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**Background/Aim:** Although Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes are regularly conducted in Myanmar (Burma), they are not need-based. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to assess the learning needs of GPs as CME programmes should be relevant to the general practice and match the needs of GPs. **Methods:**

Study design: A two-phase study

Study population: GPs from Yangon and Mandalay divisions of Myanmar

Sample size determination and sampling procedure: Non-probability purposive sampling for Phase I (34 GPs) and multistage sampling for Phase II (380 GPs)

Data collection method: In Phase I, six focus groups were organized to explore their CME needs and a questionnaire was constructed based on the findings from the focus groups. In Phase II, the questionnaire was distributed to the selected GPs. Data analysis: Descriptive analysis of the questionnaire response was carried out by SPSS and Stata.

**Results:** The response rate of the survey was 62%. The majority of the GPs were keen to increase their existing knowledge in medicine (65%) and improve their clinical skills (63%). However, they were less concerned about therapeutic updates (48.6%) and disease prevention and control measures (28.2%). The 10 highest ranking topics were identified from the pre-defined list of 33 topics. Reading and attending workshops/seminars and talks were the most commonly used learning methods at present. However, GPs liked face-to-face group discussions and social media groups for the continuing learning.

**Conclusion:** The study showed that GPs perceive their learning needs based on issues they encounter during patient consultations. Although the study has some limitations, there was a good mixture of gender and experience and most of the respondents were exceptionally motivated to provide quality information. As the findings constitute a well-grounded basis for designing need-based CME programmes, these will be transferred to the planners and educators to translate them to actual training programmes.