

studies. Limitations include convenience sampling and that the gamification session was held in addition to the standard curriculum which includes cardiology and pulmonology.

14 Does Inclusion of Residents in EKG screening in the ED change the Time to Catheterization Lab Activation?

Sarah Aly, Kelsey Coolahan, Kirk Tomlinson, Duncan Grossman, Joseph Bove, Steven Hochman

Background: A significant amount of research has gone into EKG interpretation training modalities for emergency medicine residents, but few high-powered studies exploring the accuracy of resident EKG interpretation exist.

Objectives: This study aims to evaluate whether or not the inclusion of PGY-3 EKG interpretations is non-inferior to attending-only EKG interpretations in regards to timely STEMI activation.

Methods: This is a retrospective non-inferiority study of STEMI activation times before and after the inclusion of PGY-3 resident EKG interpretations performed at an academic, urban tertiary care center between November 2020 and April 2022, excluding pre-hospital activations. The primary endpoint is the proportion of STEMI activations within five minutes of EKG completion; time window chosen to account for operator delay. An absolute decrease of 10% between before and after inclusion of resident EKG interpretations was chosen as the non-inferiority margin.

Results: 39 STEMI activations occurred from November 2020 to July 2021 prior to resident inclusion in the reading of EKGs. 40 STEMI activations occurred from August 2021 to April 2022 after resident inclusion. In the attending-only period, 26 (66.7%) cases resulted in STEMI activation within 5 minutes of the initial EKG being obtained compared to 31 cases (77.5%) in the post-resident period. The absolute difference between groups' successful activations shows an increase of 11%, which lies within the non-inferiority margin (delta +11%, 95% CI

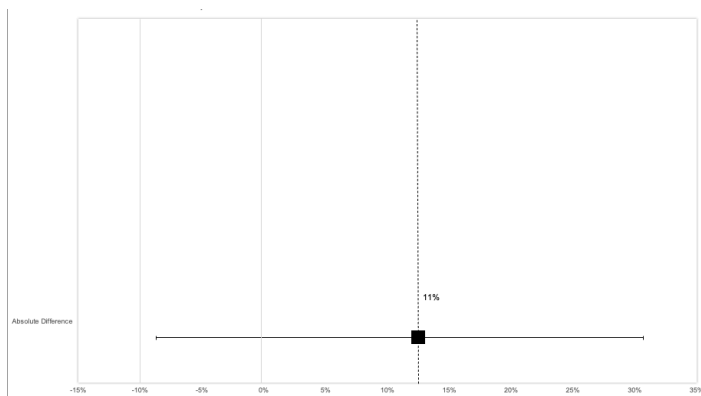


Figure. Difference in proportion of successful STEMI activations post- and pre- resident inclusion.

-8.68%, 30.7%). The proportion of STEMI activations within 5 minutes did not differ by resident reading, $X^2 = 1.15$, $p = 0.28$.

Conclusion: Based on our data, we can conclude that including Emergency Medicine PGY-3 residents in reading EKGs is non-inferior to attending-only interpretation of EKGs with regard to STEMI activation time.

15 Effects of Wellness Credits on Resident Physician Burnout

Kirlos Haroun, Sandra Coker, Paul Kukulski, Adriana Olson, Navneet Cheema, Zayir Malik, James Ahn

Background: There is extensive literature on physician burnout showing that it correlates with individual mental and physical illness, leads to adverse patient outcomes, and is financially costly to health systems. Further, understanding physician burnout is a step towards improving physician wellness. Investments in physician wellness nationwide have occurred in a broad assortment of ways; however the literature does not present wellness funds to residents as a previously studied approach.

Objective: Our goal was to study the impact of wellness credits on resident burnout and assess residents' overall perspective of the intervention on their daily wellness. We hypothesize a decrease in burnout and an overall positive assessment of the program by involved residents.

Methods: In the Fall of 2021, the University of Chicago EM Residency program began to give financial stipends during the most difficult rotations as a novel approach to mitigating resident burnout. This was a quasi-experimental, prospective study investigating the impact of stipends on EM resident burnout. Following the intervention, a post-intervention survey was sent to residents to assess perspectives on the initiative.

Results: 36/49 residents (73%) responded to the survey. Over half of residents "often" or "always" (42%, 8%, respectively) had difficulty completing daily chores, and 72% of residents used more than half or all of the gift cards for such chores. In turn, 74% of residents "agree" or "strongly agree" that the initiative benefits their overall wellness." Finally, 100% of respondents would like to see the initiative continue.

Table.

Survey Question	Survey Response	Response Rate	Percentage
In the last academic year (2021-2022), how often have you experienced difficulty completing daily chores and/or fulfilling housekeeping requirements? (i.e. cleaning, walking pets, dry cleaning, meal preparation, meal/grocery delivery, etc.	Sometimes	14/36	39%
	Often	15/36	42%
	Always	3/36	8%
How much of the gift card did you intend to use for the items referenced above?	More than half or All	26/36	72%
The financial value provided by the Wellness Gift Card was adequate to support the items referenced above	Agree or Strongly agree	12/35	34%
My overall wellness benefited from the Wellness Gift Card initiative	Agree or Strongly Agree	26/35	74%
Would you like to see the Wellness Gift Card continued into the next academic year?	Yes	36/36	100%