



Figure.

7 A Novel Flipped-Classroom Curriculum for Intern Education

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Background: Traditional conference education emphasizes lecture-based instruction. However, evidence supports non-traditional classroom teaching for this generation of millennial learners. Also, the conference setting is used to achieve a common foundation of knowledge, but scheduling demands can limit conference attendance. We have addressed both of these challenges by developing a flipped-classroom curriculum with stand-alone asynchronous content.

Educational Objectives: We aim to achieve a common foundation of knowledge, skills and attitudes in interns using a flipped-classroom model. We focus on 25 topics common to all emergency medicine interns. We strive to produce interns uniformly comfortable with the management of each covered condition.

Curricular Design: A group of educators identified a need to provide core content for interns, the breadth of which required a longitudinal year-long design. A needs assessment across two separate EM programs confirmed the need for an intern curriculum (87% stated this would improve education) and learner interest in this format (84% favored dedicated conference time, 73% favored asynchronous resources). The 25 highest-rated topics by learners were chosen to be covered. We created a website to host asynchronous resources (EMFundamentals.blogspot.com). Each content page includes goals and objectives as well as references (e.g. journal articles, podcasts, institutional guidelines). For interns attending conference, faculty-led small-group sessions reinforced key concepts. For interns unable to attend, this web-based content delivery ensured a baseline knowledge. Current assessment methods include a post-curriculum attitudinal survey and pre/post knowledge quiz.

Impact/Effectiveness: This is our first year with full deployment of the curriculum; feedback from our pilot year is

promising. 75% preferred the flipped-classroom model (versus traditional lecture) and 100% of users reported a positive impact from the asynchronous resources. The knowledge test for Kirkpatrick level 2 data has begun this year and plans to collect Kirkpatrick level 3 data via simulation are in development.

8 A Novel Game for Introducing Important Aspects of Effective Patient Consenting

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Background: Informed consent is one of the most important tenets of modern medicine and has significant legal and ethical implications. Unfortunately during medical education there is little instruction on what makes up informed consent. Often the senior level resident teaches it, however topics like prior knowledge, therapeutic privilege, alternative treatments and expected outcomes without intervention are rarely discussed formally. This leaves the process of informed consent nebulous to the detriment of the patient and the provider.

Educational Objectives: To design a game that is both interactive and informative that teaches and instructs learners about the important aspects of informed consent and the specific odds that certain common ED procedures carry.

Curricular Design: EM residents are divided into groups of 4-5 residents. They are then given 5 scenarios which contain common ED procedures. Each scenario has two rounds. In the first each team lists what they believe are the risks, benefits, alternative treatments and expected outcomes without intervention. A discussion follows where teams debate which answers were correct. During this time the moderator helps facilitate a discussion based on what aspects of informed consent were covered and what that scenario was meant to highlight. Each correct answer is worth one point. The second round then requires the groups to guess the odds of common risks for the five scenarios' procedures. The closest team gets three points. At the end of the game the team with the highest total wins.

Impact/Effectiveness: This game is designed to fill the gap in education regarding informed consent. By being interactive and engaging it is intended to stimulate thought about what important aspects of informed consent. The discussions simulate what might happen in a courtroom and allows the moderator to delve deeper into topics. Finally this game's format can easily be used and adapted for other specialties.

9 A Novel Method to Monitor Participation for Individual Interactive Instruction

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