

Education and Training Subcommittee



Don Bailey, Chair
Catherine Wicklund, Chair-elect
Beth Tarini, Co-Chair

SACHDNC MEETING
MAY 30, 2014

AGENDA



- Introductions and “2-minute updates” from committee members
- Final summary and next steps regarding Priorities

Priority A



Track, provide input on, and facilitate integration of national education and training initiatives

Priority A: Project Review



- Identify heritable conditions that are not part of the RUSP and for which screening and treatment most likely would occur at a later point in child development
 - Heritable conditions were chosen to represent a variety of clinical characteristics (age of presentation, age of diagnosis, clinical morbidity, etc)
- In partnership with professional and parent organizations, identify major education and training needs for each condition

Six Questions for Each Condition



- What is the typical pattern of identification of children with this condition?
- What problems exist with the current pattern of identification, problems that could be ameliorated to some extent by earlier identification?
- Would population screening outside of the newborn period be at all feasible or desirable?
- In the absence of population screening, what could be the likely best case scenario for earlier identification?
- What level of effort would be required to substantially change the current paradigm – minimal, moderate, substantial, or heroic?
- Which stakeholder groups would need to be engaged in any discussions about altering current practice?

Priority A: Final Steps



- Summarize major issues/themes that have emerged from this work

What is the typical pattern of identification of children with this condition?

Fragile X Syndrome	Long QT	Wilson's Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification after clinical symptoms<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developmental delay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incidental• Affected family member• Population screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification after clinical symptoms<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jaundice• Neurological symptoms in adolescents

What problems exist with the current pattern of identification?

Fragile X Syndrome	Long QT	Wilson's Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not all children at risk are tested• Missed opportunity for evaluation• Future affected children born before index child identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Death before identification• Challenge with predicting clinical severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variable and non-specific symptom presentation• Clinical progression and morbidity (e.g., liver damage)

Would population screening outside of the newborn period be at all feasible or desirable?



Fragile X Syndrome	Long QT	Wilson's Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• Challenge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education of clinicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• Challenge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determination of clinical severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• Challenge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education of clinicians• Genetic testing

In the absence of population screening, what is the best case scenario for early identification?

Fragile X Syndrome	Long QT	Wilson's Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase awareness/education about risk factors or clinical symptoms that should trigger evaluation• Panel testing after identification of clinical symptoms (e.g., developmental delay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase awareness/education about risk factors or clinical symptoms that should trigger evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase awareness/education about risk factors or clinical symptoms that should trigger evaluation

What effort would be required to substantially change the current paradigm?

Fragile X Syndrome	Long QT	Wilson's Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substantial<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Clinical access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substantial<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of clinical severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substantial<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Clinical access• Genetic testing

Which stakeholders would need to be engaged in discussions about altering current practice?

Fragile X Syndrome	Long QT	Wilson's Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary care providers• Specialists• Public health (e.g., Early On)• Patients and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary care providers• Specialists• Public health (e.g., Early On)• Patients and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary care providers• Specialists• Public health (e.g., Early On)• Patients and families

Priority B Completed



Promote newborn screening awareness among the public and professionals

Priority C



Provide better guidance for advocacy groups and others regarding the nomination and review process

Priority C: Past efforts



- Revision of SACHDNC website
- Public-friendly summary document of SACHDNC process
 - Drafts reviewed
 - Interview of advocates to identify important issues
 - Next steps: continued development TBD

Priority C: Current Effort



- Development of a glossary of terms to be incorporated into SACHDNC website

Priority C: Next Steps



- Revise the glossary to appropriate reading level
- Work on implementation logistics
 - Identify appropriate location for website (e.g., SACHDNC website or Clearinghouse)

Next Steps



- Priority objectives have been completed
- Await guidance from Committee