WebOSCE: an online tool to remotely encounter standardized patients for the practice, assessment, and remediation of clinical skills



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WebOSCE

WebOSCE was developed by Dennis Novack, MD, and Christof Daetwyler, MD, at the **Drexel University College of** Medicine with generous funding provided by Barbara E. Chick '59, MD. WebOSCE is copyrighted 2007-2010 by Drexel University College of Medicine, Patent Pending.

What is WebOSCE?

WebOSCE is an on-line technology for the learning of complex skill-sets - as they're used when giving bad news, doing smoking cessation counseling, etc.

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Please click the parts of the picture on the left to get more information..

How to learn complex skills?

- Knowledge component: Study facts, learn what's known
- Attitude component: Observe role models, reflect on "how do they make it work"
- Skills component: See many, do many, receive feed-back, do again - until a certain level of competency is reached.

Part 1: Learning the Knowledge



What needs to be learned to understand communication in healthcare?

(IOM Report, and Academic Medicine, Vol. 79, No. 6 / June 2004 pp 495 – 507)

CORE CONCEPTS

- Overview
- Integrating self-reflection and self-awareness
- Therapeutic Aspects of Medical Encounters
- Balance, Self Care

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

- Structure and content of the interview
- Builds a relationship
- Opens the discussion
- Gathers information
- Understands the patient's perspective
- Shares information
- Reaches agreement
- Provides closure

ADVANCED ELEMENTS

- Responding to strong emotions
- Non-verbal and Paraverbal Aspects of Communication
- Cultural Issues in the Interview
- Promoting Behavior Change and Adherence
- Informed Decision-Making
- Exploring sexual issues
- Exploring Spirituality & Religious Beliefs

COMMUNICATING IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

- Family Interview
- The Pediatric Interview
- The Adolescent Interview
- The Geriatric Interview
- Smoking Cessation
- Diet/ Exercise
- Anxiety/Panic Disorder
- Depression
- Domestic Violence
- Alcoholism Diagnosis and Counseling
- Drug Abuse Diagnosis and Counseling
- Medically Unexplained Symptoms and Somatization
- Advanced Directives
- Giving Bad News
- Terminal care
- Discussing Medical Error
- Terminating the Doctor/Patient Relationship

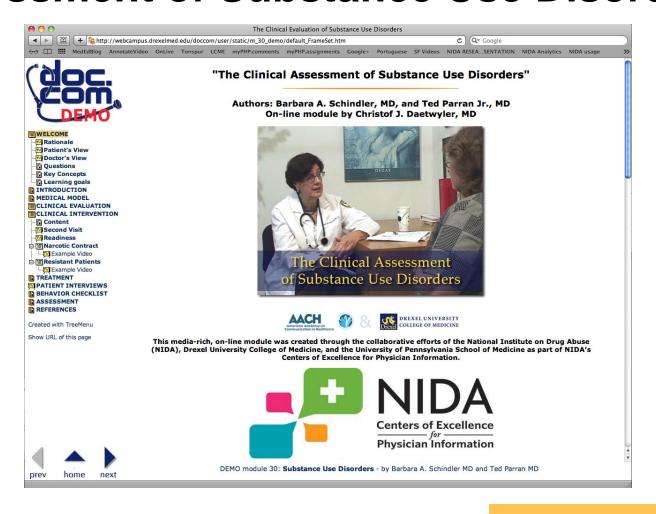
COMMUNICATING WITH COLLEAGUES

- The oral presentation
- Communication within Health Care Teams
- Talking with Impaired Colleagues
- Principles of Teaching Medical Students and Residents

We teach with "DocCom": 42 online modules for the teaching and learning of healthcare communication skills

- Comprehensive
- Well structured modules
- Texts by renowned experts
- Our special "annotated videos"
- On-Line learning groups
- Best for use in "blended learning settings"
- Success: 14,000 current active users, Japanese translation, others in the making

Example: Free Module 30 on "Clinical Assessment of Substance Use Disorders"



First results on the efficacy of DocCom:

Spagnoletti, CL. et al., Implementation and evaluation of a web-based communication skills learning tool for training internal medicine interns in patient-doctor communication; Journal of Communication in Healthcare, 01 2009, volutismy ste2/2 (159-11-7th2) "Although baseline knowledge of basic patient—doctor communication skills among interns was high, the use of four basic doc come modules improved interns s' communication activeseach ill sacknowledge on multiple enoice tests. Interns were satisfied with local particular control of the learning core communication less as a curricular intervention in the rest and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the contract of the least and a second as the

Part 2: Practice



WebOSCE is a novel online technology that:

- Remotely connects learners with Standardized Patients (SPs) at the date and time of their liking.
- Provides the learner with a task that can be performed realistically on the remote SP (e.g.: do a Smoking Cessation Counseling Session with Ms. F.)
- After which the learner is provided by the SP with objective structured, high quality, personalized feed-back, that already entails video recordings of the encounter
- In addition, the learner receives an email with 1) a link to the recording of the complete WebOSCE encounter and 2) a link to a personalized page with learning assignments to remediate deficits that were identified/







drexel university reen Views Interview



You are about to see Mrs. Townsend, whom you've been seeing for about six years for mild hypertension, adequately treated by HCT2.25mg QD, and elevated cholesterol, controlled by 20 mg Lovastatin QD. You've been bringing up smoking cessation periodically (she is a 35 packlyear smoker), and because of her 15 yo daughter's onset of asthma 4 months ago, she told you she's thinking about giving up smoking. For the last few years she's been down to 10 cigarettes/day (since her work place went smoke free). When you saw her one month ago she agreed to come in today for smoking cessation counseling.



This is what you know about her: She is 55 years old, mostly compliant with her meds. She is happily married with one child, a 15 year old daughter. She and her husband are both architects in separate firms. She has a relatively high stress job, but she seems to like it that way. Finances are ok. Both she and her husband have a glass of wine with dinner, but no more, and they do not use illicit drugs. Her dad died in his mid-80's from an M (he was a smoker), and morn is 78 with mild diabetes.

Task: You have 10 minutes to counsel the patient about smoking cessation.



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Before Encounter starts: meet & greet, learn about patient and

task

Part 3: Assessment







During Encounter: Learner sees just SP, but SP sees learner and scoring matrix with color code for "good", "iffy", or "bad"





The feedback section: the SP talks through the scoring items list and provides feedback. The buttons on the right allow..





To play-back sequences from the previous encounter...





or example-videos in which effective skills are demonstrated.

Medical Teacher, Vol. 24, No. 5, 2002, pp. 483-487



A pilot test of WebOSCE: a system for assessing trainees' clinical skills via teleconference

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SUMMARY WebOSCE is a computer-based system that allows a student at an affiliate site to participate in a 10-station standardized patient-based exam using a videoconference interface, while nine other students take the exam on-site. We pilot-tested this system during a required year-end objective structured clinical exam. We compared performance data between the 26 distance students taking the exam via WebOSCE with 221 on-site students. We also compared both student groups' responses on a post-exam questionnaire, and conducted a post-exam structured interview to elicit the Pittsburgh students' perspectives on the WebOSCE experience. Students taking the exam via WebOSCE scored significantly lower in most categories except for physical exam and

dardized patients (SPs) in real time, via a teleconferencing program designed for the World-Wide Web. The purpose of the present study was to compare the performance of students taking our CSA using the WebOSCE system with those taking the exam in our Clinical Education and Assessment Center (CEAC) in Philadelphia.

Methods

Subjects

History: WebOSCE started as video conferencing system for the remote assessment of skills.

First results on the efficacy of WebOSCE combined with DocCom:

Resources V How To V

Daetwylers Cohen DG, Gracely E, Novack DH.

eLearning to enhance physician patient

Send to:

communication: phipipilothtesthesion: doccom.conand
"WebEncounter" in teaching bad news delivery.
"WebEncounter" in teaching bad news delivery.

"WebEncounter" in teaching bad news delivery.

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BACKGROUND: Physician-patient communication skills help determine the nature and quality of diagnostic information elicited from patients, the quality of the physician's counseling, and the patient's adherence to treatment. In spite of their importance, surveys have demonstrated a wide variability and deficiencies in the teaching of these skills.

AIM: Describe two specific methodologies for teaching physician-patient communication skills developed at our institution and pilot test them

practice of communication skills on standardized patients with structured assessment and constructive feedback. We had three randomized groups: controls who did only the assessment parts of a WebOSCE on two occasions, a doc.com group who had doc.com in between the assessment occasions, and a combined group that had both doc.com and a WebEncounter between assessments.

RESULTS/CONCLUSION: We found significant improvement in skills as components were added, and the training program was well received.

PMID: 20795797 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Study Design

- Phase 1: Baseline assessment (6 weeks after the start of internship) with WebINTERVIEW (n = 62)
- Phase 2: Two interventions (3 weeks after the baseline assessment) one with "doc.com" module 33 (n = 22), the second one with an additional WebINTERVIEW with feed-back (n = 19)
- Phase 3: Final assessment (7 8 weeks after the baseline assessment) with WebINTERVIEW with feedback (n = 57)

Results

	Phase I (Baseline)	Phase III (final)	Mean change
Control group:	56% <u>+</u> 20%	63% <u>+</u> 14%	8 <u>+</u> 27
DocCom only:	53% <u>+</u> 17%	68% <u>+</u> 9%	14 <u>+</u> 17
DocCom + WebOSCE	46% <u>+</u> 20%	71% <u>+</u> 12%	27 <u>+</u> 23

The results show a great effect size, but due to small sample group size, they lost power and are not significant.

A trend analysis produced significant results: the more, the better

Part 4: "Remediation"



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The learner receives a link to a complete recording



The clickable timeline shows the Encounter (grey) section as well as the feed-back section – and the itemized score (colors)





Plus a page with learning assignments to remediate deficits that were identified

Clicking on the learning assignments brings the learner exactly to the section in DocCom where this is being explained.

The Learning Circle is looping!



THANK YOU!

Please check outhttp://webosce.net for more information