

Program/Project Purpose: Neonatal mortalities continue to be an overwhelming burden for many of the world's developing countries. Ethiopia in particular has one of the highest neonatal mortalities in the world, accounting for 4% of the estimated 4 million global neonatal deaths a year. Helping Babies Breathe (HBB) is a program designed to reduce infant mortality through education and training on neonatal resuscitation. In June 2014, a group of medical students from Touro University provided HBB training to healthcare workers in Ethiopia. The aim is to educate and empower healthcare workers in Ethiopia to utilize neonatal resuscitation and improve neonatal outcomes.

Structure/Method/Design: The goal of this study is to evaluate the impact of HBB training on knowledge and confidence of participating healthcare workers in Ethiopia. Midwives, nurses, and medical officers were asked to voluntarily attend an HBB training session at Debre Markos district hospital. Surveys completed before HBB training are compared with surveys completed after HBB training. Four multiple-choice questions about when to intervene, signs of needed intervention, and technique for resuscitation were asked to measure education. One question about the comfort of the user using a bag-valve mask was asked to measure confidence. Two questions were asked about the helpfulness of the class and whether or not the healthcare workers will utilize what they learned in order to assess the impact of HBB training. Answers to the survey before HBB training were tallied and compared with answers to the survey after HBB training. We believe that HBB training and education will build capacity through a sustainable skill to improve neonatal mortality.

Outcomes & Evaluation: Overall, the education questions demonstrated an 18.72% increase in correct answers after HBB training compared with before the training. Confidence increased 4.27% after HBB training. 100% of the healthcare workers found the training useful and 70.73% reported that they will utilize what they learned from the training. 39 surveys were collected before the training and 42 surveys after the training.

Going Forward: The next step will be to measure how HBB training translates into improved clinical outcomes on neonatal mortality. It cannot be assumed that healthcare workers that have learned HBB, even if they show improved knowledge in education, confidence, and impact.

Funding: This study did not receive any funding from external sources.

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The influence of a global health concentration on the future career paths of undergraduate medical students: Pilot study results from a university of Calgary longitudinal study

B. Larson, A. Chu, S.L. Elliott, K. Maki, C. Mbadiwe; University of Calgary, Calgary, AB/CA

Program/Project Purpose: With the growing emphasis on social accountability in medicine and widespread interest among medical trainees, there are increasing global health education opportunities. The Global Health Concentration (GHC) is a student run organization within the University of Calgary that aims to increase medical student exposure to underserved populations locally and globally while fostering the development of advanced global health skills. This project aims to elucidate whether pre-GHC admission characteristics and participation in the GHC program during medical school influences future global health practice, clinical practice for underserved populations, and careers in primary care. The aim of the pilot study was to refine data collection tools and to elicit agreed-upon global

health themes, which could be incorporated into future questionnaires to facilitate Phase 1 of this longitudinal study. Findings from this inquiry may help determine the value of specialized global health training at the undergraduate level as well as inform medical school admissions policy.

Structure/Method/Design: This study has two phases: Phase 1 describes the characteristics and attitudes of successful and unsuccessful GHC applicants, along with a cohort of students who did not apply to the GHC. Phase 2 will follow GHC and non-GHC students over approximately 10 years to describe their practice patterns including medical specialty and global health practice. For the pilot, the inaugural group of GHC students completed an electronic questionnaire and participated in a focus group. The questionnaire included demographic information, previous work experience, motivations to pursue a medical career, future goals, to-date satisfaction with medical and global health training, and perceived value of global health training to future career plans. Discussions focused on student backgrounds, definitions of global health, values/traits of competent physicians, perceived similarities and differences between GHC and non-GHC peers, future career plans, and perceived influence of the GHC on professional training. Analysis of the focus group data employed a grounded theory approach.

Outcomes & Evaluation: This poster describes the characteristics of successful GHC applicants and key themes identified from the focus group data. The following themes were identified as important factors in supporting global health career development: peer and faculty mentorship, focused clinical experience, global health engagement prior to medical school, and global health conceptualization. The participants agreed that the GHC has had a meaningful impact on decisions to pursue their respective specialties, including Psychiatry and Family Medicine.

Going Forward: These results have illuminated themes for future analysis and have shaped data collection tools to facilitate interviews with subsequent cohorts of GHC and non-GHC student groups from the last three years of intake. These data will form the basis of evaluating influential factors for future global health practice.

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A global framework for integrating community-based maternal, newborn, and child health strategies into existing health systems: revaluing the role of international non-governmental organizations

K. LeBan¹, W.T. Story², L. Altobelli³, B. Gebrian⁴, J. Hossain⁵, J. Lewis⁶, M. Morrow⁷, J. Nielsen⁸, A. Rosales⁹, M. Rubardt¹⁰, D. Shanklin¹¹, J. Weiss¹²; ¹CORE Group, Washington, DC/US, ²University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC/US, ³Future Generations, Lima, PE, ⁴Jeremie, Haiti, ⁵CARE Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ⁶University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT/US, ⁷ICF International, Washington, DC/US, ⁸Helen Keller International, New York, NY/US, ⁹World Vision, Washington, DC/US, ¹⁰CARE USA, Seattle, WA/US, ¹¹Independent, Richmond, VA/US, ¹²Concern Worldwide, New York, NY/US

Program/Project Purpose: Historically, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) have served as implementing organizations for community-based health programs in low- and middle-income countries. Recently, there has been a renewed call for INGOs to reevaluate their role, shifting from direct service delivery to a model that leverages their strengths and experiences to