Gamification of Clinical Practice Guidelines - 1

- A mobile learning tool to train health workers and medical students.
- So what is Clinical Practice Guidelines?

Introduction - 2

CPGS formalizes research, and is validated for use in treatment. Recommendations, as there are valid reasons for not always following the recommendation.

- •
- We are weighing benefits and harm to each other.
- All patients gets the same treatment for the same condition.
- Since formalized, better use of resources, work more efficient as of standardizing, reduce outlays for hospitalisation, use cheaper medicine.

Introduction - 3

- Lack of self-efficacy: they don't believe in themselves that they execute the instructions in the guideline with high quality.
- +++: Lack of agreement with the content, Lack of outcome expectancy, Inertia of previous practice.

Norwegian Guideline - 4

- Large Guidelines. 400 pages.
- This one is used for emergency clinics in Norway.
- Wall of text
- Symptoms left, treatment right.
- Not good at point of care. We can improve.

Research questions - 5

• Adaptable to the learner.

Approach - 6

I have done iterations and evaluations.

Gamification of Clinical Practice Guidelines - 7

- Multiple-try with feedback. Multiple attempts to get a question right and the feedback is right or wrong.
- Problem with multiple-try with feedback: bad or unmotivated students will click randomly.
- Solution: a button where you can continue without selecting the correct answer.
- Small penalty and large reward motivates to revise an incorrect answer.

Possible asthma in paediatrics - 8

- Assessment, get an idea of what diagnosis a patient may have.
- Diagnosis, strengthen your assumption and pick a severity.
- Management, treatment and procedure.
- Evaluation and act on the evaluation.
- What the patient shoud do on his own and follow-up.

Workflow graph - 9

- It's the flow of the clinical encounter.
- Based on the guideline.

Entity graph - 10

- This is a skeleton, an excerpt to keep the complexity down and keep it more compact.
- It represents the patient at a given time in the clinical encounter.
- You give the patient medication, and hopefully the symptoms in the graph has changed when you evaluate.

Making scenarios - 11

- Detail level of the entity graph (patient).
- We are using templates to create narratives.
- Tags refer to vertices in the graph. Both in template and answer key.
- Can use the same template with other graphs to make new narratives with matching answer key.
- Can also reuse the graph on other templates.
- Problem: The values can't be directly printed in the narrative. What is 24? What is True? V?

Making scenarios - 12

- Attach a presentation vertex to all values.
- If a vertex doesn't have a presentation, simply return the value.

- A way to control the content flow in the application.
- Instead of every student going through the same learning material in the same way, we try to adapt it to the individual learner.

 We split the content in relation to the clinical encounter (workflow model).

We have identified

- the knowledge units.
- the dependency between the knowledge units.
- expressed the dependency as a prerequisite.

Need to learn how to diagnise and treat a patient, before you can evaluate the treatment and act.

- The student can finish assessment, diagnosis or management in any order he wants.
- Have to complete all categories at one level to be able to progress to the next level.
- The detail level of the questions increases for each level.
- Demonstrate learning map and student map.

- Pick a quiz.
- The difficulties shows where the student is in the learning map.

- Scenario.
- Assessment.
- Multiple choice.
- Feedback.
- Shows an explanation when correct.
- Wheeze.

- The scenario continues.
- Diagnosis.
- Oxygen saturation ¡90%

- Management.
- Prednisolone and oxygen.

- Follow-up. Asks about prednisolone.
- Can try again. Gets penalty for every wrong attempt.
- Can choose to give up, see the answer and continue, but looses the reward.
- We want the user to encourage the user to revise the question.
- 5 days.

- We did very well and our position in the learning map is updated.
- We still have to redo follow-up before we can continue to level 3.
- The graph shows the score in each individual category as bars. The line is the passing condition in each category.
- We didn't pass follow-up.

Evaluation - 23

The evaluation needs to be scheduled. Will do whatever we have time for.