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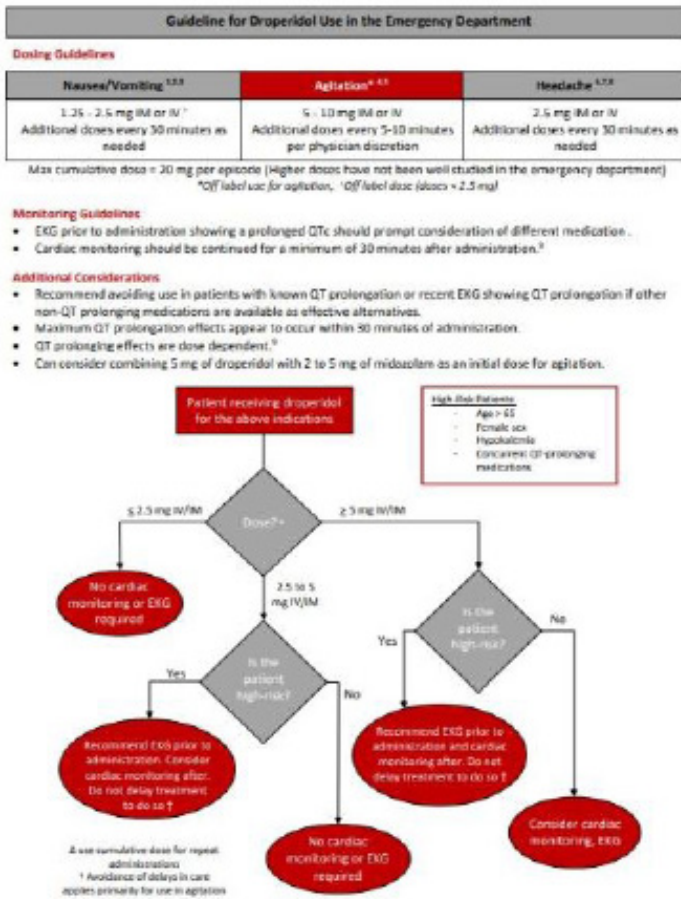


Figure.

Table. Pre and post- intervention droperidol usage by indication.

	Pre-Intervention	Post-Intervention
Nausea/Emesis	19	170
Agitation	4	58
Headache	4	7
Other	0	3
Total	27	238

18 Comparative Analysis of Emergency Medicine Standardized Letter of Evaluation Between Chief Resident vs. Non-chief Resident: A Preliminary Report Based on Objective Domains

Zaid Tayyem, Chaiya Laotepitaks, Christopher Wetzel, Peter Tomaselli, Carlos Rodriguez, Abagayle Bierowski, Casey Morrone, Ridhima Ghei, Xiao Zhang

Background: Chief residency in EM is a highly competitive leadership position that allows ‘chiefs’ to represent their co-residents, perform administrative and education functions, and serve as liaisons between the hospital and the residency program. The chief selection process can be rigorous and varies by residency program.

Objective: To determine whether the Standardized Letter

of Evaluation (SLOE) can predict which residents are more likely to become chiefs based on their qualifications and global SLOE assessment.

Methods: De-identified SLOEs from 2015 to 2021 at an urban center EM residency were collected for data analysts as part of a retrospective observational study. Each question from ‘Qualification of EM’ and ‘Global Assessment’ were given a numeric score, 1 to 4, depending on the number of selectable options (i.e. Above Peers=3, Below peers =1; top 10%=4, lower 1/3=1). For each question, a T-test was used to determine if there was a difference between the mean score for residents selected to be chiefs and all others.

Results: We selected and performed a quantitative analysis of 10 quantitative questions; five had statistically significant differences between the chiefs and non-chiefs. Chiefs were more likely to be ranked in the top 1/3 on the program rank list (2.94 vs 2.541, n=233, T=3.1, P=0.002), more likely to be evaluated in the top 1/3 compared to previous year’s applicants (2.904 vs 2.516, n=243, T= 3.056, P= 0.002), more likely to succeed in residency (2.442 vs 2.241, n=243, T=2.361, P=0.019), less likely to need guidance (2.442 vs 2.241, n=243, T=2.361, P=0.019), and more team-oriented (2.712 vs 2.476, n=243, T=2.865, P=0.005).

Conclusion: While there is not a clear predictor of which resident will become a chief resident, preliminary analysis of SLOEs revealed applicants who were more team-oriented, with slightly higher ranking, while requiring less guidance were more likely to become future chiefs.

19 Current State of Social Media Use in Emergency Medicine Residencies

Zachary Repanshek, Lauren McCafferty, Jay Khadpe, Kristy Schwartz, Michael Fink, Abbas Husain

Background: In the 10 years since CORD first published best practices for social media (SM) use, nearly all EM residency programs have had some form of SM presence. Initially focused on education, SM is now a key tool for program branding and recruitment. With recent shifts in the state of SM, including the change in ownership of Twitter (X) and the rise of visual platforms like Instagram (IG) and TikTok, we aim to identify the current trends in EM residency SM use.

Objective: This study describes and quantifies the current usage of various SM platforms by EM residencies. We hypothesize that utilization of IG has become more prevalent compared to that of blogs, Facebook (FB), and X.

Methods: Using the EMRA Match site, 239 unique EM residency programs were evaluated for the presence of six digital platforms, as self-reported by individual programs. We only included platforms which posted novel content during the study period (September 2022-August 2023). An analysis of engagement was performed by quantifying posts for X and IG.