

<b>Paper Category:</b>	Others- Frailty Education
<b>Paper Title:</b> (Arial Font; 14 Pt Size)	<b>Development of a Self-Learning Online Module for Doctors on Frailty and Clinical Frailty Scale scoring</b>
<b>Abstract Body:</b> (Arial Font; 12Pt Size)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background</li> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Method</li> <li>• Results</li> <li>• Discussions and Conclusions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Background</b> Identification of hospitalised frail older adults is important as individuals with differing states of frailty benefit from different frailty interventions. We postulated that baseline knowledge of frailty amongst doctors was low.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> Our frailty educational group aimed to enable our hospital to be frailty-ready, educate all healthcare professionals in the understanding of frailty and be equipped with the skills to undertake a Clinical Frailty Scale (CFS) scoring of the older adult.</p> <p><b>Method</b> We developed a self-learning online module for doctors which included pre- and post- course quizzes to test before and after knowledge. The course underwent an initial trial run from our Geriatric Department between December 2022 – March 2023 and improvements were made based on feedback and user-experience.</p> <p><b>Results</b> Out of total 44 doctors from the Geriatric Department, 60% of Consultants (n=20), 81% of Senior Residents (n=11) and 92% of Resident Physicians/Staff Registrars (n=13) completed or attempted the online course. The range of completion time was 2.59 hours with mean of 0.80 hours and median of 0.59 hours. The course consisted of 10 learning topics, and across the staff groups, percentage completion varied from 61.36% to 68.18% for each topic. Pre- and post- course quiz results showed significant improvement; 3.2% scored full marks for the pre-course quiz compared to 93% for the post-course quiz.</p> <p><b>Discussions and Conclusions</b> The course was feasible and practical as a self-learning tool as it could be completed under an hour. Improvements in post-course quiz results showed that it was effective in improving the knowledge of frailty. Baseline knowledge of frailty was not high even amongst geriatricians and geriatric-trained doctors. Improvements included addition of infographics to make the information more succinct, and a dedicated section on practice scenarios. The final version is currently being rolled out to doctors from other medical and surgical disciplines.</p>	

