

HEE EoE Autumn Symposium 2021 Trainee Presentation Competition Abstracts

Ali Al-Hadithi

Background: Near peer teaching programmes offer mutual benefits to the tutor and the tutee. Indeed, tutees gain more from tutors that have a similar knowledge base compared to an expert in the field according to the cognitive congruence hypothesis. Advantages of peer teaching in medical education for the “tutor” include providing role models for junior students, preparing physicians for their future role as educators and revising their own knowledge base. **Purpose:** We describe a student-as-tutor near peer revision programme delivered by final year student “tutors” during their clinical rotations to fourth year medical student “tutees”. **Results:** A total of 108 “tutee” responses were collected across 6 sessions (average 18 responses per session). Of the 108 total responses, 101 felt more confident on the subject following the session. Average confidence (1=not at all confident to 5=completely confident) before the sessions was 2.86, while confidence following the sessions was 3.74. All final year medical student “tutors” enjoyed partaking in the programme and recommended others to partake in teaching this course, particularly given its utility in revising knowledge and gaining presentation skills. **Discussion & Conclusions:** This study supports the use of near peer education programme in undergraduate medical education using final year “tutors” teaching fourth year “tutees”. Limitations of this project include the absence of objective evaluation of students’ learning. Future projects will aim to expand the teaching to a regional level, introducing objective pre- and post-session assessments and testing hybrid learning environments.

Link to educational resources on some of the learning materials used:

<https://www.clinicianrevision.com/>

Clare Leong

This presentation will describe approaches to rapid provision of large-scale remote education during the pandemic. With most teaching cancelled, the pandemic left a gap in medical education while many doctors were facing redeployment to manage a new, unfamiliar disease. To address this and provide key information to clinicians, we ran a series of weekly online COVID-19 update sessions. Each began with a focussed update, presenting real-time data on cases and highlighting relevant new evidence and guidelines, followed by a clinical presentation, with different specialty doctors discussing their insights into COVID-19. The 15 sessions were attended by a median of 295 people per week. They were advertised widely within the hospital, to other healthcare staff in the local community, and to partner organisations in Zimbabwe and Uganda. 188 completed feedback forms were received during the programme. Both the updates and specialty presentations were rated as ‘very informative’ (by 72.7% and 69.2% of respondents) and ‘understood fully’ (69.3% and 52.3%). 83-85% of respondents indicated that the presentations would or might inform their clinical practice. Free-text comments from attendees were extremely positive, praising the accessibility of the sessions, particularly for general practitioners (“hugely value being able to join”), and the quality of the presentations (“a superb series”, “succinct and super-informative”). This model for Grand Rounds has now been adopted by the Trust due to its increased accessibility and inclusivity. The presentation will also cover evidence from the literature on maximising the quality and impact of online teaching.

Alexandra Yoong

Introduction: According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), obesity has nearly tripled since 1975 worldwide. Obese patients are often referred to Broomfield Hospital for oral surgery due to barriers in dental care. **Aims and Objectives:** This audit aims to investigate the number of obese patients treated in operating theatres for dentoalveolar surgery, their waiting time for theatres and the patient journey from first assessment to operating theatres for surgical procedures to be completed. **Methods:** Looking through patients on dentoalveolar theatre lists for the last 6 months, their clinical notes, Theatreman and Lorenzo. **Results:** There was on average one obese patient per dentoalveolar theatre list for extractions. 30 patients received treatment under various sedation techniques including general anaesthetic, polypharmacy sedation and local anaesthetic. **Discussion:** A large number of obese patients is referred to Mid and South Essex Hospitals NHS Trust for oral surgery. Due to the weight limits of dental chairs in the outpatients department, patients are booked into theatres for oral surgery procedures either under local anaesthetic, sedation or general anaesthetic. **Conclusion:** There is reduced capacity to treat obese patients in the outpatients setting due to the weight limitations of dental chairs. The patients who have opt for general anaesthetic are at an increased risk of complications due to their high Body Mass Index (BMI) despite pre-operative assessments. There is a pertinent need to improve access and quality of care for this cohort of patients in secondary care as well.