# Introduction to Evaluation

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# **Objectives**

- Define summative and formative assessment
- Describe the role of careful observation as an evaluation skill
- Use the  $\pm \Delta$  tool to organize observations and feedback
- Identify barriers to providing effective feedback
- Review strategies to mitigate barriers to feedback

### **Evaluation is a judgment based on observations**

#### Summative

- Judgment of competence at the end of a learning experience by an evaluator
- To determine to what degree goals have been met.

#### Formative

- Ongoing, to modify behaviors
- Feedback



### **Observations drive evaluation**

- Real time
- Specific and objective
- Planned: Observer knows in advance what they are looking for

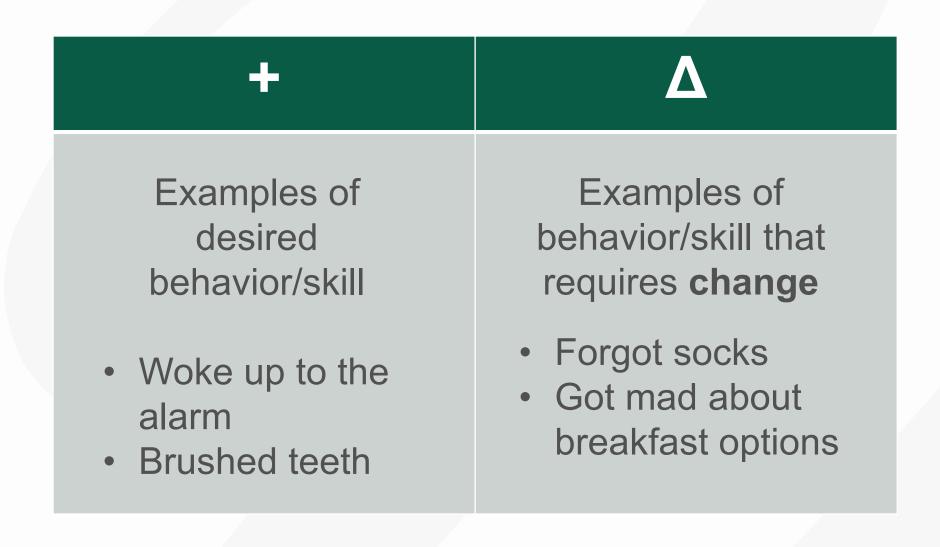


# How do you plan an observation?

- Define the content of the skill (Task Analysis)
- Getting to school on time
  - Waking up
  - Getting dressed
  - Eating breakfast
  - Coat and shoes
  - Make the bus



## Organizing observations: the $\pm/\Delta$



# The Medical Interview





Greeti	ng
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Chief Complaint

**PMH** 

ď	Introduced self Good eye contact	Didn't mention student status		
	Open-ended questions	Interrupted		
nt	"Describe"	"Pt: I need to talk about		
		Student: "Yes, but when		
	Specific questions	Missed associated		
	"How much alcohol?	symptoms		
	Good summary	Missed empathy		
		"I can't afford to be sick."		

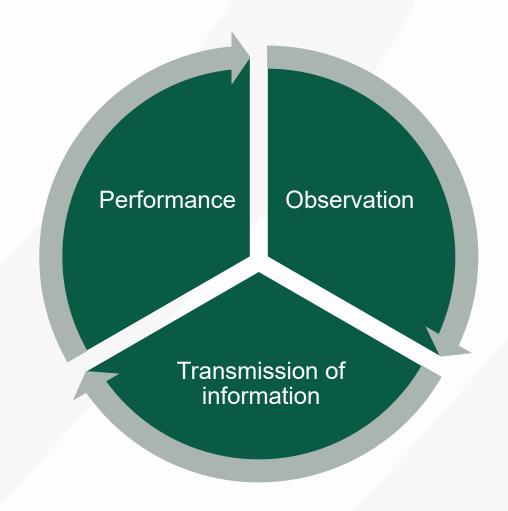
### What is Feedback

- "The return of a fraction of the output signal from one stage of a circuit...to the same or a preceding stage...tending to increase or decrease the amplification."
- A cycle



### What is Feedback?

"Specific information about the comparison between a trainee's observed performance and a standard, given with the intent to improve the trainee's performance."



# **Barriers Exist to Providing Feedback**



# How do we make it easier?



# **Normalize it**



# SET THE STANDARD



# Be specific





Table 4. Percentage of applicants by race/ethnicity group for whom each descriptive word was used at least once in the Medical Student Performance Evaluation.

	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian	Multi	Other	p-value
Word Categories	n = 346	n = 202	n = 2,740	n = 1,281	n = 336	n = 109	(* Alpha = .002)
Standout Words	57.00-45.00-45.00						
Exceptional	50%	52%	64%	54%	64%	58%	<0.001*
Best	41%	44%	54%	49%	50%	58%	<0.001*
Outstanding	77%	84%	86%	79%	82%	88%	<0.001*
Superb	30%	32%	38%	36%	38%	38%	0.025
Stellar	7%	7%	10%	8%	9%	13%	0.067
Excellent	91%	90%	93%	93%	95%	97%	0.050
Phenomenal	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	8%	0.213
Ability	200	0.000	-5.55	7.39	7,332	7 0000	
Intelligent	40%	43%	49%	50%	46%	44%	0.004
Bright	43%	44%	57%	54%	54%	52%	<0.001*
Talent	19%	18%	20%	19%	17%	15%	0.760
Brilliant	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	2%	0.420
Competent	40%	20%	29%	27%	32%	34%	<0.001*
Smart	19%	18%	24%	23%	24%	28%	0.129
Gifted	5%	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	0.342
Grindstone							
Organized	71%	74%	80%	77%	82%	79%	0.001*
Hardworking	76%	74%	77%	78%	77%	77%	0.790
Conscientious	36%	28%	32%	34%	33%	37%	0.337
Diligent	42%	32%	36%	37%	34%	31%	0.115
Compassion							
Caring	47%	50%	51%	49%	51%	55%	0.750
Kind	35%	32%	33%	34%	36%	42%	0.332
Empathy	36%	49%	40%	35%	38%	45%	0.003
Compassionate	56%	49%	54%	51%	51%	63%	0.480

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181659.t004

Ross DA, Boatright D, Nunez-Smith M, Jordan A, Chekroud A, et al. (2017) Differences in words used to describe racial and gender groups in Medical Student Performance Evaluations. PLOS ONE 12(8): e0181659. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181659 https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0181659

Table 5. Associations between race/ethnicity and adjective use controlling for USMLE Step 1 scores.

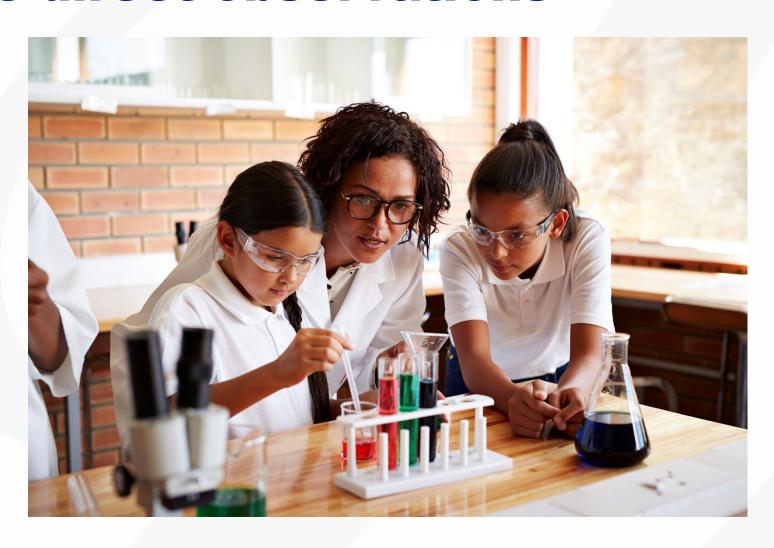
	Odds Ratios (95% Confidence Interval)						
Race/ethnicity*							
Black	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]		
White	1.39 (1.09-1.75)	1.38 (1.09-1.75)	1.31 (0.99-1.74)	1.47 (1.16-1.86)	0.62 (0.49-0.79)		
Hispanic	0.98 (0.69-1.40)	1.02 (0.71-1.45)	1.41 (0.89-2.22)	0.97 (0.68-1.38)	0.38 (0.26-0.58)		
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.94 (0.74-1.20)	1.20 (0.94-1.53)	0.85 (0.64-1.14)	1.39 (1.09-1.77)	0.57 (0.44-0.74)		
Multiracial	1.49 (1.09-2.04)	1.25 (0.92-1.70)	1.08 (0.74-1.59)	1.41 (1.04-1.91)	0.72 (0.53-0.99)		
Other	1.16 (0.75-1.81)	1.75 (1.12-2.71)	1.88 (0.99-3.56)	1.31 (0.85-2.02)	0.78 (0.49-1.23)		
USMLE Step 1 Score	1.02 (1.01-1.02)	1.01 (1.01-1.01)	1.02 (1.02-1.02)	1.01 (1.01-1.01)	0.99 (0.99-1.00)		

<sup>\*</sup>As a category, the p-value for Race/ethnicity using a Wald test was <0.01 for each adjective

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181659.t005

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# **Make direct observations**



### **Observations drive evaluation**

- Real time
- Specific and objective
- Planned: Observer knows in advance what they are looking for



# How do you plan an observation?

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# Organizing observations: the $\pm/\Delta$

Examples of Examples of desired behavior/skill that behavior/skill requires change Woke up to the Forgot socks Got mad about alarm Brushed teeth breakfast options

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# **Make it Timely/Make it Short**

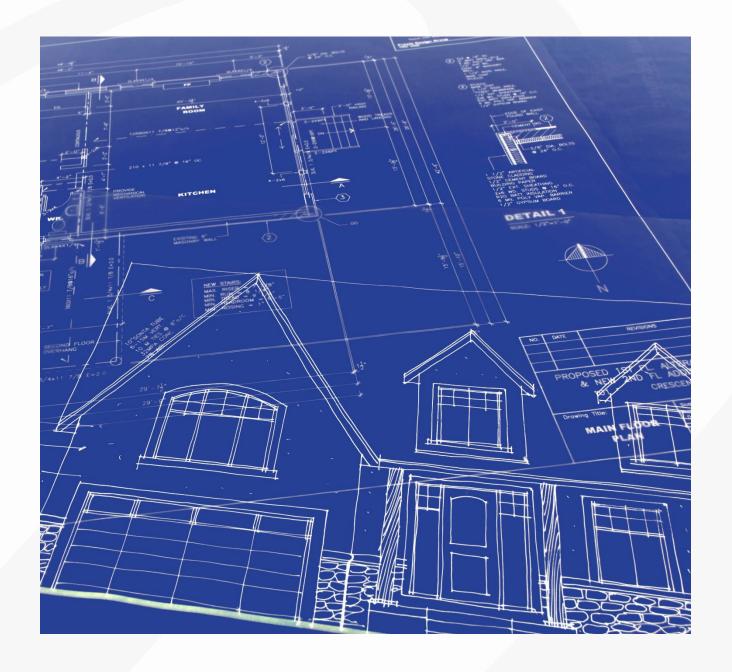


# **Encourage** self-reflection





MAKE A PLAN TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED PERFORMANCE



### Consider this medical student...







### **Culture of Feedback**

- What is the culture of feedback at your institution? What works? What doesn't work?
- What can you do to influence the culture of feedback and evaluation at your institution?





# **Summary**

- Summative assessment is a judgment of competence at the end of a learning experience by an evaluator
- Formative assessment (feedback) is a cycle of performance, observation and transmission of information to improve performance
- Direct observations are the foundation of evaluation and good feedback (using the +/Δ)
- Creating a strong culture of feedback can help to overcome barriers



# **Thank You!**

