

and scores were likewise similar by normative assessment (ICON), although statistical significance was reached ($P < 0.01$). Relationships were consistent by age, gender, location, and indigenous status.

Interpretation: Participants underestimate malocclusion severity, but participants that do self-perceive malocclusion report lower OHRQoL. This suggests that the burden which malocclusion has on the individual is more closely related to self-evaluation than how crooked the teeth actually are. In this setting, self-perception may better indicate quality of life than clinical diagnosis and should be considered in treatment planning.

Funding: UCSF School of Dentistry Program in Global Oral Health.

Abstract #: 2.021_PLA

Canada – Guyana medical education project: a Win-Win partnership among trainees?

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Background: Opportunities for post-graduate medical education in Guyana are limited. Though no formal studies exist, it is estimated that greater than 60% of Guyanese medical students will leave the country for post-graduate training within 2 years of graduation. Training is obtained through partnerships with Caribbean, European and American institutions, leading to a paucity of specialists practicing in Guyana. In an effort to combat this problem and enhance patient care, the University of Maryland created a 3 year internal medicine program for graduated Guyanese medical students in 2013. However, lack of instructors and formalized teaching sessions represent a barrier

to continued sub specialist training. Through collaboration with the University of Calgary (UoC), Internal medicine residents have created a series of interactive, tele-health based teaching sessions for Guyanese students enrolled in the program. Though this partnership is in its early stages - having started September 2015 - interest and participation among Calgary and Guyana trainees is high.

Methods: A self administered, cross-sectional questionnaire was created using a 5 point scale to rank each session in terms of presentation, application to practice and interest in future collaboration. Respondents included post-graduate Guyanese trainees and Canadian presenters. Responses from each group were pooled and averaged.

Findings: After 4 teaching sessions, 36 Guyanese students and 4 Canadian presenters had had responded. Of these, 94.75% agreed or strongly agreed that the sessions were useful to their clinical practice; 94.75% agreed or strongly agreed that they would recommend the sessions and 91.75% agreed or strongly agreed that the sessions increased their knowledge of the respective topic. Both Guyanese students and Canadian presenters agreed or strongly agreed that participation made them interested in further international collaboration, at 92.5% and 100% respectively.

Interpretation: The formation of a resident led tele-health teaching series represents a mutually beneficial opportunity for both Canadian presenters and Guyanese students, while working to increase cross cultural awareness and inspire further international physician collaboration.

Funding: None.

Abstract #: 2.022_PLA