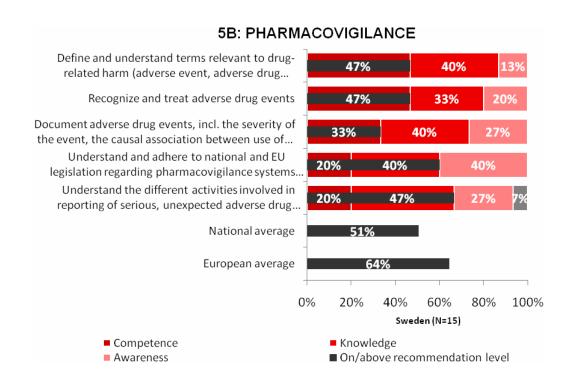


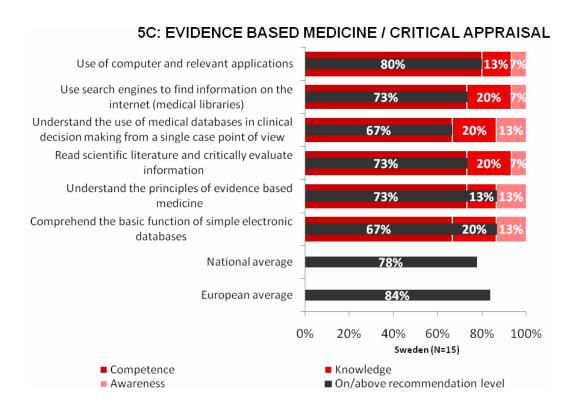
Section 5: General Skills

5A: CLINICAL TRIALS / GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE Understand the process of randomization and is 87% able to explain it in simple language to patients Explain study aims and objectives to patients with different language skills and different social or... Treat and manage patients according to protocol 40% requirements and know when to diverge from... Understand and explain different regulations about 67% giving information and obtaining informed... Define, recognize and report Self Assessment 53% Exercises done by patients, as well as... Identify the different phases, types and purposes of clinical trials Identify and understand the significant differences, advantages or disadvantages between: single... Identify and understand the principles of patient selection and recruitment Deal with study data Identify and understand the current versions of clinical trial related guidelines and legislation,... Define and understand the role of principal investigator and co-investigator Use and interpret major quality of life instruments National average European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Sweden (N=15) ■ Competence ■ Knowledge Awareness ■ On/above recommendation level











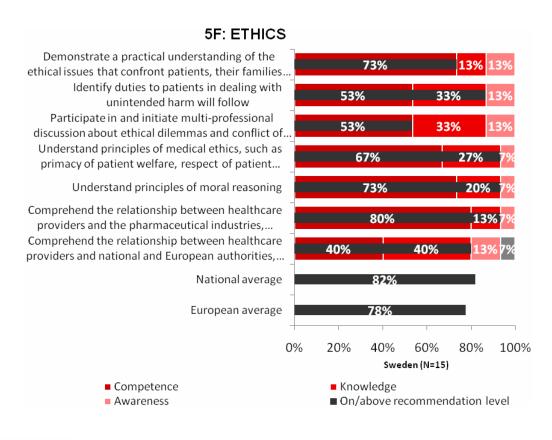


5D: COMMUNICATION SKILLS Identify the principles of personnel management Effectively communicate within a multi-disciplinary team Communicate hematological diagnosis and treatment Deal with strong emotions Communicate with patients with different cultural backgrounds Use patient- and doctor-centered communication techniques Identify when involvement of psychosocial specialist resources are required Discuss with patients and their families changes in goals during the course of the disease Offer support for the consequences of the various phases of the disease National average European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Sweden (N=15) ■ Competence ■ Knowledge Awareness ■ On/above recommendation level





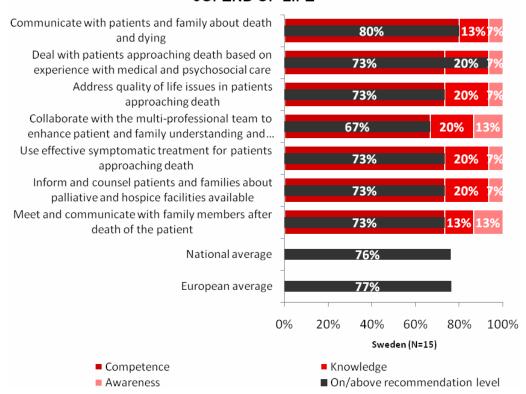
5E: PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES Comprehend the impact of hematological disorders in patients and their families and consequently be... Recognize and manage psychological distress and 67% provide for the appropriate counseling of patients Identify available resources for psychosocial/psychiatric support/treatment Appropriately address social and economic needs 40% and resources based on solid practical experience Identify patients rights according to national legislation Provide appropriate responses to specific needs of patients of different cultural origins, and their... National average European average 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Sweden (N=15) ■ Competence ■ Knowledge Awareness ■ On/above recommendation level







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.





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







