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McMenamin, Christine, Vujovic, Olga and Koehler, Nicole 2013, Healthcare professionals' use of mobile phones and the internet in clinical practice, in *AMEE 2013 : Colouring outside the lines : Proceedings of the Association for Medical Education in Europe 2013 conference*, Association for Medical Education in Europe, Dundee, Scotland, pp. 79-79.

Available from Deakin Research Online:

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2FF ePosters: eLearning 1

Location: North Hall, PCC

2FF/1

Smartphone and tablet usage among medical students in Prince of Songkla University

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Background: There are many benefits of smartphone and tablet, user can bring them everywhere, communicate with others. Moreover smartphone and tablet facilitate learning in medical students. However, there's little information about usage of smartphone and tablet among the medical students especially in Thailand.

Summary of work: To study the number, buying reasons, usage, necessary medical application, role in medical education, effects and opinion in promoting smartphone and tablet for support of medical education among first to sixth year medical students in Prince of Songkla University. In this descriptive cross sectional study, the data were collected by a self-reported questionnaire that was completed by 646 students.

Summary of results: There were 646 subjects included in the study which accounted for 82.93% response rate. The subjects were 18-31 years old, 55.11% were female, and their incomes were 7,000 baht/month. Most of medical students use only smartphone (74.61%). Calling is the main reason for owning smartphone (90.66%). Education is the main reason for owning tablet (95.44%). Total time of using smartphone are 6 hours/day same as tablet. They use smartphone for social network for 2 hours/day while they use tablet for education and entertainment for each 2 hours/day. Most necessary medical application in preclinical students is Dorlans Medical Dictionary and in clinical students is Medscape.

Conclusions: Most medical students use either smartphone and tablet and think that devices support medical education and agree with using smartphone and tablet in medical learning.

Take-home messages: The smartphone and tablet are options in medical learning.

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Healthcare professionals' use of mobile phones and the internet in clinical practice

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Background: Little is known in regards to healthcare professionals' (HCP) use of and attitudes towards smartphones within clinical practice. Aims of this study were to enumerate the number of HCPs that use mobiles within clinical practice and compare attitudes towards using mobiles and the internet.

Summary of work: Forty-three HCPs completed an anonymous online survey.

Summary of results: 91% of HCPs owned a mobile of which 87% used it during clinical practice. No HCP was supplied with a smartphone by their clinical workplace. Consequently they used their privately owned device. For ten out of eleven statements HCPs had significantly more positive attitudes towards the internet than mobiles. Mobiles were only perceived negatively for two statements: 1) in regard to confidentiality; and 2) HCPs' having the perception that patients may think that they are using mobiles for non-medical purposes.

Conclusions: Mobiles, including smartphones, are commonly used within clinical practice and at present most HCPs use their privately owned device. Despite HCPs having more positive attitudes toward internet use, their attitudes towards mobile use were largely positive.

Take-home messages: Mobile use, in particular smartphone use, within clinical practice is likely to increase in the future.

2FF/3

Just in Time? Using QR Codes for multi-professional learning

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Background: Clinical policies and guidelines are widely available but access can be difficult at the required time and place. Clinical staff with smartphones could use QR codes for contemporaneous access to relevant information, supporting good practice – the 'Just In Time Learning' (JIT-L) paradigm.

Summary of work: A list of high-yield clinical guidelines was generated and content adapted for smartphone viewing. QR Codes were generated for each topic and positioned around a medical ward. Website analytics and semi-structured interviews were performed to evaluate usage and educational value.

Summary of results: Use was intermittently high but not sustained. Thematic analysis demonstrated a positive assessment of the JIT-L paradigm. However,