



Promoting Clinical Statistics Literacy of Emergency Medicine Residents with Clicker Technology

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Research Competency component for Emergency Medicine residents

3 areas of emphasis

- Evidence-based medicine,
- Interpretation of medical literature,
- Performance of research

All require “familiarity” or “proficiency” with major concepts & methods of clinical statistics.

Why do medical residents need to be *statistically* literate?

“Because we say so...”

- American Medical Association
- Society for Academic Emergency Medicine (SAEM),
- Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME),
- Council of Emergency Medicine Residency Directors (CORD)




Why do medical residents need to be *statistically* literate?

Three goals:


Goal 1: Competency requirements for EM resident training

Goal 2 : “Self-directed, life-long learner”


Goal 3: Evidence-based practice

These require understanding the gist of clinical research articles





The reality...






Primary strategy: Jack Horner model

Relying on others to pull out the “plums”


- Opinion pieces
- Abstracts
- Meetings
- Reputable news outlets
- Not-so-reputable news outlets
- Big Pharma reps


→ **Information is filtered**


Problem 1:
We can't believe everything we read...
 "It is simply **no longer possible to believe much of the clinical research that is published.....**"

Marcia Angell, MD, Editor *New England Journal of Medicine*
 "Drug Companies & Doctors: A Story of Corruption", *New York Review of Books*, Vol 56, No 1; 15 January 2009.

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How reliable is the clinical literature? 

- Abstracts:
 - Random sample of 44 abstracts in 5 journals
 - 20% were inconsistent with full article
- Meetings
 - 148 RCT presented at American College of Cardiology meetings 1999-2002
 - 41% (!) differed in efficacy estimate of primary outcome from later published reports

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Problem 2: Expert opinion?
We can't believe everything we hear...


- What are the biases?
 - Drug company shills
 - "Opinion leaders", "Experience" (a "good" bad example: CAST trial)
 - Fraud: e.g. Autism and vaccines ("no controversy, it's a manufactroversy")




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What can we believe?

Today's Random Medical News from the New England Journal of Medicine




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It cannot be a question of "belief"
 Physicians need **tools** to weigh evidence

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Two (more) problems


- Medical knowledge (& knowledge dissemination) is changing rapidly
 - "Today's therapy tomorrow's bad joke"
 - Physicians need to be familiar with clinical research literature
- Medical residents don't have skills to interpret research statistics
Windish et al. *JAMA*, Vol. 298, No. 9 1010-1022 (September 5, 2007)

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JAMA® Medicine Residents' Understanding of the Biostatistics and Results in the Medical Literature
Donna M. Windish; Stephen J. Huot; Michael L. Green


- Anonymous cross-sectional survey
- 277 residents
- 11 internal medicine residency programs Connecticut, 2006

Windish *et al.* JAMA. 2007;298(9):1010-1022

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Results

- 95% "Important to understand statistical concepts"
- Median knowledge scores 39%

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Three major knowledge areas

- (1) *Numbers & measures*
 - variables,
 - appropriate units,
 - distributions, relationships;
- (2) *Number processes*
 - fractions, operations, ratios, proportions, time, patterns & relationships
- (3) *Information handling*
 - data & data analysis,
 - chance & uncertainty.

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Competency areas identified by CORD

- Identify major **study designs** (randomized controlled clinical trial, case-control, cohort, cross-sectional, case studies), & list the advantages & disadvantages of each
- Identify the **necessary conditions for study reliability & validity**: randomization, blinding, allocation, intention-to-treat analysis
- **Risk**: Define & interpret odds ratio, relative risk/risk ratio. Determine strength of evidence for risk factors.
- Identify **principles of statistical hypothesis testing**: null & alternative hypotheses; alpha, beta, & statistical power; type I & type II errors as they relate to sample size & variance.
- **Define major variable types**: interval, ordinal, nominal, discrete, binary, continuous.
- Define & calculate **summary statistics** for continuous data: mean, median, mode, standard deviation, standard error, variance.
- Identify **principles summarizing non-continuous data**; perform simple calculations
- **Statistical tests**: t-test, paired t-test, analysis of variance, chi square, Fisher exact test, & non-parametric tests.
- Distinguish between **statistical & clinical significance**.
- **Diagnostic tests**: Define incidence/prevalence, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, & negative predictive value. Given a patient case scenario, be able to interpret probabilistic & frequentist statements in terms a patient can understand.
- **Measures of association**: Compare & contrast correlation & regression, & context for use. Distinguish between independent & dependent variables
- **Simple survival analyses** (Kaplan-Meier, Cox proportional hazards): identify and interpret.

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CORD definitions of research competency are not helpful

- 3 categories:
 - "Mastery", "Proficiency", "Familiarity"
- Designed for clinical competencies
- Not helpful for assessing statistical "literacy".

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Barriers


- Formal training in statistics is minimal, and early in the curriculum,
 - Information forgotten by residency entry.
- During residency, research competency is addressed through "journal clubs"
 - Unstructured, infrequent, informal
 - Little or no communication, understanding, or retention of complex concepts.
- Negative associations with statistics:
 - Dislike → terror

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The plan: Obtain a measurable increase in EM resident statistical literacy

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- Increase engagement
- Reinforce concept retention
- 10 in-house resident education sessions
 - 30-40 min ea.
 - Topics cover major CORD competency areas




The CPS Pulse Keys
The cell can give CPS Pulse either on your air seat or on a separate device. The cell can be used to give CPS Pulse either on your air seat or on a separate device. The cell can be used to give CPS Pulse either on your air seat or on a separate device.

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Sample question


There are two D-dimer tests on the market for detecting PE. The cutoff level for test A is set at 0.5 ug/mL and for test B at 1 ug/mL. This means:

- The sensitivity for test B > test A
- The specificity of test B > test A
- The sensitivity and specificity are the same for both tests
- The number of positives is greater with test B than with test A

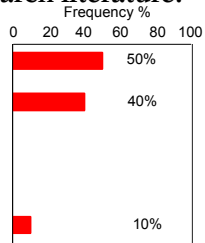
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Four-step assessment procedure

- Pre-intervention assessment**
 - Quiz adapted from Windish *et al.* (EM-specific)
- Topic-specific assessment**
 - Topic-oriented case-based scenario
 - 15-30 min explanation of new concepts &/or simple computations.
 - Clicker response to mini-quiz questions
- Post-assessment**
 - Quiz adapted from Windish *et al.* (EM-specific)
- External assessment**
 - Number of Blackboard web hits on uploaded notes, readings etc

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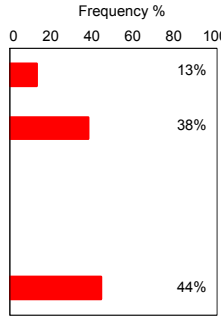
What is the BIGGEST obstacle to understanding clinical research literature?




Obstacle	Frequency %
A. No time to read it	50%
B. Uncertain whether to believe research results	40%
C. The statistical gobbledegook	10%

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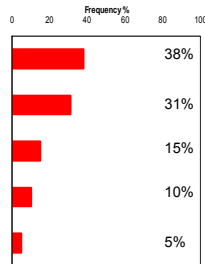
SECOND ranked obstacle




Obstacle	Frequency %
A. No time to read it	13%
B. Uncertain whether to believe research results	38%
C. Irrelevant to clinical practice	44%
D. Irrelevant to our patient population	0%
E. The statistical gobbledegook	0%

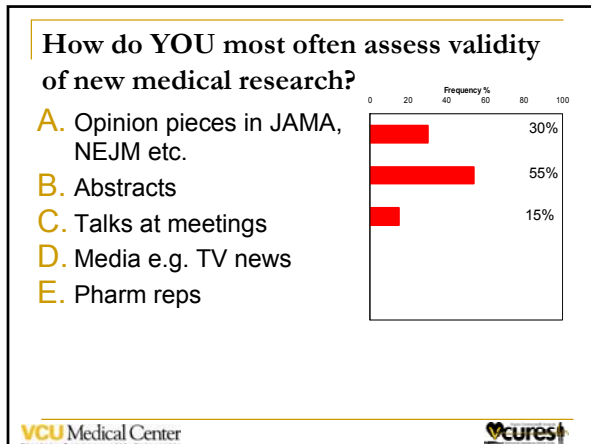
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Formal statistical training before residency



Training Level	Frequency %
A. "Epidemiology" in first year med school	38%
B. 8 hours or less	31%
C. Semester course in college	15%
D. More than one course	10%
E. Degree	5%

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Sample educational sessions

Example 1: RAMBO – Minimising bias Patient recruitment strategies

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Recruitment: Systematic sampling

Regular system of patient sampling

- Patient stream (alphabetical, birth-date, alternate days, etc).
- Fixed number: Every *n*th patient is sampled e.g. decimation=every tenth person

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Random sampling

Each patient in the defined population has an equal chance of selection.

e.g. We need a sample of 10 patients from a group of 30
random numbers = 15, 24, 26, 2, 16, 4, 23, 1, 19, 14

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Recruitment: Stratified random sampling

- Pick grouping criteria that might affect outcome e.g. Age
- Subjects are randomly sampled from each stratum

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A total of 213 patients aged > 50 years with diagnosed CHF were recruited to a RCT as they presented to an outpatient clinic. The goal was to assess the effects of 3 drugs on CHF progression.

Which best describes the **sampling method** by which participants were recruited ?

- Simple random sampling
- Convenience sampling
- Cluster sampling
- Systematic sampling

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Example 2: Diagnostic tests

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A 60 y.o. man presents with a sore throat. You suspect streptococcal pharyngitis and request a rapid strep antigen (RSA) test. The **sensitivity** of this test is 80% ; **specificity** is 95%. The **prevalence** of strep pharyngitis in adults with pharyngitis is 10%.

What are the chances that this patient has strep pharyngitis if the RSA test is positive?


- A. 64%
- B. 80%
- C. 95%
- D. 98%
- E. No clue

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What do you need to know?

- A. Three simple definitions
- B. Basic math skills
 - Basic probability (i.e. coin-flipping)
 - Convert a percent to a proportion
 - Convert a proportion to a percent

From Gigerenzer et al. 2008. Helping doctors and patients make sense of health statistics *Psych Sci* 8(2): 53-96


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1. Imagine that you flip a coin 1000 times. How many times would you expect the coin to come up heads in 1,000 flips?

— times out of 1,000

500


5% got this wrong

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2. A person taking Drug A has a 1% chance of having an allergic reaction. If 1000 people take this drug, how many would you expect to have an allergic reaction?

10


25% got this wrong

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3. A person taking Drug A has a 1 in 1000 chance of having an allergic reaction. What percentage of people taking this drug will have an allergic reaction?

0.1


75% got this wrong
Answer range: 0.0001 to 10

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Recall the man with the sore throat

- Sensitivity = 80%
- Specificity = 95%.
- Prevalence = 10%.

Secret is to convert these percentages to *whole numbers*

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Construct toy population

1000

Have disease **Prevalence = 10%** 100


Don't have disease 900

Results of the test


Sensitivity = 80% → TP 80 TP 20 FN

Specificity = 95% → TN 45 FP 855 TN

PPV = Proportion of people with SP given a positive test
= 80 / (80 + 45) = 64%

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Results

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Results: Not good


Reading comprehension of basic clinical statistics remained poor.

- Pre-test median test score 30%
- Post-test median score 35%.

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Results: Specific knowledge areas

- Clinical research designs NO CHANGE
- Power, significance testing NO CHANGE
- Diagnostics, sensitivity and specificity NO CHANGE
- Sources of bias. NO CHANGE
- GOOD: Computing & comprehension of relative and absolute risk 25% → 70%
 - BUT residents unable to translate this to computation of related metrics e.g. number needed to treat.

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External assessment

- On-line tracking of posted articles and study aids
- Very few, if any, residents availed themselves of these resources

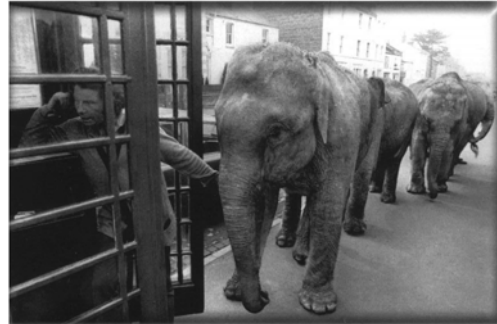
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Bottom line

Clickers increased immediate engagement,

but

There was no obvious reinforcement of learning



Every Plan A needs a Plan B

Next steps....

- Fall ~~off~~ my sword
- Recover from depression
- Time really is an issue!
- Strategic brainstorming with new residency education director
- Different, more “hands-on” approach
 - e.g. short exercises with research article excerpts
- Suggestions???

Questions?

Thank you for your attention!