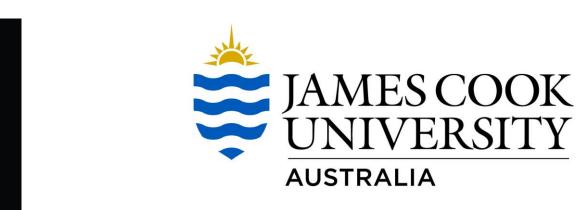
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Development of a Benchmarking Tool for Pharmacy Students Using Threshold Learning Outcomes

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Introduction

The Australian Pharmacy Council Accreditation Standards for Pharmacy Programs in Australia and New

Results

44 of the 60 students sitting the UTAS final verbal exams in October 2013 (73.3%) provided informed consent for use of their results. At least one UTAS examiner completed a benchmarking tool for 39 of these students; two were completed for 29 students.

Variables	n	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (R)	р
UTAS Exan	niners		
TLO1	29	0.878	<0.001
TLO2	29	0.809	<0.001
TLO4	29	0.844	<0.001
TLO5	29	0.855	<0.001
TLO7	29	0.728	<0.001
TLO8	29	0.773	<0.001
UTAS Exan	niners (ave	rage) vs. Observer	
TLO1	12	0.593	0.042
TLO2	12	0.481	0.113
TLO4	12	0.735	0.006
TLO5	12	0.685	0.014
TLO7	12	0.624	0.030
TLO8	12	0.694	0.012
UTAS Exan	niners' Mari	k vs. TLO	
TLO1	29	0.619	<0.001
TLO2	29	0.751	<0.001
TLO4	29	0.738	<0.001
TLO5	29	0.776	<0.001
TLO7	29	0.830	<0.001
TLO8	29	0.848	<0.001

Zealand require that pharmacy programs have a "demonstrable and continuous quality improvement program", stating that "a focus on the quality improvement cycle (including benchmarking activities) is essential for sustaining a quality program".¹

Challenges to benchmarking include the points of difference between different pharmacy programs, and the existence of four-year undergraduate Bachelor of Pharmacy (BPharm) and two-year postgraduate Master of Pharmacy (MPharm) programs at different institutions around Australia.

This project aimed to develop, refine and validate a tool based on the pharmacy threshold learning outcomes (TLOs) to facilitate benchmarking of students' performances in verbal 'capstone' assessments in Australian pharmacy programs.

Methods

 A pilot tool (Figure 1) was developed in collaboration between the University of Tasmania (UTAS), University of Newcastle (UoN) and James Cook University (JCU). The pilot tool was trialled by internal and external examiners during UTAS final verbal exams in October 2013.

- Good correlations were observed between the two UTAS examiners in assessment of the TLOs; and between the UTAS examiners and the external observers for all TLOs except TLO2 (refer Table 1).
- There were very good correlations between the allocated marks and assessment of the TLOs by UTAS examiners.

Pharmacy Threshold Learning Outcomes²

1. Demonstrate professional behaviour and accountability in the commitment to care for and about people

2. Retrieve, critically evaluate and apply evidence in professional practice

3. Demonstrate team and leadership skills to deliver safe and effective practice

4. Make, act on and take responsibility for clinically, ethically and scientifically sound decisions

5. Communicate in lay and professional language, choosing strategies appropriate for the context and diverse audiences

6. Reflect on current skills, knowledge, attitudes and practice; planning and implementing for ongoing personal and professional development **Table 1:** Correlations between student marks and assigned TLO scores for the draft benchmarking tool.

- Usability and acceptability were assessed using a survey, and the tool was evaluated for validity and inter- and intra-rater reliability using Pearson correlation coefficients (R).
- The tool was refined using these results (Figure 2), and a validation exercise is planned for late 2014.

CSA430 Verbal Examination Benchmarking Pilot Study 2013 Student: Examiner: Threshold Learning Outcomes Upon completion of their program of study, pharmacy graduates (at end of degree, prior to internship) will be able to: 0 Not 5 Is highly 1 Attempts made 2 Attempts made 3 Hasjust 4 Has clearly demonstrated however significant however not demonstrated demonstrated competent, well deficiency for the performance at performance to above the at all clearly at the level expected level of the expected level the expected level expected level of a expected of a pharmacy graduate | pharmacy of a pharmacy of a pharmacy a pharmacy graduate graduate graduate graduate SCALE PHARMACY THRESHOLD LEARNING OUTCOME (and Exemplars) 1. Demonstrate professional behaviour and accountability in the commitment to care for and about people Comply with relevant codes of conduct and legal requirements in professional practice and the provision of patient care 012345 • Explain the legal framework within which pharmacists work Behave professionally and ethically • Recognise own professional limitations and seek support if necessary Retrieve, critically evaluate and apply evidence in professional practice Find, evaluate and synthesise research findings and report as required • Use a systematic approach to accessing and reviewing literature, integrating critical content 012345 and effectively formulate responses / recommendations to translate literature into practice. • Apply multiple approaches for solving problems that apply within a specific context 4. Make, act on and take responsibility for clinically, ethically and scientifically sound decisions Make ethically sound decisions incorporating principles of ethical reasoning, relevant codes of

7. Apply pharmaceutical, medication and health knowledge and skills

8. Formulate, prepare and also supply medications and therapeutic products

Verbal Examination Benchmarking Study Tool v8 – July 2014

Threshold Learning Outcomes

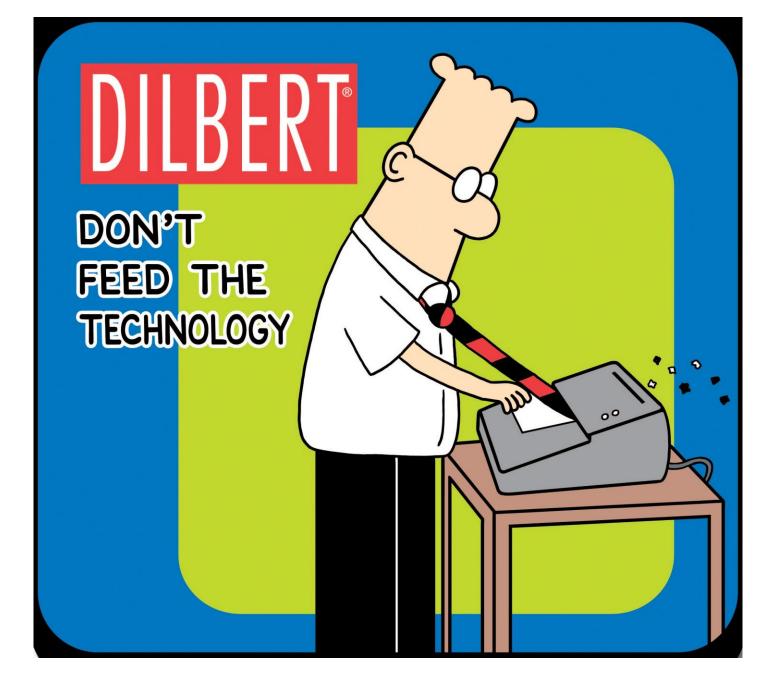
Upon completion of their program of study, pharmacy graduates (at end of degree, prior to internship) will be able to:

Fail (F) - No attempt made	Not Competent (NC) - Atter made however not clearly a		Competent (C) - demonstrates	Outstan	_				
	level expected of a pharmacy graduate		performance at the expected level of a pharmacy graduate	1	ling the expected of a pharmacy ate				
PHARMACY THRESHOLD	LEARNING OUTCOME	Si	umple 'tasks' within assessm	ent		RATI	NG		
 (and Exemplars) 1. Demonstrate professional behaviour and accountability in the commitment to care for and about people Display appropriate personal presentation in all situations Recognise own professional limitations and seek support if necessary 		 Appearance - clean, professional uniform Greets client/patient and introduces self Refers client /patient to other health professional when outside scope of practice; appropriate reference made to texts and other resources when unsure of knowledge Contacts another health professional in a scenario (if appropriate) 			F	NC	С	0	
professional practice	ate and apply evidence in proaches for solving problems a specific context	sugg rega mul	vision of non-pharmacological manu gestions and lifestyle advice as well rrding medical management; sugges tiple suitable treatment options (e.g biotics, antihypertensives) where ap	as advice sts 3.					
safe and effective practic	eadership skills to deliver e ership skills for health care	lead,	nonstrates clinical leadership (takes /makes decisions/directs activities) redication-related issues (doesn't 'p k')	in relation					
ethically and scientifical	esponsibility for clinically, Ity sound decisions atific principles to support cilitate patient preferences for	th w D ac op	lakes evidence-based suggestions to e given scenario, quoting literature here appropriate emonstrates a patient-centred appr knowledges the client's requests, p tions and engages the patient in th specting the patient's autonomy	evidence oach - rovides					

- Survey feedback was received from 11 of 14 examiners (response rate 78.6%).
- Recommendations were:
- 1. Educate academics in the use of tool.
- 2. Ensure alignment of the TLOs with assessment questions.
- 3. Shorten the description of TLOs, and highlight only one or two highly relevant exemplars aim for a one- page tool.
- 4. Review the scales.
- 5. Ensure adequate time for completion.

Conclusion

- Progress is underway towards the development of a relatively simple, flexible and validated benchmarking tool to facilitate high quality student outcomes across Australian pharmacy programs.
- Academic feedback has resulted in significant amendments to the original draft tool.
- Training in the use of the tool has been identified as a major enabler of its successful and consistent application, and a scenario-based training video is currently being produced.



:	conduct and legislation, incorporating the patient perspective Apply sound scientific principles to support decision-making Access and critically evaluate evidence to support safe, rational and cost-effective use of medicines and other health care products Determine and facilitate patient preferences for treatment	0	1	2	3	4	5
the co	nunicate in lay and professional language, choosing strategies appropriate for ontext and diverse audiences Apply key principles of communication Use clear and unambiguous language targeted to the audience Listen actively Adapt communication to address challenging communication situations (e.g. conflict, disability, mental health, differences in culture and health literacy) Present information in a timely, professional and effective manner	0	1	2	3	4	5

Figure 2: Version 8 (current version) of the benchmarking tool.

Figure 1: First draft of the pilot benchmarking tool.

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the students who provided consent for use of their examination recordings and marks for piloting and validation of the tool, and the academic staff who trialled and provided feedback on the pilot tool.

Figure 3: Screenshot of the training video in development.

References

1. Australian Pharmacy Council Ltd. Accreditation Standards for Pharmacy Programs in Australia and New Zealand. Canberra: Australian Pharmacy Council Ltd; December 2012. 2. Stupans I, Krass I, March G, Hughes J, Clifford R, McAllister S, et al. Pharmacy Learning Resource Database: Learning Outcomes and Standards; 2013 [cited 2013 Sep 11]; Available from: <u>http://pharmacylearning.edu.au/node/163</u>.