



Improving Outcomes: The Critical Role of Health Professions Education

Physical Therapy Learning Institute

April 14, 2023

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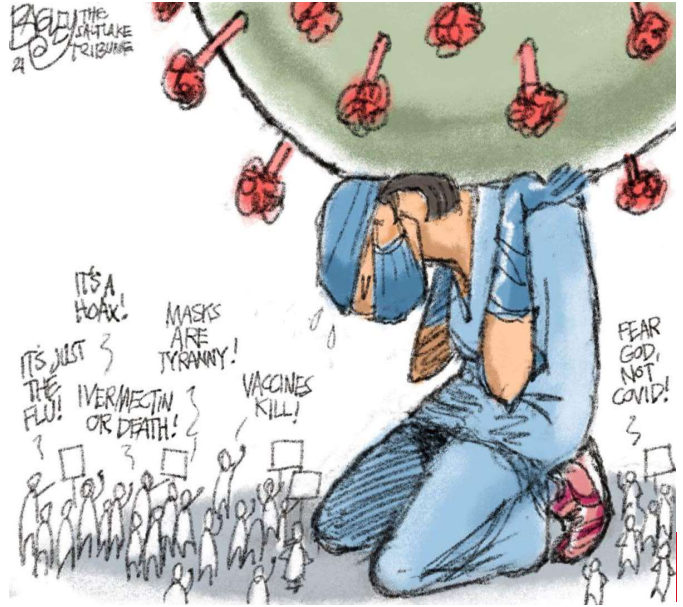
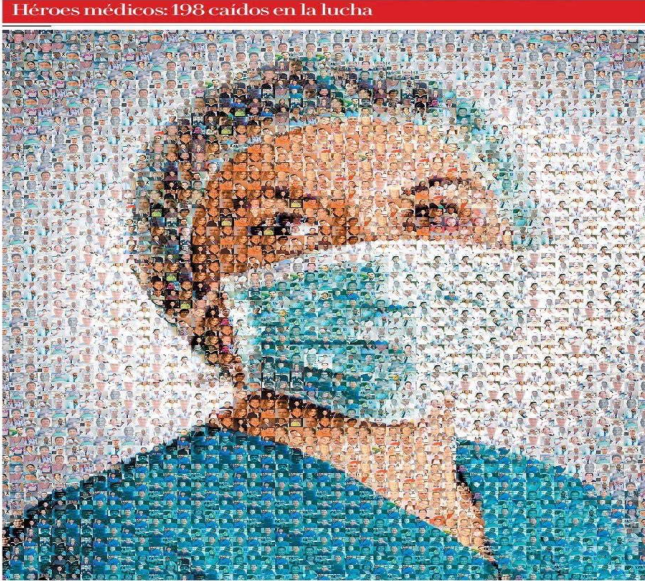
Objectives

- 1) Discuss the link between outcomes-based education and improving care for patients, families, and communities
- 2) Discuss the role of educational program design in achieving desired outcomes
- 3) Discuss importance of the core components framework and programmatic assessment in supporting professional development



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Thank You It Has Been a Very Difficult 3 Years



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Health Care System Performance Rankings: 2021

	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING	3	10	8	5	2	6	1	7	9	4	11
Access to Care	8	9	7	3	1	5	2	6	10	4	11
Care Process	6	4	10	9	3	1	8	11	7	5	2
Administrative Efficiency	2	7	6	9	8	3	1	5	10	4	11
Equity	1	10	7	2	5	9	8	6	3	4	11
Health Care Outcomes	1	10	6	7	4	8	2	5	3	9	11

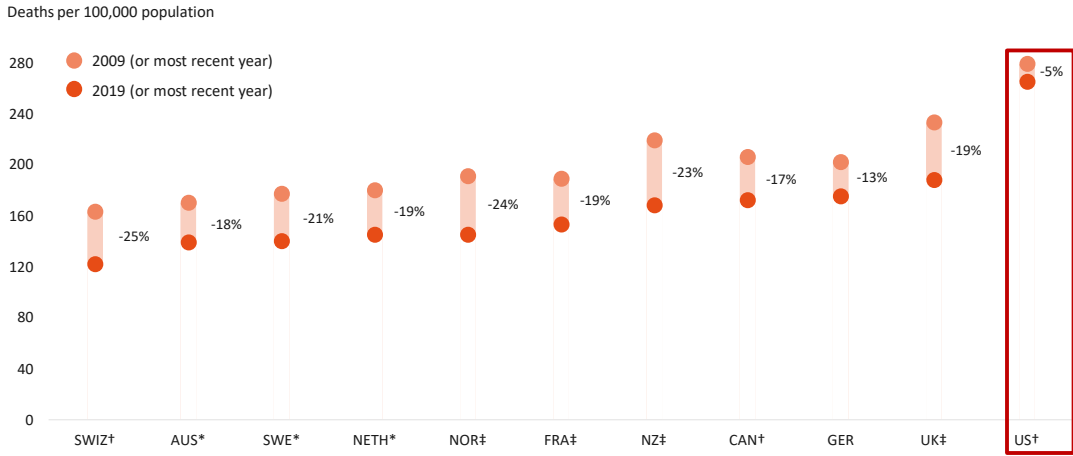


Commonwealth Fund. Mirror, Mirror. 2021

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EXHIBIT 8

Avoidable Deaths and Ten-Year Reduction in Avoidable Mortality Across Countries



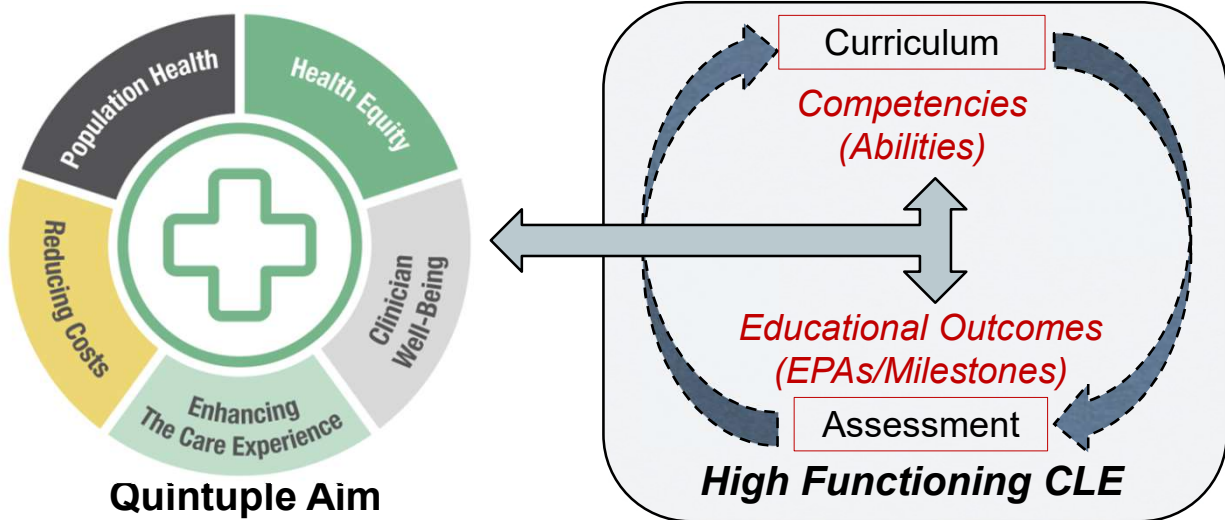
Notes: Health status: avoidable mortality. Data years are: 2009 and 2019 (Germany); * 2008 and 2018 (Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden); † 2007 and 2017 (Canada, Switzerland, US); and ‡ 2006 and 2016 (France, New Zealand, Norway, UK).
Data: Commonwealth Fund analysis of data from OECD Health Statistics, July 2021.

Source: Eric C. Schneider et al., *Mirror, Mirror 2021 — Reflecting Poorly: Health Care in the U.S. Compared to Other High-Income Countries* (Commonwealth Fund, Aug. 2021).



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The Ultimate Goal of Health Professions Education



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Outcomes-based Education: What is it?

- Central tenet: *start with the end in mind*
 - Focus on what type of health professional will be produced
 - Structure and process flow from the outcomes
- Educational outcomes should be “*clearly and unambiguously specified.*”
- These educational outcomes determine:
 - Curriculum, assessment processes, and the learning environment



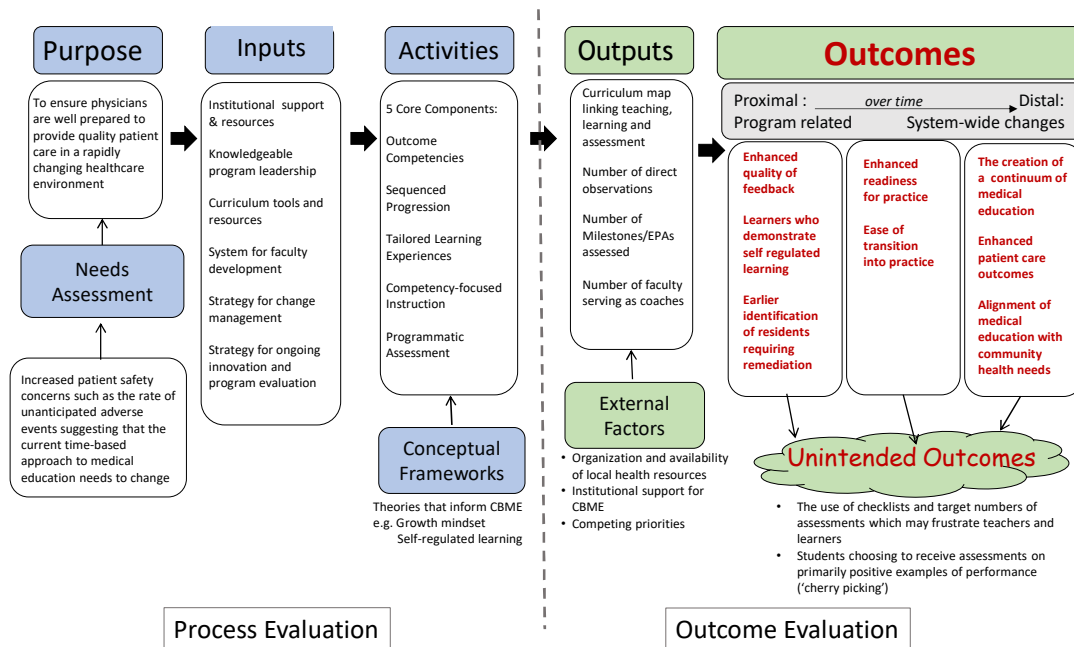
© AAFP: [Collaboration Improves Patient Outcomes, Lowers Cost \(aafp.org\)](https://www.aafp.org)



Harden RM. Outcomes-based education: Part 1-An introduction to outcomes-based education. Med Teach. 2009; 21: 7-14.

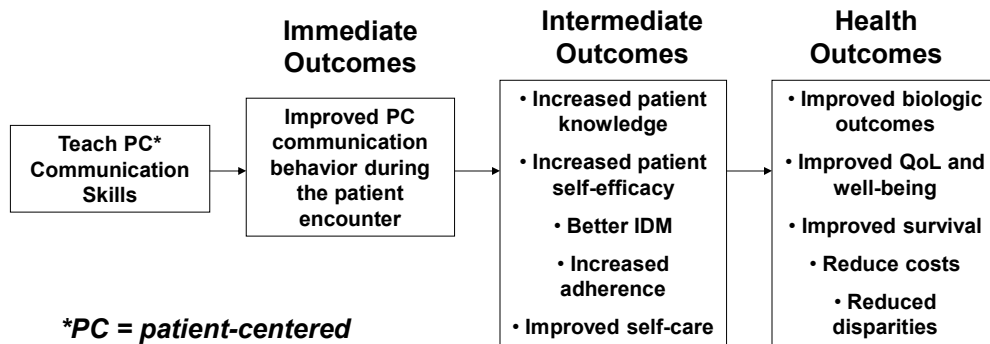
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Education Logic Model: CBE



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Link Between Communication and Outcomes



Levinson W, Lesser CS, Epstein RM. *Developing Physician Communication Skills for Patient-centered care. Health Affairs. 2010; 29: 1310-18.*



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Achieving Outcomes: CBME

*An approach to preparing [health professionals] for practice that is fundamentally oriented to graduate outcome abilities and organized around competencies derived from an analysis of **societal and patient needs**.*

It de-emphasizes time-based training and promises greater accountability, flexibility and learner-centeredness”



Frank et al. *Toward a definition of CBME. Med Teacher 2010*

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“Time” Still Matters

- In OBME/CBME, time is viewed as a *resource* and not an *intervention/measure*
 - Time is too often used as a proxy for competence (measure lens)
- Shortening training is *not* the primary goal of OBME/CBME
 - Time should be used wisely
 - The amount of “training time” required should be based on outcomes
- The core principles of CBME can still advance GME within “fixed” program lengths, designing outcomes-based flexibility within a residency/fellowship



Achieving the Desired Transformation: Thoughts on Next Steps for Outcomes-Based Medical Education. Acad Med. 2015 Sep;90(9):1215-23.

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Core Components Framework

Outcome Competencies	Sequenced Progression	Tailored Learning Experiences	Competency-focused Instruction	Programmatic Assessment (using Systems Thinking)
Competencies required for practice are <u>clearly articulated.</u>	Competencies and their developmental markers are <u>sequenced progressively.</u>	Learning experiences <u>facilitate...</u>	Teaching practices <u>promote...</u>	Assessment practices <u>support & document...</u>
.....the developmental acquisition of competencies.				



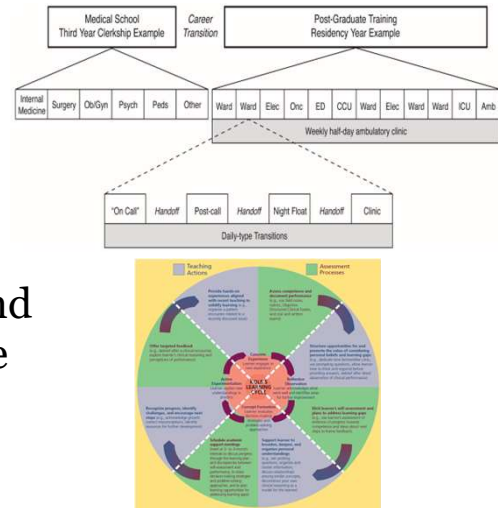
Van Melle E, et. al. A Core Components Framework for Evaluating Implementation of Competency-Based Medical Education Programs. Acad Med. 2019 Jul;94(7):1002-1009.

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Philosophical Principles of CCF

Grounded in a “growth” mindset:

- Forms the basis for significantly redesigning assessment practices, instructional methods and learning experiences
- Focused on promoting learner growth and development through frequent formative assessment

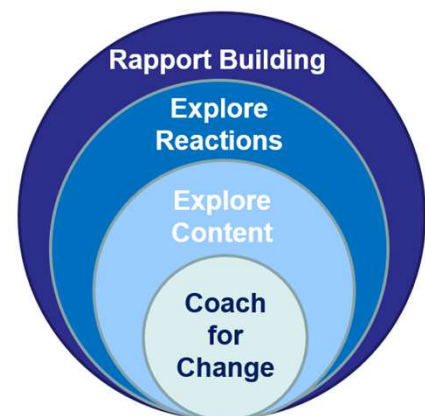


Van Melle E, et. al. A Core Components Framework for Evaluating Implementation of Competency-Based Medical Education Programs. Acad Med. 2019 Jul;94(7):1002-1009.

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Philosophical Principles of CCF

- Rich in feedback/coaching individualized to the learner and grounded in the desired competencies.
- Provides rich and diverse learning experiences, steeped in clinical practice where learners can stay as long as required



Van Melle E, et. al. A Core Components Framework for Evaluating Implementation of Competency-Based Medical Education Programs. Acad Med. 2019 Jul;94(7):1002-1009.

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Thinking Developmentally: Progressive Sequencing and Tailoring of Learning and Teaching

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CCF: Theory and Evidence Informed

Sequenced Progressively	Tailored Learning Experiences	Competency-focused Instruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise Theory • Entrustment • Surface & Deep Approaches to Learning • Mastery-based Learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated Learning • Deliberate Practice • Self-regulated Learning • Workplace-based Learning • Professional Identity Formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone of Proximal Dev't • Constructive Friction • Learner-Centered Teaching • Cognitive Apprenticeship • Coaching Theory • Growth Mindset



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Stages Model of Development: Dreyfus

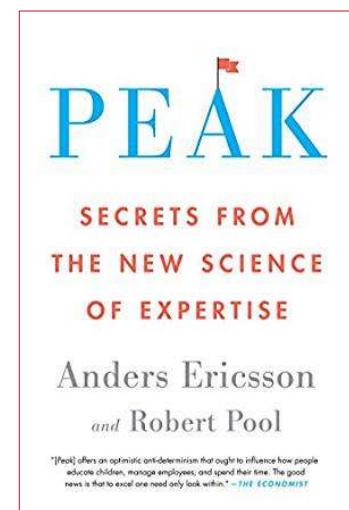
Developmental Stage
Novice
Advanced beginner
Competent
Proficient
Expert



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Deliberate Practice

- *“Individualized training activities especially designed by a coach or teacher to improve specific aspects of an individual's performance through repetition and successive refinement”*
- Requires a field that is reasonably well developed. ***Clear mental representations of the tasks of the field are essential.***



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Mastery-based Learning

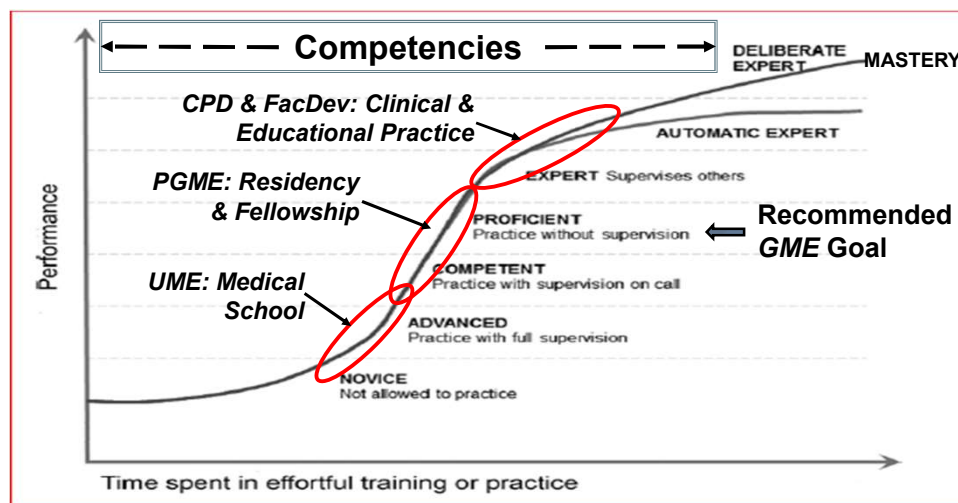
- Excellence is expected and achievable by all learners who are able, motivated and work hard.
- Little to no variation in measured outcomes.
- Learning in any domain, depends on learning a sequence of less complex components.
- If learners receive optimal quality of instruction and learning time required, the majority of learners should attain mastery.



McGaghie WC. Mastery Learning: It Is Time for Medical Education to Join the 21st Century. Acad Med. 2015;90:1438-1441.

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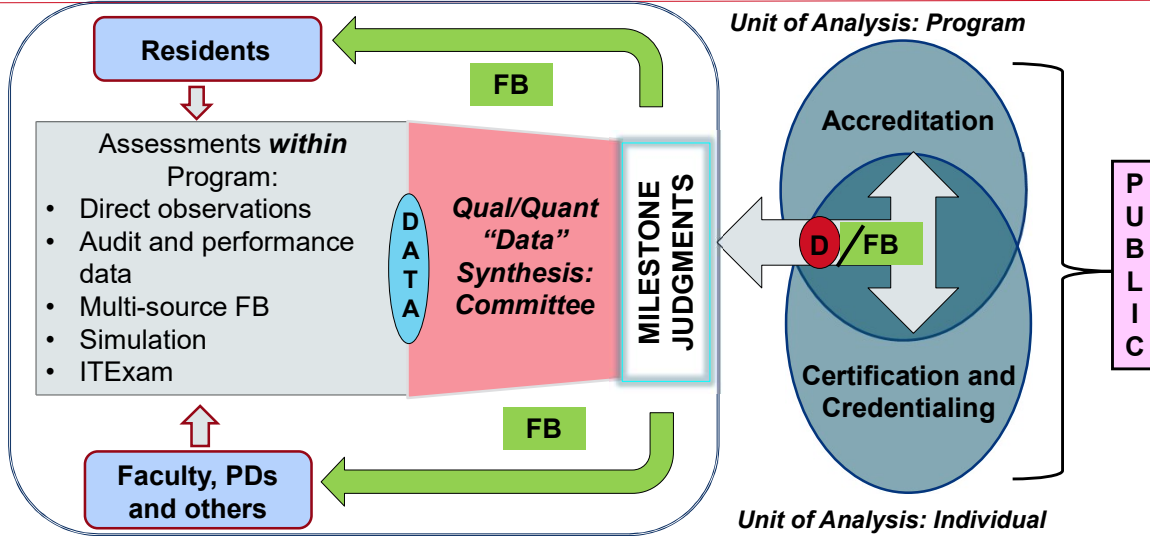
Learning Curves and Developmental Models



Pusic M et. al. Acad Med. 2014

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Programmatic Assessment System in GME

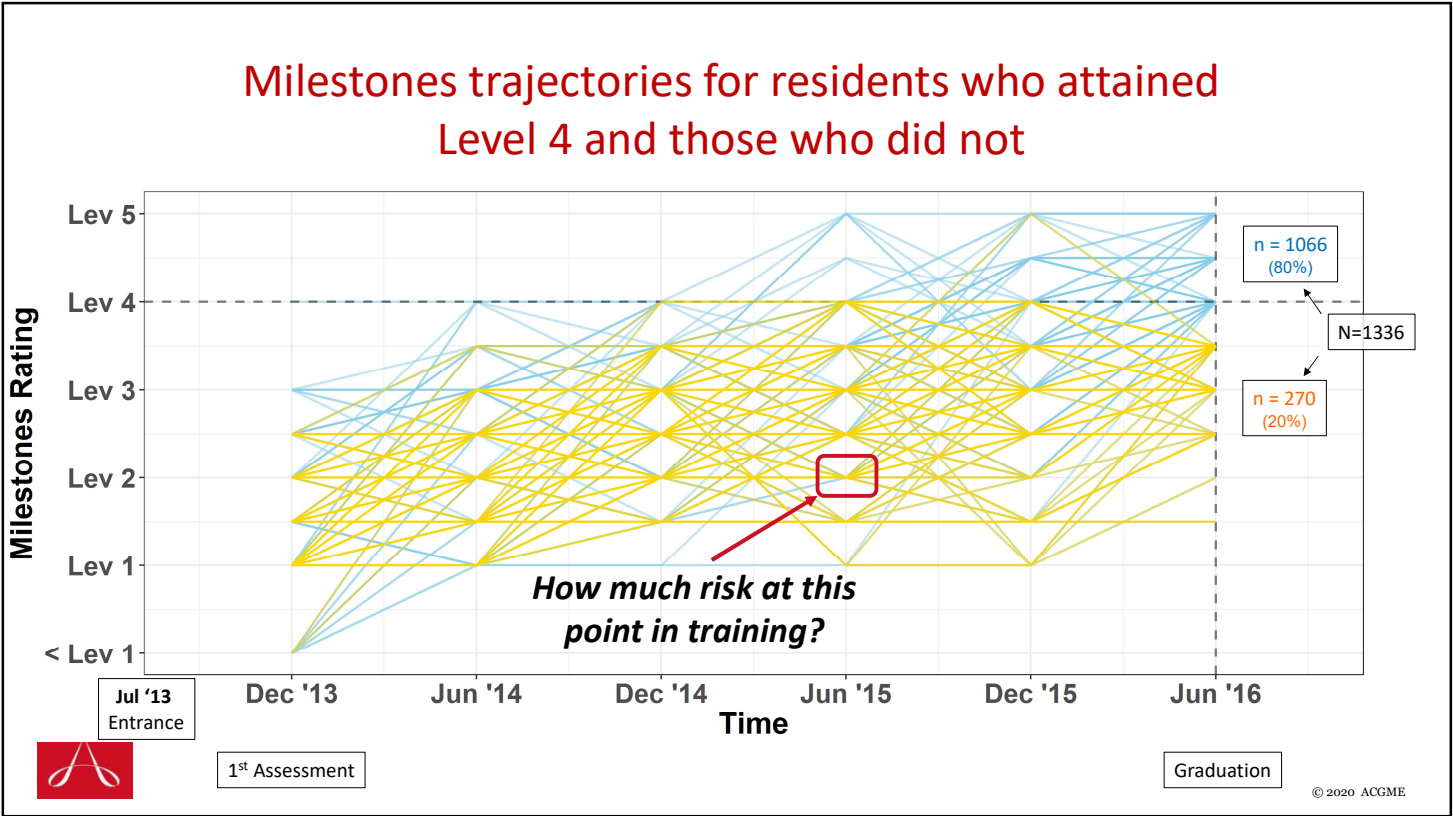


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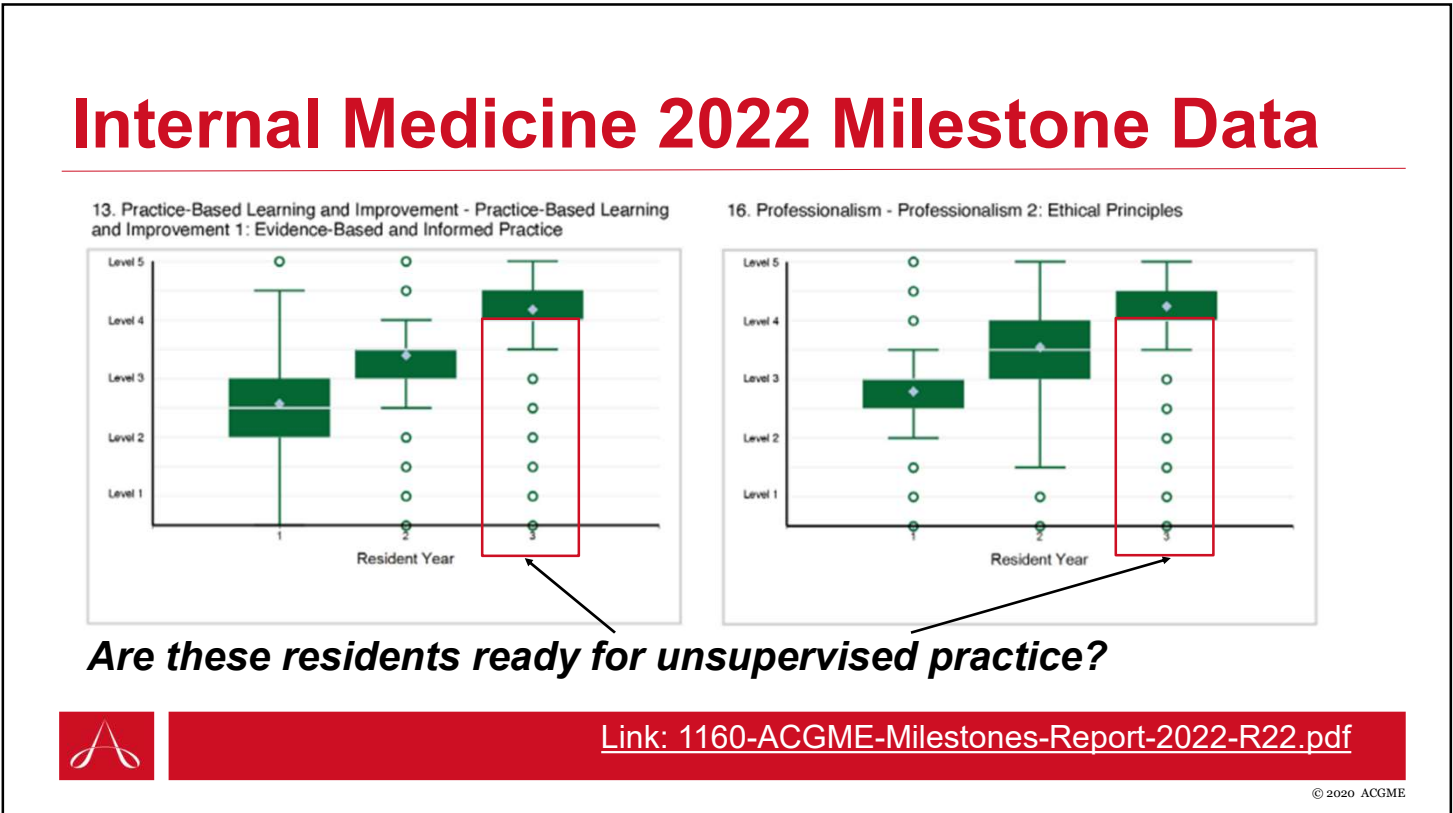


What The Graduate Medical Educational System Is Producing

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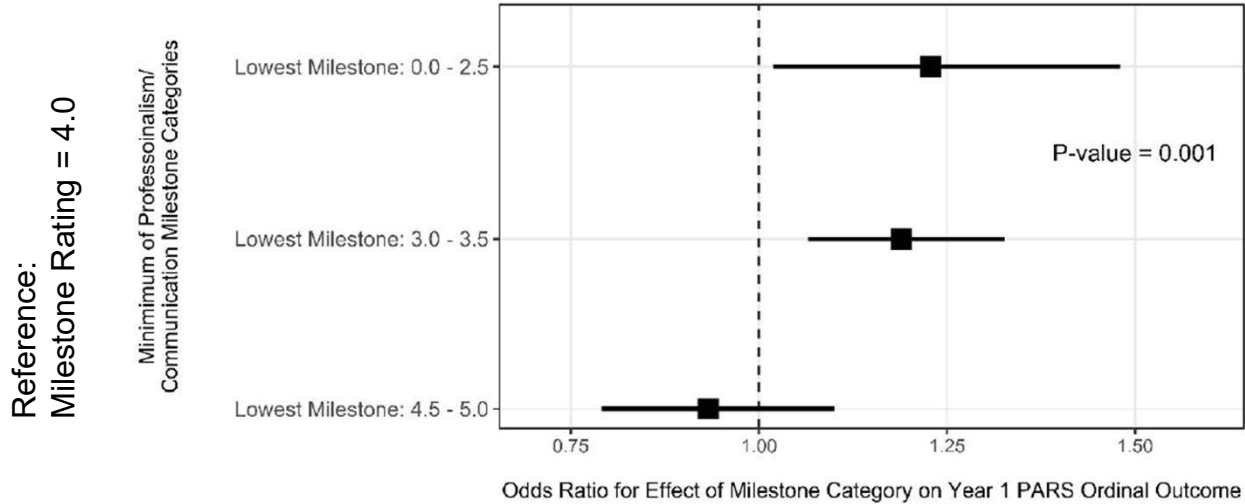


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Adjusted Effect of Minimum Professionalism/Communication Milestone Category on PARS Year 1 Index Score Category



Han M, Hamstra SJ, Hogan SO, et. al. Trainee Physician Milestone Ratings and Patient Complaints in Early Post-Training Practice. JAMA NetW Open. 2023; In press.

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“Every System is Perfectly Designed to Get the Results it Gets”

We have multiple, ongoing examples of a “fixed-time” GME system persistently producing variable outcomes

Is This Really What We Want?

Arthur Jones. In Hanna, DP. Designing Organizations for High Performance. 1988. Addison-Wesley [now Prentice Hall].

Also variously attributed to W. Edwards Deming, Donald Berwick, and Paul Batalden. See

<https://www.ihl.org/communities/blogs/origin-of-every-system-is-perfectly-designed-quote> and <https://deming.org/quotes/10141/>



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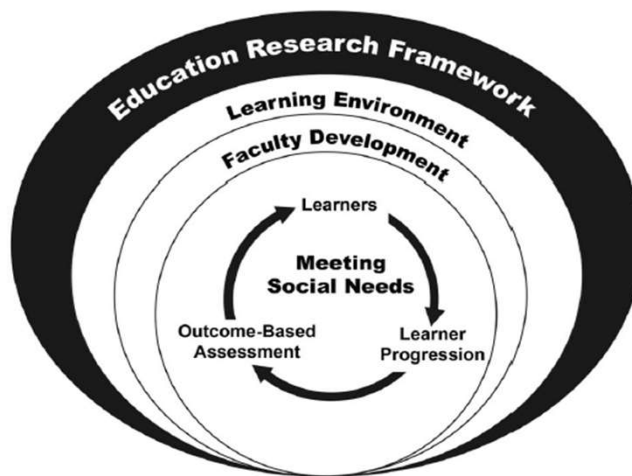


Studying Complex Interventions and Phenomena to Improve Outcomes

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Competency-Based Education in Physical Therapy: Developing a Framework for Education Research

Figure 1. A Framework Representing Areas for Education Research in Competency-Based Education in Physical Therapy.



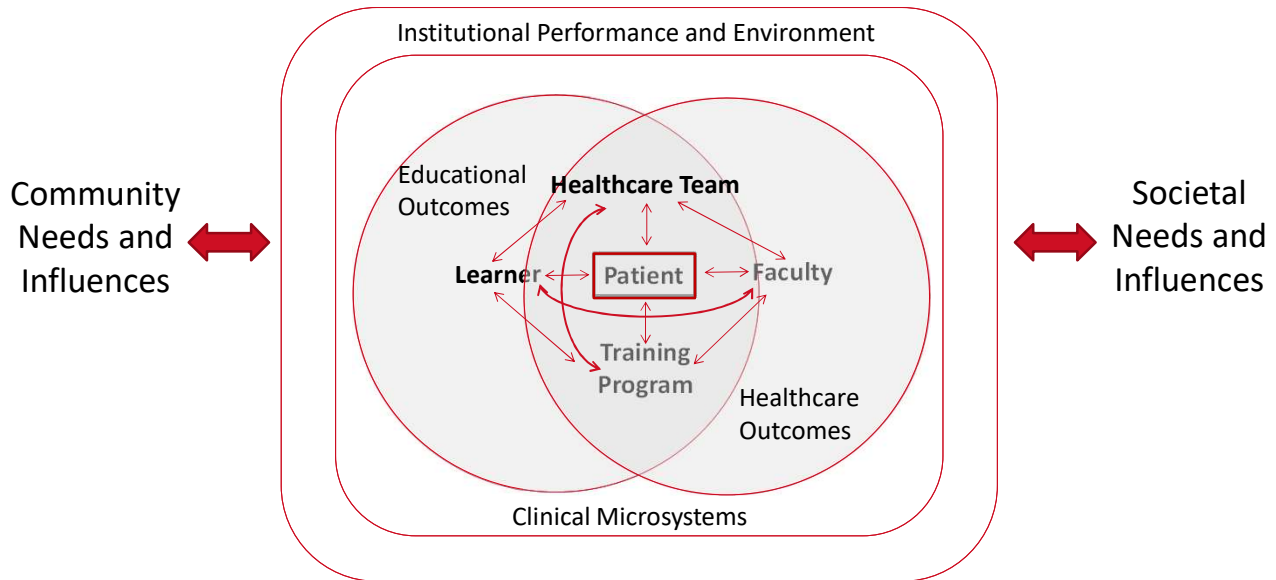
Competency-based education in Physical Therapy (CBEPT)
Philosophy and Educational Design

Jensen, Gail M. PT, PhD, FAPTA; Jette, Diane U. PT, DSc, FAPTA; Timmerberg, Jean Fitzpatrick PT, DPT, PhD; Chesbro, Steven B. PT, DPT, EdD; Dole, Robin L. PT, DPT, EdD; Kapasi, Zoher PT, PhD, MBA, FAPTA; Lotshaw, Ana PT, PhD. Competency-Based Education in Physical Therapy: Developing a Framework for Education Research. *Journal of Physical Therapy Education* 36(4):p 334-340, December 2022.



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Changing Perspective: Patients at the Intersection of Educational and Healthcare Outcomes



Wong BM, et. al. Acad Med. 2016; Holmboe ES and Kogan JR. Acad Med. 2022

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Training Environment and Future Practice

All these studies found an association between hospital level quality, safety or costs where the physician trained and their future practice after graduation:

- Asch (2009)
 - Obstetrical complications
- Chen (2014); Phillips (2017)
 - Costs of care in IM and FM practice
- Sirovich (2014)
 - Appropriate conservative management (on exam)
- Bansal (2015)
 - Surgical complications

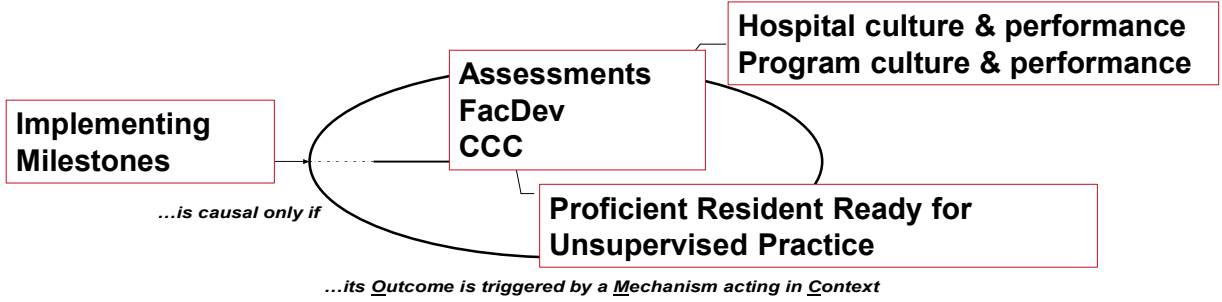


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Asking the Right Questions

“What works for whom in what circumstances and why”

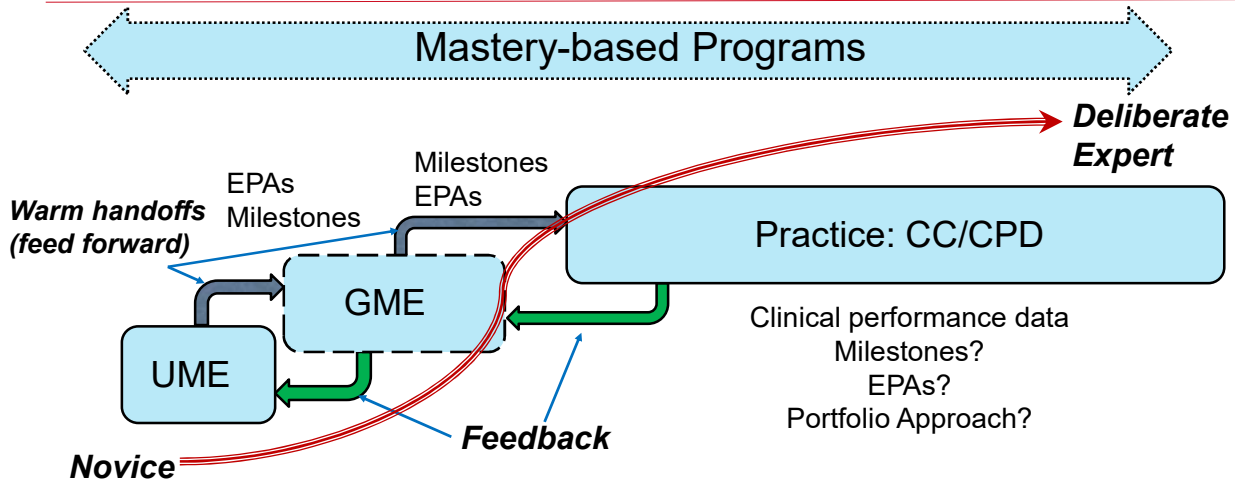


Pawlson R & Tilley N. Realistic Evaluation. Sage Pub. 1997



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The Why: Connecting the Continuum



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Moving Forward: Challenges and Assumptions That Hold Us Back

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CBME Challenges

- Inertia, inertia, inertia
- Change management
 - Change is often more about loss of identity than change itself
- Competence in CBME
 - Faculty, learners, programs, and institutions
- Implementation knowledge and skills
- Changing rigid curricula



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Leadership is Dangerous

“ People do not resist change per se. People resist loss. You appear dangerous to people when you question their values, beliefs or values of a lifetime. You place yourself on the line when you tell people what they need to hear rather than what they want to hear. Although you may see with clarity and passion a promising future of promise and gain, people will see with equal passion the losses you are asking them to sustain.”

Heifetz R, Linsky M. Leadership on the Line. Boston, Mass: Harvard Business Press; 2002. Pgs. 11-12.



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Lahey and Kegan

- The “Big Assumption”
 - Assumptions-taken-as-truth
 - *“Big assumptions are not so much the assumptions we have as they are the assumptions that have us.”*

What assumptions exist in graduate medical education that have (and hold tight) the educational community?

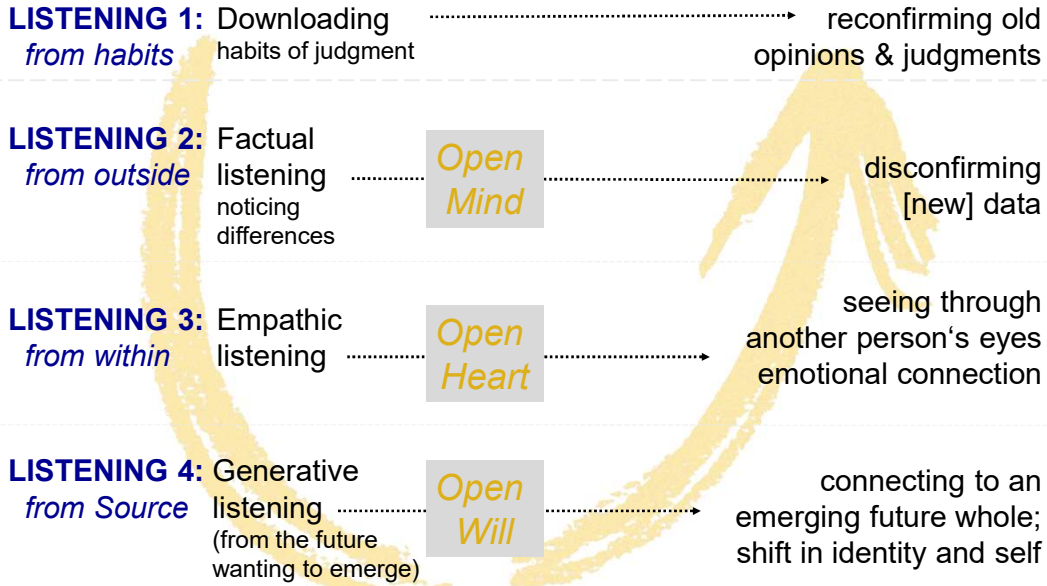
Lahey LL and Kegan R. How the Way We Talk Can Change the Way We Work. 2009.



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Theory U: Levels of Listening To Drive Change

Letting Go



Letting Something Better Emerge



Presencing Institute - Otto Scharmer - www.presencing.com/permissions/



Thank you Questions

