Seeking a Culture of Inquiry The FPIN Approach to Scholarly Activity

Corey Lyon, DO

Friday, March 24th 4:30 pm Tuesday, March 28th 10:00 am



Primary Learning Objectives

This presentation will explain how you can:

- Develop a structured plan for meeting scholarly activity requirements for both faculty and residents
- 2. Build stronger critical appraisal skills through the use of the PURLs Journal Club
- Expand the culture of inquiry at your program by learning to answer clinical questions and potentially get them published through the FPIN network

Developing our Faculty as Scholarly Leaders Why Should You Care?

- To fulfill RRC requirements for <u>Residents</u>
 - To fulfill RRC requirements for <u>Faculty</u>
 - Because it's the right thing to do….

Leading the Residents

RRC Requirements; Someone must lead the following:

- 1. Every resident must complete two scholarly projects
- 2. "The program must provide a regularly scheduled forum for residents to explore and analyze evidence pertinent to the practice of family medicine."

Faculty Must Also . . .

- 1. Encourage and support residents in scholarly activities
- Some should also demonstrate scholarship through peer-reviewed funding, publications, presentations, and participation in national committees or organizations
- 3. Participate in faculty development programs designed to enhance the effectiveness of their teaching, administration, leadership, scholarship

Common Barriers for Scholarship

> Faculty

- Protected time
- Shortage of faculty, resources
- Leaders don't have enough experience to mentor

> Residents

- Lack of structured expectations, experiences
- Enthusiasm towards evidence-based medicine

> Faculty & Residents

- Fear of statistics
- Difficulty with evidence synthesis
- Procrastination

Start at the Beginning

- Once you know where you're going (scholarly project)
 - Build your plan at the beginning curriculum

EBM curriculum

- Need to start with an EBM curriculum
 - Scholarly projects build on that curriculum
 - Journal club, didactics
 - Study out of Univ of Toronto
 - 60% of FM graduates report not being well trained in critical appraisal, despite an EBM curriculum
- Scholarly projects reinforce that curriculum

Smith M. Research in residency: do research curricula impact post-residency practice? Fam Med2005;37(5):322-7

Resident needs

- Background knowledge
 - Need to build EBM knowledge and skills
 - Use project to build on existing knowledge
- Structure
 - Timeline, deadlines, time, identifiable goals
- Time
- Energy/interest from faculty

Objectives; EBM curriculum

- Objectives for an EBM curriculum
 - How to convert information needed into an answerable question
 - To become better consumers of the medical literature
 - Learn what to read
 - Learn critical appraisal skills
 - Synthesis the evidence understand what it means
 - Grade the evidence
 - Know where to go and how to search for evidence
 - Put these EBM skills in motion

Identify Goals of EBM Curriculum

- Learn components of EBM
 - Ask answerable questions
 - Determine relevance/validity of the research
 - Synthesizing the evidence convert to user friendly statistics, easy to understand
 - Assigning a level of evidence grade
 - Determine how apply the evidence

Build your EBM curriculum

- Journal Clubs can play a big role in your EBM curriculum
 - Critical appraisal skills
 - Evidence synthesis skills
 - Apply the evidence skills

Journal Club Goals

- Learn about new evidence that may change our practice
- Learn about new evidence that influence clinical decisions
- Provide a healthy, group learning environment
- Continue to refine information mastery skills
 - Repeat exposure of EBM concepts over 3 years

Challenges with Journal Club

- Faculty experience
 - Leading critical appraisal discussion
 - Teaching statistical synthesis
 - Time to prepare
- Article selection
- Structure of the session
 - Meaningful, entertaining

FPIN as a Resource

- Provide support in creating structured curriculum
- Tools for faculty
- Tools for residents





FPIN is a membership organization offering medical scholarship education to students, residents, faculty, and fellows in family medicine.

Our Vision

"FPIN envisions a primary care workforce that thinks critically, communicates expertly, and utilizes the best current evidence to improve the health of patients."

Our Mission

""FPIN provides quality education and professional development for primary care clinicians to practice evidence-based medicine and produce scholarship."

FPIN is a <u>Membership</u> Organization





> Who Does FPIN Serve?

Over 150+ University & Community-based Residencies

> How Does FPIN Do It?

- Supporting Publication Projects
- Providing workshops onsite at our member residency programs
- On-line learning modules
- Journal Clubs
- Promoting mentoring programs among faculty and trainees
- Developing a culture of scholarly leadership

Back to Common Barriers for Scholarship



> Faculty

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> Residents

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> Faculty & Residents

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PURLs Journal Club



- Utilizes published PURL articles in a toolkit format for use in a formal Journal Club setting
- Is a teaching tool that provides a structured method for helping faculty (even those who may not be comfortable with bio-statistics or evidence-based medicine concepts) prepare for the journal club



PURIS Provide structure to Journal Club

- PICO
 - Patient/population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome
- Relevance
- Validity
- LoE
- Synthesis
- How to apply?
- Strength/weakness
 - Challenges (not bashing)



FPIN Critical appraisal worksheets

RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL	
1. What question did the study attempt to answer? Patients - Intervention - Comparison - Outcome -	
Did the study address an appropriate and clearly focused question	□Yes □No
2. Determining Relevance: a. Did the authors study a clinically meaningful and/or a patient oriented outcome? b. The patients covered by the review similar to your population.	□Yes □No
3. Determining Validity:	
Study design; a. Was it a controlled trial? □ Yes □ N	Ιο
b. Were patients randomly allocated to comparison groups? ☐ Yes ☐ N	Io □ Unclear
c. Were groups similar at the start of a trial? ☐ Yes☐ N	Io □ Unclear
d. Were patients and study personnel "blind" to treatment? ☐ Yes☐ No ☐ Unclear	
e. Aside from allocated treatment, were groups treated equally? ☐ Yes☐ No ☐ Unclear	
f. Were all patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at it's conclusion ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear	





Plug and play comprehensive monthly toolkit available through FPIN Institute including:

- Journal Club Instructions
- Speaker Notes including teaching points
- Journal Club participant worksheet
- Completed review form for reference
- Published PURL

Ideal for programs looking for a structured approach to journal clubs with little faculty skill or time.

Here's a peek: CLICK HERE



Plug 'n Play – Speaker Notes

- FPIN JC authors
 - Complete the critical appraisal worksheet
 - With explanation to questions
 - Provide at least one "Teaching Point"
 - On statistic synthesis, or
 - Study design/methods, or
 - Definition of terms and use in critical appraisal
 - others



FPIN PURL Journal Club- worksheets

- Consist of multiple article types; all with their own critical appraisal worksheets
 - RCT
 - Systematic Reviews
 - Cohort Trials
 - Diagnosis Trials
 - Guidelines



Teaching Points

- Using a 2x2 table to calculate NNT
- Hazard ratios, relative risk, CI (to include NNT)
- P value vs OR/RR for determining statistical significance
- Primary outcomes vs secondary outcomes
- Diagnostic accuracy measures
 - sensitivity/spec; calculating LR's
- USPSTF grades
- Forest Plots (x2)
- Heterogeneity in Meta-analysis
- Determining relevance to one's own patients by examining the inclusion criteria
- Non-inferiority trial
- Clinical significance vs statistical significance
- Mean difference



Teaching Points

- Teaching points geared toward current article
- Repeated during the year
 - Repeated exposure; build on existing knowledge



PURLs Journal Club



 Subscription to the PURLs Journal Club for non-FPIN members is available for \$750 per year

 Current FPIN members can access the PURLs Journal Club toolkit through our website, www.fpin.org



FPIN Putting EBM skills in Motion

- AKA Scholarly projects
- FPIN writing opportunities
 - Help Desk Answers
 - Evidence Based Practice Special Features
 - Clinical Inquiries
 - PURLs





- 450-600 word manuscript
- Brief, structured evidence-based answers to clinical questions
- Peer reviewed
- Guidance provided by an assigned Deputy Editor
- Published in Evidence-Based Practice
- Can be finalized within an academic year





Please see your copy of Evidence-Based Practice American Family Physician











+ HDAs HELPDESK ANSWERS

Does treatment with vitamin D in systemic lupus erythematosus?

EVIDENCE-BASED ANSWER

A 2013 RCT of 267 Egyptian patients with SLE and vitamin D 88% follow-up) assessed whether vitamin D supplementation
Are cannabinoids taken orally (2.000 IU/d) over 12 months would decrease disease activity compared with placebo as measured by the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SLEDA)).1

of 3.8 or more considered active disease.2 The vitamin D insufficiency (10-30 na/ml.). Within-group analysis showed in the placebo group (4.8-4.5 for insufficient patients and the vitamin D group and placebo group was described. In 2012, a flexible-dose, double-blinded RCT compared the

monthly or an intensive regimen (IR) of a 300,000 IU bolus 0.5 to 2 mg BID.

6 Vol. 20 I No. 11 January 2017 Evidence-Based Practice

Only 3 patients (2 in the IR group and 1 in the SR group) to 6 to 8. Excluding these patients, no significant change in SLEDAI was noted in either group, but actual results we

an effective treatment for adults with chronic neuropathic pain?

EVIDENCE-BASED ANSWER

85% Caucasian) compared the effect of 2 vitamin D dosing tricyclic antidepressants, serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake

year, treatment regimens were flipped. The combined mean were advanced to the second double-blinded phase, during baseline vitamin D level was 32 ng/mL, but 56% of patients in the SR and 60% in the IR group were vitamin D insufficient. The nabilione group continued their stable dose of nabilione

- Newly re-designed in preparation for our MEDLINE® application
 - FPIN's peer-reviewed journal
 - Articles are written by FPIN Members (faculty and residents)
 - Provides answers to questions you experience on a daily basis



- Musculoskeletal Health
- EBM on the Wards
- Maternity Care
- Behavioral Health Matters
- EBPediatrics
- Geriatrics
- Spotlight on Pharmacy
- Integrated Medicine



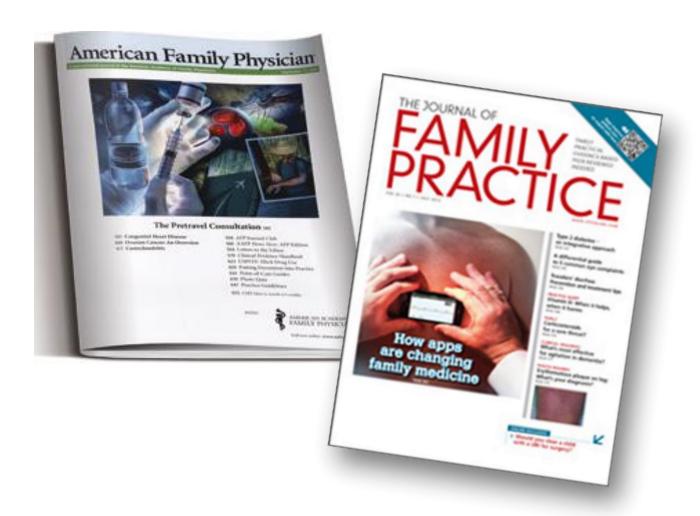


Based on the best evidence resulting from a formal systematic literature search

- Cl's are peer-reviewed, MEDLINE indexed and published in The Journal of Family Practice or American Family Physician.
- Cl's require an approved Corresponding Author
- Average publication time is currently within an academic year



FPIN Where are Cls Published?





CLINICAL INQUIRIES

Q Do dietary choices alone alter the risk of developing metabolic syndrome?

studies of patient populations studies). controlled for differences in dietary con- In the short term, however, switchtent alone, independent of weight loss or ling patients at high risk for metabolic synenercise changes, diets with high glycemic drome from a high- to low-glycemic index index foods, low whole grain and fiber con-diet doesn't improve serum markets of tent, and low fruit and vegetable content metabolic syndrome (SOR: C, a small ranare associated with an increased incidence - domized controlled trial). of metabolic syndrome (strength of recom-

vax, but not in the short term. In mendation [SOR]: B. multiple large colors

Evidence summary

ized crossover study) attempted to isolate 2045 Asian women using the same load frespecific dietary components as risk factors for quency questionnaire to obtain dietary hismetabolic syndrome, by performing multivari-tory. * Metabolic syndrome was significantly ater analyses to control for weight and exercise more common among the women with a high habits. The cubort studies all used the National seffined carbohydrate intake (highest vs low-Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treat- est quartile aORv7.8; 95% CL 4.7-13). ment Panel III definition of metabolic syndrome. Overall, consumption of foods with a "Western" diet, lack of diversity high glycenic index was associated with an associated with metabolic syndrome.

body habitus, and serum metabolic paramidetary patterns. The first evaluated a cohort eters of 2014 US adults using a validated, of 466 female teachers 40 to 60 years of age.* interviewer-administered food frequency Investigators characterized dietary patterns questionnaire found that the rate of metabol- as "healthy" (rich in fruits, vegetables, and ic syndrome was significantly higher in pa-whole grains) or "Western" (more ment and tients with the highest glycomic index dats - refined grains). The more "Western" the di-Dighest vs lowest quintile adjusted odds ra- etary pattern became, the more often metato [aOR]+1.4; 55% confidence interval [CI], bolic syndrome was diagnosed (highest vs 1.04-1.93. Conversely, metabolic syndrome. Invest quintile aOlfs 1.7; 99% CL 1.1-1.93. was less common in subjects who are diets ... In the second study, 581 healthy adults rich in whole grains (aObet 87; 95% CL 0.66- received, dietary surveys and were tested 0.91) and cereal fiber (aOR+0.02; 95% CL. for metabolic syndrome.* Diets were as-

A second cohort study evaluated the diet Six studies (5 cohort studies and one random- body habitus, and metabolic parameters in

increased risk of metabolic syndrome. Two studies from from evaluated the rates of A cobort study that evaluated the diet, metabolic syndrome according to different

> sessed and scored for their diversity. High CONTINUED ON PAGE 519

Valley family Residency Program, Ramoon, Yoles

Leilani St. Anna, MUS, AND University of Hashington Health Sciences Libraries,

Gary Kahlberg, MD Valley Family Residency

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VOL. 62, NO. 9. I ASPTENDER JULY 1 THE JOURNAL OF ANNUA PRACTICE

Priority Updates from the Research Literature (PURLs)



Relevant, valid, practice-changing, applicable to medical care, clinically meaningful and immediately-applicable recommendations

- Drawn from literature surveillance system
- Work with team to review literature or author manuscript
- Ideal for programs looking for a high level team activity
- Published in The Journal of Family Practice



FPIN Where are PURLs Published?





PURLs*

James Stevermer, MD, MSPH Department of Family Medicine, University of Missouri at Columbia

This asthma treatment has a lasting side effect in children

A new study finds that when children with asthma use inhaled corticosteroids, the effect on growth may not be temporary, as once thought.

prescribing inhaled corticosteroids with few side effects.2 (ICS) for a child with asthma, tell the pant-and parents-that their use could What we know about lead to a small but permanent effect on adult ICS and children's growth

B: Based on one prospective study. Likely HW, Strombeg Al, Luccher B, stak: CAMP Beasarch Group. Effect of inhabed glucuconicolek in childhood on adult height. N Engl / Med. 2012;26:7584-75.

ILLUSTRATIVE CASE

A 10-year-old boy is brought in by his father for asthma follow-up. The child uses an albuterol inhaler, but has had increased The effect on growth is small, coughing and wheezing recently. You are but long-lasting ready to step up his asthma therapy to inthis, noting that he recently read that steroids participants in the Childhood Asthma Manmay reduce a child's growth. How should you agement Program (CAMP) in the years af-

■ nhaled corticosteroids (ICS) are a main
A double-blind, placebo-controlled from mild persistent to severe. Standards 1041 children with mild-to-moderate persisof care for asthma treatment involve a step- tent asthma who were divided into 3 treatwise approach, with ICS added if symptoms ment groups: One group received 200 mcg are not controlled with short-acting beta inhaled budesonide twice daily; a second antagonists alone.² In addition, monother-apy with ICS is more effective for control-twice daily; and a third group received plaling symptoms than leukotriene inhibitors cebo. Albuterol was used symptomatically or other controller medications, while also by all 3 groups. The children ranged in age decreasing hospitalizations and nocturnal from 5 to 13 years at the start of the study,

awakenings and improving quality of life-

One adverse effect of ICS, however, is that of "decreased linear growth velocity"4-ie, slowing the rate at which children grow. Until recently, children were thought to "catch up" en ICS or by growing at an increased velocity after ICS medications are discontinued.4

dude ICS. But the patient's father questions tional cohort study that followed 943 (90.7%)

stay in the treatment of asthma ranging RCT, CAMP studied the linear growth of

THE JOURNAL OF FAMILY PRACTICE | SEPTEMBER 2013 | VOL 62, NO 9



- Included with your FPIN Membership
- On-line self-study courses to support your EBM curriculum and Help Desk Answer writing project
 - Accompanying handouts
 - Comprehension quizzes to assess learning





FPIN Example of how to build your curriculum through FPIN membership

- 1st Year of Membership
 - Build Critical Appraisal
 - PURL Journal Club tool kit
 - Training modules in the FPIN Institute
 - Develop your Faculty
 - Start authoring a Help Desk Answer
 - Teach Residents to be Better Consumers of Medical Literature
 - Subscription to Evidence Based Practice

Train the Trainer Model



One of the most successful tools to implementing an effective clinical scholarship program using FPIN is through hands-on workshops

FPIN will work with member programs to develop a home-grown workshop or travel to a program to present an onsite workshop (additional charge for the latter)



Onsite writing workshops bring FPIN to your program for a 4.5-hour guided session

- Capacity for 5 writing groups (20 participants)
 - Ideal for faculty or faculty/resident pairs
- Includes completed literature searches for groups
- Most participants will be at least 40% complete with their first draft by the end of the workshop!
 - Optimal solution for expedited implementation
 - Costs start at \$5500



FPIN will be awarding 7 Workshop Scholarships

- A full-ride scholarship for an all-expense paid workshop (valued at \$5500) will be granted to ONE residency program. Applications for this scholarship must be received by July 15, 2017. The scholarship recipient will be notified no later than August 15, 2017.
 - In addition, 6 residency programs will be awarded a \$1000 scholarship that can be used towards the purchase of any workshop package of their choosing.

Stop by the FPIN booth to learn more about selection criteria



Results

- Programs that publish manuscripts following the FPIN writing workshop model publish 56% faster than programs that implement FPIN scholarly projects without hands-on training workshops for faculty.
- FPIN published authors report a higher degree of satisfaction having had learned the foundational EBM concepts in our model of writing workshops.



Leadership & Editor Network

Faculty Development Opportunities

Roadmap to Leadership with FPIN

Local Leadership	National Leadership	Board Committee Participation	Board Leadership	Officer for the Board of Directors
-FPIN Champion	-National Conference Presenter -Onsite Workshop Presenter -Deputy Editor -EBP Section Editor -Editor-in-Chief	-Finance -Membership -Nominations -Education -Evidence- Based Practice Editorial Board	-Organizational Board Member	-Vice President of Membership -Vice President of Education -Vice President of Publications -Vice President of Finance -Vice President of Nominations -Secretary -President -Chairman



- FPIN Champion: Responsible for communication between FPIN and the program and administrative processes (Example manuscript tracking, timeline management, and structure.)
- Local Editor: Responsible for reviewing <u>all</u> manuscripts locally before they are sent to FPIN. Will work towards becoming an expert on the HDA style and methodology.
- Corresponding Author: Each individual manuscript will require a faculty Corresponding Author who will be responsible for selecting clinical questions to answer, manuscript submission, and communication throughout the editorial process.



- National Conference Presenter (PDW/RPS, STFM, NAPCRG, ACOFP)
- Onsite Workshop Presenter
- Deputy Editor
- Feature Editor for EBP
- Editor-in-Chief



Finance Committee

- Membership Committee
- Nominations Committee

Evidence-Based Practice Editorial Board



- Organizational Board Member (4 spots each with a 4-year term)
- Committee Chair
 - Vice-President of Membership
 - Vice-President of Finance
 - Vice-President of Education
 - Vice-President of Nominations
- BOD (Board of Directors) Officer
 - Incoming President
 - President
 - Chairman
 - Vice-President of Publications



- 1. FPIN has proven tools and resources to build a strong scholarly activity program
- 2. Provide leadership opportunities for your faculty to improve their skills sets and develop them professionally

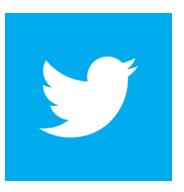
To Learn More About FPIN:

- Speak with an FPIN faculty/staff member in the back of the room
- Email us at: membership@fpin.org to schedule another time to chat by phone or meet in-person at the annual STFM conference in San Diego at the end of this month
- Visit us at <u>www.fpin.org</u>





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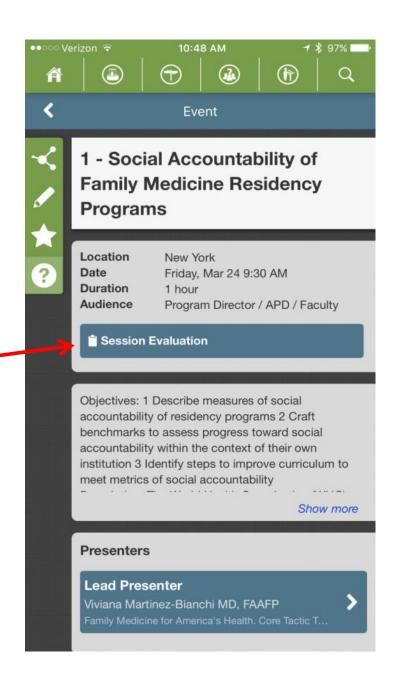
Questions?



Please...

Complete the session evaluation.

Thank you.





AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS

STRONG MEDICINE FOR AMERICA