TRANSFORMING MEDICAL EDUCATION WITH INNOVATIVE, INTEGRATED CURRICULA

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PRESENTATION ROADMAP

INTRODUCTION:

- -Osteopathic Medicine
- -History of Curricular Integration

INTEGRATED CURRICULUM MODELS EXPERIENCE &
PERSPECTIVES

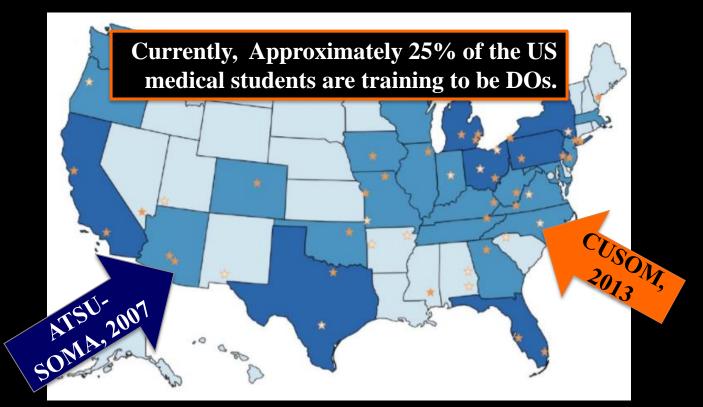




OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE/ DO IN BRIEF

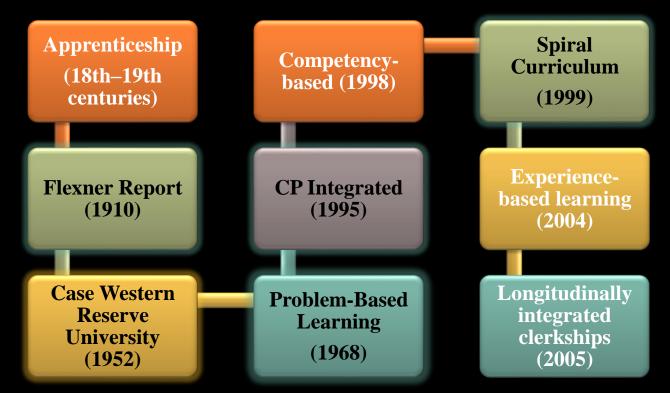
- Founded in the late 1800s by A. T. Still, MD.
- •Osteopathic medicine emphasizes structure and function relationship, health promotion and disease prevention.
- DOs are trained to treat patients with all modern modalities AND with osteopathic manipulation, and are licensed to practice the full scope of medicine in all 50 states.
- Osteopathic medical schools, in general, place a stronger teaching emphasis on faculty.

COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE US





HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION CURRICULA





MOTIVATIONS BEHIND MODERN TRANSFORMATION

Education Psychology Theories

Requirements by Medical Education Organizations









AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE



PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL EDUCATION INNOVATION

Competencies Sackward Desig Assessment **LOT-based Curricular Content** & Design

PRESENTATION ROADMAP

Integration of What? Integration is not automatic just because we teach them together.

INTRODUCTION:

- -Osteopathic Medicine
- -History of Curricular Integration

INTEGRATED CURRICULUM MODELS





THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AN INTEGRATED CURRICULUM



Break down barriers between the basic and clinical sciences



Promote acquisition, retention, and progressive development of knowledge and skills



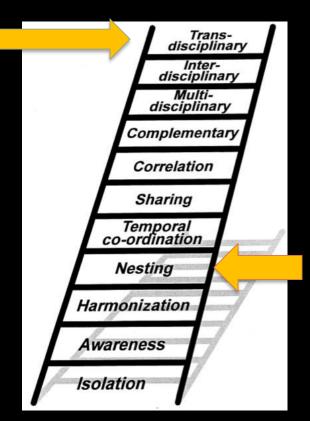
Facilitate applications of concepts

HOW MUCH INTEGRATION?

The Integration Ladder

- Fusion
- Authentic integration

(Harden, Medical Education, 2000)



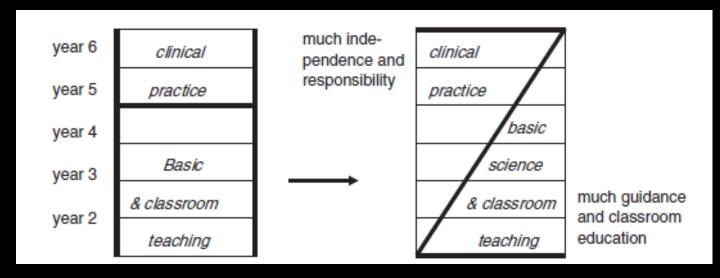


HOW TO INTEGRATE?Methods Of Integration

□ Horizontal:

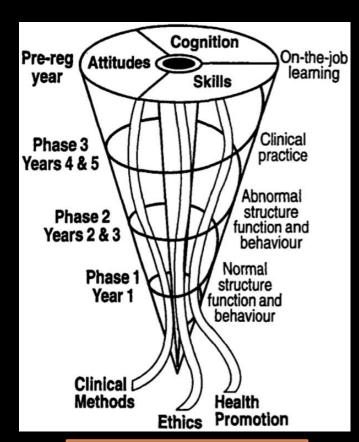
- integration across disciplines but within a finite period of time
- example: a combined year/semester-long, single basic science course
- □ Vertical/Z-Shape
- □ Spiral

Z SHAPE VERTICAL INTEGRATION



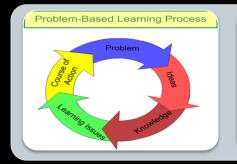
SPIRAL INTEGRATION

- ■Topics are revisited
- ■The topics visited are addressed in successive levels of difficulty.
- New learning is related to previous learning
- The learner's competence increases progressively until the final overall objectives are achieved.

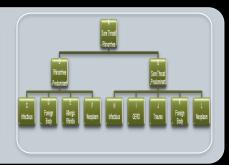




INTEGRATED CURRICULUM MODELS







Problem-Based:

student-lead, open-end learning thru problem solving

Case-Based:

Teaching with cases and with predetermined terminal objectives

Clinical presentation:

Expert-guided learning in an inductive clinical framework

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INTEGRATED CURRICULUM MODELS EXPERIENCE &
PERSPECTIVES







A T Still University School of osteopathic medicine at Arizona (ATSU-SOMA)

The first Clinical Presentation Curriculum in the US



A CP CURRICULUM IN BRIEF

- Principle: ~120-125 the most common presenting signs or symptoms identified and their inductive reasoning schemes developed
- Design: Scientific concepts applicable in the decision-making process for the scheme are identified and presented in the context of the scheme.
- **Expected Outcome:** Enhances memory organization and improving diagnostic success.



ATSU-SOMA'S CP-BASED, INTEGRATED CURRICULUM (as 2013)

All CP Schemes are assigned to organ system courses in the first two years and then revisited during clerkship years.

7 WK	11 WK	11 WK	5WK	5WK	6WK			
Biomed Sci	Neuro-MSK	Cardio- Pulmonary	Renal	Endo	GI			

Anatomy, OMM, Clinical Skill

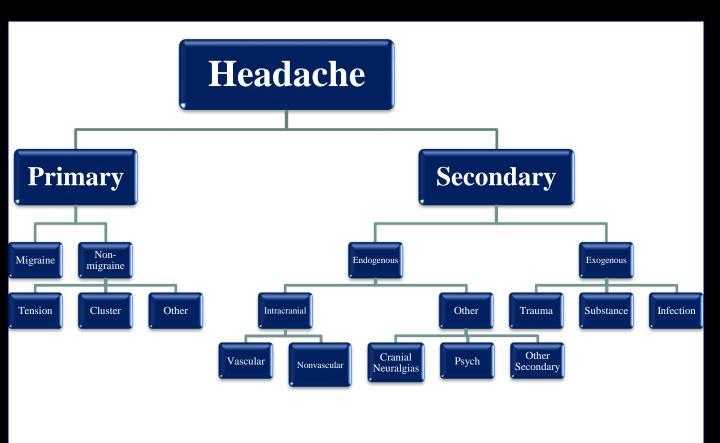
9	3	4	6	3	4	4	5	
Reprod/Urol	Sense	Human Dev	Hema- tology	Derm	Mind	Integra- tive	Board Prep	

OMM, Clinical Skill
EARLY CLINICAL IMMERSION IN CHC ACROSS THE US



CP SCHEMES PRESENTED IN ATSU-SOMA NEURO SCIENCE COURSE

- Headache
- Acute neurological deficits
- Seizure
 - Altered Mental Status
 - Dizziness, Numbness, Tingling
 - Weakness
 - Gait and Movement Disturbance



LEARNING ACTIVITIES WITHIN A CLINICAL SCHEME IN YEARS 1&2

Scheme Introduction



Disassemble the "Big Picture"



Re-assemble "Big Picture"

By Recapitulation, Case groups, Simulation



"HEADACHE" UNIT IN A GLANCE

	Monday 10/10		Tuesday 10/11	Wednesday 10/12	Thursday 10/13	Friday 10/14			
8:00 – 9:00	Course Introduction (Charlie (Pass) Headacht Scheme Preser ation		Electrophysiology of Neurons (Pong/Sullivan)	Synaptic Transmission and Neurotransmitters (Pong/Kuo) (Kuo for 1.5 hrs)		Pharm of Migraine Headache Medications (Wightkin)			
9:00 – 10:00	(Pong)			(Kuo 101 1.5 IIIs)	OPP & Medical Skills		f Secondary (Fischione)		
10:00 - 11:00	Gross Brain Anatomy (Anatomy, Wienke)		Brain/Neuronal Metabolism (Hansen) Primary Headache Disorders (Root)			Microbiology of CNS Infections I (Kuo)			
11:00 – 12:00	Anatomy Brain Cytology (Anatomy, Hu)		Early Development of the Nervous System (embryology) (Fischione)	Secondary and Other Headache Disorders (Root)		Headache Sch	me Wrap-Up		
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch		Lupch			Lunch			
1:00 – 2:00	Cultural				Anatomy of Cranial Nerves (Anatomy, Olson)			5	Anatomy
2:00 – 3:00	Diversity (Ratto) Anatomy (Slices, Hu)		CNS Imaging (Makin)			Small Group	(Cranial nerves, foramen)		
3:00 – 4:00	Anatomy Cultural Diversity					Anatomy	Small Group		
4:00 – 5:00	(Ratto)		(Ratto)						

NMS

LIMB PAIN

cellulitis, pyomyo osteomyelitis: S.

· normal microbio requirements; ca spreading factor MRSA

joint infection: S. epidermidis

· differentiation via colony type, hemolysis pattern, fermentation, coagulase production; S. epidermidis slime production; device-related infections

EXAMPLE OF SPIRAL INTEGRATION OF MICROBIOLOGY/ID in a CP CURRICULUM



FREQUENCY

prophyticus microbiota sites: tiation incl. cin resistance; s, slime layer

GI

Characteristics

Basic

MACULAR SKIN RASH

TSS: S. aureus

superantigen TSST-1

BLISTERS

folliculitis, furunculosis, carbunculosis, skin abscess, impetigo, SSSS: S. aureus

· salt, temp., desiccation resistance; superantigen exfoliative toxins

Dermatology

year 2

EYE REDNESS

blepharitis, dacryocystitis. orbital cellulitis, conjunctivitis, endophthalmitis: S. aureus, S. epidermidis

· review of normal microbiota sites. spreading factors

Senses

NAUSEA AND VOMITING food intoxication:

S. aureus

superantigen enterotoxin

BREAST DISORDERS

mastitis, breast abscess:

S. aureus, S. epidermidis

· review of pyogenic factors, MRSA

GU

Pettit & Kuo, Med Sci Educ 2013

HOW WELL DID IT WORK?

-Student Perspectives-

- •Academic Transition?
- Learning Motivation?
- ■Board Performance?
- •Use of basic science knowledge in clinical reasoning?
- Transition/matching to residency?

- Challenging for Many
- Extremely high early
- ■Passing rate OK but "more" to be desired**
- **SHINE**
- "Star" students (who have the number AND skills) have huge edge

Perhaps, there additional selection factors that should be considered during admission process?



WHAT ARE NEEDED TO INCREASE THE SUCCESS IN A CPC?

-Educator/Institutional Considerations-

- Involve the "right" ones
 - Team-player trait is essential
 - Willingness to step out of PhD-MD-DO comfort zones
- Heavy Faculty development
 - Education theory
 - Teaching techniques/modality
- Dedicated teaching and planning responsibility
 - Content mapping/tracking required
 - Program-specific faculty appointment desired

STABILITY





Jerry M. Wallace

School of Osteopathic Medicine











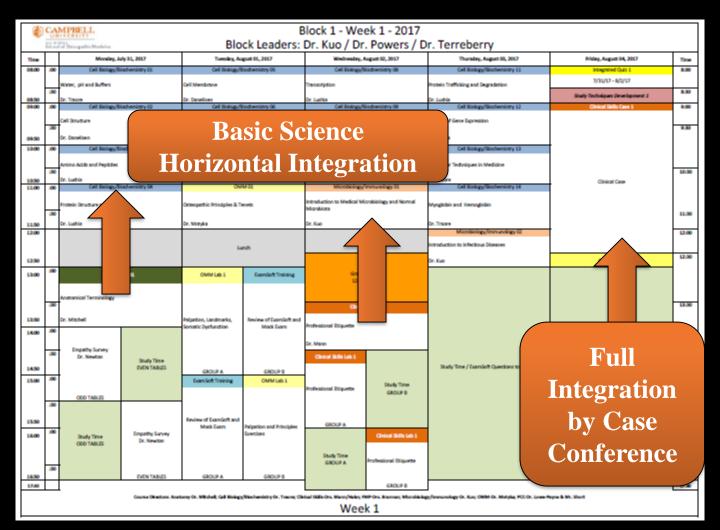
CUSOM

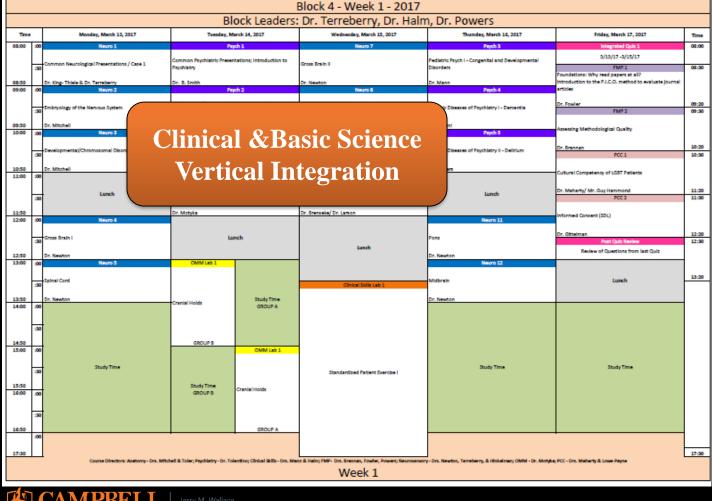
CUSOM'S HYBRID CURRICULUM

Year 1								
ΓER 1	SEMESTER 2							
Physiology, Pathology, Pharmacology	Musculoskeletal System	Neurosensory Psychiatry						
Anatomy, Clinical Ski	, OMM, PCC, FMP							
	FER 1 Physiology, Pathology, Pharmacology	Physiology, Pathology, System						

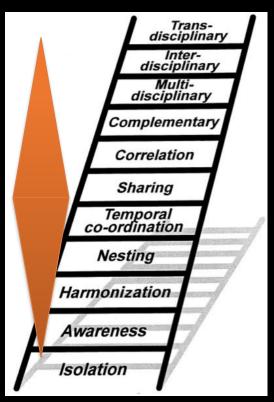
Year 2								
SEMEST	TER 1	SEMESTER 2						
Cardiovascular System Respiratory System	Hematology, Dermatology, Renal System	Endocrine, GI Systems	Reproductive System COMLEX I prep, Introduction to Clinical Clerkships					
Clinical Skill, OMM, PCC, FMP								







SUMMARY OF CUSOM CURRICULUM IN THE INTEGRATION LADDER



- Primarily Z-shape
- Vertical integration in system-based courses
- Some degrees of horizontal integrations during first two blocks
- Simulation Medicine and Friday Case Conferences provide full integration experiences and with spiral integration into years 3&4.

HOW WELL HAS IT WORKED? -Student Perspectives-

- •Academic Transition?
- Learning Motivation?

- ■Board Performance?
- •Use of basic science knowledge in clinical reasoning?
- •Transition/matching to residency?

- Average
- Higher in System Courses and during Simulation
- ■SHINE**
- •Gradual growth

Shine; most likely due to high Board performance



CUSOM STUDENTS LICENSING EXAM PERFORMANCE

Last upadted: 10/2/2017	2017 COMLEX-USA Level 1			COMLEX-USA Level 2CE				COMLEX-USA Level 2PE				
Student	Class of	Class of	Class of	Class of	Class of	Class of		Class of	Class of	Class of		
Performance	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019		2017	2018	2019		
	92.95%	92.76%	98.72%	98.69%	95.95%	1 /		96.80%	98.00%	ı		
	(n=144/155)	(n=144/155)	(n=154/156)	(n=151/154)	(n=143/149)	ı /		(n=149/154)	(n=98/100	ı		
						1 /				1		
	(92.28%	(92.68%	(96.54%	(93.20%	(95.83%	1 /		(92.90%	(Nat'l	1		
First-Time	Nat'l	Nat'l	Nat'l	Nat'l	Nat'l	1 /		Nat'l	Mean	1		
Pass Rate	Mean)	Mean)	Mean)	Mean)	Mean)	NA		Mean)	NA)	NA		
% Students above	21.79%	16.77%	36.55%	39.86%	33.56%							
600** on COMLEX	(n=35)	(n=26)	(n=53)	(n=60)	(n=50)	NA		NA	NA	NA		

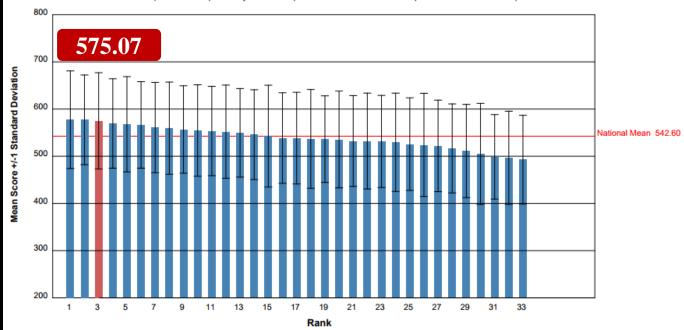
 Class of 2017 had mean discipline score for Level 1 ranking CUSOM #11 out of 48 COMs

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOL MEAN SCORES ON COMLEX-USA LEVEL 2-CE

(June 2016 - May 2017 First-Time Takers nly)

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(The red bar represents your school's performance while the red line represents the national mean)



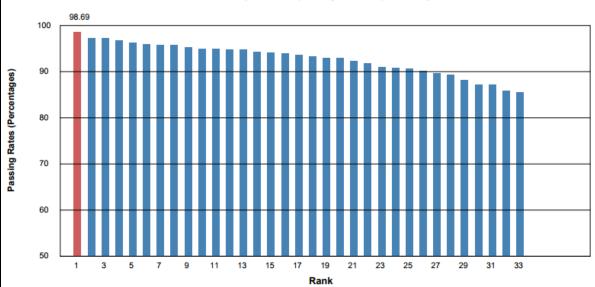
The red bar represents your school's annual performance. To meaningfully compare your school's annual performance to other schools, please take the standard deviation into account e.g., the line with upper and lower bars. The mean score for your school is 575.07 and the standard deviation is 101.94.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOL PASSING RATES ON COMLEX-USA LEVEL 2-CE

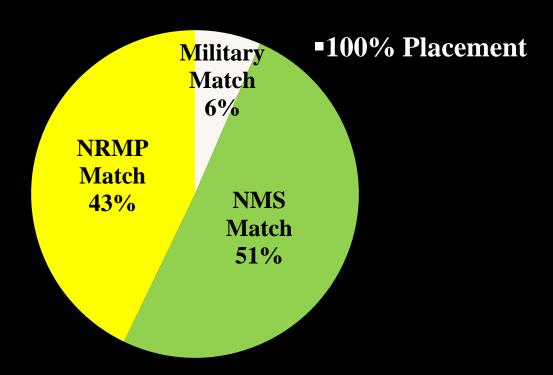
(June 2016 - May 2017 First-Time Takers (Ally)

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(The red bar represents your school's performance)



CUSOM CLASS 2017 RESIDENCY MATCH



OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT?

-Educator/Institutional Perspectives-

- Map biomedical science into Years 3 and 4
- Blur basic science discipline boundaries
- Build spiral integration
- •Increase interdisciplinary teaching/learning
- Convert lower-order to higher-order teaching/learning activities

THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION? CHALLENGES?

- ☐ In 2000, Harden "predict" the medical education for 2015: (Harden, R M. Medical Teacher, 2000)
 - Many have happened: ex. technology influenced, student-centered, outcome-based
 - •Many are happening: adaptive curriculum, studentplanned, community focused
- □ Changing an existing curriculum is difficult, but....
- ☐ Innovation is easier by starting new, but....

"Good business leaders create a vision, articulate the vision, passionately own the vision, and relentlessly drive it to completion."

-John Francis "Jack" Welch-

Thank you!!