Examining an Evidence-Based Medicine Culture in Residency Education



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- Innovations in evidence-based medicine (EBM) training have focused on curriculum design and knowledge gained.
- What about the educational culture and environment for EBM training?

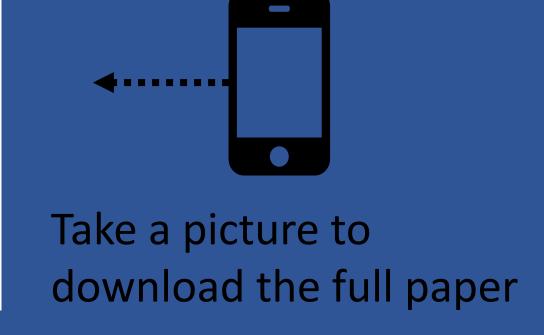


- Survey questions adapted from a learnercentered survey validated by Mi, et al.
- Survey included in CERA omnibus survey of Family Medicine residency program directors in 2015
- Analysis Descriptive stats, EBM Culture Score (ECS) calculated, mean ECS score compared, linear regression of ECS score by demographics

IIII RESULTS & CONCLUSION

- Response rate 60.6%
- Program characteristics table 1
- Means for questions table 2
- ECS score correlated with:
- Gender of program director (t=2.47, P=0.01)
- Proportion of international medical graduates (IMGs) in program (ANOVA, F=2.43, P=0.048





To improve EBM teaching in residency, program directors should

tocus on:

- 1) authentic curricular activities
- 2) whole-program commitment
- 3) EBM infrastructure



Mean age of program (SD) Characteristics		33.0 years (13.3)	
		n	%
Size of Community	Less than 30k 30-75k 75-150k 150-500k 500k-1m >1m Total	17 46 59 64 48 38 272	6.3 16. 21. 23. 17. 14.
Type of Program	University Community (university-affiliated) Community (unaffiliated) Military Other Total	50 174 38 8 3 273	18 63 13 2. 1. 99
Program Region	Northeast Mid-Atlantic South Atlantic East South Central East North Central West South Central West North Central Mountain Pacific Total	12 38 46 12 42 27 27 25 42 271	4. 14 17 4. 15 10 10 9. 15
Proportion of International Graduates	0%-24% 25%-49% 50%-74% 75%-100% Total	136 45 45 42 268	50 16 16 15

Question	Mean (SD)
In our family medicine residency program	
there is a commitment to life-long learning in our practice environment.	
our faculty members promote an atmosphere of mutual respect.	
residents are encouraged to become problem solvers.	
the use of clinical evidence is part of the routine for clinical practice in our practice environment.	
there is a high level of acceptance of EBM in our residency practice environment.	
evidence-based information resources (eg, Essential Evidence, Dynamed, FPIN, etc) are readily available in the residency practice environment.	
our faculty members model evidence-based practice during rounds and case discussions in the clinical setting.	
our faculty members promote the application of EBM in solving clinical problems for individual patients.	
faculty members serve as collaborative facilitators in the residents' EBM learning process.	
the integration of EBM into clinical practice is met with skepticism by clinicians in our practice environment.	
we protect resident time for EBM training.	
there is a high level of faculty involvement in teaching EBM at our residency training site.	
our faculty members provide residents with clear feedback on their EBM practice.	

Literature Review

General Quality

- Varied, but many low quality studies.
- Kirkpatrick levels 1 (reaction) and 2 (knowledge) outcomes generally. Rare self-report of level 3 (process) outcomes

Factors that support EBM culture

- Clinical integration and authenticity
- Interaction with and support from knowledgeable faculty
- Role modeling by senior clinicians and support from organizational leadership
- Support of librarian/information management specialist.
- Resources available to practice (librarian, internet, journal subscriptions, etc.)
- Structure for curriculum (objectives, scaffolding)
- Resident peer teaching of concepts

Factors that inhibit EBM culture

- Residents challenged for time and knowledge of EBM hard to practice without these.
- Curriculum more focused on appraising and applying than asking and searching.



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