Comparison of the Standardized Video Interview (SVI) and the Electronic Standardized Letter of Evaluation (eSLOE) in Emergency Medicine

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Introduction

The authors analyzed the performance characteristics of the eSLOE (a structured, norm-referenced evaluation of EM residency applicants), and the AAMC SVI, a new tool designed to assess communication skills and professionalism.

Methods

• EM residency applicants in the 2018 Match.
• 3469 SVI scores matched to 3223 applicants with 7544 unique eSLOEs, yielded a matched sample of 2884.
• Correlations and group differences for SVI scores and corresponding eSLOE ratings.

SVI and global assessment eSLOE ratings demonstrate small positive correlations approaching r = 0.20. (A)
• eSLOE ratings are correlated higher with measures of academic ability (USMLE scores and academic honor society membership) than SVI scores.

Results

• Group differences are minimal for the SVI, with the exception of applicant type, which favors MDs.
• There are small group differences in eSLOE ratings favoring women over men (approaching d = -0.20) and white applicants over black applicants (approaching d = 0.40) (B)

Conclusions

• The small positive correlation between SVI and eSLOE global ratings, alongside varying correlations with academic ability indicators, suggest that they may be complementary instruments.
• eSLOE is subject to similar sources and degrees of bias as other common assessment tools; group differences are not observed with the SVI.
• Further examination of both tools is necessary to understand their ability to predict future clinical performance.

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The manuscript of this work has been accepted for publication in Academic Medicine