

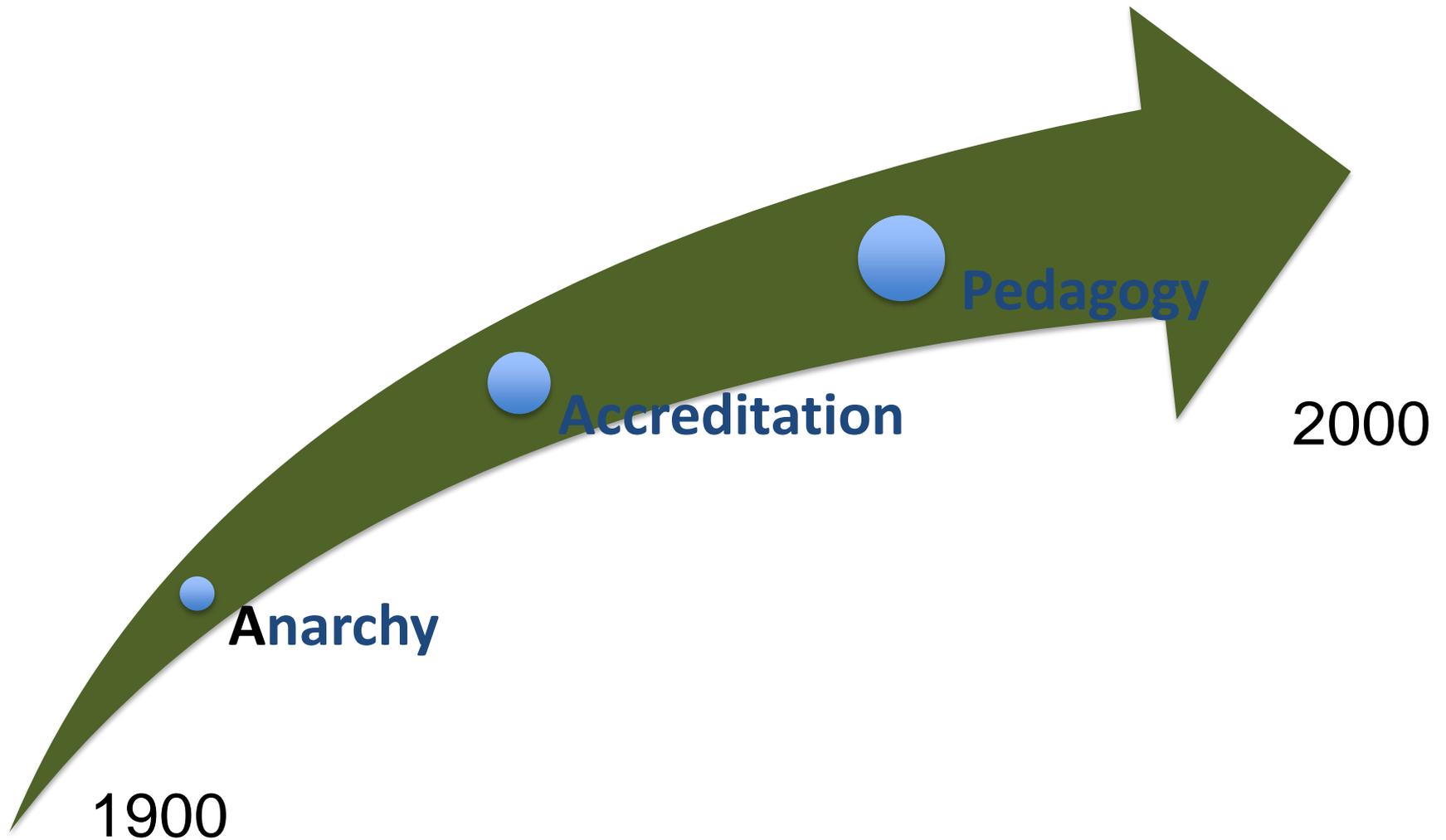
The Bridges Curriculum: A Pedagogically Driven Redesign to Fulfill Medical Education's Social Contract

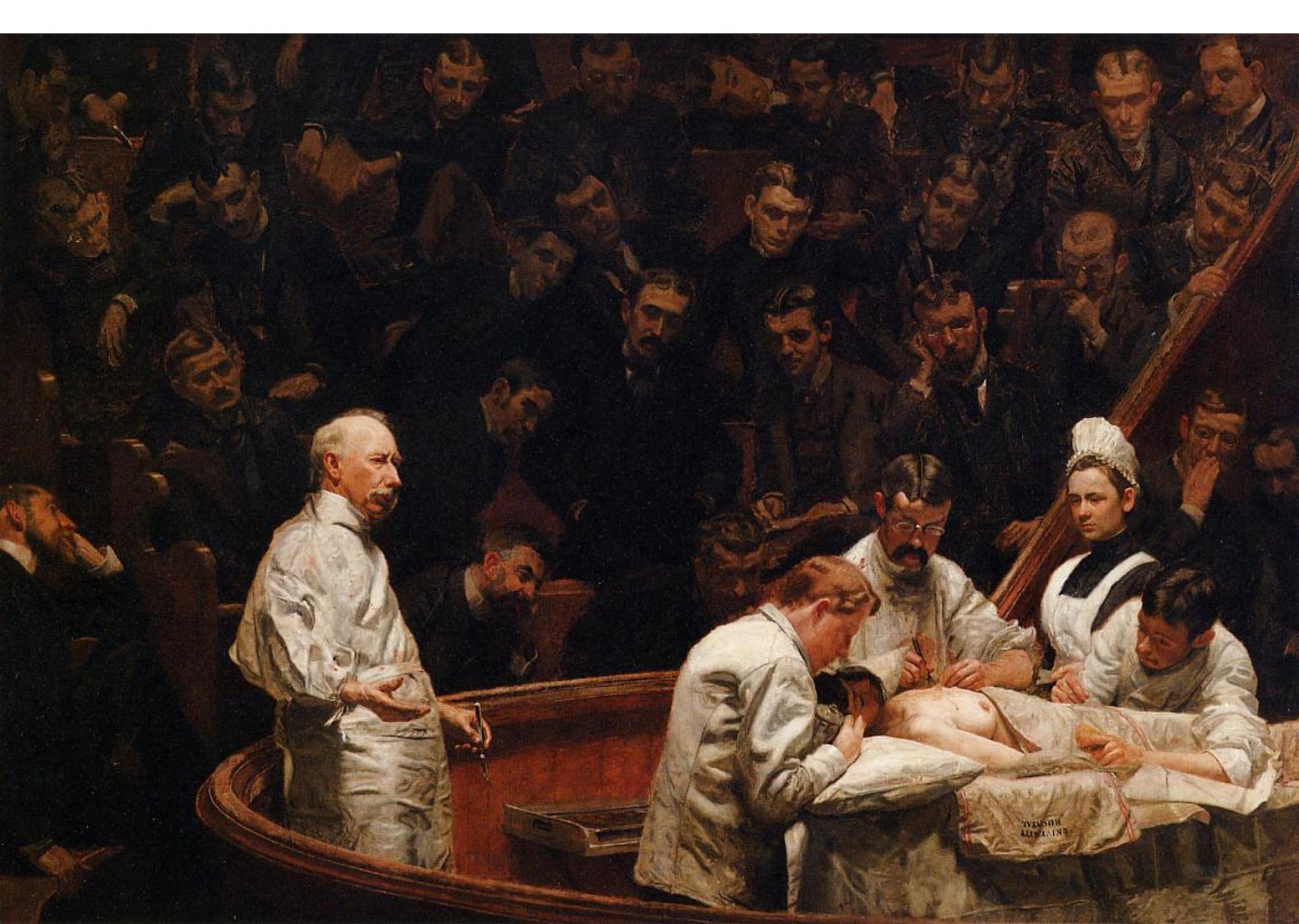
Catherine Lucey MD
Professor of Medicine
Vice Dean for Education
UCSF School of Medicine
1/23/2014

Objectives

1. Outline the differences between pedagogical and design based curriculum redesign strategies.
2. Contrast the different knowledge and skills needed by successful physicians in the 21st century with those needed in the 20th century.
3. Apply principles of authentic workplace learning and communities of practice to an outcomes based curriculum redesign project.
4. Consider how technology can facilitate this transformation

The Golden Age of Medical Education















Milestones

Workplace learning

Integration

EPAs

IPHE

Assessment



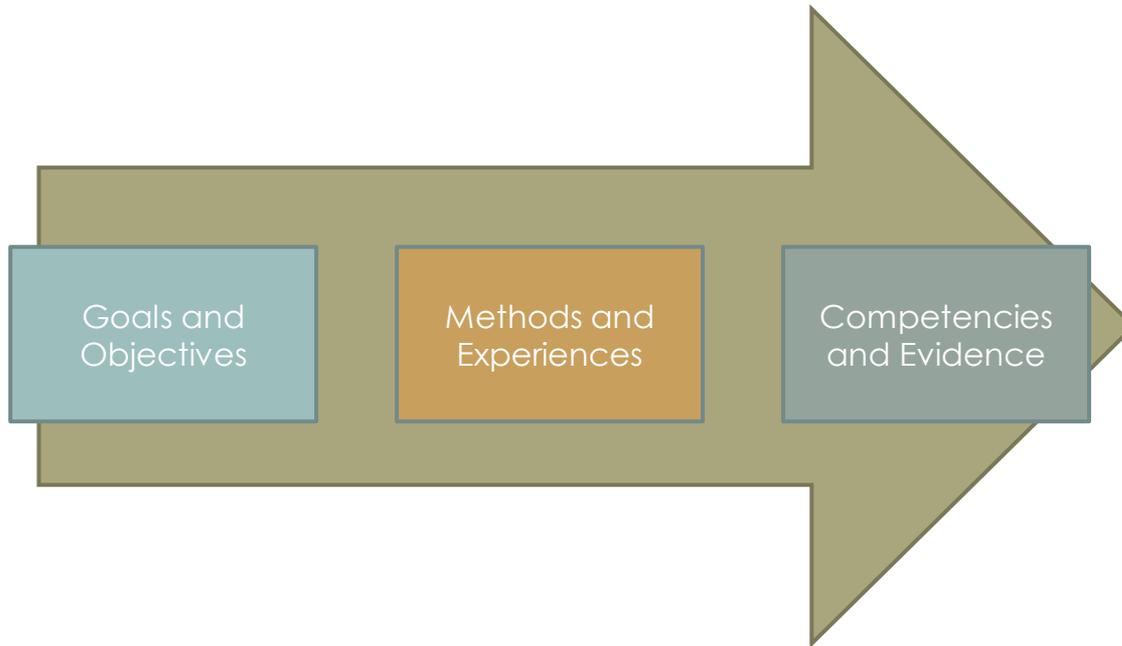
Medical Education is:

- Too Long!
- Too Expensive!
- Too Old Fashioned!
- Too Specialty Focused!

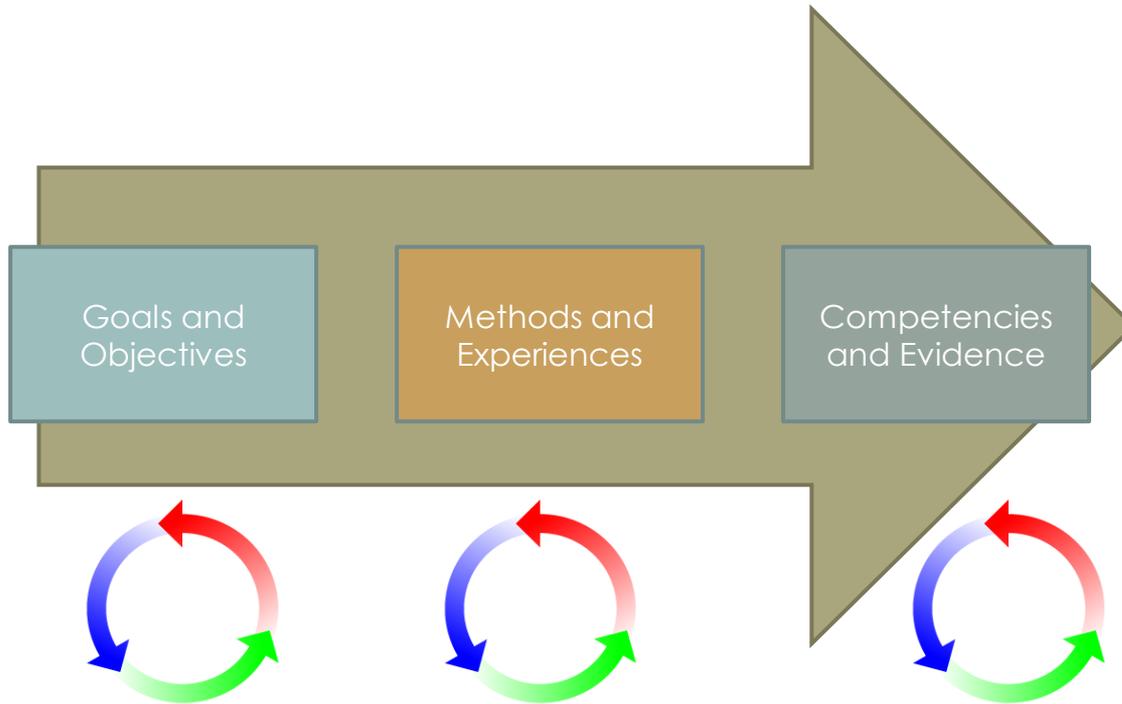


Is Medical Education Living up to its Social Contract?

Conventional Curriculum Redesign: Doing our best better

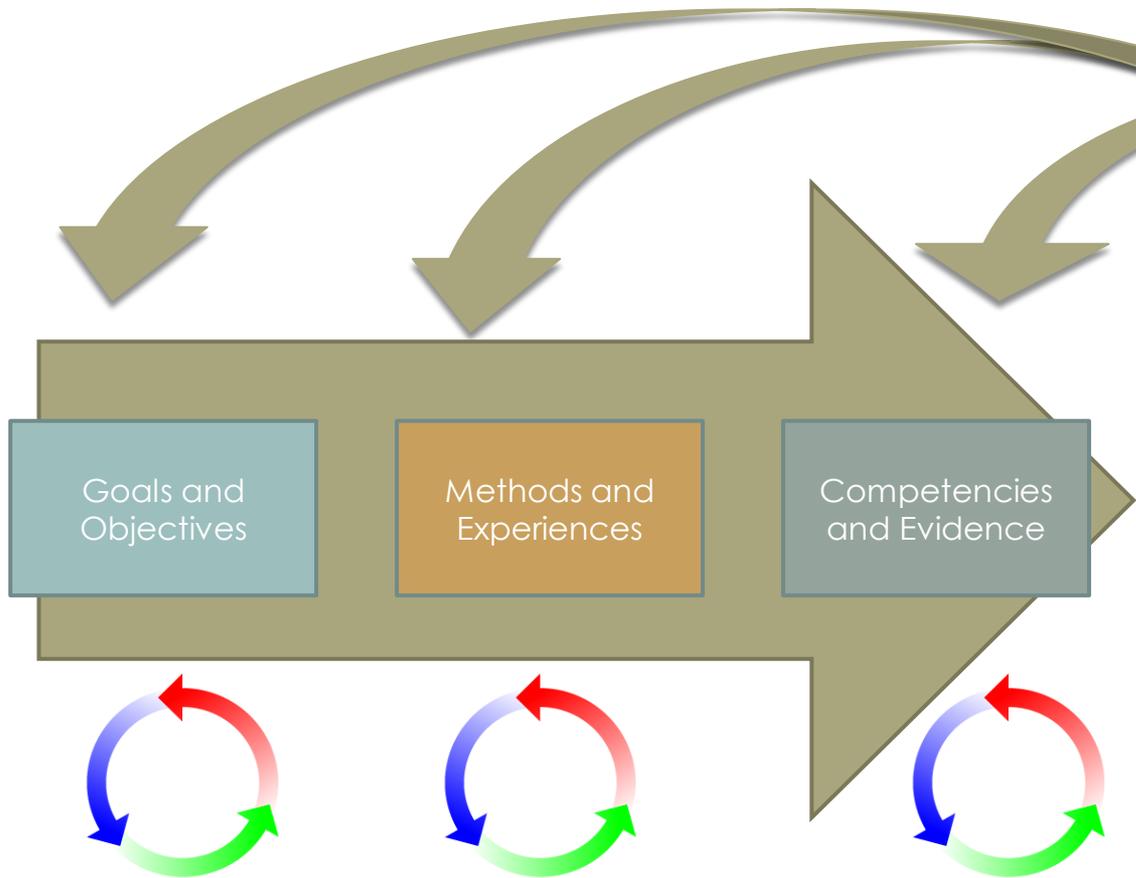


Conventional Curriculum Redesign: Doing our best better



Advances in Pedagogy and Understanding of
Learners

Conventional Curriculum Redesign: Doing our best better



Deficiencies in
Physician
Performance

The Purpose of Medical Education: To Improve Health

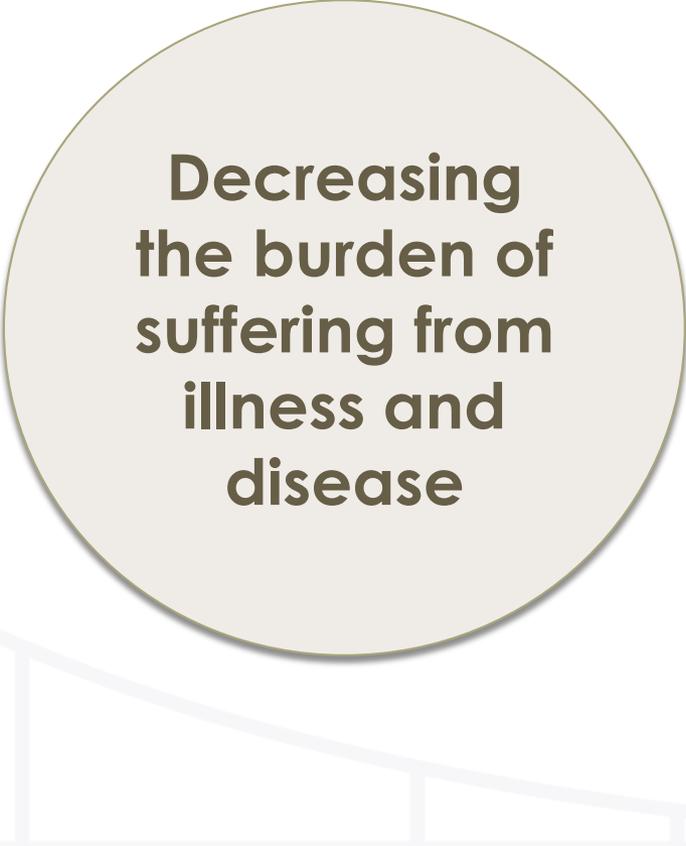


THE LANCET

Health professionals for a new century: transforming education to strengthen health systems in an interdependent world

Julio Frenk*, Lincoln Chen*, Zulfiqar A Bhutta, Jordan Cohen, Nigel Crisp, Timothy Evans, Harvey Fineberg, Patricia Garcia, Yang Ke, Patrick Kelley, Barry Kistnasamy, Afaf Meleis, David Naylor, Ariel Pablos-Mendez, Srinath Reddy, Susan Scrimshaw, Jaime Sepulveda, David Serwadda, Huda Zurayk

Curriculum Redesign with Design Thinking: Begin with the End

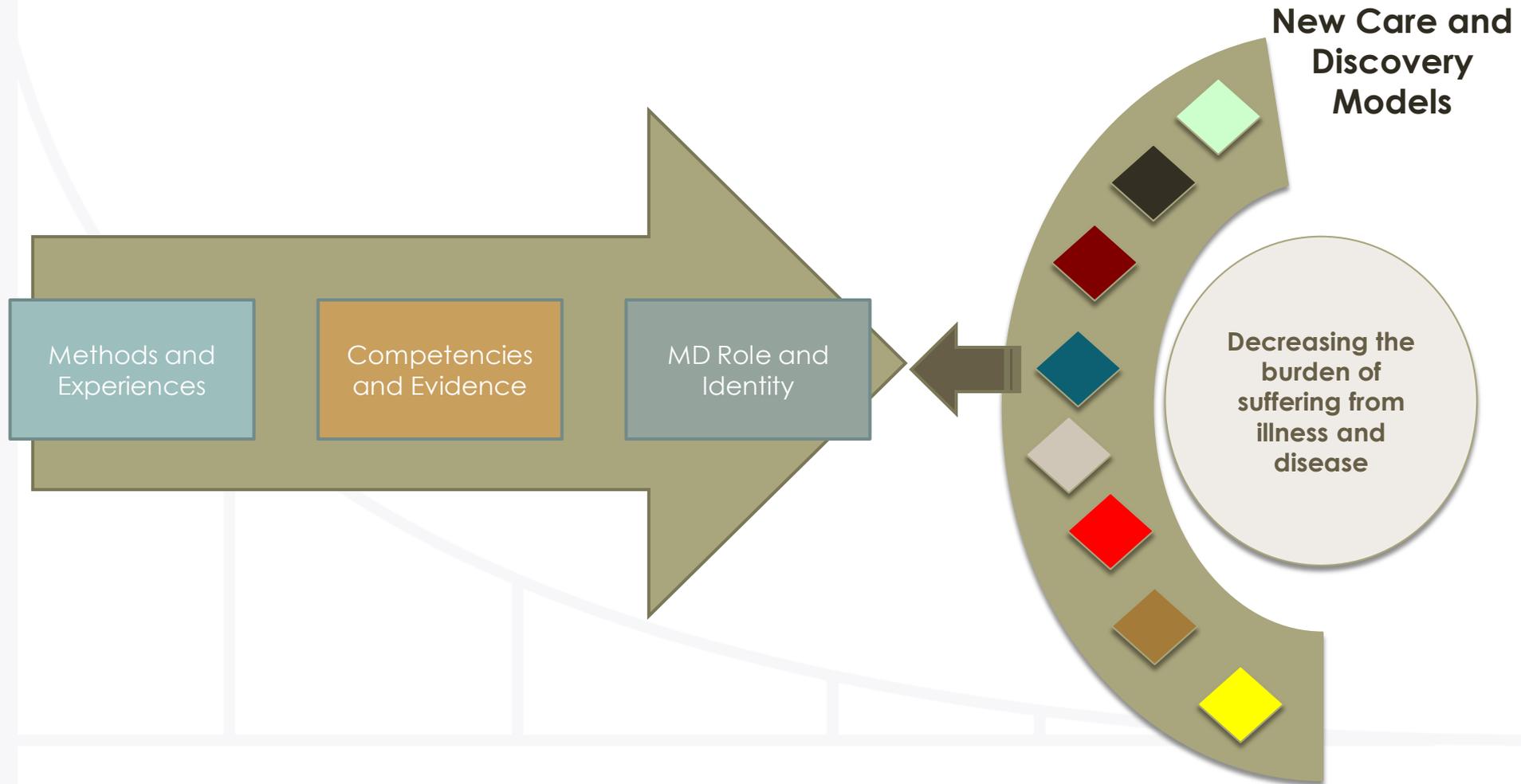


**Decreasing
the burden of
suffering from
illness and
disease**

Achieving the End Goal Means a Different Health Care System



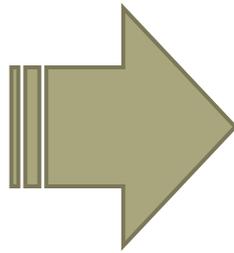
And Fundamentally Different Physicians



UCSF Catalyzes a Fundamental Shift in the Physician's Professional Identity



**Solitary, Hero
Physician**



**Collaboratively Expert
Systems Physician**

Collaboratively Expert 21st Century Physicians

Accountable for and focuses continuously on Patient and Populations Outcomes

Engage with other professionals in models of collaborative practice

Use diverse data sets to drive patient care and system improvement

Embrace redesign and re-monitoring as part of every day's work

Collaborate with other microsystems

Collaborate with biomedical scientists



Moving from: 20th Century Physician Competencies

Clinical Skills

**Biomedical and
Behavioral Sciences**

- Skills needed to work effectively in IP teams to care for patients and populations and to engage in CPI

- Skills needed to diagnose, treat and support patients
- Personal dedication, empathy, and commitment to excellence

Systems
Improvement
Competencies

Direct Patient
Care
Competencies

TO: 21st Century Physician Competencies

Implementation
Sciences

Biomedical
and Behavioral
Sciences

- Foundational knowledge to measure, evaluate and improve care

- Foundational knowledge to understand and explore disease and therapeutics

Strategies to Address the Need for New Physician Skills

Existing

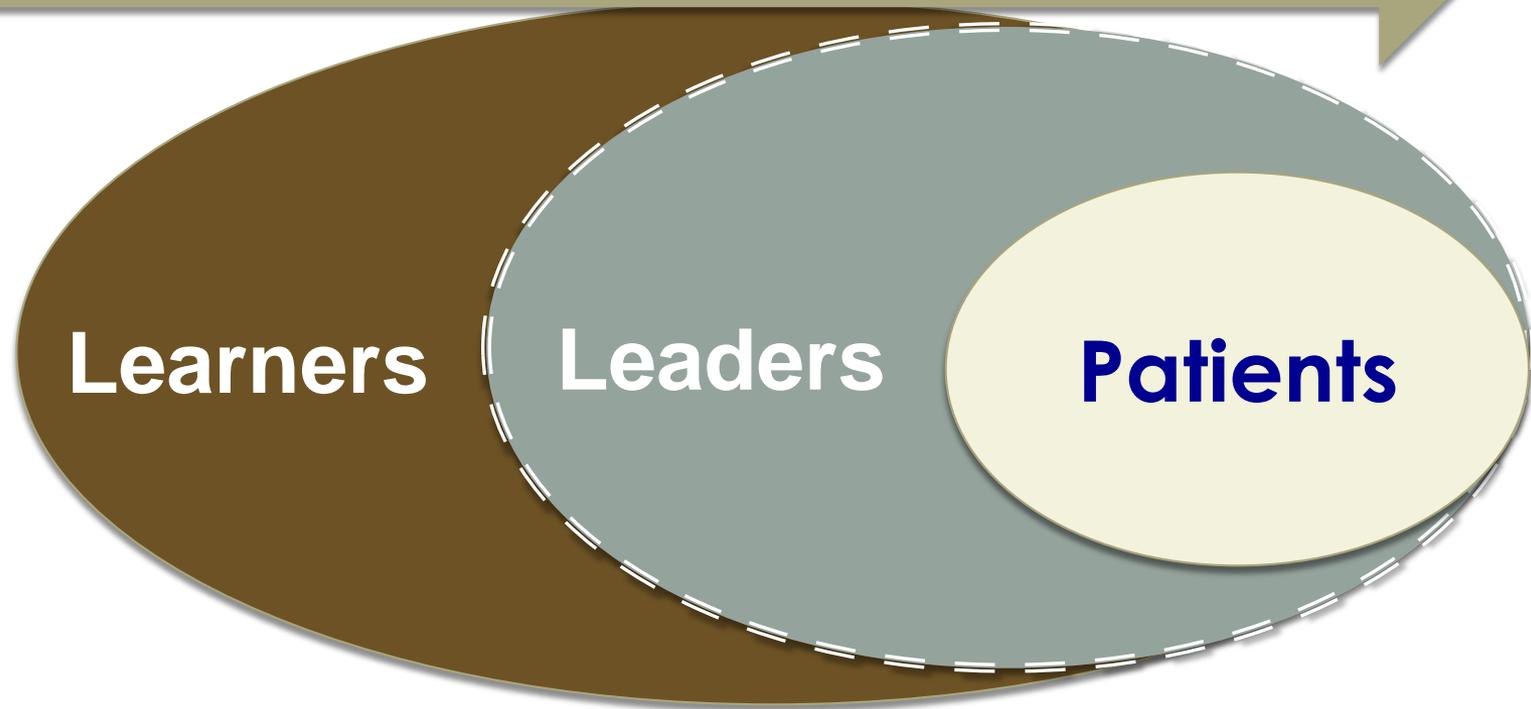
- Too abstract
- Too little
- Too late
- Too episodic
- Too inauthentic

New

- Apply principles of workplace learning
- Communities of Practice
- Developmentally appropriate and authentic roles
- Integration of Knowledge and clinical application

Communities of Practice: Ideal Workplace Learning

Time, Engagement, Trust, Collaboration



Wenger, Etienne (1998) 'Communities of Practice. Learning as a social system',
Systems Thinker, <http://www.co-i-l.com/coil/knowledge-garden/cop/lss.shtml>.



Take Steps to Turn Lurkers into Learners

Learners

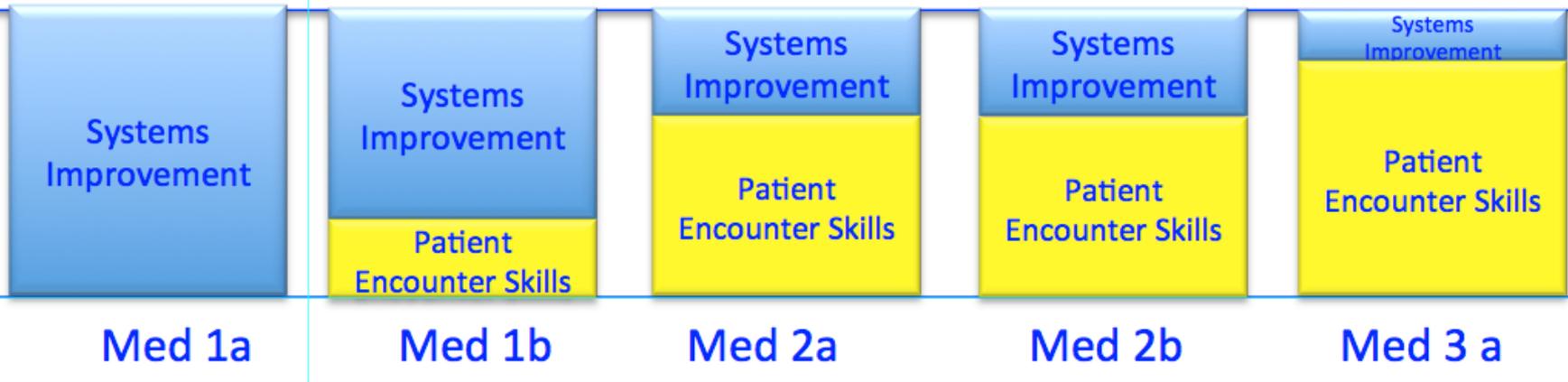
Leaders

Patients

Wenger, Etienne (1998) 'Communities of Practice. Learning as a social system',
Systems Thinker, <http://www.co-i-l.com/coil/knowledge-garden/cop/lss.shtml>.

Imbed students from day 1 in clinical microsystems in developmentally appropriate roles.

Work Place Learning Experiences



a and b represent different longitudinal microsystem assignments

Benefits to the Student

- ❑ Education is always driven by service to patients.
- ❑ Life long learning and inquiry are practiced from the start.
- ❑ Patient centered learning and improvement are the purpose of interprofessional work.
- ❑ Team based work facilitates care and learning



Preliminary Results

Med 1:

“Today was our last day in the clinic, and it proved to be a great culmination to our work at the clinic. It's amazing to think how much we have learned during our time at the clinic, and I think this aspect of the pilot has been successful in enabling Lauren and me to learn to be a part of health care teams, as well as increased our comfort level in acting within a health system - we've learned how patients are seen from the start of their visit to the end of their visit, and we've seen all the behind the scenes work necessary for patients to get the care they need.”

“I really appreciated the debriefing that the medical assistant gave me after this patient encounter. She explained to me that I shouldn't be hesitant to speak loudly and be confident, especially because the patient can sense my confidence level. She complimented me on how quickly I picked up their “process” and even asked me if I thought she was a good teacher! This was humbling, since I did not think that an experienced medical assistant would care if I thought she was a good teacher.”

Benefits to the system

- Constructs dynamic workplace learning environment
- Provides sustainable intervention force for important issues
- Demonstrates clear value of education to the institution



**Accelerates the
Transformation**

From the nursing staff

This has been an experience unlike anything we have ever done before. I also think we were fortunate to have amazing energy from all, including these students. Thank you!

Using Technology: Digital Learning Objects and Tools

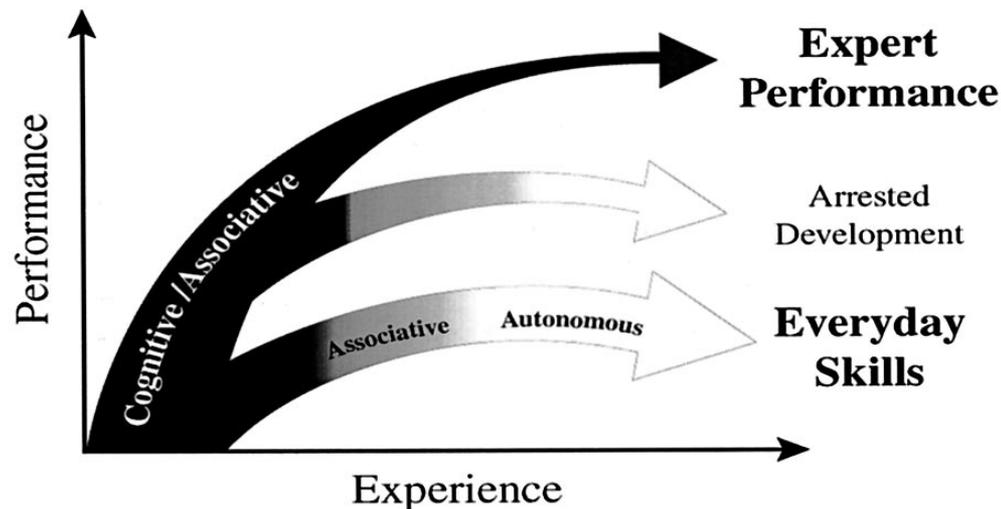
- Allow students to participate in the workplace at peak times and study at slow times.
- Can support distance team learning
- Facilitate education of all members of team, not simply those enrolled in Med School
- Creates flexible learning strategies for different students.



Video Content
Digital Text Books
Webinars
Telemedicine

Future Goals: Learning Analytics

- Provides portfolio of experiences and data to drive personal learning
- Allows for individualized coaching and adaptive learning



Medical Education Curricula must be explicitly designed to benefit patients, the delivery system and students

Pedagogy:

- **Integration**
- **Continuity**
- **Standardization**
- **Authentic Roles**
- **Inquiry**
- **Learning not Teaching**

Align Systems & Educational Goals

Longitudinal assignments

Interprofessional mentorship

Flexible Content Delivery

Mastery Learning