

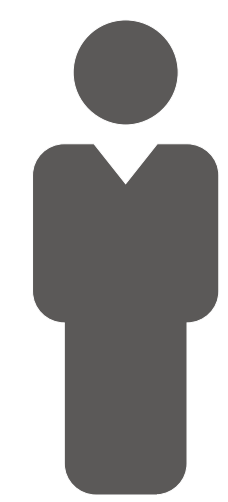
BACKGROUND

Schizophrenia is a severe chronic illness that affects approximately 1% of the population worldwide and is estimated to affect at least 3.5 million people in the United States. Although a range of antipsychotic medications exists for treating schizophrenia, outcomes have historically been poor, and evidence confirms that clinicians remain challenged to individualize treatment for patients living with schizophrenia.

This study was designed to understand the clinical practice gaps and perspectives of clinicians related to the diagnosis, management, and emerging therapies of schizophrenia and help inform the development of future education and tools to improve clinician knowledge, competence, and confidence.



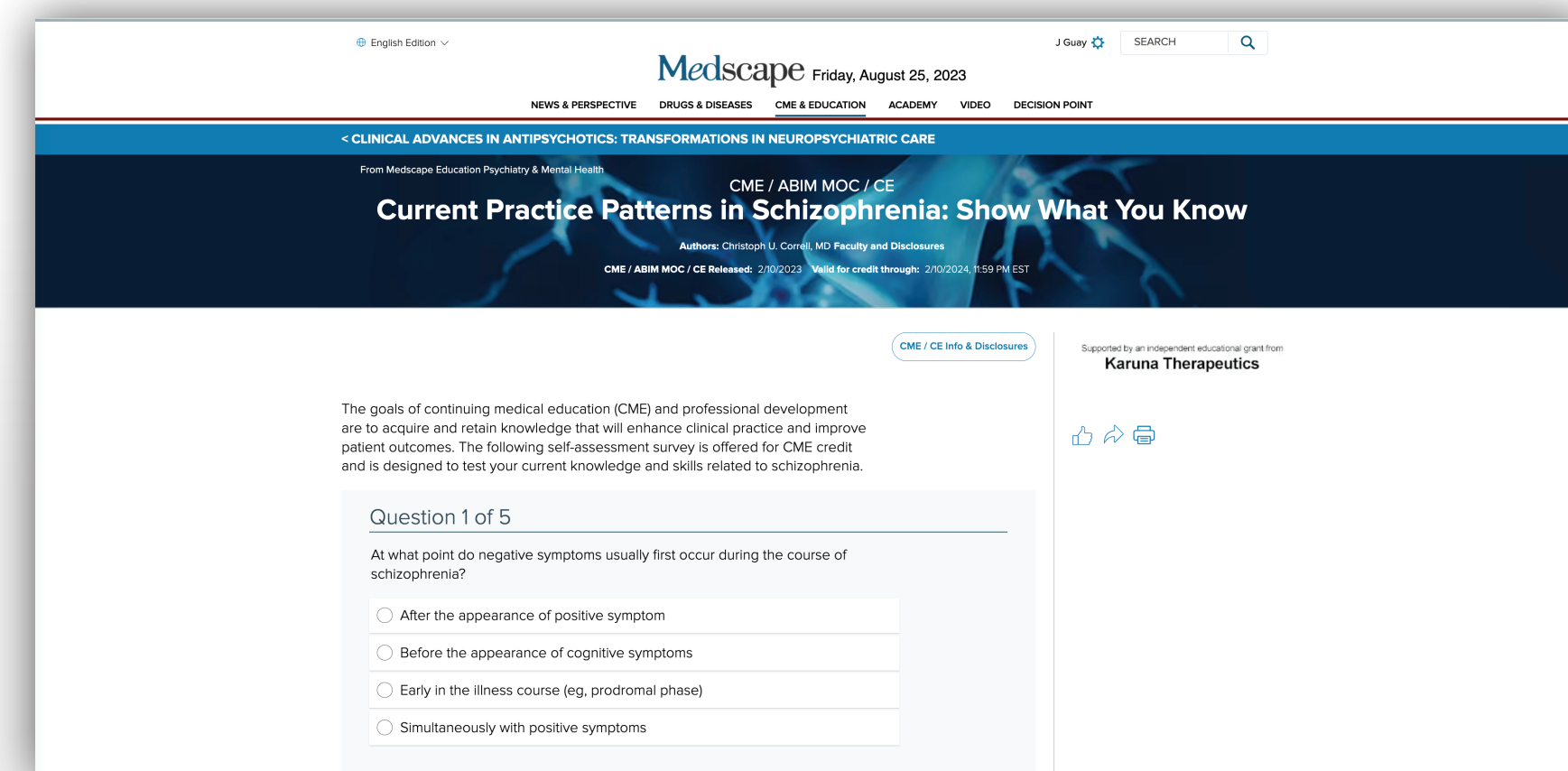
METHODS



Psychiatrists
(n = 525)

Primary Care
Physicians (PCPs)
(n = 160)

Psych Nurse
Practitioners
/Physicians'
Assistants (Psych APPs)
(n = 68)



A 20-question CME-based self-assessment that establishes a baseline of learners' knowledge, skills, attitudes, or competence and outlines gaps for an individual participant

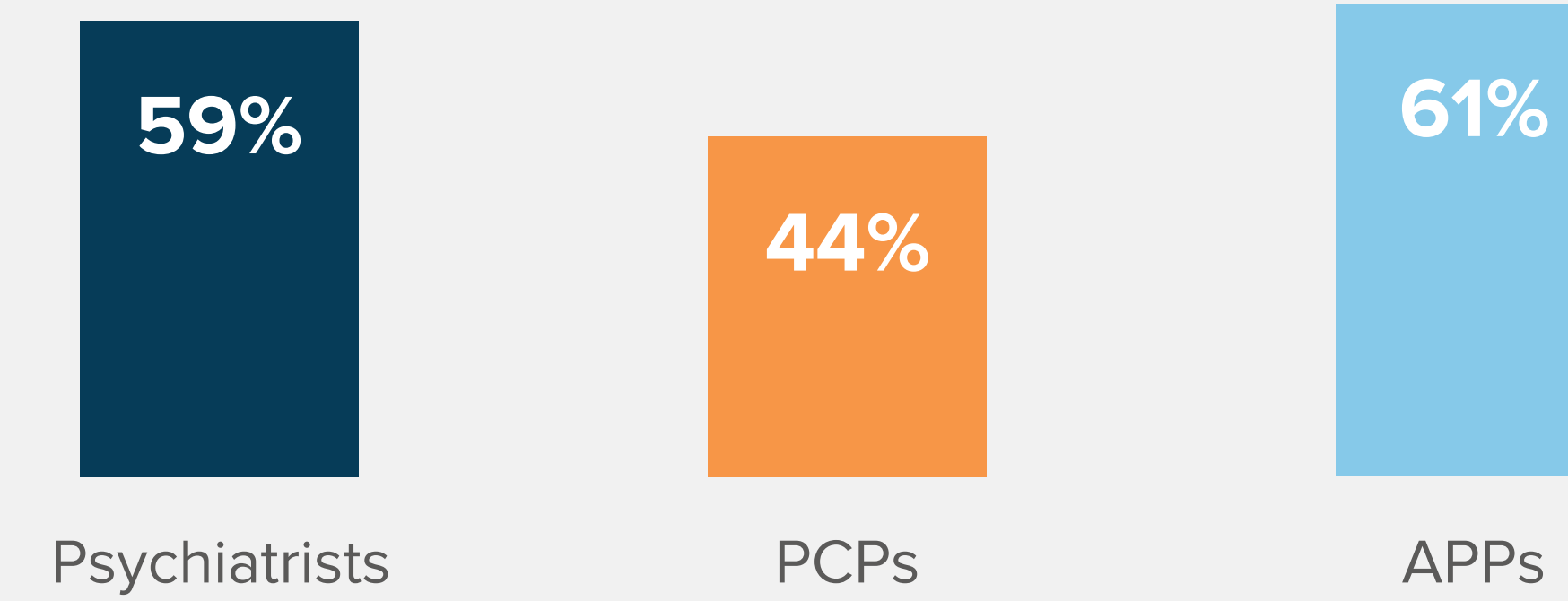
RESULTS

THEME 1 RESULTS

41% of psychiatrists, 44% of PCPs, and 39% of APPs answered questions incorrectly on diagnosis and assessment.

- Approximately half of APP learners were unaware the negative symptoms of schizophrenia usually occur early in the illness
- Almost half of psychiatrist learners and a third of APP learners were not familiar with the APA definition of treatment-resistant schizophrenia

Diagnosis and Assessment % Answered Correctly

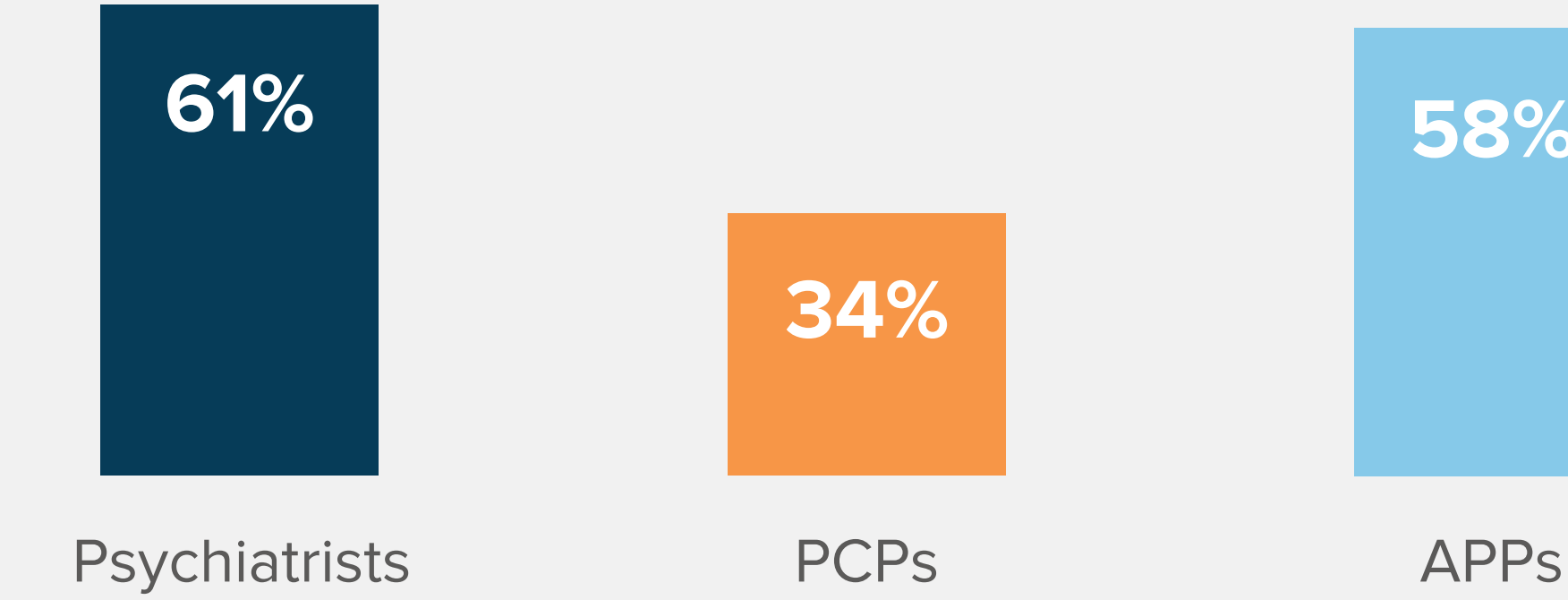


THEME 2 RESULTS

39% of psychiatrists, 34% of PCPs, and 42% of APPs answered questions incorrectly on individualizing treatment decisions.

- Over half of psychiatrist and APP learners were not aware that individual patient characteristics and preferences should be the main driver of antipsychotic selection
- Only 50% of psychiatrist learners and 40% of APP learners answered the question related to treatment modification for partial or non-response correctly

Individualizing Treatment Decisions % Answered Correctly



BARRIER RESULTS

Top Barriers to Change

Learners asked to indicate any barriers that may prevent them from making changes in practice (select all that apply).

- Lack of applicability of guidelines to my current practice/patients
- Organizational/Institutional
- Insurance/Financial

CONCLUSIONS

This educational research revealed important knowledge and competence gaps amongst psychiatrists, PCPs, and APPs who manage patients with schizophrenia. These results have the potential to better inform future educational initiatives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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