

out about Gold Standards of care. Moodle learning management system was used to manage course materials, communication, feedback, online surveys, and interaction with trainees. Seventy-two residents registered, but only about 30 were core attendees. All recorded lectures were placed on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLXzLiMlwy2s-jLAacZLav58h7aj7qXZaWZ>. Topics were multispecialty and determined by the residents.

At the same time, an audit-and-research group (ARG) was formed, with eight residents joining. This number has risen to 14. The ARG was a response to a survey assessing residents' experiences in research and audit. Thirty-seven surgical residents, with an average age of 34.3 years, completed the questionnaire. Forty-three per cent were senior residents and 84% were males. Forty-three per cent were general surgery residents, 16% orthopaedics and 11% in urology, 8% in neurosurgery and 8% in paediatric surgery, The rest were from plastic, ENT and cardiothoracic surgery. The median number of years from graduation was 9 years with an inter-quartile range of 7–11 years.

Sixty-five per cent of residents had not done any audit since graduation, and only 24% had completed an audit cycle. All residents agreed that surgeons should do audits, and all agreed that it was good for clinical practice. Ninety-five per cent agreed that surgeons should do a least an audit annually, however, only 68% of residents indicated that they would like to do an audit. Eighty-one per cent of residents had never presented an audit or research work, oral or poster, at a national or international meeting, and 65% have never been an author in a peer-reviewed article. Ninety-seven per cent indicated that they would like to take part in a study.

The six top reasons given for poor audit and research outputs by the residents were (multiple answers allowed):



1. Not knowing where to start by 60% of surgical residents
2. No support for it by 46%
3. No source of funding by 38%
4. Audit and research is not a culture in their environment by 38%
5. No opportunities by 24%.
6. No suitable role models by 16%

After completion of training, 76% of residents indicated that they wanted to work in a teaching hospital.

In two and half years since its formation, the ARG has completed a qualitative study on clinical learning environments (OP05) and an audit on the use of WHO surgical safety checklists in theatre (OP06). These were supervised by both a local faculty and a UK-based alumnus. These have generated two oral and one poster presentations at international conferences.

OP04

Experiences of University College Hospital, Ibadan surgical residents in audit and research

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An online monthly seminar was started in April 2021 for surgical residents at the College of Medicine University of Ibadan by a faculty of alumni based in the United Kingdom. The surgical residents felt the seminars will make them better clinicians, fill gaps in their training and find