

Poll Question 1

Indicate your role in the residency program:

- 1. New preceptor
- 2. Established preceptor (precepting residents at least 3 years)
- 3. Hope to become a preceptor
- 4. Residency program director
- 5. Other



Poll Question 2

Indicate the type of residency program(s) in which you precept

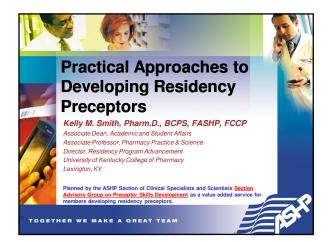
- 1. PGY1
- 2. PGY2
- 3. Both PGY1 and PGY2
- 4. None

Poll Question 3

What best describes your residency program's accreditation status?

- 1. Pre-candidate OR soon to develop program
- 2. Candidate
- 3. Newly accredited (accredited within past 2 years)
- 4. Young program (accredited for 2-5 years)
- 5. Established (existence longer than 5 years)





Learning Objectives

- Describe practice-derived approaches to developing residency preceptors
- Identify content and structural resources to assist in implementing and sustaining a residency preceptor development program

No Conflicts to Disclose







Requirements for Residency Program Design and Conduct (4) Inprovement Program evaluation and improvement actions a Activities directed at enhancing utcomes. Reseptor achievement of the program's heir aptitude from foutcomes tic instruction) and provide preceptor text teas Preceptors as important elements of the and imple

- roving the programy of preceptor instruction including, but
- f the rese Responsibility of residency program director for nally, RP(RPD) d, when applicable, preceptors will consider

http://www.ashp.org/s_ashp/docs/files/RTP_PGY1AccredStandard.pdf

Requirements for Residency Program Design and Conduct (4)

- ng a Evaluate potential preceptors on comes. Freptor desire to teach AND aptitude for a ptitude from (teaching circ instruction) and provide preceptor
- eir tead Excludes formal didactic instruction vise and imple
 - Provide opportunities to enhance uding, but reaching skills ted evaluations of preceptor RPDs and, when applicable, preceptors will consider.

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Preceptor Desire and Aptitude

- Qualifications to serve as preceptor
 - Credentials
 - Contributions and commitment to practice (Principle 5)
 - Site requirements
- Abilities
 - . Instruct, model, coach, facilitate
 - · Criteria-based feedback

Enhancing Teaching Skills

- Individual development
- Across the residency program
- External programs



Requirements for Residency Program Design and Conduct (4) Inprovement. Program evaluation and improvement activities a Devise and implement plan for outcomes. Reseptor assessing and improving quality of titude from preceptor instruction) and provide preceptor neir tead includes considering resident evaluations of 1 implementation of the residents' documented evaluations of preceptor nally, RPDs and, when applicable, preceptors will considered on evaluations, observations, and other information

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Development Plan

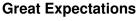
- Assess quality
 - ❖Self-assessment
 - ❖RPD assessment
 - Resident assessment formal and informal
- Feedback loop
- Potential need for program changes



Poll Question 4

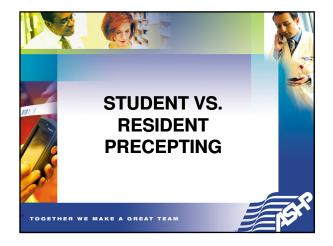
Describe your program's current status regarding formal preceptor skills development

- 1. Recognize need but have taken no action
- 2. Beginning to develop a process
- 3. Recently implemented a process
- 4. Revising an established process
- 5. Fully established process



- Preceptor development an increasing focus of residency accreditation process
- Most common area of partial compliance in 2010
 - 81% of PGY1 programs (Source Commission on Credentialing)
 - Preceptor concerns composed 4 of the top 5 areas of partial compliance unrelated to pharmacy services





Things Are Different		
Student	Resident	
College responsibility	•RPD responsibility	
•Must vs. should	•Will	
 Suggested content 	•Less guidance in Standard	
•Broader dissemination of examples	•Relative uncertainty by program directors – fewer models to assess	
•General concepts of suitability	•Specific, required contributions to profession	
	Ser	

Things Are Different... Student Resident •Disparity in sophistication Disparity between PGY1 and PGY2 (IPPE, APPE) •Wider array of career paths, •Higher performers, career interests, and abilities goals that match practice site Volume of preceptors that •Smaller group of colleague lack connection preceptors •Geographic spread ·Same practice setting

Student	Resident
•Competing expectations (multiple COPs)	•Focused training program
•Volunteer vs. fee-for- service	 Incorporated in job responsibilities
•Site may not often host students	•Residency training as part of culture

Poll Question 5

What is the primary challenge to developing a formal preceptor skills development process at your facility?

- 1. Don't know where to begin
- 2. Lack human resources to develop a process
- 3. Unsure of criteria for developing a process
- 4. Lack expertise or content for the process
- 5. Unconvinced a process is needed





- Conduct a needs assessment
 - * Differentiate results by extent of individual experience
- Develop a pilot VS. Starting program small
- Avoid one-size-fits-all approach
- Elements that benefit all experience levels



Connections to Performance

- Delineate qualifications for preceptors
- Preceptor application and interview process
- New preceptor training/orientation
- Assign a mentor for new preceptors
- Precepting ladder
 - Student Preceptor
 - * Resident Co-preceptor
 - Resident Preceptor



Individual Development

- Preceptor Portfolio
 - Annual performance goals
 - ❖ Performance plan
 - Assessments
- Preceptor scorecard
- Intensive development sessions
 - ❖ Boot camp
 - ♦ ACPE credit
 - Online elements of competency programming



- Create, implement and uphold expectations
 - Element of job description
- Measure performance
 - Integrate in performance evaluation
 - **❖**Active engagement of RPD in assessment
 - Engage residents in assessment
- Award stellar performers



Low Stakes Approaches

- Routine preceptor meetings
- Integrate preceptor content in staff meetings
- Preceptor pearls
 - ❖ Facilitated by experienced preceptors
- Case-based discussions
- Grand Rounds
 - Collaborate with other healthcare professionals



Content Areas

- Providing effective feedback
- Meeting contributions and commitment to pharmacy criteria
- PGY1 vs PGY2 training
- Dealing with performance extremes
- Conflict resolution
- Learning styles; adult learning approaches



Content Areas

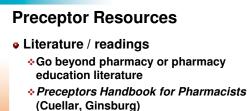
- Understanding RLS
- ResiTrak™ as a tool
- Structuring a learning experience (e.g., orientation, syllabus, topic discussions)
- Setting and communicating performance expectations
- Reviewing ASHP PGY1 and PGY2 standards



Content Areas

- Career counseling
- Student vs resident training
- When is it time to treat a resident as a peer?
- Program expectations and vocabulary (to ensure consistency)
- Communication skills





❖ Pharmacist's Letter











