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An Analysis of Publication Trends and Its Relationship with Academic Success Among Dermatology Residents and Fellows

David Wenger

Abstract

Our results demonstrate that graduates of dermatology residency and fellowship programs are actively involved in research opportunities throughout their medical training. Even though most dermatology graduates have had successful research outcomes, less than one-half pursued academic medicine. We emphasize the importance of active involvement in research during one's medical training in order to teach training physicians how to accurately interpret and apply research outcomes to better patient care.

Publication Trends in Family Medicine Graduates: A Cross-Sectional Review

Vanessa Lin

Abstract

Purpose: The ACGME emphasizes the importance of research throughout residency as it establishes the basis of evidence based medicine. As future physicians practicing evidence based medicine, it is crucial that physicians in training are able to both interpret and produce quality research. Currently, the long-term impact of active research participation is unknown in this population. In this study, we aim to (1) explore research activity as measured by peer-reviewed publications among family medicine residency graduates and (2) determine if an association exists between publication rates before, during, or after family medicine residency. **Methods:** We utilized a cross-sectional study design analyzing research output by family medicine residency graduates in relation to future publications and academic involvement from a random sample of 50 family medicine programs. Data were extracted for each graduate and analyzed using STATA 15.1 and Microsoft Excel. The public protocol can be found here: <https://osf.io/pwa6d/>. **Results:** We identified 654 residency programs of which we randomly sampled 50. Among the 50 programs, 8 were included, totaling 101 graduates from family medicine residencies for analysis. Of the 101 analyzed residents, 76 (75.2%) produced zero publications. Of the analyzed residents, 30 (29.7%) pursued a fellowship, with most in sports medicine (5/101 [5.0%]). The mean number of publications for all analyzed residents was 0.8, with most publishing after completion of

Publication Trends Among Anesthesiology Graduates and Its Relationship with Future Academic Success

Sydney Ferrell, Matt Vassar, & Micah Kee

Abstract

Research during medical training is widely considered to be an integral component of residency and fellowship match success, with many residency programs encouraging residents to engage in scholastic activities, such as serving as authors on peer-reviewed publications. However, the degree to which these scholarly practices continue beyond residency is unknown. Here, we report an investigation of publication trends among graduates of anesthesiology residency programs as part of a larger initiative to examine publication trends and academic achievement across medical specialties.

A Cross-sectional Analysis of Psychiatry Residency Graduate Peer-reviewed Publication Trends

Jace Schell & Jourdan Waddell

Abstract

Scholarly activity through research is widely considered to be an integral component of medical training, and residency or fellowship match success. However, the rate of these scholarly practices in psychiatry residency graduates is relatively unknown. Here, we aim to (1) describe factors associated with scholarly research activities, as measured by peer-reviewed publications, among psychiatry residency graduates, and (2) determine if an association exists between publication rates before, during, or after psychiatry residency. We employed a cross-sectional study design analyzing research output by psychiatry residency graduates in relation to future publications and academic accomplishments from a random sample of 50 psychiatry residency rosters. Data were extracted for each graduate and analyzed using STATA 15.1 and Microsoft Excel. We identified 249 residency programs of which we randomly sampled 50. Among the 50 programs, 7 were included, totaling 122 graduates from psychiatry residencies to be analyzed. Of the 122 graduated residents, 57% (69) produced no publications. Of the graduates who pursued a fellowship, 25.4% (31/67) entered into Child & Adolescent Psychiatry. Of the 53 published graduates, most of their publications were received before residency, making up 68 of the 183 publications (37.2%). Compared to before residency, the total number of publications during residency training.

Juror Note-taking: How Jurors Affect Each Others' Memories

Caitlin Pratt

Abstract

This study will see how the opinions of a juror who takes notes during a trial influences the opinions of other jurors. The non-note-taking juror may rely on the memory of the note-taking juror. If that is the case, could this juror's memories actually be altered? Research suggests that being exposed to misinformation after an event can alter a person's memory of that event, especially if it comes from a "reliable" source, and some research specific to jury-settings does suggest that jurors may be influenced by opinions of other jurors who have taken notes. Further research is needed to investigate whether a juror's actual memory of the testimony is influenced, or just their judgement of the verdict. In this study, participants will watch a video of a witness testifying at a mock trial. They will be tested on their memories of the trial and then sent to "deliberate." A confederate will have notes with inaccurate details about the testimony. Participants will be tested again on their memories to see if the participant incorporates the other juror's inaccurate details. It is hypothesized that participants' verdicts will be changed by the opinion expressed by the note-taking confederate, and that participants' memories of the trial's details will be changed.

A Cross-Sectional Review of Publication Trends among OBGYN Graduates

Alyssa Lindsey

Abstract

Purpose: Research and other scholastic activities are essential components of medical training and may be predictive of success with matching into residency. Despite this importance, little is known about the scholastic involvement of obstetrics and gynecology residency graduates. In this cross-sectional analysis, we will (1) explore the relationship of publications of OBGYN residency graduates and (2) publication rates before, during, and after residency.

Methods: We assessed research output by OBGYN residency graduates and its relationship to future publications and academic involvement from a random sample of 50 OBGYN residency rosters. Data were extracted for each graduate and analyzed using STATA 15.1 and Microsoft Excel. A protocol is publicly available here: <https://osf.io/pwa6d/>.

Results: We identified 281 residency programs of which we randomly sampled 50. Among the 50 programs, 15 were included, totaling 303 OBGYN graduates available for analysis. Of the 303 graduates, 111 produced zero publications, and 137 produced 1-5 publications. 79 graduates pursued a fellowship. Academia was pursued by 46/303 of graduates. The average number of publications per resident was 2.9, with most occurring after residency.

Conclusion: Graduates of OBGYN residency programs are publishing most research after residency, and the least amount during residency training. This suggests that there may be an opportunity for residents to increase their scholastic activity while in training.

A systematic review and meta-analysis of frequency of acute kidney injury following intravenous contrast administration

Trevor Bickford & Matt Vassar

Abstract

Purpose: To update a meta-analysis of controlled studies examining the incidence of acute kidney injury (AKI) after exposure to intravenous contrast media compared to AKI after imaging without contrast. The original study was published in 2013 and is the basis for multiple guidelines. The original study called for additional trials using a control group. This study attempts to collate the studies conducted on this issue to strengthen the evidence base behind related clinical recommendations. **Methods:** EMBASE, Scopus, and Medline were searched using the same search criteria as the 2013 meta-analysis with the time period of interest changed from before 2011 to 2011 to present. Abstract and full text screening followed the same criteria as the original meta-analysis. The same data points as the previous meta-analysis were recorded. Data from the previous meta-analysis was combined with our data, and all data were analyzed. Relative risk was calculated for incidence of AKI in both groups. **Results:** Of 8,358 studies identified, 34 met inclusion criteria representing 30,053,234 patients. The risk of AKI in the contrast group (RR=0.9806; 95% confidence interval [CI]:0.97, 0.99; p=0.0000000016) was similar to the non-contrast group. **Conclusion:** The meta-analysis from 2013 stated there was no difference in incidence of AKI between contrast exposure groups and control groups. Our data support this finding. Guidelines should be updated to reflect current research.

Gender Gap in Surgery

Shelby Rauh

Abstract

Objective: To determine if the creation of integrated surgical programs has increased the recruitment of women into surgical residencies.

Summary Background Data: Historically, there have been disproportionately lower numbers of women entering surgical residency programs compared to the percentage of women physicians. Per the ACGME, in 2017, women comprised 45.8% of all residents in training but just 29.9% of surgical residents. We sought to determine if certain factors, specifically integrated surgical programs, have made an impact on the number of women in surgical specialties.

Methods: Data regarding surgical residents and physicians was extracted from the Accreditation Council of Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) Data Resource Books and ACGME Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) Physician Specialty Data Reports from 2007-2018.

Results: Overall, integrated surgical programs consistently report increased percentages of women compared to non-integrated surgical programs.

Conclusions: The creation of integrated surgical programs has increased and will likely continue to increase the proportion of women in surgical residencies.

The potential effects of financial conflicts of interest of speakers at the Pulmonary/Allergy Drug Advisory Committee meetings.

Matt Vassar & Trevor Bickford

Abstract

Purpose: The Pulmonary-Allergy Drugs Advisory Committee (PADAC) evaluates the safety and efficacy of new drugs used in the treatment of pulmonary, allergic, and immunologic diseases. Previous studies have shown that positive recommendations from advisory committees are associated with drug approval by the FDA. We investigated the relationship between FCOI among public speakers at these meetings and PADAC voting patterns. **Methods:** We included the testimonies of all public speakers at the PADAC meetings using transcripts available on the FDA website. Speaker's overall statement about the drug - negative, positive or neutral - served as the dependent variable. Independent variables included if the speaker was taking the drug in question, if the speaker had the disorder treated by the drug, and if the speaker disclosed a FCOI. **Results:** We extracted data from 128 speakers; 38% (49/128) disclosed a FCOI. Speakers who disclosed a FCOI were significantly more likely to give a positive testimony (OR = 5.13, 95% CI = 1.83- 14.37, P < 0.001). Speakers who had the relevant disorder were also significantly more likely to provide positive testimony (OR=5.49, 95% CI = 1.84 - 14.37, P < .01). **Conclusion:** Our results suggest that public speakers who have FCOI are more likely to recommend drugs for approval. These findings combined with others show a consistent effect. Changes to the current guidance on FDA FCOI disclosure are needed, and the future role of public speake

Is Coca-Cola Bad?

Stephanie Curtis

Abstract

Coca-Cola is a very popular soft drink in our society. The ingredients include caffeine and sugar mixed with Phosphoric acid which create an addictive flavor. However, many people are not aware of the negative effects the drink has for people. This research explores harmful effects Coca-Cola can have on people's health. This research has found that the studies have shown that those negative effects can include, causing addiction among children, causing low bone density in women, causing accidental injury in adolescents while drinking, and leading to obesity.

Scholarly Research Productivity Among Otolaryngology Residency Graduates and Its Relationship to Future Academic Achievement

Matt Vassar, Adam Corcoran, & Matthew Ferrell

Abstract

Background: Our goal is to determine if an association exists between publication rates before, during, or after otolaryngology residency training and whether publication efforts may predict future academic achievement. **Methods:** In this cross-sectional analysis, we selected a random sample of 50 otolaryngology residency programs listed on Doximity. We assembled a list of graduating residents from 2013, 2014, and 2015. Using SCOPUS, PubMed, and Google Scholar, a list of publications for each graduate was compiled and data were extracted in an independent, double-blinded fashion by two investigators. **Results:** Before residency, graduates published a mean of 1.3 (SD=2.7) articles. During residency, graduates published a mean of 3.5 (SD=4.5) articles. After residency, graduates published a mean of 5.4 (SD= 9.6) articles. Residents who pursued a fellowship had more publications ($t_{205}=-5.3$, $p < .001$) and more first author publications ($t_{205}=-4.8$, $p < .001$) than residents who did not pursue fellowship training. Graduates who chose a career in academic medicine had a higher number of mean total publications ($t_{205}=-7.2$, $p < .001$) and first author publications ($t_{205}=-7.0$, $p < .001$) than those in private practice. **Conclusion:** Research productivity significantly correlated with future fellowship training, the pursuit of an academic career, and overall h-index. Our results indicate that promoting physician involvement in research may correlate to future academic success.

Pugs: The Terrible Truth

Hadley Krewall

Abstract

For centuries, pugs have been bred for their large eyes and squished in face, also known as "brachycephalic (squashed nose/flat-faced)," unknowingly creating man-made health complications that now affect their day-to-day life. The Kennel Club states that "50% of pugs have significant breathing problems and only 7% to 15% of pugs breathe like a normal dog." In her poster presentation, Hadley Krewall hopes to share her interesting research findings on the serious health issues that pugs face, and the ways to stop the breed from continuing to reproduce. The presenter also hopes to address what the Kennel Club and even the vets can do to help or speak up, and why it is imperative to consider the breed shift to extinction.

Functional Effects of Soy-Raffinose on the Quality parameters of Yogurt

Sanjeewa Gamagedara, Kanika Bhargava, & Roshaniben Chaudhari

Abstract

Yogurt is widely known for its nutraceutical properties. Beans are a healthy and easily affordable food containing good amount of raffinose that has been proven to possess prebiotic properties. Raffinose Family Oligosaccharides (RFOs) is the most commonly found sugar belonging to this group and is mostly contained in pulses. However, studies on yogurt and bean-raffinose are limited. The goal of this research was to isolate and characterize raffinose oligosaccharide from soybeans and demonstrate practical utility of raffinose oligosaccharide by studying its effect on the quality of yogurt. The fortified yogurts were studied for changes in physiochemical (pH, titrable acidity, color, syneresis, viscosity, water activity, total soluble solids, water holding capacity), fermentation, antioxidant, texture profile and microbiological properties. These changes were compared with the properties of 1% (w/v) Inulin fortified yogurt and plain yogurt as the control. Results demonstrated that RFOs enhanced the growth and viability of probiotics present in yogurt. The observed results clearly suggest that raffinose oligosaccharide enhances the overall quality of yogurt, thereby offering a probiotic yogurt with prebiotics, which can also be called a synbiotic yogurt.

Waste in The World's Oceans.

Ryan Dudley

Abstract

According to a study in January 2019, the impact of ocean pollution is degrading the health of our oceans and the marine life at an alarming rate. In his poster presentation, Ryan Dudley will talk about the rising issue of pollutants and waste that harm our oceans. In an attempt to raise his audience members' awareness, Ryan will share his research findings on what really harms our waters, and what we can do before it is too late.

Ebbling Submaximal Predicted VO₂max compared to Fitmate Submaximal Measured VO₂ Assessment.

Randa Hollandsworth & Victoria Claflin

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare the results of the predicted Ebbling Submaximal VO₂ and measured Bruce Protocol Submaximal VO₂ in college students (n=22). It is our hypothesis that the Ebbling Submaximal Test overestimates VO₂ compared to the measured Bruce Protocol submaximal VO₂ assessment. Subjects performed an Ebbling Submaximal Treadmill Test to establish a predicted VO₂max, after a minimum of 24 hours rest a submaximal assessment of oxygen uptake was measured using indirect calorimetry while completing the Bruce Protocol. Results were then recorded and analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics (version 26), a Pearson Correlation coefficient and Paired t-test were used to analyze the relationship between the two measures. There was a strong positive correlation between the Ebbling predicted and measured values ($r= 0.571$, $p \text{ value} = <0.005$). However, the paired t-tests revealed a significant difference ($t=10.981$, $p=0.000$) between the Ebbling predicted ($53.64 \pm 7.03 \text{ mL.kg}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$) and measured values ($38.09 \pm 7.30 \text{ mL.kg}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$). This confirms our hypothesis that the Ebbling Submaximal Treadmill Test overestimates VO₂ values and therefore cardiorespiratory fitness in our population.

Publication Trends Among General Surgery Residents, Fellows, and Graduates and Its Relationship to Future Academic Achievement

Audrey Wise & Matt Vassar

Abstract

Medical research is considered a core component of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) residency programs. Our study aims to determine associated factors that influence publication rates before, during, and after general surgery residency.

Our cross-sectional study included a random sample of 50 general surgery residency programs. Using each program's online website, publicly available records were obtained for residents that graduated in 2013-2015. Previous publication information, h-index, medical degree, and fellowship pursued were obtained for each graduate by searching Scopus and PubMed. Microsoft Excel functions were used to calculate descriptive statistics and 95% confidence intervals.

Of the 30 included programs, 68 residents were analyzed for sample characteristics and publication rates. Among the 68 graduated residents, the majority, 31 (45.6%) had between 1-5 publications. Of the 68 residents, most pursued a fellowship in Minimally Invasive Surgery (14/68; 20.6%). Most research outcomes reported were during residency with a total of 150 (of 321; 46.7%) publications. Of the 321 total publications recorded, the lowest reported median was before residency.

Given that research remains a core part of ACGME general surgery residency programs, it is important for residents to continue progressing their scientific knowledge through continued research. In conclusion, publication rates remain the highest during residency.

Publication Trends Among Emergency Medicine Residents, Fellows, and Graduates and Its Relationship to Future Academic Achievement

Arjun Reddy, Shelby Rauh, Haley Riley, & Matt Vassar

Abstract

Purpose: Scholastic activity through research involvement is a fundamental aspect of a physician's training, and may have a significant influence on residency and fellowship match success. Despite this fact, little is known regarding the pursuit of academia and/or fellowships in emergency medicine (EM) graduates. In this review, we will describe the factors involved in academic research including peer-reviewed publications among emergency medicine residency graduates and determine if a relationship exists between publication rates before, during, and after EM residency. **Methods:** Using a cross-sectional study design, we analyzed the research output of EM graduates and its relationship to future academic involvement from a random sample of 50 EM programs' graduates. Data were extracted for each graduate and analyzed using STATA 15.1 and Microsoft Excel. A public protocol is available here: <https://osf.io/pwa6d/>.

Results: Of the 154 analyzed graduates, 97 (63.0%) were male, 91 (59.1%) were osteopathic graduates, and 91 (59.1%) had zero publications. Additionally, we found that 26/154 (16.9%) pursued academia and 16/164 (10.4%) pursued a fellowship, with 4/16 (25%) in medical toxicology and 4/16 (25%) in emergency medical services. The mean number of publications for each graduate was 0.87.

Conclusion: While a majority of EM graduate's publications were post-residency, many publications occurred during residency, with the lowest number of publications occurring.

Changing the Behavior of Negative Self Talk

Isabella Vander Putten

Abstract

The objective of this research is to determine if reinforcing conscious positive self-talk will reduce unconscious negative self-talk. My hypothesis is that the participant saying five positive things about the participants' self every morning and every night will decrease the participants' negative self-talk. A baseline of the behavior, days that the participant had a presence of negative self-talk, was recorded before the attempt to change the behavior began. Every morning and every night the participant would say 5 positive things about themselves from a list previously made. The behavior, the presence of negative self-talk, is recorded throughout. It is predicted that the behavior of unconscious negative self-talk will significantly decrease in response from the conscious positive self-talk.

The Effects of Hugh Jackman's Basal Cell Carcinoma Disclosure and Public Interest in Sunscreen

Matthew Ferrell & Matt Vassar

Abstract

Background: Public awareness for basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is particularly important, as its major risk factors - increased sun exposure and number of sunburns - are largely preventable.

Objective: Determine whether social media posts from celebrities has an affect on public awareness and preventative interest for basal cell carcinoma.

Methods and Materials: We used Google Trends to investigate whether public interest in sunscreen increased following social media posts from Hugh Jackman about BCC. To forecast the expected search interest for BCC, melanoma and sunscreen in the event that each celebrity had not posted on social media, we used the autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) algorithm.

Results: We found that social media posts from Hugh Jackman, a well-known actor, was associated with an increase in searches for "sunscreen" three of the four times there was an increase in BCC interest.

Conclusion: Our data found an that there was an increase in sunscreen searches after disclosure from the popular celebrity Hugh Jackman. This suggests that celebrities could influence preventative measures of the public. Further research should be done to analyze the full impact of preventative measure taken by the public because of celebrities' personal disclosures of health issues.

Publication Trends of Urology Medical Students, Residents, and Beyond

Matthew Bruns, William Nowlin, Bradley Johnson, Austin Johnson, & Matt Vassar

Abstract

In urology, research is critical to the advancement of patient care. Thus, a need exists to develop urologists who are competent to perform research. The ACGME requires scholarly activity for both residents. Little, however, is known about the extent of urology residents to participate in research. Our study addresses this. We used Doximity to derive a list of all urology residency programs in which we obtained a random sample of 50 programs. We first searched each program's websites to determine whether residents were listed, and if so, we extracted this information for all residents for the years 2013, 2014, and 2015. If such information was not available, we requested this information from program directors by email. We then used SCOPUS, PubMed, and Google Scholar to gather the publications from each resident, which was done by two authors in a duplicate blinded fashion. Here, we present an interim analysis while we continue with data collection. Of the 50 programs, 23 are included in our final sample, totalling 156 residents. Collectively, residents produced 1888 publications. The mean number of publications for residents, stratified by stage of training, are as follows: 1.1 (SD =2.3) before residency, 4.5 (SD=4.5) during residency, and 6.6 (SD=9.2) after residency. Since urology research training and participation during residency may be critical to the field, efforts are needed to encourage residents to continue research engagement.

Guilty Until Proven Innocent: Jurors' Perceptions of Culpability When Legalized Marijuana is Used

Ebony Harrington

Abstract

The usage of marijuana has been a highly debated subject for a long time. Many believe it is a harsh, gateway drug while others feel that the use of this natural substance can positively affect, not only an individual's mind, but heal the body as well. In this study I will be looking at how a juror's biases towards the usage of marijuana being involved in court cases may affect their perception of the individual on trial and the overall decision on a verdict. The study will ultimately include a heavy review of literature surrounding such topics as marijuana usage in society, juror bias in court, and the causes and effects of such biases in court, followed by an experiment examining these effects. This will be done using an anonymous survey that participants will fill out which will include demographic questions, a fictional case example, questions about the usage of marijuana, and multiple scales such as the Juror Bias Scale (JBS) and the Attitudes to Punishment Scale (APS). The answers from this survey will then be analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and the results will be further studied. Individuals with a prior negative bias towards the usage of marijuana are expected to show an increase in the guilt attribution while participants who either hold a positive bias or possess neutral feelings towards marijuana usage would report more leniency.

Object Recognition Software vs. the Human Visual System: Assessing Accuracy and Speed

Kelly Rogers

Abstract

Over 1,000 fatalities occurred amongst civilian and police officer interactions during the year of 2017 (“Mapping Police Violence”, 2017). Over 50% of these fatalities happen due to the Mistake of Fact Phenomena (Stover et al, 2009). In short, this is a misperception of events/people by law enforcement due to erroneous categorization processes. Social categorization is a strictly human error, and this study sets out to rectify this issue by proposing the use of a cheap, user-friendly, and wearable object recognition software in law enforcement. Since no prior studies have compared the efficiency of object recognition software at accurately detecting objects to human accuracy, this study will compare the human naked eye to the use of the software. Since there is no room for human error, it is hypothesized the object recognition software will be more accurate and as fast as the human visual system.

UCO Psychology Majors' Awareness of the Psychological Implications of Disfluent Speech Disorder

Linda Sealey & Karissa Marion

Abstract

Karissa Marion and Dr. Linda Sealey-Holtz, Department of Speech-Language Pathology, University of Central Oklahoma, 100 N University Dr, Edmond, OK 73034

The purpose of this study is to assess the knowledge and understanding of fluency disorders and the psychological effects on people who stutter among undergraduate psychology students at the University of Central Oklahoma (UCO). The participants in this study are students who are enrolled in a psychology course at UCO and are pursuing a Bachelor of Arts in psychology. Each participant in the survey will be assessed by a 20-question survey with both multiple choice and knowledge rating scale questions related to fluency disorders and their potential secondary effects. It is estimated there will be 100 participants in the survey. Data analysis will include comparison of composite scores by group factor for academic level, freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior. It is expected that upperclassmen will have higher scores, if they have more knowledge in this area secondary to training and coursework in the major. Conversely, it is hypothesized that scores will be low at earlier academic levels if there is little to no training in the earlier academic work. Results will be presented in descriptive analysis and graph illustration of participants scores in total and across academic level.

Little to no research was found to ha

"What is the Relationship between Task Context and Recall Accuracy?"

Hannah Whitten

Abstract

The context of task complexity is something that is manipulated in the field of education regularly- the test your professor gave you might have easier questions at the beginning of the test and progressively become more complex. Does this direction of complexity effect how we do on tests? The current study seeks to identify if ascending task complexity is perceived as easier or more difficult than descending task complexity. Accuracy is measured to account for retention and pupil dilation and fixation will is used to measure stress. Students who are required to complete more complex tasks first, are predicted to do worse overall than those who are given easier tasks first.

A Novel Introduction to Interprofessional Education and Practice: Grand Rounds

Katarina Boyles

Abstract

Interprofessional education is defined by the World Health Organization as an experience that “occurs when students from two or more professions learn about, from, and with each other (WHO, 2010). Studies have shown that a Grand Rounds-style concept is effective for education in the allied health settings. Would a novel Grand Rounds-style event introducing IPE affect a change in the participant’s self-evaluation of their knowledge and skills relating to IPE and interprofessional practice (IPP)? A cross-sectional study will be conducted utilizing pre-event and post-event surveys created and conducted using qualtrics. The Interprofessional Attitudes Scale (IPAS), which includes 27 items which are rated on a 5-point Likert scale (Norris et al., 2015) will be used to measure the interprofessional attitudes of the participants.

Transformative Learning Communities

Mary Springfield

Abstract

Traditionally, professional development (PD) involves discussions, observational analyses, and learning through new approaches and experiences as faculty members in the K-12 education system (Engin & Atkinson, 2015). However, there is a new perspective on professional development in higher education that involves new practices, technology, and collaborative efforts within a learning community. A professional learning community (PLC) is comprised of committed, life-long learners that hold a common theme or goal to better students' learning, education, and experiences in academics (Engin & Atkinson, 2015). Professional learning communities are also known as faculty learning communities (FLC). Our Embodied brain learning community started as a book club that aimed to bring new ideas to the faculty members about creative ways to expand knowledge about mind, brain, and education. As a graduate research assistant, I have contributed thoughts about student involvement and impacts of the organization on the future of higher education. There were many successful outcomes that arose during the first steps, during the integration phases, as well as post-research during data collection. There was positive feedback, from not only the students, but from the faculty learning community as well.