The Current Status of Basic Medical Education in the Philippines

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Disclosure

I have no relevant financial arrangement or relationship/affiliation with a commercial interest that may have an influence on this lecture.

Current Positions:

- Professor Emeritus, College of Medicine, UERMMMCI
- •Chair, Technical Committee for Medical Education, Commission on Higher Education
- Chair, National Internship Program
 Committee, APMCI
- Accreditor, PAASCU

OUTLINE OF LECTURE

I. Background on Need for Curricular Reforms

- Executive Order No. 83 s. 2012 –
 (Philippine Qualifications Framework)
- Global Call for Transformative Education
- World Federation for Medical Education (WFME) Recommendations
- Political mandate: shift to learning outcomes based education (OBE)

II. Current Situation of Basic Medical Education in the Philippines

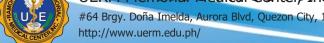
- Legal bass of medical education and the regulation of the practice of medicine
- Roles of Key Stakeholders

CHED PRC

APMC PAASCU

- Accreditation of MD Programs of Schools
- Regulation of Philippine Medical Schools by CHED
- Performance of Medical Graduates in PLE
- Joint Outcomes of TCME PRBOM





III. Ongoing Efforts of Key Stakeholders to Improve Medical Education

 CHED, APMC, PRBOM, PAASCU, DOH and Medical Schools

IV. Conclusions

- Phil is gearing towards ASEAN integration
 - -Graduates should be at par with ASEAN countries and the global community
 - -Executive Order No. 83 s 2012
 Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF)
 - -Mismatch between education and actual labor market
- Global call for transformative education
 - -Balance between global competitiveness and national relevance and social accountability

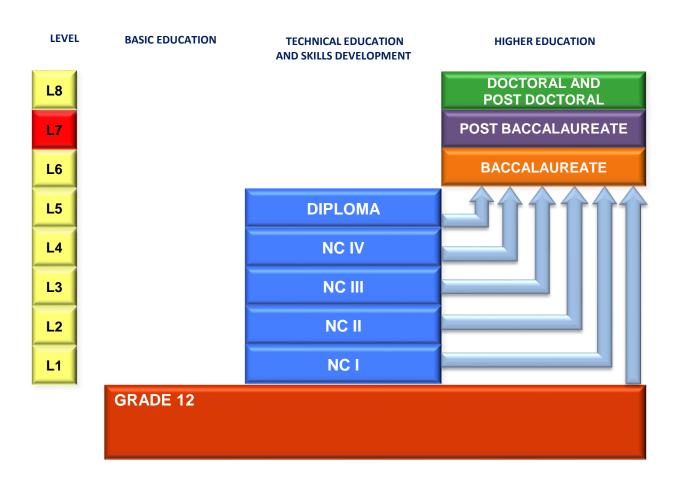
- World Federation for Medical Education (WFME)
 call for reforms to achieve these objectives:
 - -Prepare physicians for needs and expectation of society
 - -Cope with explosion in medical scientific knowledge and technology
 - -Inculcate ability for lifelong learning
 - -Ensure training in digital technology
 - -Adjust medical education to changing conditions in health care delivery system

- Other issues
 - -New and emerging diseases that need to be addressed.
 - -Clientele are more informed, demanding, have various needs

Alignment Made in Revisions of PSG (CMO No. 18 s. 2016)

- Institutionalization of the Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF)
- Shift to Competency-based/Outcome-based Education (OBE)

THE PHL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK



Program Outcomes for the MD Programs

| Demonstrate clinical competence | Utilize systems-based approach to healthcare |
|--|---|
| Communicate effectively | Engage in continuing personal and professional development |
| Lead and manage healthcare teams | Adhere to ethical, professional, and legal standards |
| Engage in research activities | Demonstrate nationalism, internationalism and dedication to service |
| Collaborate within interprofessional teams | Practice the principles of social accountability |



II. CURRENT SITUATION OF BASIC MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Legal Basis of Medical Education and the Regulation of Medicine

- •The Medical Act of 1959, as amended by RA 4224 in 1965 and by RA 5946 in 1969
 - countless attempts to revise for past several decades by key stakeholders

Establishment of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in 1994

- Creation of the Technical Committee for Medical Education (TCME)
- •It is the recognized government regulatory agency responsible for assuring quality of basic medical education thru monitoring and evaluation
 - -compliance with minimum standards
- Identifies HEI's as COEs / CODs

CHED – Recognized Centers of Excellence (COEs) in Medicine

- University of the Philippines College of Medicine
- University of Santo Tomas Faculty of Medicine and Surgery
- 3. University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center, Inc. College of Medicine

*valid until December 2018 (2016-2018)

Association of Philippine Medical Colleges, Inc (APMCI)

- Established in 1967 by Council of Deans of 7 medical schools
- •Institutional membership
 - -To date, 50 member schools
- Provides external support to member schools in transforming MD Programs
 - -conduct series of seminars workshops
- Designated by CHED to administer National Internship Matching Program (NIMP)

Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities (PAASCU)

- •APMCI affiliated with PAASCU in 1999 for voluntary accreditation of medical schools
- Creation of the Commission on Medical Education, 2001
- •A CHED recognized external accrediting body that assures the public of the quality of medical education program of the school
- Assists HEI's in their quest for national, regional and international recognition of their academic programs
- Recognized by NCFMEA, US Dept of Education

Accreditation Levels

CANDIDATE

- Undergone a preliminary survey visit
- Certified as being capable of acquiring accredited status within 2 years

LEVEL I

 Granted initial certification after a formal survey effective for 3 years

LEVEL II

Reaccredited for a period of 3-5 years

LEVEL III

• Granted "clean accreditation" for 5 years and has met the additional criteria for this level.

LEVEL IV

 Accredited programs which are highly respected as very high quality academic programs comparable to excellent foreign universities

Ref: AF Bauzon, MD (Feb. 2018)

Accredited Philippine Medical Schools

Of the 38 evaluable medical schools in the Philippines, only 14 have been accredited by PAASCU:



List of Medical Institutions Accredited by PAASCU (as of May 30, 2018)

| | MEDICAL SCHOOLS | STATUS |
|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | University of the Philippines Manila P. Gil Street, Manila | IV |
| 2 | University of the East Ramon Magsaysay memorial Medical Center, Inc. Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City | IV Deferred |
| 3 | De La Salle – Health Sciences Institute 4115 Dasmariñas City, Cavite | 111 |
| 4 | Xavier University – Dr. Jose P. Rizal College of Medicine Corrales Avenue, Cagayan de Oro City | 111 |
| 5 | Cebu Institute of Medicine 79 F. Ramos Street, Cebu City | III |
| 6 | University of Santo Tomas Faculty of Medicine & Surgery España, Manila | III |
| 7 | Far Eastern University – Nicanor Reyes Medical Foundation Regalado Street, Fairview, Quezon City | II |
| 8 | Oceania University of Medicine New Zealand, USA, American Samoa and Independent Samoa | II |
| 9 | Saint Louis University P.O. Box 71 Bonifacio Street, Baguio City | II |



UERM Memorial Medical Center, Inc

List of Medical Institutions Accredited by PAASCU (as of May 30, 2018)

| | MEDICAL SCHOOLS | STATUS |
|----|--|--------|
| 10 | Angeles University Foundation Angeles City | I |
| 11 | Ateneo de Zamboanga University Zamboanga City | I |
| 12 | Davao Medical School Foundation, Inc. Davao City | I |
| 13 | Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila Intramuros, Manila | I |
| 14 | Siliman University Dumaguete City | ľ |
| 15 | Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, Indonesia | I |
| 16 | West Visayas State University La Paz, Iloilo | I |

Ref: PAASCU

MEDICAL SCHOOL CANDIDATES FOR ACCREDITATION

| | MEDICAL SCHOOLS | STATUS |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Cebu Doctors' University Mandaue City, Cebu | Candidate for Accreditation |
| 2 | Lyceum Northwestern University Dr. Francisco Q. Duque Medical Foundation Tapuac, Dagupan City | Candidate for Accreditation |
| 3 | Manila Central University Caloocan City | Candidate for Accreditation |
| 4 | Our Lady of Fatima University Valenzuela City | Candidate for Accreditation |
| 5 | San Beda College Mediola, Manila | Candidate for Accreditation |
| 6 | St. Luke's College of Medicine William H. Quasha Memorial Quezon City | Candidate for Accreditation |

Ref: PAASCU

APPLICANT MEDICAL SCHOOLS

- 1. Central Philippine University Jaro, Iloilo
- 2. Doña Remedios Trinidad Romualdez Medical Foundation Tacloban City
- 3. Southwestern University, Inc. College of Medicine Urgello Street, Cebu City
- 4. University of Perpetual Help Rizal Jonelta Foundation School of Medicine Pamplona, Las Piñas

Ref: PAASCU

Professional Regulatory Board of Medicine (PRBoM), PRC

- Collaborated with APMC in 2009 in the formulation of terminal competencies of academic disciplines
 -framework for Table of Specifications (TOS) as basis of PLE
- Recently initiated use of learning outcomes in the giving of licensure examinations
- Represented in TCME; joins CHED in the regular monitoring and evaluation of school programs

NUMBER OF PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOLS

| PRIVATE | PUBLIC | TOTAL |
|---|---|-------|
| 42 | 9 | 51 |
| 33 Recognized HEIs 4 Renewal Status 5 Permit Status | 7 with Gov't Authority 1 Renewal Status 1 Permit Status | |

DISTRIBUTION OF PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOLS BY REGION

| REGION | PRIVATE | PUBLIC | TOTAL |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| NCR | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| CAR | 1 | | 1 |
| I | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| II | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| III | 2 | | 2 |
| IV | 3 | | 3 |
| V | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| VI | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| VII | 7 | | 7 |
| VIII | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| IX | 1 | | 1 |
| X | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| XI | 2 | | 2 |
| TOTAL | 42 | 9 | 51 |

Note: No medical school in Regions XII, MIMAROPA, CARAGA and ARMM

Ref: OPSD-CHED (June 2018)

Enrollment and Graduates of Philippine MD Program

| ACADEMIC YEAR | ENROLLMENT | GRADUATES |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|
| 2010-2011 | 11,885 | 1,965 |
| 2011-2012 | 13,771 | 2,454 |
| 2012-2013 | 15,873 | 2,599 |
| 2013-2014 | 17,989 | 2,906 |
| 2014-2015 | 18,406 | 3,351 |
| 2015-2016 | 21,428 | 4,165 |
| 2016-2017 | 22,952 | On-going consolidation |

Ref: OPSD-CHED (June 2018)

Over-all Performance in the Physician Licensure Examination (March and September 2012-2017)

| Year | Passed | Failed | Total | % Passed |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2012 | 2204 | 922 | 3126 | 70.51 |
| 2013 | 2254 | 820 | 3074 | 73.32 |
| 2014 | 2643 | 902 | 3545 | 74.56 |
| 2015 | 3085 | 668 | 3753 | 82.2 |
| 2016 | 3382 | 1357 | 4739 | 71.36 |
| 2017 | 4153 | 1228 | 5381 | 77.17 |
| Total | 17721.0 | 5897.0 | 23618.0 | 75.0% |
| Average | 2953.5 | 982.8 | 3936.3 | /5.0% |

Ref.: EM Santos, M.D. & ALT Reyes, M.D. (June 2018)

Over-all Performance of First-timers in the PLE (March and September 2012-2017)

| Year | Passed | Failed | Total | % Passed |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2012 | 1900 | 212 | 2112 | 89.96 |
| 2013 | 2019 | 181 | 2200 | 91.77 |
| 2014 | 2491 | 236 | 2727 | 91.35 |
| 2015 | 2849 | 193 | 3042 | 93.65 |
| 2016 | 3276 | 605 | 3881 | 84.41 |
| 2017 | 3691 | 464 | 4155 | 88.83 |
| Total | 16226.0 | 1891.0 | 18117.0 | 89.6% |
| Average | 2704.3 | 315.2 | 3019.5 | 03.0 /0 |

Ref.: EM Santos, M.D. & ALT Reyes, M.D. (June 2018)

Over-all Performance of Repeaters in the PLE (March and September 2012-2017)

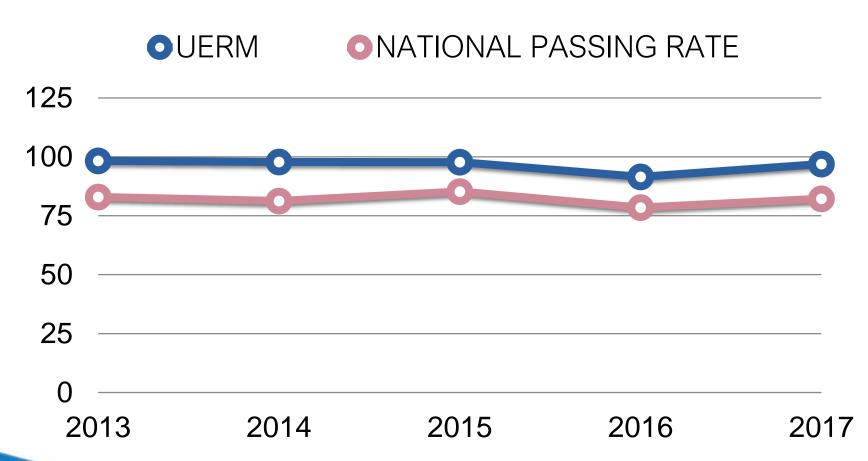
| Year | Passed | Failed | Total | % Passed | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|----------|--|--|
| 2012 | 304 | 710 | 1014 | 29.98 | | |
| 2013 | 235 | 639 | 874 | 26.89 | | |
| 2014 | 152 | 666 | 818 | 18.58 | | |
| 2015 | 236 | 475 | 711 | 33.19 | | |
| 2016 | 106 | 752 | 858 | 12.35 | | |
| 2017 | 462 | 764 | 1226 | 37.68 | | |
| Total | 1495 | 4006 | 5501 | 27.2% | | |
| Average | 249.2 | 667.7 | 916.8 | Z1.Z/0 | | |
| Pof : EM Santos M.D. & ALT Payes M.D. (June 2019) | | | | | | |

Ref.: EM Santos, M.D. & ALT Reyes, M.D. (June 2018)

Percentage of Schools with Passing Average **Below** the National Passing Average (NPA) - Aug/Sept 2013-2017

| Year | NPA | Total # of school s below NPA | Total # of schools | Percentage | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|--|
| 2013 | 73.32 | 20 | 40 | 50.0% | | |
| 2014 | 74.56 | 20 | 39 | 51.3% | | |
| 2015 | 82.2 | 23 | 43 | 53.5% | | |
| 2016 | 71.36 | 29 | 46 | 63.0% | | |
| 2017 | 77.17 | 28 | 52 | 53.8% | | |
| Average | 75.7 | 24.0 | 44.0 | 54% | | |
| Data from PRC; ALTReyes, MD (6/18) | | | | | | |

UERM PERFORMANCE IN THE AUGUST/SEPTEMBER BOARD EXAMINATIONS (2013-2017)





Ref: EMSantos, MD (2018)

Table 1. 5-year Over-all Performance of Selected Medical Schools (2013-2017) in the Physicians Licensure Exam

| School | Passed | Failed | Total | %Passed |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| Angeles Univ Foundation | 186 | 19 | 205 | 90.73 |
| Ateneo | 572 | 13 | 585 | 97.78 |
| Cebu Doctors | 408 | 32 | 440 | 92.73 |
| Cebu Institute of Medicine | 588 | 3 | 591 | 99.49 |
| Davao Medical School | 511 | 83 | 594 | 86.20 |
| De La Salle University | 841 | 262 | 1103 | 76.25 |
| FEU | 1346 | 183 | 1529 | 88.03 |
| MCU | 250 | 134 | 384 | 65.10 |
| MSU-Marawi | 246 | 63 | 309 | 79.61 |
| Our Lady of Fatima University | 939 | 756 | 1695 | 55.40 |
| PLM | 621 | 10 | 631 | 98.42 |
| Saint Louis University | 573 | 73 | 646 | 88.70 |
| St. Luke's | 270 | 10 | 280 | 96.43 |
| San Beda | 347 | 106 | 453 | 76.60 |
| UST | 2306 | 69 | 2375 | 97.09 |
| UERM | 1312 | 66 | 1378 | 95.21 |
| UP | 780 | 9 | 789 | 98.86 |
| West Visayas State U | 458 | 21 | 479 | 95.61 |
| Xavier University | 277 | 19 | 296 | 93.58 |

#64 Brgy. Doña Imelda, Aurora Blvd, Quezon City, 1113 http://www.uerm.edu.ph/

Ref: PRC

Table 1. Top Performing Medical Schools with > 50 Examinees Per Year (2013-2017)

| School | Passed | Failed | Total | % Passed |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| Cebu Institute of Medicine | 588 | 3 | 591 | 99.49 |
| UP College of Medicine | 780 | 9 | 789 | 98.86 |
| PLM | 621 | 10 | 631 | 98.42 |
| Ateneo School of Medicine | 572 | 13 | 585 | 97.78 |
| UST | 2306 | 69 | 2375 | 97.09 |
| St. Lukes College of Medicine | 270 | 10 | 280 | 96.43 |
| West Visayas State Univ | 458 | 21 | 479 | 95.61 |
| UERM College of Medicine | 1312 | 66 | 1378 | 95.21 |
| Xavier University | 277 | 19 | 296 | 93.58 |
| Cebu Doctors University | 408 | 32 | 440 | 92.73 |



Outcome Report on Deficiencies Observed by Joint TCME-PRBOM Monitoring and Evaluation Visits to Medical Schools

Outcome Report on Deficiencies Observed by Joint TCME-PRBOM Monitoring and Evaluation Visits to Medical Schools

Faculty – dearth of qualified faculty, deans, especially in basic sciences; "kangaroo" faculty; no faculty development program

Admissions and Selection

- -academically unqualified students admitted
- -rampant open admission, no selection process

Curriculum and Instruction

-not updated

Facilities for teaching

- -inadequate for basic sciences lab
- -inadequate patient load in base hospital for clinical teaching

III.ONGOING EFFORTS TO IMPROVE MEDICAL EDUCATION

CHED

- Continuous and intensified M&E of MD programs of HEIs
- Developmental task to assist academically challenged HEIs to improve MD program
- Formulating specific guidelines on some provisions in the PSG CMO No. 18 s. 2016

PRBOM

- •In the process of revisiting and formulating the Table of Specifications (TOS) harmonized with PSG for MD program (i.e. OBE)
- Started M&E visits to hospitals for teaching and training of students, interns and residents

APMCI

- Organizing continuous seminars workshops for the medical faculty for capacity building
- Alignment of national internship program to OBE

PAASCU

- Offers consultancy services to schools applying for accreditation or short of being applicants
- In the process of applying for WFME recognition as accrediting body
- Preparing for renewal of recognition by NCFMEA, US Dept of Education

CONCLUSIONS

 The road to excellence has been laid down by CHED. As part of the political mandate, a paradigm shift to OBE has been encouraged to keep attuned with the global and ASEAN community and to work towards transformative education. This may address the problem of mismatch between education and actual employment.

CONCLUSIONS

•There are challenges to medical education that have to be addressed: the need to incorporate the use of technology and national health priorities; integrate ethics and professionalism, and to address mental health concerns of students and faculty

CONCLUSIONS

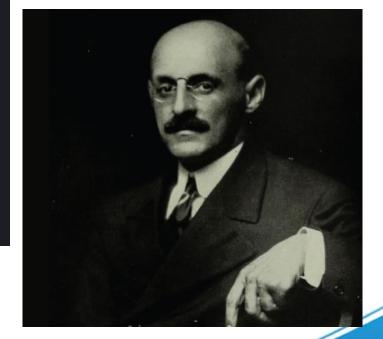
•The responsibility of carrying out these tasks to fruition depends on the individual school particularly by its champion, the Dean.

•Continuous reformation of medical education is imperative in response to changing times.

Medical education is not just a program for building knowledge and skills in its recipients... it is also an experience which creates attitudes and expectations.

Abraham Flexner

QuoteAddicts.com



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- Asssociation of Philippine Medical Colleges, Inc. (APMCI)

