Improving Genetics Education



Learn Serve

Lead

Myths and Mistakes in Graduate and Continuing Education

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Improvement



Mistakes/myths about educating health professionals

- 1. More information is good
- 2. Education = lectures, conferences
- 3. Lectures = behavior change
- 4. CME and GME are only about doctors
- 5. 'CME' is only about credit
- CME (and GME to some extent) are isolated phenomena, unrelated to health systems, healthcare delivery or patient outcomes...i.e., the clinical care gap

Framing questions

- 1. What's the clinical care gap? Why is it a special American problem?
- 2. What causes it?
- 3. What mistakes have we made in medical education that have contributed to the gap?
- 4. What can we learn from them? Can we apply them to genomics education?



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The clinical care gap....



Ideal, evidence-based practice



Current practice



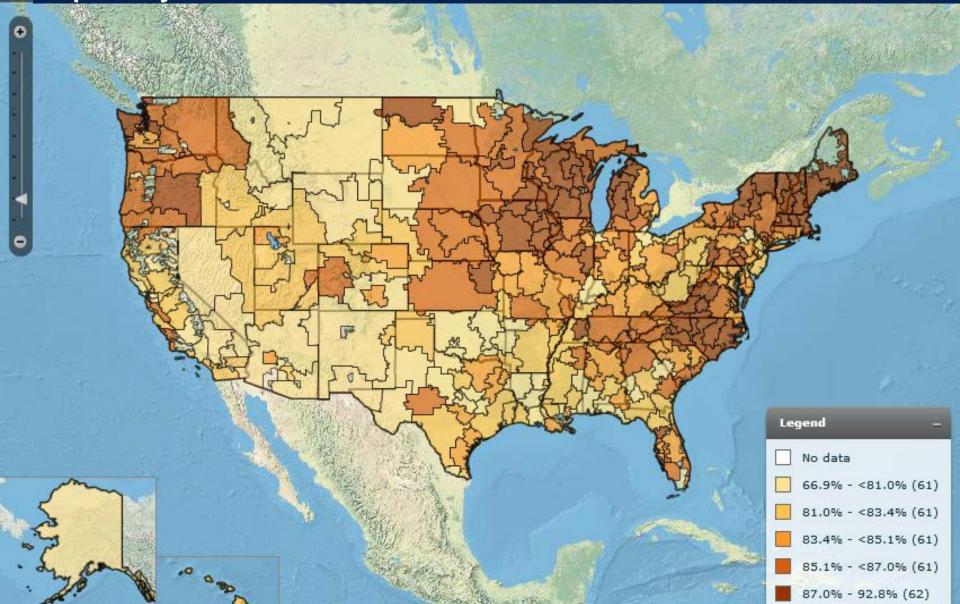


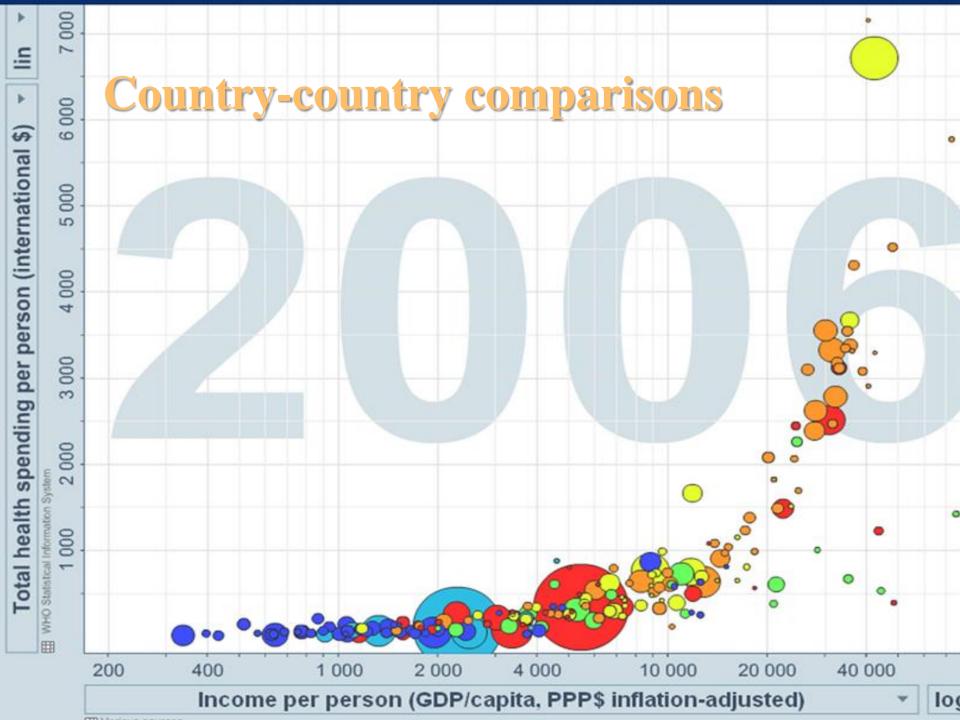


AAMC

Dartmouth Atlas 2010

...quality of care indicators: HbA1c data 2010





And for this expenditure, what do we get?

U.S. Comparison to Developed Nations



2009 Life Expectancy

Bottom Third

(78.2 yrs compared to Japan at 83)



2008 Infant Mortality

4th Highest

(6.5% compared to average 4.6%)



2008 Adult Obesity*

1st

(Over 1/3 of U.S. population)



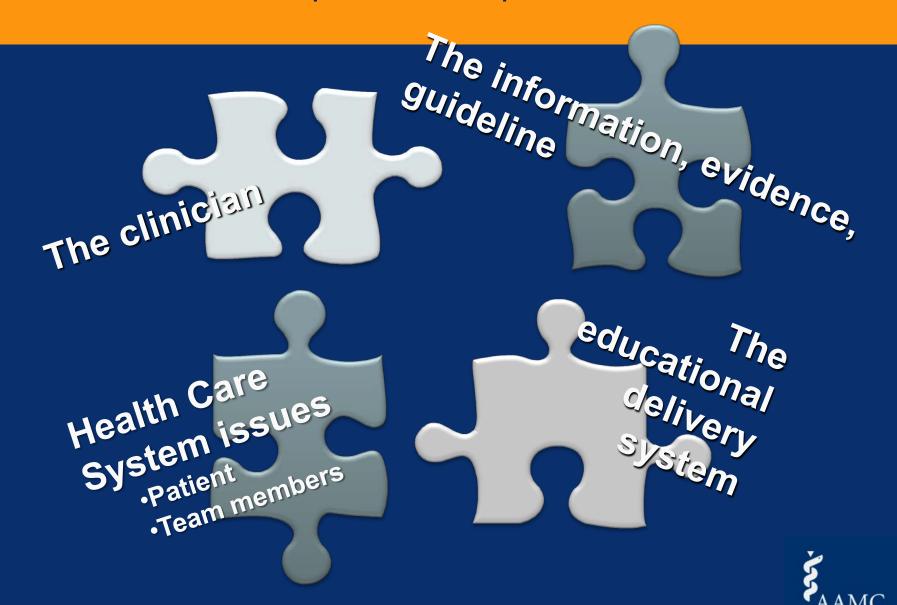
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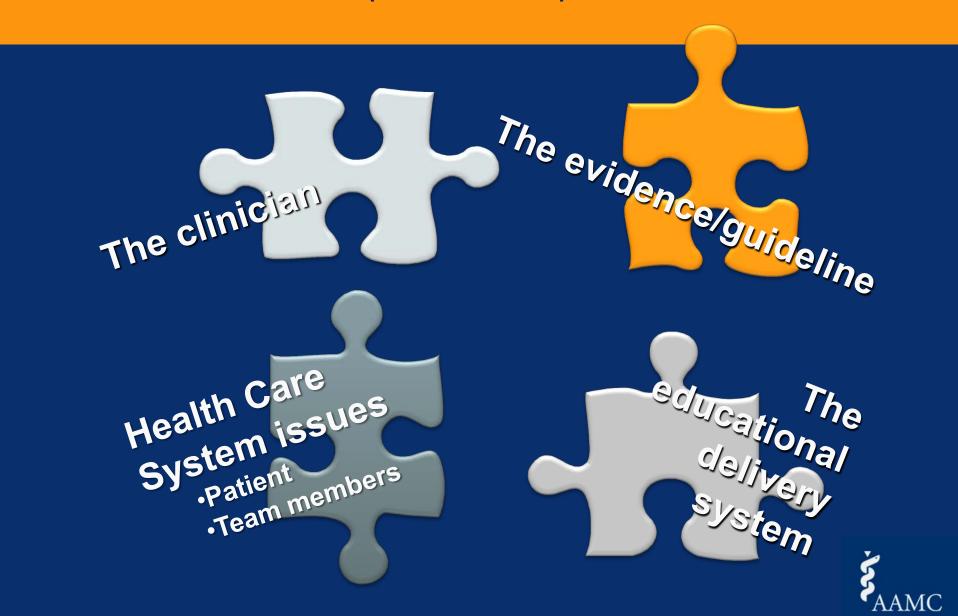
What causes the gap?

The evidence-to-practice puzzle



What causes the gap?

The evidence-to-practice puzzle



The knowledge pyramid: Haynes, Straus et al

Clinical practice guidelines

Systematic reviews

Studies

Self/Patient experiences



NGC currently contains +/- 3000 individual guideline summaries

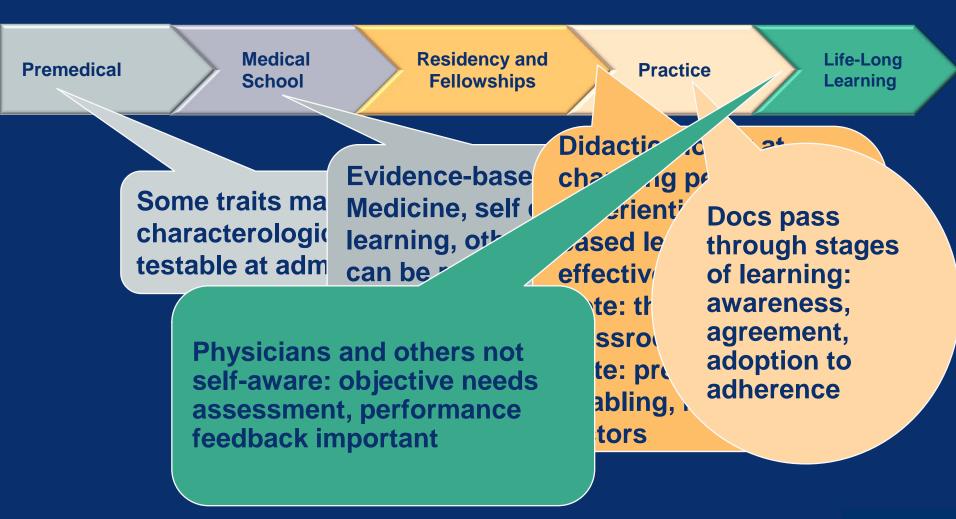


What causes the gap?

The evidence-to-practice puzzle



the Continuum: what we know





What causes the gap?

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The evidence-to-practice puzzle



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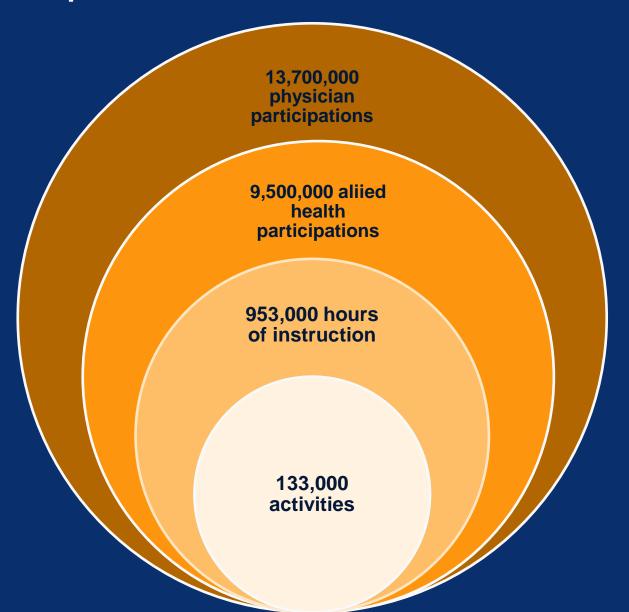




And in fact, there are still some mis- (and some accurate) perceptions about 'CME*'?



Size, scope of CME (US data, ACCME, 2011)





*The size, scope and effect of CME vs the clinical care gap



Mistake # 2: not paying attention to the research in CME and GME

Physicians and others not self-aware: objective needs assessment, performance feedback important

Knowledge necessary but not sufficient for change; didactics lousy at changing performance by themselves

'CME' and GME > conferences; = practice-based tools (reminders, audit-feedback, protocols & training)

Effective education possesses three characteristics: predisposing, enabling and reinforcing strategies

What works in standard continuing education (and probably GME)? interactivity; sequencing

Cochrane reviews, AHRQ/EB reviews, others

Mistake #3: thinking of 'CME' only as the event for people wi Child < 4 years old Probable viral aetiology No antibiotics Nο Insurane Symptomatic treatment If that apply: See also Febrile Child Guideline Features of viral URTI for younger children rent skin infections (cough, coryza, Curren conjunctivitis) Νo HgbA1c Blood Pr Cholester ective 30 Features of EBV infection No antibiotics a day? (fever+malaise+ generalised Symptomatic treatment Yes fibre 12000 lymphadenopathy/splenomegaly) Explain usual course of EBV d i fat or Nο nd your Features of GAS infection (fever, phary tender ton noc Perform tl Commence (see Review culltu Culture +v Continue

The formats (and effect) of 'CPD'?

Formal CPD: lectures, courses, educational materials

PLUS

- Outreach visits
- Small group learning
- <u>Opinion leaders</u>

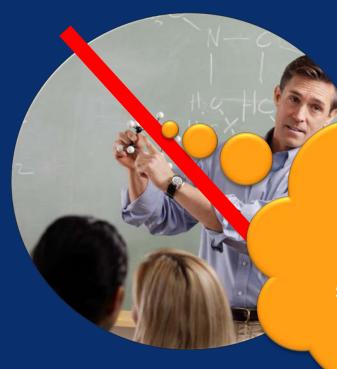
etailing

ed strategies

nputerized, etc)

nsive, QI- or practiceerventions

ther ICT-enabled tools (webbased, video-conferencing, PDAs, social networking, etc)



Interactivity: Q&A, case discussion, reflection, MCQs, audience response systems, think-pair-share

Mistake #4: thinking of CME & GME in isolation

Office tive come of the Accreditation requirements of the Accreditation of the Accreditation requirements of the Accreditation r GME in isolation

Average

effective CME, QI *implementatio*

Very

Strong

Weak Strong Outcomes-bas Very recertification Weak

nitiatives

edback and

tion n

Performance Meter: All Measures

ACGME

education,

ww.ahrq.gov/snapshotson, mercial Research



National initiatives: ABMS – MOC framework

I: status and standing

II: self assessment

MOC

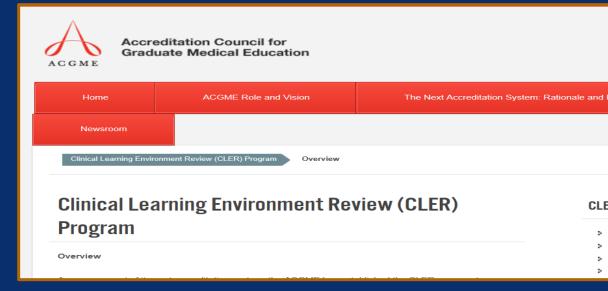
III: CME/CPD

IV: practice based learning



Other national initiatives

- Maintenance of licensure
- □ ACGME NAS, CLER
- □ Government
- □ Others



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Resources

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Lessons learned

- 1. Think about the message; remember TACOS
- 2. Leverage the change, aligned with others
- 3. Apply *more effective means* of education: Use all kinds of GME/CME methods, including Just in Time; increase relevance, interactivity
- 4. Consider all health professionals
- 5. Think about the pipeline
- Stage the educational innovation or intervention
- 7. Use already-present resources; imbed (ae4Q) and spread (Te4Q) the message

Think about the pipeline

Premedical

Medical School Residency and Fellowships

Practice

Life-Long Learning

EBM, self directed learning can be taught, modeled and assessed...so can thinking about genomics

Note: the flipped classroom, other educational methods

A question: where will we get the faculty?



Stage genomics education: Pathman, PROCEED and a CME-based implementation planning guide

Davis et al, BMJ, 2003

	Davis et al, Divis, 2005			
Methods/ Stages	Awareness	Agreement	Adoption	Adherence
Predisposing				
Enabling				
Reinforcing				

Use already-developed resources AAMC's medEdPORTAL

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Imbed the message



ae4Q – aligning and educating for quality

Š AAMC

nall

SPREAD THE MESSAGE



A train-the-trainer model

QI/PS trained faculty/staff



QI Education Faculty Experts



QI Savvy Faculty/Students

	Current picture	Possible Future
More effective		
Less Effective	Traditional, Didactic education	
	Little attention to Genomics	
	Little attention to system-linked, effective educational systems	Š
		AAMC

More information:

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www.aamc.org/cei



This morning.....

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