

First Fridays Webinar Series: Medical Education Group (MEG)

August 6th, 2010





Series Goals (5)

- To provide insights into how Pfizer's Medical Education Group (MEG) functions – an operational overview
- 2. To share an up-to-date status of Pfizer's MEG timelines and grant review cycles
- 3. To share best practices that the CE provider community has submitted in recent grant cycles
- 4. To gain insights into how Pfizer's MEG might improve processes to best support the CE community
- 5. To answer outstanding questions from the CE provider community





Agenda

- 1. Introduction & CGA Update
- Presentation: Planning for and Assessing the Impact of Learning Activities
- 3. Q and A



MEG Medical Education Group

CGA Update

Organization Type	Interprofessional Education	Menopause	Psychosis	Totals
Academic Medical Center	15	5	14	34
Hospital/Health Care System	5		2	7
National Medical Society	3		1	4
Other Non-Profit	4		2	6
State or Regional Medical Specialty Society	1		1	2
Totals	28	5	20	53





New CGAs

- Transplant needs assessment
- Non-small-cell lung cancer

Please return by Wednesday, September 15th





Guest Faculty

Don Moore, PhD

Director, Division of CME

Director of Education and Evaluation, Office of Graduate Medical Education

Faculty Associate, Office of Teaching and Learning in Medicine

Professor of Medical Education and Administration

Vanderbilt University School of Medicine





Planning for and Assessing the Impact of Learning Activities

Don Moore, PhD Vanderbilt University School of Medicine



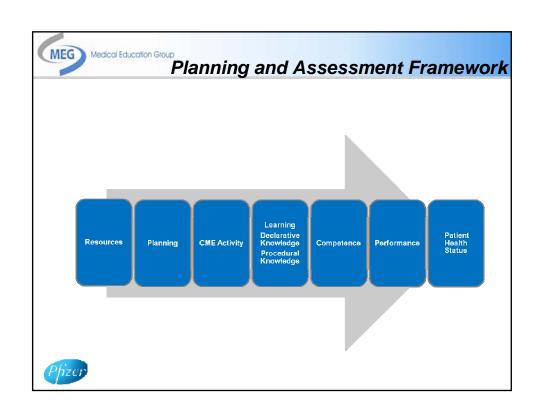


Today's Objectives (4)

- 1. A framework for integrating planning and assessment in the development of learning activities
- 2. Four principles to guide planning and assessment
- 3. Selecting learning and assessment strategies appropriate for the outcome level desired
- 4. Three or more changes that you will introduce in your approach to planning and assessing learning activities



Planning and Assessment Framework Short-Term Intermediate Long-Term Activities Inputs Outputs Outcomes Outcomes Outcomes What will occur as a direct result of the What results should follow from the initial What results should follow from the What will this CME be needed to assessing activities be activity look like? support planning and assessing the CME activity? used for this CME activities & outputs? outcomes? (typically intermediate (typically, declarative and procedural development of competence.) outcomes (typically, changes in activity? performance) knowledge.) Examples: Conduct CME activity Predisposing, Enabling, Reinforcing Funding Establish Learners actually do collaborative planning structure what they have learned. (Level 3a) demonstrate in the educational setting what they have learned in their Faculty Industry partners Content developers planning structure Develop content Design learning activities Develop assessment activities that they can do what hey have learned. (Level 4) practices. (Level 5) Leads to enhanced patient (Level 6) Learners attend Learners can (Level 1) Learners feel their describe and discuss how to do what they · Inst designers and population (Level 7) health status have learned. (Level 3b) needs and expectations are met (Level 2)





After participating in today's call, you should be able to describe and discuss:

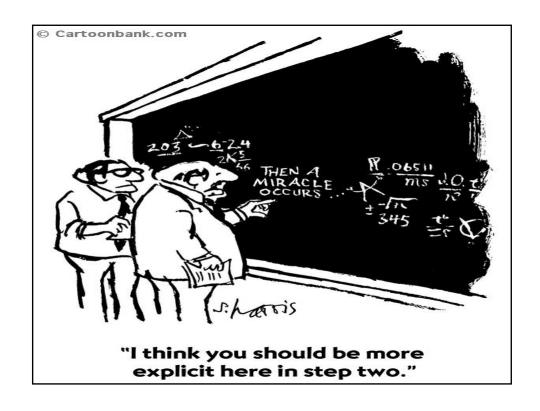
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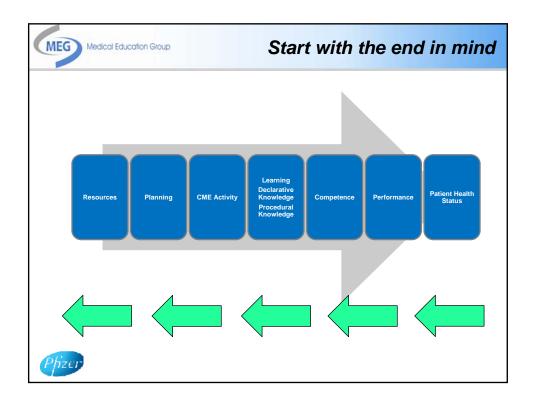




- · Start with the end in mind
- Consider physician stages of learning
- Focus on clinical problems and knowledge that can be used in practice
- · Provide opportunities for practice and feedback





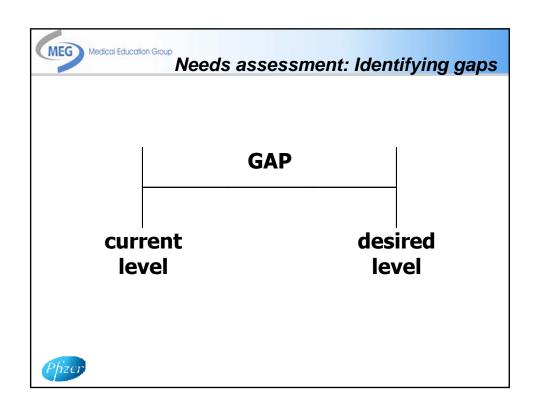




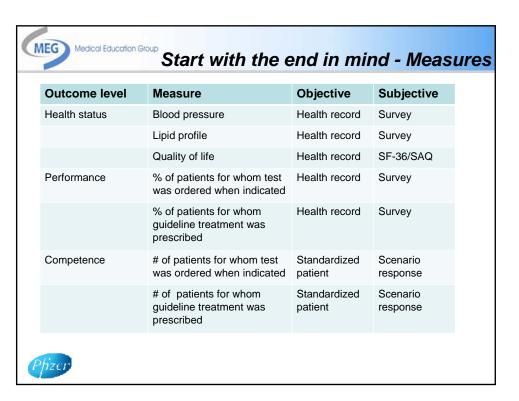
Start with end in mind

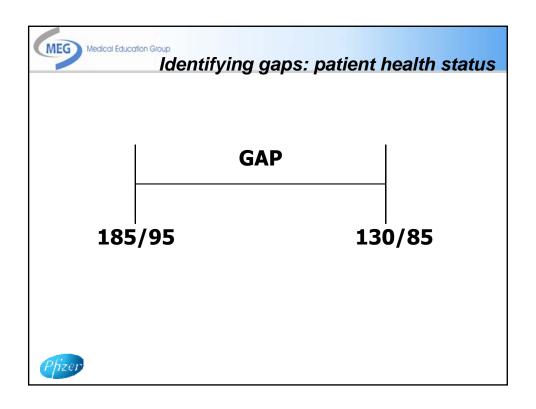
- Needs assessment process of determining the gap between "what is" and "what should be".
- Using the framework for planning and assessing, and starting with the end in mind, CME planners should begin planning by assessing community health status.
- Sequence of needs assessment:
 - Community health status
 - Group practice or individual physician practice
 - Performance
 - Competence
 - Procedural knowledge
 - Declarative knowledge

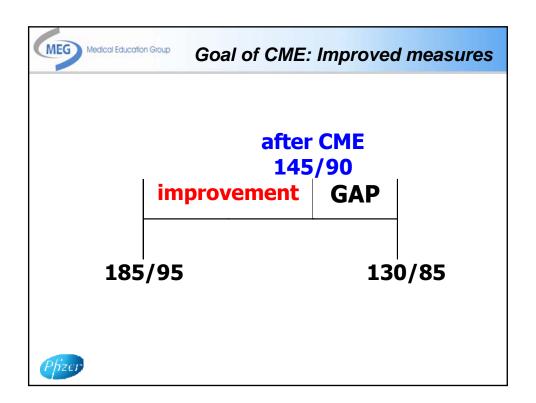




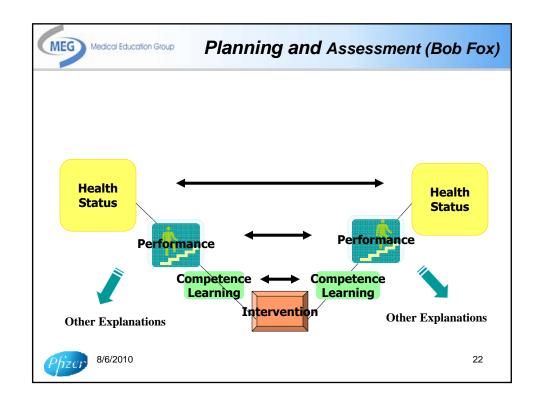
Planning question	Yes	No			
Is there a gap between current and desired patient health status	Look for the cause of the gap in performance	There may not be a need for a CME activity			
Is there a gap between current and desired performance	Look for the cause of the gap in competence	Look for the cause of the gap in other areas			
Is there a gap between current and desired competence	Look for the cause of the gap in procedural knowledge	Plan a CME activity to address the gap(s) in performance			
Is there a gap between current and desired procedural knowledge	Look for the cause of the gap in declarative knowledge	Plan a CME activity to address the gap(s) in competence			
Is there a gap between current and desired declarative knowledge	Plan a CME activity to address the gap(s) in declarative knowledge	Plan a CME activity to address the gap(s) in procedural knowledge			







Measures in Planning and Assessme							
	Needs Assessment	Predisposing Activity	Enabling Activity	Formative Assessment	Reinforcing Activity	Summative Assessment	
	Identify the gap in level specific behavior in terms of level specific measure	Describe the gap in terms of level specific measure	Teach to level specific desired results in terms of level specific measure	Assess level specific behavior in terms of level specific measure and provide feedback about level specific measure by describing gap	Recall desired results in terms of level specific measures and provide level specific reminder about desired results in level specific measure	Final assessment of level specific behavior in terms of level specific measures and comparison with desired results to determine status of gap	
Health Status Performance Competence	scenarios who have indications for lifestyle counseling did not receive adequate life style counseling. If All patients who have blood pressure and lipid profiles that are not within normal limits should	55% of patients who have indications for lifestyle counseling receive life style counseling. Plus Patients who have indications for lifestyle counseling did not receive adequate life style counseling. Guideline	Motivational interviewing for diet, exercise, and smoking cessation. Presentation Example Practice Feedback	Practice with scenarios and ARS Feedback	Reminder for charts	Final scenarios with reminders	





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Considering physician learning

PREDISPOSING			ENABLING		REINFORCING		
Recognizing an Opportunity for Learning	Searching for Resources for Learning		Engaging in Learning		Trying Out What Was Learned	Incorporating What Was Learned	
NEEDS ASSESSMENT		FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT		SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT			





What should CME planners do?

Physician Learner	Planning CME
Recognizes that there is an issue with performance	Predisposing
Takes ownership and accepts opportunity for improvement	
Commits to learning	Enabling
Tries out what is learned	
Incorporates what is learned where appropriate	Reinforcing





What Should CME Planners Do?

Predisposing CME activities

- Something that is predisposing will make someone do something
- Creates a teachable moment and/or help a physician recognize a teachable moment that already exists

Enabling CME activities

- Helps people to do something by supplying them with knowledge and opportunities to use that knowledge
- Considers the systems within which the knowledge will be used

Reinforcing CME activities

- To reinforce is to strengthen by adding extra support or additional material
- Strengthens cognitive imprint and facilitates incorporation of new knowledge into the way of doing things





What Should CME Planners Do?

• Examples of Predisposing CME Activities

- Providing feedback from performance improvement
- Providing information about practice guidelines
- Providing information about clinical trials
- Presentation of needs assessment data
- Comparison with guidelines and/or other practices





What Should CME Planners Do?

- Enabling CME activities should include
 - Lecture
 - Demonstration
 - Practice
 - Feedback





What Should CME Planners Do?

- Examples of Reinforcing Activities
 - Reminders
 - Commitment to Change
 - Practice Portfolios
 - Feedback
 - Post-course Materials
 - Communities of Practice





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Clinical focus

- Practicing physicians are in a continuous search for information related to help them provide the best possible care for their patients.
- When physicians select learning resources, one of the features important to them is focus on clinical issues.
- Less interested in a detailed description of the basic science or clinical research that led to the findings that have clinical implications.
- Basic science information is important when it contributes to clinical decision making and should be included.





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Practice and feedback

- Developing competence in a formal CME activity
 - Effective CME helps physicians apply what they learned in their clinical setting.
 - Transfer to their clinical setting is facilitated if physicians
 - Can **practice** what they have learned in a setting that resembles as closely as possible their clinical setting (authentic setting)
 - Receive **feedback** from knowledgeable people in the area of their learning.
- Improving performance in practice-based learning
 - Opportunities for simulation
 - Just-in-time feedback, e.g. prompts and reminders in technologically enhanced environments
 - Interprofessional quality improvement team daily rounds
 - · CME coaches
 - · Performance dashboards



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Practice and feedback

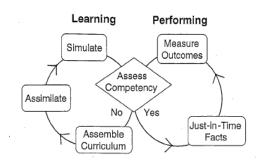


FIGURE 7-3 Continuous learning during performance.





Your plane will be flown by pilots who have been exposed to the principles of flight and the procedures used for successful take offs and landings.

And your next visit with your doctor?...



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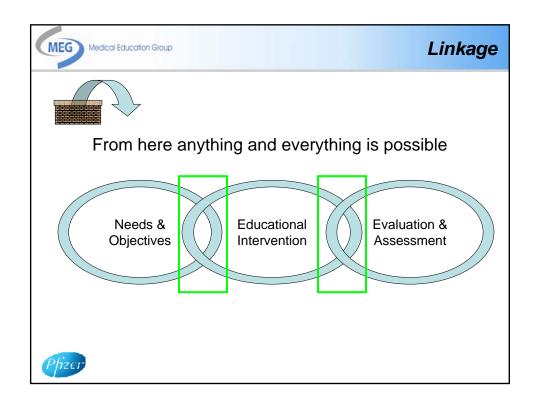
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Outcome specific linkages

	Needs Assessment	Predisposing Activities	Enabling Activities	Formative Evaluation	Reinforcing Activities	Summative Evaluation
Declarative knowledge	Knowledge test	Lecture	Lecture	Knowledge test	Outline	Knowledge test
Procedural knowledge	Case-based test	Lecture	Lecture plus examples	Case-based test	Outline with examples	Case-based test
Competence	Scenario with ARS or SP	Lecture	Lecture, example, practice, feedback	Scenario with ARS or SP	Guideline	Scenario with ARS or SP
Performance	Chart audit	Lecture	Workplace learning	Chart audit	Interactive guideline	Chart audit
Patient Health Status	SF-12	Lecture	Patient teachers	SF-12	POC SF-12 results	SF-12





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An Ideal Planning Process

1. Identify gap and its causes

- a. Review of individual MD or group practice.
- b. Evidence-based measures (AMA PCPI)
- c. Identify cause for the gap

2. Plan to address the identified gap and its causes.

- a. Plan and offer blended learning activity related to gap and measure. (Presentation; Example; Practice; Feedback)
- b. Content: clinical; system; improvement
- c. Action plan in PDSA format

3. Implement, monitor, and evaluate PDSA

- a. Study: flow charts; run charts; Reports: 3; 6; 9; 12 months
- b. Improvement incorporate change (A)
- c. No improvement repeat PDSA with lessons learned.





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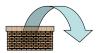
MEG Assessment

How integrated planning is assessed in the Pfizer grant review process





Needs Assessment



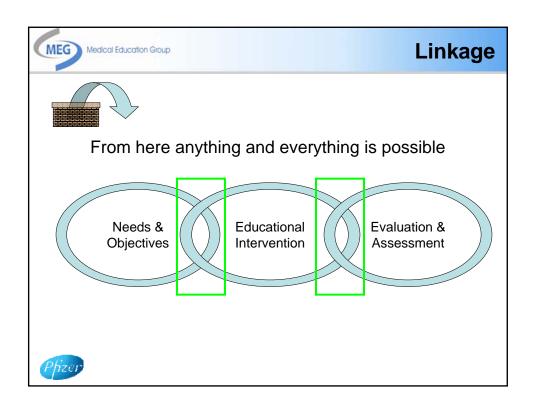
- The needs assessment is minimal or does not exist
- The needs assessment has a literature review but does not go beyond articulating the science area of need and/or includes only broad generalized data
- Goes beyond basic literature review and begins to link the science foundation to an actual need for education
- The needs assessment has specific localized quantitative data sources to document practice gaps
- In addition to having documentation of an actual practice gap, the provider has also established the need for education as a strategy in potentially helping to close the gap

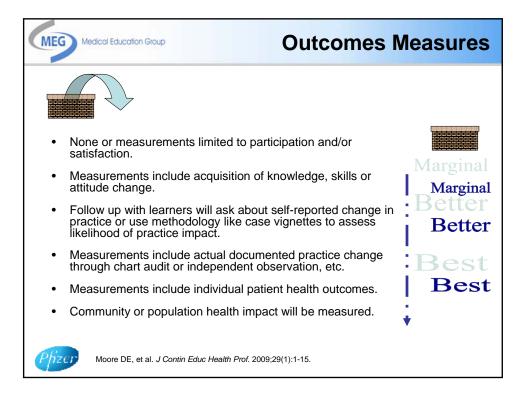






Gilbody SM. Psychol Med. 2002;32:1345-1356; Grant J. BMJ. 2002;324:156-159. Harrison LM. Public Health Rep. 2005;120(1):28-34. Brazil K. Int J Palliat Nurs. 2005;11(9):475-480. Turner S. Occup Med. 2004;54:14-20. Ratnapalan S. Can J Clin Pharmacol. 2004;11(1):150-155.







Until Next Time....

- 1. 2010 goal to improve dialogue with the CE community
 - Upcoming webinars:
 - September 10 Invitations to be sent out around August 25th
 - 11AM EST: Oct 1 Nov 5 Dec 3
 - Pre-work please read these two articles:
 - McGowan B. The Great ASCO Tweetup. MeetingsNet. 2010.
 Available at: http://meetingsnet.com/social-media/0701-great-asco-tweetup/index1.html
 - McGowan B. The Alliance for CME. MeetingsNet. 2010. Available at: http://meetingsnet.com/medicalmeetings/mag/0701-cme-alliance-begins/
- 2. If you have comments of suggestions please send an email: mededgrants@pfizer.com





How can we help?

