
CPD for the Busy Rheumatologist

Practice Reflection: Can I Improve My Patient Outcomes with MOC Section 3 Credits?

By Raheem B. Kherani, BSc (Pharm), MD, FRCPC, MHPE; Jerry M. Maniate, MD, M.Ed, FRCPC; and Craig M. Campbell, MD, FRCPC

“I recently finished my review and reflection on my Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities,” exclaimed Dr. AKI Joint, a rheumatologist member of the CRA. “I realized that I don’t have much in section 3, despite all of my CPD activities for last year. I faithfully reviewed the Summer and Fall 2017 CRAJ CPD articles. I went to rounds and the 2017 CRA Annual Scientific Meeting (ASM) in Ottawa for maintenance of certification (MOC) section 1 credits. After reading the last article, I downloaded the MAINPORT app for iPhone and Android users (www.royalcollege.ca/rcsite/resources/access-royal-college-apps-e) which enabled me to capture MOC section 2 credits, in real time, for the learning I was already doing while looking after my patients.”

“I read on The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC) website that all new MOC program cycles beginning on or after January 1, 2014, require program participants to complete a minimum of 25 credits in each section during their five-year cycle. That means I need to complete MOC section 3 credits, too. I have never done this before.”

“Interestingly, the Royal College website states, ‘The CPD research literature^{1,2} has clearly demonstrated that physician’s self-assessment compared to external measures of performance is inaccurate, and assessment strategies that provide data with feedback have a higher likelihood of changing performance and improving patient outcomes compared to other forms of continuing professional development.’ Even though I am a busy clinician, I certainly want to improve my practice and do an even better job looking

after my patients. This sounds like an approach that really could work. I do look after many patients with rheumatoid arthritis that require assessment of tuberculosis (TB) and vaccination status,” reported Dr. Joint. “I think I am consistently assessing these aspects of care before commencing treatment, but how would I know for sure?”

“The Royal College website had a number of potential ideas for Performance Assessment, including multi-source feedback, feedback on teaching and direct observation. I certainly used the first two in training. I remember a poster at the 2017 CRA ASM about video review (Abstract 201 [page 81] in *The Journal of Rheumatology* [jrheum.org/content/jrheum/early/2017/04/22/jrheum.170256.full.pdf]), that was discussed further in an MOC Tip of the Month in the RCPSC Dialogue (royalcollege.ca/rcsite/publications/dialogue/dialogue-july-2017-e). However, the approach that seems like it will work for me is a Chart Audit. At the 2016 CRA ASM in Lake Louise, some of my colleagues went to a Chart Audit Workshop by Dr. Henry Averno and learned about how to analyze their patient medical records to improve the quality of their patient care. On the CRA website members’ section (Figure 1) there was great information from this workshop (rheum.ca/en/members/chart_audit). This was really useful! I also found step-by-step instructions on ‘How to do a Chart Audit’, links to Chart Audit tools and examples of Clinical Audits of Infection and Vaccination Status and Scleroderma. There is even a link to a fellow CRA member’s article on publication of practice audits (ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5283566/).”

Table 1:

Steps To Take Using Resources and Patient Charts

Steps	Example
1 Select a topic.	Infection and vaccination status
2 Determine what you will measure and your benchmarks.	2012 CRA guidelines (Reference 3)
3 Collect your data.	Chart review revealed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% had pre-biologic TB screening • 90% had influenza vaccine • 77% had pneumococcal vaccine • 25% of eligible patients had shingles vaccine
4 Compare your data against your measures.	Compare to the 2012 CRA guidelines recommendations (Table 3; Recommendations 2 through 9)
5 Obtain feedback.	Review with a colleague: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good TB screening and influenza vaccine rates • Consider strategies to improve pneumococcal and shingles vaccination rates in appropriate patients, like the approach my colleague and her nurse took. They put together pamphlets about local availability of the vaccines for their patients that patients found helpful.
6 Identify outcomes and apply results.	My colleague provided a copy of the patient education document for adaption for my local practice. I have begun to distribute these pamphlets and am collecting further feedback from patients
7 Document the chart audit in the MAINPORT ePortfolio.	I used the MAINPORT app to document the 6 hours (= 18 credits) I spent on this project.

“Using the above resources and my patient charts (either paper or EMR) I tried the steps outlined in Table 1.”

“Since I have been following the series on CPD for the busy rheumatologist, I have an advanced understanding of MOC sections 1, 2 and 3. As a result, I am now more precise with my choice of learning opportunities, I am able to document my patient-based learning on the MAINPORT app, in real time, and also improve my practice and care for my patients through chart audits,” reflected Dr. Joint. I plan to review similar data next year to see if my analysis changes for the better. Hopefully, my colleague will review this again and we can learn from each other. At the recent 2018 CRA ASM in Vancouver, there were many interesting sessions, such as immunotherapy, using digital technology in arthritis care, cybersecurity, building cultural competence, and even navigating conflict of interest. Hopefully I can build on what I learned in 2017 to continue to improve my skills as a rheumatologist.”

Before you started reading this series, you might have raised a question on how to make your learning more effective. Reading these articles, the time you spent reading and reflecting on these articles and coming to some conclusions on results that you would like to implement, would qualify for a Personal Learning Project (MOC section 2).

Our lives as rheumatologists are busy with the balance of many competing personal and professional interests. Optimizing learning, implementing helpful tools and reflecting on practice, like Dr. AKI Joint did, can make learning more efficient and enjoyable while also impacting our ability to provide care!

If you have your own CPD stories or tips to share, please email Claire McGowan at claire@rheum.ca.

Acknowledgement to Dr. Barry Koehler (a CRA Past-President), for the initial discussion that lead to this article series, immediately following the 2017 CRA Annual Scientific Meeting (ASM).

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Chart Audit Library

Chart audits are a way for you to discover what you are really doing rather than what you think you are doing.

Refer to the links below for various tools to perform an audit and earn Section 3 credits.

General Audit Information

- [How to do a Chart Audit](#)
- [Chart Audit Tool](#)
- [Clinical Audit of Infection and Vaccination Status](#)
- [Clinical Audit Workshop, 2016 Annual Scientific Meeting, Lake Louise, Alberta](#)
- [Practice-audit-publish; A practice reflection](#)

Scleroderma Chart Audit
Author: Janet Pope

- [SSc Chart Audit - Objectives](#)
- [SSc Chart Audit - Screen Approach for Project](#)
- [SSc Chart Audit - Practice Change Agreement](#)
- [SSc Chart Audit - WHO PH Clinical Classification](#)
- [SSc Chart Audit - Recommendations Table](#)
- [SSc Chart Audit - Review Form](#)

If you've conducted a successful audit on your practice, we welcome your contributions for possible inclusion in the CRA Chart Audit Library. [Submit a Chart Audit](#)

Suggestion Box
Please [submit ideas](#) for possible Section 3 activities.

Figure 1. CRA website, members' section

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