Discussion

- Pre and Immediate Post Lecture: Results of the quiz greatly improved indicating the lecture provided high-yield information that was relatively easy to retain short-term.
- Pre and 6 weeks Post Lecture: Results declined but were still above baseline pre-lecture. This indicates frequent re-education on this subject is necessary.
- Limitations:
  - Residents who were on night float or PTO were not present for our lecture and did not participate in the pre and initial post-survey. The post-survey 6 weeks out from our lecture was sent to all residents. As a result, 32 residents participated in our pre and immediate post-survey and 39 residents responded to our 6 week post survey.
  - An additional confounding factor is the fact that four of the presenters were residents and were unable to participate.

Conclusion

- Residents who were educated on the recent screening guidelines for Hep-C set by USPSTF retained this knowledge to a satisfactory degree immediately after a 15-minute lecture.
- Resident knowledge was still baseline 6 weeks later when compared to pre-test results though below immediate post-lecture results.
- Follow-up education, more interactive education, and informational flyers may be warranted to increase long term retention of information regarding Hep-C screening guidelines.

Next Steps

- Informational flyers on Hep-C screening may serve as a reminder on these guidelines and improve knowledge long term.
- Interactive repeat lectures may also help knowledge retention and engage trainees.

References


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