Evaluation of students' abilities to perform the videosurgery techniques

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Every medical student dilemma:

What specialization should I choose?

Which can I develop my full potential in?

Are these abilities congenital or can I acquire them by training?





The era of videosurgery procedures = bigger requirements of surgical skills

- Surgeons vs pilots
- Methodes of evaluation







Literature:

Gallagher i wsp. ANZ J Surg. 2008; 78 (4): 282-90 Suleman i wsp. JSLS. 2010; 14 (1) :35-40 Grantcharov i wsp. ANZ J Surg. 2009; 79 (3): 104-7



Aim of the study

- Search of methods to evaluate predisposition to perform videosurgical techniques
- Relation between stereoscopic vision and ability of videosurgical performance
- Procuration of abilities by training
- Operation of the progress and affecting it factors – sex, sight defects, prior experience





Study grup - students of Medical University of Łódź



80 students

from different years

Recruitment method – first come, first served

- 5 minutes
- 2 trials
- 40 minutes training





BRICKS



MATCHES

RUBBERS

SPONGES





0 0

BLIND BOX









STEREOMETRY





Examination methods THE FLY STEREOTEST



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

- student's t-test
- Pearson corelation test
- Chi-squared test
- Fisher test





$$p = \frac{\binom{a+b}{c}\binom{c+d}{c}}{\binom{a+c}{a+c}} = \frac{(a+b)!(c+d)!(a+c)!(b+d)!}{a!b!c!d!n!}$$

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} = \frac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y},$$

Group characteristic









Detailed scoring and comparison of the effectiveness of training



BEFORE training

men scored slightly better than women 65 vs 59

AFTER training

the difference decreased 99 vs 94



Students who had the possibility to **observe** videosurgery procedures before the course scored better than those who didn't

BEFORE training \rightarrow 64 vs 57**AFTER training** \rightarrow 98 vs 94the difference decreased



Students who could **assist** videosurgery procedures before the course scored better than those who didn't

BEFORE training $\rightarrow 66 \text{ vs } 61$ **AFTER training** $\rightarrow 102 \text{ vs } 93$ the difference remained

Const





Relation between total stereoscopy mistake and complite score in surgical abilities tests

BEFORE training

AFTER training



Binocular vision as foutlessy performed fly test – satistical insignificant better scores before and after training

























Students with astigmatism had lower scores on tests of manual than students without this defect as equivalent before training and after







Conclusion



- There is a statistical correlation between the results obtained in the stereopsis vision tests and the score in tests which evaluate efficiency to use videosurgery instruments.
 - This suggests the possibility to **select a group of tests** for assessing predisposition to perform videosurgery techniques
- Exercises on videosurgical trainers are associated with significant skill progression in performed tasks
- The gender distribution did not significantly affect the test results of the videosurgery abilities

MAGDA

KASIA

ASIA

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MARYSIA

Thank you for your attention