



**GA N° 668353**

**H2020 Research and Innovation**

## **Deliverable N°: D6.4**

### **Title: Workshop for participating healthcare professionals**

WP N° and Title: **WP6 – Training and education of health care professionals, patients and other stakeholders**

Lead beneficiary: **P3-BfArM**

Type: **Report**

Dissemination level: **Public**

Start date of project: 01/01/2016

Duration: 60 months

**Due date of deliverable:** Month 36

**Actual submission date:** Month 32 (29/08/2018)

**Comment:** The due date was changed from month 18 to month 36, to use the workshop as an incentive for participants.



## Introduction

The U-PGx workshop for participating health care professionals was designed to harmonise educational efforts over countries. As an European project a major limitation to acceptance of educational efforts in participating countries was identified in accessibility of learning material (articles, textbooks, tutorials) in local language. Especially those health care professionals working in direct patient care with less connection to academic research, often do not use scientific publications (e.g. original articles) to inform themselves. In addition, education is mostly accepted when the educational effort is awarded for continuing medical education, e.g. by credit points. Therefore, we aimed to motivate publications on use of pharmacogenomics in local language that may serve for continuing medical education (CME). Both points were also brought up within the U-PGx survey on attitude, knowledge and educational needs in pharmacogenomics (D. 6.2). Thereby, we expected the train-the-trainer concept as essential for a successful training and education of young clinicians the different European countries. To be able to work interactively, the maximum number of participants was set to 15. We tried to find an expert in education of pharmacogenomics with broad experience to lead and moderate the workshop.

## Results

The U-PGx workshop took place directly following the U-PGx summer school (D 6.5) on August 24, 2018 at WP6, the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices in Bonn (Germany). Several ideas arising from the UPGx summerschool were taken up for the writing workshop. First, we wanted the participants to use the actual knowledge gained from the U-PGx summer school to create an outline for the content of an educational review article. Second, the needs and open questions with regard to implementation discussed in the UPGx summerschool should be addressed and discussed also in the workshop. Third, by organizing the workshop directly after the summer school allowed to keep travel and accommodation expenses small.

Nine participants who were all attending the U-PGx summer school participated in the U-PGx workshop. Prof. David Gurwitz from the Sackler Faculty of Medicine of the Tel Aviv University (Israel) who has a broad experience in education on pharmacogenomics was moderating the workshop together with Dr. Katja Just from the Research department of the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices (Germany).

Participants chose in advance a journal that they considered most suitable for the article to be placed in. Thereby, six medical journals were sighted for submission of a CME review article for medical doctors, three addressed to general physicians, one addressed to psychiatrists, one addressed to oncologists, and one addressed to general physicians but with emphasize on pre-emptive testing. Another additional article was sighted to address pharmacists.

Participants discussed together what would need to be written to explain the use of pharmacogenomics in clinic. Thereby, it was discussed how to explain his/ her fellows or colleagues the use of pharmacogenomics. Further it was discussed on benefits and barriers to implement pharmacogenomics in patient care. After several concepts and barriers were identified, participants chose examples to describe the use of pharmacogenomics practically such as antidepressants or antipsychotic drug-gene pairs like haloperidol – CYP2D6, overviews on pharmacogenetic impact on treatment with clopidogrel, codeine, carbamazepine, metoprolol or capecitabine. Every discussion session was followed by a bullet point writing session. By the end of the workshop, each of the participants had at least a detailed structure of the article ready, and a document with all bullet points to choose appropriate for their articles. All participants had started writing the article during

the workshop already, and were happy to continue work with the ideas and motivation they got from the workshop.

Several other options to disseminate the knowledge on the use of pharmacogenomics in clinic were discussed such as the use of social media or other webpages (such as Wikipedia), that all need the local language to reach out to a more broaden group of health care professionals as well as interested non-health care professionals.

Participants of the workshop were connected with an email-list by the end of the workshop to stay in contact and to update each other.



Pictures of group discussions and working sessions within the U-PGx workshop

## Summary/Conclusions

To disseminate the idea and the knowledge about pharmacogenomics to a wider audience, a clear structured review article on state-of-the-art of pharmacogenomics implementation into clinical practice in local language of each country was regarded to be essential. This needs to be implemented using the train-the-trainer concept. The U-PGx workshop following the U-PGx summer school motivated a group a health-care professionals to publish articles addressing their respective peer to disseminate the idea of pharmacogenomics. Further channels for reaching out to a broader audience were discussed. The workshop was very effective in motivating participants to start writing an educational article and harmonize ideas about usefulness as well as about barriers in implementing pharmacogenomics in patient care. The personal contact will help for a successful dissemination within the participating countries. However, this might still be a long way.