



EIMSED Needs Assessment for CME on COPD

Key Facts on COPD

(Reference: World Health Organization, update November 2012)

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a life-threatening lung disease that interferes with normal breathing
- An estimated 64 million people have COPD worldwide in 2004
- More than 3 million people died of COPD in 2005, which is equal to 5% of all deaths globally that year
- The primary cause of COPD is tobacco smoke (through tobacco use or second-hand smoke)
- The disease now affects men and women almost equally, due in part to increased tobacco use among women in high-income countries
- COPD is not curable, but treatment can slow the progress of the disease
- Total deaths from COPD are projected to increase by more than 30% in the next 10 years without interventions to cut risks, particularly exposure to tobacco smoke

EIMSED 2011 Study on Needs in the Area of COPD

- Was carried out in Austria, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom
- Was administered to a total sample of n = 300 General Practitioners

EIMSED 2011 Study on Needs in the Area of COPD

- Identified needs, challenges and barriers of general practitioners within their clinical framework
- Involved the whole process of disease prevalence and prevention, diagnosis, treatment and management of COPD patients

EIMSED 2011 Study on Needs in the Area of COPD

- Serves as basis for the design of tailor-made and relevant educational activities for physicians resulting in improved, individualized COPD patient care and management
- Updated by follow-up needs assessments involving recent scientific-medical progress in the relevant fields

EIMSED 2011 Study on Needs in the Area of COPD assessed professional and personal Knowledge, Competence and Skills in the following relevant fields (in alphabetical order):

- COPD screening
- Diagnosis according to the guidelines
- Differential diagnosis COPD versus Asthma
- Drug therapy (choice of the optimal substance, dosing, etc.)
- Early detection of COPD
- Guidelines on COPD treatment and the recommendations of the professional associations
- Infection prophylaxis, protective vaccinations
- Long-term treatment of stable COPD
- Management of acute exacerbations
- Mechanisms of action of different substances
- New treatment strategies, drugs, treatment strategies that are currently under development
- Non-drug therapy such as physical therapies
- Pathophysiology of COPD
- Pneumological rehabilitation
- Smoker cessation and other preventive measures for the reduction of exposure to inhaled pollutants

Results at a glance:

Practitioners classified certain COPD task areas as essential and **with high challenge and parallel low personal-professional competence**. The display of the collected data of the diverse relevant fields in the area of COPD as function of the “**Challenge**” vs. “**Felt Competence**” on a scale from 1 to 5 demonstrates their causal and close connection (Figure 1).

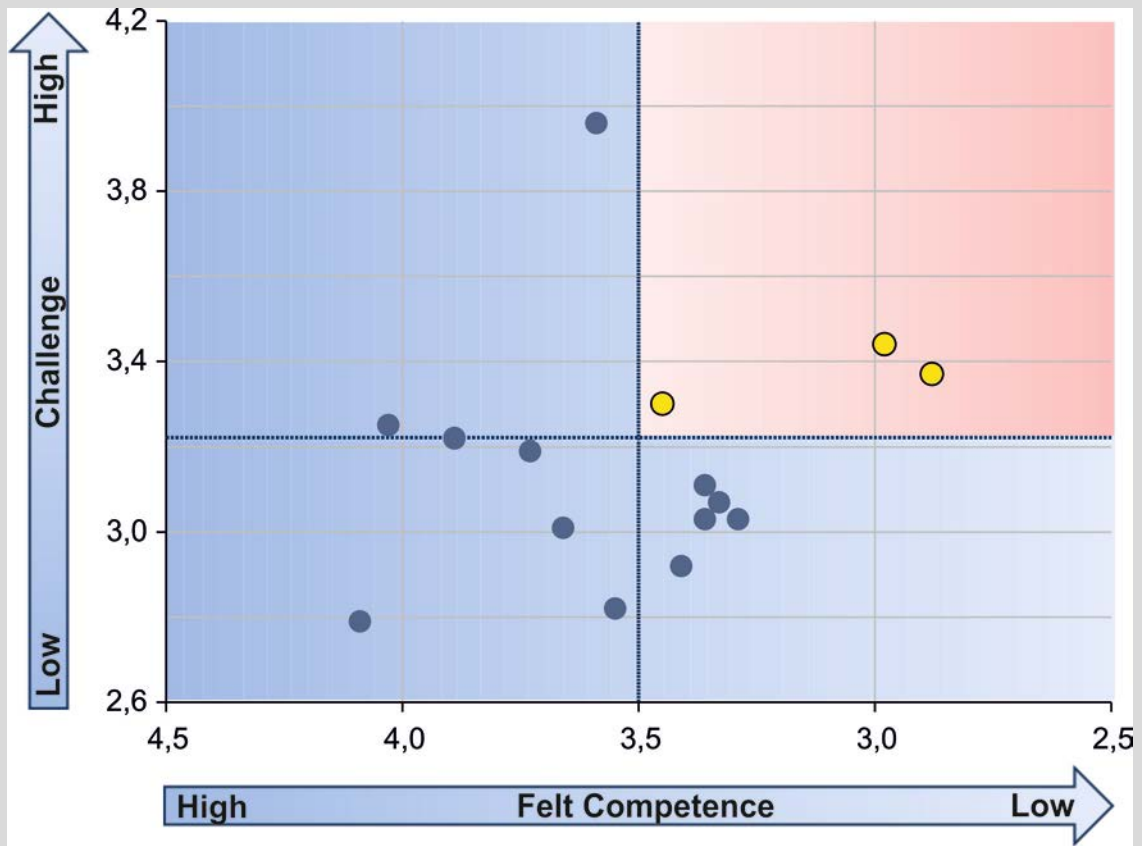


Figure 1: Abstract EIMSED Needs Assessment COPD 2011
(We ask you for your understanding, that the complete dataset will be disclosed only within a cooperation)

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