Has the University of British Columbia's Northern Medical Program made any difference?

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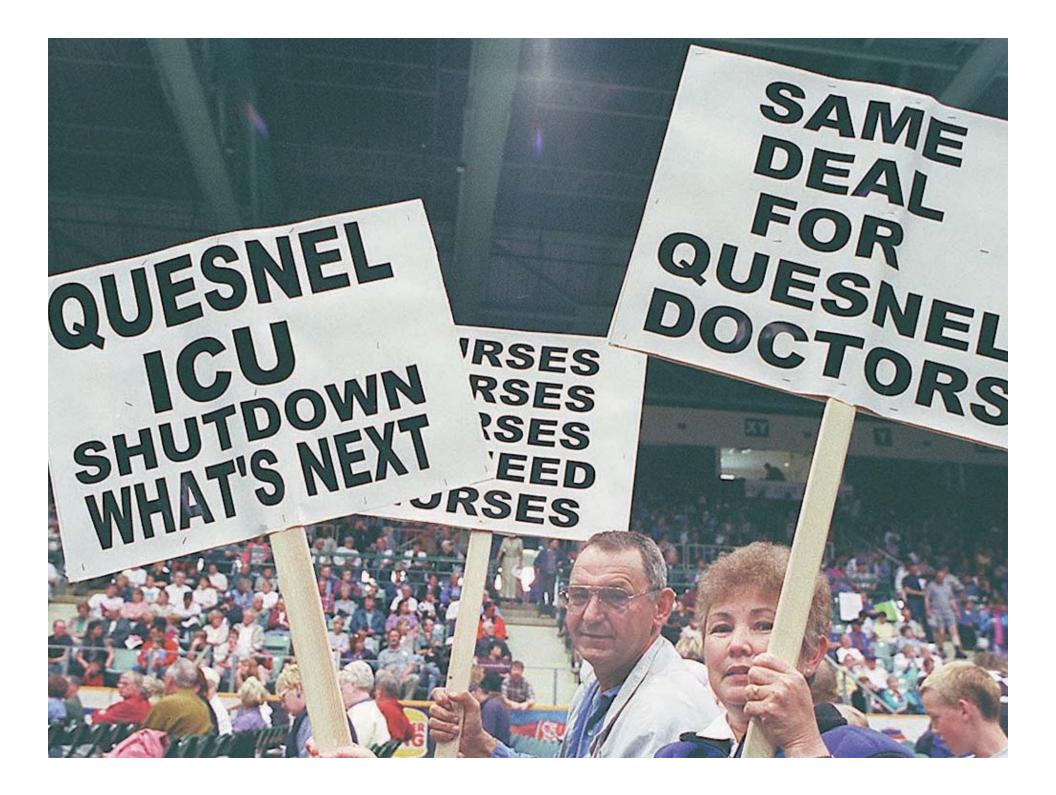
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All images of students/physicians and standardized patients have full consent for multiple uses



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In response to these challenges, the B.C. Government and UBC partnered with the University of Victoria, the University of Northern British Columbia, and B.C.'s Health Authorities to create **province-wide medical education programs**.

UBC's MD program was distributed across B.C. to four geographically distinct sites:



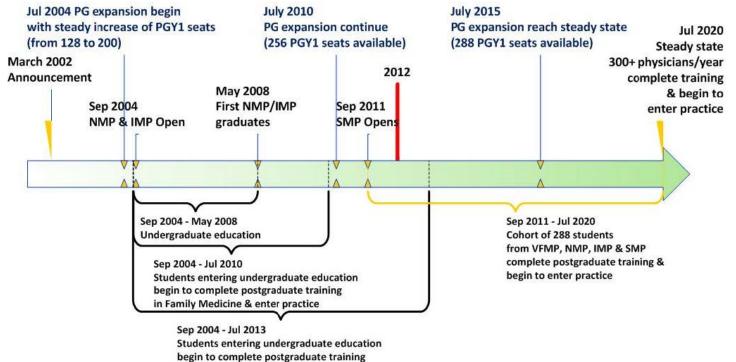
COVERAGE There are over 80 training facilities throughout British Columbia. These include: COMMUNIT e.g. 100 Mile House, EDUCATION Masset, Cranbrook CLINICAL ACADEMIC CAMPUSES e.g. Royal Columbian Hospital, Kelowna General Hospital AFFILIATED ()NAL ENTRES More equitable distribution of training facilities helps e.g. Vernon Jubilee, expose future doctors to Abbotsford Regional communities and patients they may one day serve. Lower Mainland



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Distribution timeline...



in Royal College specialties & enter practice





Published October 24, 2013 LOCAL NEWS

City enjoys specialist surplus

Peter JAMES Citizen staff pjames@pgcitizen.ca

A decade ago, Prince George was desperate for physicians of all stripes, but now conditions have improved so much that Northern Health has turned some specialists away due to lack of available spaces.

Northern Health chief operating officer for the interior Michael McMillan told the health authority board on Wednesday that some orthopedics specialists willing to relocate to Prince George were turned down because that department is fully staffed.

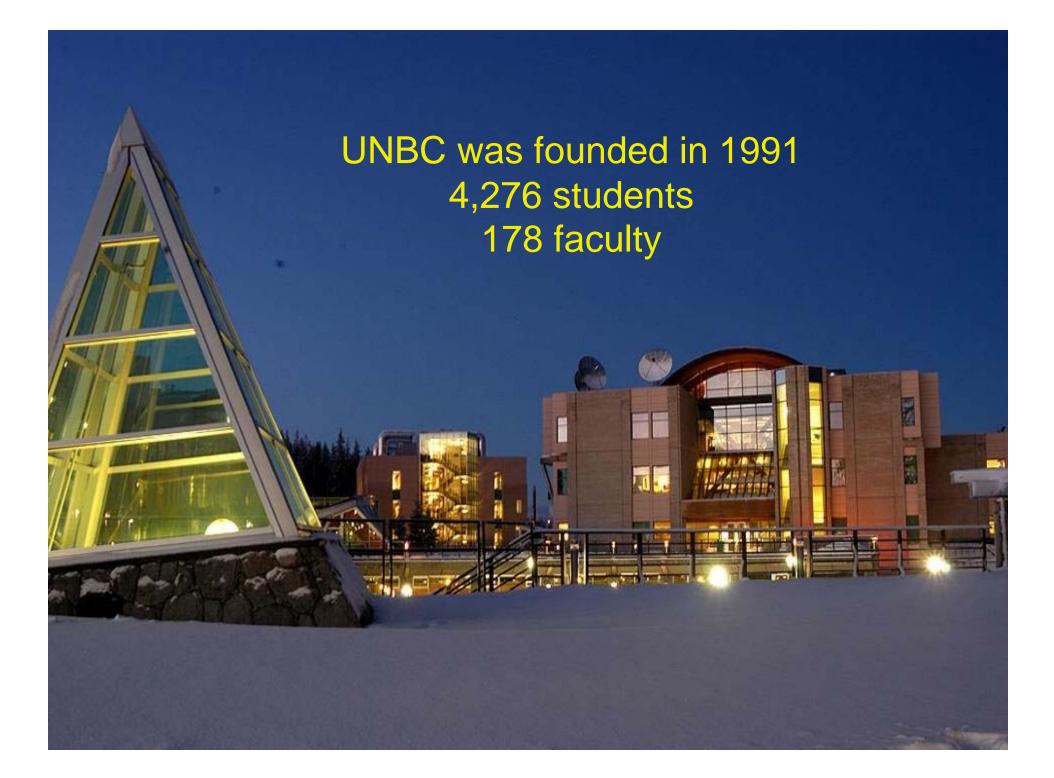
"It's a dramatic change from what it was 10 years ago, I got involved in 2000 and 2001 and it's night and day," board chairman Charles Jago said. "This has become a far more attractive place for people to look to establish a practice."

According to figures provided to the board, the resource plan in the northern interior health service delivery area calls for 102 specialists and currently there are 95.85 full-time equivalent positions in the region. In the first eight months of this year, 10 new specialists arrived and only five departed.

UBC at a **Glance**

56,382 students on two campuses, Vancouver and Okanagan
8,437 international students
11,257 degrees granted in 2010/2011
\$10 billion in economic impact
\$549 million per year in research funding
275,000 alumni in 120 countries
13,893 faculty and staff
22nd in world university rankings, 1 of 3 Canadian universities in the top 40





Faculty of Medicine

Facts & Figures

Full time faculty	633
Clinical faculty	4,860
MD students	1,069
Postgraduate medical residents	1,142
Graduate students	1,287
Post-doctoral fellows	225
Clinical fellows	253



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What did we do to support the rural need?



- We tried to find students with a good fit
- We recruited faculty who would be role models
- We provided Faculty Development
- We provided experiences in rural communities with full service family physicians and with generalist specialists
- We provided experiences in underserved areas
- We looked for incentives to encourage rural experiences



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Remote and Rural Suitability Score

Developed over 10 years:

- •Rural Upbringing (50% of weight)
- Rural Links
- Rural Activities
- •Self-reliance

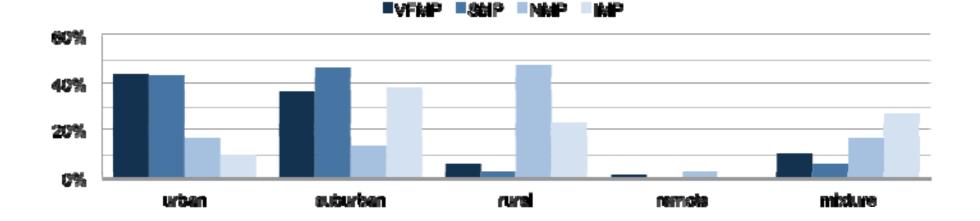




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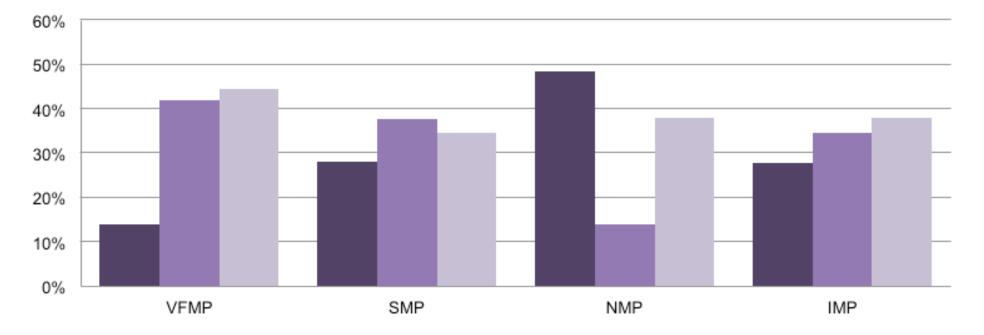
Geographical Background





Intended career path at admission

Primary Care Specialty Undecided





What is the impact of distributed education on communities?

PGR

What research evidence is there?

Two qualitative studies exploring the impact of a distributed campus on its local community





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Study 1: What were the impacts on the community?

Lovato C, Bates J, Hanlon N, Snadden D.

Evaluating distributed medical education: what were the community's expectations?

Medical Education, 2009, 43;5: 457-461





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Five Spheres of Community Impact

- Health
- Local politics
- Education
- Economy/Busines
 Media

4 Themes:

- Increase in Pride and Status
- Partnership Development
- Community Self-Efficacy

• Community Development





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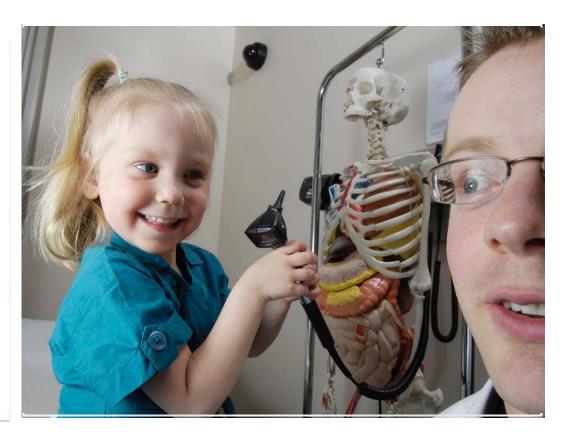
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Study 2 - making sense of disruptions to a physician community

Hanlon N, Ryser L, Crain J, Halseth G, Snadden D.

Establishing a distributed campus: making sense of disruptions to a physician community

Medical Education, 2010; 44:256-262





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Social Capital

- Forms of social participation (networks, norms and trust) that facilitate co-operation between individuals and groups to achieve common objectives. (Bourdieu P, the Forms of Capital; Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education Greenwood, NY, 1985)
- The possibility that distributed medical education may lead to increased social capital links medical education to the sustainability and resilience of rural and northern communities.





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Structural changes in the medical community

- Attracting specialists
- Widening relations with the medical profession
- Improved relations with regional and provincial health officials

"With students around, you tend to interact with many disciplines, so the students act as a second-hand bridge between the disciplines that might not be there"





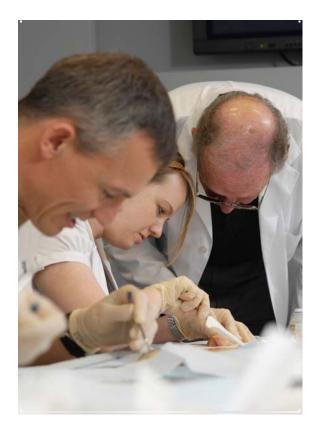
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Impact on individual physicians

- Impact on workloads
- Increased morale

"Everybody feels good that we're not only a first class hospital, but also teaching the next generation of physicians".





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Impact on local community of physicians

- Enhanced ethos of professional development
- Effect on work-based networking
- Sense of community cohesion

"If you're doing things a certain way, and then you see it through the eyes of a young student, you may be more flexible and open to improvement".





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Social capital as a theoretical framework

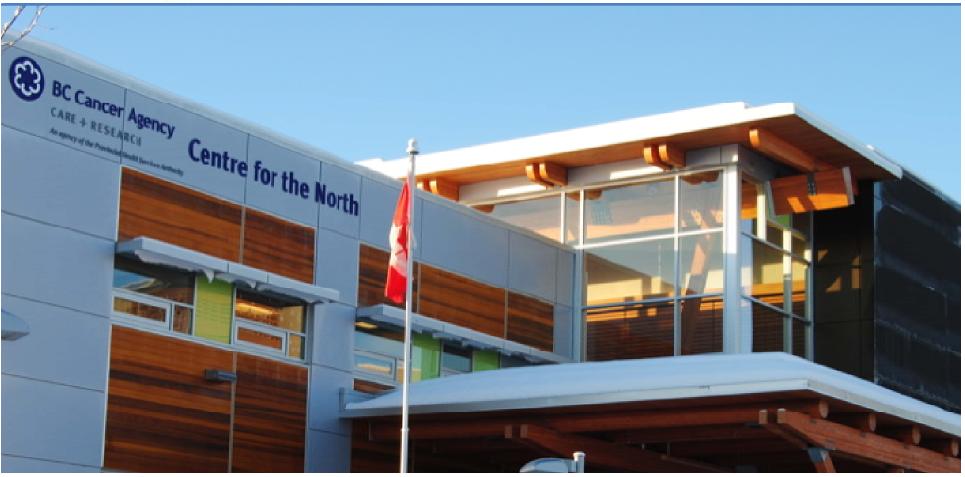
- Helps us understand how physicians were effected by the development of the NMP - existing networks were disrupted
- •Helps us think about what needs to be put in place as a new site is developed
- •NMP created mechanisms (professional, social and educational networks) that helped replenish social capital
- Helps us think about sustainability as you deplete social capital you need to finds ways to replenish it. Is this the route to dealing with burnout?





Published December 7, 2012 LOCAL NEWS Would this have happened without the NMP?

Patients pour into cancer centre



in 2000 22% of UBC Graduates chose family medicine Now 34% choose family medicine

elcame to Otway Home of the ALEDONIA NORDIC SKI CLUB

What choices have NMP Students made?

- 2008-2013 Graduates (n=160)
- 51% chose family medicine
- 19% chose generalist specialty

of first 4 cohorts 45% of those choosing family medicine are practicing or training in northern or rural communities

in 2013 16 of 29 (55%) graduates chose family practice, of those 11 in rural settings (70%)

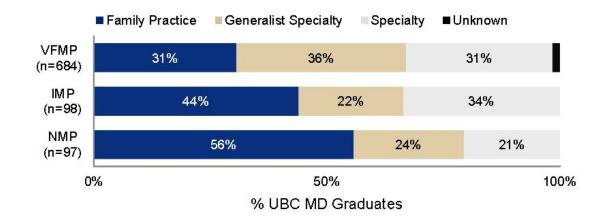
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Impact on Northern B.C.

Early data indicate that more graduates from the Northern Medical Program have chosen to practice family medicine and almost 2/3 of fully licensed NMP graduates are practicing family medicine in the rural and northern region of British Columbia.





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Residency Programs are just as important for local recruitment

- Distributed training correlates with successful recruitment and long term retention
- Prince George Family Medicine Training program
 - Grads to date 107
 - Currently practicing in NHA 39
 - Prince George 32
 - Other Northern Health locations



COMMUNITY BENEFITS Doctors are more likely to stay in the area they train in. Presence of learners helps increase the level of care. Training facilities are not just limited to hospitals - a large amount of teaching takes place in physician's offices and clinics.

UBC

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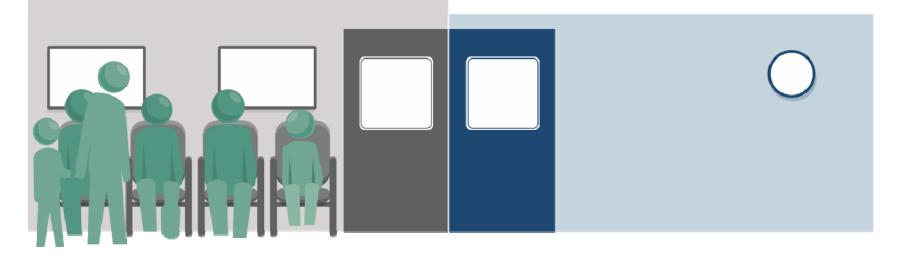
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THEN

NOW

There were serious physician shortages in British Columbia

B.C. is educating the right kind of physicians to ensure the province makes an equitable contribution to the Canadian medical workforce, and is self-sustaining as a province.



In B.C., the ratio of specialist trainees per capita was lower than any other province.

We have significantly increased the number of postgraduate trainees including those in family medicine and specialties most needed by British Columbians.



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Distribution of Health Professional Programs



- The distributed model is now being applied to other Health Professional Programs at UBC such as Physical Therapy
- Our aim is to increase recruitment and retention of health professionals to northern and rural areas where there are significant shortages



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What have we learned?

Distribution has:

- Brought benefits to communities
- Changed our recruitment and retention successes
- Increased opportunities for rural students to enter medicine
- Created an economic benefit locally
- Strengthened our partnerships with Northern Health and UNBC
- Started to contribute a northern/rural research environment in health care



What else did we learn?

Partnerships are critical to success They need continual maintenance and re-negotiation

History has to be reinforced over the years, what is implicit to many - why we are doing what we are doing - is not known by new recruits

Recruitment is only part of the puzzle - there is much more we need to know about what influences retention of rural physicians

If you are a mouse and you get into bed with an elephant, even if it is friendly, watch out when it rolls over



