Northern Ontario School of Medicine École de Médicine du Nord de l'Ontario فَنَكَ أَنْ كَنَ الْاَتِي الْحَانَةُ الْ



Northern Ontario School of Medicine



Community Based Medical Education in Rural Areas

Professor Roger Strasser Northern Ontario School of Medicine



20th Century Medical Education

- Flexner and Osler
- Problem Based Learning
- community oriented
 - medical education
- community based medical education



Academic Health Sciences Centre

- temple to become a physician
- community rotations
 - like school excursions
- specialty medicine

pinnacle of profession



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School of Medicine

Negative Perceptions of Rural Practice

- city view of country
- teaching hospital view of medicine
- "learned helplessness"
- isolation of rural practice
- good rural practice impossible
- fear of being "trapped"



Community Based Medical Education

- Not just "learn about"
 - experience for themselves
- Maximum "hands on" experience
- Students part of health team



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Rural Based Medical Education

- response to workforce shortages
- specific knowledge and skills
- high quality learning environment



Rural Clinical Education

- more hands-on experience
- greater procedural competence
- more common conditions



Recruitment Facilitators for Rural Practice

- rural upbringing
- positive undergraduate
 - rural clinical experiences
- targeted postgraduate training for rural practice



Northern Ontario School of Medicine

- Faculty of Medicine of Lakehead
- Faculty of Medicine of Laurentian
- Social Accountability mandate
- Commitment to innovation

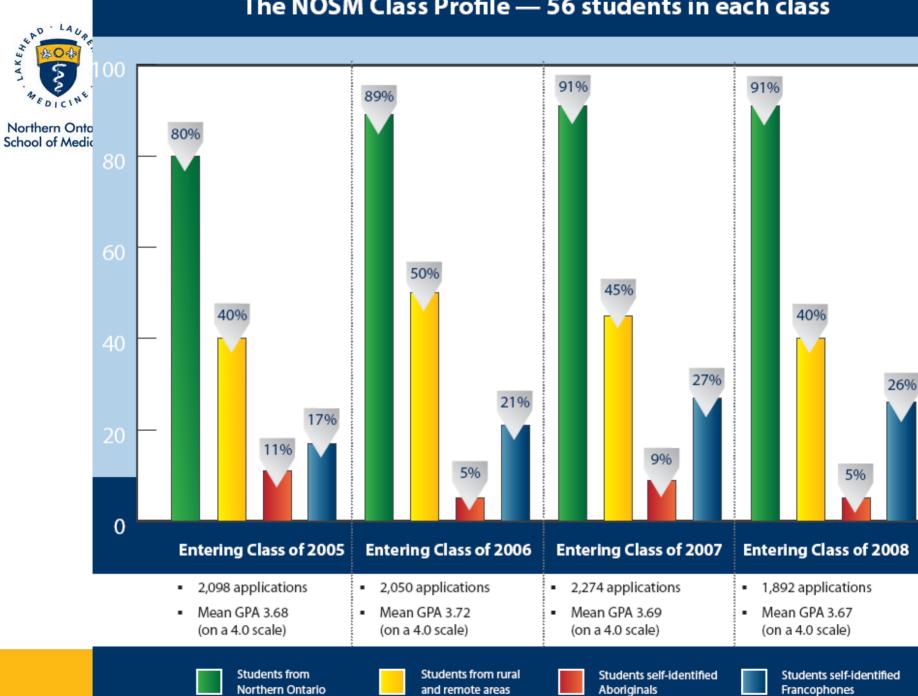








In, by and for Northern Ontario



The NOSM Class Profile — 56 students in each class



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Key Academic Principles

- Interprofessional
- Integration
- Community Oriented
- Distributed

community engaged learning

- Generalism
- Diversity



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Distributed Community Engaged Learning

An instructional model that allows widely distributed human and instructional resources to be utilized independent of time and place in community partner locations across the North



Organization / Delivery of NOSM Curriculum

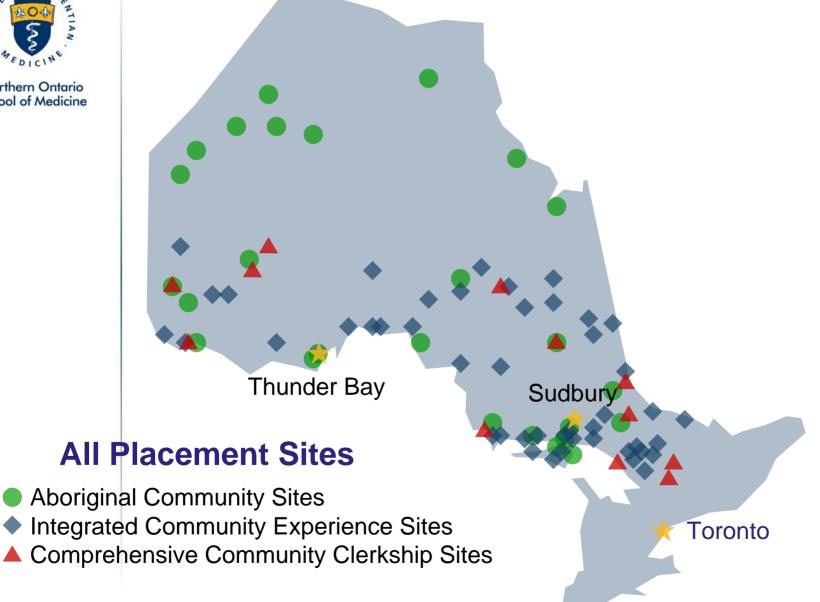
Phase 1		Phase 2	Phase 3	Residency
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Years 5, 6
				and Beyond
101	107	Comprehensive	Clerkship	
102	108	Community	&	Individual
103	109	Clerkship	Electives	Specialty
104	110			Choice
105	111		Licensure	
106	Elective		Examination	
	Based dules			



Residency Programs

- Family Medicine Residents of the Canadian Shield (RoCS)
- 8 major general specialties with McMaster and U Ottawa







Comprehensive Community Clerkship

- 8 months in large rural and small urban communities
- Based in Family Practice
- Learn specialty disciplines

in parallel

Students learn

and live in community

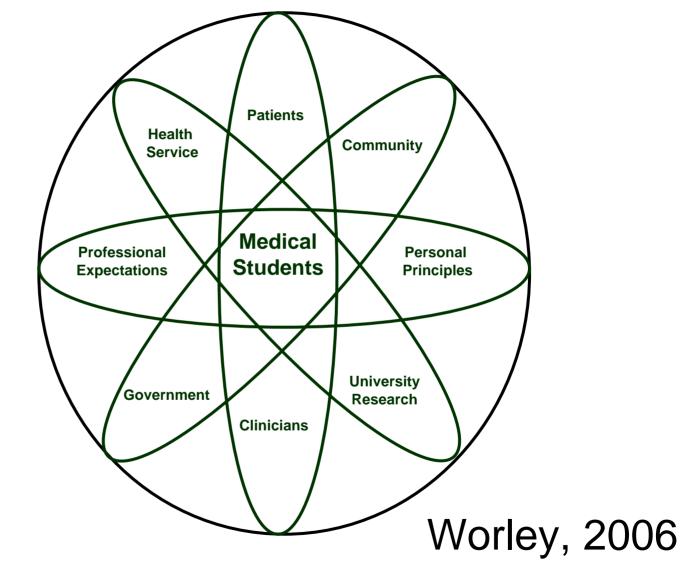


Importance of Relationships

- student-teacher / student-student / student-community
- four levels: clinical, institutional, social and personal (Worley)
- paying attention as part of curriculum improves learning



Integrity Model



www.nosm.ca



Community Engagement

- community active participant
 interdependent partnership
- ensures student "at home"
- contributes to student's educative experience
- education and research activities
- community development



Benefits of Community Engagement

- more skilled health professionals
- responsiveness to Indigenous, rural, remote needs
- interprofessional cooperation
- enhanced rural healthcare access
- health research in context



Impact of Rural Based Medical Education

- more skilled rural doctors
- enhanced rural health care
- improved rural health outcomes
- broader academic developments
- economic developments



21st Century Medical Education

- community based
- distributed medical education
- Iongitudinal clinical learning
- learning in context
- "new apprenticeship"



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