SCD ECHO Resources - 06 05 2019





References

- Urine drug screen (UDS) findings in a supportive care clinic Rauenzahn, Cassel, Del Fabbro MASCC 2015
- Sullivan et al. The Journal of Pain, Vol 18, No 3 (March), 2017: pp 308-318
- Berna et al. Mayo Clin Proc.
- June 2015;90(6):828-842
- Rodgers-Melnick et al. J Music Ther 2018 Jun 7;55(2)156-185.
- Brandow et al. Key components of pain management for children and adults with sickle cell disease. *Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America*. Jun 2018;32(3):535-550.

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Resources











SOAPP®-R

- 1. How often do you have mood swings?
- How often have you felt a need for higher doses or medication to treat your pain?
- 3. How often have you felt impatient with your doctors?
- 4. How often have you felt that things are just too overwhelming that you can't handle them?
- 5. How often is there tension in the home?
- How often have you counted pain pills to see how many are remaining?
- How often have you been concerned that people will judge you for taking pain medication?
- 8. How often do you feel bored?
- How often have you taken more pain medication than you were supposed to?
- 10. How often have you worried about being left alone?
- 11. How often have you felt a craving for medication?
- How often have others expressed concern over your use of medication?
- 13. How often have any of your close friends had a problem with alcohol or drugs?

- 14. How often have others told you that you had a bad temper?
- 15. How often have you felt consumed by the need to get pain medication?
- How often have you run out of pain medication early?
- 17. How often have others kept you from getting what you deserve?
- 18. How often, in your lifetime, have you had legal problems or been arrested?
- How often have you attended an AA or NA meeting?
- 20. How often have you been in an argument that was so out of control that someone got hurt?
- 21. How often have you been sexually abused?
- 22. How often have other suggested that you have a drug or alcohol problem?
- 23. How often have you had to borrow pain medications from your family or friends?
- How often have you been treated for an alcohol or drug problem?

Webster's Opioid Risk Tool (ORT)

Opioid Risk Tool

Score 0 – 3: low risk
Score 4 – 7: moderate risk
Score ≥ 8: high risk
In a preliminary study,
among patients prescribed
opioids for chronic pain, the
ORT exhibited a high
degree of sensitivity and
specificity for determining
which individuals are at risk
for opioid-related, aberrant
behaviors.

Webster. Pain Med, 2005.

This tool should be administered to patients upon an initial visit prior to beginning opioid therapy for pain management. A score of 3 or lower indicates low risk for future opioid abuse, a score of 4 to 7 indicates moderate risk for opioid abuse, and a score of 6 or higher indicates a high risk for opioid abuse.

Mark each box that applies	Female	Male
Family history of substance abuse		
Alcohol	1	3
flegal drugs	2	3
Rx drugs	4	4
Personal history of substance abuse		
Alcohol	3	3
Illegal drugs	4	4
Rx drugs	5	5
Age between 16—45 years	1	1
History of preadolescent sexual abuse	3	0
Psychological disease		
ADD, OCD, bipolar, schizophrenia	2	2
Depression	1	1
Scoring totals		



8

What about function?

In the past 7 days...

		. 701 21 211	A time on	CHARLES AN ARREST	Sente a on	every morem
Pulled I	How much did pain interfere with your day to day activities?	-		-	-	Ģ
Political 2	How much did pain interfere with work around the home?	1	1			Ģ
Political III	How much did pain interfere with your ability to participate in social activities?	1	2	3		5
Political A	How much did pain interfere with your enjoyment of life?		1	3	4	
PARKU 6	How much did pain interfere with the things you usually do for fun?	_ -	2	, ,	_ 4	5
Pubblic 6	How much did poin interfere with your enjoyment of social activities?		2		4	
PHINNSH T	How much did pain interfere with your household chores?		1			5
Politica (i)	How much did pain interfere with your family life?					



9

Opioid Medication Agreement



Did our patient *need* a naloxone coprescription?

2016 CDC guidelines for prescribing opioids for chronic pain:

"Clinicians should incorporate into the management plan strategies to mitigate risk, including considering offering naloxone when factors that increase risk for opioid overdose, such as history of overdose, history of substance use disorder, higher opioid dosages (50 MME/d), or concurrent benzodiazepine use are present." (emphasis added)

 Note: VA opioid guidelines suggest naloxone for patients receiving >120 MEDD









VCU Palliative Care ECHO*

June 13, 2019

Mindfulness and Provider Self-Care





Continuing Medical Education

June 13, 2019 | 12:00 PM | teleECHO Conference

Physicians: VCU Health Continuing Medical Education is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians. VCU Health Continuing Medical Education designates this live activity for a maximum of 1 **AMA PRA Category 1 Credits**TM.

Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Continuing Nursing Education: 1.5 CE Contact Hours

VCUHealth is approved as a provider of continuing nursing education by the Virginia Nurses Association, an accredited approver by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.





Disclosures

June 13, 2019 | 12:00 PM | teleECHO Conference

In compliance with the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) Standards for Commercial Support of CME, VCU Health Continuing Medical Education discloses all relevant relationships which program faculty and planners report having with "any entity producing, marketing, re-selling, or distributing health care goods or services consumed by, or used on, patients." VCU Health Continuing Medical Education has procedures to resolve any apparent conflicts of interest.

The following Planning Committee and Presenting Faculty Members report relevant financial relationships to disclose:

The following Planning Committee and Presenting Faculty Members report having no relevant financial relationships:

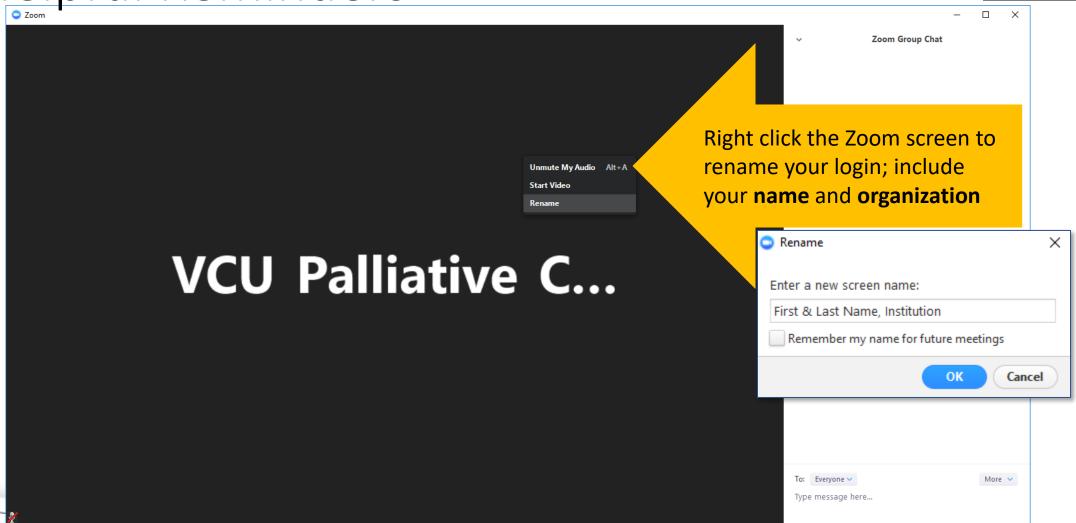
Egidio Del FabbrDanielle Noreika, MD

No commercial or in-kind support was provided for this activity





Helpful Reminders







Helpful Reminders





- I. Didactic Presentation20 minutes + Q&A
- II. Case Discussions
 - Case Presentation5 min.
 - Clarifying questions from spokes, then hub

2 min. each

 Recommendations from spokes, then hub

2 min. each

- Summary (hub)5 min.
- III. Closing and Questions



- Bi-weekly tele-ECHO sessions (1.5 hours)
- Didactic presentations developed by interprofessional experts in palliative care
- Website: www.vcuhealth.org/pcecho
- Email: pcecho@vcuhealth.org







Hub Introductions

	VCU Team
Clinical Directors	Egidio Del Fabbro, MD VCU Palliative Care Chair and Program Director Danielle Noreika, MD, FACP, FAAHPM Medical Director/Fellowship Director VCU Palliative Care
Clinical Experts	Candace Blades, JD, RN – Advance Care Planning Coordinator Brian Cassel, PhD – Palliative Care Outcomes Researcher Jason Callahan, MDiv – Palliative Care Specialty Certified Felicia Hope Coley, RN Diane Kane, LCSW – Palliative Care Specialty Certified Tamara Orr, PhD, LCP – Clinical Psychologist
Support Staff Program Manager Telemedicine Practice Administrator IT Support	Teri Dulong-Rae & Bhakti Dave, MPH David Collins, MHA Frank Green





Spoke Participant Introductions

Name and Institution



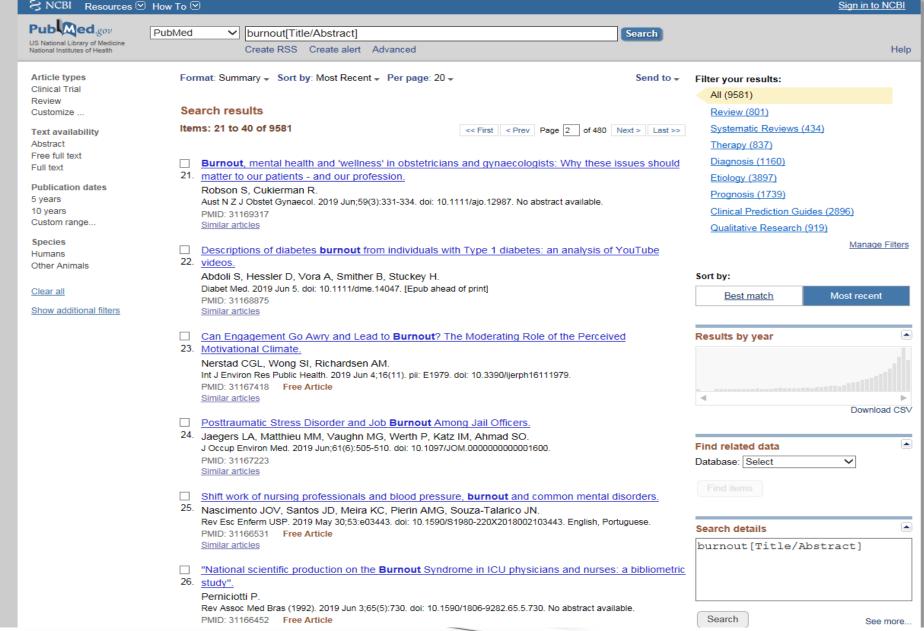


Mindfulness and Provider Self-Care

Danielle Noreika, MD, FACP, FAAHPM June 13, 2019



Who Needs Self Care?;)



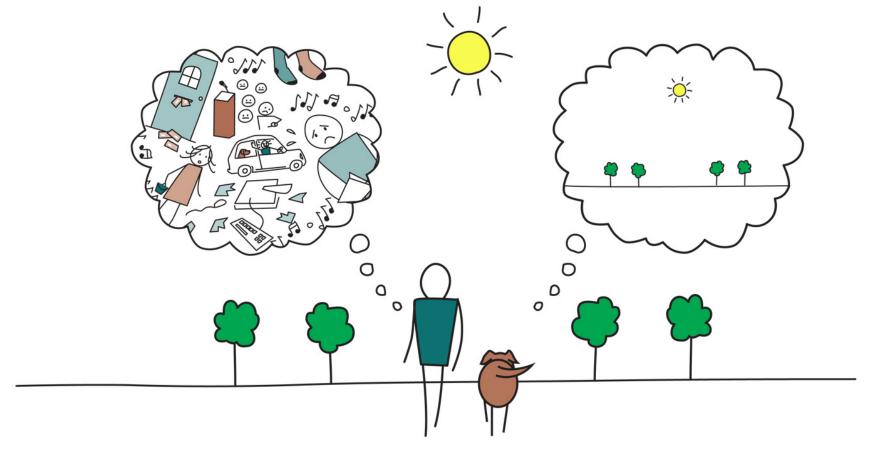






This is a little bit on a BIG topic



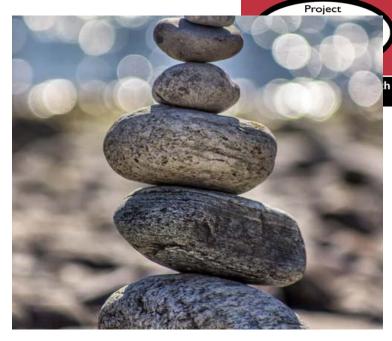


Mind Full, or Mindful?











Look how great mindfulness is!

https://www.unsplash.com





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GETTING STARTED MEDITATION SCIENCE HEALTH VOICES MAGAZINE DONATE ABOUT Q

Jon Kabat-Zinn: Defining Mindfulness

What is mindfulness? The founder of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction explains.

BY MINDFUL STAFF | JANUARY 11, 2017 | WELL-BEING











The Definition of Mindfulness: Mindfulness is awareness that arises through paying attention, on purpose, in the present moment, non-judgementally," says Kabat-Zinn. "And then I sometimes add, in the service of self-understanding and wisdom."



An Outpatient Program in Behavioral Medicine for Chronic Pain Patients Based on the Practice of Mindfulness Meditation:

Theoretical Considerations and Preliminary Results

Jon Kabat-Zinn, Ph.D.

Director, Stress Reduction and Relaxation Program Ambulatory Services University of Massachusetts Hospital Instructor in Medicine Department of Medicine University of Massachusetts Medical School Worcester, Massachusetts

Abstract: The practice of mindfulness meditation was used in a 10-week Stress Reduction and Relaxation Program to train chronic pain patients in self-regulation. The meditation facilitates an attentional stance towards proprioception known as detached observation. This appears to cause an "uncoupling" of the sensory dimension of the pain experience from the affective/ evaluative alarm reaction and reduce the experience of suffering via cognitive reappraisal. Data are presented on 51 chronic pain patients who had not improved with traditional medical care. The dominant pain categories were low back, neck and shoulder, and headache. Facial pain, angina pectoris, noncoronary chest pain, and GI pain were also represented. At 10 weeks, 65 % of the patients showed a reduction of ≥33 % in the mean total Pain Rating Index (Melzack) and 50% showed a reduction of ≥50%. Similar decreases were recorded on other pain indices and in the number of medical symptoms reported. Large and significant reductions in mood disturbance and psychiatric symptomatology accompanied these changes and were relatively stable on follow-up. These improvements were independent of the pain category. We conclude that this form of meditation can be used as the basis for an effective behavioral program in self-regulation for chronic pain patients. Key features of the program structure, and the limitations of the present uncontrolled study are discussed.

piloted to explore the clinical effectiveness of meditation as a self-regulatory coping strategy for long-term chronic patients for whom the traditional medical treatments have been less than successful. In its first two years it has been attended by patients referred for a wide range of chronic conditions. This report presents only the summary outcome for the chronic pain patients; the complete outcome data for the pain patients, and the results with other classes of patients are presented elsewhere (1, 2). These results have recently been reported in abstract form (3).

The service, known as the Stress Reduction and Relaxation Program (SR&RP), utilizes training in a form of meditation known as mindfulness or awareness meditation as the major self-regulatory activity. All meditation practices used in the SR&RP were taught independent of the religious and cultural beliefs associated with them in their countries and traditions of origin.









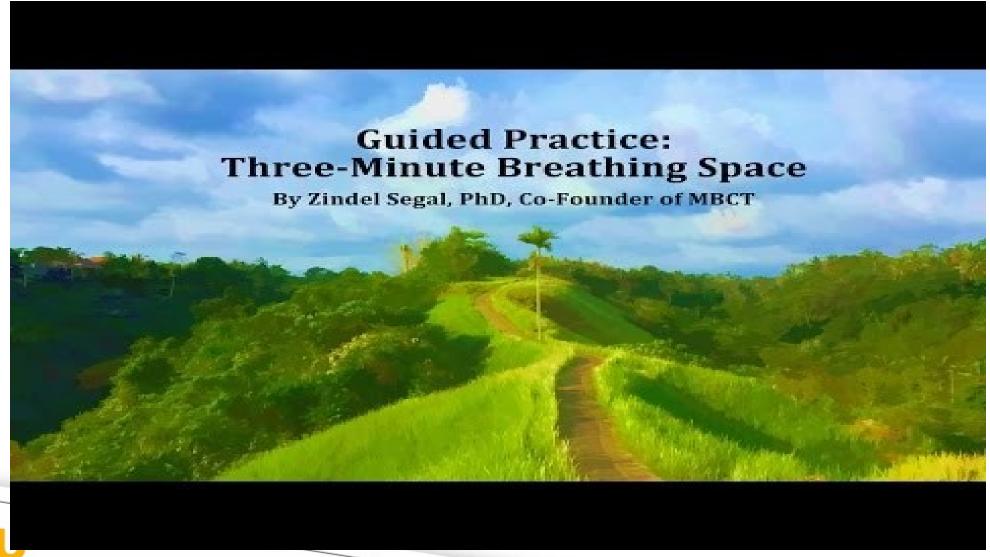
Let's make our unsuspecting team members be mindful!





www.mindful.org

https://youtu.be/amX1IuYFv8A





Step 1: the Body Scan begins with the participants lying on their backs with their palms facing up and their feet falling slightly apart. This exercise can also be done sitting on a comfortable chair with feet resting on the floor;

Step 2: the facilitator then asks the participants to lie very still for the duration of the exercise, and move with awareness if it becomes necessary to adjust their position;

Step 3: next, the facilitator begins guiding the Body Scan. Participants begin by bringing awareness to the breath, noticing the rhythm, the experience of breathing in and expelling out. The facilitator explains that nobody should try to change the way they are breathing but rather just hold gentle awareness on the breath;

Step 4: next, the facilitator guides attention to the body: how it feels, the texture of clothing against the skin, the contours of the surface on which the body is resting, the temperature of the body and the environment;

Step 5: the facilitator guides awareness to the parts of the body that are tingling, sore, or feeling particularly heavy or light, s/he asks the participants to note any areas of their body where they don't feel any sensations at all or are hypersensitive.

https://positivepsychologyprogram.com



2. The Body Scan

Another popular exercise for practitioners of mindfulness is called the Body Scan. It requires very little in the way of props or tools, and it is also **easily accessible for most beginners**.

Would you like to follow a Body Scan right now? Try this 30 minute guided narrative by expert and founder of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction **Jon Kabat Zinn**:





Mindful Listening

4. Mindful Listening

This last activity is extracted from the **Positive Psychology Toolkit** and introduces **mindful listening** as a group exercise.

Mindful listening is an important skill and can be a great group mindfulness exercise. In general, people thrive when they feel fully "heard" and "seen," and mindful listening offers a break from focusing on the self or our own response.

Instead, this form of listening can create an inner stillness where both parties feel free of preconceptions or judgments, and the listener is not distracted by inner chatter whilst learning **valuable positive communication skills**.

The Mindful Listening exercise involves these steps:

- Step 1: invite participants to think of one thing they are stressed about and one thing they look forward to;
- Step 2: once everyone is finished, each participant takes their turn in sharing their story with the group;
- Step 3: encourage each participant to direct attention to how it feels to speak, how
 it feels to talk about something stressful as well as how it feels to share something
 positive;
- Step 4: participants are instructed to observe their own thoughts, feelings, and body sensations both when talking and when listening;
- Step 5: after each participant has shared, you can break into small groups and answer the questions below. Next, regroup and have a discussion and debrief with the following questions.

Those questions are:

- a. How did you feel when speaking during the exercise?
- b. How did you feel when listening during the exercise?
- c. Did you notice any mind-wandering?
- d. If so, what was the distraction?
- e. What helped you to bring your attention back to the present?
- f. Did your mind judge while listening to others?
- g. If so, how did "judging" feel in the body?
- h. Were there times where you felt empathy?
- i. If so, how did this feel in the body?
- j. How did your body feel right before speaking?
- k. How did your body feel right after speaking?
- I. What are you feeling right now?
- m. What would happen if you practiced mindful listening with each person that you spoke with?
- n. Do you think mindful listening would change the way you interact and relate with others?
- o. How would it feel if you set the intention to pay attention with curiosity, kindness, and acceptance to everything you said and everything you listened to?



What Is Self-Compassion?

Self-compassion involves treating yourself the way you would treat a friend who is having a hard time—even if your friend blew it or is feeling inadequate, or is just facing a tough life challenge. The more complete definition involves three core elements that we bring to bear when we are in pain: self-kindness, common humanity (the recognition that *everyone* make mistakes and feels pain), and mindfulness.

For example, imagine that your best friend calls you after she just got dumped by her partner, and this is how the conversation goes.

"Hey," you say, picking up the phone. "How are you?"

"Terrible," she says, choking back tears. "You know that guy Michael I've been dating? Well, he's the first man I've been really excited about since my divorce. Last night he told me that I was putting too much pressure on him and that he just wants to be friends. I'm devastated."

You sigh and say, "Well, to be perfectly honest, it's probably because you're old, ugly, and boring, not to mention needy and dependent. And you're at least 20 pounds overweight, your clothes don't fit, and your hair is turning gray. I'd just give up now, because there's really no hope of finding anyone who will ever love you. I mean, frankly, you don't deserve it!"

Would you ever talk this way to someone you cared about? Of course not. But strangely, this is precisely the type of thing we say to ourselves in such situations—or worse. With self-compassion, we learn to speak to ourselves like a good friend. "I'm so sorry. Are you OK? You must be so upset. Remember I'm here for you and I deeply appreciate you. Is there anything I can do to help?"





Mindfulness Self Compassion/Neff & Germer

buddhify



iPhone rating: 5 stars

Android rating: 4 stars

Price: \$4.99 for iPhone, \$2.99 for Android

With more than 200 meditations, the buddhify app teaches you how to reduce anxiety and stress, promote sleep, and manage difficult emotions.

Practice mindfulness exercises with categories suitable for whatever you're doing — travelling, at work, waking up, eating, even when you're online. Sessions range from 3 to 40 minutes, making this a great option for beginners or experienced practitioners.

Headspace



iPhone rating: 5 stars

Android rating: 4 stars



Find calmness, wellness, and balance in your life with this app's guided meditation and mindfulness techniques for daytime use. Before bed, try any of

its 10 new sleep music tracks or 16 nature soundscapes. The app builds personalized plans based on a little input from you, so you can learn the essentials of meditation and build from there.

10% Happier



purchases

Price: Free with optional in-app

This app was designed for skeptics to help you keep going, so new content added weekly keeps meditation from becoming a chore. Daily videos and

guided meditations teach you what to do in the simplest way possible, while a range of content shows you how to cope with stressors like anxiety and political stress.



The Mindfulness App



iPhone rating: 5 stars

Android rating: 4 stars

Price: Free with optional in-app purchases

Meditation beginners and gurus alike will find lots of options with The Mindfulness App. A five-day guided practice and introduction to

mindfulness helps you get started, and timed guided or silent meditations from 3 to 30 minutes will suit your busy lifestyle. The app also offers personalized meditation options, reminders to keep you mindful throughout the day, and statistics to track in your meditation journal.

Calm



iPhone rating: 5 stars

Android rating: 5 stars

Price: Free with optional in-app purchases

This award-winning app has calming exercises, breathing techniques to help you relax, and even a Calm Kids section with meditations for kids

between 3 and 17. The new Sleep Stories section features a great mix of voice talent — you may recognize actors Matthew McConaughey or Jerome Flynn — to Iull you to sleep. A recent update to the Calm app makes for a mindful experience through the Apple Watch, with three new breathing exercises, a mindful walking meditation, and calming exercises you can all access right from your watch.

Insight Timer



iPhone rating: 5 stars

Android rating: 5 stars

Price: Free with optional in-app purchases

More meditation is practiced on Insight Timer than anywhere else, and the app has 10 or more free guided meditations added every day. Browse thousands of

guided meditations to begin building a simple dally habit, jump into discussion groups and the community features, and use the music tracks and ambient sounds to calm the mind and promote sleep.

Healthline Best Meditation Apps



Mikolasek M et al. Effectiveness of Mindfulness and Relaxation based eHealth interventions for patients with medical conditions: a systematic review. *Int J Behav Med.* 2018Feb;25(1):1-16.

Table 6
Effectiveness of studies with an inactive or active control group

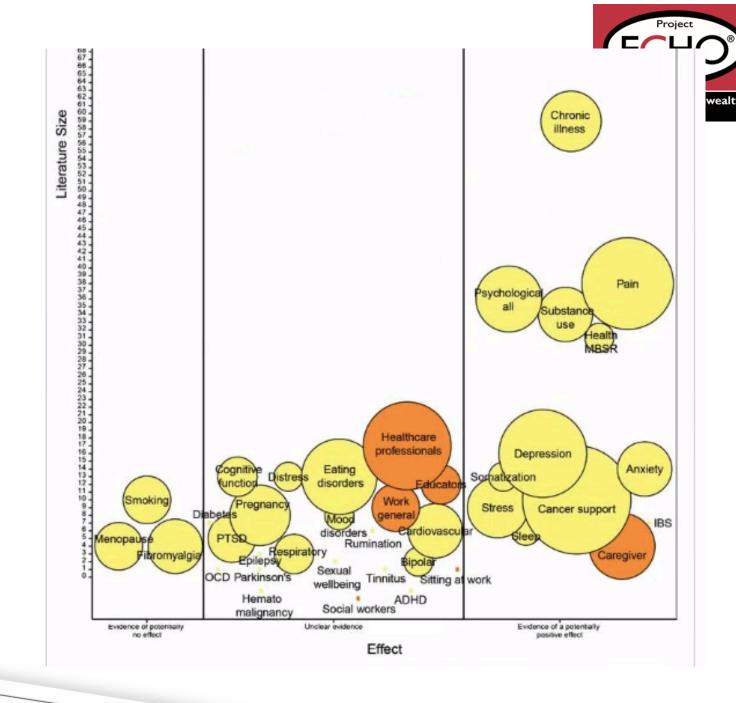
	vs. in	vs. inactive control		vs. a	ctive co	Total	
	+	0	_	+	0	_	+/o/-
General health	O	4	O	5	1	0	5/5/o
Depression or anxiety	1	3	0	3	2	0	4/5/o
Pain	1	3	0	2	2	0	3/5/o
Self-efficacy or self-care	2	2	0	1	O	0	3/2/0
Stress	O	O	0	О	2	0	0/2/0
Mindfulness	O	О	О	О	1	О	0/1/0

Study S2 [36] and S15 [49] were excluded since the eHealth intervention must be considered as control condition, which was compared to an active comparator with a more comprehensive intervention strategy

+ superior effectiveness of eHealth intervention, o equal effectiveness, - inferior effectiveness of eHealth intervention



Hilton et al, Mindfulness meditation for workplace wellness: an evidence map. Work. 2019.



I think mindfulness has helped make me more empathetic, I wasn't ever nasty before, I was very sympathetic, but I probably couldn't actually relate to what somebody was saying as much, whereas now I notice more, I think becoming more aware of how I think about things has made me more aware of how other people might think about things, I guess that would make me a better practitioner. (Yr3, IJ)

I understand that you can have separation from your thoughts, they aren't certainties, they don't run your life and maybe they aren't always helping you. (Yr2, S24)

I feel more in control now, like I have a resource to fall back on, something to help me. (Yr2, S30)

I realised I was always exploding everything into a global thought, creating a big story and stressing myself out. ... the course has changed my mindset, how I think of myself, how I react to situations, before I would be sitting doing some work, thinking "oh my god this is so hard, I don't understand it, I'm not going to do well, I'm going to fail my exams." [Now] as soon as those thoughts start, I recognise them, and can cut them off, instead of wasting my time stressing, I just think, "look, its not going to happen (failure)," I think "ok, what can I do differently"? if I don't understand, get another text book, I recognise when I'm starting on that downward spiral [of negative thoughts] ... (Yr1, IN)

I hear a lot of doctors say things like, "oh you know one of those typical middle aged, overweight, chronic fatigue type patients" and now when I hear someone say that I'm "ok well you might have that sort of judgement about that person" but that person is still living with an illness that's affecting them, so that's probably the important bit right now, it's just made me a bit more aware. (Yr3, IJ)

I was very scared about changing how I worked, [mindfulness] gave me the flexibility to try something different, so I did stuff like not working in the evenings, and not working in the mornings [before lectures] and I found that (a) I was happier, (b) I did better academically and (c) I had time to do other stuff with my life ... the neuro exam was the first test of doing things differently and that was the best exam result I've had in medicine, I worked hard for it but a realistic level of hard. (Yr3, IJ)



Malpass et al, Medical students experience of mindfulness training in the UK. *Educ Res Int*. 2019 Feb.

Chung et al, A targeted mindfulness curriculum for medical students during their emergency medicine clerkship experience. West J Emerg Med. 2018 Jul;19(4):762-766



Chung et al.

Emergency Medicine Clerkship Experience Curriculum

Table 2. Survey responses at baseline (prior to the curriculum), four weeks (immediately following the curriculum), and six months after completing the curriculum. Statistical significance (p<0.05) comparing values at baseline vs. four weeks and again comparing baseline versus six months has been denoted with an (*).

Question	Baseline	4 wk	6 mo
I believe in the importance of wellness for medical students and residents.	3.35	3.65*	3.45
I feel confident that I can explain to another person how to meditate.	1.85	2.95*	2.90*
I feel confident in my own ability to meditate.	2.00	2.80*	2.65*
On average, I meditate	1.45	2.80*	2.15*
How likely are you to recommend meditation to another person?	2.10	2.80*	2.65*
I feel confident that I can explain to another person how to be mindful.	2.00	3.20*	2.85*
I feel confident in my own ability to be mindful.	2.35	3.10*	2.95*
On average, I practice mindfulness	1.95	3.15*	2.65*
How likely are you to recommend mindfulness to another person?	2.30	3.35*	2.70*

Objectives

Classroom methods

Define foundational concepts relevant to wellness and mindfulness

Identify personal stressors or stressful situations

Practice meditation using breath technique

Formal Presentation Foundational concepts, including wellness, stress. burnout, meditation. mindfulness, and the MBSR program

Group Discussion Identify commonly occurring situations in their personal and professional life that trigger stressful thoughts or feelings

In-Session Activity "Museum Tour" to explore the different interpretations of wellness, burnout, and mindfulness

2-Minute Meditation Breath technique Identify at least 3 specific stressors or stressful situations that the student has personally experienced.

Summarize evidence supporting benefits of mindfulness

Persuade a (role-play) patient to try meditation as a stress-reduction technique

Practice meditation using the body scan

Formal Presentation Evidence supporting effectiveness of meditation and mindfulness, including physiologic as well as mental health changes

Group Discussion Share experiences with meditation practice over the past week, both positive and negative

In-Session Activity Role-play scenarios in which the student promotes mindfulness as a stress reduction technique to a patient

2-Minute Meditation Body scan technique Summarize the first week of meditation practice using either bullet points or prose.

Discuss different strategies to incorporate mindfulness into daily activities

Identify barriers to mindfulness

Practice mindful eating

Formal Presentation Methods to incorporate mindfulness into daily activities

Group Discussion Share mindful experiences from both the clinical setting and in personal life

In-Session Activity Think-pair-share to brainstorm barriers to practicing mindfulness in both clinical practice and in daily activities

2-Minute Meditation Mindful eating

Describe a case in which mindfulness was used during a clinical encounter, preferably during the previous week.

Reflect on changes associated with regular meditation

Illustrate how mindfulness can improve personal life and patient care

Select a preferred method of mindful meditation

Formal Presentation Relationship between reflection, mindfulness, and life-long learning

Group Discussion Reflect on any changes that have occurred following a regular meditation practice

In-Session Activity In teams, create a concept map to illustrate how mindfulness can enhance both personal wellness and patient care

2-Minute Meditation Meditation of choice

Short reflection any changes noted after implementing a regular schedule of meditation or on incorporating



Weekly assignment (due on day of session)



Accessing CME and CEU Credits



Virginia Commonwealth University

Claim CME / CEU at www.vcuhealth.org/pcecho



VCU Health Palliative Care ECHO

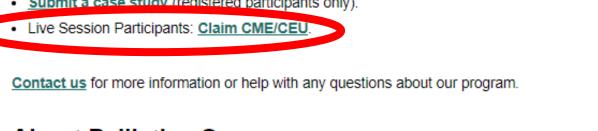


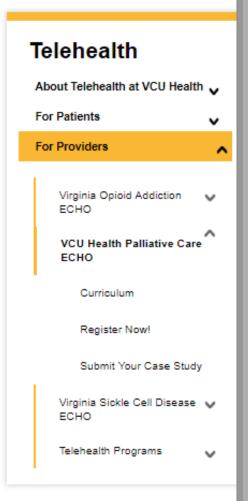


Our VCU Health Palliative Care ECHO program partners with community practices caring for patients with serious illness and applies our interdisciplinary care team - a mix of physicians, nurses, social workers, psychologists, chaplains and more - to provide patient care support and education throughout Virginia.

We have a long-standing palliative care program with an inpatient unit, consult service and supportive care clinic to provide serious illness care. Many communities in Virginia do not have access to palliative care and we're here to help.

- View Palliative Care ECHO sessions (CME/CEU available).
- Register now for an upcoming clinic.
- Submit a case study (registered participants only).



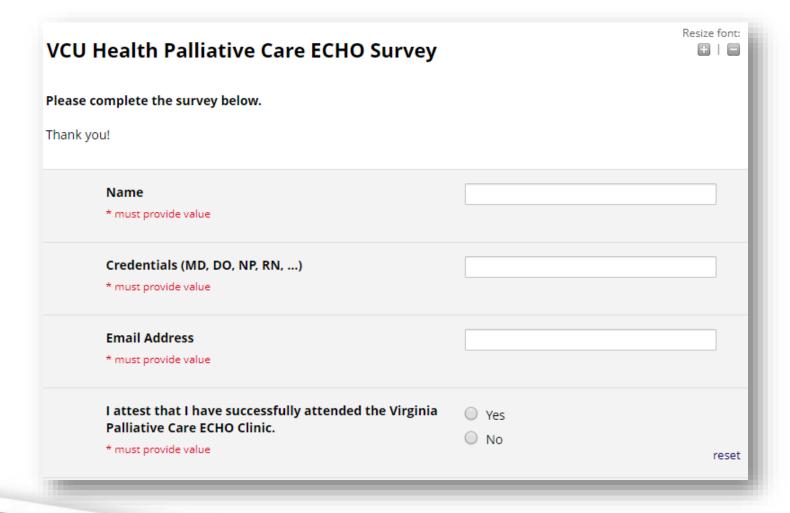




About Palliative Care



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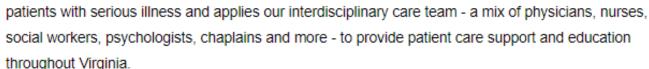
View recorded sessions at www.vcuhealth.org/pcecho



VCU Health Palliative Care ECHO







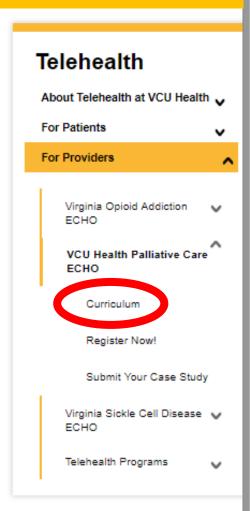
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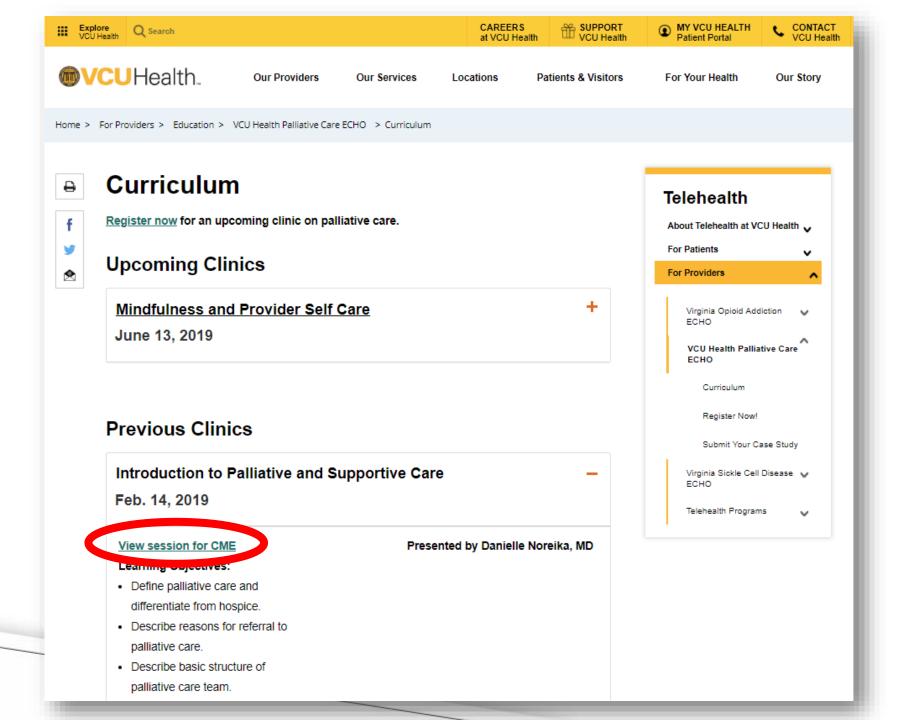
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Contact us for more information or help with any questions about our program.







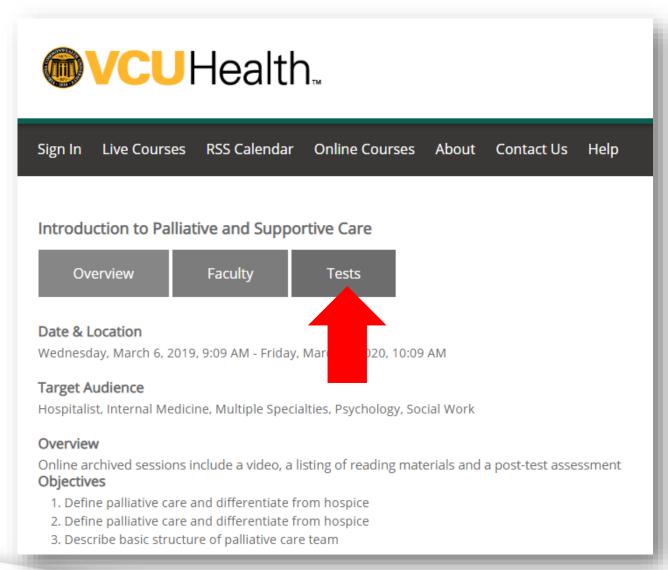






View previously recorded ECHOs for CME

Click "Tests" to view video of the session and take a short quiz for continuing education credit







THANK YOU!

We hope to see you at our next ECHO

