Today’s Objectives

➢ To review the *foundational concepts of and common program requirements of resident medical education*
FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPTS OF RESIDENT EDUCATION

➢ Competency-Based Education Defined
➢ The Six GME Competencies and Their Outcome Measures
➢ Principles of Adult Learning
Competency-Based Education

- Focuses on learner performance in reaching specific learning objectives
The Six GME Competencies

- Patient Care
- Medical Knowledge
- Practice Based Learning and Improvement
- Interpersonal and Communication Skills
- Professionalism
- Systems Based Practice
Patient Care

Residents must be able to provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health.

Residents are expected to:

➢ Competently perform all medical, diagnostic, and surgical procedures considered essential for the area of practice.
Medical Knowledge

 Residents must demonstrate knowledge about established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and cognate (e.g. epidemiological and social-behavioral) sciences and the application of this knowledge to patient care.

Residents are expected to:

➢ Demonstrate an investigatory and analytic thinking approach to clinical situations
➢ Know and apply the basic and clinically supportive sciences which are appropriate to their discipline
Practice Based Learning & Improvement

Residents must be able to investigate and evaluate their patient care practices, appraise and assimilate scientific evidence, and improve their patient care practices.

Residents are expected to:

- Identify strengths, deficiencies, and limits in one’s knowledge and expertise
- Set learning and improvement goals
- Identify and perform appropriate learning activities
- Systematically analyze practice using quality improvement methods, and implement changes with the goal of practice improvement
- Incorporate formative evaluation feedback into daily practice
- Locate, appraise, and assimilate evidence from scientific studies related to their patients’ health problems;
- Use information technology to optimize learning;
- Participate in the education of patients, families, students, residents and other health professionals.
Interpersonal & Communication Skills

Residents must be able to demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in effective information exchange and teaming with patients, their patients' families, and professional associates.

Residents are expected to:

➢ Communicate effectively with patients, families, and the public, as appropriate, across a broad range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds
➢ Communicate effectively with physicians, other health professionals, and health related agencies
➢ Work effectively with others as a member or leader of a health care team or other professional group
➢ Act in a consultative role to other physicians and health professionals
➢ Maintain comprehensive, timely, and legible medical records, if applicable
Professionalism

Residents must demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population. Residents are expected to demonstrate:

- Compassion, integrity, and respect for others
- Responsiveness to patient needs that supersedes self interest
- Respect for patient privacy and autonomy
- Accountability to patients, society and the profession
- Sensitivity and responsiveness to a diverse patient population, including but not limited to diversity in gender, age, culture, race, religion, disabilities, and sexual orientation
Residents must demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide care that is of optimal value.

Residents are expected to:

➢ Work effectively in various health care delivery settings and systems relevant to their clinical specialty
➢ Coordinate patient care within the health care system relevant to their clinical specialty
➢ Incorporate considerations of cost awareness and risk-benefit analysis in patient and/or population-based care as appropriate
➢ Advocate for quality patient care and optimal patient care systems
➢ Work in interprofessional teams to enhance patient safety and improve patient care quality
➢ Participate in identifying system errors and implementing potential systems solutions
Principles of Adult Learning

- Adults need to be involved in the planning and evaluation of their instruction.
- Experience (including mistakes) provides the basis for learning activities.
- Adults are most interested in learning subjects that have immediate relevance to their job or personal life.
- Adult learning is problem-centered rather than content-oriented.