

AMA ChangeMedEd International Webinar Series

Health systems science in medical education – perspectives from the U.S. and South Africa

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Today's host



Kevin Heckman, MBA

Director, Product Development American Medical Association



Objectives

- Learn the role of health systems science as the third pillar of medical education
- Identify the domains that make up health systems science
- Discuss the ways health systems science translates to the South African health system



Presenter



Jeffrey Borkan, MD, PhD

Chief of Family Medicine Care New England

Chair & Professor, Department of Family Medicine Assistant Dean for Primary Care – Population Health Alpert Medicine School of Brown University



Presenter



Shabir Moosa, MBChB, MMed, MBA, PhD

Associate Professor, Department of Family Medicine University of Witwatersrand

President-elect WONCA Africa



Poll: Where are you based?

- South Africa
- United States
- Other African nation
- Other North American nation
- Asia
- Australia
- Europe
- South America



ACCELERATING CHANGE MEDICAL EDUCATION

HEALTH SYSTEMS SCIENCE— the Third Science of Medicine and You

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AMA AMARICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A.T. Still University, School of Osteopathic Medicine in Arizona

Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University

Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

CUNY School of Medicine

Dell Medical School at the University of Texas at Austin

Eastern Virginia Medical School

Emory University School of Medicine

Florida International University Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine

Harvard Medical School

Indiana University School of Medicine

Mayo Clinic School of Medicine

Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine

Morehouse School of Medicine

New York University School of Medicine

Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine

Oregon Health & Science University School of Medicine

Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine

Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

Sidney Kimmel Medical College at Thomas Jefferson University

University of California, Davis, School of Medicine

University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine

The University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine

University of Connecticut School of Medicine

University of Michigan Medical School

University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Medicine

University of North Carolina School of Medicine

University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine

University of Utah School of Medicine

University of Washington School of Medicine

Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Disclosures

Many parts of this work has been supported by the AMA – Accelerating Change in Medical Education (ACE) program and by the efforts of the AMA-ACE Consortium medical schools





Goals

- Introduce Health Systems Science (HSS) as third science of medicine
- 2. Explore the elements of HSS
- 3. Describe a program that utilizes HSS in its curriculum
- 4. Consider how you might incorporate into your medical educational training





Questions:



When Abraham Flexner visited all medical schools in the US (155) to prepare for his 1910 report, what was the dominant form of medical education?

- 1. Dissection and quizzes in the morning, hours of lectures in the afternoon, and preparation/reading in the evening
- 2. Long hours in teaching hospitals and clinics; reading at night
- 3. Apprenticeships with veteran physicians; scanty formal study





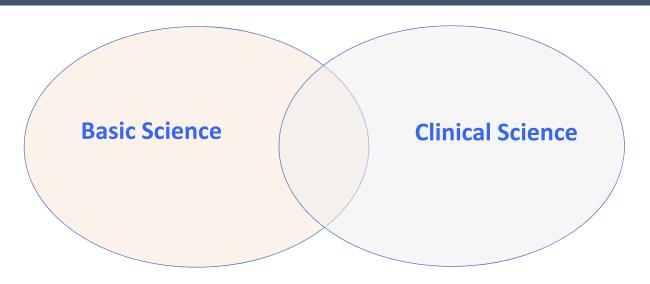
Poll: What was the dominant form of medical education in the US in 1910?

- Dissection, lecture, reading
- Clinical work and reading
- Apprenticeship, little formal study





Flexner's Dyad





If Abraham Flexner came back in 2018, what would he find is the dominant form of medical education in the US?

- 1. Two years of basic science followed by two years of clinical science
- 2. Integrated basic and clinical science
- 3. Shortened basic science followed by clinical science and a jumble of other stuff mixed in





Poll: What is the dominant form of medical education in the US today?

- Two plus two
- Integrated basic & clinical science
- Shortened basic science & jumble





What do you need to successfully treat patients?

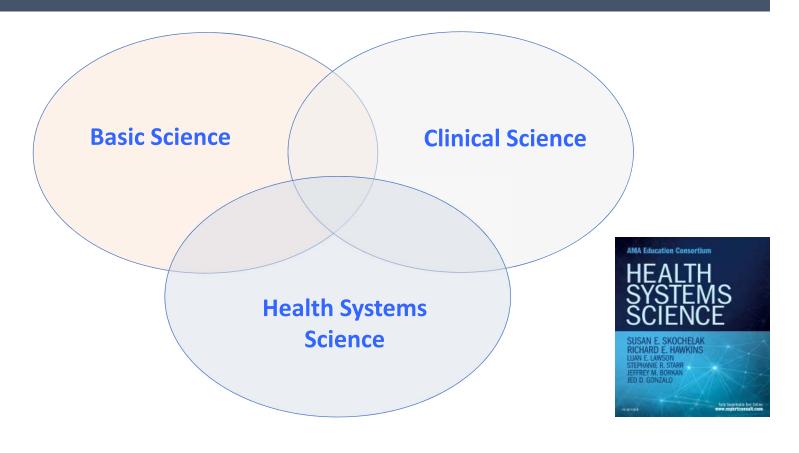
- 1. Clinical science based on sound evidence including the basic and behavioral sciences
 - mostly taught in medical school
- 2. Knowledge and skill in maneuvering the health system
 - mostly picked up on your own





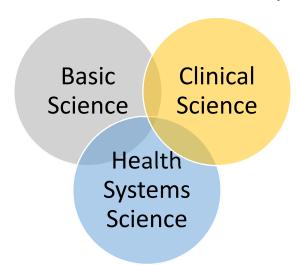


A New Triad



Health Systems Science as the Third Science

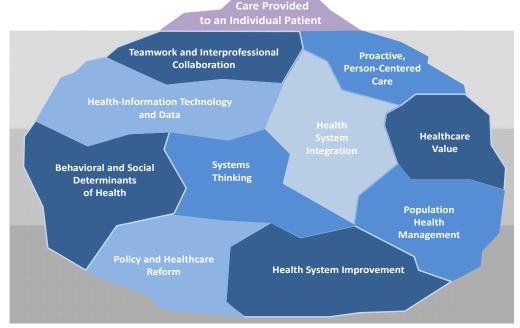
...needed for the basic & clinical sciences to have full impact on the Quadruple Aim







Iceberg of Health Systems Science and Care Transformation



Current curriculum only covers a subset of what physicians must learn

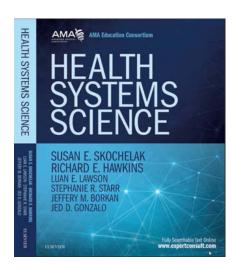
Need early and continuous immersion into HSS to gain competency in managing patient care and care transformation





AMA Health Systems Science textbook

- Health care delivery system, policy, economics
- Value, patient safety, quality improvement
- Teamwork/team science
- Leadership
- Clinical informatics
- Population health and socioeconomic determinants
- Application of foundational skills to HSS
- Assessment to support learning and improvement in HSS
- Future of HSS

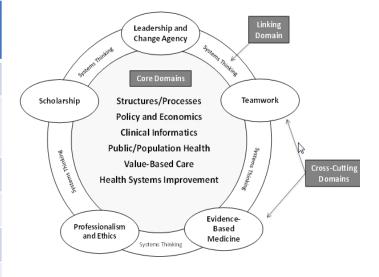






HSS competencies

Foundational Competencies	Functional Competencies
Systems thinking	Patient-centered care
Change management and agency	Health care processes, collaboration, teamwork
Teaming	Clinical informatics, data, tools
Leadership	Population and public health
	Policy and payment
	High value care
	Health systems improvement (QI/PS)







Essential Skills for Health Systems Science that Every Medical Trainee Requires

"Domains of Competency"

Essential Skills **enable** people to perform tasks required by their jobs as well as adapt to change

System-based care

Practice-based learning

Communication & Professionalism

Teamwork

Chronic disease management

Practice & Population Management

Coordination & Transitions of Care

Integration of Care

Quality, Performance, & Practice Improvement

Information Technology



What is Population Health?

the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group



Kindig D, Stoddart G (March 2003). "What is population health?" (PDF). American Journal of Public Health. 93 (3): 380–3.





Population Health v. Population Medicine?David Kindig



Population Health:

the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group*

Population Medicine

the specific activities of the medical care system that, by themselves or in collaboration with partners, promote population health beyond the goals of care of the individuals treated**

^{*} Encompasses multiple determinants of health that produce these outcomes

^{**}primarily concerned with clinical or health care determinants of health, but acknowledges the vital role of multi-sector partnerships to influence health more broadly.

Definitions

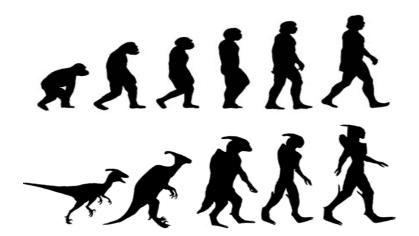
Public Health (WHO)	All organized measures (whether public or private) that prevent disease, promote health, and prolong life among the population as a whole
Population Health (IHI)	The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group
Population Medicine (IHI)	The design, delivery, coordination, and payment of high-quality healthcare services to manage the Triple Aim for a population using the best resources we have available within the healthcare system





Evolving Field

The definitions and domains are still developing and maturing

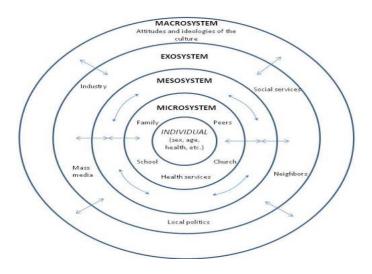




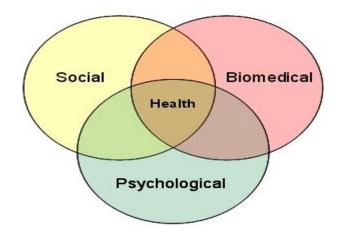


Theoretical Models

Socio-Ecological Model



Bio-Psycho-Social Model





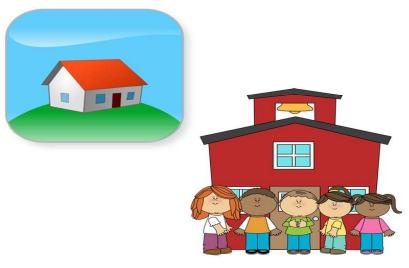
Bronfenbrenner, Urie (1979). The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments by Nature and Design. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press

Engel George L (1977). "The need for a new medical model: A challenge for biomedicine". Science. 196: 129–136



Social Determinants of Health

"Health begins where we live, learn, work and play. "







Reference Links to RWJF papers

http://bit.ly/2pP6uDo http://bit.ly/2oklsAO

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Making Health Systems Science Come Alive at Brown: The Primary Care – Population Medicine Program

Year 1:

Health Systems Science & Methods courses

Year 2:

- Leadership Course
- Navigation Program

Year 3:

- Context of Care Morning Report
- Population Medicine Course
- Longitudinal Integrated Clerkship

Year 4: Capstone in Population Medicine

Thesis project: all 4 years



The Four Year Continuum

Active Learning/Flexibility/Creativity/Scholarship

Basic Sciences and Population Medicine/Health Systems Science

Clinical Sciences and Population Medicine/Health Systems Science

Socio-Ecological Model





What is Exciting?

Engaging students, faculty, health teams, patients & health systems

Acting on a broader slice of the Socio-Ecological Model

Focusing on systems, continuity, and illness courses in addition to disease mechanisms

Using data in a meaningful fashion to engage social determinants and reduce health disparities – and meet the Quadruple Aim

Changing the world...or at least a piece of it



Question for Participants:

What elements of Health Systems Science would you like to start incorporating into your training curriculum

- 1. This year?
- 2. In the next 5 years?











Health System Science in South Africa

"PHC will be the heartbeat of the NHI. PHC starts in the communities and is the first level of contact with the health system by individuals, the family and community."

Clause 158/159, White Paper on NHI, 2015

Prof. Shabir Moosa, Family Physician Wits-Johannesburg Health District







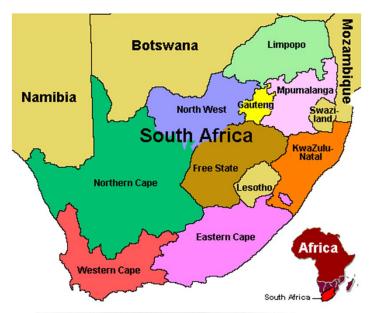


South African Context

- Population 55m
- GDP: \$5273 per capita
- Apartheid history
- Transformation?
- Public-Private divide
 - Private 9m @ \$11.1b
 - Public 46m @ \$12.6b









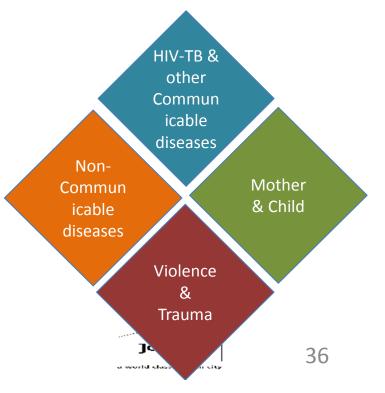


Challenges in South Africa

- Quadruple Burden of Disease
- HR challenges (esp. doctors)
 - 1 GP: 5000 people
- Quality of care challenges
- Prospects?
 - Private Sector
 - Information Technology









Health System Changes

- NHI
 - Purchaser-Provider Split
 - Contracted Providers
 - PHC: Mixed Capitation
 - Specialist: Fee-for-service
 - Hospitals: DRGs
 - Including Private SectorProviders











Chiawelo Community Practice

- NHI Service Innovation
- Community-oriented Primary Care (COPC)
 - Population management
 - Community engagement
 - Team-based PHC
 - Targeted Health Promotion
- NHI Capitation design











"Health System Science" in SA

Borrowed term 'Health System Science" (HSS) from AMA in

2017

Currently

- Public Health
- Health Management
- Clinical Governance
- Health System Science?













HSS in training: BHSc

- Bachelor of Health Sciences (BHSc)
 - 3 year graduate entry track to medical training
 - 50% entry into medical school
 - Revision for Health Systems Science especially in Y2, Y3
 - Career path
 - Stronger GEMP
 - Health management
 - Health leadership

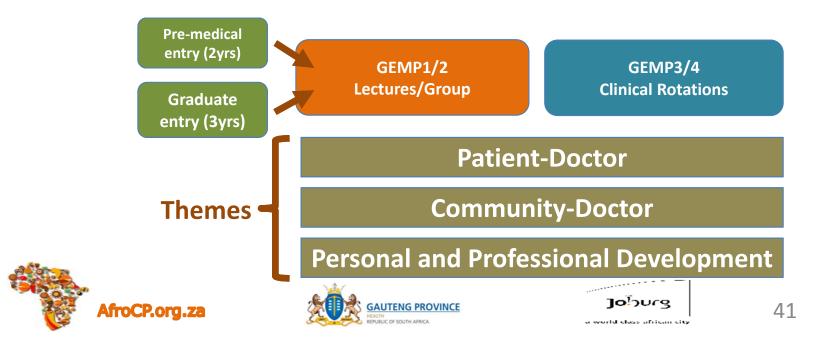






HSS in training: GEMP

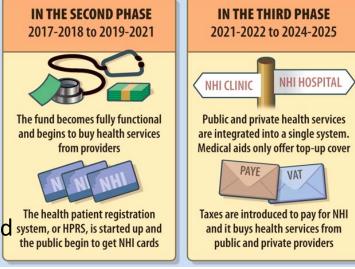
Graduate Entry Medical Training Programme (GEMP) for 4 years





HSS in training: Registrars

- Registrars in Family Medicine
 - Practice Management
 - NHI Capitation Context?
 - Population management
 - Team-based
 - Performance focus
 - Online distance-based and applied approach
- Other Registrars?











Wits HSS Themes

- Health Systems
- Health Economics and Payment Systems
- Clinical Governance, Law and Ethics in Health
- Population Health and COPC
- Leadership and Strategic
 Management in Health
- Human Resources and Teamwork

- Quality and Service Improvement
- Value in Healthcare
- Health Information Management
- Social Marketing and Health Promotion
- Health Administration
- Entrepreneurship and Personal Finance









Questions/Comments?

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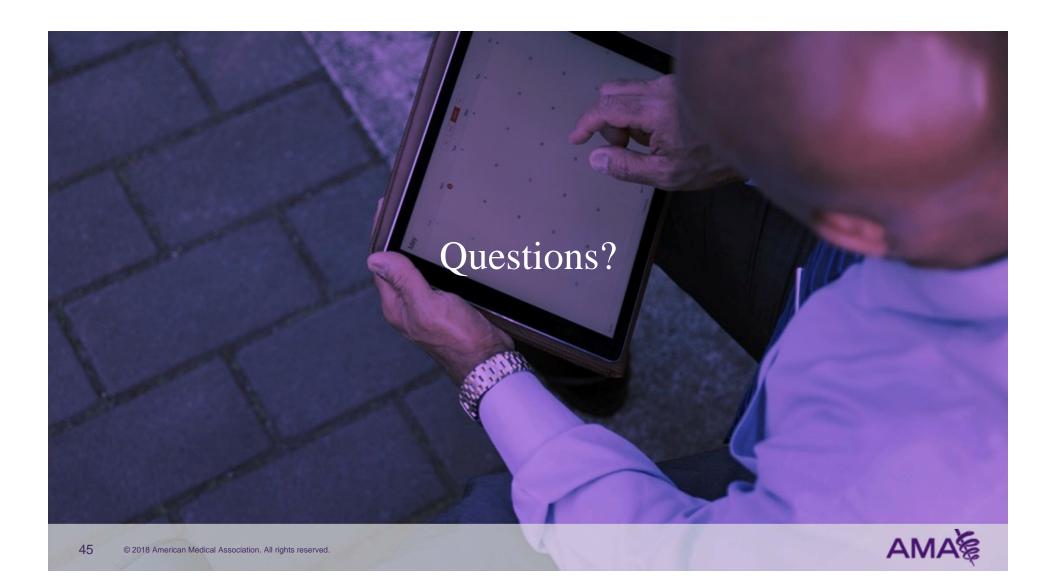


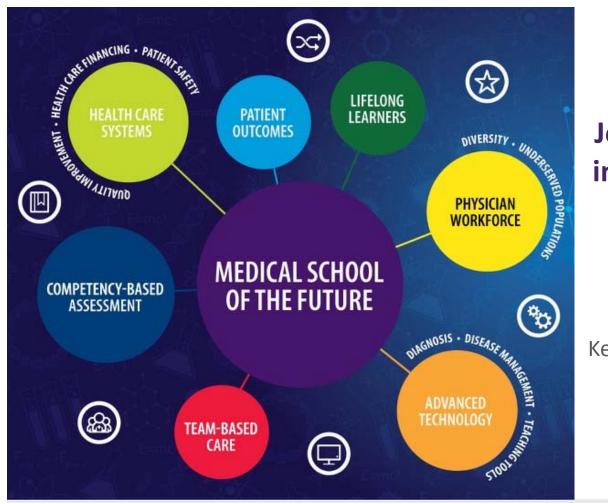












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November 1, 2018

Key issues in Health Systems Science Healthcare leadership in Africa

