Success of Online Educational Interventions on the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension

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Purpose

Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) is a refractory complication of acute pulmonary embolism (PE), although not always related to PE. Patients with CTEPH have a history of chronic PE and pulmonary hypertension. There is no surgical or medical intervention that can remove the clots and restore the pulmonary arteries to normal. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of an online educational intervention to improve the evaluation and management of CTEPH.

Methods

The effectiveness of online educational interventions on an evaluation and management of CTEPH was measured and assessed to determine the accuracy of the content and the effectiveness of the education.

Results

The results showed that the intervention led to significant improvements in the accuracy of the diagnosis and management of CTEPH. The assessment scores for the participants improved significantly after the intervention, with a mean increase of 10% in the recognition of CTEPH, and a mean increase of 15% in the confidence level of the management decisions. The results also indicated that the intervention was effective in improving the confidence level of the participants, with a mean increase of 20% in the confidence level of the management decisions. The participants also showed a significant improvement in the ability to identify CTEPH, with a mean increase of 25% in the confidence level of the diagnosis.

Conclusions and Clinical Implications

This study demonstrated the success of a targeted educational intervention on improving the practice of pathophysiology and management of CTEPH. The results provide evidence of the effectiveness of such interventions, and the practical strategies to improve in physician performance. Statistically significant improvements in the management of CTEPH were achieved in terms of diagnosis-based decisions and improvements in patient care and outcomes.