EDUCATION REFORM SURVEY

KRISTY PENNER
APRIL 21, 2023
RURAL AND REMOTE

WHO RESPONDED?

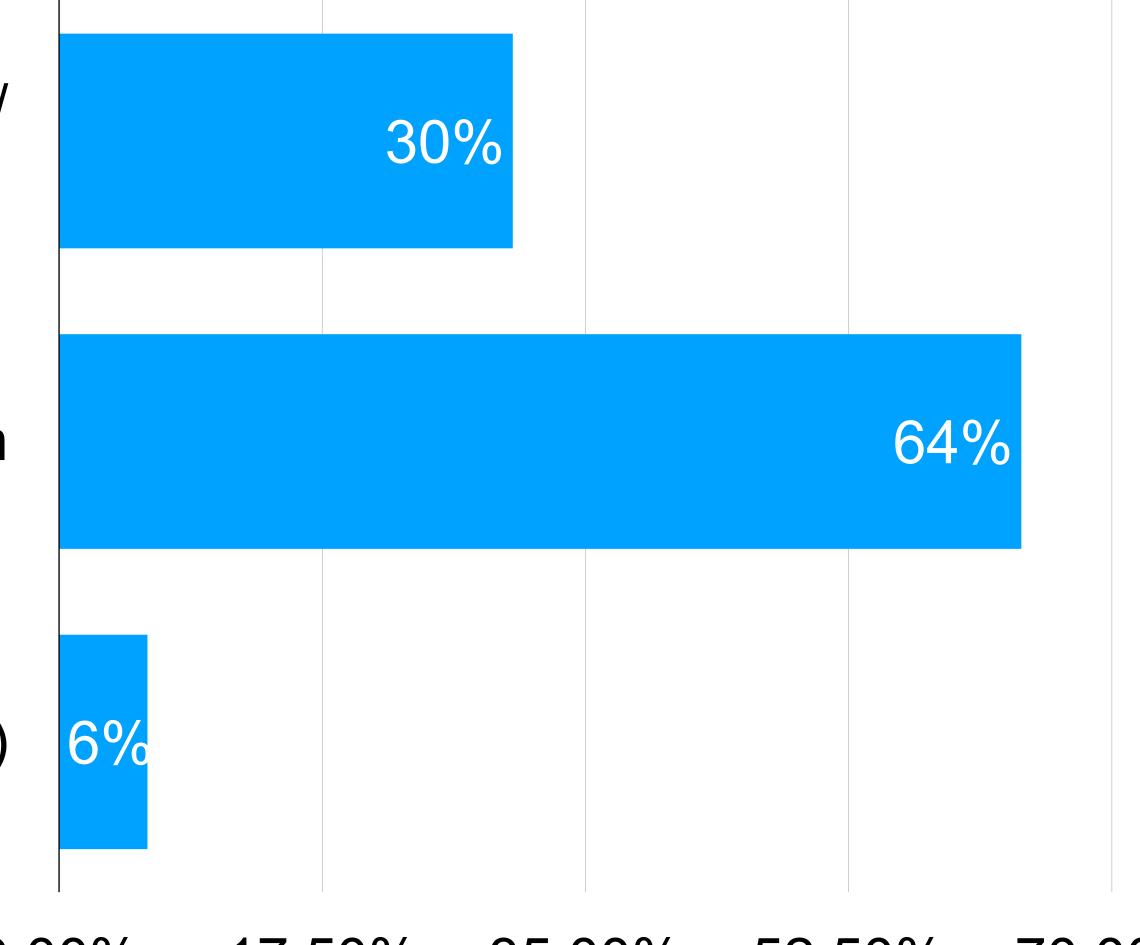


Total members = 1312 Students, 386 Residents

Physician

Total physician members = 614

Other (please specify)



Response rate learners = 6.4 % Response rate physicians = 37.3 %

0.00%

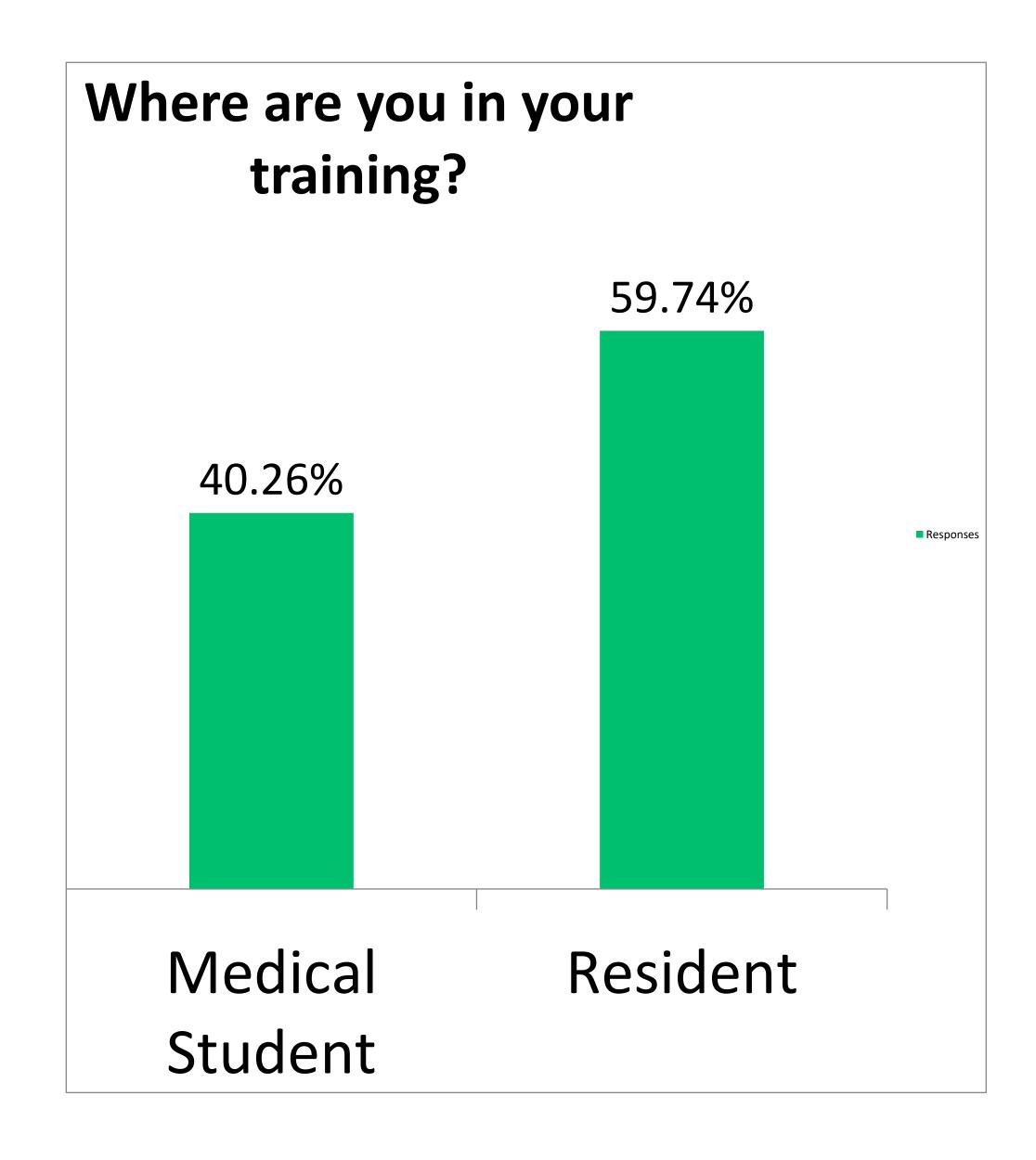
17.50%

35.00%

52.50%

70.00%

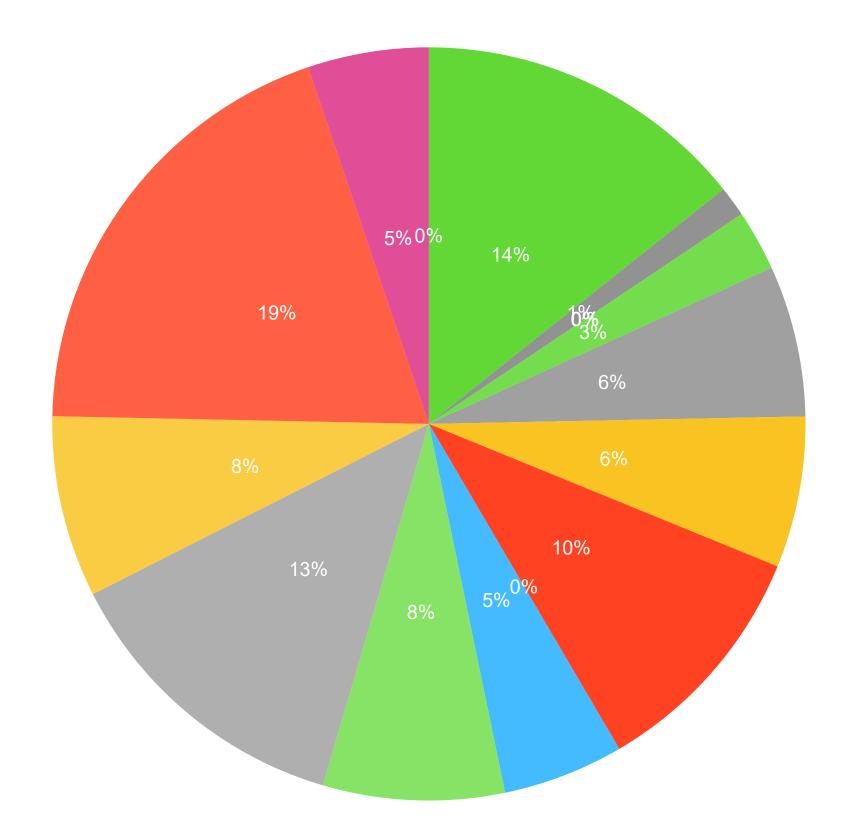
MEDICAL LEARNERS



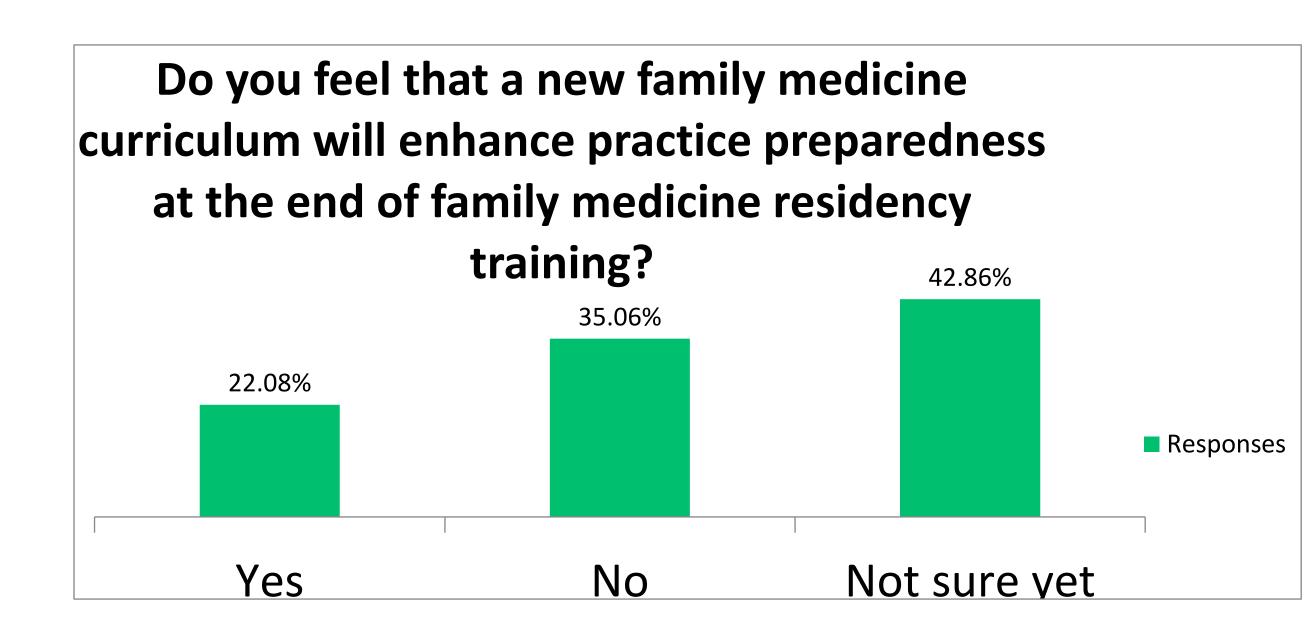
MEDICAL LEARNERS

WHERE ARE THEY FROM?

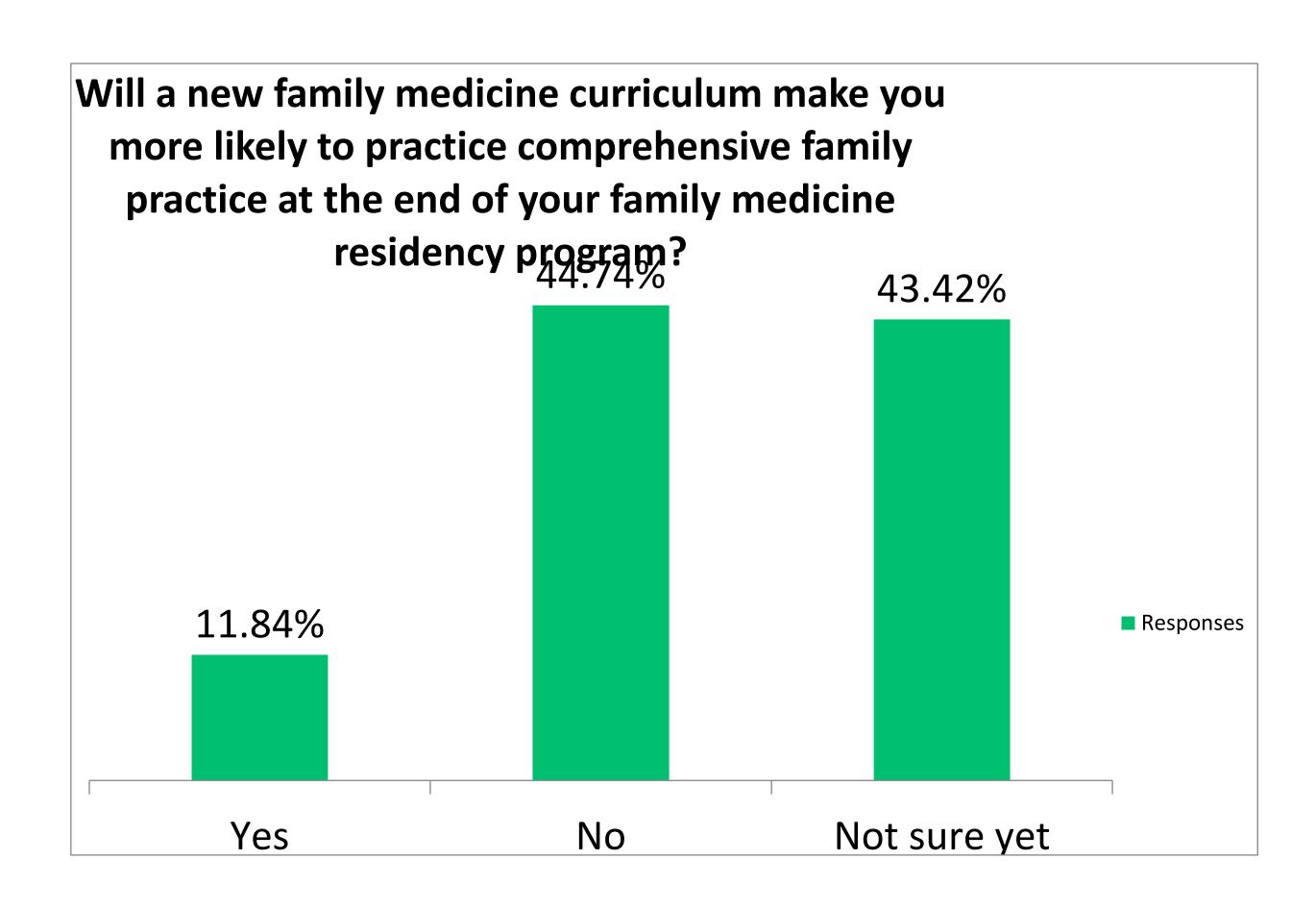
- Memorial University of Newfoundland 0%
- Dalhousie University 14 %
- Université Laval 1 %
- Université de Sherbrooke 0%
- Université de Montréal 0%
- McGill University 0%
- University of Ottawa 0%
- Queen's University 2.6 %
- NOSM University 6.5%
- University of Toronto 6.5%
- McMaster University 10 %
- Western University 0%
- University of Manitoba 5%
- University of Saskatchewan 8 %
- University of Alberta 13 %
- University of Calgary 8 %
- University of British Columbia 19 %
- Other (please specify) 5%



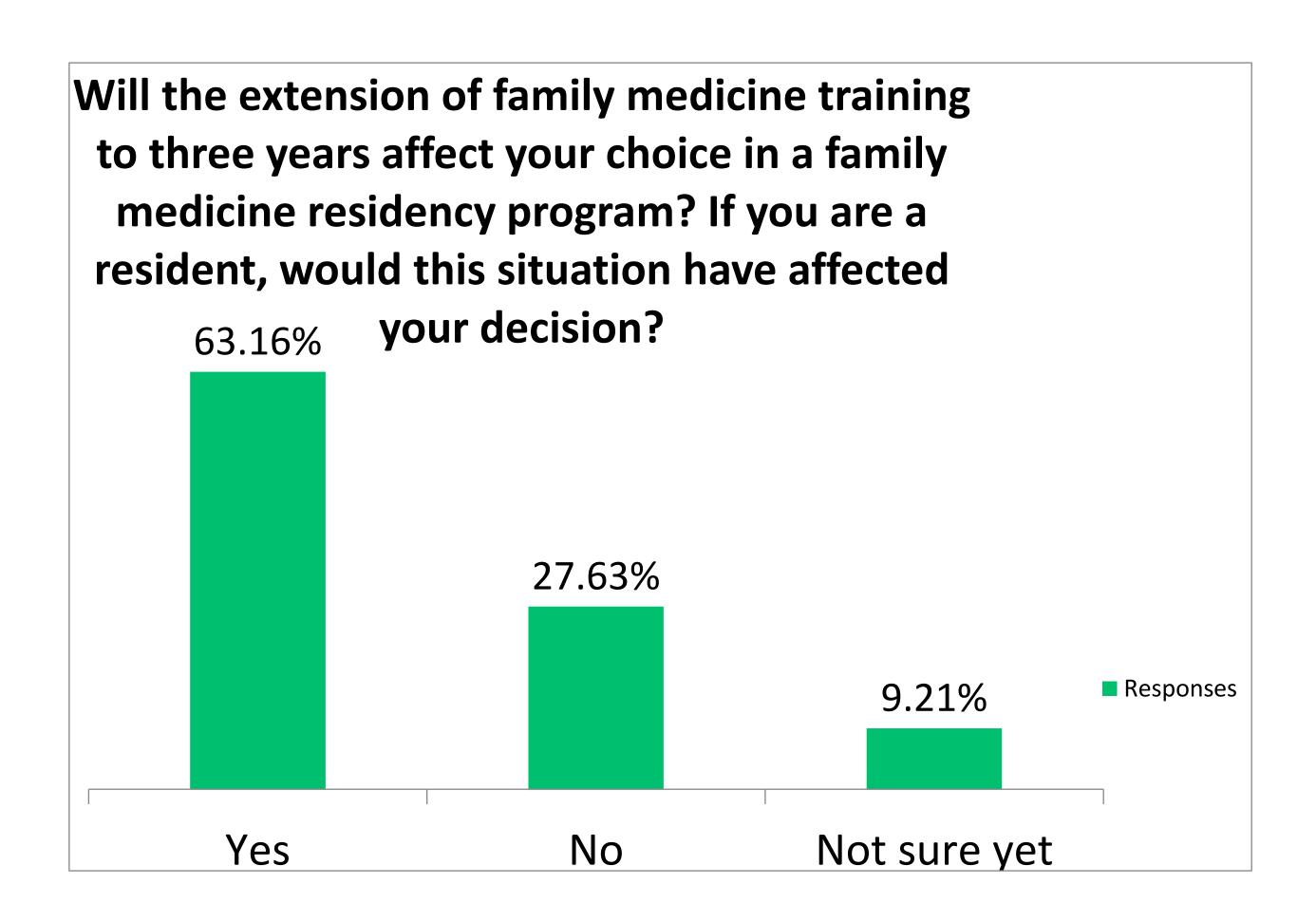
LEARNERS THOUGHTS PRACTICE PREPAREDNESS



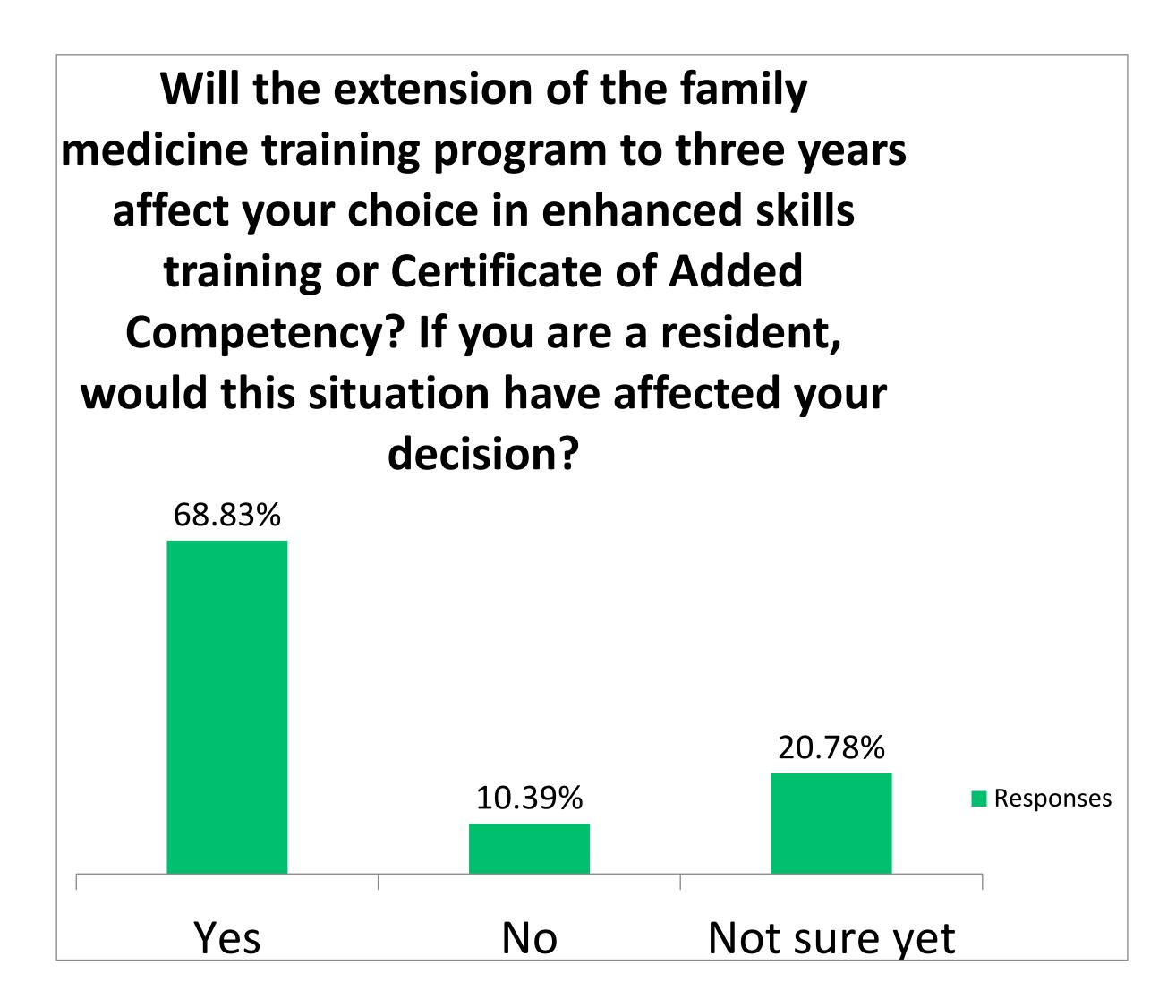
LEARNER RESPONSE AMILY PRACTICE



LEARNER RESPONSE



LEARNER RESPONSE, ADDED COMPETENCY (CAC)



LEARNER RESPONSES NARRATIVES AND THEMES

IMPROVED REMUNERATION
PRACTICE REFORM

INCREASED EXPOSURE TO FP IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

What can be added to education reform in Family Medicine to make future medical students more interested in pursuing a three-year family medicine training?

LEARNER RESPONSES HEMES

STANDARDIZED TRANSITION TO PRACTICE

FLEXIBILITY IN CURRICULUM TO DESIGN AROUND LEARNER AND COMMUNITY NEEDS

POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING CAC OPTIONS WHILE EXPANDING FPS AS GENERALISTS

What can be added to education reform in Family Medicine to make future medical students more interested in pursuing a three-year family medicine training?

LEARNER RESPONSES HEMES

THE SCEPTICS

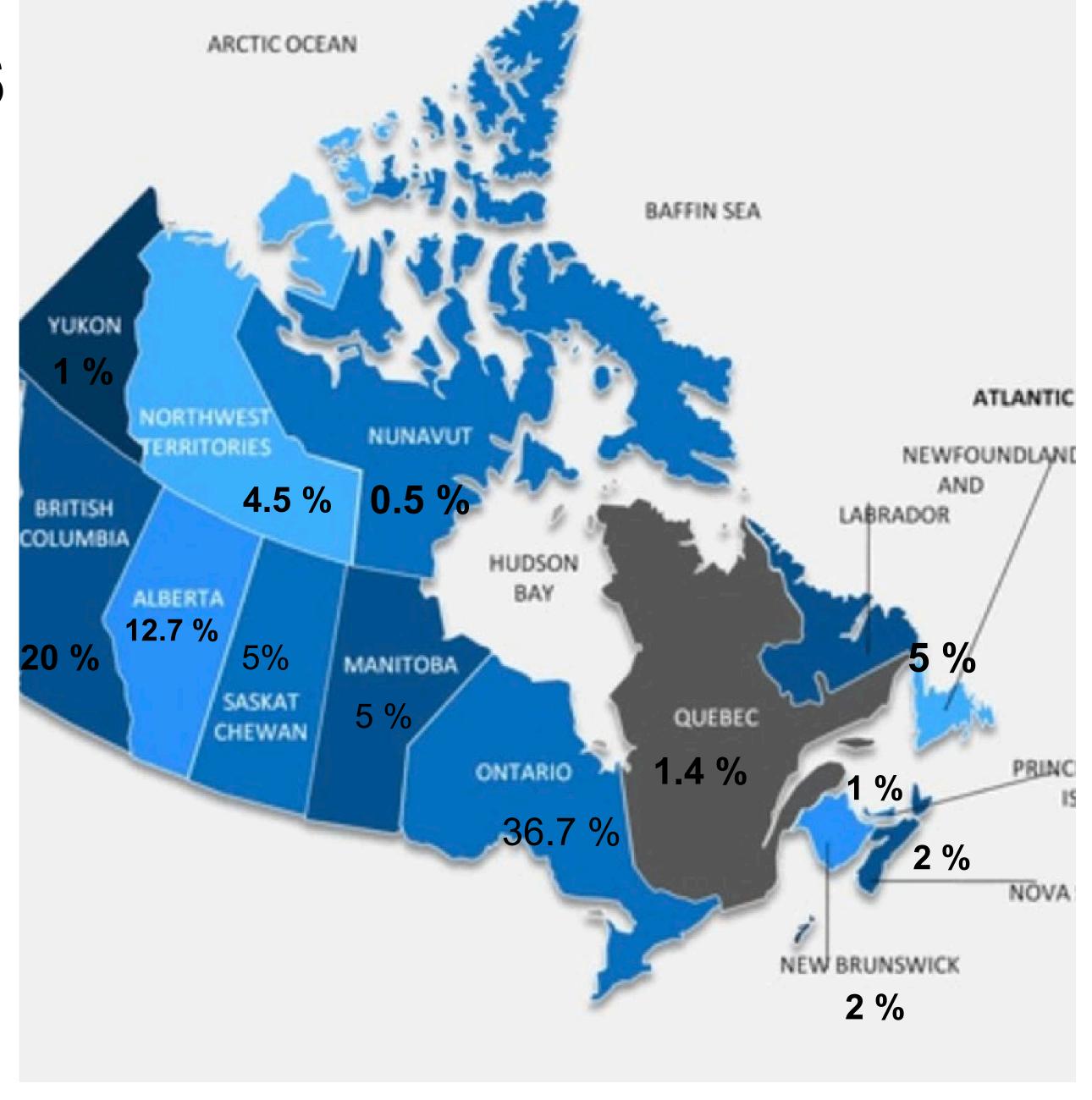
LENGTHENING RESIDENCY WILL PUSH PEOPLE TOWARDS SPECIALITY

CONCERNS RE: PRECEPTOR AVAILABILITY AND TRAINING BY NON-FP

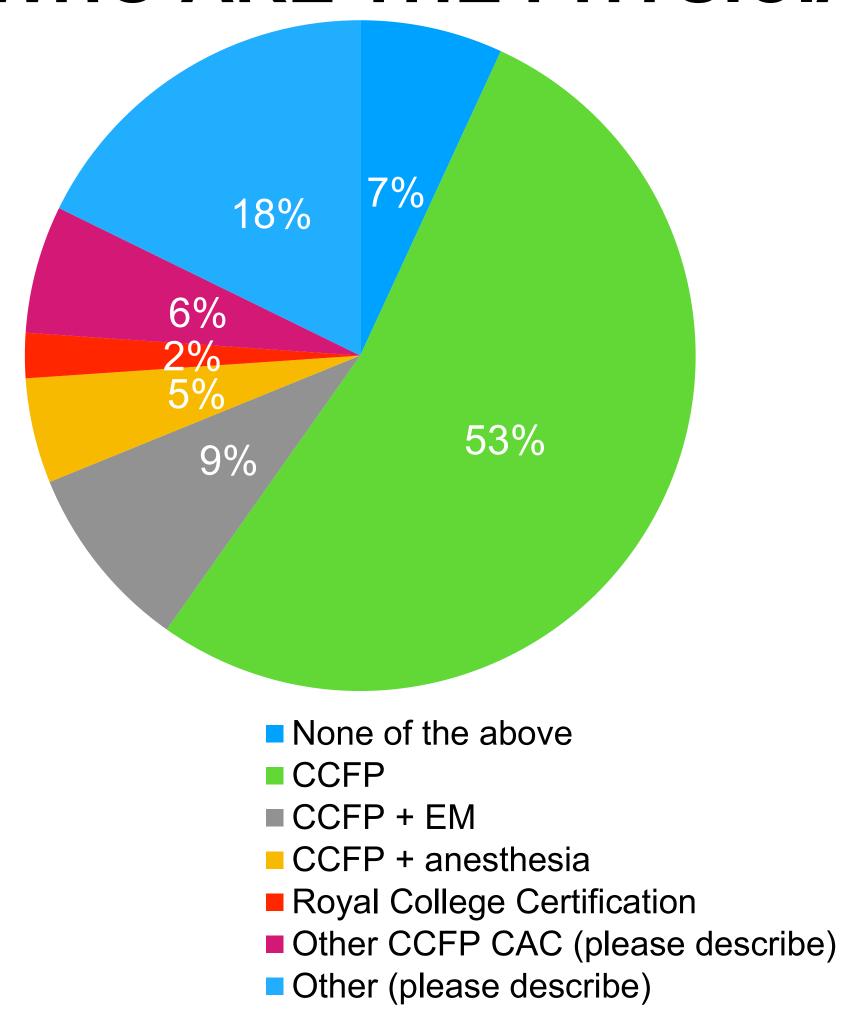
What can be added to education reform in Family Medicine to make future medical students more interested in pursuing a three-year family medicine training?

WHERE DO PEOPLE PRACTICE?

Alberta	12.67%
British Columbia	19.91%
Manitoba	4.52%
New Brunswick	1.81%
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.52%
Northwest Territories	5.43%
Nova Scotia	2.26%
Nunavut	0.45%
Ontario	36.65%
Prince Edward Island	0.90%
Quebec	1.36%
Saskatchewan	4.98%
Yukon	0.90%
Other (please specify)	3.62%

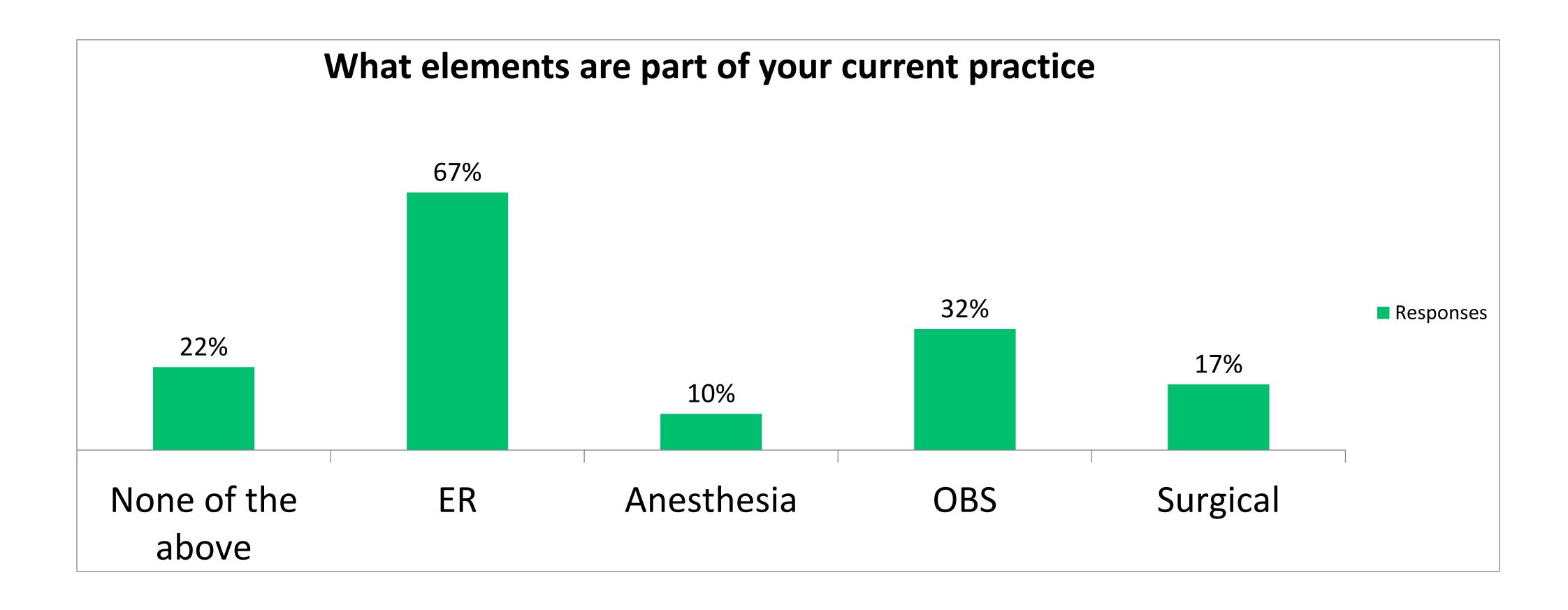


WHO ARE THE PHYSICIANS

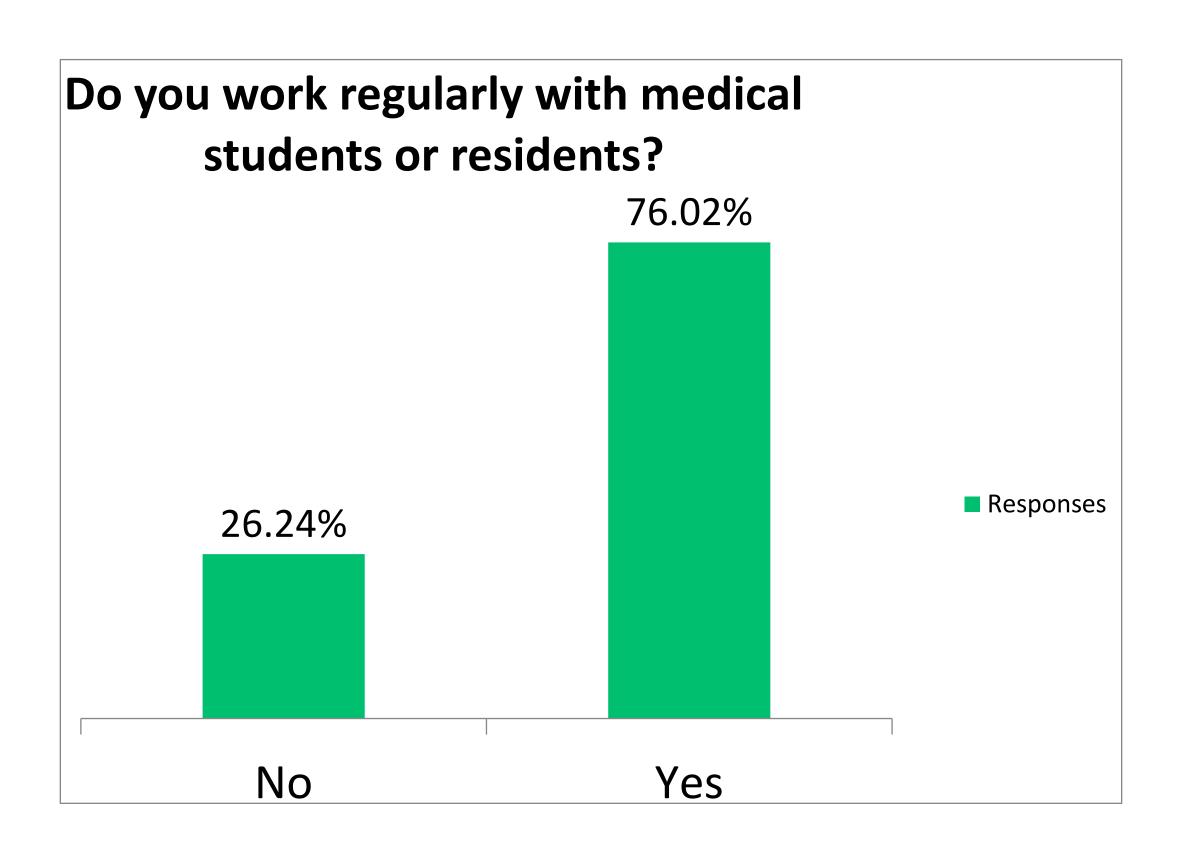


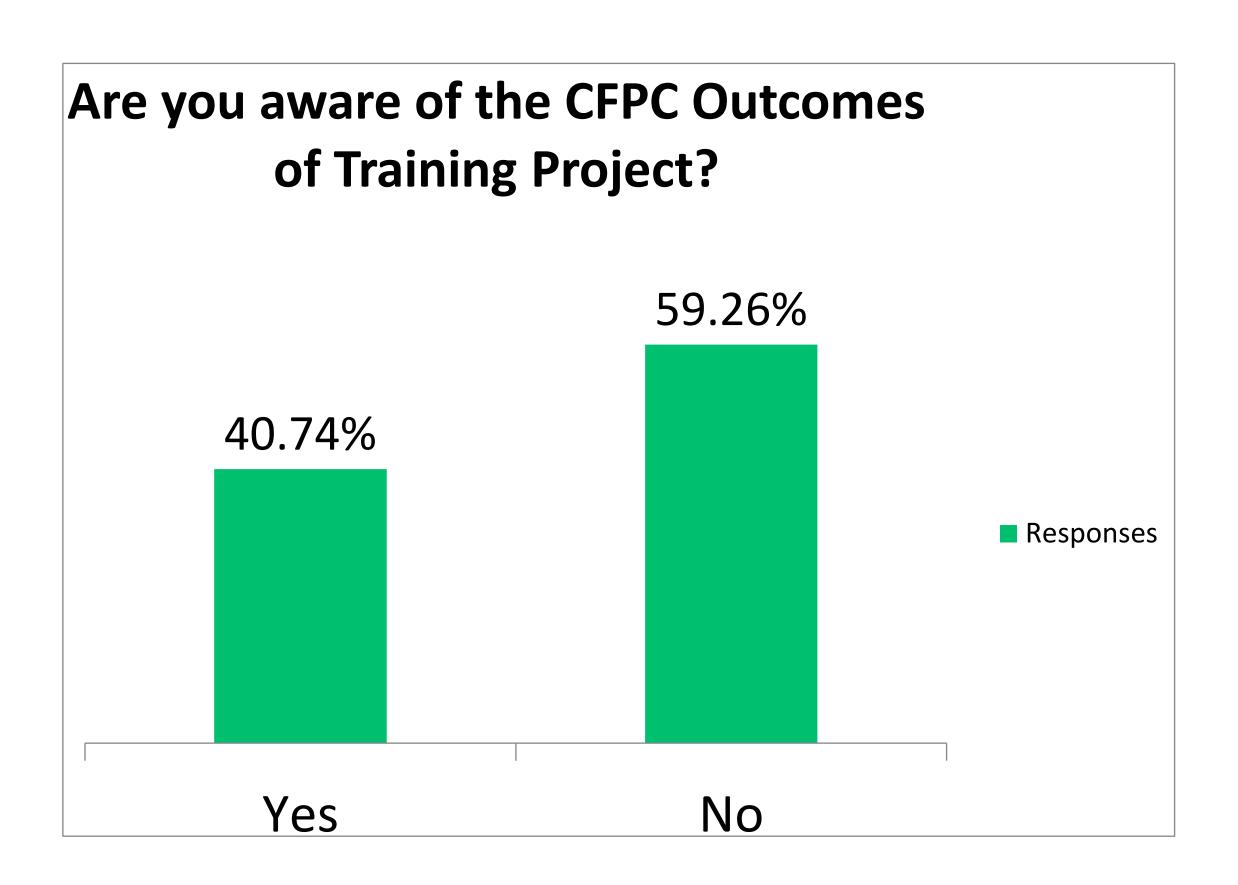


PHYSICIAN RESPONSES WHO ARE THE PHYSICIANS?



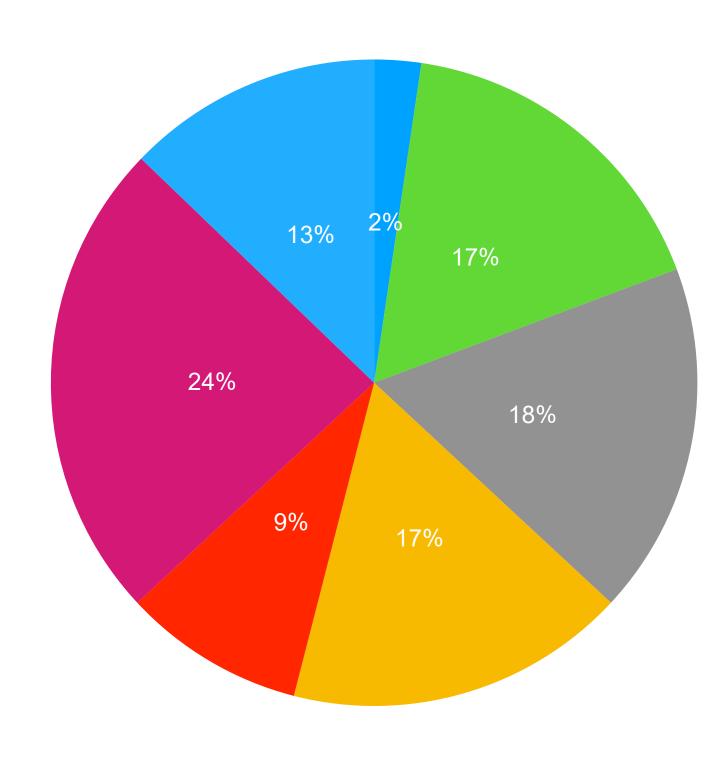
PHYSICIAN RESPONSES WHO ARE THE PHYSICIANS?



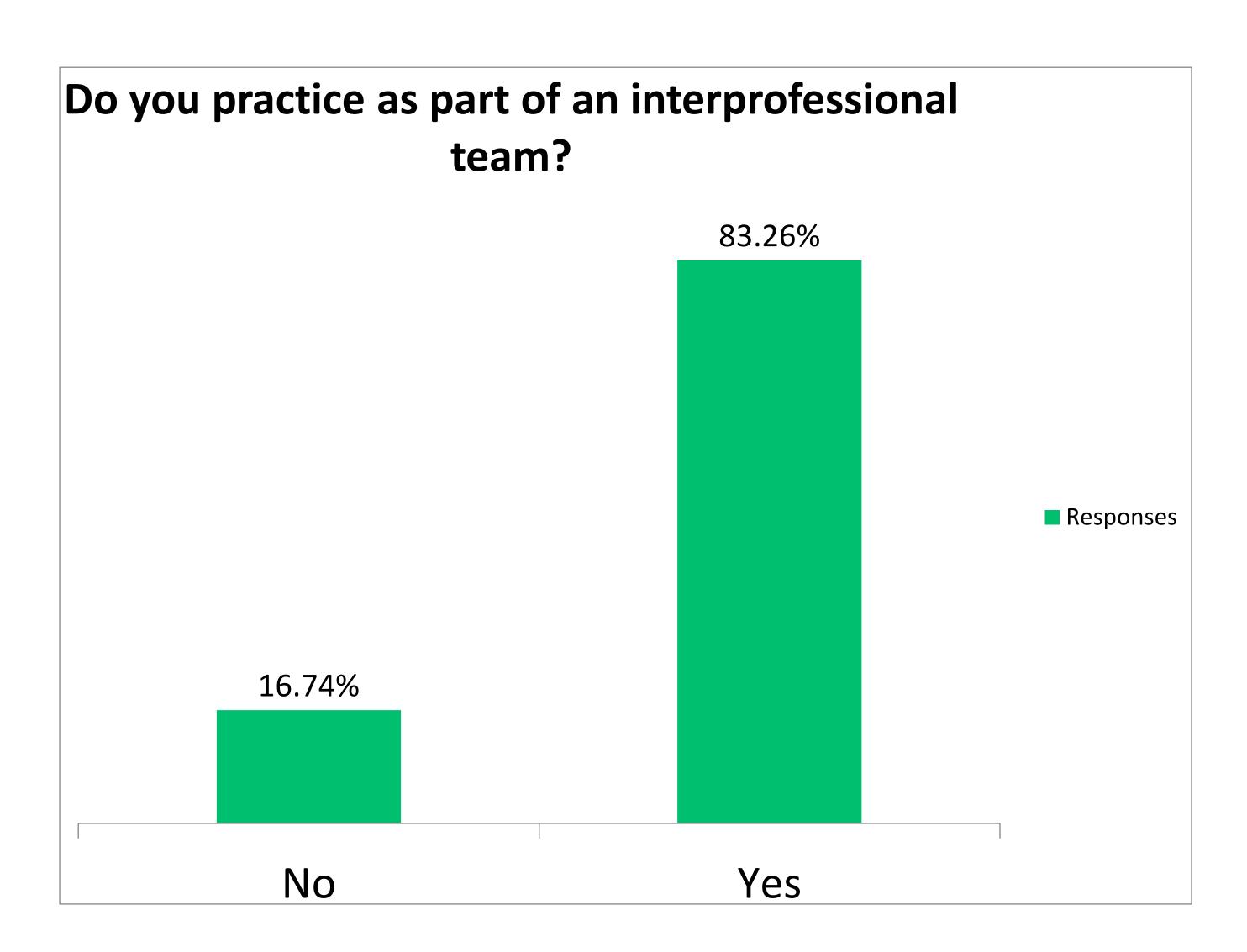


WHAT AREAS OF THE CFPC EDUCATION REFORM PRIORITY SOCIAL NEEDS ARE PART OF YOUR CURRENT PRACTICE?

- None of the above
- Home and Long Term Care
- Addiction and Mental Health
- Indigenous Health
- Health Equity and Anti-Racist Practice
- ER and Acute Care
- Virtual Care and Informatics



DO YOU PRACTICE AS PART OF AN INTERPROFESSIONAL TEAM?



BENEFITS TO RURAL FAMIILY MEDICINE FROM EDUCATION REFORM

- FOCUS ON GENERALISM AND COMPREHENSIVENESS
- GRADS WHO HAVE MORE SKILLS TO WORK RURAL/REMOTE
- GRADS WHO CAN LEAD TEAMS

Do you have any ideas on how we can tailor this education reform in Family Medicine to benefit rural and remote medicine and communities?

Themes about <u>curriculum priorities</u>

- Increased time training in rural and remote communities
- Mandatory rural and remote training
- More time training in critical care
- Focus on maternity and intrapartum care
- Time to work on procedural skills, airway management skills

Do you have any ideas on how we can tailor this education reform in Family Medicine to benefit rural and remote medicine and communities?

Themes about social accountability

- more emphasis and appreciation of the diversity of Canada's communities and the major contribution rural Canada
- Required exposure to rural practice and indigenous medicine

•Teach both medical students and experienced physicians (through continuing education) about the revitalized NRRR benefits, and how they can really make a difference to a community in need. Physicians can also act as advocates for other services, care and infrastructure. For example, a Physician could be a rural town's advocate for being connected to high-speed internet fibre.

Do you have any ideas on how we can tailor this education reform in Family Medicine to benefit rural and remote medicine and communities?

Themes about practice preparedness

- Increasing responsibility as training progresses
- Just get them to spend longer in family med practices, under a mentor, progressing towards full indepence and "expertness"
- Formal mentorship as part of the third year

- Tailor some time in third year to intended community of practice
- Provide opportunities to have well supported experiences in rural and remote communities
- •R3 higher paid, independent working year with mentorship and support

What resources will help faculties, the SRPC and CFPC move forward on education reform?

- Educational infrastructure
- Educational financial resources
- Preceptor engagement and increase in preceptor capacity

What concerns do you have about education reform the impact for rural family medicine training?

- Less interest in FM as a speciality; extending FM training won't help
- Does not address how to incentivize rural FM and improved work life balance for rural FM
- Delay in graduates when new curriculum is implemented
- Does not address the need for clinical courage to practice rural and remote medicine
- Preceptor capacity
- May push learners towards other Royal College specialities
- May put rural and remote OR and OB programs at risk

Other themes identified

- Selection process for medical school to improve FM recruitment and rural and remote recruitment
- Hidden curriculum in medical school and residency towards specialities and urban based practice
- Desire to have rural medicine CAC/independent college in Canada