

included over forty EM interns from five institutions. The vast majority completed post-event surveys which showed overwhelmingly positive feedback for the structure of the course. After a one-day session at the beginning of residency, interns gained the experience of applying POCUS to clinical practice. Future directions include additional evaluative feedback and continued minor curricular improvements.

18 High Risk, Low Frequency Emergency Medicine Resident Asynchronous Simulation Curriculum

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Introduction/ Background: Integrating high risk, low frequency cases into EM resident education remains a challenge and are often integrated into SIM. There is an increasing focus on asynchronous curricula in medical training, but little on blending asynchronous and SIM.

Educational Objectives: We instituted a pilot asynchronous SIM curriculum for high risk, low frequency cases; our goal was to assess the effect of the curriculum on EM resident knowledge retention and confidence.

Curricular Design: A needs assessment showed that the majority of EM residents at a 3-year academic residency did not feel confident managing high risk, low frequency cases, but did feel that pre-existing SIM and asynchronous curricula were valuable for knowledge retention. We implemented an asynchronous SIM curriculum to address this need. A SIM for EM PGY 1-3s involved an inferior STEMI complicated by unstable complete heart block requiring pacing. Asynchronous FOAMed content was curated with different modalities. Residents were randomized to participate in SIM alone or in SIM and asynchronous curriculum. A survey assessing knowledge retention via quiz and resident confidence via Likert scale was administered to both groups directly after SIM and at 1 month.

Impact/Effectiveness: Directly after SIM, less than 50% of participants (n=22) were confident identifying complications of STEMIs and managing complete heart block, demonstrating the educational need that can be met by an asynchronous SIM curriculum. The asynchronous group had no change in average knowledge quiz score at 1 month while the non-asynchronous group had an average change in score of 1 at 1 month. These non-significant findings are likely secondary to a small sample size; data collection is ongoing as we are approximately 1-month post SIM. The theoretical value of blending debrief-focused SIM with different modalities of asynchronous material allows for spaced repetition with practical, balanced, and individualized education.

19 Implementing A Mutually Educational Measure for ACGME Residency Core Didactic Participation Tracking

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Introduction/ Background: The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated moving core residency didactics to a virtual platform. The inability to use in-person sign-ins and physical evaluation forms posed challenges for tracking attendance as part of the ACGME conference participation including an evaluative component. (ACGME 2011) Objectives: To develop an attendance tool that is reliable and convenient for didactic participants in a hybrid setting, offers a reflection opportunity for learners, and provides specific and actionable feedback to educators.

Design: Program leadership designed a novel conference feedback form (CFF), consisting of two free text response assessments for each didactic activity. The first prompts a reflection on what the resident learned. The second asks for feedback from the resident to the lecturer. The CFF was built in Smartsheets and made accessible to residents through a physically posted QR code, hyperlink in Zoom chat, and on our program's secure webpage. Completion by the end of the day qualified as participation for attendance tracking.

Impact: The CFF was piloted May-June 2022. Pilot feedback to learners was that answers must be concrete, and an empty field or 'N/A' would not suffice. The CFF was formally implemented in July 2022. To date, we have gone from no formal qualitative feedback to presenters to 864 submissions. Residents reported they are more attentive to lecture content in anticipation of synthesizing a learning point to earn participation credit. This confirms the objective in alignment with a constructivism theory to increase learning by self-reflection. This simple CFF can be implemented in any residency program looking to both formalize attendance tracking and add a mutually educational tool for residents and presenters to align with ACGME core program requirements.

20 Improving Emergency Medicine Resident Ophthalmologic Management Skills via Simulation

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Introduction/ Background: Ophthalmology education in emergency medicine (EM) residencies is lacking, with the majority of EM physicians feeling they could benefit from additional training in this domain, and less than half of EM physicians comfortable performing a lateral canthotomy. To