Increasing Access to Kidney Transplantation: Novel Strategies to Expand Living Donor Transplant Center Educational Series Learning Outcomes Analysis

Darry Segui, MD, PhD, Lynne Luca, MD, MPH, Jeanne Potter, Cara U. Pharoah*, Steven Holzman, MD, John Jachimowicz, MD, LCSW

Johns Hopkins University, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Spire Learning, RealCME, American Academy of CME, Inc.

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THE PROBLEM
Needs Assessment Key Findings

PROGRAM OVERVIEW
Series of 10 live programs with expert faculty in US kidney transplant centers

METHODS FOR ACTIVITY OUTCOMES
1. Pre/Postassessment Questions
2. RealCME Advanced Analytics
   • Performance Metric: The RealIndex®

What this is: A repeated measure that will require learners to apply the information covered in the curriculum.

Patient Information: A 20-year-old white woman with ESRD and type 1 diabetes, nontobacco user, BMI = 30, PRA of 95%. A friend is willing to serve as a live donor, but patient has a high titer positive cross-match against them. They have been waiting for kidney exchange or a year as a national kidney exchange registry.

Please review the statements below and choose those that are consistent with your current clinical approach and recommendations for this patient:

Pre 38.40% 16.10% 15.20% 17.90% 12.50%
Post 0% 1.70% 12.00% 43.60% 42.70%
1 = Never and 5 = Always

% Change
15%–20% and 5% (Level 5)
Gains exceed the RealCME practice strategy, and Level 5 statistically significant across the highest risk?
Which factor is associated with the lowest risk?

RESULTS AND OUTCOMES
Statistically significant across Moore’s Level 3, 4, confidence, practice strategy, and Level 5

Gains exceed the RealCME historical benchmarks of 15%–20% and 5% (Level 5)

Low averages on the RealIndex® question suggest a disconnect between the learners’ perceived vs actual ability

CONFIDENCE
Knowledge: Recipient Selection
- Provide appropriate education to patients regarding the risks and benefits of each option

PRACTICE STRATEGY
- Encourage a family member or friend to be trained as an advocate for the patient to help find a living donor
- Help the patient understand the benefit of going on the kidney exchange
- Continuously monitor for an exchange or deceased donor transplant increase transplantation rates for patients with the HLA level have increased significantly since the new allocation system went into effect
- KeepUpdating on the kidney exchange program until a compatible match is found

CONFIDENCE
Developing educational content focusing on the unique role of nursing professionals in kidney transplantation

EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTIONS
- Physician
- Nurse
- Physician Assistant
- Other

CONFIDENCE
Identifying Drivers
• Significant and substantial gaps in all outcome indicators (confidentiality, competencies, practice strategy, and performance) were observed post activity that exceeded historical trending benchmarks as assessed by RealCME normative database.

PRACTICE STRATEGY
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PRACTICE STRATEGY
- Increase access to kidney transplantation: decreasing the number of patients on the kidney exchange program and deceased donor waitlist

Practice changes implemented 3 months post-activity
Hiring living donor navigators
Assess potential live donors’ ESRD risk
Encouraging patients with deceased donors to have a Live Donor Champion
Assess quality of live donor kidneys
Choosing between multiple donors available to a patient
Setting up infrastructure for and started using desensitization protocols in HLA-incompatible patients
Use of social media to help transplant candidates find living donors

Identified Educational Gaps
• Non- and level statement analyses of all curriculum questions revealed an area of educational need: Performance behavior related to diversification of donor engagement efforts
- On the RealIndex®, learners incorrectly endorsed as “consistent” with their current approach the decision to continue waiting for a donor via the kidney exchange, while reporting that they would use social media to try to find donors or venous on the exchange without requiring compatibility for an acceptable match
- The low average observed on the RealIndex® suggests that the population would benefit most from education addressing the factors underlying their observed deficit in the practical application of curriculum content to a clinical scenario

Identified Drivers
• Significant and substantial gaps in all outcome indicators (confidentiality, competencies, practice strategy, and performance) were observed post activity that exceeded historical trending benchmarks as assessed by RealCME normative database.

CONCLUSIONS
• Significant and substantial gaps in all outcome indicators (confidentiality, competencies, practice strategy, and performance) were observed post activity that exceeded historical trending benchmarks as assessed by RealCME normative database.

• Among living kidney donors who later developed ESRD, approximately which proportion was not subsequently listed as a kidney transplant donor?

• What is the Live Donor Champion program?

• Among living kidney donors who later developed ESRD, approximately which proportion was subsequently listed as a kidney transplant donor?

49% 86% 31% 73% 96%

• What is the Live Donor Champion program?

• Among living kidney donors who later developed ESRD, approximately which proportion was not subsequently listed as a kidney transplant donor?

49% 75% 96% 21% 73%

Learning Objectives
1. Identify how kidney paired donation and desensitization can be used to help more individuals receive kidney transplants

2. Educate transplant candidates and their family members or friends about how to participate in a Live Donor Champion program

3. Interpret the data associated with living kidney donation and explain their potential donor and transplant candidates

Confidence & Practice Strategy
1. Never and 5 = Always

PRACTICE STRATEGY
With regards to baseline lifetime risk of ESRD for potential kidney donors which factor is associated with the highest risk?

PRACTICE STRATEGY
What is the Live Donor Champion program?

PRACTICE STRATEGY
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