

# SOE 2009

THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

13-16 JUNE 2009 AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS



## EBOD 2009 Examination: Statistical evaluation of the results

SOE C14 (EDU) – How to be successful at the EBO examination? – June 14th, 2009



No potential conflict of interest  
to disclose ...

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A decorative graphic consisting of overlapping squares in yellow, red, and blue, intersected by a black crosshair.

# EBO Diploma Examination

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- EBO Diploma Examination
  - Test designed to assess **knowledge** and **clinical skills** requisites to deliver a **European standard** of ophthalmologic care in hospital and private settings.
  - Organised on a **yearly basis** since its introduction in June 1995

# Components of education

- Knowledge

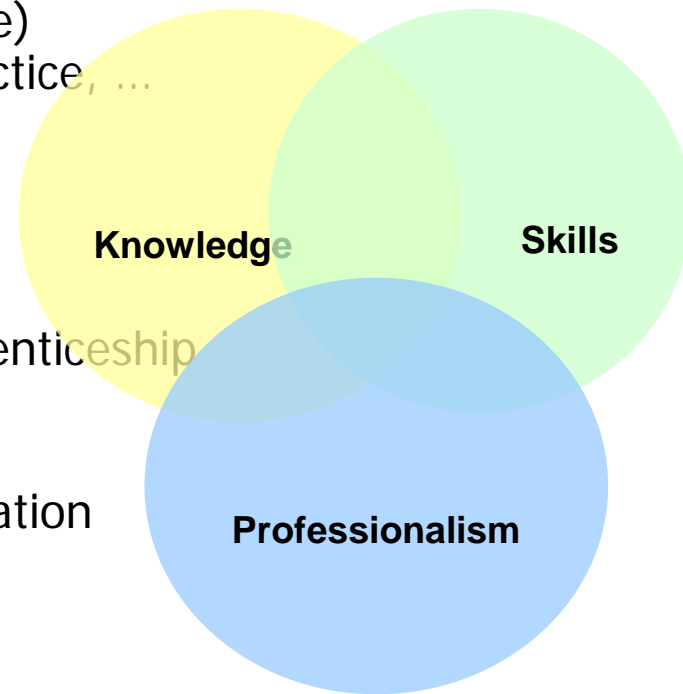
- Textbooks, guidelines, articles, (online) courses, clinical ophthalmological practice, ...
- **EBOD MCQs + EBOD Viva Voce**

- Skills

- Practical/technical skills  
→ measure of ophthalmological apprenticeship

- Professionalism

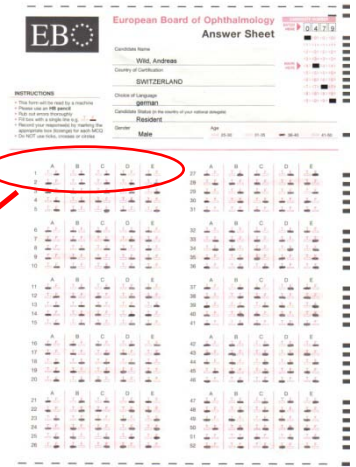
- Personal skills: empathy, attitude, relation with related paramedicals, ...



# Structure of EBOD

## ■ Written paper

- 52 MCQs with 5 T/F items each (260 items)
- 10 topics (see EBO website)
- **40 percent** of total candidate score
- Languages: **English, French, German**
- Assessment of **knowledge**



The image shows a sample 'Answer Sheet' from the European Board of Ophthalmology. It includes fields for Candidate Name, Wkt. Address, Country of Birthplace (SWITZERLAND), and Date of Birth. Below these are instructions and a grid for marking answers. A red circle highlights the grid, and a red arrow points from this circle to the diagram below.



## ■ Oral examination (Viva Voce)

- 4 different topics (see EBO website)
- **60 percent** of total candidate score
- Languages: **English** (native language)
- Assessment of **knowledge**



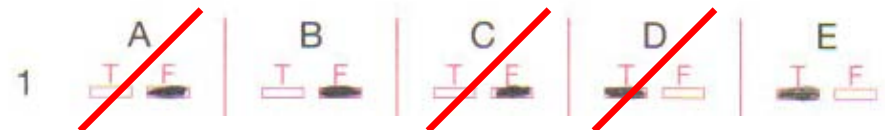
# Written paper (MCQs)

1. The age of onset of presbyopic symptoms
- a. Is earlier for a patient with a small amplitude accommodation **TRUE**
  - b. Is earlier for a hyperopic patient who wears contact lenses rather than spectacles **FALSE**
  - c. Is earlier for a myopic patient who wears contact lenses rather than spectacles **TRUE**
  - d. Is earlier for a myopic than a hyperopic patient who wears spectacles with full distance correction **FALSE**
  - e. Is earlier for a short than a tall patient **TRUE**

**Example on EBO website**

STEM

LEAVES



Correct answers (2 out of 5) are rewarded with 1 point  
 → This candidate receives 2 points



# Written paper (MCQs)

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- Scoring of the written paper
  - For each candidate a **total test score** is calculated (theoretical range: 0 – 260)
    - ➔ sum of all items answered correctly by the candidate
  - The **average total test score** with according **standard deviation** is calculated
  - Based on the position of the individual total test score according to the average total test score, the candidate will receive a **mark** that will be situated **between 1 and 10**
  - This MCQ mark counts for **40 percent** of the total EBOD score

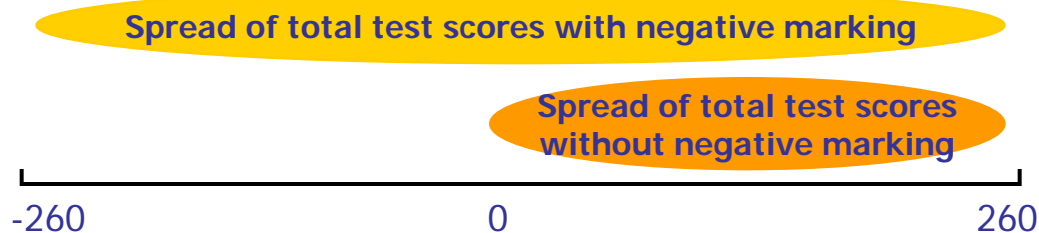
# Written paper (MCQs)

- Advantages for EBO candidates of T/F items
  - Reliable in case of translation (English, French, German)
    - ➔ choice of language will not result in being (dis)advantaged
  - Accessibility (e.g. dyslexia)
    - ➔ not too complicated for candidates
  - Duration of the examination
    - ➔ stress level of candidates can be kept to a minimum
  - Relatively easy to process
    - ➔ results can be presented on-site
- Disadvantage for EBO candidates of T/F items
  - Probability of guessing right = 50 %
    - ➔ level of weakest candidates is overestimated (➔ oral examination)

# Written paper (MCQs)

- How to overcome the disadvantages of T/F items?
  - Introduction of negative marking
    - Increase of **discriminative power** of examination
    - Reduction of guess factor
      - **wild guesses** will be **punished** (weakest candidates)
      - guesses by reasoning (**partial knowledge**) will be **rewarded**

**NEGATIVE MARKING AT EBOD 2010**





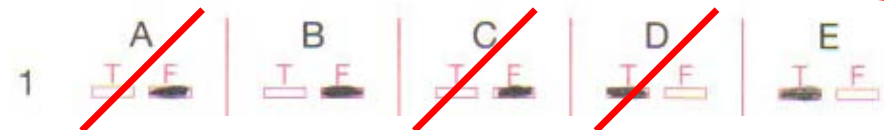
# Written paper (MCQs)

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  - e. Is earlier for a short than a tall patient **TRUE**

**Example on EBO website**

STEM }  
LEAVES }

**NEGATIVE MARKING**



Correct answers (2 out of 5) are rewarded with 1 point  
 Incorrect answers (3 out of 5) result in **-1 point**  
**→ This candidate receives -1 point**



# Written paper (MCQs)

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- Scoring of the written paper **NEGATIVE MARKING**
  - For each candidate a **total test score** is calculated (theoretical range: -260 – 260)
    - ➔ sum of all items answered correctly by the candidate  
minus sum of all items answered incorrectly by the candidate
  - The **average total test score** with according **standard deviation** is calculated
  - Based on the position of the individual total test score according to the average total test score, the candidate will receive a **mark** that will be situated **between 1 and 10**
  - This MCQ mark counts for **40 percent** of the total EBOD score

**YOUR CHANCES TO PASS WILL NOT DECREASE  
BY INTRODUCING NEGATIVE MARKING**

# Oral examination (Viva Voce)

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# Oral examination (Viva Voce)

- Scoring of the oral examination
  - For each candidate a **viva voce score** is given for each topic (theoretical range: 1 – 10)
  - Each **individual viva voce score** counts for **15 percent** of the total EBOD score

$$EBOD_i = [0.4 \times MCQ_i] + [0.15 (VVa_i + VVb_i + VVc_i + VVd_i)]$$



40 % MCQ-score



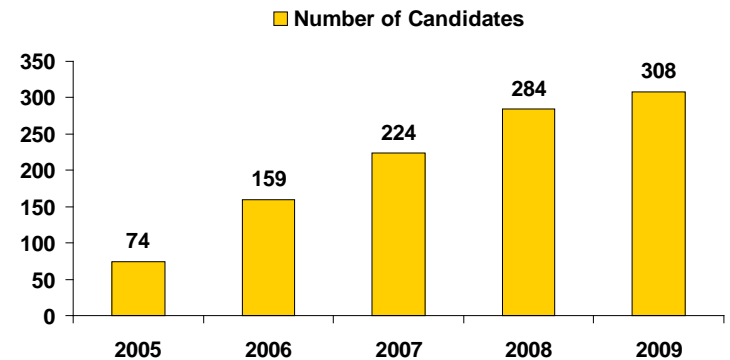
60 % Viva Voce score

# Statistical analysis of EBOD 2009

## Yearly increase of candidates

### ■ SpeedWell

- SpeedWell is specialised in organising medical examinations
- Optical reader system
  - continuous and yearly increase of applications / interest in EBOD
- Provided software tools
  - Design of the MCQ answer sheet
  - Design of the Viva Voce mark sheets
  - Statistical analysis output (MultiQuest®) based on similar statistical techniques



# Demographics of EBOD 2009

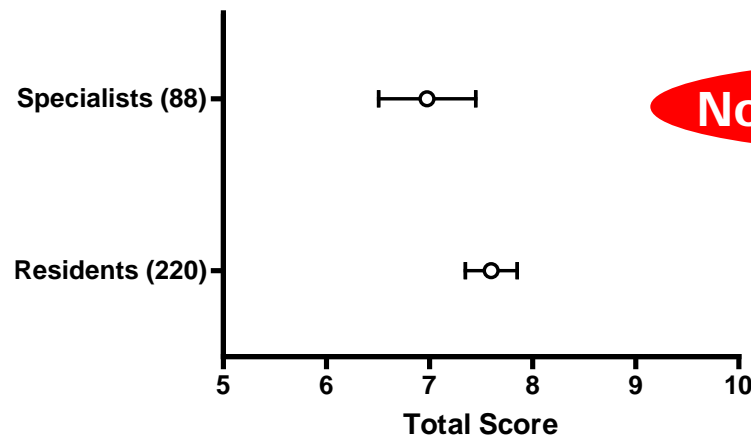
Many EU countries apply

Country	2008	2009	Δ	Country	2008	2009	Δ
Austria	2	5	↑	Latvia	2	1	↓
Belgium	23	25	↑	Lithuania	1	1	→
Bulgaria		4	↑	Norway		1	↑
Czech Republic	2	2	→	Poland	1	2	↑
Denmark	4	6	↑	Slovakia	1	1	→
Estonia	3	2	↓	Slovenia	6	5	↓
Finland	7	2	↓	Spain	14	17	↑
France	92	96	↑	Sweden	6	5	↓
Germany	44	59	↑	Switzerland	32	29	↓
Greece	10	19	↑	The Netherlands	7	7	→
Hungary	1	2	↑	Turkey	11	5	↓
Ireland	5	5	→	United Kingdom	2	1	↓
Italy	4	6	↑	<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>308</b>	↑

# EBOD 2009: Analysis of MCQs

- MCQ total scores
  - Range of total scores: 154 – 230
  - Mean  $\pm$  SD total score: 204.11  $\pm$  13.04

EBOD 2009 MCQ Scores  
with 95 % Confidence Intervals



**No significant difference!**

Residents	n = 220	205.40 $\pm$ 12.18	Specialists	n = 88	200.91 $\pm$ 14.41
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# EBOD 2009: Analysis of MCQs

**No significant differences!**

	Belgium	Switzerland	Germany	France
Residents	n = 21 207.71 ± 10.96	n = 29 207.97 ± 12.22	n = 39 209.67 ± 10.46	n = 84 201.52 ± 11.22
Specialists	n = 4 181.25 ± 20.22		n = 20 206.10 ± 15.57	n = 12 200.58 ± 15.20
Total	n = 25 203.48 ± 16.14	n = 29 207.97 ± 12.22	n = 59 208.46 ± 12.54	n = 96 201.41 ± 11.80

Residents have **higher total MCQ scores** with **lower standard deviations** when compared to specialists.

In general there are **no statistically significant differences** between **countries**.



# EBOD 2009: Analysis of MCQs

**EBOD is not a language test!**

	English	German	French
Residents	n = 58 205.98 ± 12.54	n = 61 209.46 ± 11.51	n = 101 202.60 ± 11.62
Specialists	n = 53 200.08 ± 12.71	n = 21 205.67 ± 15.27	n = 14 196.93 ± 17.06
Total	n = 111 203.16 ± 12.96	n = 82 208.46 ± 12.54	n = 115 201.91 ± 12.55

Residents have **higher total MCQ scores** with **lower standard deviations** when compared to specialists.

In general there are **no statistically significant differences** between **languages**.

# EBOD 2009: Analysis of MCQs

- Cronbach's coefficient alpha ( $r$ ) = 0.78
  - Estimator of the lower bound of the **internal consistency** (degree to which all MCQs leaves are measuring the same, i.e. knowledge of candidates) of EBOD 2009 (95% CI: 0.75 – 0.81)

internal consistency  
of EBOD MCQ-test is good

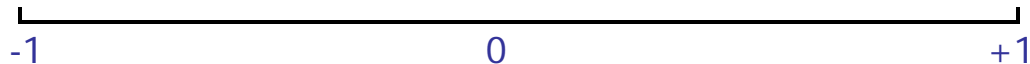
$$r = \frac{260}{260 - 1} \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{260} \sigma_i^2}{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{260} Rit_i \sigma_i \right)^2} \right] = 0.78$$

# EBOD 2009: Analysis of MCQs

- Point biserial correlation coefficient ( $R_{it}$ ) = 0.14
  - Estimator of the correlation between the **individual item scores**  $X_i$  (either 0 or 1) and the **total MCQ scores**  $Y_i$  (ranging from 154 to 230) of the candidates

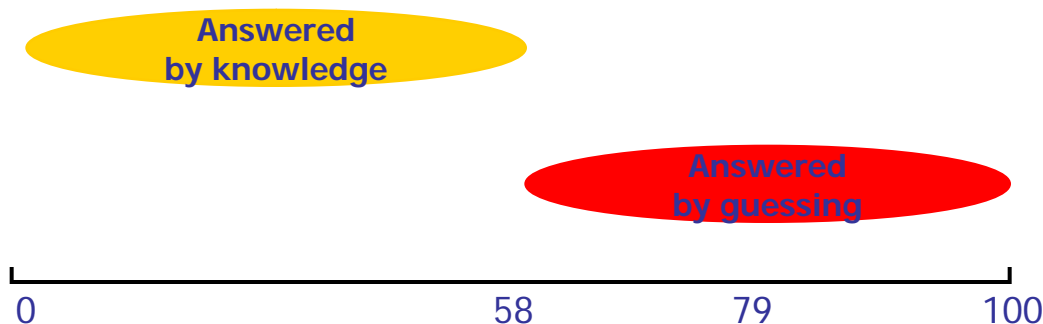
$$R_{it} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{s_X} \right) \left( \frac{Y_i - \bar{Y}}{s_Y} \right)$$

correlation between  
item and total MCQ score



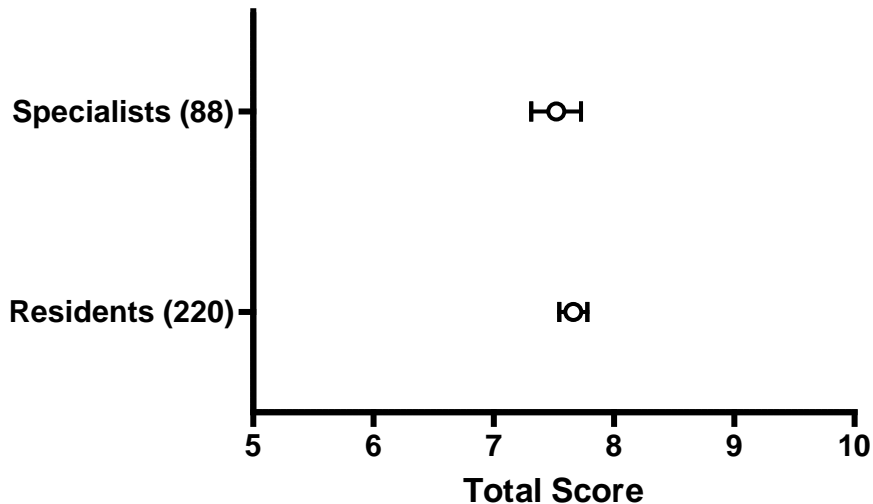
# EBOD 2009: Analysis of MCQs

- Assessment of the degree of difficulty
  - Average P-value  $\approx 0.79$ 
    - Indication of items answered incorrectly by guessing  $\approx 0.21$
    - Estimation of items answered correctly by guessing  $\approx 0.21$
    - Estimation of percentage of candidates guessing  $\approx 0.42$
    - OR Estimation of percentage of candidates knowing  $\approx 0.58$



# EBOD 2009: Viva Voce analysis

**EBOD 2009 Viva Voce Scores  
with 95 % Confidence Intervals**



Topic	Score
A. Optics, Refractions, Strabismus and Neuro-ophthalmology	7.62 ± 1.32
B. Cornea, External diseases and Ocular adnexa	7.59 ± 1.29
C. Glaucoma, Cataract and Refractive surgery	7.45 ± 1.24
D. Posterior segment, Ocular inflammation and Uveitis	7.83 ± 1.28

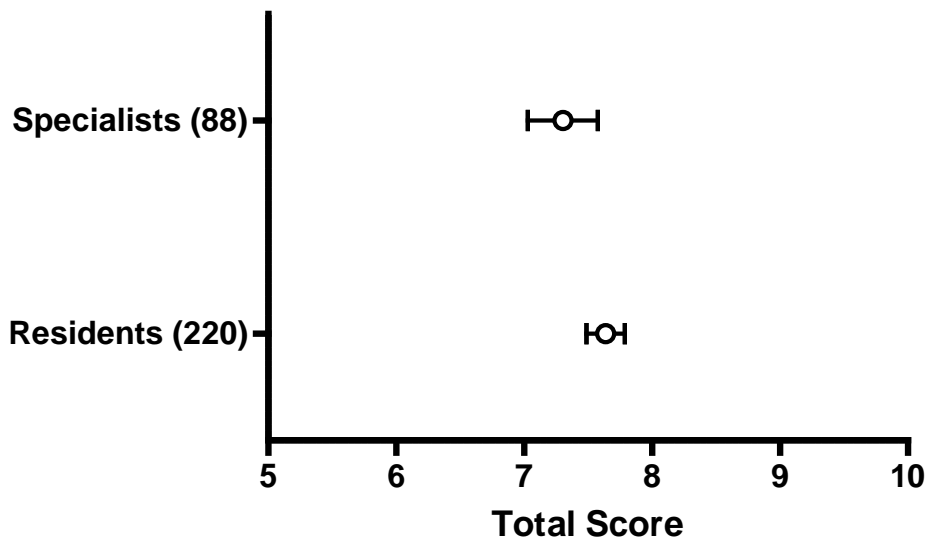
**EBOD scores are high!**

Residents have **higher Viva Voce scores** with **lower standard deviations** when compared to specialists.

**No statistically significant differences** between the **topics**.

# EBOD 2009: General analysis

**EBOD 2009 Total Scores  
with 95 % Confidence Intervals**



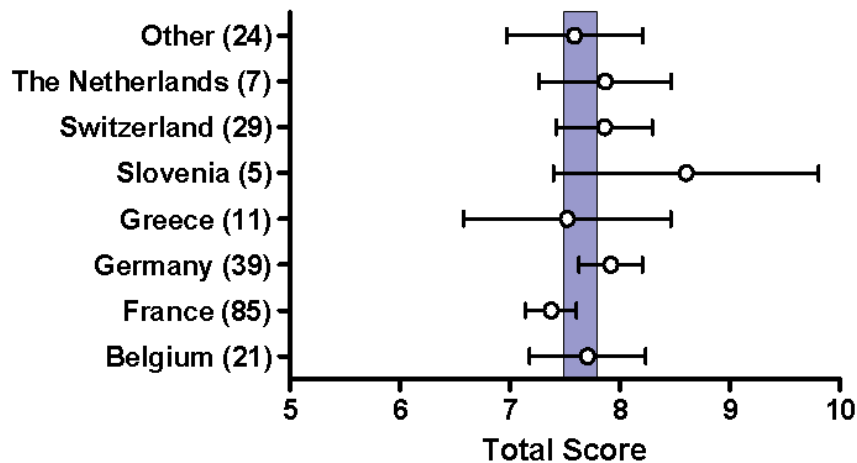
EBOD 2009	Score
Written examination (MCQ paper)	7.42 ± 2.01
Oral examination (Viva Voce)	7.62 ± 0.90
EBOD 2009 (MCQ + Viva Voce)	7.54 ± 1.18

**EBOD scores are comparable for MCQ and Viva Voce!**

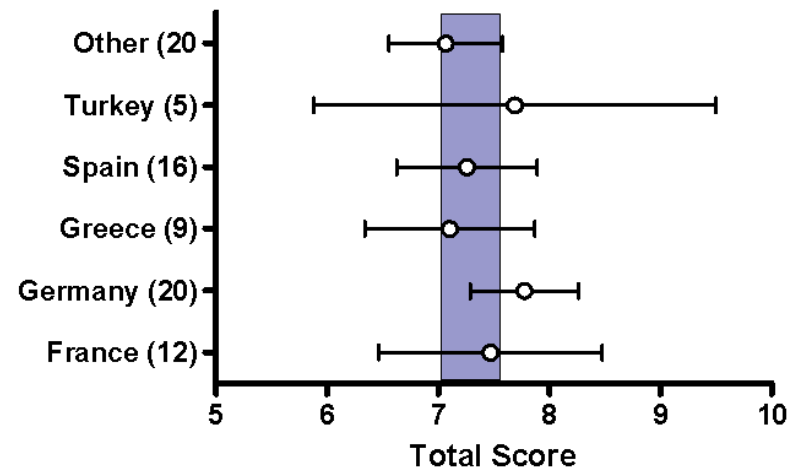
Residents have **higher Viva Voce scores** with **lower standard deviations** when compared to specialists.

# EBOD 2009: General analysis

**EBOD 2009 Total Scores Residents**  
with 95 % Confidence Intervals



**EBOD 2009 Total Scores Specialists**  
with 95 % Confidence Intervals



Residents have **higher total scores** with **lower standard deviations** when compared to specialists.

**No significant differences** are observed between the **countries**.

# EBOD 2009: Success rate

Success rate of EBOD is much higher as compared to other medical specialties (60-70 %)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Success Rate	87.6%	88.1%	89.2%	90.8%	89.6 %

EBOD **success rate** is quite **stable over the years** and quite high as the level of candidates usually tends to be good.

**18 Residents** (out of 220: 8.2%) and **14 specialists** (out of 88: 15.9 %) failed at EBOD 2009. As there were 308 candidates the general failure rate was 10.4 %.





## In conclusion...

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- There are absolutely **no reasons** for you **not to participate** at EBOD since ...
  - ... EBOD examination is a chance to show your **excellence** in ophthalmology on a **European** level
  - ... EBOD has a **high success rate** (compared to European examinations of other medical specialties)
  - ... It has been shown by EBO that the level of candidates participating is usually very good, which results in **very good individual marks**



# In conclusion...

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- There are absolutely **no reasons** for you **not to participate** at EBOD since ...
  - ... It has been demonstrated that **language** nor **country of origin** (dis)advantage candidates
  - ... It has been shown that **residents** perform well at prior EBOD editions
  - ... Introduction of **negative marking** will only be **beneficial** for good candidates! Furthermore introduction of negative marking **will not decrease** your **chances to be successful** at EBOD

# In conclusion...



... Therefore EBO hopes to welcome you all at EBOD 2010!