Significantly Improved American Board of Surgery In-Training Examination Scores Associated With Weekly Assigned Reading and Preparatory Examinations

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Hypothesis: Weekly reading assignments combined with weekly examinations can significantly improve American Board of Surgery In-Training Examination (ABSITE) scores among a group of residents already scoring above the national average.

Design: Prospective educational study of surgical residents.

Intervention: Beginning in July 2001, residents were given weekly reading assignments, followed by a multiple-choice examination, prepared and scored by the program director.

Main Outcome Measure: Mean change in ABSITE scores from 2001 to 2002.

Results: The mean total test ABSITE scores significantly improved from 58.7% in 2001 to 75.2% in 2002 (P=.008). The improvement was significantly greater in the basic science portion of the ABSITE (57.6% in 2001 vs 72.5% in 2002, P=.04) than in the clinical management section (57.6% in 2001 vs 68.9% in 2002, P=.11). There were no differences in mean ABSITE scores in other years (1999 to 2000 or 2000 to 2001). There was no correlation between the change in ABSITE scores from 2001 to 2002, level of residency training, United States Medical Licensing Examination scores, or performance on weekly preparatory examinations.

Conclusion: Weekly reading assignments combined with weekly preparatory examinations significantly improved mean overall ABSITE scores among a group of residents who were already scoring above the national average.

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Table 1. American Board of Surgery In-Training Examination (ABSITE) Scores (1999-2002) by Postgraduate Year (PGY) Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PGY Level as of 2002</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>78.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>75.2†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable, as these residents were not yet in training.
*Data are given as mean percentile scores.
†P = .008

Table 2. Comparison of 2001 and 2002 American Board of Surgery In-Training Examination Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Basic Science</th>
<th>Clinical Management</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>72.5†</td>
<td>68.9‡</td>
<td>75.2§</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data are given as mean percentile scores.
†P = .04.
‡P = .11.
§P = .008.

At the time of the study, there were 25 categorical residents in our program (21 categorical residents in the clinical years and 4 categorical residents performing research). All 4 interns were excluded from the primary analysis, as they had no prior ABSITE scores for comparison. Two research residents were excluded because they were performing research at outside institutions and did not participate in the MCEs. The remaining 19 residents were included in the study.

COMPARISON OF ABSITE 2002 WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

The mean ABSITE scores by PGY level for 1999 to 2002 are shown in Table 1. The overall mean ABSITE score was 75.2% for all residents in 2002. This was significantly higher than the 2001, 2000, and 1999 scores (P = .008). There were no differences in the mean ABSITE scores from 1999 to 2000 (P = .9) or from 2000 to 2001 (P = .5). In fact, there was a small but nonsignificant downtrend in the overall mean scores during those years.

The mean percentile score on the basic science section of the examination was 72.5% in 2002 vs 57.0% in 2001 (P = .04) (Table 2). The mean percentile score on the clinical management section was 68.9% in 2002 vs 57.6% in 2001 (P = .11).

The largest increase in mean scores in 2002 occurred among the PGY-4 residents, whose mean percentile score increased from 61.0% in 2001 to 89.3% in 2002. The smallest increase in mean scores was noted among the PGY-5 residents, whose mean score increased only from 50.6% to 54.0%. Ten (53%) of 19 residents scored at or above the 80th percentile on ABSITE 2002, compared with only 2 (11%) of 19 residents on ABSITE 2001 (P = .005).
CORRELATION WITH CHANGE IN MEAN ABSITE SCORES FROM 2001 TO 2002

There was no correlation between the change in mean ABSITE scores from 2001 to 2002 and scores on the United States Medical Licensing Examination 1 (0.17, \(P = .49\)) or 2 (−0.06, \(P = .89\)), PGY level (−0.17, \(P = .49\)), or 1999 (0.28, \(P = .4\)) or 2000 (−0.18, \(P = .54\)) ABSITE scores. There was also no correlation with the mean overall score on the MCEs or with the number of MCEs taken. Of note, there was also no correlation between PGY level and the mean score on the weekly MCEs.

**COMMENT**

The present study demonstrates that the institution of weekly reading assignments combined with weekly review examinations significantly improved mean ABSITE scores in a group of surgical residents who were already performing above the national average. The mean ABSITE percentile score increased from 58.7% to 75.2%. Scores on the basic science portion of the examination improved more than the clinical management scores. There was a remarkable jump in the number of residents scoring above the 80th percentile. In 2002, more than half of the residents (10/19) scored above the 80th percentile nationally, compared with only 2 (11%) of the residents in the prior year. When analyzing the trend in ABSITE scores from previous years, there were no significant changes in mean ABSITE scores from 1999 to 2000 or from 2000 to 2001.

The present study differs from previously published studies in several respects. First, we included only residents who had taken at least 1 prior ABSITE. This allowed for a valid comparison. Second, in addition to assigned reading, a weekly examination was prepared and administered by the PD, attendance records were taken, and weekly scores were tallied. Therefore, a specific new quantifiable intervention was undertaken to determine if ABSITE scores would improve.

The reason for the significant rise in ABSITE scores in 2002 may be multifactorial. Certainly, one may argue that the existence of a specific reading assignment, coupled with a weekly review prepared by the PD, sent a message to the residents as to the significance of ABSITE preparation. The format of the weekly MCEs themselves may have familiarized and prepared the residents for the ABSITE format. Positive reinforcement, in the form of public praise for top performances, may have induced residents to better prepare. In addition, following each examination, the PD provided a review of the questions and emphasized important points. Interestingly, the actual scores on the MCEs did not correlate with ABSITE scores. This finding suggests that the process of creating a formal reading program with weekly examinations and review was more important in improving the scores than the actual content of the MCEs. One potential weakness of our study is that we did not quantify the exact amount each resident read.

Previous studies have analyzed factors associated with improved ABSITE scores. Most of these studies have focused on survey responses before and after taking the ABSITE. Godellas and Huang\(^1\) demonstrated via questionnaires that conference attendance, previous performance, probationatory status, amount of sleep, and amount of study were significant in explaining most of the variance in ABSITE scores. Hirvela and Becker\(^4\) found that programmed reading significantly improved ABSITE scores. Their study differs from the present one in several important respects. The present study compared the year-to-year change in individual residents’ ABSITE performances using national percentile scores, which were analyzed using paired measurements and nonparametric comparisons. In the study by Hirvela and Becker, improvement in ABSITE scores for interns in 2 separate periods was assessed with parametric statistical analysis using standard scores rather than national percentiles. Because our study used paired measurements, interns were excluded, as they had not previously taken the ABSITE. In addition, only residents who took part in the MCEs were included. Therefore, chief residents who graduated in 2001 were excluded, because they did not participate in the MCEs, which were instituted after they graduated. There was no significant change in ABSITE scores in our program from 1999 to 2000 or from 2000 to 2001, before the reading program was instituted. In the present study, the PD created weekly examinations that were mandatory for all residents, and scores were tallied. More important, in the present study, residents were already performing at or above the national average (mean, 58%) before institution of the reading program and MCEs, demonstrating that programmed reading can further improve scores. The high scores of our residents did not correlate with previous United States Medical Licensing Examination scores. In addition, the present study demonstrated that ABSITE scores could be significantly improved during a short period, as the programmed reading and MCEs were instituted only 6 months before the scheduled ABSITE.

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**REFERENCES**


