Using Audience Polling Data from Clinician STD Courses to Guide Educational Initiatives for Generalists and Specialists

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Results: Highlights from the 2010 STD Treatment Guidelines

HYPOTHESIS 1:
- Background: A young woman presents with a positive Herpes test with no prior symptoms and only one uninfected sex partner. This table presents proportions of generalists that wanted to know her race/ethnicity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total (n=86)</th>
<th>General Pediatricians (n=22)</th>
<th>Family Practice Programs (n=33)</th>
<th>APRN-NP (n=17)</th>
<th>Emergency Doctors (n=14)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A small proportion of generalists take race/ethnicity into account when interpreting results of a disease that disproportionately affects non-white patients.

HYPOTHESIS 2:
- Background: Generalists were asked the cause of the positive test result (above). This table presents the proportions of generalists that correctly attributed it to a FALSE POSITIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total (n=72)</th>
<th>General Pediatricians (n=22)</th>
<th>Family Practice Programs (n=33)</th>
<th>APRN-NP (n=17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A small proportion of generalists consider the possibility of a test result being a false positive.

HYPOTHESIS 3:
- Background: Generalists were asked about their use of Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT) when treating patients infected with chlamydia. This table presents the proportions of generalists that either give a patient medication or a prescription for a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total (n=132)</th>
<th>General Pediatricians (n=97)</th>
<th>Emergency Doctors (n=35)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A small proportion of generalists use Expedited Partner Therapy.

Conclusions
- Use of Audience Response System data can be a valuable tool in assessing real time audience training needs.
- Faculty can tailor educational lectures based on information learned at the time of presentation.
- Hypotheses described above can identify trends, practice limitations (e.g. lack of access to certain tests and implications for clinical practice), and knowledge gaps, and can inform future training efforts of the PTC.

Limitations
- The primary purpose of using ARS technology is to engage the audience, so the information was not collected initially for analysis.
- Therefore, interpretation of the findings was limited due to the differences of questions across topics and small sample sizes.
- The results reported are for hypothesis generation purposes only.

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