Measuring Quality in Medical/Health Professions Education

Undergraduate Medical Education

Luan Lawson, MD, MAEd
Assistant Dean of Curriculum Assessment and Clinical Affairs, Department of Emergency Medicine

©East Carolina University
LCME

• Strategic Planning and Continuous Quality Improvement
  – Ongoing planning and continuous quality improvement processes that establish short and long-term programmatic goals
  – Achievement of measurable outcomes to improve quality
  – Ensure effective monitoring
LCME

• Self-directed and lifelong learning
• Interact with health professional teams
• Effects of societal needs and demands on care
• Apply science to individuals and populations
• BSOM objectives include SBP and PBLI
LCME

• Communicate with health professionals
• Appropriate supervision to ensure learner and patient safety
• Standards for interdisciplinary and interprofessional learning experiences
• Time in required clinical activities with attention to effects of fatigue and sleep deprivation, health, and safety
The core curriculum of a medical education program must prepare medical students to function collaboratively on health care teams that include other health professionals.
• Integrating Quality and Teaching for Quality
  – Principles of quality and safety
  – Teaching across the continuum
  – Team training
  – Data analysis
  – Performance improvement activities
American Medical Association

• Accelerating Change in Medical Education
In 2014, Students will see an increased focus on quality improvement and safety science principles
Step 2 Clinical Skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostic Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throat Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head/neck CT with Contrast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Head/neck CT with contrast” is overly aggressive and costly in this clinical scenario, and would result in a lower score.
Step 3

• Assess an expanded range of competency-based content, including foundational science essential for effective healthcare; biostatistics, epidemiology, and population health; literature interpretation; medical ethics; and patient safety