Global Knowledge and Confidence Assessment of Hemophilia Clinical Practice Approaches Among Pediatricians

INTRODUCTION

Hemophilia is a chronic, complex disorder that has serious, physically debilitating consequences. Despite advances in understanding and treating hemophilia, timely and timely clinical assessment, monitoring, and management remains central to the identification and resolution of joint and soft tissue complications associated with bleeding episodes. Therefore, for the prevention and treatment of bleeding disorders, education and care need to be associated with sustained quality-monitoring practices. This study was undertaken to assess knowledge and clinical practice in pediatric hematology care. Specifically, the study was designed to determine the adequacy of hemophilia care and to define the role of the pediatrician in the delivery of care.

METHODS

The needs assessment surveys consisted of 20 knowledge- and case-based multiple choice questions reflecting current practice and knowledge-based clinical scenarios. A global needs assessment survey was conducted among 670 pediatricians (30% of total respondents) who indicated hemophilia care was delivered in their practice setting. The survey was launched on Medscape Education on March 28, 2013, and participants responded were collected until April 15, 2013.

RESULTS

- 660 pediatricians (30% of total respondents) completed the survey.
- Respondents were mostly from North America (61% of total respondents) and represented all US states.
- The highest percentage of respondents were organized by the assessment domains, including diagnosis, classification, prophylaxis, and treatment of hemophilia.
- The reporting variables were organized by the assessment domains, including diagnosis, classification, prophylaxis, and treatment of hemophilia.
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Figure 1: Practice Location

Figure 2: Practice Setting

Figure 3: Likelihood of Inhibitors

Figure 4: ByPassing Therapies

Figure 5: Adherence

Figure 6: Comprehensive Care Model

Figure 7: Classification of Severe Hemophilia

Figure 8: Supportive Overall Joint Health and Quality of Life

Figure 9: Dose for Prophylaxis

Figure 10: When to Initiate Prophylaxis

Figure 11: Prophylaxis in Active Patients

CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

The study demonstrated gaps in knowledge and confidence about the assessment and optimal care of hemophilia for pediatricians. The following types of education are recommended for pediatricians:

- Timely assessment and timely clinical assessment, monitoring, and management remains central to the identification and resolution of joint and soft tissue complications associated with bleeding episodes.
- Education and care need to be associated with sustained quality-monitoring practices.
- The role of the pediatrician in the delivery of care.

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TABLE 1: ASSESSMENT DOMAINS AND PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE WITH HEMOPHILIA

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