Triple C Competency-based Curriculum

A Competency-based Approach to In-Training Assessment
Objectives

- Participants will begin to develop a process of in-training assessment for their own institution that focuses on learner/patient interactions during daily clinical activity.

- Participants will clarify roles, skills and tasks of residents, preceptors, faculty advisors and program directors.

- Participants will become familiar with the tools available to achieve assessments which include individual documentation, classification and progress reports.
In other words, we need to find ways to obtain more documented observations of our residents performing the tasks identified as important by our specialty, in the real workplaces where family physicians practice.

**The Most Important Modification to Improve In-training Assessment...**

Encourage the gathering and documentation of case-specific comments and feedback, from the preceptors to the residents, during daily clinical work.
Essential Components of In-training Assessment

- Observations
- Documentation
- Portfolios
- Periodic review/guided self-reflection
- Summative decisions
- Evaluation objectives
## Template for In-Training Evaluation Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITE Tasks/steps</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Learner roles</th>
<th>Who does what?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During daily clinical activities</td>
<td>- Field notes</td>
<td>Seeks opportunities to be observed</td>
<td>Program specific</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Observe performances</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seeks feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provide feedback</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participates in documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Document</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collect and organize documentation within a framework</td>
<td>- Portfolio and/or file</td>
<td>organizes documented observations according to learner’s needs and program requirements</td>
<td>Program specific</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Daily field notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Other performance assessments</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Periodic assessment of progress based on organized documentation</td>
<td>- Coached review and assessment</td>
<td>Provides self-assessment</td>
<td>Program specific</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participates in process of guided self-assessment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and update learning plans</td>
<td>- Who takes action - what action is required?</td>
<td>Actively participates in learning plan</td>
<td>Program specific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>- With learner/resident to clarify plans</td>
<td>Program specific</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Follows up with daily clinical supervisors</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Progress report to appropriate administrators</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Documentation for certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust and adapt learning activities</td>
<td>- Identifying resources</td>
<td>Program specific</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Modifying curriculum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Program specific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Identifying target goals</td>
<td>- Modifies/creates assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Formative and summative</td>
<td>- Frequency and type of periodic assessment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This is the Template for In-Training Evaluation Process developed by the Working Group on Certification Process, based upon both the literature and positive local experiences.
Observations of Resident Performance

- Encourage honest assessment by focusing the judgment of performance on each specific event or case
- Judge the behaviour itself, not compare to other learners (criterion referenced, not norm referenced)

This refers to feedback given to the learner including judgment of the performance.
Observations of Resident Performance

- Can include observations of resident - patient interactions, case discussions, charting, team interactions, etc.

- Are important opportunities for feedback with reflection, including positive reinforcement and constructive coaching
Multiple preceptors does not mean more than one observer at one time – it means multiple observations from different observers at different times.
Evaluation Objectives

- Are intended as a resource and reference, not a checklist
- They can be referred to when helpful
Evaluation Objectives

- Are organized under skill dimensions, key features, observable behaviours, priority topics and themes
- Should be used to guide sampling of residents’ activity in relevant workplace settings
- Are described and organized to assist residents and preceptors in assessing relevant competencies
Documentation

- Can use a variety of formats for field notes or encounter cards
- Documentation should identify:
  - The skill dimension assessed
  - The clinical problem/topic assessed
  - The clinical domain assessed
  - Feedback given to the learner including judgment of the performance
  - CanMEDS-FM roles
Documentation

Must remain simple enough to be used easily and frequently in busy clinical settings
Portfolios...

- Store and organize documented observations
- Are formatted to allow review according to the desired dimensions, domains, competency levels or other program requirements designed to show the progression towards competence
Periodic Review / Guided Self-direction

- To ensure continuity of education, a family physician or a team should be assigned to each resident for the duration of the residency and be responsible to review progress and provide feedback to both the resident and the program.
Periodic Review / Guided Self-Assessment

- Provides continuity of clinical supervision and educational coaching
- With the resident, collates and interprets all assessments of competency achievement
- Provides regularly scheduled progress reviews and reports
Summative Decisions…

- Program committees interpret the progress reports
- They also provide additional decision making and resources when necessary, especially around remediation and dismissal decisions
- Residents are engaged in all steps of the assessment process in a timely and collegial manner

Summative decisions must be made by more than one individual (i.e., must be a committee).
Summary…

- Multiple preceptors and observers document repeated samples of resident performance across all skill dimensions in a variety of settings

- Continuity of assessment and teaching is essential
Summary...

- Residents and faculty review progress regularly and report to the program
- Documentation must be organized in an effective way, e.g., portfolio
- The program provides additional decision making and resources concerning summative decisions
Other Steps?

Following implementation of effective workplace-based assessment, programs can review their process to identify the need for complementary specific assessment tools as indicated.
The Triple C Competency Based Curriculum

Canadian Family Medicine Curriculum

Le cursus en médecine familiale au Canada

Ensuring readiness to begin practice in the specialty of Family Medicine

www.clpc.ca/Triple_C
Acknowledgment

This PowerPoint presentation was authored by the Working Group on the Certification Process of the College of Family Physicians of Canada

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Based Upon

Interim report to the Board of Examiners from the WGCP: Initial recommendations for changes to ITE for the purposes of certification

Crichton T, Allen T, Bethune C, Brailovsky C, Donoff M, Laughlin T, Lawrence K, Wetmore S. Interim report to the Board of Examiners from the WGCP: Initial recommendations for changes to ITE for the purposes of certification. Mississauga ON: College of Family Physicians of Canada; 2009.

For More Information

Linking Curriculum and Assessment in Competency-based Residency Training Program


To better understand the Triple C Curriculum, please view the other resources in the Triple C Toolkit: http://www.cfpc.ca/Triple_C/