# Plastic Surgery Resident Perception of Didactics after Format Restructuring due to COVID-19 Rakel Zarb, MD<sup>1</sup>, Karri Adamson, MD<sup>1</sup>, Aaron Morgan, MD<sup>1</sup> (1) Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI



## BACKGROUND

During the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in the spring of 2020, the Department of Plastic Surgery at the Medical College of Wisconsin was required to cease regular, in-person educational conferences. This was a common safety measure across the country and created a need for curriculum re-structuring with the aim to maximize remote learning, increase case-based teaching, optimize faculty participation, and enhance in-service exam preparation.

Prior to quarantine, our departmental curriculum consisted of weekly, in-person grand rounds and surgical indications conference as well as monthly morbidity and mortality (M&M) and afterhours journal club conferences. We transitioned all conferences initially to Cisco WebEx and then Zoom. Based on resident feedback on perceived in-service exam preparation weaknesses, we then began to re-examine each conference to maximize educational value.

Each month was designated a more specific topic as set forth by the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS) Educational Network. The topic serves as the educational theme for that month's conferences. M&M conference was redesigned for improved reporting and to fit a structured format. Journal club was transitioned to normal conference hours and included focused recent and landmark studies. Indications conference was continued with a more in-depth discussion of interesting cases for the upcoming month. Each month included both faculty and resident-led grand rounds, and we added highly interactive case-based learning conferences.

## METHODS

- Institutional Review Board approval and a Letter of Support from the Graduate Medical Education Dean were obtained.
- Didactic changes were implemented in July 2020.
- A ten-question survey was designed to evaluate resident perception of changes made to each conference, as well as the overall quality of the curriculum. A 5-point Likert scale was used for nine questions with a 1-10 numeric rating scale for the final. Questions were reviewed by independent educators to eliminate leading, poorly worded, or double-barreled questions.
- The survey was anonymously distributed online to all 12 plastic surgery residents at the time of changes to get a baseline assessment and then subsequent quarterly assessment.
- Three quarterly surveys have been collected to date.
- Data was analyzed via descriptive statistics and unpaired t-test.

## RESULTS

- Response rates: 83% for baseline, 92% for first follow-up, 67% for second follow-up. • Resident perception of the curriculum showed an improved trend for all survey questions, with faculty engagement, case-based learning, and indications conference showing a marked positive effect.
- Question 10 queries quality of overall curriculum before and after changes on a scale of 1-10. There is a significant difference (p < 0.05) in the perceived quality of curriculum from baseline (5.7 + / - 1.3) and each subsequent follow up (7.7 + / - 1.1, 8.0 + / - 1.2)



Figure 1-9: Survey results comparing baseline and subsequent quarterly results represented

- to success.

This work is important as all academic institutions have had to re-invent their curriculum and delivery (with varying levels of success) in the past year. This year has served as a disruption to the "norm" and allowed us to involve learners in their own growth. Although we eagerly look forward to gathering as a department once it is safe to do so, the past year has undoubtedly afforded us an opportunity for close reflection and improvement of our educational mission.

We would like to acknowledge our faculty and residents for their enthusiasm for academic surgery and willingness to adapt. We would also like to thank Mary Gleason, PhD, our program coordinator, for her assistance with survey distribution and data collection. We appreciate Dr. Gwendolyn Hoben's help with statistical analysis of the data.

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## CONCLUSIONS

• Early data shows improvement in the resident-reported quality of the curriculum, and we are hopeful this trend will continue over the course of data collection (eight quarters). We will also assess in-service scores, as an objective measure, over this time as well.

• We plan to maintain the current topic-based curriculum/conference structure with increased interactive content with a focus on patient evaluation and case-based application after transition to in-person format. We also hope to continue to effectively utilize remote learning, especially in the realm of invited expert conferences.

• Feedback via a resident academic liaison, regular resident input during Program

Evaluation Committee meetings, and use of an anonymous feedback/comments section of the survey has led to a more fluid curriculum. Fluidity in the academic process is paramount

#### DISCUSSION

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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