**Table 1: Clinical Training Experience**

Respondents were asked to rate their level of confidence for each item, on a 5-point Likert scale.

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| **Training Topic (N=83)** | **Not Confident – Very Unconfident** | **Neither Confident nor Unconfident** | **Confident – Extremely Confident** |
| Identifying the characteristics of an abnormal menstrual cycle  | 79 (95.2%) | 4 (4.8%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Identifying the red flag signs for a bleeding disorder from the full clinical history | 6 (6.0%) | 16 (19.3%) | 62 (74.7%) |
| Identifying the red flag signs for a bleeding disorder from the menstrual history | 4 (4.8%) | 23 (27.7%) | 56 (67.5%) |
| Performing an objective assessment of menstrual blood loss | 15 (18.1%) | 23 (27.7%) | 45 (54.2%) |
| Understanding the differential diagnosis for the causes of abnormal uterine bleeding | 1(1.2%) | 11 (13.3%) | 71 (85.5%) |
| Ordering laboratory studies and imaging for causes of abnormal uterine bleeding | 24 (28.9%) | 13 (15.7%) | 68 (81.9%) |
| Ordering laboratory studies to evaluate for a bleeding disorder in patients with HMB | 24 (28.9%) | 25 (30.1%) | 34 (41.0%) |
| Managing a patient presenting with acute HMB | 8 (9.6%) | 11 (13.3%) | 64 (77.1%) |
| Initiating hormonal treatment in a patient with HMB | 11 (13.3%) | 10 (12.0%) | 62 (74.7%) |
| Initiating non-hormonal treatment in a patient with HMB | 19 (22.9%) | 20 (24.1%) | 44 (53.0%) |
| Initiating hormonal treatment in a patient with HMB due to an IBD | 40 (48.2%) | 28 (33.7%) | 15 (18.1%) |
| Initiating non-hormonal treatment in a patient with HMB due to an IBD | 43 (51.8%) | 24 (28.9%) | 16 (19.3%) |
| Screening patients with HMB for iron deficiency anemia | 2 (2.4%) | 6 (7.2%) | 75 (90.4%) |
| Treating patients with HMB for iron deficiency anemia | 2 (2.4%) | 5 (6.0%) | 76 (91.6%) |

HMB – heavy menstrual bleeding; IBD – inherited bleeding disorder