

SURMEPI



Stellenbosch University Rural Medical Education Partnership Initiative

E-learning of evidence-based health care (EBHC): Which e-learning components are necessary for successful EBHC e-learning?

Rohwer A^1 , Motaze NV^1 , Rehfuess E^2 , Young T^1

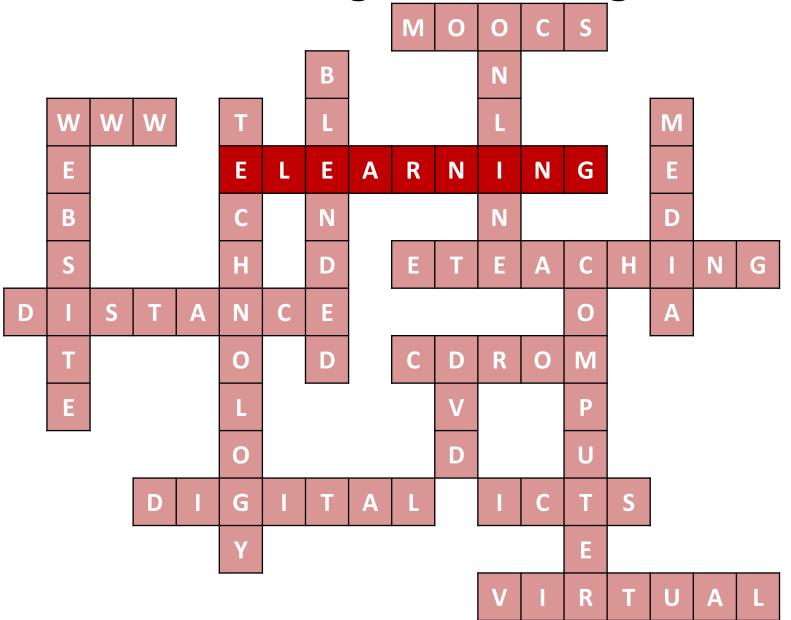


¹Centre for Evidence-based Health Care
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Stellenbosch University,
Cape Town, South Africa

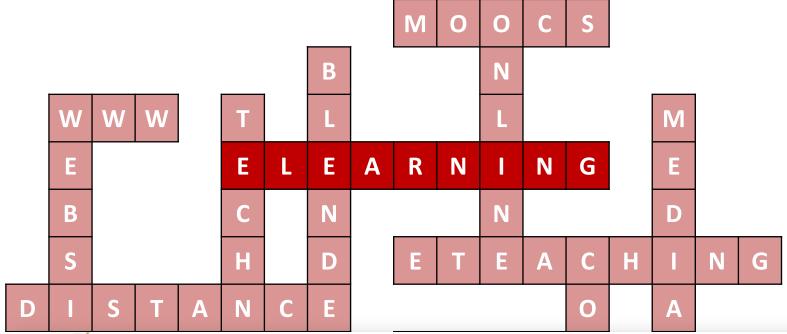
²Institute for Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology,
Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany



EBHC teaching and learning



EBHC teaching and learning





Protocol for a Systematic Review: E-learning of Evidence-Based Health Care to Increase EBHC Competencies in Healthcare Professionals

Anke Rohwer, Eva Rehfuess, Taryn Young

Aim:

To describe EBHC e-learning intervention components and to identify the distinctive components of effective interventions

Methods:

- Systematic review according to standard Campbell methods
- Pre-specified data extraction sheet
 - Informed by logic model
 - Documenting all intervention components
 - Documenting delivery of interventions
- Not able to pool data due to heterogeneity
- Matrix of all intervention components
- Identified and described components distinctive to intervention group of effective interventions

Results (n=22)

Participants	Undergraduate health care professionals: 7 studies Postgraduate health care professionals: 4 studies Practising health care professionals: 11 studies
Intervention and comparison	E-learning vs. no intervention: 7 studies E-learning vs. face-to-face lectures or workshops: 10 studies E-learning vs. other types of e-learning: 6 studies
Outcomes	EBHC knowledge: 17 studies EBHC skills: 14 studies EBHC attitudes: 12 studies EBHC behaviour: 4 studies
Studies	RCTs: 12 studies Cluster RCTs: 7 studies Quasi RCT: 3 study
Countries	UK: 4 studies USA: 4 studies Norway, Canada: 2 studies each Japan, Germany, The Netherlands, Australia: 1 study each UK and The Netherlands, Australia and Malaysia, Australia and Hong Kong: 1 study each LMICs (Argentina, Brazil, DRC, Congo, India, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand): 1 study Philippines: 1 study

Results

	Pure e-learning vs. no learning (n= 3)	Blended learning vs. no learning (n= 4)	Pure e-learning vs. face- to-face learning (n=6)	Blended learning vs. face- to-face learning (n=4)	Pure e-learning vs. blended learning (n=3)	Pure e-learning vs. pure e- learning (n=3)					
EBHC knowledge	^	>	II	II	=</th <th></th>						
EBHC skills	^	>	II	II		=/>					
EBHC attitude	^	>/=	II	^							
EBHC behaviour		>/=		^							
Risk of bias											
Selection bias	?	+	?	?	?	-					
Detection bias	?	+	?	?	?	-					
Attrition bias	-	-	-	•	?	?					

E-learning vs. no learning

Study	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E-learning components							
Recorded PowerPoint presentations							
Online tutorial							
Online exercises/assignments/Clinical scenarios							
Access to databases							
Online support (tutor/feedback)							
Online tools (e.g. checklists, calculators)							
Asynchronous discussion list							
Access to online site/ teaching material/ learning package							
Newsletter							
Face-to-face components							
Clinical activities/assignments							
Access to clinical tutor/facilitator							
Didactic lectures							
Interactive workshop							
Small-group discussion							
Hands-on computer-based training							
Comparison							
No EBHC learning							

E-learning vs. face-to-face learning

Study	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
E-learning components										
Recorded PowerPoint presentations										
Online tutorial										
Online exercises/assignments/Clinical scenarios										
Asynchronous discussion list										
Online journal club										
Access to online site/ teaching material/ learning package										
Mobile learning at bedside										
Face-to-face components										
Clinical activities/assignments										
Access to clinical tutor/facilitator										
Didactic lectures										
Interactive workshop										
Small-group discussion										
Hands-on computer-based training										
Comparison										
Didactic lectures										
Interactive workshop										
Small group discussion										
Hands-on computer-based training										
Journal Club										

E-learning vs. e-learning

	Study	18(a)	18(b)	18(c)	19	20	21 (a)	21 (b)	22		
	E-learning components										
	Recorded PowerPoint presentations										
	Online tutorial										
	Online exercises/assignments/Clinical scenarios										
	Asynchronous discussion list										
	Online journal club										
	Online support										
A	ccess to online site/ teaching material/ learning package										
	Face-to-face components										
	Clinical activities/assignments										
	Access to clinical tutor/facilitator										
	Comparison	j									
	Didactic lectures										
	Small group discussion										
	Hands-on computer-based training										
	Access to journals/databases										
	Recorded PowerPoint presentations										
	Access to facilitator on demand										
	Access to online site/teaching material										
	Teaching material received via email										

Summary

- All effective interventions were multifaceted
- Distinctive components of effective interventions:
 - Recorded PowerPoint presentations
 - Recorded tutorials
 - Access to online site with teaching materials
 - Mobile learning at the bedside
 - Clinical activities/assignments
 - Access to clinical tutor/facilitator
 - Asynchronous discussion lists

Multifaceted

Revision

Integrated

Blended

Interactive

Limitations

- Unable to pool data in meta-analysis
 - No subgroup analysis
- Results based on descriptions of interventions
- Poor reporting of interventions in some studies
- High risk of attrition bias in included trials
- EBHC behaviour assessed in 4 trials only

```
access to databases
  blended learning online journal club
  clinical scenarios
                                          unlimited access
                     FBM tutor
                 self-directed e-learning components
  facilitator
           assignments and assessments Evidence-based practice DVD
  web-based modules online support
                                     EBM course
                                      asynchronous discussion
clinical trainer
                                       computer-assisted
     computer-mediated communication
didactic and interactive sessions recorded presentations
            interactive e-learning course
 clinically integrated
            EBM workshop asynchronous discussions
         clinically relevant activities
```

Bottom line

- E-learning of EBHC is an effective strategy to increase EBHC knowledge and skills
- BUT e-learning is not a panacea
- Same principles apply as for traditional EBHC learning:
 - Multifaceted, integrated, interactive learning best

Future research:

- Compare various e-learning/blended learning strategies
- Long-term assessment of outcomes esp. behaviour
- Explore educational context
- Studies in LMICs



Centre forEvidenceBasedHealthCare

www.cebhc.co.za www.facebook.com/cebhc Twitter account: @cebhc

- Laibhen-Parkes N. Web-Based evidence based practice
 educational intervention to improve EBP competence among
 BSN-prepared pediatric bedside nurses: A mixed methods pilot
 study: Mercer University; 2014.
- . Schilling K, Wiecha J, Polineni D, Khalil S. An interactive web-9. based curriculum on evidence-based medicine: design and effectiveness. Fam Med. 2006;38(2):126-32.
- Welch CE, Van Lunen BL, Hankemeier DA. An evidence-based practice educational intervention for athletic trainers: a 10 randomized controlled trial. Journal of athletic training. 2014;49(2):210-9.
- 4. Bergold M, Strametz R, Weinbrenner S, Khan K, Zamora J, Moll P, et al. Evidence-based Medicine online for young doctors-a 11. randomised controlled trial. [German] Zeitschrift fur Evidenz, Fortbildung und Qualitat im Gesundheitswesen. 2013:107(1):36-43.
- Dizon J, Grimmer-Somers K, Kumar S. Effectiveness of the tailored Evidence Based Practice training program for Filipino physical therapists: a randomized controlled trial. BMC medical education. 2014;14(147).
- Forsetlund L, Bradley P, Forsen L, Nordheim L, Jamtvedt G,
 Bjorndal A. Randomised controlled trial of a theoretically
 grounded tailored intervention to diffuse evidence-based public
 health practice [ISRCTN23257060]. BMC medical education.
 2003:3:2.
- 7. Kok R, Hoving JL, Smits PB, Ketelaar SM, Dijk FJ, Verbeek JH. A 14. clinically integrated post-graduate training programme in evidence-based medicine versus 'no intervention' for improving disability evaluations: a cluster randomised clinical trial. PloS one 2013; 8(3):e57256 p.

- Bradley P, Oterholt C, Herrin J, Nordheim L, Bjørndal A. 15 Comparison of directed and self-directed learning in evidencebased medicine: a randomised controlled trial. Medical education 2005; 39(10):1027-35 pp.
- Davis J, Chryssafidou E, Zamora J, Davies D, Khan K,

 Coomarasamy A. Computer-based teaching is as good as face to
 face lecture-based teaching of evidence based medicine: a
 randomised controlled trial. BMC medical education. 2007;7:23.

 Davis J, Crabb S, Rogers E, Zamora J, Khan K. Computer-based

 17.
 teaching is as good as face to face lecture-based teaching of
 evidence based medicine: a randomized controlled trial.

 Medical teacher 2008; 30(3):302-7
- Hadley J, Kulier R, Zamora J, Coppus SF, Weinbrenner S,
 Meyerrose B, et al. Effectiveness of an e-learning course in
 evidence-based medicine for foundation (internship) training.
 Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine 2010; 103(7):288-94
 Horiuchi S, Yaju Y, Koyo M, Sakyo Y, Nakayama K. Evaluation of
 19.
- a web-based graduate continuing nursing education program in Japan: A randomized controlled trial. Nurse education today [Internet]. 2009; 29(2):140-9
- McLeod RS, MacRae HM, McKenzie ME, Victor JC, Brasel KJ. A 20. moderated journal club is more effective than an Internet journal club in teaching critical appraisal skills: results of a multicenter randomized controlled trial. Journal of the American College of Surgeons. 2010;211(6):769-76. 21. Brettle A, Raynor M. Developing information literacy skills in pre-registration nurses: An experimental study of teaching

methods. Nurse education today. 2013;33(2):103-9.

- llic D, Hart W, Fiddes P, Misso M, Villanueva E. Adopting a blended learning approach to teaching evidence based medicine: a mixed methods study. BMC medical education. 2013;13:169.
- Ilic D, Nordin RB, Glasziou P, Tilson JK, Villanueva E. A randomised controlled trial of a blended learning education intervention for teaching evidence-based medicine. BMC medical education. 2015;15(1):321.
- Kulier R, Coppus S, Zamora J, Hadley J, Malick S, Das K, et al. The effectiveness of a clinically integrated e-learning course in evidence-based medicine: A cluster randomised controlled trial. BMC medical education. 2009;9(1).
- Fernandez RS, Duong Thuy T, Ramjan L, Ho C, Gill B. Comparison of four teaching methods on Evidence-based Practice skills of postgraduate nursing students. Nurse education today. 2014;34(1):61-6.
- Kamin C, Glicken A, Hall M, Quarantillo B, Merenstein G. Evaluation of electronic discussion groups as a teaching/learning strategy in an evidence-based medicine course: a pilot study. Education for health. 2001;14(1):21-32. Kulier R, Gülmezoglu A, Zamora J, Plana M, Carroli G, Cecatti J, et al. Effectiveness of a Clinically Integrated e-Learning Course in Evidence-Based Medicine for Reproductive Health Training: A Randomized Trial. JAMA. 2012;308(21):2218.
- Brouwers M, Makarski J, Durocher L, Levinson A. E-learning interventions are comparable to user's manual in a randomized trial of training strategies for the AGREE II. Implementation science: IS. 2011;6:81.
- Macrae HM, Regehr G, McKenzie M, Henteleff H, Taylor M, Barkun J, et al. Teaching practicing surgeons critical appraisal skills with an Internet-based journal club: A randomized, controlled trial. Surgery. 2004;136(3):641-6.