

VA Centers of Excellence in Primary
Care Education: Transforming
Interprofessional Education,
Practice and Collaboration





VA Office of Academic Affiliations Centers of Excellence in Primary Care Education

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Objectives

- Define "Academic PACT" (Academic PCHM)
- Describe the VA Centers of Excellence in Primary Care Education
- Describe VA's strategic approach to Academic PACT
- Describe VA CoEPCE successes, challenges, and lessons learned

Objective # 1

- Define "Academic PACT" (Academic PCHM)
 - Context of VA's statutory education mission

Background: VA Statutory Education and Training Mission

- VA Largest education and training effort for health professionals in US
 - Affiliated with 126 of 141 allopathic medical schools and 15 of 26 osteopathic medical schools
 - 40 other health professions by affiliations with over 1,800 unique colleges and universities
 - In 2012, 117,500 trainees (Both paid and without compensation)

Source: Office of Academic Affiliations, 2013

VA PACT Patient Aligned Care Team

ACCESS

Care
Management
&
Coordination

Practice Redesign

Patient Centeredness

Systems Redesign & Quality Improvement

Resources

Academic PACT Defined

- A primary care clinical practice that includes educating health professions trainees as an integral component of its mission
- Trainees have authentic roles in delivering care
- All members of the Academic PACT have a role in educating trainees

Objective #2

 Describe the VA Centers of Excellence in Primary Care Education

Goals of the CoEPCEs

- Transform primary care education
- Team-based patient-centered care for future practice
- Interprofessional focus
- Shift curricular models from classroom to workplace
- Sustain and export to VA and beyond

VA Centers of Excellence in Primary Care Education (CoEPCE)

- 5 Centers and Coordinating Center----2011-2015
- Core Requirements
 - Physician and Nurse Co-Directors (50% time)
 - Joint sponsorship & engagement with academic affiliate
 - Primary focus physician resident and nurse practitioner trainees
 - Integrated into interprofessional teams
- Resources
 - Funding for operations
 - Trainee stipend support

Program Sites and Academic Affiliates



Co-Directors:

C. Scott Smith, MD and Melanie Nash, MSN, ANP Academic Partners:

Gonzaga University School of Nursing University of Washington School of Medicine Idaho State University Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing



Co-Directors:

Joyce Wipf, MD and Kameka Brown, PhD, APN
Academic Partner:
University of Washington
Schools of Medicine and Nursina



Co-Directors:

Rebecca Brienza, MD, MPH and Susan Zapatka, MSN, APN Academic Partners:

Fairfield University School of Nursing Quinnipiac University School of Nursing Yale University Schools of Medicine and Nursing University of Connecticut School of Medicine



Co-Directors:

Mimi Singh, MD, MS and Mary Dolansky, PhD, RN Academic Partners:

Case Western Reserve University School of Nursing
Ursuline College School of Nursing
Cleveland Clinic Foundation



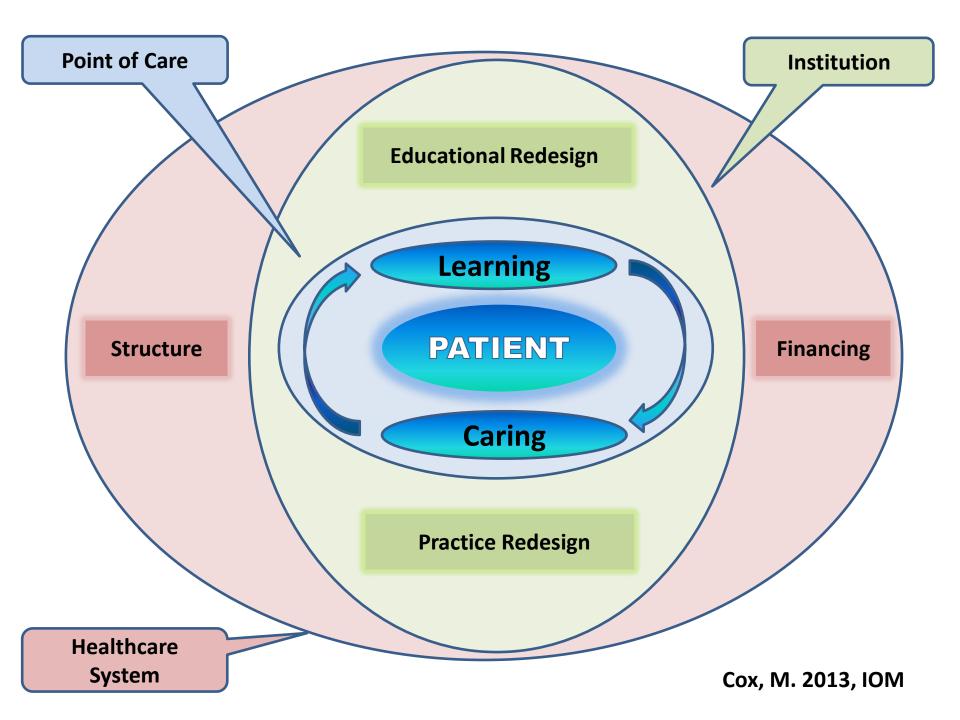
Co-Directors:

Rebecca Shunk, MD and Terry Keane, DNP, APN
Academic Partner:

University of California at San Francisco Schools of Medicine and Nursing

Implementation Model

- Collaboration across five Centers with central coordination
- Each Center has a locally developed model
- Program impact is expected at three separate "levels"
 - point of care/learning (microsystem)
 - VA facility/affiliated program (mesosystem)
 - and VA/national health systems (macrosystem)



AY 13/14 CoEPCE Trainees

Core

- Physician residents trainees: Internal Medicine & Family Medicine; PGY 1, 2, 3,
 Chief resident; Psychiatry
- Nurse Practitioner trainees: Pre-Master's, Pre- Doctorate of Nursing Practice,
 Post-Master's fellows/residents, Post- Doctorate of Nursing Practice residents
- Post-Doctorate Pharmacy residents
- Post-Doctorate Psychology fellows and Psychology Interns
- Some engagement
 - Social work
 - Nutrition
 - BSN nursing students
 - Medical students
 - Podiatry
 - Physician Assistant

CoEPCE Educational Domains













Boise CoEPCE, 2012



Formal Instruction



Workplace Learning



Reflection

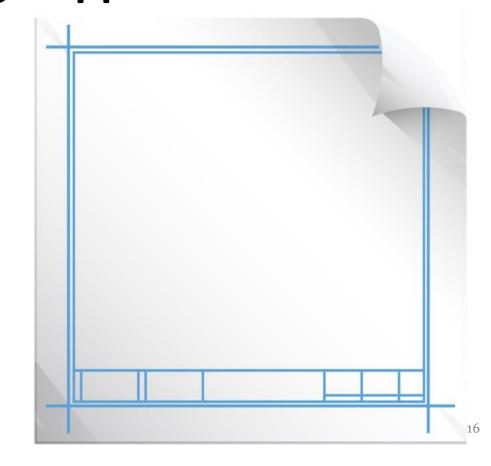
Teaching Strategies

Objective # 3

Describe VA's strategic approach to

Academic PACT

Put the APACT Blueprint into action



Interprofessional Faculty Engagement

- Learn together
 - role-model, teamwork, communication
- Understand each other
 - culture, values, educational "trajectory"



Interprofessional Faculty Engagement

- PACT team members' responsibilities for teaching
 - All "teachers" have meaningful roles in teaching
 - All "teachers" have meaningful roles in assessing learner performance
 - All "teachers" must learn from, with and about teachers from other professions
 - All "teachers" must have local support to develop roles as teachers

Interprofessional Faculty Engagement

- Workplace teaching
 - -Supervision
 - —Precepting
 - -Instruction
 - -Assessment

Interprofessional Trainee Engagement

- Trainees learn together
 - Prepared to work in team-based practices
 - Prepared to lead
- Academic affiliates need to be engaged and



Interprofessional Leadership

Interprofessional and representative

Present/included for clinical operations elements

Present/included for educational elements

"Nothing about us without us"

Interprofessional Leadership

 Renegotiating roles and responsibilities rather than relying on traditional silos and hierarchies



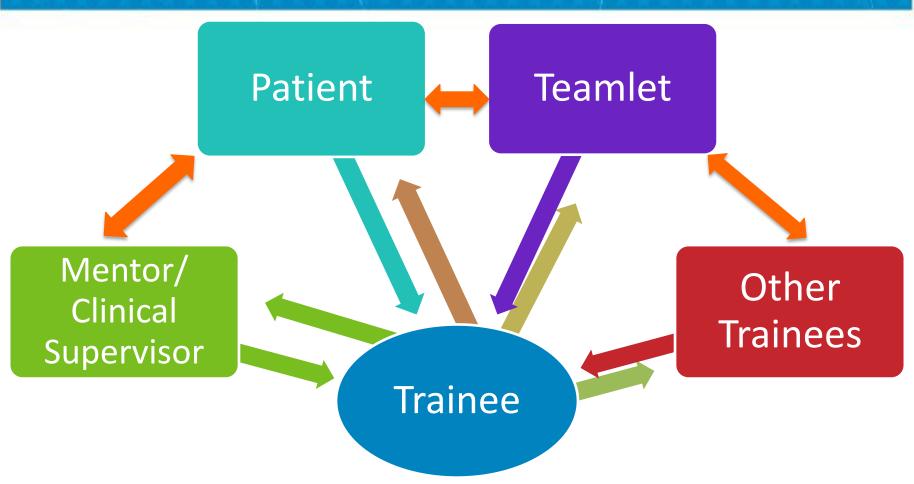
Structural Components-Scheduling

- Scheduling
 - Physician trainee immersion models
 - -2-12 weeks in length
 - **-20-100%** commitment
 - -12-24 weeks
 - NP trainee model
 - student -1.5-2 days/week for 6-36 months
 - -NP resident 2080 hours/1 year

Structural component - Scheduling

- Inter-professional challenges
 - Sequencing of formal instruction
 - Start of clinical rotation
- Intra-professional challenges
 - Nursing usually part-time trainees while working fulltime; have concurrent academic classes and clinical rotations
 - Medicine –ACGME requirements of inpatient rotation

Sustained Relationships are Complicated!



Structural components-space

- Space adequate for
 - Co-location of trainees
 - Co-precepting
 - Formal instruction







Objective # 4

 Describe VA CoEPCE successes, challenges, and lessons learned

Successes

- Medicine Residency restructuring to adopt CoEPCE ambulatory training models
- School of Nursing restructuring to accommodate NP student immersion "off cycle"
- Implementing NP fellowship/residency models
- Retaining learners as new faculty members
- Local VA facility supporting salaries of faculty

Challenges remain

- Securing protected time for precepting/supervision
- Integrating all trainees into teamlet structure for longitudinal learning experience
- Implementing interprofessional co-precepting
- Developing interprofessional curricula
- NP and physician trainees sharing a panel of patients
- Evaluation of small programs (program evaluation vs educational research)

Lessons learned

- Trainee enthusiasm facilitates recruitment of learners
- Interprofessional, team-based training model attracts strong candidates
- Trainees value
 - Learning about the educational experiences, roles, and skillsets of other professionals
 - Longitudinal relationships with patients
 - Having responsibility for for a panel of patients

Lessons learned

- Increased workload/complexity for PACT teamlet
- Deterrents vary by profession
 - NP trainees experienced constraints on work opportunities and a loss of salary
 - Physician trainees sacrificed other elective opportunities to participate in CoEPCE

VA CoEPCE Educational Domain	Definition	Activity Examples	Evaluation examples
Shared Decision-Making	Care is aligned with the values, references and cultural perspective of the patient; curricula focus on the communication skills necessary to promote patients' self-efficacy	•Ottawa Shared Decision Making Curriculum and Skill •Three-part Longitudinal Series – LEARN (Listen, Explain, Acknowledge, Recommend, and Negotiate) •Motivational Interviewing	 •Mini-Clinical Evaluation Exercise •Decision Support Analysis Tool •Dyadic OPTION Scale •Learner Perception Survey-Primary Care
Sustained Relationships	Care is designed to promote continuity of care; curricula focus on longitudinal learning relationships	•Home visits •"Lost Opportunities" curriculum	 •Modified Modified Continuity of Care Index (MMCI) •Qualitative interviews •Learner Perception Survey-Primary Care •PACT continuity encounter
Interprofessional Collaboration	Care is team based, efficient and coordinated; curricula focus on developing trustful, collaborative relationships	•University of Toronto Centre for IPE •Huddle-Coaching Program	•Longitudinal semi- structured interviews •Team Development Measure •Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale
Performance Improvement	Care is designed to optimize the health of populations; curricula focus on using the methodology of continuous improvement in redesigning care to achieve quality	•Curriculum of Inquiry •Panel Management	•Clinical Outcomes •Quality Improvement Knowledge Application Tool (QIKAT)