

MEDICAL EDUCATION ACCREDITATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

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Professionals (TAICEP)

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Presentation Outline

- ▶ The Caribbean Region
- Background to the Development of Medical Education and Medical Education Accreditation in the Caribbean
- Establishment of the CAAM-HP
- Accreditation System of the CAAM-HP
- Activities and Achievements to Date
- **▶** Concluding Comments

The Caribbean



Caribbean Medical Education

- ► Where it began: in 1948 at the University College of the West indies (UCWI, now the University of the West Indies (UWI)) with 33 students
 - ► The UWI expanded over time and is now a regional, multi-campus institution
- ► Accreditation and recognition: by the GMC, until 2001
- ▶ 2001: GMC discontinued accreditation of overseas programmes

Caribbean Medical Education

- ► Other traditional medical schools also established at:
 - ► University of Suriname, 1969;
 - ► University of Guyana, 1985

Caribbean Medical Education (cont'd)

- ► From the 1970s onwards came an influx of offshore medical schools with an almost exclusive international student population
 - ► St George's University School of Medicine, 1977
 - ► Ross University School of Medicine, 1978
 - ▶ 40% growth since the year 2000
- ► IMED data: Over 30 offshore medical schools in the English speaking Caribbean
- ► FAIMER data, 2007: Caribbean region has the highest density of medical schools per capita

Caribbean Countries with Offshore Medical Schools							
	Anguilla	(1)	Antigua	(2)	Aruba	(1)	
	Barbados	(1)	Belize	(2)	Bonaire	(1)	
	Curacao	(2)	Dominica	(2)	Grand Cayman	(1)	
	Grenada	(1)	Guyana	(3)	Jamaica	(1)	
	Montserrat	(2)	Saba	(2)	St Eustatius	(1)	
	St Kitts & Nevis	(6)	St Lucia	(4)	St Marteen	(1)	
	St Vincent & the Grenadines (2)						

Medical Schools Per Capita - FAIMER, 2007 (medical schools per 1 million inhabitants)				
Caribbean Region	1.42			
Western Europe	0.60			
North America	0.50			

Caribbean Offshore Medical Schools- Pull factors

- ▶ Low MCAT scores
- ► Proximity to the US
- ► Familiar language of instruction- English
- ► Flexible academic calendar
- ▶ Lower tuition fees
- ► The desire to fulfil the dream of becoming a medical doctor

Caribbean Offshore Medical Schools- Some issues

- The tendency to lump Caribbean medical schools without distinction
- Inadequate resources for clinical training
- ► The absence of appropriate accreditation mechanism (prior to CAAM-HP)
- Governments encourage their establishment for potential economic gain
- ► The granting of a charter being the sole requirement to operate

Quality Assurance Attempts

Some countries have taken steps to establish national quality assurance systems but not without challenges such as:

- ▶ Dearth of requisite competence
- Difficulty in providing independent external reviewers, given the closeness of small states in general and particularly in the same professional field
- ▶ Differences in the types of systems available

The Response: The Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and other Health Professions (CAAM-HP)

- A regional accreditation body established in 2014 under the aegis of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- Set up in the context of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)
- ► Functions to accredit degree level programmes in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing and other health professions

- ► CARICOM: an economic and political affiliation of 15 countries
- ► CAAM-HP Agreement: 13 CARICOM member states are signatories
- ► Financial provisions: primarily from CARICOM
- ► CAAM-HP headquarters located in Jamaica; Act of Parliament passed in 2006 and is in effect. Other member states have passed similar legislation.

Membership

- ► Represented by-
 - ▶ universities
 - **▶** students
 - ▶ civil society
 - ▶ professional associations
 - external professionals

Objectives

- ➤ To achieve and maintain standards of excellence in programmes of education in medicine and other health professions;
- ➤ To establish an efficient system of regulation in relation to the standards and quality of such programmes of education;
- ➤ To secure international recognition of the programmes of education in medicine and other health professions;
- ► To maintain the confidence of the peoples of the region in the quality of medical and other health professions training offered in the region.

- ► Similar to the LCME's;
- ► Functions with a clear authoritative mandate;
- Operates independently of governments and institutions;
- Uses predefined profession-specific standards and transparent procedures.

- ► The <u>accreditation standards</u> address:
 - ► The Institutional Setting
 - **►** Students
 - ► Educational Programme
 - ► Faculty
 - ► Educational Resources
 - **►** Internship
 - ▶ Continuing Professional Education

The Standards:

- Compilation took into account regional circumstances and international standards;
- Written to give assurance of the quality of training
 - ► However, graduates must meet standards for independent practice, as reflected in CAAM-HP's standards for Internship and as determined by the Caribbean Association of Medical Councils (CAMC).

Accreditation seeks to establish the following:

- ▶ What are the objectives of the medical education programme?
- ► Has the institution organised its programme and resources to accomplish these objectives?
- What is the evidence that the school is accomplishing its objectives?

General aims of the process:

- ► To certify the quality of a programme;
- ➤ To promote institutional self-evaluation and improvement;
- ► To assure stakeholders of the qualifications of graduates.

General steps in the process:

1

School
 prepares and
 submits
 Institutional
 Self-study
 (ISS)

2

 Team visits campus and clinical teaching sites 3

 Team writes report; school reviews report for factual errors 4

CAAM-HP
 Board
 considers
 report and
 determines
 accreditation

- ▶ Accreditation Exercises
 - ▶ Site visits
 - ► Evaluation of proposals for the establishment of new schools
- Development of Standards for other Health Professions
- Workshops and Consultancy
- ► International Recognition
- ▶ Conferences
- Successful NCFMEA Comparability Determinations

ACCREDITATION EXERCISES CONDUCTED - Site Visits

- ► The University of the West Indies (UWI)- medical programme, 2006, 2012 & 2016; veterinary medicine programme, 2009 & 2016; dental education programme: St Augustine Campus, 2010 & 2014; Mona Campus, 2015
- ► University of Guyana School of Medicine, 2006 & 2013
- ▶ St George's University School of Medicine, Grenada, 2007, 2011 & 2015
- ► Ross University School of Medicine, Dominica, 2008 & 2014
- ► American University of Antigua (AUA) College of Medicine, 2011 & 2014
- University of Science, Arts & Technology (USAT), Montserrat, 2007 & 2011

ACCREDITATION EXERCISES CONDUCTED - Site Visits

- ► Avalon University School of Medicine, Curacao, 2013 & 2016
- ► Spartan Health Sciences University, St Lucia, 2013 & 2015
- ➤ Xavier University School of Medicine, Aruba, 2013 & 2015
- ► Windsor University School of Medicine, St Kitts, 2014
- International American University College of Medicine, St Lucia, 2015
- ► Trinity School of Medicine, St Vincent and the Grenadines, 2015
- ► Saint James School of Medicine, Anguilla, 2015

<u>ACCREDITATION EXERCISES CONDUCTED</u> – Evaluation of proposals for the establishment of new schools

► CAAM-HP evaluates proposals for the establishment of new, for-profit schools in the region and monitors their development annually for the first four years of their operations.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONS

- Standards have also been developed for:
 - ▶ Dental Medicine
 - Veterinary Medicine
 - ► Nursing
- Standards are being developed for:
 - ► Human Nutrition and Dietetics

Workshops and Consultancy – (These serve to assist in the interpretation of standards and to advise on the accreditation process)

- ▶ To orient new members
- ▶ To train potential surveyors
- ► To guide schools preparing for site visits
- ► To assist those setting up new schools

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

- ► The CAAM-HP has the responsibility to establish affiliations and secure international recognition.
- Increasing international interest has led to several initiatives.
 - ► A relationship has been forged with the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME).

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

CAAM-HP's membership in:

- International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAAHE)
- Caribbean Area Network for Quality Assurance in Tertiary Education (CANQATE)
- ► Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA)
- ► CHEA International Quality Group (CIQG)
- ► International Association of Medical Regulatory Authorities (IAMRA) and...

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

...CAAM-HP's participation in meetings of the

- ► Federation of State Medical Boards (FSMB)
- ► Administrators in Medicine (AIM)
- **►** ECFMG
- have provided international exposure.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

- ► Formal recognition from the UK Government, January 2008
- ► International Recognition, May 2012 WFME/FAIMER Recognition Team

CONFERENCES

- ► Invitational Conference on Accreditation of Medical Education Programmes in the Caribbean in 2007, with assistance from ECFMG and WFME.
- ► Tenth Anniversary Conference held July 28-30, Montego Bay, Jamaica under the theme Coming of Age: Lessons from the Past, Strategies for the Future.

SUCCESSFUL NCFMEA COMPARABILITY DETERMINATIONS

- ► Antigua & Barbuda, 2013 (up for redetermination in 2016)
- ▶ Jamaica, 2014
- ► Grenada, 2016
- ▶ Barbados, pending
- ► St Vincent & the Grenadines, pending

Concluding Comments

- ► Schools have acknowledged the usefulness of the process including, inter alia, the importance of regular accreditation for quality assurance.
- ► The development of CAAM-HP is a positive step towards promoting quality medical education in the region.
- Despite the success, challenges remain such as the reluctance of nursing schools to be accredited.
- ► Still, CAAM-HP looks forward to progress.

END OF PRESENTATION

THANK YOU!