

Comparative Impact of Training Modalities on Self-Perceived Competence of Medical Personnel in Combat Settings

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introduction

- Medical personnel in combat must perform under extreme uncertainty, time pressure, and threat.
- Self-perceived competence is a key determinant of performance in point-of-injury and far-forward care. Although several training modalities are used to prepare medical teams, their relative impact is unclear.
- This study compared **three training approaches** and their effect on self-perceived competence among military medical personnel.

Methods

- A cross-sectional comparative study
- The study period for Annual Competency Training (ACT) and Operational Readiness Training (ORT) was Jan 1-Oct 7, 2023, while Pre-Combat Intensive Training (PCIT) was evaluated during early Swords of Iron War, Oct 7 - Nov 4, 2023.
- Multiple domains of clinical and operational performance were assessed using a standardized 5-point Likert scale questionnaire and compared between modalities.

Results



Figure 1: Three training approaches.

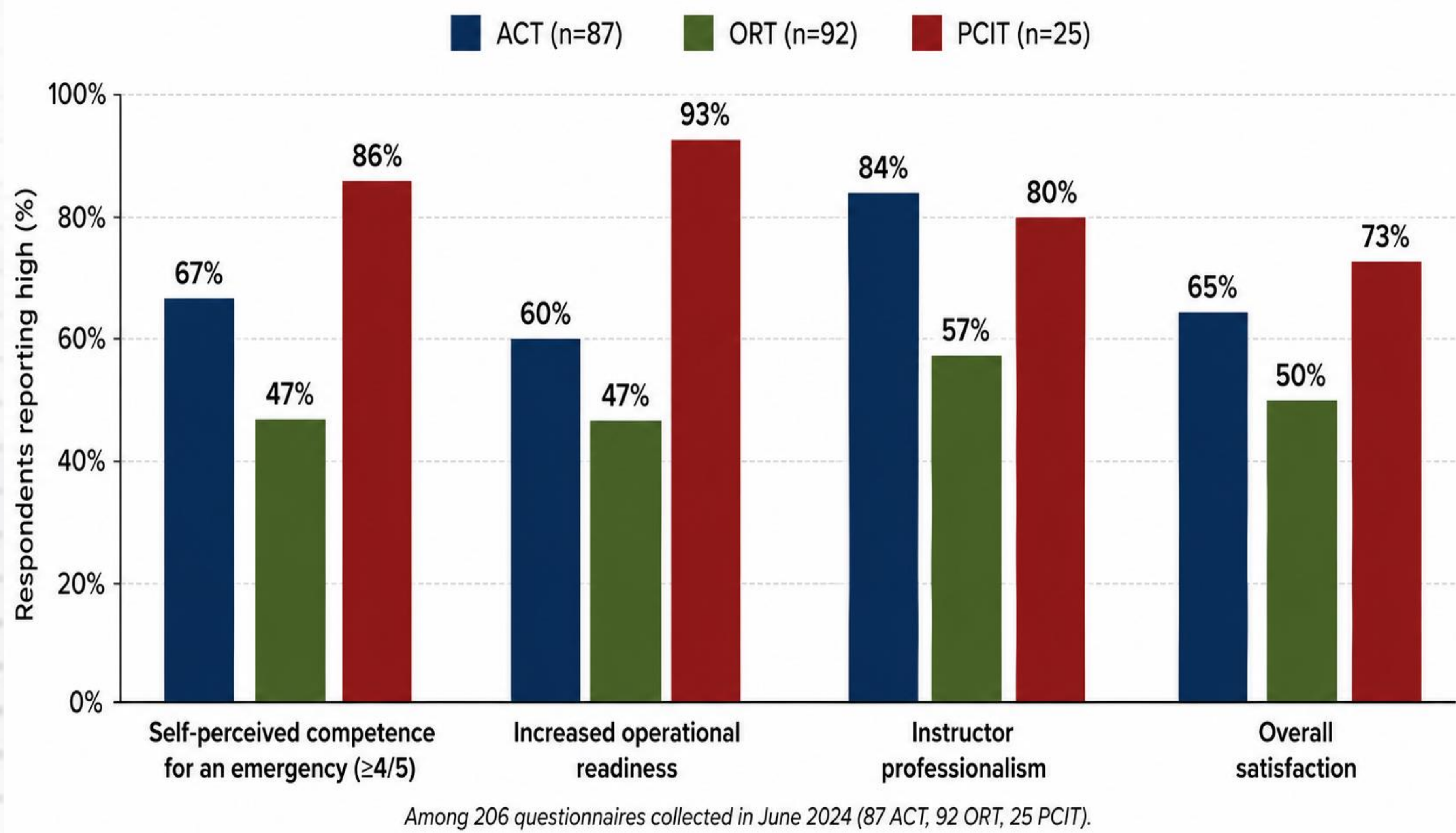


Figure 2: Bar chart showing evaluation of training modalities



Figure 3: Study primary results

Conclusion

- Different training modalities appear to contribute differently to self-perceived competence among military medical personnel.
- **PCIT was associated with the highest reported confidence** in emergency performance and operational readiness, while ACT and ORT provided important routine training benefits.
- Higher satisfaction and self-perceived competence in PCIT are indicators of successful wartime resource allocation. These findings suggest that both structured annual training and focused pre-combat training play complementary roles in preparing personnel for combat care.



Disclaimer This study was performed as part of the Israel Defense Forces Trauma and Combat Medicine Branch effort to improve the quality of combat casualty care and received no external funding or support.

