

SCIENCES TO FAMILY MEDICINE RESIDENTS: THE “SHARED CARE APPROACH”

Session # letter
and number

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FACULTY DISCLOSURE

The presenters of this session have NOT had any relevant financial relationships during the past 12 months.

CFHA



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CONFERENCE RESOURCES

Slides and handouts shared by our conference presenters are available on <https://www.integratedcareconference.com/> and on the conference mobile app.

All sessions will be recorded and posted to <https://integratedcarelearning.talentlms.com/> shortly following the conference.



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this session, the participant will be able to:

- Describe a longitudinal teaching program for family medicine residents
- Describe the Adult Pedagogic Principles Entrenched in the Program
- Describe the use of audiovisual case presentations as a teaching modality



Objectives:

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- Why

WHY

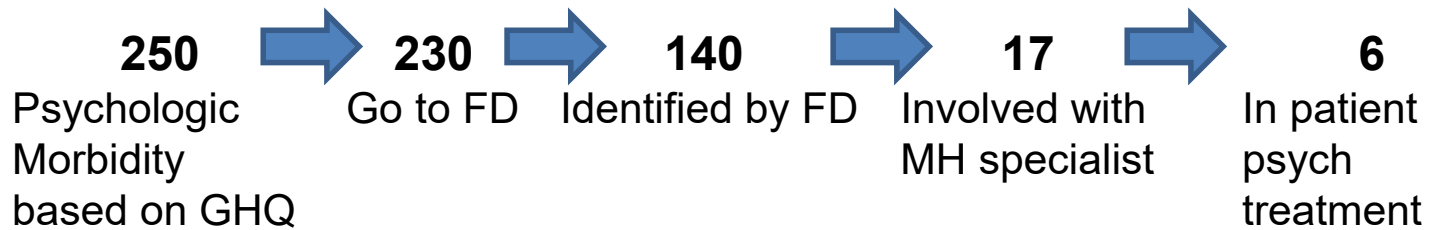
- 70% of antidepressants and 90% of anxiolytics are prescribed by Family MDs.

WHY

- 15 – 50% of all patients in family medicine have significant psychological dysfunction
- 21% receive care from mental health specialists
- 54% receive care from primary care only
- “De Facto Mental Health System”

WHY

- 1000 people



WHO and HOW

- Hybrid model at McMaster (FP +SW/Psychiatrist dyad)
- No Block Rotation
- ½ day behavioural sciences x 2 years
- PGY1's and PGY2's are separated
- Make up of residents from two academic units and the community placements
- 10-12 Residents in a group

HOW

- 3 x's per month meet as a group
- PGY2's – once per month
- Resident-led sessions for PGY2's
- Usually topic-based

- Once per month – large group sessions for PGY1's

WHAT

- 2021-2022 Large group sessions for PGY1's:
 - Solution focused therapy
 - Depression and Suicide
 - Anxiety Disorders
 - Ethics and Boundaries
 - Poverty Workshop
 - Psychosis and Bipolar
 - Palliative Care
 - Somatizing and Personality Disorders
 - Addictions Medicine
 - Mindfulness

WHAT

- 2021-2022 Large Group Session for PGY2's
- Psychopharmacology
- Palliative Care
- Pre-Exam Prep (Overview)

HOW

- Teaching techniques
 - Small group format
 - Case presentations – video, oral
 - Process issues – communication, interpersonal skills
 - Content issues – diagnostics, treatments, life cycle, problem based

HOW

- Other Teaching Techniques
 - Topic centered
 - 20 topics over two years
 - Done by Residents
 - Expected to do one over the two years

HOW

- Other Teaching Techniques
 - Role playing
 - Visits to community centres (detox, shelters)
 - Representatives from community present to the unit (e.g. CAS)
 - Residents are expected to do one leadership activity over the two years

WHERE

- Family Practice Clinic
- Cases and tapes come directly from a family practice clinic population
- Relevant!

Adult Pedagogic Principles

- Relevant cases
- Done in the work setting
- Ongoing mentorship by an 'expert' around these cases.
- We have two years to work with residents, not two months
- Voila!!

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

- Central coordinator, site coordinators (Hamilton, KW, Burlington, Niagara, Brampton)
 - Several times per year
 - All tutors attend from all units
 - Evaluate program. Discuss what has worked and what has not worked.
 - Share ideas/resources
 - Team building/faculty development

EVALUATION--RESIDENTS

- Individual evaluation every six months
- Involves residents, BS tutor
- >50% attendance
- 1+1 rule, every six months
- Must pass “BS” to write the exam. Treated as ‘seriously’ as any other rotation

Evaluation--Tutors

- Tutor Evaluation
 - Formative and summative
 - Incorporates feedback from all residents
 - All tutors evaluated using same form

“ENRICHMENT” MONTH

- Four consecutive weeks
- Residents chooses topic of interest
- PGYs'2:
 - CBT
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - CBT-I
 - Performance of Medicine
- Able to explore in some depth

2021-22 “ENRICHMENT” MONTH

- PGY1’s:
 - The Art of Seeing
 - Mindfulness (MBSR)
 - PhotoVoice
 - The Performance of Medicine

WHO

- Who?
- Psychiatrist, Family Doctor, Social Worker
- Hybrid Model
- Multi-disciplinary Model
- Different viewpoints

WHO

- GP's as "secondary messenger".
- "Permeability"
(George Engel)

GOALS OF PROGRAM

- Enhance collaborative, interprofessional skills
- Enhance communication, interpersonal skills.
- Promote FP as primary delivery of mental health care, psych as consultant
- Ergo, collaborative care!

GOALS OF PROGRAM

- Increase detection, diagnostic and treatment skills
- Psychopharmacology
- Psychotherapeutics

Exposure to Different Psychotherapies

- Supportive
- CBT 'Lite
- Solution focused
- Motivational interviewing

CBT

- In future, knowing principle of CBT can help family docs “supervise” patients using workbooks or on-line programs.
- Study showed same results in half the time when supervising

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Help learners become comfortable
- Tape all their encounters
- Tape regularly
- Get consent on tape

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Give constructive feedback in a supportive manner
- “McMaster Sandwich”
- Resident to resident feedback important

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Presenter gives a preamble
- States learning objectives
- They can decide which specific parts of the tape are important to watch
- Can re-edit if possible
- Presenter keeps remote control
- Any person in the group can stop tape
- Encourage frequent stops

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Ask the resident who is presenting for their reflections and ideas.
- Then ask other residents
- Then facilitators may speak up

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Can ask about attitudes
 - What were you feeling, thinking?
 - What is another way of saying that?
- Can look for non-verbal cues
 - Using silence
 - Making “empathic statements”

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Can help develop efficient information gathering skills
- Use of open and closed questions
- Can help develop exact questioning for making psychiatric diagnoses
- Can use the case to get into treatment issues, content issues

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Prioritize tapes at the beginning of a session
- Clinical questions take priority
- Let the group decide which tapes may be most appropriate
- Choice also made on viewing particular residents and need to meet requirements

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Log is kept with resident cases and tapes
- Try to ensure that each resident shows the required number of tapes and cases (1+1)

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Non-judgmental supportive critique
- Develop a trusting relationship in which learners feel comfortable with vulnerability
- Be respectful and straightforward

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Be specific in feedback, e.g., here is how one could ask these specific questions versus “good interview”

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Avoid overloading the learner with feedback
- Get the presenter's reaction to feedback they have received

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Advantage of this system: Residents can learn from other people's cases
- An example of this is teaching CBT where we watch one resident with an ongoing case

Using Video in Clinical Supervision

- Use case as platform to explore diagnostic and treatment ideas
- Personal responses (transference and countertransference)
- Communication issues

On to the Tape.....

Reference

- Westberg J, Hilliard J. Teaching Creatively with Video: Fostering Reflection, Communication and Other Clinical Skills. Springer Publishing Company, New York, 1994.

WE'RE DONE!!

FEEDBACK?



SESSION EVALUATION

Use the CFHA mobile app to complete the evaluation for this session.



