

- Principles & background
- Familiarisation with tools
- Implementation & interaction with LLP
- Case studies



Principles

- Assessment for learning
- Avoid 'tick box mentality' of WBAs
- Provide meaningful judgements on supervision levels required for certain tasks
- Feedback given at the time of assessment to reach decreasing levels of supervision
- SLEs provide information on trainee progression
- SLEs inform higher stakes assessment decisions at critical progression points
- SLEs can be mapped across multiple capabilities



Scales based on supervision

- Assess level of autonomy and responsibility for key activities
- Provide more meaningful judgements
- Making implicit decisions about supervisory requirements more explicit
- Scores shown to be more reliable
- Pick up trainees who are not progressing as well as their peers

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British Journal of Anaesthesia 112 (6): 1083–91 (2014) Advance Access publication 17 March 2014 \cdot doi:10.1093/bja/aeu052

BIA

QUALITY AND PATIENT SAFETY

Can I leave the theatre? A key to more reliable work assessment

J. M. Weller^{1,2*}, M. Misur², S. Nicolson², J. Morris³, S. Ure⁴, J. Crossley⁵ and B. Jolly⁶

Editor's key points

- Existing tools for work-based clinical assessment have been limited by low reliability and capability to identify poorly performing individuals.
- This paper evaluated a new scoring system for clinical assessment of trainees.
- This system combined traditional assessments with the addition of case difficulty and the level of supervision required.
- This new scoring system appears reliable, with better detection of poor performance.

Previous numerical scoring for mini-cex in studies shows low reliability and inability to identify struggling trainees. There is more variation in scores due to case specificity and assessor variation than differences in performance by trainees.

Previous study showed 60 assessments needed to make reliable judgements on trainee progression.

Reluctance of assessors to give grades of borderline / unsatisfactory.

Scoring system reflecting the way clinicians usually make judgements about trainees would reduce disagreement between them, and increase score precision. Anaesthesia supervisors are accustomed to judging the need for direct, indirect, or more distant supervision required by a trainee managing a particular case.

338 assessments on 80 trainees. \rightarrow good reliability with 7 or 8 assessments in total.

BJA

British Journal of Anaesthesia, 118 (2): 207-14 (2017)

doi: 10.1093/bja/aew412 Clinical Practice

Making robust assessments of specialist trainees' workplace performance

J. M. Weller^{1,2,*}, D. J. Castanelli^{3,4}, Y. Chen¹ and B. Jolly⁵

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Analysed mini-cex scores from all ANZCA trainees over a 12 month period using entrustment scales (7808 assessments).

Decreased score with increased duration and level of training (construct validity). Adjusting scores to expected level of requirement increased reliability (G > 0.8 with only 9 assessments).

Three per cent of trainees generated average mini-CEX scores below the expected standard.

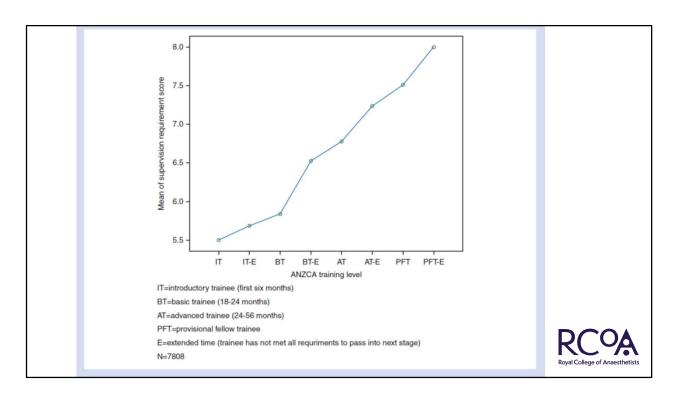


Mini-CEX Feb 2012

Case Details	Proced	lure								
	Age	е		ASA						
Medical status of the patient										
Overall complexity	Low			Moderate			High			
circle)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Assessment	To ensure safe, efficient and effective care on this aspect:									
	Significant input required from assessor			Some guidance provided from assessor			Able to manage independently			Unab to asse:
Oliniaal kaasuladaa	Demonstrates relevant knowledge and understanding pertaining to the case									
Clinical knowledge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	UTA
Patient assessment	Perform findings	s a comp	lete and a	ppropriate	assessme	ent of the pa	tient and	presents	well docur	nented
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	UTA
Planning	Formulates an appropriate clinical plan demonstrating an understanding of relevant issues relate to the patient, procedure, pathology, positioning and place etc									
r idillining	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	UTA



Feedback and Glo	bal Asse	ssm	ent							
Examples of what was done well										
Areas that needed supervisory input										
Suggestions for gaining greater independence										
What level of supervision did the trainee require for THIS case overall?	Trainee needs assessor in the theatre suite			Trainee needs assessor in the hospital			Trainee could manage this case independently and does not require direct supervision			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	34



Graph shows mean supervision score increasing with duration of training. For those trainees who need extended training due to exam failure, the scores still increase during extended training.

SLEs

- A-CEX
- DOPS
- CBDs
- ALMAT



Supervisory / Entrustment scale

1	Direct supervisor involvement, physically present in theatre throughout
2A	Supervisor in theatre suite, available to guide aspects of activity through monitoring at regular
	intervals
2B	Supervisor within hospital for queries, able to provide prompt direction/assistance
3	Supervisor on call from home for queries able to provide directions via phone or non-immediate
	attendance
4	Should be able to manage independently with no supervisor involvement (although should inform
	consultant supervisor as appropriate to local protocols



"The trainer identifies the level of supervision that the anaesthetist in training requires for the activity, ie if they were to do the activity again, 'right here, right now'."

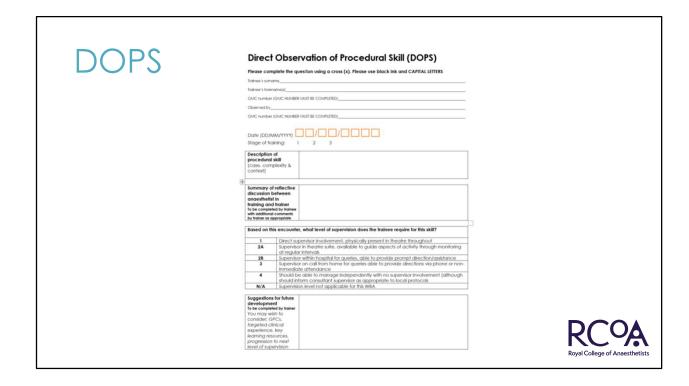
The SLE documentation will be modified to allow the supervisor to record, if agreed, the level of supervision required if the activity were to be undertaken again immediately."

In other words supervision that they needed for the activity rather than the supervision they actually received.

Familiarisation with tools



A 05)/	Anaesthesia Clinical Evaluation Exercise (A-CEX)	
A-CEX	Please complete the question using a cross (x). Please use black ink and CAPITAL LETTERS	
	Trainee's surrame	
	Trainee's forename(s)	
	GMC number (GMC NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED)	
	Observed by	
	GMC number (GMC NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED)	
	Date (DD/MM/YYY)	
	Stage of training: 1 2 3 Description of activity (case, complexity &	
	context)	
	Summary of reflective discussion between anoesiment in the consequence of the consequence	
	Based on this encounter, what level of supervision does the trainee require for this case?	
	Direct supervisor involvement, physically present in theatre throughout Supervisor in theatre suite, available to guide aspects of activity through monitoring at regular intervals	
	28 Supervisor within hospital for queries, able to provide prompt direction/assistance 3 Supervisor on call from home for queries able to provide directions via phone or non-immediate attendance	
	Should be able to manage independently with no supervisor involvement (although should inform consultant supervisor as appropriate to local protocols	
	N/A Supervision level not applicable for this WBA	
	Suggestions for future development fo se completed by the form of the completed by the form of the for	DCOA
	experience, key learning resources, progression to next level of supervision	RCOA
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	Case Based Discussion (CBD)	
CBD	Please complete the question using a cross (x). Please use black ink and CAPITAL LETTERS	
	Trainee's surname	
	Trainee's forename(s)	
	GMC number (GMC NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED)	
	Observed by	
	GMC number (GMC NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED)	
	Date (DD/MMYYYY)	
	Description of activity (case, complexity & contax)	
	4	
	Summary of reflective discussion between	
	anaesthelist in training and trainer	
	To be completed by trainee with additional comments	
	by trainer as appropriate	
	Based on this encounter, what level of supervision does the trainee require for this case?	
	Direct supervisor involvement, physically present in theatre throughout	
	2A Supervisor in theatre suite, available to guide aspects of activity through monitoring at regular intervals	
	2B Supervisor within hospital for queries, able to provide prompt direction/assistance	
	3 Supervisor on call from home for queries able to provide directions via phone or non- immediate attendance	
	4 Should be able to manage independently with no supervisor involvement (although should inform consultant supervisor as appropriate to local protocols	
	snould inform consultant supervisor as appropriate to local protocols N/A Supervision level not applicable for this WBA	
	Suggestions for future	
	development To be completed by trainer	
	You may wish to	
	consider: GPCs, targeted clinical	
	experience, key learning resources,	
	progression to next	
	level of supervision	
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		Royal College of Anaesthetists

ALMA	T
(L)	etic List Management Assessment Tool
Please complete	the question using a cross (x). Please use black ink and CAPITAL LETTERS
Trainee's sumame	<u> </u>
Trainee's forenam	ne(s)
GMC number (GA	VIC NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED)
Observed by	
GMC number (GM	VIC NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED)
Date (DD/MM/YY Stage of training: Description of acti	1 2 3
(cases, complexity	
Summary of selection discussion between con-estimated in trocking and a failure management of it selections to the selection of the selection	and the second sec

1	Direct supervisor involvement, physically present in theatre throughout				
2A	Supervisor in theatre suite, available to guide aspects of activity through monitoring at regular intervals				
28	Supervisor within hospital for queries, able to provide prompt direction/assistance				
3	Supervisor on call from home for queries able to provide directions via phone or no immediate attendance				
4	Should be able to manage independently with no supervisor involvement jatthoug should inform consultant supervisor as appropriate to local protocols				
N/A	Supervision level not applicable for this WBA				
largeted c experience earning res progression evel at suc	, key iources, i to next				



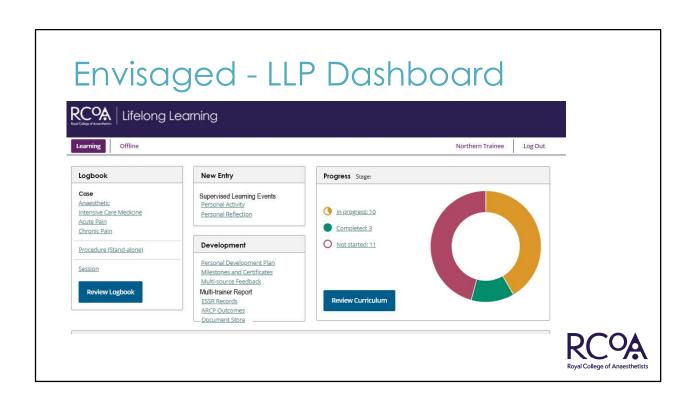
Completed by

- Designated trainer
- Clinical supervisor
- Educational supervisor



Implementation and interface with LLP

- Changes to LLP to facilitate Assessment changes
- Similar look and feel for both trainees and trainers
- SLEs found in the same area within LLP
- Accessible on PCs, laptops, mobile phones
- Quick Approval
- Guest assessor access (Does not allow quick approval)



Locating SLEs

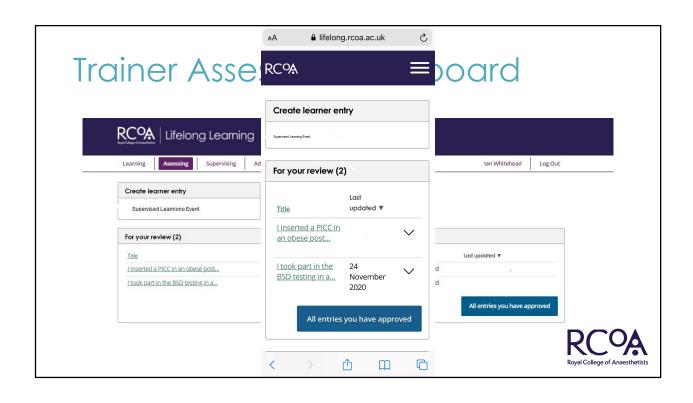
New Entry

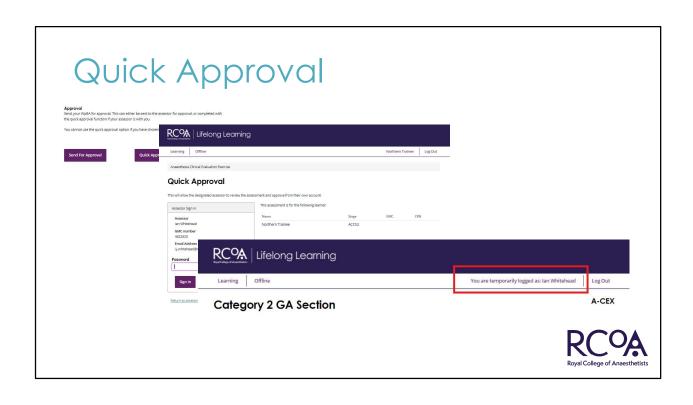
Workplace Based Assessment Personal Activity Personal Reflection

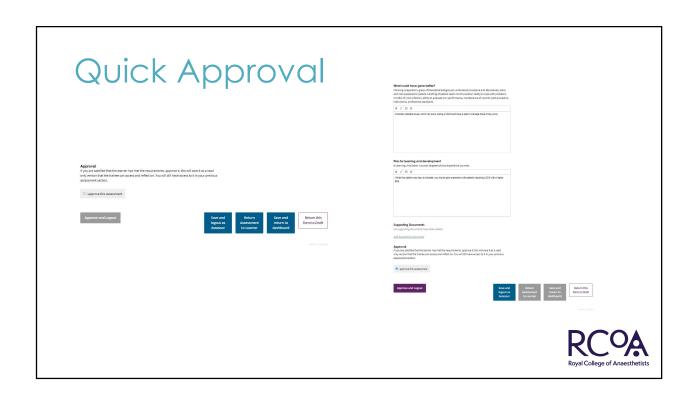
New Entry

Supervised Learning Events Personal Activity Personal Reflection









Undertaking SLEs



Case study – Beatrice



If you want a hand developing your case study we would be happy to help: 2021cct@rcoa.ac.uk

Case study – Background

- Beatrice is a CT2 Trainee
- She is doing an elective hip replacement on a 105Kg (BMI 29) ASA 1 patient and asks you for an A-CEX
- She plans a GA with a Fascia Iliaca Block



If you want a hand developing your case study we would be happy to help: 2021cct@rcoa.ac.uk

Case Study - Observations

- Pre-op assessment is thorough.
- The machine check is completed
- At induction, the LMA does not sit correctly, and she makes an early decision to intubate the patient
- She performs an uncomplicated Fascia Iliaca block, remembering "stop before you block" at the last minute.
- She forgets to give antibiotics until reminded at the WHO time out.
- She shows good composure throughout the case, and has good communication with the surgical team & ODP.
- Emergence is uncomplicated & the patient is comfortable & stable in recovery.

ACEX - Trainees Comments:

Summary of reflective discussion between anaesthetist in training and trainer To be completed by trainee with additional comments by trainer as appropriate

First solo arthroplasty. Pleased overall – the patient was stable throughout & I did a fascia <u>iliaca</u> block which seemed to work well.

Learning points

- Consider intubating larger patients if in doubt.
- Remember "stop before you block"
- Encourage ODPs to remind me if I forget things.!

Would you add any comments?



What Level of Entrustment?

Based on t	his encounter, what level of supervision does the trainee require for this case?
1	Direct supervisor involvement, physically present in theatre throughout
2A	Supervisor in theatre suite, available to guide aspects of activity through monitoring at regular intervals
2B	Supervisor within hospital for queries, able to provide prompt direction/assistance
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N/A	Supervision level not applicable for this WBA



Any Other Suggestions?

Suggestions for future
development
To be completed by trainer
You may wish to
consider: GPCs,
targeted clinical
experience, key
learning resources,
progression to next
level of supervision



To which HLOs could you map this A-CEX?

- General Anaesthesia
- Regional Anaesthesia
- ? Teamworking
- ? Professional Behaviours & Communication



Case study 2 - Julia



If you want a hand developing your case study we would be happy to help: 2021cct@rcoa.ac.uk

Case study - Background

- Julia is A CT3 Trainee, second obstetric attachment
- She asks for an A-CEX as you supervise her doing a category 2 GA Section
- You agree, and observe her, before filling in your A-CEX form

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Case Study - Observations

- Pre-op assessment is timely and comprehensive.
- The machine check is very cursory
- Induction/RSI is uneventful & quite slick.
- There is a brief post partum bleed, and administration of oxytocin is delayed as she forgot to draw up/check availability.
- Uneventful extubation & emergence
- Rather strained working relationship with ODP at times Julia being rather abrupt (perhaps coming across as "bossy") which led to the ODP being quiet & slightly "hands off"



ACEX - Trainees Comments:

Summary of reflective discussion between anaesthetist in training and trainer To be completed by trainee with additional comments by trainer as appropriate

I think this case went very well. I was nervous – but glad I got the tube in first time. There was no <u>syntocinon</u> in the fridge so I was late giving it.

Would you add any comments?



What Level of Entrustment?

Based on t	his encounter, what level of supervision does the trainee require for this case?
1	Direct supervisor involvement, physically present in theatre throughout
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N/A	Supervision level not applicable for this WBA



Any Other Suggestions?

Suggestions for future development
To be completed by trainer
You may wish to consider: GPCs, targeted clinical experience, key learning resources, progression to next level of supervision



To which HLOs could you map this A-CEX?

- General Anaesthesia (Obstetric)
- Teamworking



References

- Weller J et al. Can I leave the theatre? A key to more reliable workplace-based assessment. BJA 2014; 112: 1083–91
- Weller J et al (2017) Making robust assessments of specialist trainees' workplace performance. BJA 118 (2): 207–14, doi: 10.1093/bja/aew412
- Harm Peters et al (2017) Twelve tips for the implementation of EPAs for assessment and entrustment decisions, Medical Teacher, 39:8, 802-807, DOI: 10.1080/0142159X.2017.1331031
- Lambert W. T. Schuwirth & Cees P. M. Van der Vleuten (2011) Programmatic assessment: From assessment of learning to assessment for learning, Medical Teacher, 33:6, 478-485, DOI: 10.3109/0142159X.2011.565828



