

The Rising Tide of Competency-based Medical Education:

A Global View

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Welcome

About me:

- Emergency MD
- Working in Meded for since 1990s
- Royal College & University of Ottawa
- Special focus: **CBME**
- Founder of the International CBME Collaborators
- Worldwide collaborations
- Coach ice hockey



This Session:

HPE → **CBME** Movement → **Definitions** & **Elements** → **Examples**



Social media friendly: #meded

@drjfrank



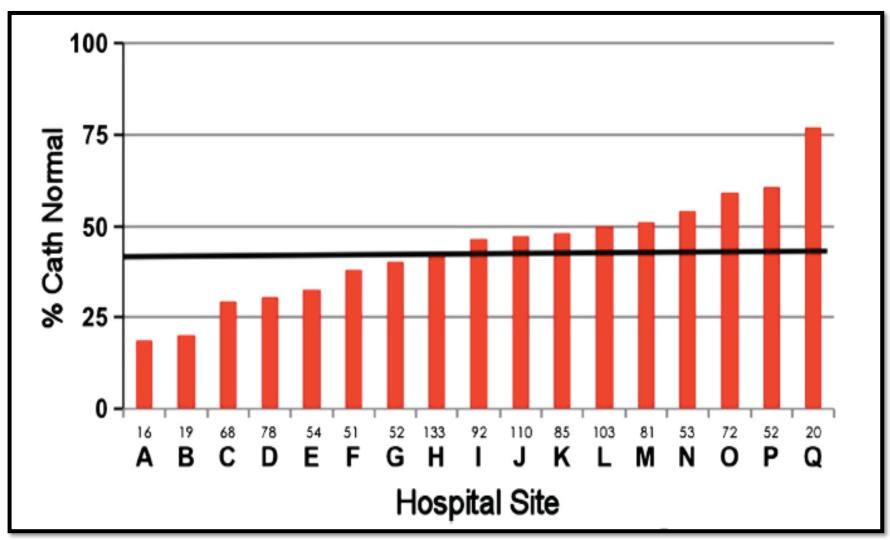


Current HPE?

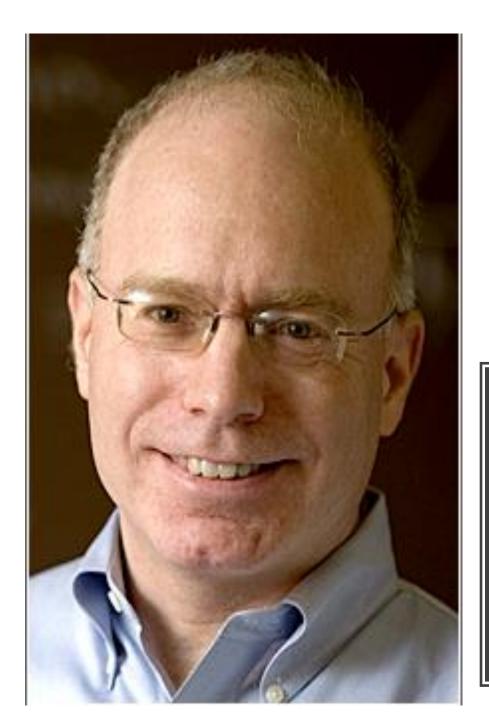
- Time spent, not ability
- Trainees unprepared
- Unclear progression of expertise
- Weak assessment / failure to fail
- Assessment can feel bogus or useless
- Concerns about supervision & patient safety
- Missing content
- Disempowered learners
- Overwhelmed teachers
- Lack of best practice in education



Variations in MD Practice



Levitt K. Am Heart J 2014



Outcome-Based Evaluation of Medical Education

David A. Asch, MD, Sean Nicholson, PhD, Sindhu K. Srinivas, MD, MSCE, Jeph Herrin, PhD, and Andrew J. Epstein, PhD, MPP

Abstract

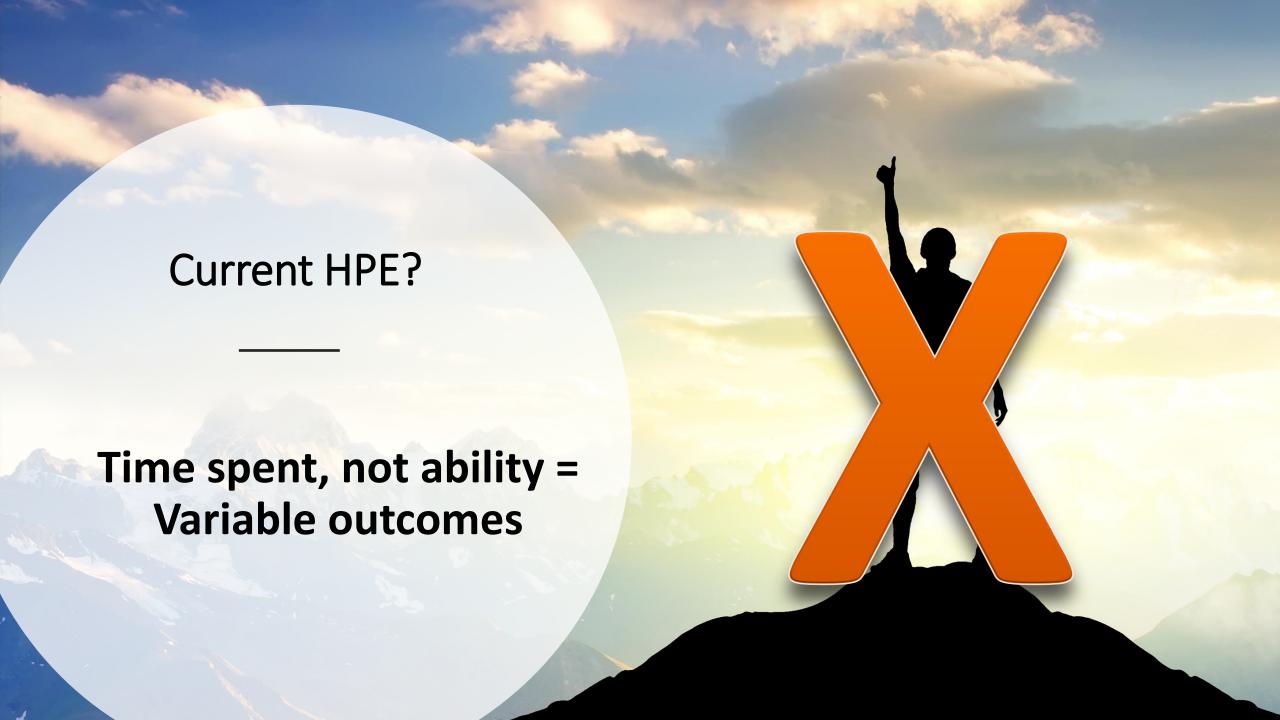
The goal of medical education is the production of a workforce capable of improving the health and health care of patients and populations, but it is hard to use a goal that lofty, that broad, and that distant as a standard against which to judge the success of schools or training programs or particular elements within them. For that reason, the evaluation of medical education often

are more practical because they are easier to collect, and they are valuable when they reflect activities in important positions along the pathway to clinical outcomes. But they are all substitutes for measuring whether educational efforts produce doctors who take good care of patients.

The authors argue that the evaluation of medical education can become

outcome—maternal complications of obstetrical delivery—and show how examining various observable elements of physicians' training and experience helps reveal which of those elements lead to better outcomes. Does it matter where obstetricians trained? Does it matter how much experience they have? Does it matter how good they were to start? Each of these questions reflects a component of the production of a

Variable outcomes...



What do we mean by the

"CBME Era"?



Quiz: Origins of "CBME"?

Teacher Education?	Engineering?
Medicine?	Nursing?
Astronaut training?	Submarine training?
1910?	2000?
1930?	1999?



An Introduction

WILLIAM C. McGAGHIE

GEORGE E. MILLER

ABDUL W. SAJID

THOMAS V. TELDER

With the assistance of LAURETTE LIPSON

Center For Educational Development University of Illinois at the Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

GENEVA 1978 1978!

CBME = Competency Based Medical Education

Competency-based Education:

"What are the <u>abilities</u> needed of graduates?"



CBME principles

- 1. Focus on outcomes: graduate abilities
- 2. Ensure progression of competence
- 3. Time is a resource, not framework
- 4. Promote learner centredness
- 5. Greater transparency & utility



...Ultimately, a move to CBME is about a better way to train health professionals...

CBME Philosophy...



Figure 2. Spectrum of skills acquisition (Dreyfus & Dreyfus 1980).

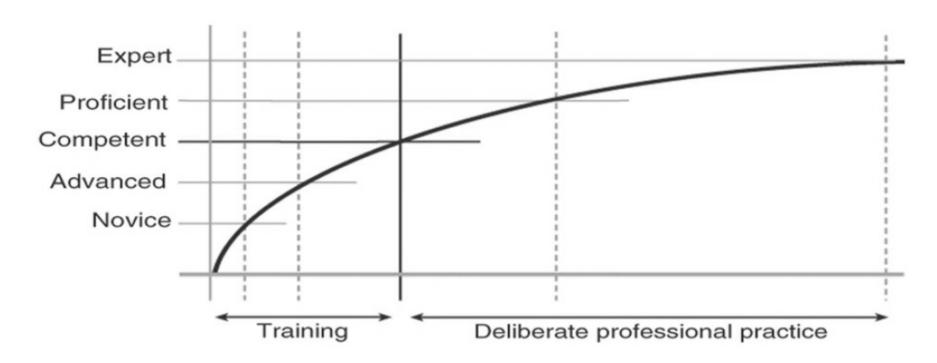


Figure 3. General curve of skills acquisition reproduced from ten Cate (2010).

	Belief that my intelligence, personality and character are carved in stone; my potential is determined at birth	GROWTH MINDSET Belief that my intelligence, personality and character can be developed! A person's true potential is unknown (and unknowable).
DESIRE	Look smart in every situation and prove myself over and over again. Never fail!!	Stretch myself, take risks and learn. Bring on the challenges!
EVALUATION OF SITUATIONS	Will I succeed or fail? Will I look smart or dumb?	Will this allow me to grow? Will this help me overcome some of my challenges?
DEALING WITH SETBACKS	"I'm a failure" (identity) "I'm an idiot"	"I failed" (action) "I'll try harder next time"
CHALLENGES	Avoid challenges, get defensive or give up easily.	Embrace challenges, persist in the face of set- backs.
EFFORT	Why bother? It's not going to change anything.	Growth and learning require effort.
ER/TIE/SM	Ignore constructive criticism.	Learn from criticism. How can I improve?
SUCCESS OF OTHERS	Feel threatened by the success of others. If you succeed, then I fail.	Finds lessons & inspiration in other people's success.
	and the second of the second o	

Reach ever-higher levels of achievement.

Plateau early, achieve less than my full poten-

tial.

RESULT ...

Is <u>Your</u> Program Competency-based?

How would you know??



Change is Underway...



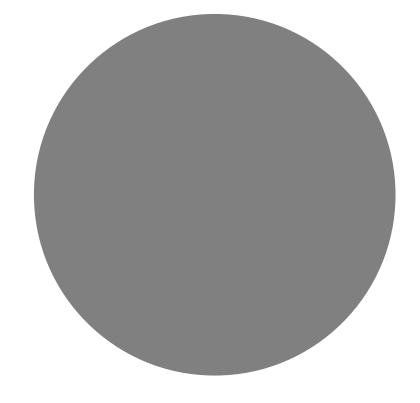




Competency-based Education:

What are the <u>abilities</u> needed of graduates...?

...an outcomes-based approach to the design, implementation, assessment and evaluation of an education program using an organizing framework of competencies



CBME Defined:

Van Melle's Core Components of CBME

- 1. Outcomes competency framework
- 2. Sequenced progression of competence
- 3. Tailored learning experiences
- 4. Tailored bedside coaching & observation
- 5. Programmatic assessment

(publication pending)



The CBME "Toolkit"

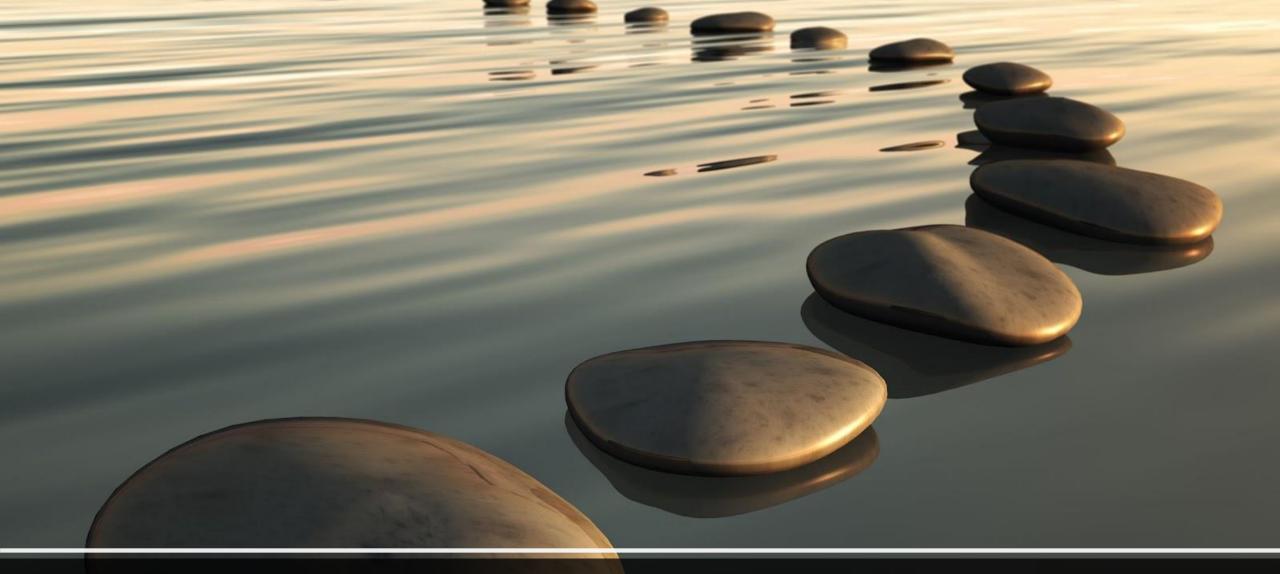
Competency / Competencies

An observable ability of a health professional

- Reflects a spectrum



- Integrates multiple components such as knowledge, skills, values,& attitudes
- Multiple competencies can be combined
- Measureable with respect to a defined outcome



Milestones in Medical Education: Progression

Milestones:

 The abilities expected of a health professional at a stage of development

Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs):

- The key tasks of a discipline that a practitioner needs to be able to perform
- (e.g. run a clinic)

Defining Milestones & EPAs

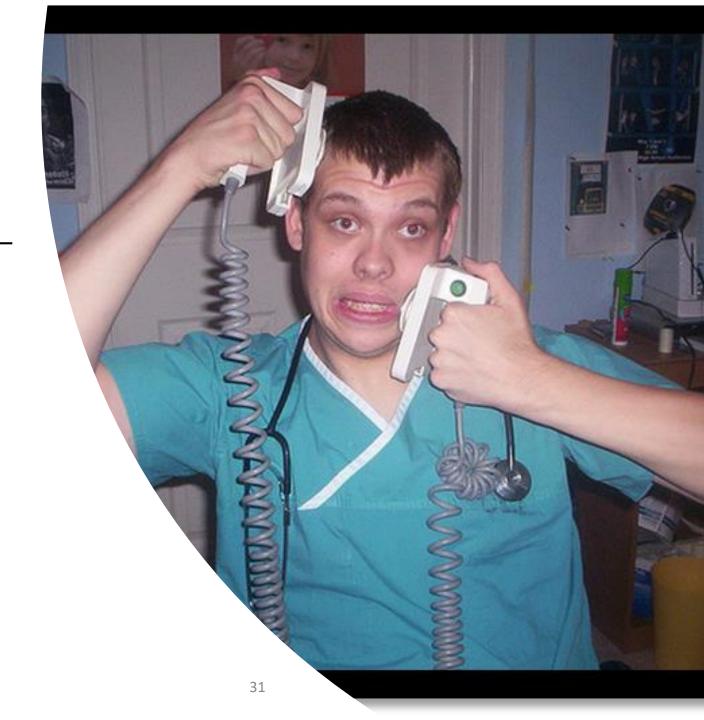
Problems Milestones Solve

- Progression of Competence
- Comprehensive Curriculum
- Faculty guidance
- Learner transparency
- Failure to fail



Key Concept in EPAs: Entrustment

• "What can I safely delegate with indirect supervision?"



Examples of EPAs

In the real world:

Teenager on an errand



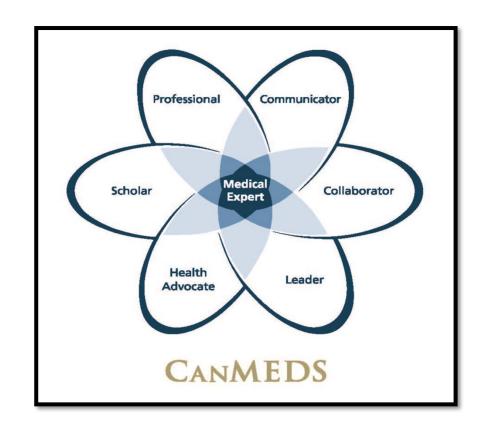
In medicine:

• Run a code



1. Outcomes Defined as Competencies

- Carefully chosen abilities for those who successfully complete the curriculum
- Observable
- Practical
- Relevant to practice expertise

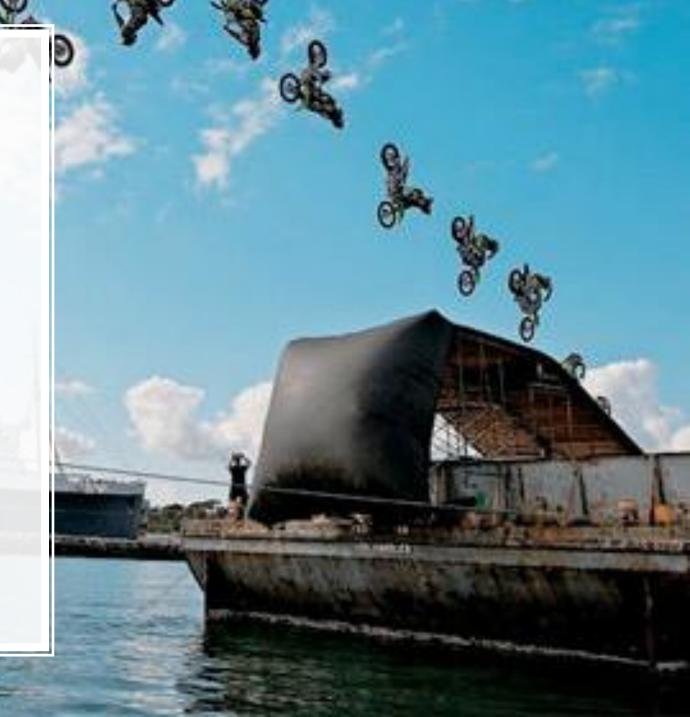


2. CompetenciesOrganized as aProgression





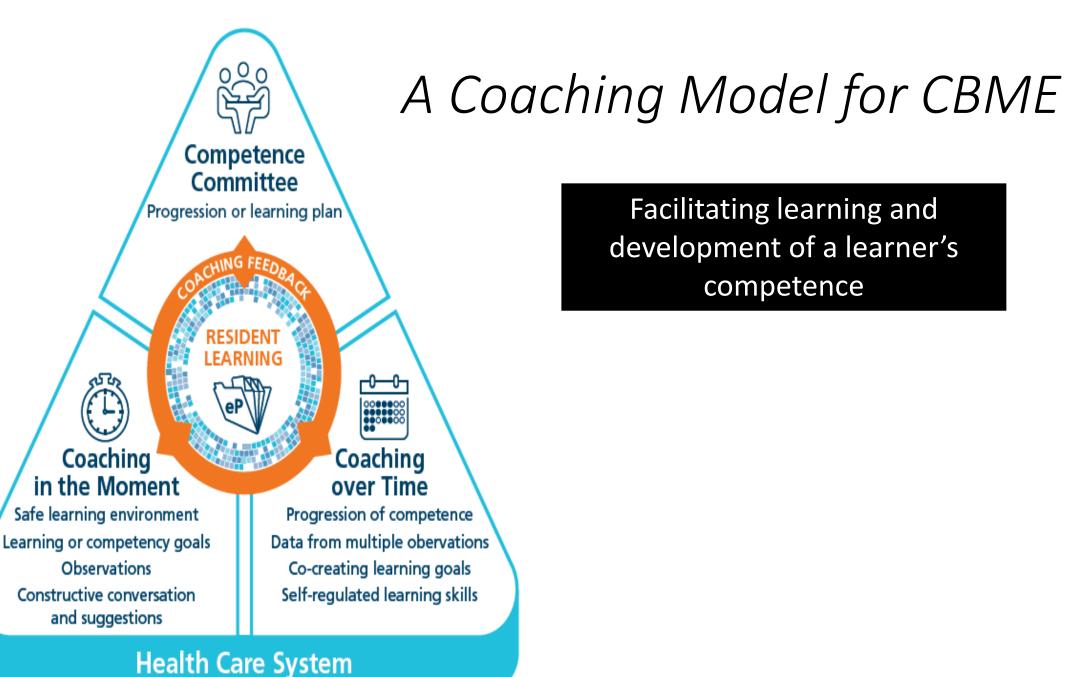
- Utility rules
- Ask: "what competencies can be acquired with this experience"
- Not the same as service provision



4. Competency-focused teaching methods

- Active learning
- Application
- Immersion
- Coaching & high quality feedback
- Deliberate practice





Facilitating learning and development of a learner's competence

5. Programmatic Assessment that Promotes Learning

- Emphasis on workplace observation
- Focused on tasks performed
- Multiple observers
- Multiple methods
- Entrustment
- Curation
- Collation
- Decision-framework & benchmarks

2015 APDS SPRING MEETING

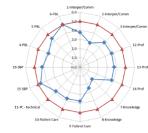
What Shape is Your Resident in? Using a Radar Plot to Guide a Milestone Clinical **Competency Discussion**

David T. Harrington, MD, Thomas J. Miner, Thomas Ng, MD, Kevin P. Charpentier, MD, Pam Richardson, and William G. Cioffi, MD

Alpert Medical School at Brown University, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island

OBJECTIVE: One of the challenges for program directors (PDs) is to sort and weight the tidal wave of assessments that training programs create in the modern Milestone era. We evaluated whether the use of a radar plot (RP) would be helpful in sorting data and providing a graphic representation of each resident's progress.

DESIGN: Using at least 2 different types of assessments for each of the 16 surgical Milestones, the data were ranked and weighted by a predetermined method embedded in a computerized workbook (Excel). This process created a unique 16-spoked RP for each resident (Fig. below). The RP allowed the faculty to see areas of weakness (shown by concavity) and allowed an overall grade calculated as a ratio of the area of the smooth outer circle (faculty expectations, triangles) and the resident's unique radar shape (resident performance, squares). To help us validate our new tool, we looked at whether residents with recent remedial issues "looked" different from residents without remedial issues.



RESULTS: Of our 30 categorical residents, 8 had significant areas of concavities, suggesting possible areas of improvement. Of these 8 residents, 4 had been on a remediation program in the last 18 months. The average ratio of performance/expectations was 0.709. The 4 residents on recent remediation had a ratio of 0.616 when compared with 0.723 for the residents without remedial issues (p < 0.009).

CONCLUSIONS: Many exciting challenges await PDs. as we evolve to a competency-based evaluation system. The use of an evaluation summary tool using RPs may aid PDs in leading clinical competency discussions and in monitoring a resident's progress over time. (J Surg 72:e294-e298. © 2015 Association of Program Directors in Surgery. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.)

KEY WORDS: milestones, radar plot, assessments,

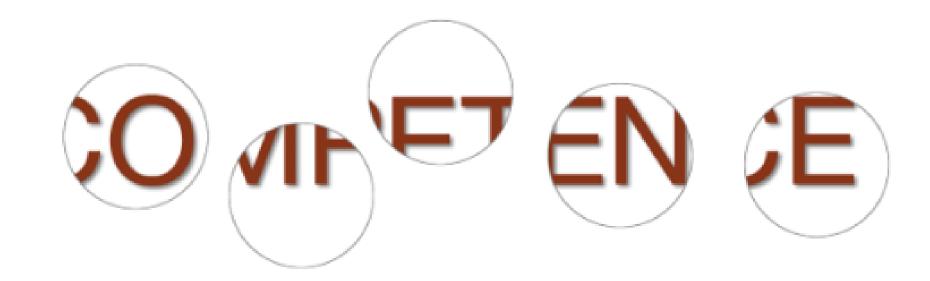
COMPETENCIES: Systems-Based Practice Medical Knowledge, Practice-Based Learning and Improvement

INTRODUCTION

The American Council on Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) Milestone projects is an ambitious goal to move residency training from a curriculum based on time to a curriculum based on attainment of competency. This project is the natural evolution from the ACGME 6 core competencies that asked program directors (PDs) to evaluate 6 aspects of surgical skills: knowledge, patient care, communication, professionalism, systems-based practice, and practice based learning. PDs have been encouraged to develop a tool box to teach and assess for learning in all these competencies. To meet Milestone requirements, general surgical training programs have to teach, assess, and provide summative grading on 16 Milestones promulgated by the ACGME.

Many challenges await PDs as they become compliant

Multiple Assessments



Paradigm Shift of Thinking

- "Summative assessment"
- High stakes
- Happens at the end of the learning process
- Goal: judge/evaluate learning at that particular instant in time

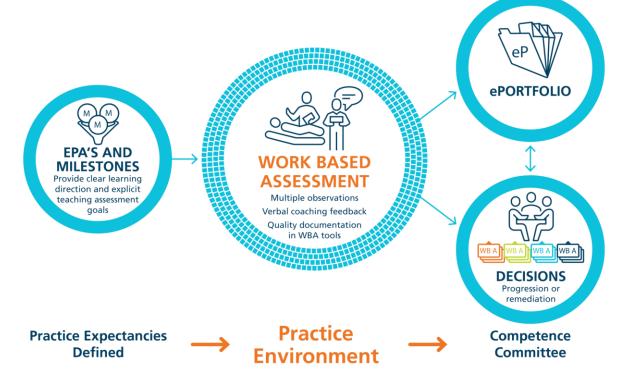
Assessment OF Learning

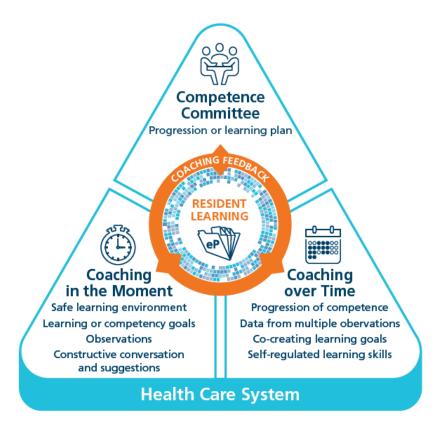
Assessment FOR Learning

- "Formative assessment"
- Low stakes, safe environment
- Embedded in the learning process (frequent and ongoing)
- Goal: monitor learning/progress and provide immediate feedback that can be used to improve teaching/learning (feedback loop)

Work Based Assessment in CBME

Situating WBA in CBD assessment framework





Competence Committees

- Responsible for regular review of learner progress
- Uses integrative data from multiples observations
- Identifies patterns and trends
- Recommends progression

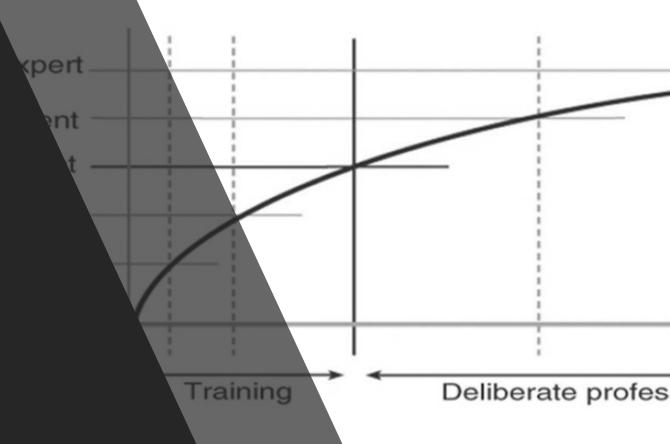
A Spectrum of CBME Innovations

Van Melle's Components of a "CBME" Curriculum:

- 1. Outcomes defined as competencies
- 2. Competencies organized as a progression
- 3. Tailored sequence of learning experiences
- 4. Competency-focused **teaching** methods
- 5. Programmatic assessment for learning

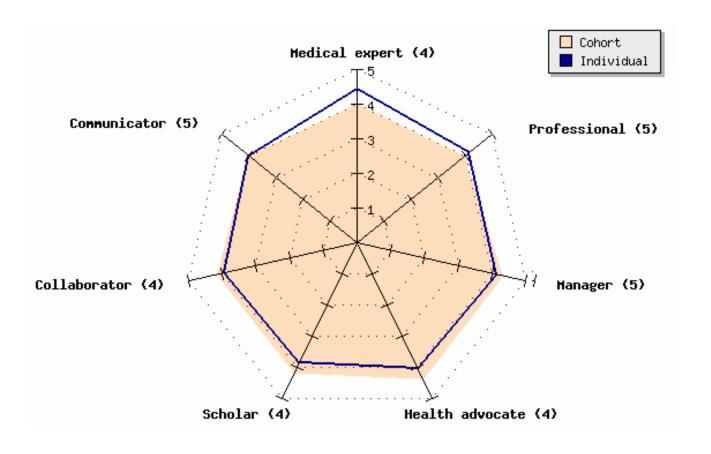
Figure 2. Spectrum of skills acquisition (Dreyfus &

Data...Analytics



curve of skills acquisition reproduced f

Maastricht Electronic portfolio (ePass)



Comparison between the score of the student and the average score of his/her peers.

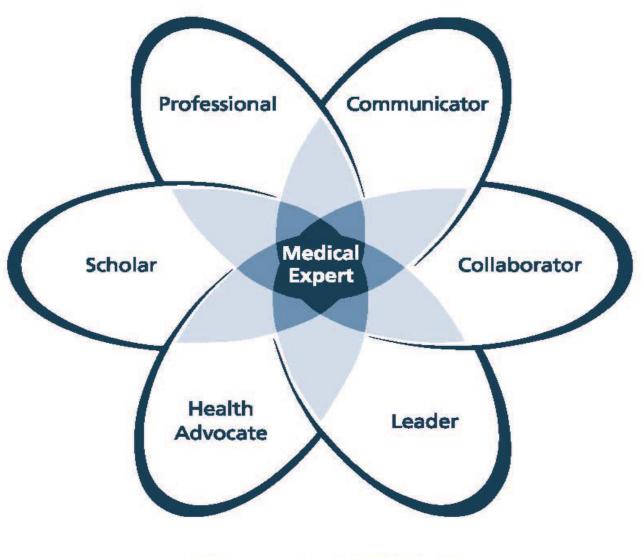
CBME: A Global Movement

- Netherlands
- USA
- Singapore
- Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait
- South Africa
- Australia
- Canada
- +more



Transformational CBME:

Competence by Design Project



CANMEDS

Key Elements

- New CanMEDS
- Stages of physician development
- EPAs & Milestones
- New Assessment
- New Accreditation



Defining the stages of training



Next Generation Meded:

Forget:

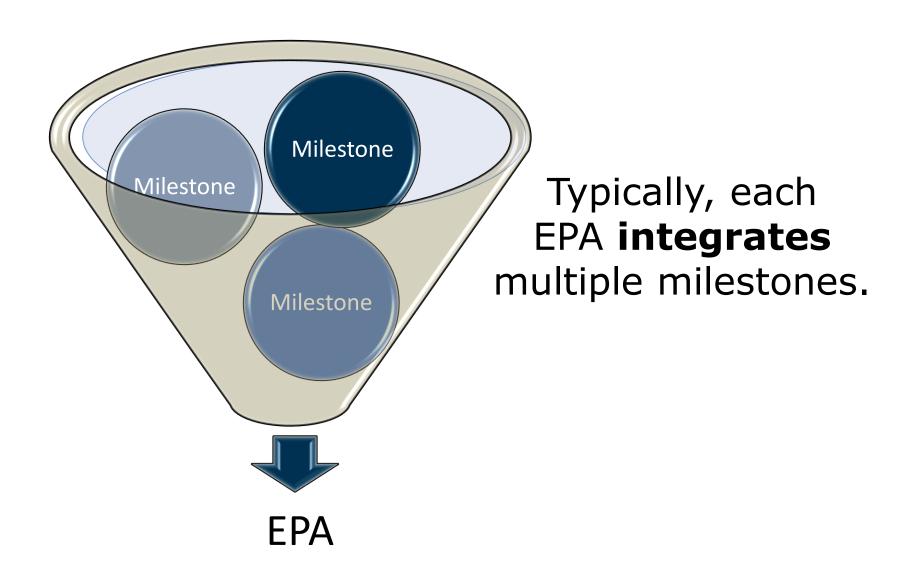
- PGYs
- Objectives
- Prescriptive standards
- Ad hoc ITERs
- the Big Exam
- "Read more"
- 5 years only

Enter:

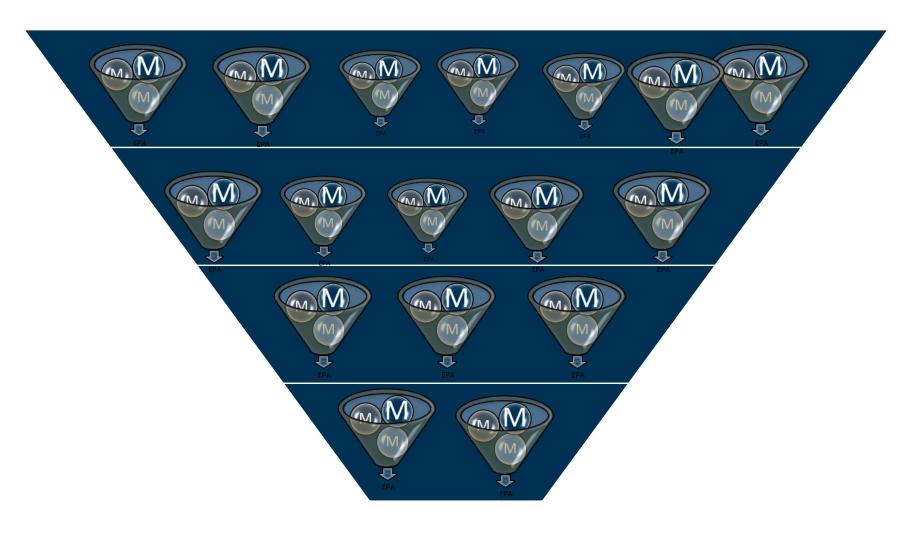
- Stages
- Milestones & EPAs
- Local Flexibility
- Competence Ctes
- Progress testing
- Focused observation
- Ready to practice

Milestones within an EPA



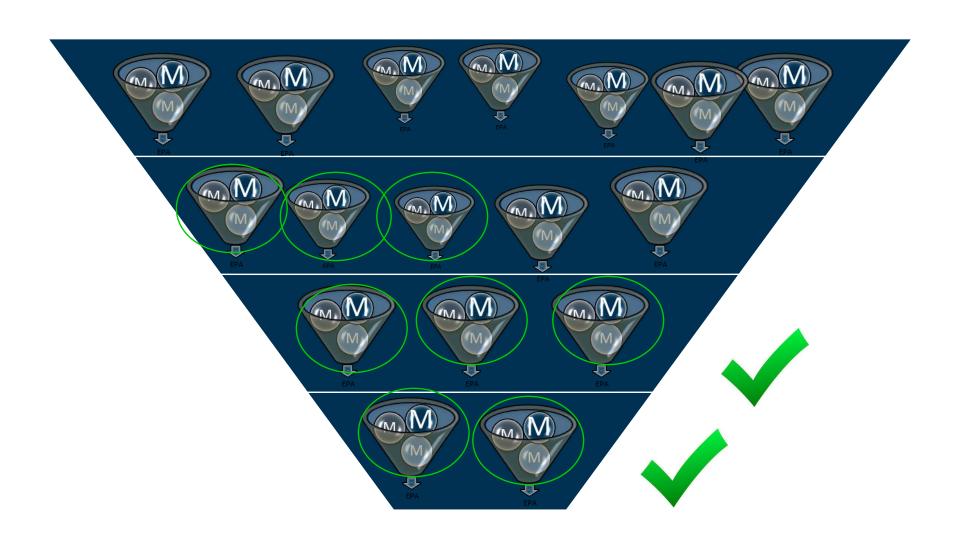


Milestones and EPAs within Four Stages of Residency

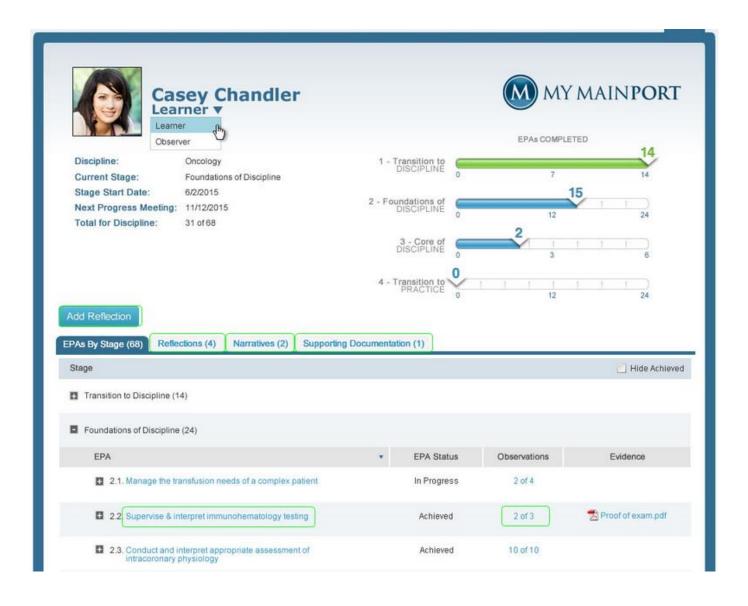


Progression of Competence





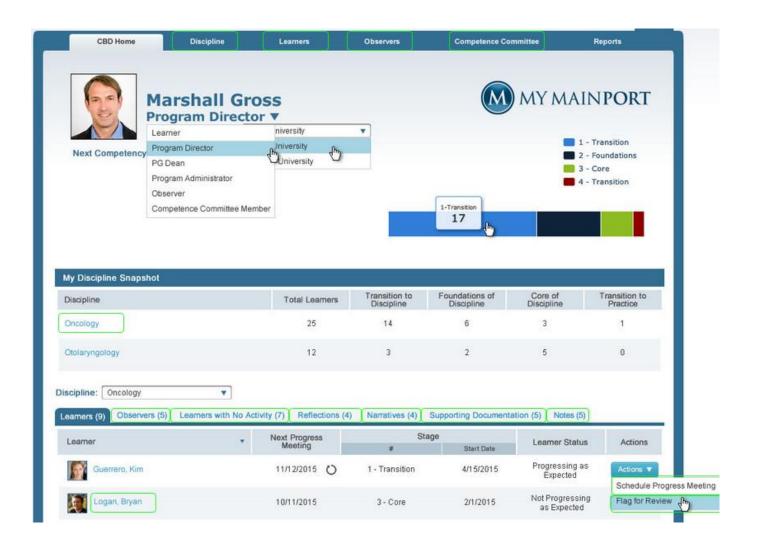
ePortfolio: Learner Dashboard



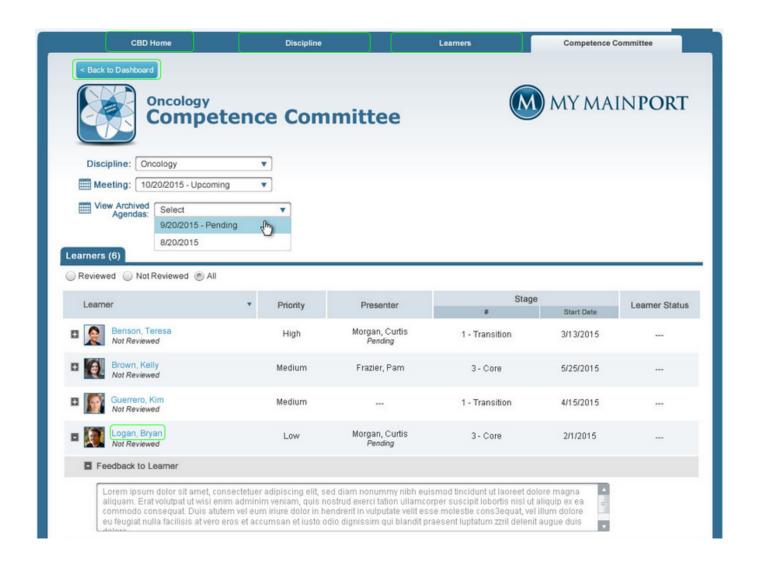
ePortfolio: Observer Dashboard



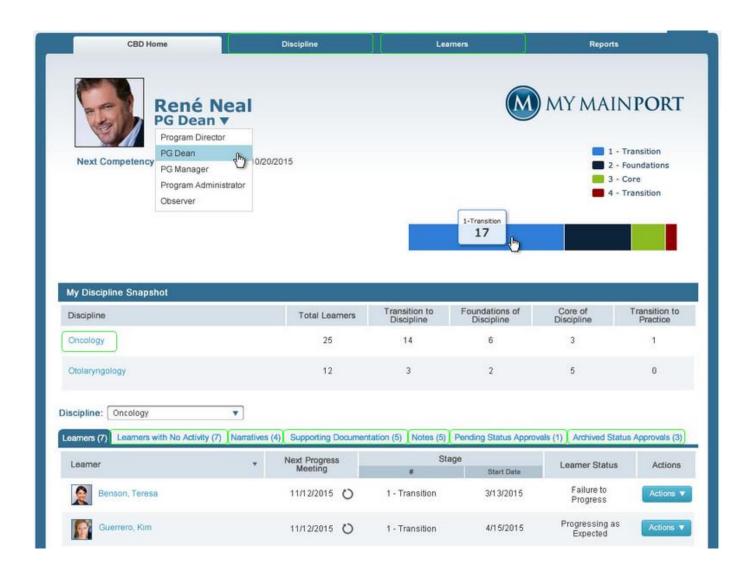
ePortfolio: PD Dashboard

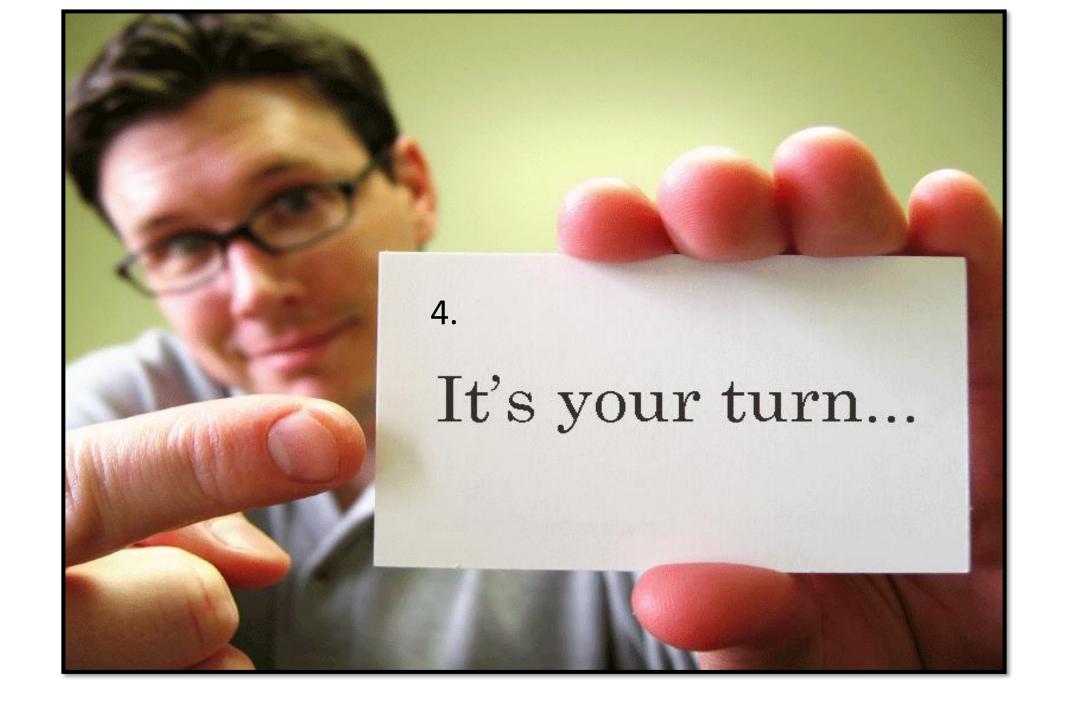


ePortfolio: Competence Committee Agenda



ePortfolio: PG Dean Dashboard





Van Melle's Core Components of CBME

- 1. Outcomes competency framework
- 2. Sequenced progression of competence
- 3. Tailored learning experiences
- 4. Tailored bedside coaching & observation
- 5. Programmatic assessment

(publication pending)

Is <u>Your</u> Program Competency-based?

How would you know?

Should it be?

What are the pros & cons for your program?

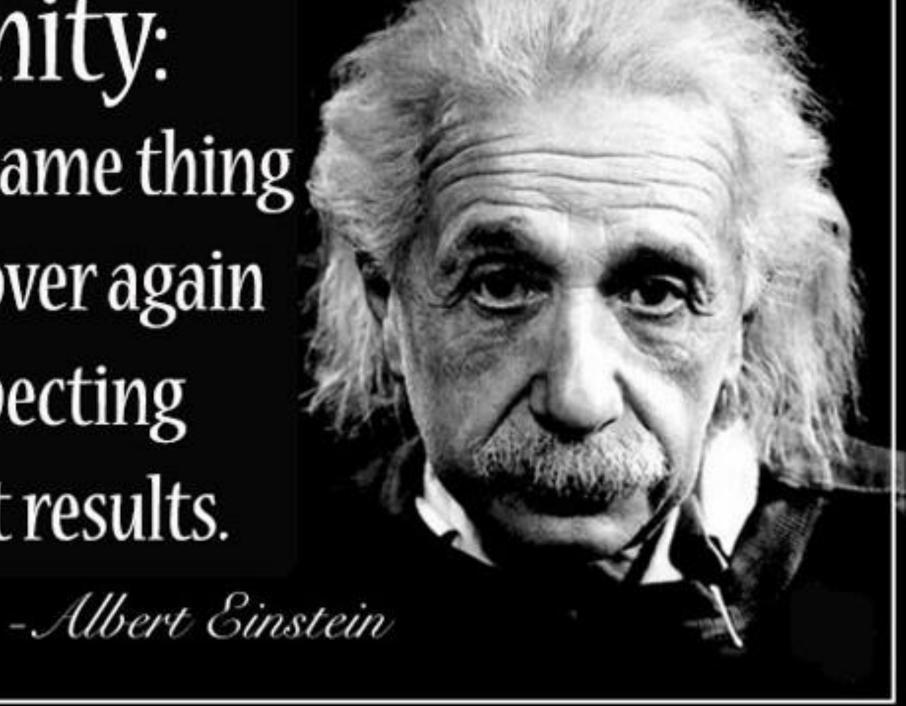


Diagnosis: The "Tea Bag Model" of Med Ed



Is there a better way to ensure competence than just time spent?

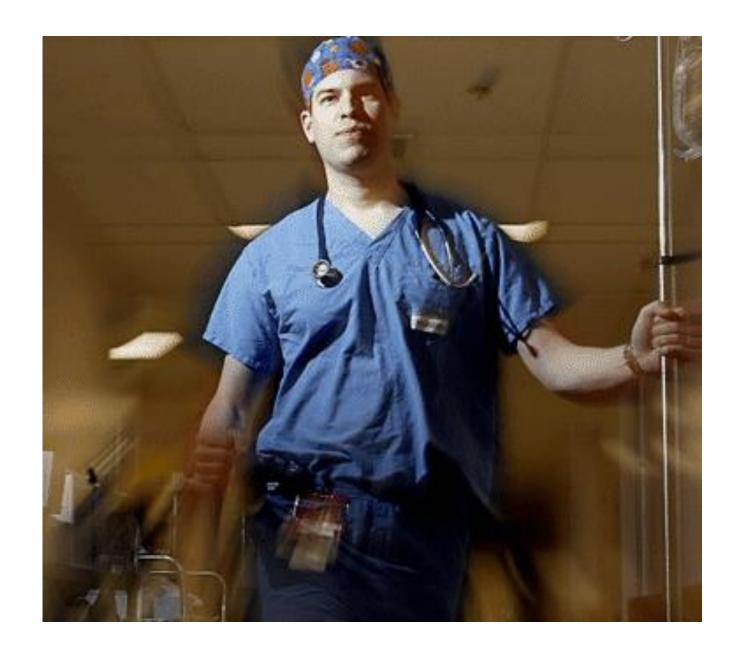
Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.





CBME: WHY?

...Ultimately, a move to CBME is about a better way to train health professionals...





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