Measuring the Impact of an EBHC Curriculum

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Context

University of California San Francisco Fresno Family Practice residency program

3-year program with 10 residents per class

Rural and urban settings

Background

 Previously taught research through a required original research project

 No apparent impact on the clinical practice of our residents and faculty

 Shifted to practice-based curriculum focused more on consuming research rather than producing research



New EBM Curriculum

Didactic

- Online tutorial / Workshops
- Critical appraisal sessions

Question & Answer loop

- PICO "prescription" pads
- Search skills tutoring
- Weekly Discussions / Newsletter
- Applications
 - Journal Club
 - COPC Activities



Subjective Outcomes

fresno

EBM Curriculum helped me	2002 (n=20)	2003 (n=22)
Focus clinical questions	90%	100%
Know where to look for answers	85%	100%
Search medline	85%	95%
Search Cochrane/integrative database	70%	100%
Critically appraise research	80%	95%
Use research in patient care	80%	100%
Monitor important new research	55%	90%
Develop clinical guidelines	65%	

The Test We Wanted

Comprehensive
Objective
Performance-based
Demonstrated reliability and validity



The Fresno Test

Premise: clinical scenarios

Calculation

- Sensitivity
- Specificity
- PPV / NPV
- LR
- ARR / RRR
- NNT

Short Essay

- PICO
- Sources
- Design
- Searching
- Relevance
- Validity
- Effect Size

Grading Rubrics for Short Essay Questions

- Essay questions allow assessment of a higher level of learning than recognition / more clinically meaningful
- But grading can be difficult and subjective
- Rubrics standardize the grading of essay answers, make it easier and more objective



Sample Rubric: Formulating a Clinical Question

	Patient	Intervention/ Exposure	Compariso n	Outcome
Excellent (3 points)	> 1 appropriate descriptor	Specific intervention	Specific intervention	Objective, patient- oriented
Strong (2 points)	1 appropriate descriptor	Type of intervention	Type of intervention	Surrogate marker
Limited (1 point)	Descriptor lacking specificity	Intervention	Comparison	Non-specific outcome
Not Evident (0 points)	None of above	None of above	None of above	None of above

Reliability & Validity

Inter-rater Reliability – Interrater correlation = 0.98 Internal Reliability – Cronbach's alpha = 0.88 Construct Validity - Novice mean = 96 (out of 212) points – Expert mean = 148





 Two-year curriculum (interns experienced only one year)

Everyone post-tested at the same time.

Both pre and post data for 22 of 30 residents



Total Test Scores

- Repeated measures mixed analysis of variance
- Pretest Mean = 77; Post-test Mean = 104; p<0.001</p>

19 residents improved.
3 residents worsened.



Individual Test Score Changes



Average Item Scores

Question	PreTest	PostTest	p-value
Focus clinical question (24 pts)	13	15	.061
Sources for answers (24 pts)	12	16	.083
Best study design (24 pts)	8	14	.001
Medline search skills (24 pts)	8	11	.036
Relevance (24 pts)	10	13	.151
Validity (24 pts)	13	12	.520
Magnitude & Significance (24)	5	10	.005
Calculations (40 pts)	7	14	.015

Links between participation in curriculum and outcomes

- Data on participation in curricular components were harvested from resident files
- We tried to link participation and post-test scores
- The results were unclear
 - Curriculum evolved with our experience
 - Imprecise participation variables from archived data

Conclusions

- A comprehensive EBHC curriculum resulted in objective improvement in our residents.
- We would like to be able to link specific participation variables to knowledge gains.
- Ultimately, we hope to identify how to teach EBHC in a way that measurably improves patient outcomes.

