5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION INFORMATICS

MEI 2024 | 10-11 JUNE | Thessaloniki | GR

Conference Programme & Book of Abstracts

Editors

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of the

5th International Conference on

Medical Education Informatics

June 10-11, 2024
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki,
Thessaloniki, GR



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Technical Assistance: Afroditi Tzortzi

Publisher: Lab of Medical Physics and Digital Innovation, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

ISBN: 978-960-243-750-6

MEI 2024 | 10-11 June | Thessaloniki | GR

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Background: Organizing objective structural examination (OSCE) requires much effort in preparation and carrying it out. Most of the work requires much synchronization between different departments of the university. In this report, we want to share our experience in implementing the digital version of the OSCE in Odesa National Medical University (ONMedU).

Methods and Results: In collaboration with the software company, we created a digital product "Perquisite Exam" for performing all exam-related procedures – from managing the list and content of the examined competencies and creating exam tasks to final exam reporting and giving results to the examinees right after they completed the final station. We do not show station grades during exams to examinees nor to examiners to reduce the effect of the grade on further examination and to reduce corruption-related issues. We have full control over the exam data: from recording surveillance video and the examiner's reaction to the examinee's actions to calculating quality metrics for each exam question. This allows accurate measuring of all the aspects of exam-related processes.

Conclusion: Using the digital platform for all stages of OSCE greatly improves and speeds up the examination process while allowing full quality control during the whole examination process.

Enhancing the quality of emergency care in Ukraine through the use of scenario-oriented simulation education as a problem-based approach tool

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Background: The study aims to evaluate how scenario-oriented simulation training affects the dynamics of changes in the professional competence development indicators of applicants for higher medical education in emergency care.

Materials and methods: The investigation was conducted using emergency simulation scenarios in May and June of 2023. Fifty-nine sixth-year students from three different groups in three different faculties attended the courses. In simulations, each student had to assess the necessity and worth of medical and resuscitation procedures. Following a debriefing, the students' management decisions were reviewed. Data on the participants' performance in the simulation was gathered using questionnaires and objective assessment criteria. A knowledge exam, a pre-test, a post-test immediately following the simulation, and a post-test three months later comprise this assessment. Students answered five knowledge questions, and their responses were to be turned in to see how the questions had changed between surveys. A pre-made mark sheet was then used to assess the responses.

Results: The students' confidence in all of the measured skills rose dramatically after the simulation, and this gain lasted for three months. After the training, all students' confidence levels for all abilities examined improved considerably (21.8 \pm 1.33%, p < 0.001), and after three months, they stayed virtually at the same level (19.14 \pm 1.54%, p < 0.001). After three months, the survival rate of knowledge was 18.8 \pm 1.71%.

Conclusion: The results show how beneficial and effective this teaching method is for the Ukrainian higher medical education system. It highlights that more research is necessary to figure out how to integrate simulation situations into the teaching and learning process most effectively.

Experience for implementation of grant projects outcomes into the educational process