The History of Medical Education

MS4 Teaching Elective
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Medicine is the science and art of healing

• Began with ancient Greeks method of rational inquiry
  • Greek physician Hippocrates
  • Apprenticeship training in monastic infirmaries during the middle ages

Flexner Report

• 1910 educator/researcher with the Carnegie Foundation
  • Two year study surveying 155 medical and osteopathic educational institutions
Flexner Conclusions/recommendations

• Medical Education substandard
• Schools should have minimum standards of H5 education and 2 years of college
• Medical schools should be 4 years long: 2 basic science and 2 clinical
• Proprietary schools should be closed or incorporated into universities

Results

• 89 medical institutions close
• the number physicians decreased from 173 per 100,000 to 125 per 100,000
• "fewer but better" physicians

Bane Report 1959

• identified impending shortage of physicians
• from 1965-1980 the number of physicians increased from 7,849 to 16,935
The Flexnerian Legacy in the 21st Century

• 5 success factors for cultural shift
  Organizational culture
  Leadership
  Innovation
  Stewardship
  Courage

Andragogy vs Pedagogy

• Adult learning vs child learning
• Adult educators in Medical Education

Know your learners

• learning creates new knowledge based on integrating new information with old
• shift from dependent learner to self-directed
Models of Assumptions about learners

- personal motivation
- meaningful topic
- experience-centered focus
- appropriate level of knowledge
- clear goals
- active involvement
- regular feedback
- time for reflection

Teacher-centered to Learner-centered

Miller's Prism of Clinical Competence (aka Miller's Pyramid)

Performance integrated into Practice
- although direct observation, workplace
- Delegation of Authority (delegation, 1990)
- Performance/Applied learning
- by integrating case studies, exam, lab work, writing, etc.
- Knowledge, Attitude, Skills, Motivation, Support, Environment, Feedback, Reflection