

tology criteria, Disease Activity Score, and other composite arthritis scores⁸, and evaluations of enthesitis, dactylitis, and axial disease^{9,10,11}.

GRAPPA members are able to access the dermatology modules through the GRAPPA website (<http://grappanetwork.org/>) using their login and password; pharmaceutical sponsors who have a licensed agreement to use the modules have the option of developing a customized landing page and password-protected entry as well as customized training modules for individual study requirements.

The PASI/BSA module is the prototype. After completing the registration process, users are able to view the 16.5 minute instructional video on performing PASI/BSA assessments. Once the entire module has been viewed, users may navigate backward and forward to review portions of the video as desired. When ready, users may move to the certification portion, which consists of patient examples for practice scoring. In order to receive credit for completion, one must provide scoring for each of these examples. As users enter their scores and click "submit," graphs that provide the distribution of consensus scores by experienced dermatologists can be viewed. This allows the user to compare his or her scoring to that of others. After all scores have been entered, a Certificate of Completion can be printed for documentation of training. Currently, 2 pharmaceutical sponsors are under license agreement to use these educational modules for training investigators on efficacy endpoints for clinical trials.

The next phase of this project will involve validation of these training modules to determine their effectiveness in improving comprehension and competence of those performing these assessments. Project managers are able to download user data, which will allow inter- and intrarater reliability to be assessed and provide descriptive statistics for current industry users. This offers a benefit over traditional training offered at investigator meetings, where effectiveness of the educational measures and investigator reliability cannot readily be measured.

Given that opportunities for training in these physical examination assessments are scarce outside the clinical trial setting, these modules may prove useful in other arenas, such as training for clinicians who enter patients in longterm clinical registries, online standardized training for dermatol-

ogy residents and rheumatology fellows, and online education for clinicians interested in improving their physical examination skills when evaluating patients in clinical practice. GRAPPA plans to translate the videos into other languages for international users and is interested in developing additional modules, including assessment tools such as surveys or composite measures and topics of continuing medical education.

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