Value-Added Student Roles that Align Education and Health System Needs *#psusync #changemeded*

IAMSE Webcast Audio Seminar Fall 2015 Series

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Jed Gonzalo MD MSc

Assistant Professor of Medicine and Public Health Sciences Associate Dean for Health Systems Education

Britta Thompson, PhD MS

Associate Dean for Learner Assessment and Program Evaluation Co-Director, Office for Scholarship in Learning and Education Research (OSLER)



Penn State College of Medicine Team



Jed Gonzalo MD MSc



Britta Thompson PhD MS



Terry Wolpaw MD MHPE



Robin Wittenstein EdD FACHE



Dan Wolpaw MD



Paul Haidet MD MPH



Eileen Moser MD MHPE



Barbara Blatt MEd



Deanna Graaf MEd



Lynne Peterson BS





Session Objectives:

- 1. Describe the ongoing transition from a two-pillar to three-pillar education model focused upon basic, clinical, and Healthcare Delivery Science.
- 2. Define "value-added medical education" and discuss its' implications.
- 3. Conceptualize a new research agenda for "value-added" medical education.
- 4. Describe one educational model in Healthcare Delivery Science with the use of student patient navigators.





Objective 1:

1. Describe the ongoing transition from a two-pillar to three-pillar education model focused upon basic, clinical, and Healthcare Delivery Science.





Describe US Healthcare:

inefficient choppy rushed expensive confusing ow-quality wasteful siloed costly





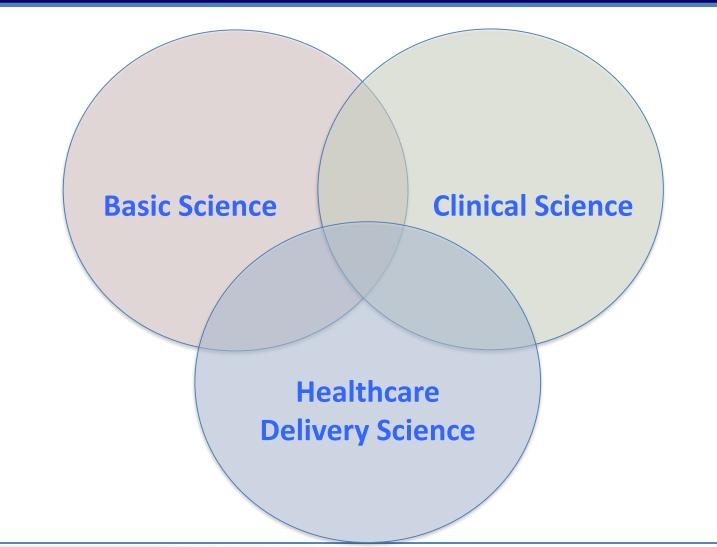
The 12-Second Pit Stop





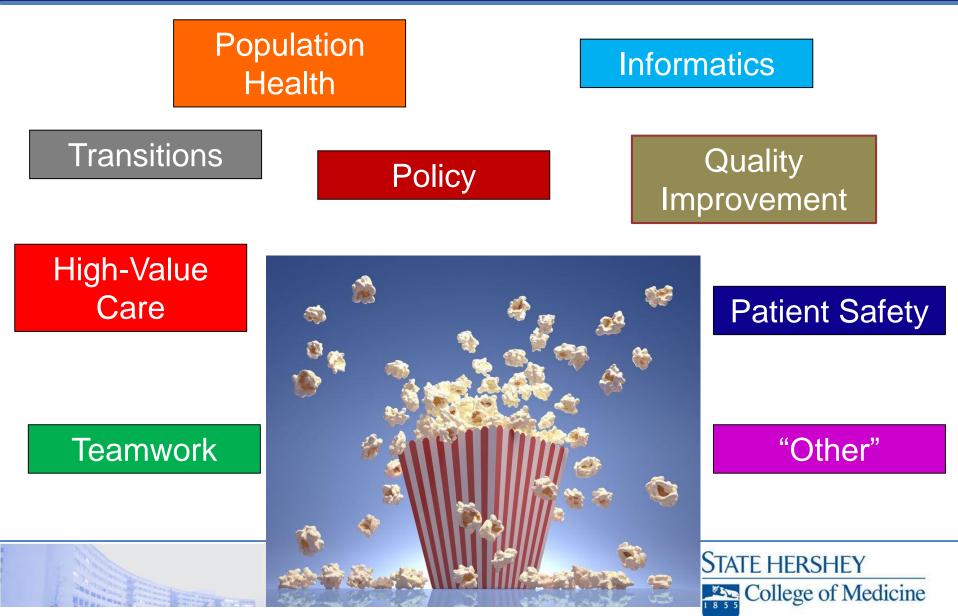


A New Triad



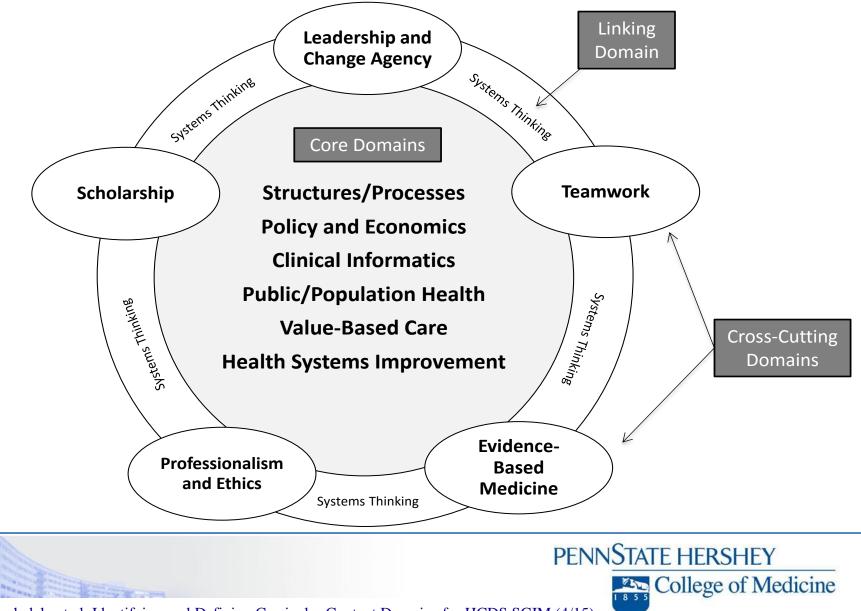
Gonzalo, Wolpaw, et al. *Academic Medicine* 2015 Lucey. Medical education: part of the problem and part of the solution. *JAMA IM* 2013 PENNSTATE HERSHEY

What are the Healthcare Delivery Sciences?



AAMC. Behavioral and Social Science Foundations For Future Physicians 2011

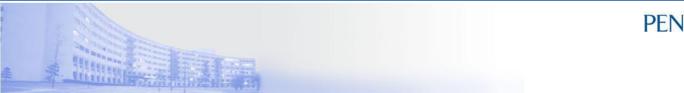
Healthcare Delivery Science



Gonzalo, Skochelak, et al. Identifying and Defining Curricular Content Domains for HCDS.SGIM (4/15)

Objective 2:

- 1. Describe the ongoing transition from a two-pillar to three-pillar education model focused upon basic, clinical, and Healthcare Delivery Science.
- 2. Define "value-added medical education" and discuss its' implications.





Are medical students an asset or liability to the health system?



Lin, et al. Value-Added Medical Education: Engaging Future Doctors to Transform HealthCare Today, JGIM 2014 Shea et al. Compensation to a dept. of medicine for the teaching of medical students. NEJM, 96. Jones et al. On the cost of educating a medical student. Academic Medicine, 97.

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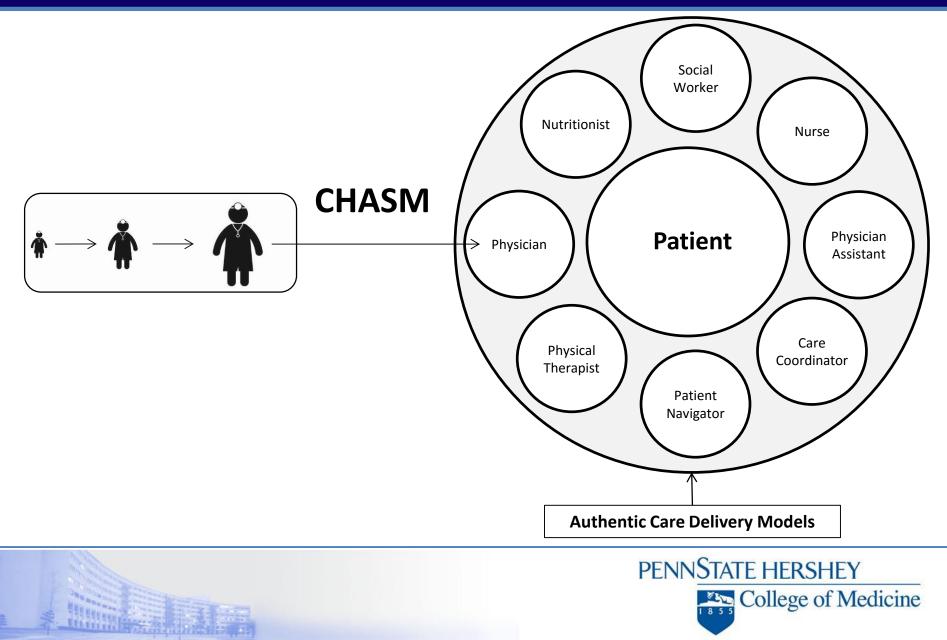
Definition of Value-Added Medical Education:

"Medical student roles that are experiential and authentic, and have the potential to:

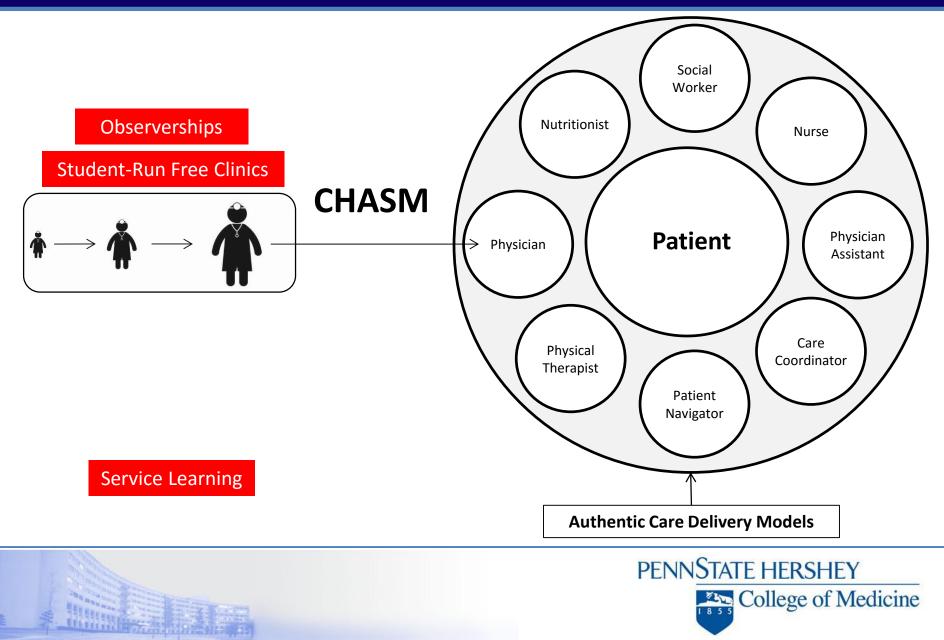
- 1. Have a positive impact on outcomes related to patients, populations, costs of care, or other processes within the healthcare system, and,
- 2. Enhance student knowledge, attitudes, and skills in the Clinical or Healthcare Delivery Sciences.



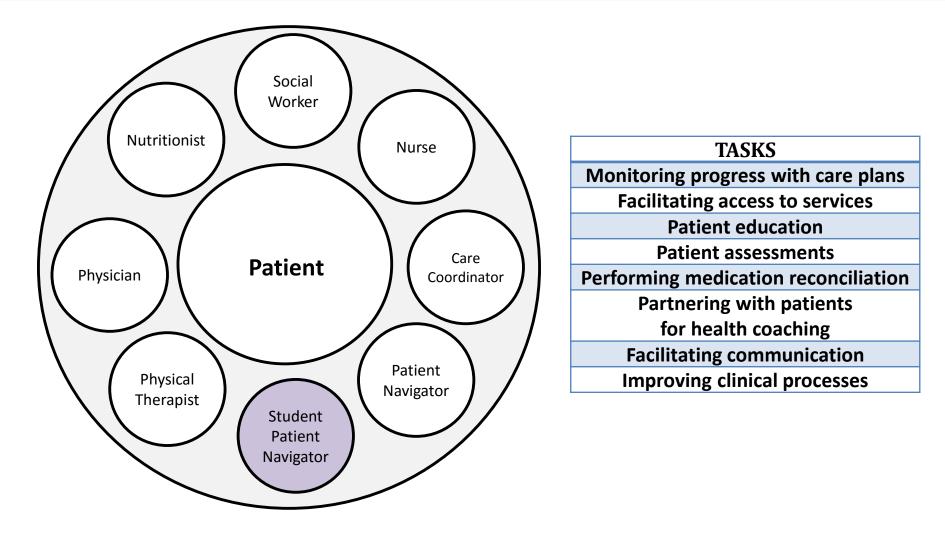
The Current Medical Education Model: The Mini Physician Model



The Current Medical Education Model: The Mini Physician Model



Getting Students on Teams: The "Ball Bearing" Model





Objective 3:

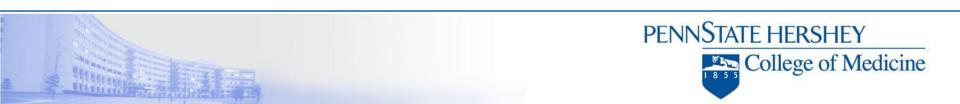
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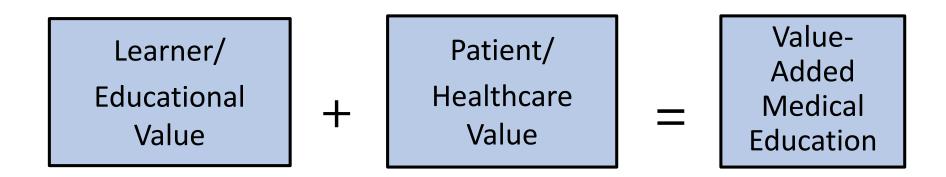


From Traditional to Value-Added

- Traditional evaluation
 - Long-term outcomes/impact of education evaluated distally or not at all
- Educationally sensitive patient outcomes
 - Connecting medical education with patient outcomes is critical
- Value-added medical education evaluation
 - Evaluating patient outcomes <u>while</u> learner is engaged in educational program

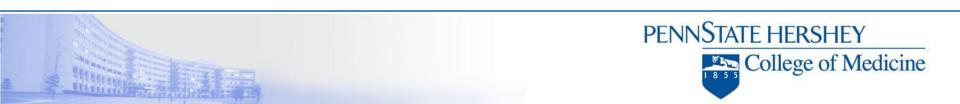


Value-Added Medical Education



Value-Added Medical Education:

- Value to Patient or Healthcare *through* Learner's work
- Value to Learner *while* they work



It's Not Just about Learner Outcomes...

Туре	Benefit	Cost
 Educational System Learners Medical Educators Medical School Curriculum 	 Improved learner knowledge, skills, abilities Enhanced learner professional identity formation 	 Additional faculty/staff time to direct program Competing demands of curriculum Competing demands of board examinations
 Health Care System Patients Clinical or Community Site Clinical educator 	 Improved patient care experience Improved patient outcomes Enhanced services offered 	 Reduced productivity of clinical educator Discomfort/dissatisfaction of pt with program Additional resources needed





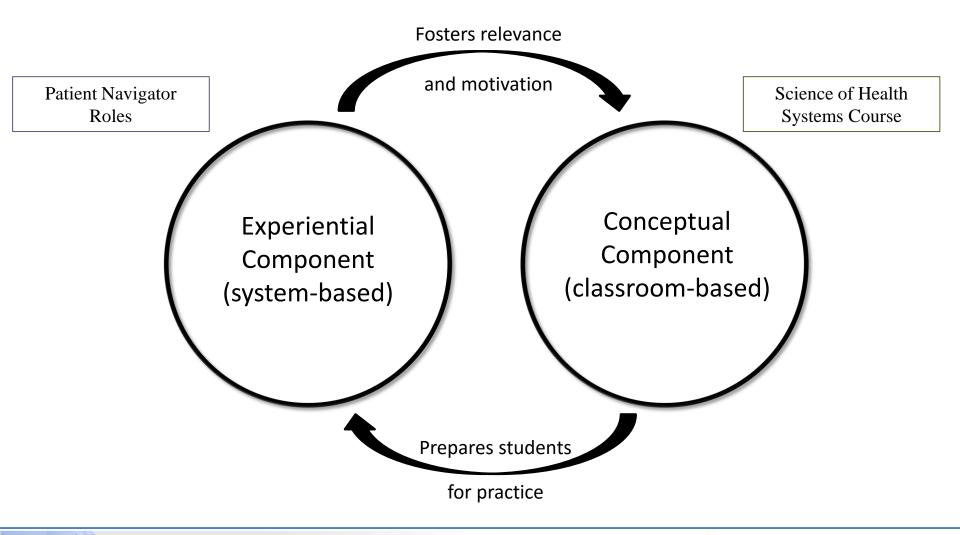
Objective 4:

- 1. Describe the ongoing transition from a two-pillar to three-pillar education model focused upon basic, clinical, and Healthcare Delivery Science.
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Penn State's Systems Navigation Curriculum



Gonzalo, Wolpaw, et al. *Academic Medicine* 2015 Freeman. Patient navigation: a community centered approach. *Cancer education,* 2006. Freund et al. National Cancer Institute Patient Navigation Research Program. *Cancer* 2008.

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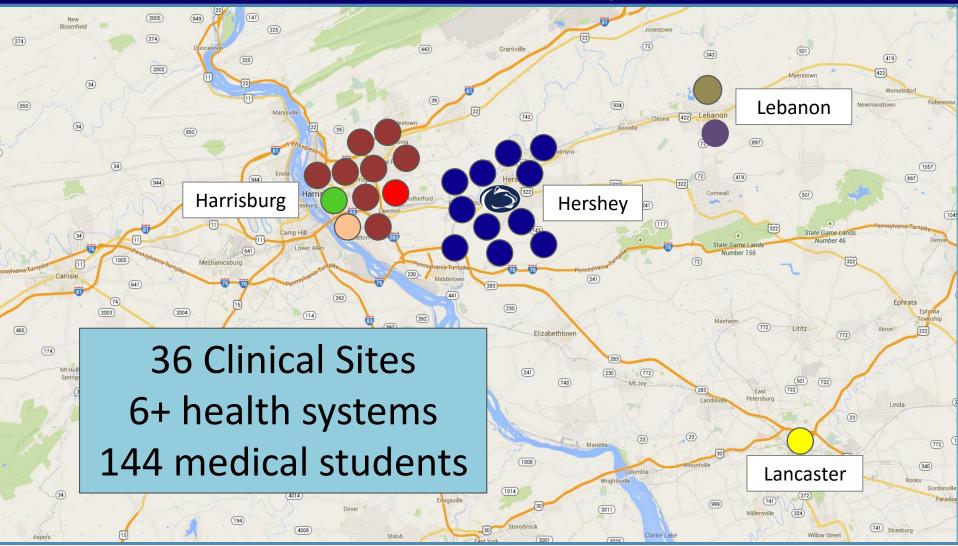
Science of Health Systems Course

Module #1 14hrs	Patient Navigation	
Module #2	Health Systems	
12hrs		
Module #3	Healthcare Reform	
12hrs		
Module #4	Population and Public Health	
14hrs		
Module #5	Socio-Ecological Medicine	
12hrs		
Module #6	Performance and Quality Improvement	
12hrs		
Module #7	Leadership and Change Agency	
12hrs		
Thread #1	Evidence-Based Medicine	
28hrs		
Thread #2	Teamwork and Leadership	
14hrs		





Clinical Sites for Patient Navigation: South-Central Pennsylvania





Patient Navigator Sites and Examples

Inpatient Setting Acute Rehab Hospital Transitions Program **Emergency Department** Internal Medicine Discharge Program Psychiatric Hospital Discharge Program **Skilled Nursing Transitions Program** Surgical-Oncology Transitions Program **Outpatient Setting Breast Cancer Program** Heart Failure Clinic **HIV Clinic** Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) Clinic **Internal Medicine Clinic** Family Practice Outreach Program **High-Risk Outreach Clinic Patient-Centered Medical Home** Spine Clinic Surgical Weight Loss Program DOH Tuberculosis Clinic Palliative Care Program

<u>Psychiatric Hospital Discharge Program</u> Students work with recently discharged patients to assess their care plan, identify barriers, and provide emotional support.

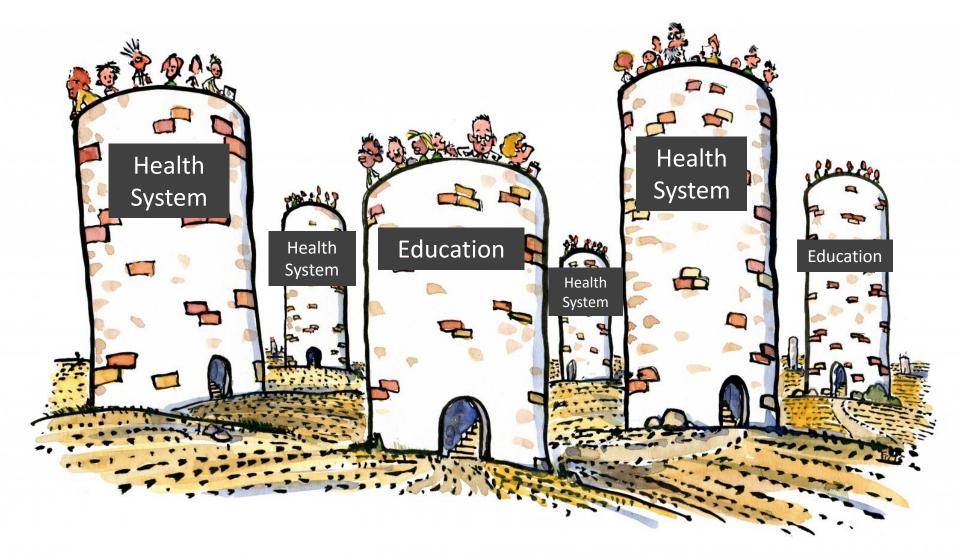
<u>High-Risk Outreach Clinic</u> Students are linked with high-risk patients to make home visits and identify/resolve barriers to care (e.g. transportation, insurance).

Patient-Centered Medical Home

Students partner with patients and monitor their progress through home visits, attending appointments and follow-up phone calls.



The Silo of Medical Education



Acknowledgements



AMA Accelerating Change in Medical Education



Thank you for your attention! Any questions?

Jed Gonzalo - <u>jgonzalo@hmc.psu.edu</u> Britta Thompson - <u>bthompson@hmc.psu.edu</u>



