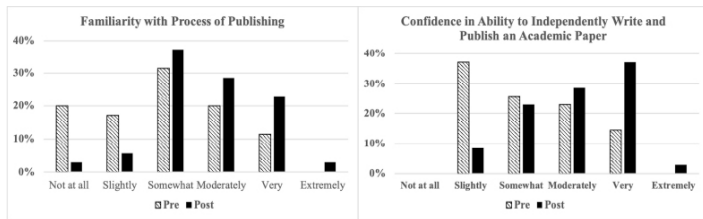


Results: There was an 81.4% survey response rate (18 residents, 17 faculty). Respondents reported significantly increased interest and confidence in academic writing, and increased familiarity with the peer-reviewed publishing process after participation. Respondents reported significantly decreased perceived difficulty of academic writing after mentorship program participation.

Conclusion: Participation in an academic writing mentorship program positively impacts both EM resident and faculty perceptions of academic writing and decreases the perceived difficulty of academic writing.



11 LGBTQ+ Health in Emergency Medicine Residency Curricula: A Needs Assessment

Elaine Hsiang, Joel Moll

Introduction: The quality of and access to care by LGBTQ+ patients is often compromised by physician knowledge deficits, bias, and inadequate training in LGBTQ+ health. EM physicians must be prepared to care for LGBTQ+ patients, but there is a lack of standardization of training in LGBTQ+ health across EM residencies.

Objectives: To assess current practices and perform a needs assessment of LGBTQ+ health teaching across a sample of EM residencies. This information can guide future efforts in standardizing content and improve delivery of LGBTQ+ health topics during EM residency training.

Methods: Residents from five geographically diverse EM residencies in the United States were invited to complete an online Qualtrics survey between April and June 2024. The survey contained questions regarding the amount and scope of LGBTQ+ health exposure in residency as well as delivery preferences to improve LGBTQ+ health teaching within residency curricula.

Results: 100 residents across the five programs participated in the survey (37% response rate). Participants reported a median of 2-5 hours of LGBTQ+ health teaching during residency, with 5.4% reporting zero hours. Most residents reported exposure to basic considerations (e.g. pronouns) and LGBTQ+ health disparities. The greatest content gaps were in pediatric considerations, legal considerations, and taking an organ inventory. Overall, participants were more comfortable performing clinical care for sexual minority patients than gender minority patients

(Figures 1 and 2). Suggestions for improving LGBTQ+ health education emphasized the necessity of incorporating LGBTQ+ health into the curriculum and including LGBTQ+ community members and patients into curricular design and delivery.

Conclusions: These findings identify potential content gaps in education being delivered, and suggest that for LGBTQ+ health education to be more effective in emergency medicine residency programs, it should be comprehensive, community-engaged, and practice-oriented.

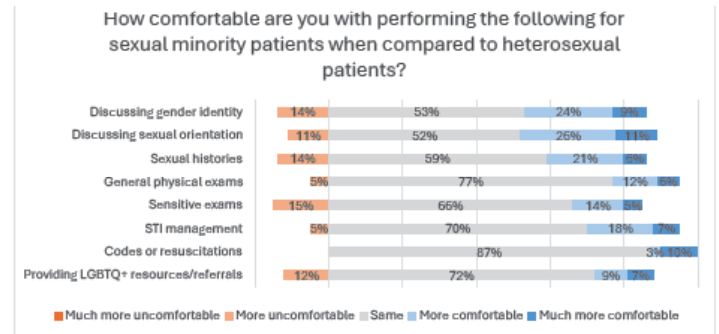


Figure 1. Respondent comfort in caring for sexual minority patients.

12 Use of Layered Gelatin/Tapioca Abdominal Wall Model to Practice Trans Abdominal Plane Block Regional Anesthesia

Matthew Hysell, Spring Lutzen

Introduction: Ultrasound-guided regional anesthesia has expanded considerably in EM. A possible new block in EM is the Trans Abdominal Plane block. This block deposits local anesthetic between the internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscle of the flank to achieve peritoneal anesthesia. We designed a layered model of the 3 muscles making up the abdominal wall to allow practice of injecting at specific levels Educational Objectives: To give residents the opportunity to practice visualizing multiple layers and injecting at a specific level

Curricular Design: Model was created using commercially available unflavored gelatine packets from the grocery store. We doubled the concentration of gelatine to create a more robust model. We mixed previously soaked tapioca into the liquid gelatine to texture to the ultrasound images. Tapioca sinks when added to hot gelatine. Layers must be allowed to cool to set up prior to adding new layers. The linear probe of most ultrasound machines only penetrates about 4cm so care must be taken with the thickness of each layer to not exceed the depth ultrasound can penetrate. However, the glass bottom to the gelatine caused significant reverberation artifact with shallow models; squares had to be