Post-completion Global Health Experience Participant Survey

Yi Chen

This document follows the first four phases of the process model for assessment design, validation, and use formulated by Chatterji⁸.

Phase 1: Specify the assessment context

In this section, I will introduce the context of the assessment. The background and purpose will explain why it is essential and necessary to design this survey. The structure of the assessment will explain the relationship of post-completion GHE (i.e., Global Health Experience) participant survey (PS-TP2) and two other surveys. Population and primary assessment users will explain from where we will sample the survey-takers and who will use the result of the survey. Constructs will explain what we want to measure in the survey. Meanwhile, more detailed information about the constructs will be clarified in the next section about phase 2 of the process model.

Background: There is increasing demand among medical students and resident physicians in North America to participate in a global health experience (GHE) during their medical training. GHE refers to an international trip during which medical trainees travel abroad to provide clinical or educational services in high need regions. Reasons for the popularity of GHE include attaining medically relevant clinical or language skills, gaining exposure to clinical experiences, and accumulating a deeper understanding of another culture, particularly in low-resource settings⁹. Consequently, many medical education institutions have developed pre-departure training programs (for trips to be taken both through home institutions or through independent non-degree organizations) aimed at helping participants prepare for the trip (e.g., addressing or making the

plan for the potential risks). However, high-quality pre-departure training programs for medical trainees are unavailable consistently in reality. This issue has not yet been adequately addressed by the governing bodies of American medical education.

Structure of Assessment: The compendium of three self-reported survey instruments will be designed to evaluate the quality of Global Health Experience (GHE) programs at Anesthesiology resident education programs in the U.S and Canada. The three surveys are predeparture GHE participant survey (PS-TP1), post-completion GHE participant survey (PS-TP2), and end of year GHE director survey (PD-EOY). Each instrument will focus on specific constructs relevant to the program evaluation, and the scaled construct measures will be designed with a multi-stage, iterative assessment design process. This document focus on PS-TP2.

Purposes and Aims: The purpose of this study is to design and validate a compendium of the post-completion GHE participant survey (PS-TP2). PS-TP2 aims at screening the GHE participants for the level of satisfaction with the training program support from a retrospective view. The survey could provide information for conducting a formative program evaluation of GHE training programs. The result of this assessment will be helpful for: (1) promoting the development of the training program, (2) identifying the needs from program participants, (3) checking the accomplishment of the program objectives, and (4) exploring the optimal practice guidelines for similar programs.

Population: the population in this survey is the Anesthesia residents in the U.S. and Canada. They have participated in pre-departure training programs (both from the home institutions or independent non-degree organizations) and have global health work experience in

the past year. The GHE they attend could differ in terms of length of experience (e.g., two weeks, four weeks, or even longer), clinical settings (e.g., hospital or clinic), and the country they visit.

Units of analysis: individuals.

Primary assessment user: the primary user of this evaluation instrument will be the predeparture training program developers and Anesthesiology residency program directors.

Constructs: The primary construct covered in this survey: subjective perception about the satisfaction with the training program support for GHE (psychological construct: Attitudinal). This construct is measured in multiple domains. There are seven domains under this construct: (1) training about cultural competency, (2) training support about safety, (3) training support about emotional wellness, (4) training support about communication, (5) training support about ethics, (6) training support about placement and program knowledge, and (7) training support about personal development. I follow the domain sampling method to generate these six domains. The detailed information about the domain and indicator will be illustrated in the next section (see Box 1). In summary, this survey will measure the participants' satisfaction with the training program after the GHE, which could provide well-situated inferences about the quality and usefulness of the program services from a retrospective view.

Phase 2: Specify the assessment operations

In this section, I will specify the domain and subdomain of the survey. Meanwhile, I will also illustrate the assessment condition in this survey.

Domains specification: Box 1 provide information about domain specification for measuring the main construct in this study (i.e., subjective perception about the satisfaction with the training program support for GHE).

Box 1. Domain Specification

General Indicator 1:	Related Literature
Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>cultural competency</u> . (affective) Sub-indicators:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 40, 46, 48, 54
• 1.1: recognize the host country's cultural norms;	
• 1.2: recognize the host country's moral values;	
• 1.3: prepare for deal with social culture shock;	
• 1.4: be aware of the host country's medical and health culture (e.g., patient autonomy)	
General Indicator 2:	Related Literature
Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express	
satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>safety</u> . (affective).	1, 2, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 54
Sub-indicators:	33, 31, 35, 30, 51
• 2.1: prevent crime at host country;	
• 2.2: be aware of the host country's health precautions (e.g., food and water safety);	
• 2.3: care for personal medical needs and illness plan (e.g.,	
immunization and health insurance);	
• 2.4: prepare for travel logistics (e.g., visa, transportation, and safety alert);	
• 2.5: ensure the safety of accommodation and commute at host	
country;	

• 2.6: prepare for emergency at host country (e.g., civil unrest and natural disaster);	
• 2.7: create the emergency contact list at home and host country;	
General Indicator 3:	Related Literature
Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express	
satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>emotional</u> <u>wellness</u> . (affective).	1, 4, 5, 6,10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 54
Sub-indicators:	
• 3.1: maintain mental health;	
• 3.2: handle homesickness;	
• 3.3: manage potential social isolation;	
General Indicator 4:	Related Literature
Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express	
satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>communication</u> . (affective).	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
	27, 30, 33, 37, 40, 41, 54
Sub-indicators:	,
• 4.1: prepare for the formal and informal host country's language;	
• 4.2: maintain the communication with home contacts;	
 4.3: prepare for the communication with collaborators at host country; 	
• 4.4: prepare for the communication with patients at host country;	
• 4.5: ensure the appropriate usage of social media.	
General Indicator 5:	Related Literature
Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express	
satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>ethics</u> .	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10,
(affective).	13, 14, 21, 22, 24,
	26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 41, 45, 46,
Sub-indicators:	49, 50, 51, 54
• 5.1: recognize the scope and load of practice;	-,,,
• 5.2: recognize rotation and schedule of practice;	
• 5.3: recognize the power dynamics at host country;	
• 5.4: be aware of the potential financial or resource burden for the practice;	
• 5.5: recognize the local governance, legal, and ethical standards at	
host country;	
• 5.7: follow the international donation guideline;	

- 5.8: follow the guideline of research- and project-based initiatives (e.g., authorship of publications) at host and home country
- 5.9: follow the guideline of privacy issue (e.g., patient privacy in photography) at host and home country;
- 5.10: ensure the sustainability and appropriateness of patient care decisions regarding host context.
- 5.11: recognize the impact to the host country and offer appropriate compensation.

General Indicator 6:

Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>placement and program knowledge</u>. (affective).

Sub-indicators:

- 6.1: recognize the expected procedural skills (clinical or non-clinical);
- 6.2: recognize the accountabilities for GHE;
- 6.3: recognize the needs and expectations from GHE;
- 6.4: be familiar with the host health services and system (e.g., divergent diagnostic and treatment paradigms);
- 6.5: be familiar with the host clinical resources (e.g., equipment, supplies, and technology);
- 6.6: be familiar with the host human resources (e.g., nurse/patient ratio, subspecialists, and presence of trainees);
- 6.7: secure the funding for GHE;
- 6.8: secure the appropriate administrative, supervision, and logistical support.

General Indicator 7

Based on the experience during the GHE trip, participants express satisfaction with support from the training program about <u>personal</u> <u>development</u>. (affective).

Sub-indicators:

- 7.1: set up clear goal and objectives;
- 7.2: obtain ongoing and timely feedback and evaluation;
- 7.3: introspect personal motivation for engaging the GHE;
- 7.4: introspect the fit between the host expectation and personal goal;
- 7.5: seek research and project opportunities.

Related Literature

1, 2, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 54

Related Literature

2, 10, 12, 22, 24, 27, 32, 33, 37, 40, 48, 54 Assessment condition: The instrument will be administered via a computerized questionnaire using digital tools (e.g., TC Qualtries or Google Form) without time limitation. However, we recommend the survey be completed at one time. The survey should be sent to the trainees by email after they finished their trip. All the respondents should finish their survey within two weeks after we send the survey.

Phase 3: Design the instrument

Post-completion GHE participant survey

This survey is looking at the GHE participants' satisfaction with institutional support from the predeparture training program from a retrospective perspective. Your feedback, either good or bad, based on your personal experience during GHE, will help us to improve our training program in the future.

Part .	1.	Before	completing	the survey,	please	provide u	s with th	e foll	owing i	information.

	v	•		, ,	-	
Name:						
Major	of Stu	dy:				
Length	of sta	y:				
Counti	y and	City:				
Clinica	l setti	ng (clini	c or ho	ospital):		
The pr	edepa	rture tra	aining	program	you atte	end:

Part 2. Please respond to the following questions regarding your satisfaction with the training program support for GHE.

I1 (cultural competency): Looking back on the program orientation and supports, and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following supports?

Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
preparation in						
recognizing host						
country's cultural						
norms						
preparation in						
recognizing host						
country's moral value						
preparation in dealing						
with social culture						
shock						

Preparation in being
aware of host country's
medical and health
culture (e.g., patient
autonomy)

I2 (safety): Looking back on the program orientation and supports and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following supports?

supports.						
Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
Preparation in						
preventing crime at						
host country						
Preparation in being						
aware of the host						
country's health						
precautions (e.g., food						
and water safety)						
Preparation in caring						
for personal medical						
needs and illness plan						
(e.g., immunization and						
health insurance)						
Preparation in travel						
logistics (e.g., visa,						
transportation, and						
safety alter)						
Preparation in ensuring						
the safety of						
accommodation and						
commute at host						
country						
Preparation in <i>the</i>						
emergency at host						
country (e.g., civil						
unrest and natural						
disaster)						

Preparation in <i>creating</i>		
the emergency contact		
list at home and host		
country		

I3 (emotional wellness): Looking back on the program orientation and supports and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following supports?

Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
Preparation in						
maintaining the mental						
health during GHE						
Preparation in handling						
homesickness during						
GHE						
Preparation in						
managing potential						
social isolation during						
GHE						

I4 (communication): Looking back on the program orientation and supports and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following support?

Tonowing support.						
Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
Preparation in formal						
and informal language						
at host country						
Preparation in						
maintaining the						
communication with						
home contacts						
Preparation in the						
communication with						
collaborators at host						
country						
Preparation in the						
communication with						
patients at host country						

Preparation in ensuring		
the appropriate usage		
of social media		

I5 (ethics): Looking back on the program orientation and supports and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following supports?

supports?						
Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
Preparation in						
recognizing the scope						
and load of practice						
Preparation in						
recognizing the rotation						
and schedule of						
practice						
Preparation in						
recognizing the power						
dynamics at host						
country						
Preparation in						
recognizing the local						
governance, legal, and						
ethical standards at						
host country						
Preparation in <i>following</i>						
the international						
donation guideline						
Preparation in <i>following</i>						
the guideline of						
research0 and project-						
based initiatives (e.g.,						
authorship of						
publication) at home						
and host country						
Preparation in <i>following</i>						
the guideline of privacy						
issue (e.g., patient						
privacy in photography)						
at home and host						
country						
Preparation in <i>ensuring</i>						
the sustainability and						
appropriateness of						

patient care decision	
regarding host context	
Preparation in	
recognizing the impact	
to the host country and	
offer appropriate	
compensation	

I6 (placement and program knowledge): Looking back on the program orientation and supports and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following supports?

Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
Preparation in	•					
recognizing the						
expected procedural						
skills (clinical or non-						
clinical)						
Preparation in						
recognizing the						
accountabilities for						
<i>GHE</i>						
Training program						
helped me with						
recognizing the needs						
and expectations from						
GHE						
Preparation in being						
familiar with the host						
health services and						
system (e.g., divergent						
diagnostic and						
treatment paradigms)						
Preparation in being						
familiar with the host						
clinical resources (e.g.,						
equipment, supplies,						
and technology)						
Preparation in being						
familiar with the host						
human resources (e.g.,						
nurse/patient ratio,						
subspecialists, and						
presence of trainees)						

Preparation in securing		
the funding for GHE		
Preparation in securing		
the appropriate		
administrative,		
supervision, and		
logistical support		

17 (personal development): Looking back on the program orientation and supports and based on your experience during the GHE, how satisfied are you with the following supports?

Specific Indicator	Very	Unsatisfied	Not	Satisfied	Very	Not
	Unsatisfied		certain		Satisfied	applicable
Preparation in	•					
setting up clear goal						
and objectives						
Preparation in						
obtaining ongoing						
and timely feedback						
and evaluation						
Preparation in						
introspecting						
personal motivation						
for engaging the						
GHE trip						
Preparation in						
introspecting the fit						
between the host						
expectation and						
personal goal						
Preparation in						
seeking research						
and project						
opportunities during						
the partnership						

Part 3. Open-questions

- What are your goals for the GHE trip? What you achieve and what not?
- In general, what is the most and important thing for preparation?
- What is the most important information that you learn from the training program?
- In general, what is the most challenging thing for you during the experience?

Phase 4: Validate the measurement

The measurement validation typically includes two main components: content validation and empirical validation. In this section, I will first introduce the general validation plan for the assessment. Then, the content validation plan will be introduced.

General Validation Plan

Table 3. Validation Plan

Type of Validity Evidence	Validation Question	When to collect	Methods
Content-based validity	To what extend does the evidence show Content Relevance and Content Representativeness of the construct, domain, and indicators on Perceived Satisfaction.	Soon after the design of instruments and items	1. Follow the rule of domain sampling when design the instrument 2. External expert review through interview 3. Previous Participants and director review through interview 4. Content validity index (e.g., content validity index and kappa coefficients) 5. checklist (ensure to follow the domain sampling method)
Internal Structure and Dimensionality Validity	To what extent are the analyses of the item response data consistent with the theory and the specification of domains?	After the instrument finished the first iteration and has been proved with content validation	PCA, CFA, EFA (compare the statistical structure of data we collect with the theory structure of the contrast, domain, and indicators)
Criterion-related Validity	To what extent, do the scores of the scales tapping construct domains predict the future trainees' satisfaction levels?	After content validation, internal factor structure evaluations, and convergent and discriminant validity tests are completed	Correlation and regression

Content Validation Plan

- **Timing:** Soon after the design of instruments and items
- Expert: (1) previous participants of the GHE trip and predeparture training program, (2) program directors of the GHE trip and predeparture training program, and (3) researchers of medical education who have related research experience in GHE.

Content Validation Questionnaire

Thank you for reviewing post-completion GHE participant survey (PS-TP2). Your feedback will be used for the content validation (e.g., inter-rater agreement) of the survey. Please use this scale in response to the questions below.

SD=Strongly Disagree (major change needed)

D=**Disagree** (some modifications needed)

A=Agree (no modifications needed but could be improved with minor changes)

SA=Strongly Agree (no modifications needed)

The construct of this study is: <u>subjective perception about the satisfaction with the training program support for GHE</u>. In the questions below, '*relevant*' means that domains or indicators are related to program orientation and supports from the training program to GHE. The word '*representative*' means that domains or indicators cover *all* the territory of the constructs or domain.

Box 2: content validation

Domains				
The seven domains appropriately address the construct in terms of				
<u>relevance.</u>				
• cultural competency;				
• safety;				
• emotional wellness;	SD	D	A	SA
• communication;				
• ethics;				
 placement and program knowledge; 				
personal development.				
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any domain is not relevant to the construc	t or no	eed		
modification?)				

The seven domains appropriately address the construct in terms of representativeness.	SD	D	A	SA		
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any domain is ignored?) Sub-indicators						
1. Cultural Competency						
 1.1 The four sub-indicators under the cultural competency domain are relevant. recognize the host country's cultural norms; recognize the host country's moral values; prepare for deal with social culture shock; be aware of the host country's medical and health culture (e.g., patient autonomy). 	SD	D	A	SA		
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to t modification?)	he do	main	or n	eed		
 1.2 The four sub-indicators under the cultural competency domain are representative. recognize the host country's cultural norms; recognize the host country's moral values; prepare for deal with social culture shock; be aware of the host country's medical and health culture (e.g., patient autonomy). 	SD	D	A	SA		

Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?)				
2. Safety				
2.1 The seven sub-indicators under the safety domain are <u>relevant</u> .				
 prevent crime at host country; 				
 be aware of the host country's health precautions (e.g., food and water safety); 				
• care for personal medical needs and illness plan (e.g., immunization and health insurance);				
 prepare for travel logistics (e.g., visa, transportation, and safety alert); 	SD	D	A	SA
 ensure the safety of accommodation and commute at host country; 				
• prepare for emergency at host country (e.g., civil unrest and				
natural disaster);				
 create the emergency contact list at home and host country. 				
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to t modification?)	he do	main	or n	eed
modification:)				
2.2 The seven sub-indicators under the safety domain are <u>representative</u> .				
 prevent crime at host country; 				
• be aware of the host country's health precautions (e.g., food and water safety);				
 care for personal medical needs and illness plan (e.g., 				
immunization and health insurance);				
 prepare for travel logistics (e.g., visa, transportation, and safety alert); 	SD	D	A	SA
 ensure the safety of accommodation and commute at host country; 				
 prepare for emergency at host country (e.g., civil unrest and natural disaster); 				
create the emergency contact list at home and host country.				

Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?)				
2. Emptional Wallmass				
3. Emotional Wellness 3.1 The three sub-indicators under the emotional wellness domain are				
relevant.				
maintain mental health during GHE;	SD	D	A	SA
handle homesickness during GHE;	SD	D	1 1	571
manage potential social isolation during GHE.				
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the sub-indicator that the su	ne do	main	or n	eed
modification?)				
3.2 The three sub-indicators under the emotional wellness domain are				
representative.				
maintain mental health during GHE;				
 handle homesickness during GHE; 	SD	D	A	SA
 manage potential social isolation during GHE. 				
manage potential social isolation during GIIE.				
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?)				
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored.)				
4. Communication				
4.1 The six sub-indicators under the communication domain are relevant.				
The divided indicators and the communication domain are intevalled				i
• prepare for the formal and informal language at host country.				
 prepare for the formal and informal language at host country; maintain the communication with home contacts; 				
maintain the communication with home contacts;	SD	n	Λ	SA
 maintain the communication with home contacts; prepare for the communication with collaborator at host country; 	SD	D	A	SA
maintain the communication with home contacts;	SD	D	A	SA

Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to t modification?)	he do	main	or n	eed
 4.2 The six sub-indicators under the communication domain are representative. prepare for the formal and informal language at host country; maintain the communication with home contacts; prepare for the communication with collaborator at host country; prepare for the communication with patients at host country; ensure the appropriate usage of social media. 	SD	D	A	SA
 5. Ethics 5.1 The eleven sub-indicators under the ethics domain are relevant. recognize the scope and load of practice; recognize rotation and schedule of practice; recognize the local power dynamics at host country; be aware of the potential financial or resource burden for the practice; recognize the local governance, legal, and ethical standards at host country; follow the international donation guideline; follow the guideline of research- and project-based initiatives (e.g., authorship of publications) at host and home country follow the guideline of privacy issue (e.g., patient privacy in photography) at host and home country; ensure the sustainability and appropriateness of patient care decisions regarding host context. recognize the impact to the host country and offer appropriate compensation. 	SD	D	A	SA

Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the domain or need				
modification?)				
 5.2 The eleven sub-indicators under the ethics domain are representative. recognize the scope and load of practice; recognize rotation and schedule of practice; recognize the local power dynamics at host country; be aware of the potential financial or resource burden for the practice; recognize the local governance, legal, and ethical standards at host country; follow the international donation guideline; follow the guideline of research- and project-based initiatives (e.g., authorship of publications) at host and home country follow the guideline of privacy issue (e.g., patient privacy in photography) at host and home country; ensure the sustainability and appropriateness of patient care decisions regarding host context. recognize the impact to the host country and offer appropriate compensation. 	SD	D	A	SA
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?)				

6. Placement and program knowledge				
6.1 The eight sub-indicators under the place and program knowledge				
domain are <u>relevant</u> .				
 recognize the expected procedural skills (clinical or non-clinical); 				
 recognize the accountabilities for GHE; 				
 recognize the needs and expectations from GHE; 				
• be familiar with the host health services and system (e.g.,				
divergent diagnostic and treatment paradigms);				
• be familiar with the host clinical resources (e.g., equipment,	SD	D	A	SA
supplies, and technology);				
 be familiar with the host human resources (e.g., nurse/patient ratio, 				
subspecialists, and presence of trainees);				
 secure the funding for GHE; 				
 secure the runding for GTL, secure the appropriate administrative, supervision, and logistical 				
support.				
6.2 The eight sub-indicators under the place and program knowledge domain are <u>representative</u> .				
recognize the expected procedural skills (clinical or non-clinical);				
 recognize the expected procedurar skins (clinical or non-clinical), recognize the accountabilities for GHE; 				
 recognize the accountabilities for GHE; recognize the needs and expectations from GHE; 				
_				
• be familiar with the host health services and system (e.g.,				
divergent diagnostic and treatment paradigms);	CD	ъ		G A
• be familiar with the host clinical resources (e.g., equipment,	SD	D	A	SA
supplies, and technology);				
• be familiar with the host human resources (e.g., nurse/patient ratio,				
subspecialists, and presence of trainees);				
• secure the funding for GHE;				
secure the appropriate administrative, supervision, and logistical				
support.				

Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?)				
7. Personal development	T			
7.1 The 4 sub-indicators under the personal development domain are relevant.				
• set up clear goal and objectives;				
obtain ongoing and timely feedback and evaluation;	SD	D	A	SA
• introspect personal motivation for engaging the GHE;	52			211
 introspect the fit between the host expectation and personal goal; 				
 seek research and project opportunities. 				
	ha da		044	a a d
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to t	ne do	mam	or n	eeu
modification?)				
7.2 The 4 sub-indicators under the personal development domain are				
representative.				
• set up clear goal and objectives;				
obtain ongoing and timely feedback and evaluation;	SD	D	Δ	SA
 introspect personal motivation for engaging the GHE; 	SD	D	А	SA
• introspect the fit between the host expectation and personal goal;				
seek research and project opportunities.				
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?)				

Open-end Questions				
The open-ended items appropriately address the construct in terms of relevance.	SD	D	A	SA
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator that are not relevant to the domain or need modification?)				
The open-ended items appropriately address the construct in terms of representativeness.	SD	D	A	SA
Suggestion for modification (i.e., any sub-indicator is ignored?) Item Writing				
The closed-ended items are clear in wording, format, or directions	SD	D	A	SA
Suggestion for modification				
The open-ended items are clear in wording, format, or directions	SD	D	A	SA
Suggestion for modification				
Other Feedbacks				
Suggestion for any other modification				

Reference

- 1. Kalbarczyk, A., Nagourney, E., Martin, N. A., Chen, V., & Hansoti, B. Are you ready? A systematic review of pre-departure resources for global health electives. *BMC medical education*, 2019;19(1), 166.
- 2. Bessette, J., & Camden, C. Pre-departure training for student global health experiences: a scoping review. *Physiotherapy Canada*, 2017;69(4), 343-350.
- 3. Peluso, M. J., Kallem, S., Elansary, M., & Rabin, T. L. (2018). Ethical dilemmas during international clinical rotations in global health settings: findings from a training and debriefing program. *Medical teacher*, 40(1), 53-61.
- 4. Harris A. In a moment of mismatch': overseas doctors' adjustments in new hospital Environment. *Sociol Health Illn*, 2011; Feb; 33(2):308-20.
- 5. Murphy T., Mackenzie A., Waysome B., Guy-walker J., Palmer R, Rose E. A., & Rigby J, Lab.

 A Mixed methods study of health worker migration from Jamaica. *Human Resources for Health*, 2016;14:36.
- 6. Daniel H. de Vries, Steinmetz S., & Kea G. T. Does migration pay off for foreign born migrant health workers? An exploratory analysis using the global Wage Indicator dataset. *Human Resources for Health*, 2016;14:40.
- 7. Gregory S., & Demartini C. Satisfaction of doctors with their training: evidence from UK. *BMC Health Services Research*, 2017;17:851.
- 8. Chatterji, M. Designing and Using the Tools for Educational Assessment. Boston, 2003; MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- 9. Dowell J., & Merrylees N. Electives: isn't it time for a change? *Medical Education*, 2009;

 Doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2923.2008.03253.x

- 10. Crump JA, Sugarman J, Barry M, Bhan A, Gardner P, & Koplan JP, et al. Ethics and best practice guidelines for training experiences in global health. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*, 2010; 83:1178–82.
- 11. Laske Lasker, J.N., Aldrink, M., & Balasubramaniam, R. et al. Guidelines for responsible short-term global health activities: developing common principles. *Global Health*, 2018;14, 18. Doi: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-018-0330-4
- 12. American Academy of Physician Assistants. Guidelines for PAs Working Internationally.

 *American Academy of physician assistant policy manual, 2011; p. 3700.

 https://www.aapa.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/02/International-Policy.pdf
- 13. Landau S. Do it yourself medical mission. A step-by-step approach. *N C Med J*.

 2001; 62:140–6. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11370316
- 14. Wilson JW, Merry SP, & Franz WB. Rules of Engagement: the principles of underserved Global Health volunteerism. *AJM*, 2012;125:612–617. Available from: Doi https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2012.01.008.
- 15. Olenick P, & Edwards J. Factors to consider when planning short-term Global Health work.

 Nurs Women's Heal J, 2016;20:203–9.
- 16. Suchdev P, Ahrens K, & Click E. A model for sustainable short-term international medical trips. *Ambul Pediatr*, 2007;7:317–20. Available from:
 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1530156707000597
- 17. Grimes CE, Maraka J, Kingsnorth AN, Darko R, Samkange CA, & RHS L. Guidelines for surgeons on establishing projects in low-income countries, *World J. Surg.* 2013; 37:1203–7. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23474858
- 18. Chapin E, & Doocy S. International short-term medical service trips: guidelines from the

- literature and perspectives from the field. *World Health Popul*. 2010; 12:43–53. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21157197
- 19. Melby MK, Loh LC, Evert J, Prater C, Lin H, & Khan OA. Beyond medical "missions" to impact-driven short-term experiences in global health (STEGHs): ethical principles to optimize community benefit and learner experience. *Acad Med*, 2016; 91:633–8.
 Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26630608
- 20. Dacso M, Chandra A, & Friedman H. Adopting an ethical approach to Global Health training: the evolution of the Botswana-University of Pennsylvania Partnership. *Acad Med.* 2013; 88:1–5. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24072119
- 21. Sasha H. C., Gitanjli A., Traci W., & Risa M. H., Evaluation of a Structured Predeparture Orientation at the David Geffen School of Medicine's Global Health Education Programs, *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 2016; 94(3):563–567, doi:10.4269/ajtmh.15-0553
- 22. Nicole E., Michael B. P., Sabrina B., & Natalie M., et al. Global Health: Preparation for Working in Resource-Limited Settings, *PEDIATRICS*, 2017;140: e20163783.
- 23. Boulanger RF. Developing global health programming: a guidebook for medical and professional schools (second edition). *J Bioeth Inq*. 2015;12(1):147–149
- 24. Hansoti B, Douglass K, Tupesis J, et al. Guidelines for safety of trainees rotating abroad: consensus recommendations from the Global Emergency Medicine Academy of the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine, Council of Emergency Medicine Residency Directors, and the Emergency Medicine Residents' Association. *Acad Emerg Med*. 2013;20(4):413–420
- 25. Purkey E, Hollaar G. Developing consensus for postgraduate global health electives: definitions, pre-departure training and post-return debriefing. *BMC Med Educ*.

- 26. Hansoti B, Weiner SG, Martin IBK, et al. Society for Academic Emergency Medicine's Global Emergency Medicine Academy: global health elective code of conduct. *Acad Emerg Med*. 2013;20(12):1319–1320
- 27. Lumb A, Murdoch-Eaton D. Electives in undergraduate medical education: AMEE guide no. 88. *Med Teach*. 2014;36(7):557–572
- 28. Kamat DM, Fischer PR; American Academy of Pediatrics. *Textbook of Global Child Health*.

 Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2015
- 29.Asgary R, Junck E. New trends of short-term humanitarian medical volunteerism: professional and ethical considerations. *J Med Ethics*. 2013;39(10):625–631
- 30. Chase J, Evert J. *Global Health Training in Graduate Medical Education: A Guidebook.* San Francisco, CA: Global Health Education Consortium; 2011
- 31. Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada Global Health Resource Group; Canadian Federation of Medical Students Global Health Program. Preparing medical students for electives in low-resource settings: a template for national guidelines for pre-departure training. 2008. Available at: www.old.cfms.org/downloads/ Pre-Departure Guidelines Final.pdf. Accessed June 9, 2016
- 32. Crump JA, Sugarman J; Working Group on Ethics Guidelines for Global Health Training (WEIGHT). Ethics and best practice guidelines for training experiences in global health.

 *Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2010;83(6):1178–1182
- 33. Kamat D, Armstrong RW; Association of Medical School Pediatric Department Chairs, Inc. Global child health: an essential component of residency training. *J Pediatr*. 2006;149(6):735–736

- 34. Havryliuk T, Bentley S, Hahn S. Global health education in emergency medicine residency programs. *J Emerg Med.* 2014;46(6):847–852
- 35. Medical College of Wisconsin. Guide for global engagement. 2014. Available at:

 www.mcw.edu/FileLibrary/ Groups/GlobalHealthProgram/ GuideGlobalEngagement.pdf
- 36. US Bureau of Consular Affairs. Smart Traveler Enrollment Program. Available at: https://step.state.gov/step/
- 37. Balandin S, Lincoln M, Sen R, Wilkins DP, Trembath D. Twelve tips for effective international clinical placements. *Med Teach*. 2007;29(9):872–877
- 38. Tupesis JP, Jacquet GA, Hilbert S, et al. The role of graduate medical education in global health: proceedings from the 2013 Academic Emergency Medicine consensus conference. *Acad Emerg Med.* 2013;20(12):1216–1223
- 39. Jogerst K, Callender B, Adams V, et al. Identifying interprofessional global health competencies for 21st-century health professionals. *Ann Glob Health*. 2015;81(2):239–247
- 40. Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada Global Health Resource Group; Canadian Federation of Medical Students Global Health Program. Preparing medical students for electives in low-resource settings: a template for national guidelines for pre-departure training. 2008. Available at: www.old.cfms.org/downloads/ Pre-Departure Guidelines Final.pdf. Accessed June 9, 2016
- 41. Crump JA, Sugarman J; Working Group on Ethics Guidelines for Global Health Training (WEIGHT). Ethics and best practice guidelines for training experiences in global health.

 Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2010;83(6):1178–1182
- 42. Suchdev PS, Shah A, Derby KS, et al. A proposed model curriculum in global child health

for pediatric residents. Acad Pediatr. 2012;12(3):229–237

Accessed June 9, 2016

- 43. Cherniak WA, Drain PK, Brewer TF. Educational objectives for international medical electives: a literature review. *Acad Med.* 2013;88(11):1778–1781
- 44. WHO. Pocket Book of Hospital Care for Children. 2nd ed.Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2013.
 Available at: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/81170/1/9789241548373_eng.pdf.
- 45. Brent A, Davidson R, Seale A, eds. *Oxford Handbook of Tropical Medicine*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press; 2014
- 46. Lukolyo H, Rees CA, Keating EM, et al. Perceptions and expectations of host country preceptors of short-term learners at four clinical sites in sub-Saharan Africa. *Acad Pediatr*. 2016;16(4):387–393
- 47. Bensman RS, Slusher TM, Butteris SM, Pitt MB. Creating Online Training for Procedures in Global Health with Procedural Education for Adaptation to Resource-Limited Settings

 Am J Trop Med Hyg. doi:10.4269/ajtmh.16-0936
- 48. Association of American Medical Colleges Group on Student Affairs Steering Committee.

 AAMC guidelines for premedical and medical students providing patient care during clinical experiences abroad. 2011. Available at: https://www.aamc.org/download/

 181690/data/guidelinesforstud entsprovidingpatientcare.pdf. Accessed June 21, 2016
- 49. Martin BM, Love TP, Srinivasan J, et al. Designing an ethics curriculum to support global health experiences in surgery. *J Surg Res.* 2014;187(2):367–370
- 50. Chase J, Evert J. Global Health Training in Graduate Medical Education: A Guidebook. San Francisco, CA: Global Health Education Consortium; 2011

- 51. Suchdev P, Ahrens K, Click E, Macklin L, Evangelista D, Graham E. A model for sustainable short-term international medical trips. *Ambul Pediatr*. 2007;7(4):317–320
- 52. Chen L, Evans T, Anand S, et al. *Human resources for health: overcoming the crisis*. Lancet. 2004;364(9449):1984–1990
- 53. Havryliuk T, Bentley S, Hahn S. Global health education in emergency medicine residency programs. *J Emerg Med*. 2014;46(6):847–852
- 54. John A. Crump, Jeremy Sugarman, & the Working Group on Ethics Guidelines for Global Health Training (WEIGHT) Global Health Training: Ethics and Best Practice Guidelines for Training Experiences in Global Health. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 2010;83(6):1178–1182