This study demonstrates that virtual simulation improves clinical decision-making in PAH.

**BACKGROUND**

Patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) often are not appropriately assessed.

This study was conducted to determine if an online, simulation-based continuing medical education (CME) intervention that immerses and engages specialists in an authentic and practical learning experience could improve performance of pulmonologists and cardiologists in the management of patients with PAH.

**METHODS**

The CME intervention comprised 2 cases presented in a virtual patient simulation (VPS) pattern that allows learners to order lab tests, make diagnoses, and prescribe treatments in a manner matching the scope and depth of clinical practice (Virtual Patients, Cases 1 and 2).

Learners’ clinical decisions were analyzed using a 2-tailed paired t-test to determine if an online, simulation-based learning experience could improve performance of specialists related to the management of PAH.

Clinical decisions related to treatment initiation and use of patient-centered care in PAH (Case 1 and 2).

**RESULTS**

Significant improvements were observed after clinical guidance related to treatment initiation, treatment adjustment, and patient-centered care of PAH (Case 1 and 2).

**CONCLUSION**

This study demonstrates that VPS that immerses and engages the specialists in an authentic and practical learning experience could improve evidence-based clinical decisions of specialists related to the management of PAH.

**REFERENCES**