Competence Committees – Decision Making

Robyn Doucet MD, FRCPC, PGDip MedEd Competence Committee Chairs Workshop April 2nd, 2018



Objectives

- 1. Discuss ways to collect and review resident data
- 2. Describe approaches to assessment and the pros and cons of each.
- 3. Discuss options for presentation of data at competence committee meetings and reporting that data.
- 4. Determine how to review EPAs at meetings.
- 5. Discuss ways to come to group decisions and what decisions are to be made.



Collecting data

- One45 vs RC E-portfolio vs Something else!
- Need a variety of assessments
- Quality vs Quantity of evidence
 - How much is enough?



Approaches to Assessment

Problem Identification Model	Developmental Model
Fewer evaluations, incompletely synthesized for the committee. Focus or "red flag" alerts and include informally gathered data	Benchmarking for comparison of resident performance. Time-consuming to synthesize and review
Committee members focus on time on committee, teaching experience. Implicit decision making	Training and knowledge of benchmarks for committee members. Focus on doc- umented performance vs. benchmark
Focus on global performance, minimal discussion of residents with no concerns	Focus on specific performance with individual areas of strength/weakness
Resident receives report and must make implementation plan. No follow-up of response at next meeting	 Feedback framed in developmental language and delivered in meeting with PD or longitudinal advisor
Potential reluctance of faculty to document concerns.	Transparency through clear communication of benchmarks
NIVERSITY	Hauer, KE et al. (2015). A <i>cademic Medicine, 90</i> (8), 1084–1092.

Question Posed to CCC Members and Program Directors: How do you determine residents with performance concerns in your review?

Domain 1: Meeting or Exceeding the Concern Threshold: Data about Residents

Theme 1: Written comments from rotation assessments are foundational to identifying residents with performance concerns

Theme 2: Concerning Performance Extremes Stand Out

Theme 3: Isolated Data Points May Accumulate

Theme 4: Developmental Trajectories Matter

Domain 2: Interpreting Performance Data

Theme 1: Using a Norm- and/or Criterion-referenced Interpretation

Theme 2: Assessing the Quality of Data That is Reviewed

Figure 1. How residents with performance concerns are identified.



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Schumacher, DJ et al. (2018). *Medical Teacher*, *40*(1), 70–79.

Group Decision Making

Concept	Key Points from Literature
Member characteristics	Heterogeneous is best
Group size	 Large groups best if defined procedures; but caution for "Groupthink"
Group understanding of its work	 Shared mental model improves group performance. Group cohesion and insulation can lead to "groupthink" and fewer poorer decisions. Default initial position affects outcomes
Group leader role	 Leader (or senior/powerful/confident members) can dominate Leader influences amount of new information sought



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Hauer, KE et al. (2016) Journal of Graduate Medical Education, 8(2), 156–164.

Group Decision Making Continued

Concept	Key points from literature
Information- sharing procedures	 More information sharing is better Information sharing enhanced with structured discussion process invites elaboration Sharing written information increases chances of information being used in decisions Social pressure is minimized through structure voting and recognition of diverse opinions Shared information carries more weight than unshared; structure processes to encourage sharing.
Effects of time pressures	 Time pressures lead to lower-quality decisions New information more likely with longer discussion



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Hauer, KE et al. (2016) Journal of Graduate Medical Education, 8(2), 156–164.

Avoiding "Groupthink"

- "Groupthink" = decisions dominated by desire for group cohesiveness over alternatives
- Increased risk when:
 - Members have similar background
 - Absence of group rules/procedures
 - Incomplete survey of information
 - Tendency to follow leader preferences with minimal consideration or critical review
- Bottom line Be careful not to emphasize consensus over dissent



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Modified from Royal College Webinar on CCs

Group Decision Making

- Watch for decision making fatigue
- Many sources of bias label and discuss!
 - Anchoring, Availability, Bandwagon, Confirmation, Framing Effect, "Groupthink", Overconfidence, Reliance on gist, Selection, Visceral



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Dickey, C. C., Thomas, C., Feroze, U., Nakshabandi, F., & Cannon, B. (2017). Cognitive Demands and Bias: Challenges Facing Clinical Competency Committees. Journal of Graduate Medical Education, 9(2), 162–164.

Resident Assessments and Training	Search:	Expand All	Collapse All
Name		Туре	Completion
Required Training and Assessment Tracking			161 / 446 (36%)
Program - Overall			3 / 48 (6%)
Transition To Discipline			10 / 10 (100%)
Foundation			148 / 365 (41%)
🔁 Core			0 / 23 (0%)
Transition To Practice			0 / 0 (0%)

Competency (EPA) Tracking	Search:		Expand All	Collapse All
Name		Туре	Completion	Verified
▼ EPAs			23 / 77 (30%)	8 / 77 (10%)
Transition to Discipline			6 / 6 (100%)	6 / 6 (100%)
Foundations			16 / 27 (59%)	2 / 27 (7%)
E Core			1 / 44 (2%)	0 / 44 (0%)



▼ 🔄 Obstetrics		16 / 34 (47%)
Required Training		13 / 19 (68%)
Obstetric/Gynecology		10 / 10 (100%)
Assess patients in the prenatal clinic to help recognize normal vs abnormal pregnancy	Checkbox	Yes
Assess and help manage patients in the early labor assessment unit including, but not limited to, patients with the following:		2 / 2 (100%)
Follow a patient through the three stages of labour	Checkbox	Yes
Review normal and abnormal fetal heart rate graphs	Checkbox	Yes
Observe surgical management of delivery	Checkbox	Yes
Manage patients with prenatal complications including but not limited to:		4 / 4 (100%)
Obstetrical Anesthesia		3 / 9 (33%)
Participate in the care of patients on Birth Unit including:		2 / 4 (50%)
Provide anesthesia for a minimum of 1 gyne OR list per four week block. Resident should participate in the anesthesia for the following procedures:		0 / 3 (0%)
Obstetrical Anesthesia Clinic Consultations	Checkbox	Yes
Simulation (Spinal/epidural mannequin practice)	Checkbox	No
Required Assessments		3 / 15 (20%)



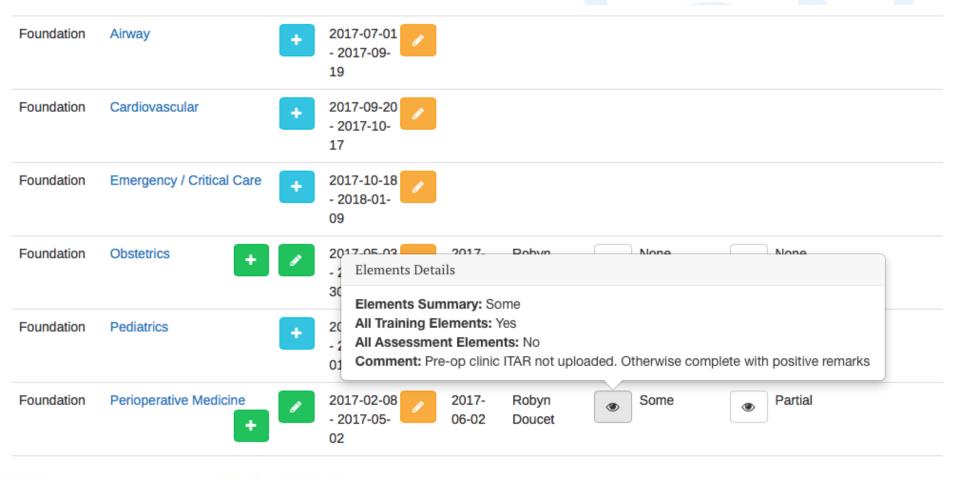
Required Assessments		3 / 15 (20%)
Obstetric/Gynecology		3 / 4 (75%)
Written reflection on managing a patient with an abnormal pregnancy	Attached 1	Upload file(s) Done Uploading
Direct observation by a senior resident or staff of initial medical management for pregnant patient with acute medical or obstetric emergency X1 (Direct observation: Narrative)	Attached 2	Upload file(s) Done Uploading
Direct observation of the presentation of a prenatal assessment X2 (Direct observation: Narrative)	Attached 2	Upload file(s) Done Uploading
	Attach file(s)	Upload file(s)
V 🔄 Obstetrical Anesthesia		0 / 11 (0%)
Resident logbook – must pass in at end of rotation	Checkbox	No
Daily Encounter Card (DEC-Obstetrics) – at least one DEC or direct observation per shift worked	Checkbox	No
Direct observation of epidural X 3. Must complete 3 with global rating score ≥ 5 prior to independent insertion (Direct observation: Epidural checklist)	Attach file(s)	Upload file(s)
Direct observation of spinal X 3. Must complete 3 with global rating score ≥ 5 prior to independent insertion (Direct observation: Spinal checklist)	Attach file(s)	Upload file(s)
Direct observation of elective c-section X 3. Must complete 3 with global rating score ≥ 5 (Direct observation: Elective C-Section)	Attach file(s)	Upload file(s)
Written reflection on a clinical case that discusses an aspect of your performance that you plan to improve upon.	Attach file(s)	Upload file(s)
Successful completion of the following learning cases: (Learning case assessment form)		0 / 4 (0%)
	Attach file(s)	Upload file(s)
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VT

Name	Туре	Completion	Verified
EPAs		23 / 77 (30%)	8 / 77 (10%)
Transition to Discipline		6 / 6 (100%)	6 / 6 (100%)
Foundations		16 / 27 (59%)	2 / 27 (7%)
F1: Performing preoperative assessments for ASA 1, 2 or 3 pati	Has 16 files	Closed 2017-02-16	Yes Add Comment
 F2: Using the anesthetic assessment to generate the anesthetic considerations and the management plan, including postoperatidisposition, for ASA 1, 2 or 3 patients 	Attached 11	Upload file(s) Done Uploading	Comments
 27 July DEC.pdf DEC Nov 28.pdf DEC Dec 2.pdf DEC Nov 30.pdf DEC Jan 11.pdf DEC Jan 3.pdf DEC dec 14.pdf Call Eval Jan 18.pdf GEN Sx Uro Sx ITAR.pdf DEC Jan 27.pdf Call Eval Feb 5.pdf F3: Diagnosing and managing common (non-life-threatening) complications in the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU), or the surgical ward.	Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload Upload	View file View file	

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Requirements Tracker





Competence Committee Report

Reporting Period: 2017-03-04 - 2017-06-02

Current Stage: Foundation.

General Evaluation: Progress as expected.

Action from previous report:

No actions required. Good progress. Surg module - missing c-spine and cranial facial and Renal transplant experiences

Comment on previous report action:

Continues to have not encountered these cases, this will come with time.

Summary of actions for the next reporting period:

- 1. Should start uploading academic advisor reports as they are available.
- 2. Periop medicine pre-op clinic ITAR needs uploading.
- 3. Continue to acquire evidence for EPAs.
- 4. More experience to be able to see craniofacial trauma, renal transplant and intubation of patient with c-spine precautions.

No EPAs that are submitted but unverified



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Case Scenarios Competence Committee Discussions

BEGIN







Questions?

