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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Our institution is specialised in **lung transplantation (LT)**. The drugs associated with this procedure are numerous and of complex management. However, the long-term success of LT is **directly linked** to patient adherence. In our institution, nursing staff turnover is frequent, and the replacement staff is not always specialized in LT. This observation led to the development, in collaboration with the medical and nursing teams, of an **online training program (e-learning)** for health care staff, intending to reinforce the appropriate use of transplant drugs and better respond to patients' queries.

Aim and objectives : To evaluate the impact of our training on the acquisition of knowledge by nursing and pharmaceutical staff.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



Content and format decided during **multidisciplinary meetings**



Creation of the training using **specific software** (Articulate Storyline®)



Distribution to the **nursing** (thoracic surgery and intensive care units) and **pharmaceutical staff**



Data collection via an assessment questionnaire before and after the training : comparison of rate of correct answers before and after and satisfaction

The training is divided into **five main sections** :



Indications and complications of LT



Transplant rejection : prevention and cure



Importance of therapeutic drug monitoring



Management of dangerous situations (travel...)



Side effects and how to treat them

RESULTS

39 people completed the training. The average rate of correct answers obtained before and after completion **increased significantly**, from 76% to 87% ($p < 0.0001$) and in all categories.

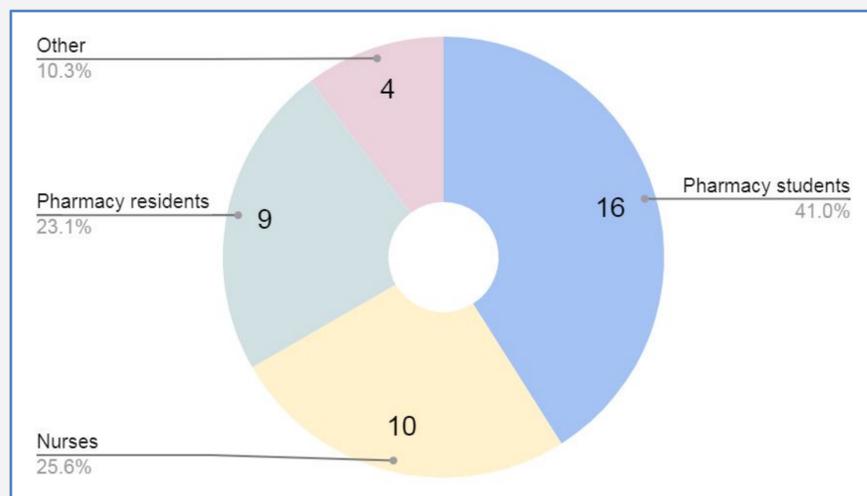
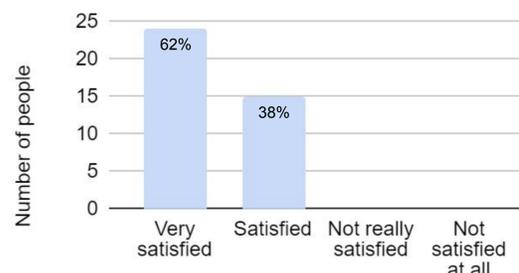
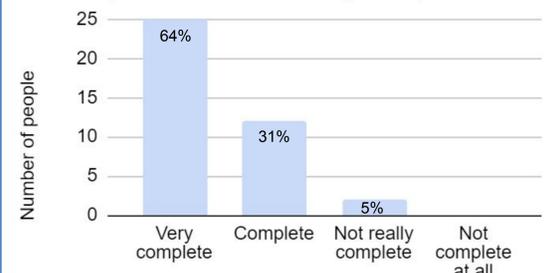


Fig. 1 : Distribution of the professions who completed the training (n = 39).

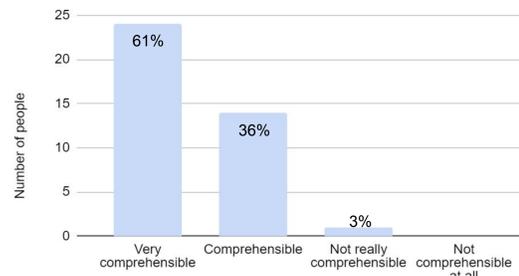
Are you satisfied with the training ?



Did you find the training complete ?



Did you find the training comprehensible ?



Would you recommend the training ?

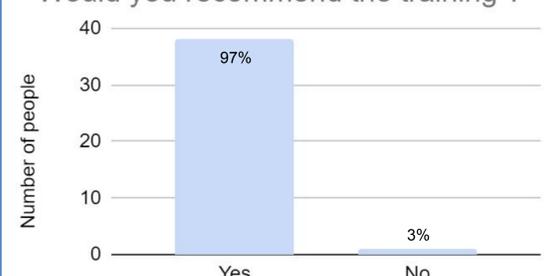


Fig. 2 : Results for the four questions of our satisfaction survey (n = 39).

CONCLUSION

The rate of correct answers before and after the training **increased significantly**, showing that the nursing and pharmaceutical staff has acquired knowledge. The positive results regarding overall satisfaction show that **the format is appropriate for hospital use** and could be extended to other aspects of our practice, like heart transplantation. A main limitation of our project was the difficulty for nurses to find **dedicated time** to complete the training.

The impact on daily practices in our institution still remains to be evaluated. Finally, the **distribution of the training to community pharmacies** that treat lung transplant patients could prove valuable to strengthen our community relations and collaborations, and improve patient care in all sectors.

