

BACKGROUND

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is characterized by uncontrolled immune response in the intestinal mucosa. Sphingosine 1 phosphate (S1P) receptor modulators are a new treatment for moderate to severely active UC. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of online continuing medical education (CME) that featured enhanced animation graphics to increase knowledge on oral S1P-targeted treatments for UC.



METHODS



Online CME activity that featured a roundtable panel video discussion, synchronized slides, and whiteboard animation.

How to Read the Linked Learner Assessment

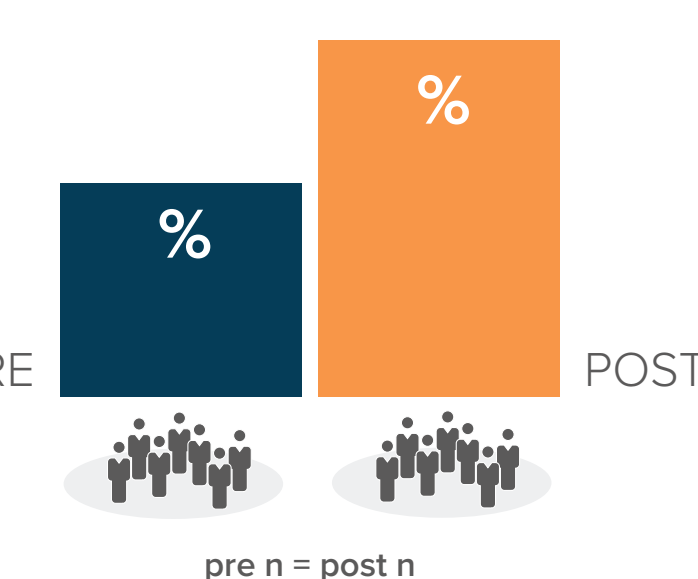
OUTCOMES COMPLETERS

Each individual completed BOTH the pre and post-education questions
SAME individuals pre and post-education



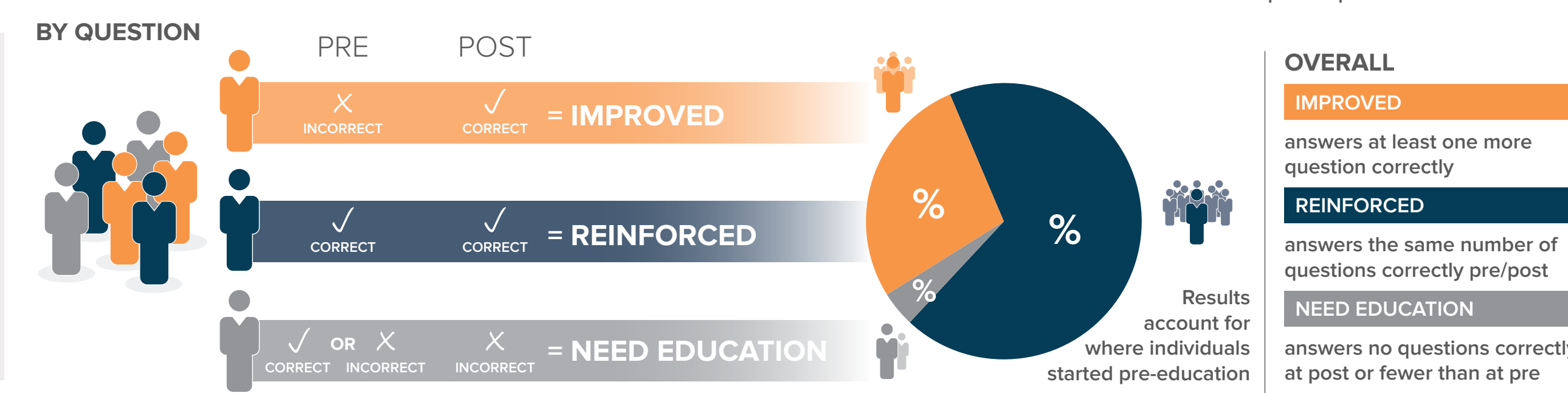
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR PARTICIPANTS WHO PROVIDE COMPLETE DATA

% Correct



LINKED LEARNER

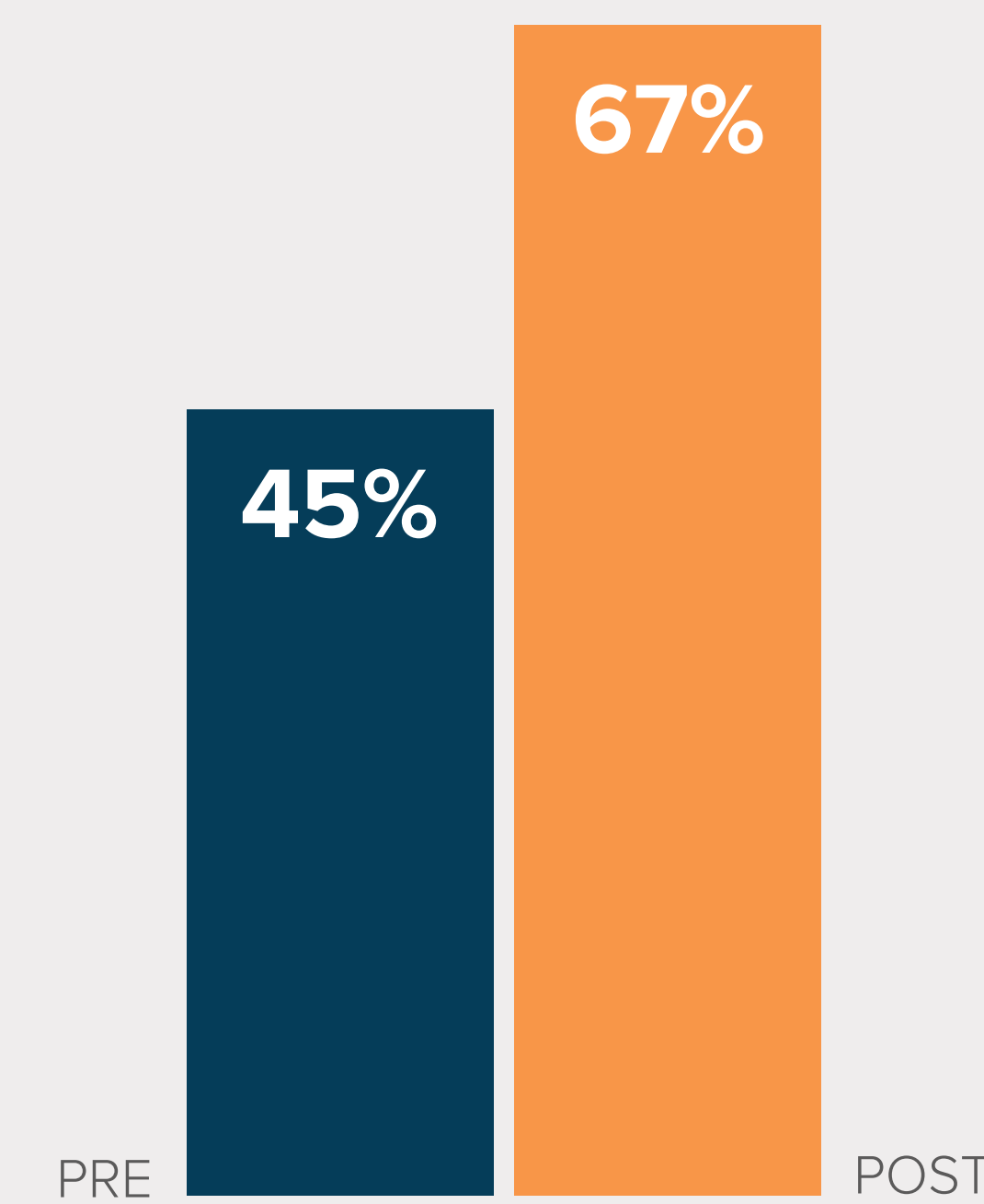
Each individual tracked pre and post-education
Learners serve as their own controls



RESULTS

Gastroenterologists (n = 154)

AGGREGATED RESULTS



COHEN'S D

0.73

EFFECT SIZE	EDUCATIONAL IMPACT
< .20	MODEST
.20 - .49	SMALL
.5 - .79	MODERATE
≥ 0.80	LARGE

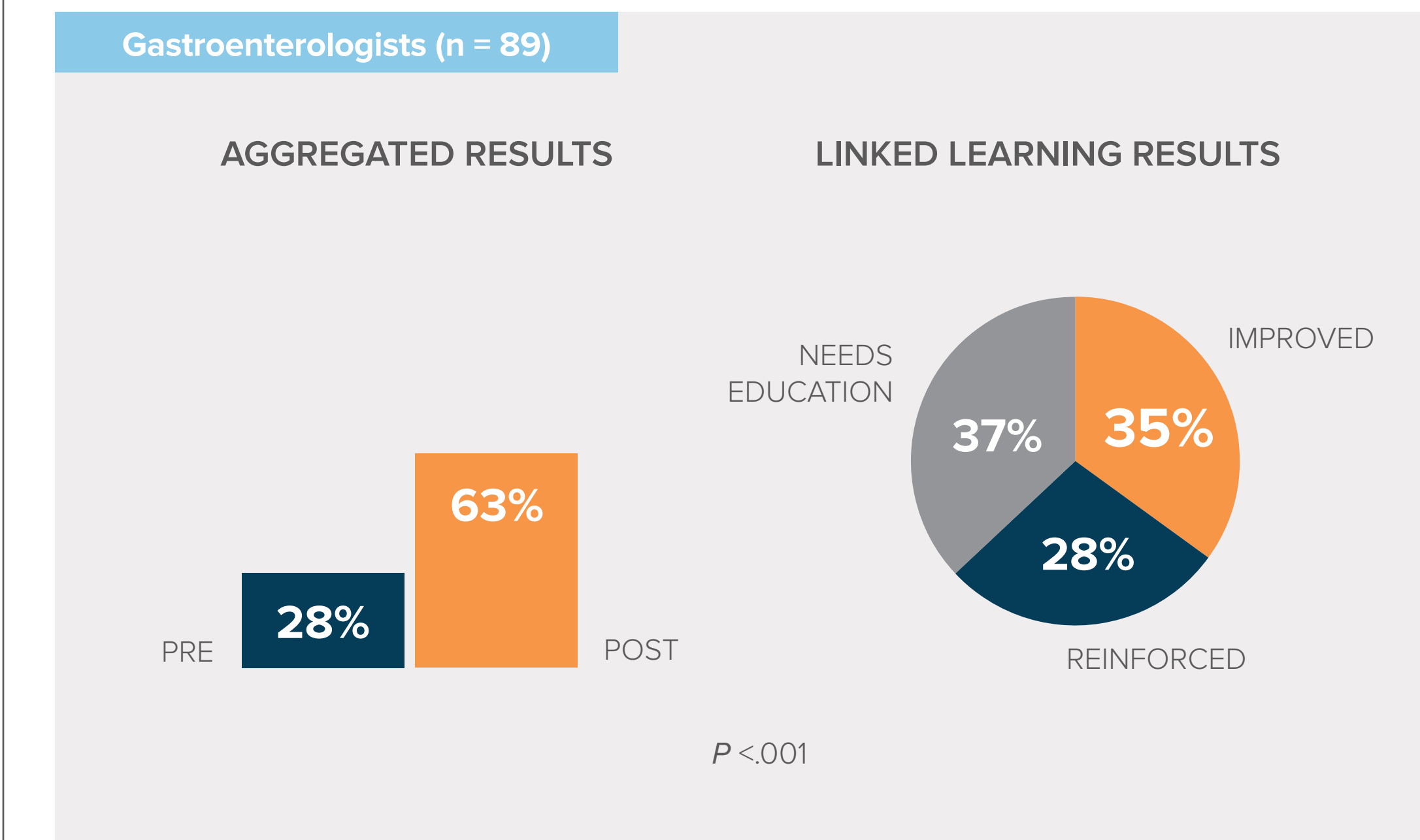
CHI-SQUARE TEST

P < .001

SIGNIFICANCE (P < .05)

QUESTION 1 RESULTS

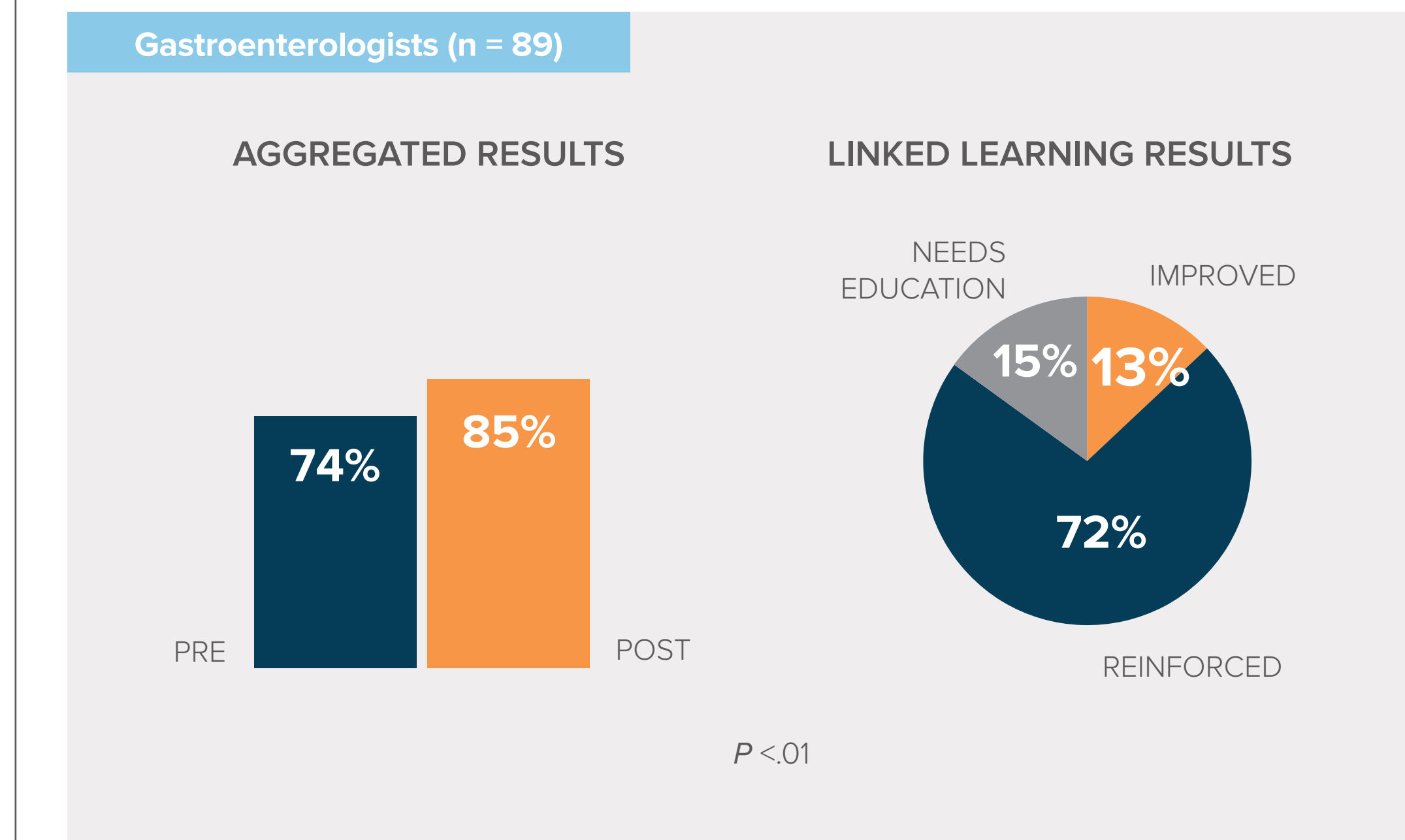
There was a 125% relative increase in knowledge regarding the mechanism of action (MOA) of S1P receptor modulators for the treatment of UC.



Which best describes the mechanism of action of sphingosine 1 phosphate (S1P) receptor modulators for the treatment of ulcerative colitis (UC)? (Correct Answer: Prevent egress of lymphocytes from the lymph nodes to the gut)

QUESTION 2 RESULTS

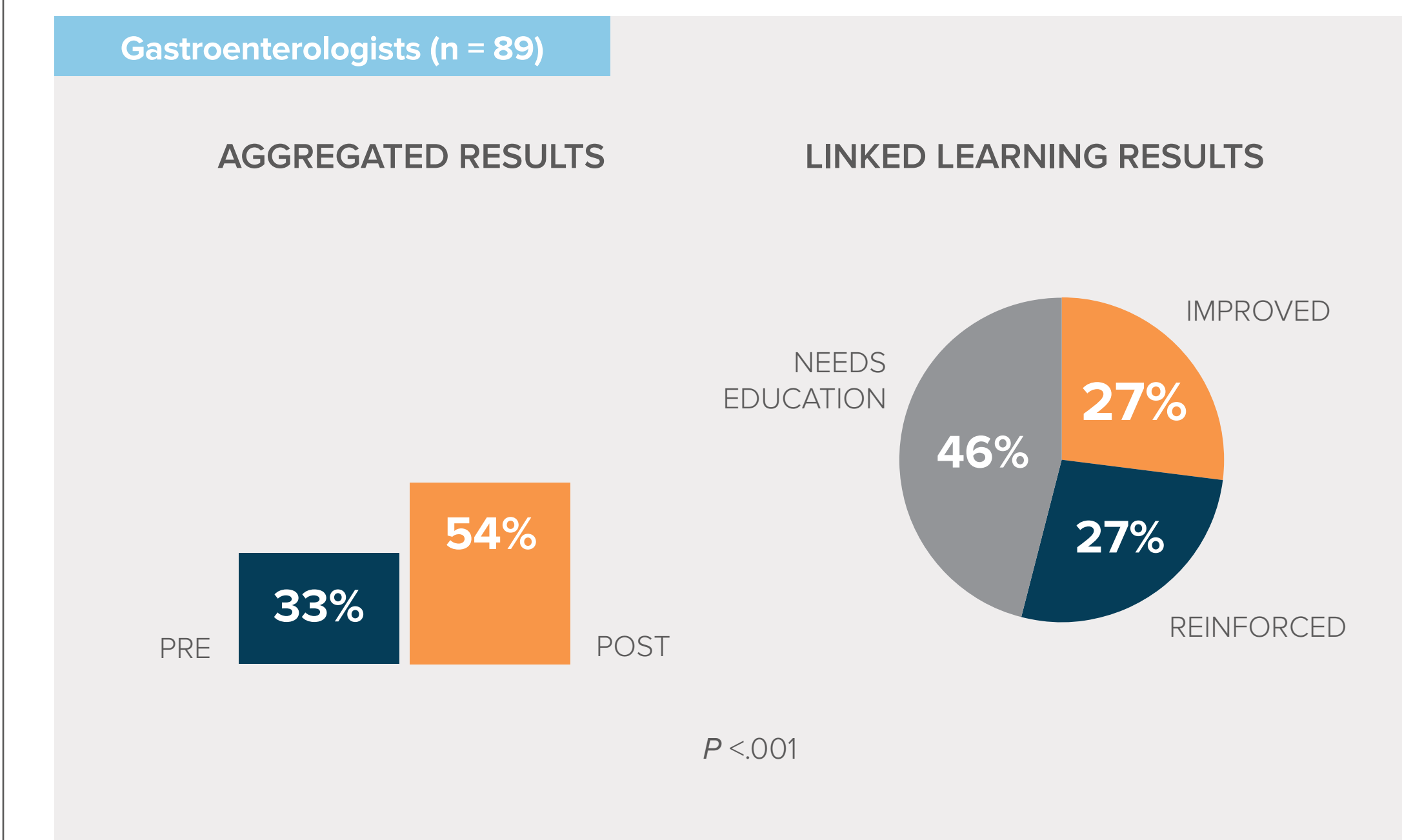
There was a 15% relative increase in knowledge regarding clinical data from trials of S1P receptor modulators.



In the phase 3 True North study of ozanimod for the treatment of moderate to severe UC, how did clinical remission at 10 weeks compare between the ozanimod 1 mg and placebo arms? (Correct Answer: A significantly greater percentage of patients in the ozanimod arm achieved clinical remission)

QUESTION 3 RESULTS

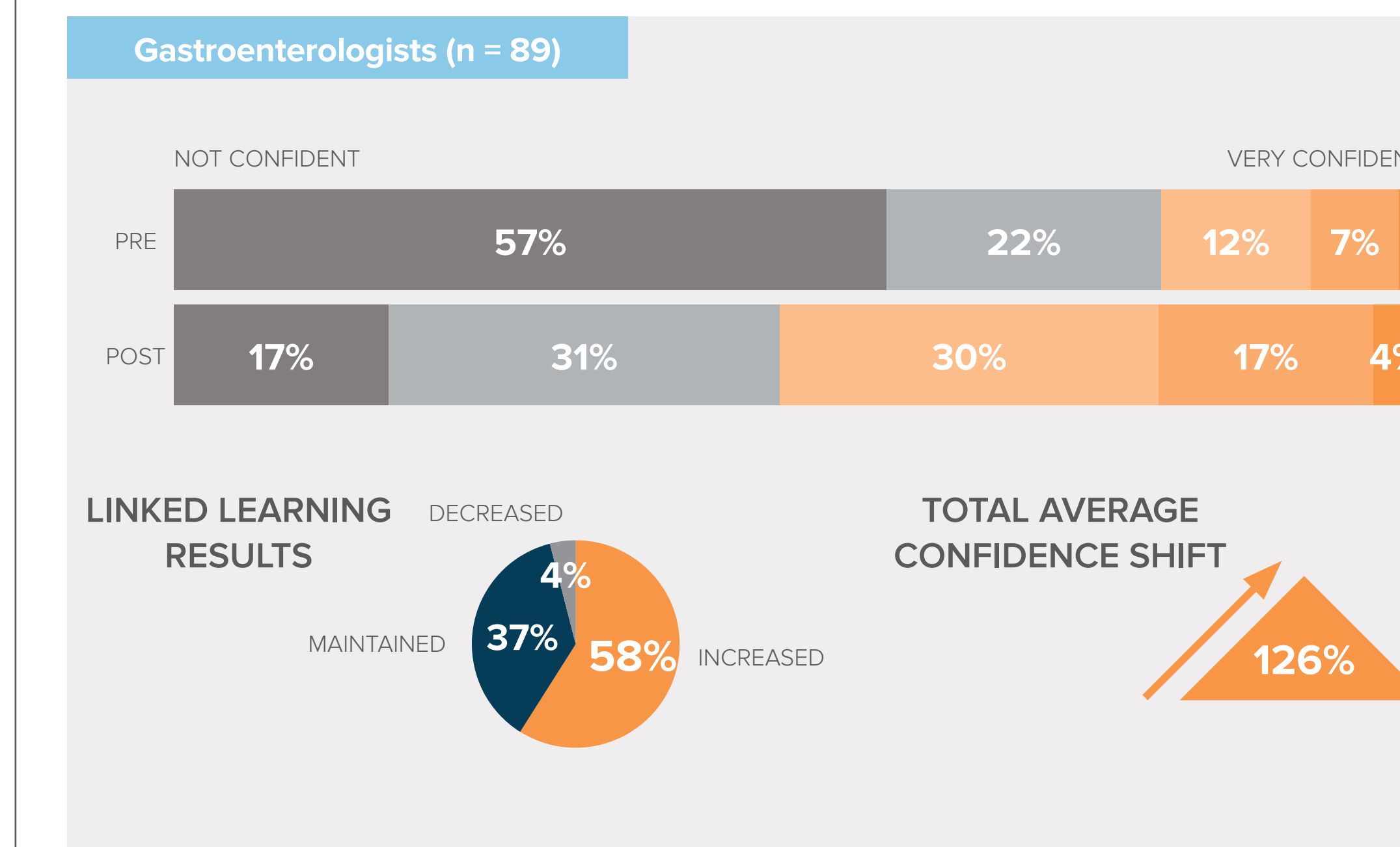
There was a 64% relative increase in knowledge about safety considerations and monitoring associated with use of S1P receptor modulators in practice.



Up-titration when initiating ozanimod is recommended to mitigate which possible adverse event (AE)? (Correct Answer: Decreased heart rate)

SELF-EFFICACY RESULTS

58% and 37% of learners increased or maintained, respectively, their confidence in their ability to describe S1P receptor modulators as a therapeutic target for UC.



How confident are you right now in your ability to describe S1P and its receptor as a therapeutic target in UC? (Select ranking from 1 [Not confident] to 5 [Very confident])

CONCLUSIONS

- Video-based CME with a whiteboard animation showing the MOA of S1P receptor modulators improved knowledge and confidence on the mechanism of S1P modulation in UC treatment, data, and safety considerations for S1P modulators.
- The results from this study reveal the need for more education on the MOA of S1P modulation and on safety considerations for implementing these agents in practice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES

Sandborn WJ, Afazali A, Abreu MT. Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Modulators: An Emerging Target in Ulcerative Colitis. August 31, 2021. Available at: <https://www.medscape.org/viewarticle/957485>