





ENSURE - Educating students for developing high quality research skills

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UiT

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Scientific competence «Educating student for developing high quality research skills» ENSURE

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Scientific competence – 2013 Introduction of a new curriculum plan

2013 programme description – Not for scientific competence

2013 – programme description for

- Epidemiology
- Clinical epidemiology
- Biostatistics

Learning outcomes

Knowledge:

- Level 1: Have knowledge about, ie. be able to reproduce learned material
- Level 2: Being able to apply knowledge in specific situations under supervision / supervision
- Level 3: Being able to apply knowledge in specific situations independently and see relationships
- Level 4: Being able to use knowledge, see connections and be able to supervise / guide others in the subject

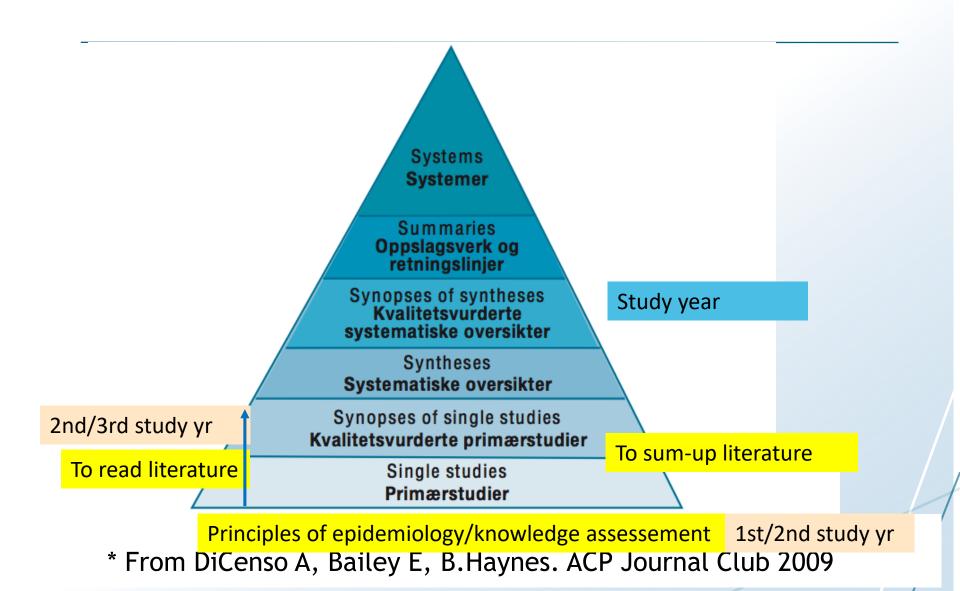
Skills:

- Level 1: Knowing how to perform
- Level 2: Able to perform under supervision
- Level 3: Able to perform independently
- Level 4: Be able to perform as an expert and supervise / guide others

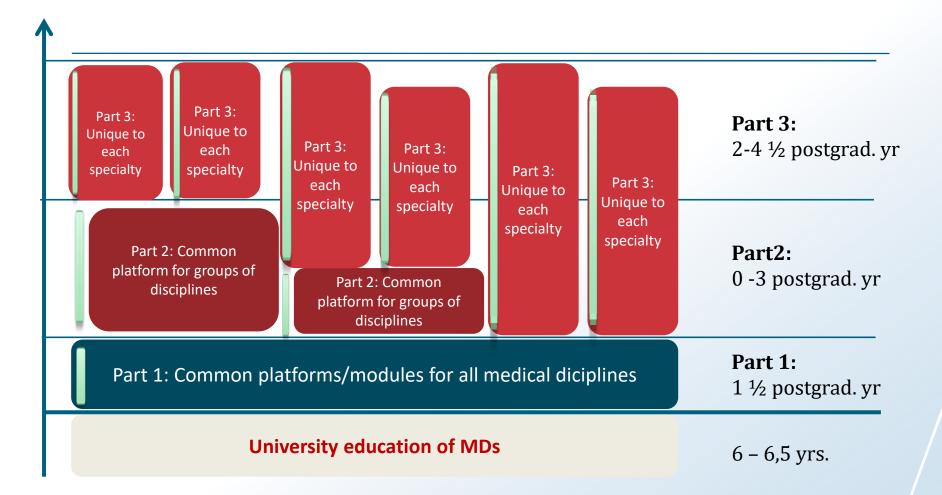
Attitudes:

- Level 1: Knowing that attitudes affect behavior
- Level 2: Understanding or reflecting on own attitudes and how this affects behavior
- Level 3: To act in line with attitudes as described in the learning objectives
- Level 4: Being able to be a role model and further develop attitudes in the subject

The knowledge pyramide



New structure for postgraduate specialization in Norway Starting 2017 (Planning from 2014)



Common compulsory competence modules must be integrated in Parts 1, 2 and 3: Content: Ethics, management, system understanding, organizational development, legislation, quality and patient safety, understanding of research, knowledge management, communication, interaction, patient and user involvement, training of patients and relatives

Scientific competence – 2013 Introduction of a new curriculum plan

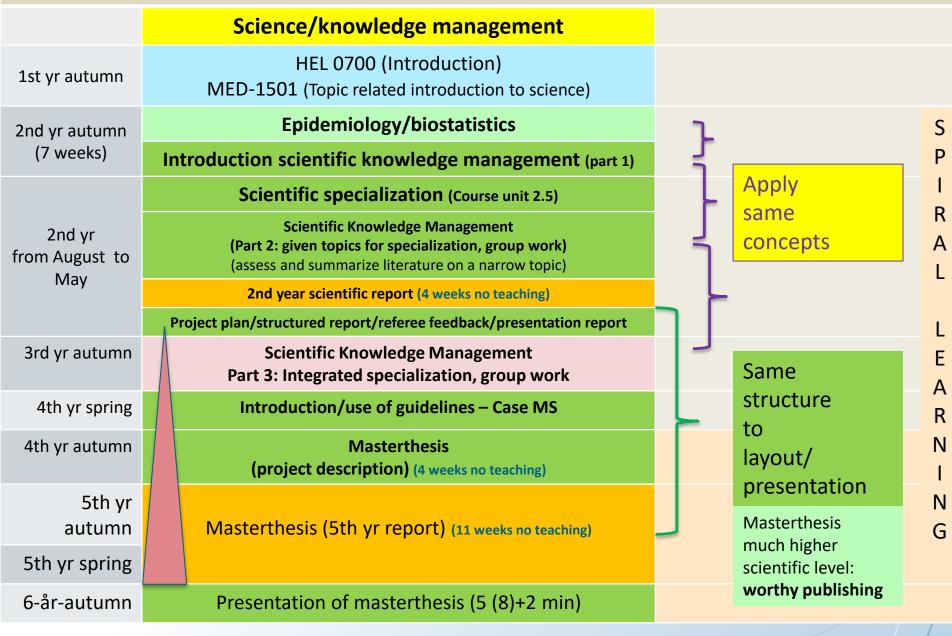
1st yr autumn	HEL 0700 (Introduction) MED-1501 (Topic related introduction to science)	
2nd y.r - autumn	MED-2501 Epidemiology/statistics	Exam Part of 2nd year
2nd yr. – Nov./Feb. (4 weeks)*	2nd year scientific report	Passed/not passed
Starts 3rd yr 4th year 5th year (11 weeks)*	MED-3950 «5th yr report» (Masterthesis) (20 credits)	Passed/not passed

^{*}No teaching

Scientific compentence – new curriculum plan

	Scientific compenience flew curriculum	i piaii	
	Science/knowledge management		
1st yr autumn	HEL 0700 (Introduction) MED-1501 (Topic related introduction to science)		
2nd yr autumn	Epidemiology/biostatistics		S
(7 weeks)	Introduction scientific knowledge management (part 1)		Р
	Scientific specialization (Course unit 2.5)		
2nd yr from August to	Scientific Knowledge Management (Part 2: given topics for specialization, group work) (assess and summarize literature on a narrow topic)		R A L
May	2nd year scientific report (4 weeks no teaching)		_
	Project plan/structured report/referee feedback/presentation report	Much higher	L
3rd yr autumn	Scientific Knowledge Management Part 3: Integrated specialization, group work	quality requirements	E A
4th yr spring	Introduction/use of guidelines – Case MS		R
4th yr autumn	Masterthesis (project description) (4 weeks no teaching)		N I
5th yr autumn	Masterthesis (5th yr report) (11 weeks no teaching)		N G
5th yr spring			
6-år-høst	Presentation of masterthesis (3 (6)+2 min)		
			/ /

Scientific compentence – new curriculum plan



Scientific compentence – new curriculum plan Patient safety/quality Science/knowledge management HEL 0700 (Introduction to health care/laws/science) 1st yr autumn MED_1501 (Tonic related introduction to science) 2nd yr autumn S

R

R

N

Ν

G

Introduction

Follow and report a

project in safety/quality*

More teaching on safety/quality

improvement work

Presentation report project*

	MED-1501 (Topic related introduction to science)
l	Epidemiology/biostatistics
	Introduction scientific knowledge management (part 1)
	Scientific specialization (Course unit 2.5)
	Scientific Knowledge Management

(Part 2: given topics for specialization, group work)

(assess and summarize literature on a narrow topic)

2nd year scientific report (4 weeks no teaching)

Project plan/structured report/referee feedback/presentation report

Scientific Knowledge Management

Part 3: Integrated specialization, group work

Introduction/use of guidelines – Case MS

Masterthesis

(project description) (4 weeks no teaching)

Masterthesis (5th yr report) (11 weeks no teaching)

Presentation of masterthesis (5 (8)+3 min)

(7 weeks)

2nd yr

from August to

May

3rd yr autumn

4th yr spring

4th yr autumn

5th yr autumn

5th yr spring

6-år-høst

Scientific compentence – new curriculum plan					
	Science/knowledge management	Patient safety/quality			
1st yr autumn	HEL 0700 (Introduction to health care/laws/science) MED-1501 (Topic related introduction to science)				
2nd yr autumn	Epidemiology/biostatistics		•		
(7 weeks)	Introduction scientific knowledge management (nort 1)		S P		
2nd yr from August to	LIBRARY ACCESS Collaboratoin with library staff		P I R A		
May	Simple searches in scientific databases		L		
3rd yr autumn			L E		
4th yr spring		THE CAMELON	Α		
4th yr autumn	Masterthesis (project description) (4 weeks no teaching)		R N		
5th yr autumn		1 - 7 7	I N		
5th yr spring	Masterthesis (5th yr report) (11 weeks no teaching)		G		
	Procentation of masterthosis (2 (6) (2 min)	More teaching on safety/quality			

improvement work

Presentation report project*

Presentation of masterthesis (3 (6)+2 min) More teaching on safety/quality 6-år-høst

Scientific competence – part 2.5A: 2nd year scientific report

The students chooses the topics from

- A. Clinical practice
- B. Research setting/group
- C. Literature assessment

Learning outcome: Students should be able

- to formulate a clinical research question in a self-chosen field using PICO (patient, intervention, comparison, outcome and design)
- to write a short project description based on the chosen problem
- to illuminate, explore and reflect on experiences in the chosen field
- to search for literature, obtain literature relevant to the problem
- to use references/render references
- to write a structured report
- to present the report

Skills:

- To write a short project description
- to write a structured report according to quidelines («Rapport UiT»)
- to present the report

Scientific competence – part 2.5A: 2nd year scientific report

Referees: Members of the scientific committee

According to the reference principle - everyone gets feedback on something that can be improved

- The report is submitted for the 2nd or 3rd time before approved for presentation
 - Resource demanding examination form
- Approved according to work requirement Resource demanding examination form

Diploma for the "top" 10 reports (high quality)

- all 10 diploma-candidates present to the litter (class)
- 5 presents for the next litter that starts in 2nd year (in the fall)

Dissemination (selected reports to the media; local radio, local and national newspapers, research networks etc.)

• A goal to have at least 2-4 reports on the "air"

Criteria for selecting a diploma

- Written after layout for «UiT reports»
 - Well disposed
 - Relevant content
 - Good language
 - Represent diversity of issues studied
 - Timely with regard to
 - Student issues/educational debate
 - Clinical research-based issues
 - Social debate / relationship
 - Global perspective

Research issues – 2nd year scientific report



	Class					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	N=99	N=104	N=101	N=109	N=106	N=109 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Clinical practice	82	79	65	44	20	6
Research group/setting	16	8	11	14	10	17
Review of courses			1			
Knowledge assessment	1		6	18	36	59
Clinical and research practice		3	4	6	3	
Cl. practice/knowledge assessment		9	11	15	24	4
Research/knowledge assessment		2		4	8	
Clinical practice/review courses			2			

Programme presentation of 2nd year reports; 20. April, 2018; class-2017 (1:6 pages)

Tids- punkt	Navn	Land	Tittel oppgave		
Ansvarlig: Kristin Fenton]	MH U6. A4 Aud 4		
	Erikka Wikan Bystad	Brasil	Røykeprevalens blant gravide kvinner i Brasil		
	Ida MW Johansen	Grønland	Spedbarnsdødelighet blant samer og inuitter med utdanning av native / nativtalende helsepersonell		
08.15	Ane Bones Nyhus	Norge	Hvordan jobber et eksistensielt team?		
08.15	Mira-Maria Krøger	Norge	Forbindelsen mellom menneskers psykiske helse og deres kjæledyr		
10.00	Haile Yordanos	Norge	Hva har det psykiske tilbudet ved ankomst Norge å si for hvordan innvandrere fungerer i samfunnet?		
10.00	Alyhilde Grønneberg	Norge	Vil den nye algoritmen for ECMO-HLR kunne bedre den prosentvise overlevelsen?		
	Tora-Anette J. <u>Aandahl</u>	Kina	Forebygging av antibiotika resistens i tannhelsetjenesten i Nord-Kina		
	Marie Gabler	New Zealand	Antibiotics in meat production with main emphasis on New Zealand		
	Hanna Elise Ellingsen	Norge	Influensavaksinasjon av helsepersonell		
Ansvarli	8	H U6. Al Aud. 1			
	Alexandra Andreassen	Norge	Hvilken effekt har kjønnshormoner på utvikling av mentale lidelser og hvordan inngår de i beh?		
08.15	Elin H. Sollid	Norge	Påvirker mørketiden tilflyttede studenter annerledes enn studentene som har bodd i Tromsø lengre		
	Nora Bjarttun	Norge	Risikofaktorer for selvmord blant kvinnelige		
	Håkon Edvardsen	Norge	Er det mer eller mindre fristbrudd på hastegradsvurderingen i dag sammenlignet med oppstart av øhjelpsprogrammet?		
-	Nadia Amjed	Norge	Langtidssyke barns tilværelse på sykehuset		
10.00	Julie Hammervold	Norge	Pre- and postnatal repair of myelomeningocele		
	Giske Gjernes	Norge	Rutiner for oppfølging av somatisk helse hos utviklingshemmede i kommunal bolig i Bergen		
	Linnea Ryggetangen	Norge	Spiralbruk hos unge kviner		
	Polina Siguina	Norge	Hvordan konfunderende faktorer påvirker spiral som risikofaktor for salpingitt – en litteraturstudie		
	Eline Tylden	Norge	Is it time to update the Norwegian guidelines on diagnosis and treatment of uterine adenomyosis?		
	Chris-William AW Bratberg	Norge	FMT's rolle som		
Ansvarli	g: Finn Egil Skjeldestad		IH U6. A5 Aud. 5		
	Ida Bredin/Hedi MJ Gaoup	Norge	Kvinnesykdommen <u>yulyodyni</u> - årsaker og diagnostisering		
	Marie L. Helle	Norge	The silent suffering of female sexuality: Vaginismus		
	Benedicte Opshaug/Kine MN Iversen	Malawi	Komplikasjoner etter utrygge aborter		
08.15-	Mats O. Johansen/	Mexico	Komplikasjoner i svangerskap og fødsel hos unge kvinner i Mexico		
10.00	Solveig McClure-Hattrem				
	Magnus Edvardsen/Andreas S. Hansen	Brasil	Helseproblemer blant gravide tenåringer i <u>Botucato</u> , Brasil		
	Ina Gimse/Nina Stensen	Norge	Svangerskaps- og fødselskomplikasjoner hos eldre førstegangsfødende kvinner		

Scientific Knowledge Management (Part 2: given topics for specialization, group work)

Brief review of PICO, principles of summarizing scientific articles using checklists based on design, upgrading/downgrading of quality, electronic search strategies, reading statistics in articles, etc. (spiral learning: given topics, students make a synthesis of knowledge from individual articles)

Teachers select a problem in a topic dealt with in 3-5 articles.

Learning outcome:

students should be able to

- evaluate articles using a checklist for different study designs
- summarize the knowledge from the articles selected
- discuss strengths and weaknesses of the study design used/the knowledge summarized
- present the problem/synthesis of the knowledge to the whole class
- ask critical questions/comment on another presentation

Skills:

- could create PICO table for single articles (purpose/outcomes)
- could use the GRADE schema for evaluation of single articles
- be able to present the summary of knowledge assessment

Knowledge management – Class-2017 H2018

Student- group	Decipline	Research questions/themes
12	Epidemio	Oestrogens and CVD
13	Epidemio	COC and VTE
14	Epidemio	Thalodomide – from scandale to benefit
4	Ear-nose-th	When to start treating «acute otitis media» with antibiotics?
2	Ear-nose-th	Antibiotics for treatment of acute tonsillites?
5	Ear-nose-th	Tonsillectomy versus tonsilltomy?
7	Microbiology	Do steroids have any benefit on treatment of bacterial meningitis?
10	Muscle-skelet.	Cold ais as exposure for muscle-skeleton diseases?
6	Pharmacology	Preclinical studies with basimglurant
8	Pharmacology	Old and nye drugs in treatment of Parkinson's disease
3	Mental funk.	Psychiatric patients – interventions to loose weight
9	Mental function	Psychiatric patients – interventions to stop smoking
11	Mental function	Can melantonin treat depression?
1	Nevrology	Do psychiatric drugs increase mortality among psychiatric patients?

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Patient safety/quality improvement work

Learning outcomes - 4th year:

Topics are introduced, and students should

- be familiar with key concepts, approaches and methods in patient safety
- be able to define an adverse patient event (and be familiar with different views of the term), and be able to argue for/against whether an event is an adverse event
- be able to describe patient safety from a system perspective
- have knowledge of what characterizes good patient safety culture, and how patient safety culture can be positively and negatively affected
- be familiar with the improvement cycle (PDSA/Deming circle) and how it can be used to implement improvement projects in practice, including indicators of implementation and evaluation
- be familiar with the most commonly used tools in patient safety, patient-oriented quality and improvement work in national and international health care



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Patient safety/quality improvement work

5th year

During their practice period in the fifth year, groups of students follow an ongoing patient safety/quality improvement project in a hospital, in primary health care

and familiarize themselves with

- the background
- implementation (staff involved, measuring instruments, milestone evaluation, etc.)
- results
- summarize the status of the chosen project.

and present this summary for the class during 6th study year



Patient safety/quality improvement work

Learning outcomes 6th yr:

Continuation of teaching from the fourth year (spiral learning), students should be able to

- use and communicate key methods in patient safety and quality improvement work
- use a system perspective to enhance patient safety (adverse events, medical errors, complaints)
- explain measures that influence patient safety culture and the working environment (team work, risk dashboards, whiteboard meetings, ISBAR)
- use the improvement model (PDSA/Deming circle) and driver diagram to implement improvement projects in practice (own experiences, practical assignments)
- define the goal of an improvement project
- use their own measurements for the implementation and evaluation of improvement projects
- know the requirements for success in quality improvement

Learning outcomes 6th yr: Presentation of «observed project» during 5th study year

Timeline masterthesis

2nd-3rd year Search for topic - formulate research question – find superviser

4th study year- August Formulate research question – find superviser

Lectures

Introduction

Legal aspects

Literature search

October 4 weeks no teaching – write project plan

October 31st Deadline project plan

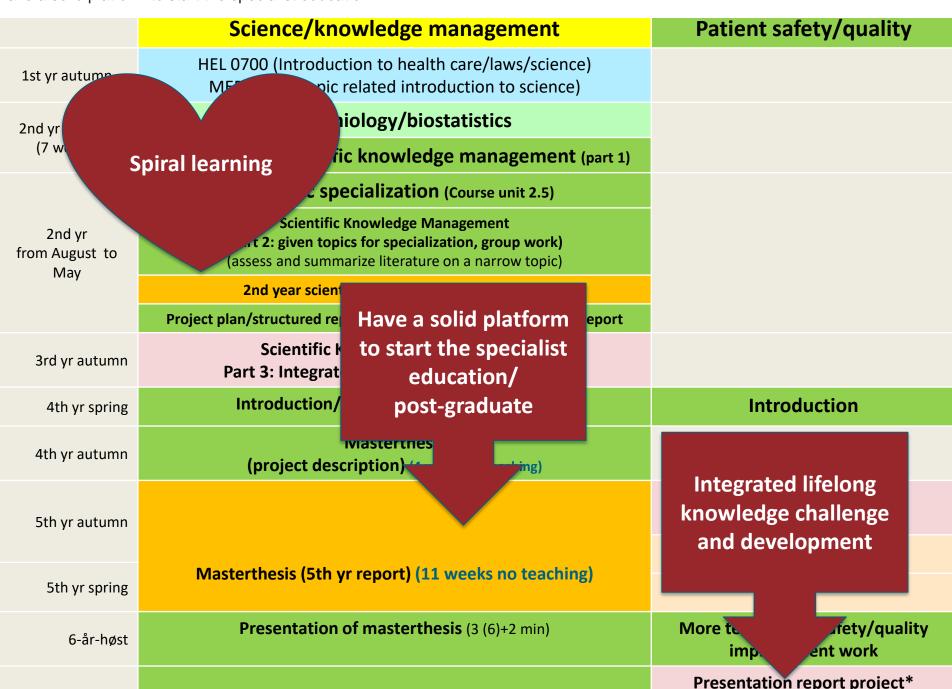
5th study year – August 2 weeks no teaching – work on project

March-June 11-12 weeks no teaching – complete masterthesis

6th years- September Present masterthesis – a "defense"

Session 2: Neurology/neurosurgery/emergency medicine/trauma

Chairman: Tor Ingebrigtsen, MD, PhD							
	Presenter last name	e Presenter first name	Title				
	Bakke Goll	Øystein Jonas	Prevalens av insomni i den syvende Tromsøundersøkelsen 2 Betydningen av bruk av ulike diagnosekriterier	015-16:			
	Ellingsen	Harald	Anterior Cutaneous Nerve Entrapment Syndrome (ACNES) review	– a			
	Mørch	Martin	En litteraturstudie om opioider sin langtidseffekt ved kronis kreftrelaterte smertetilstander bedømt ut fra pasientrelater deres risiko for overdoser				
	Nebbneset	Ole	Improvement in ASIA-score for traumatic spinal cord injure individuals	ed			
Tirsdag 24.	Halstensgård	Malin	Hvor mange med vertebrale kompresjonsbrudd identifisert fulgt opp med beintetthetsmåling innen to år?	i 2015 ble			
sept.	Nylund	Two para	Illell thematic sessions over 3 days –	ker bruk av			
14.15- 16.00	Olsen Skansen	10-14 preser	ntations over 2 hours - time 14.15-16.00	tenfor ttig?			
	Møller	ıvııkaeı	Prenospital карпоgrafi ра ікке-intuberte pasienter Er карпо intuberte pasienter ved bruk av Corpuls3, en nøyaktig og pr undersøkelse?	• .			
	Svendsen	Tuva	En systematisk litteraturstudie om temperatur og prehospit	al transport			
	Svanstrøm	Christina	Comorbidity among patients admitted to the Department Hammerfest Hospital	of Surgery,			
	Haldorsen	Andreas	The consequences of an ADHD-score in the clinical range in adolescence for mental health in young adults.				



Scientific competence in the education of medical students

"Quality in all elements"

- Subtopics
- Diciplinces
- Throughout all study years



How do we define scientific competence in education?

How is scientific competence highlighted in education?

How to highlight quality in scientific competence?

How do we evaluate quality in scientific competence?

How do we evaluate quality in teaching about scientific competence?

Scientific approach – we can learn from the sports stars (?)

It's not about what you think and do in the arena (class), but what you do when you're not competing. It's all about the hard-hitting invisible struggle of everyday life.

Exercising smart, exercising properly in each workout. It makes winners over time!



Teaching – «the educational relay run»– it's the sum of everyday input that makes «winners» at graduation!