

Initially created to democratize education through technology, FOAM has undergone successive waves of evolution as FOAM creators and evaluators adapt to challenges. The original FOAM post, produced by an expert and potentially lacking many known markers of quality today, was published without peer review.

One reaction by ALiEM was to introduce a traditional peer review process for clinical FOAM content. Later, they created a post-publication peer review.

In terms of assessing quality, unfortunately, gestalt alone has been shown to be unreliable for FOAM quality assessment among learners. Quality evaluation aids were then created. The ALiEM AIR scoring tool was created by and for a group of 8 medical educators and has some validity and reliability data among that group. The ALiEM AIR-PRO scoring tool exists but has yet to undergo formal reliability and validity analysis. The METRIQ study utilized multiple modified Delphi processes and literature reviews to determine the most important features associated with quality. The process produced the METRIQ 5 and the METRIQ 8 scoring tools which have themselves undergone one wave of evolution based on user feedback to create the rMETRIQ scoring tool.

Lastly, the Social Media Index categorizes FOAM sites in order of impact. Recent data shows that quality evaluation for the SMI-50 posts correlates with evaluation by formal scoring tools.

Creating scoring tools presents unique challenges to medical educators and users. In our activity, small groups focused on specific parts of creating scoring tools: deciding on a specific metric, determining the importance of each metric, utility of anchors and comment sections, and determining the cut-off for quality.

rMETRIC Scoring Tool with Anchors

Questions	Options
Q1: Does the resource provide enough background information to situate the user?	3 - Yes, the resource provides sufficient background information to situate the user and also directs users to other valuable resources related to the topic. 2 - Yes, the resource provides sufficient background information to situate the user 1 - No, the information presented within the resource cannot be situated within its broader context, but users are directed to resources with this information. 0 - No, the information presented within the resource cannot be situated within its broader context without looking up information independently.
Q2: Does the resource contain an appropriate amount of information for its length?	3 - No unnecessary, redundant or missing content, all content was essential 2 - Some unnecessary, redundant or missing content, but most content was essential 1 - Lots of unnecessary redundant, or missing content 0 - Insufficient content
Q3: Is the resource well written and formatted?	3 - The resource is very well written and formatted in a way that optimized and benefits learning. 2 - The resource is reasonably well written and formatted, but aspects of the organization or presentation are distracting or otherwise detrimental to learning. 1 - The resource is somewhat well written and formatted, but could benefit from substantive editing (e.g. grammatical errors are seen, or better organized). 0 - The resource is poorly written and/or formatted and should not be a resource for learning.

METRIQ – 8 and 5

Concise content – does the resource contain an appropriate amount of information for its length?

Content Construction – are the processes (eg editorial, peer review, evaluation, etc) that were used to create the resource outlined?

References – does the resource cite its references?

Editorial process – Is there an editorial process

Consistency with citations – are the resource's statements consistent with its references?

Background – does the resource provide enough background information to situate the learner in the context of prior knowledge?

Moderation – are the interactions between learners moderated effectively to ensure professional conduct?

Publisher – is it clear who published the resource?

TOTAL SCORE: