VI International Conference on Medical Education of AMFEM
Round Table: June 14, 2018 11.30 a.m-13.30 p.m

Characteristics of International Accreditation Agencies: Coincidences & Discrepancies

"S. Korean Perspectives"

Ducksun AHN, M.D.,FRCSC
M.A.(Art), M.A.(Bioethics), Pg.Dip.(Med.Ed)
Korea University Medical College

SK Medical Education: Status Quo

- 50 million population
- 31 private & 10 public schools
- 2018: closure of 1 private school
- 3050 students/year
- Dual entry system
  - 6-yr High school leaver
  - 4-yr Bachelors

1985 Observation on ME in Asia

KOREA UNIVERSITY

Patrick A. Ongley, Yonsei Medical Journal 1985

- **Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia**
  - **Very able faculty**
- **South Korea, Taiwan**
  - **Less competent faculty members in relation to teaching, service and research**
- **Japan**
  - **Not included in evaluation**

Growth of SK Medical Schools

KOREA UNIVERSITY

Year	# of schools	# of students
1950	6	805
1980	19	2090
1997	41	3072

A case of quantity over quality – why?

- **Government emphasis on medical education accessibility**
- **Schools recruit before being accredited – or even built!**
- **Result: abundant but low quality medical education**

History of Medical School Accreditation in SK

KOREA UNIVERSITY

- **1996: Ministry of Education leads compulsory medical school evaluation by Korean Council of Univ. Education**

- **Problems:**
  - **Institutional evaluation**
  - **Medical schools evaluated all at once**
  - **Assessors from other academic fields**
  - **Only for assessing relative excellences**
  - **Not well suited for medical education**

- **Momentum for founding Accreditation Board (ABMEK) 1997**

History of BME Accreditation in Korea

- 1999: Pilot Evaluation of 10 New Medical Schools
- 2000: The 1st phase of the Accreditation Process begins
- 2004: ABMEK becomes Korean Institute of Medical Education and Evaluation (KIMEE)
- 2004: KIMEE is registered under MOH
- 2014: KIMEE officially certified by MOE
- 2016: KIMEE officially recognized by WFME

BME Accreditation in Korea

KOREA UNIVERSITY

	2000-2006	2007-2011	2012-2018
Standards	50	75	97
Site visit	2 days	3 days	4 days
Accreditation Term	4 yr Full/Conditional	3 yr, 5yr Condition+/-	4 yr, 6yr Condition+/-
Orientation	Input driven	Process driven	Introducing CQI & OBE

KIMEE Accreditation Roadmap

KOREA UNIVERSITY

March-August

Submission by Aug 31

- Oct-Dec
- Team of 7

Submitted within a week of visit

- Independent decision committee
- Made by Jan-Feb
- 1 month to appeal

KIMEE Site Visit Process

KOREA UNIVERSITY

Team Evaluation (all 7)

- School management, Curriculum, Students

Individual – based on Expertise/Interest

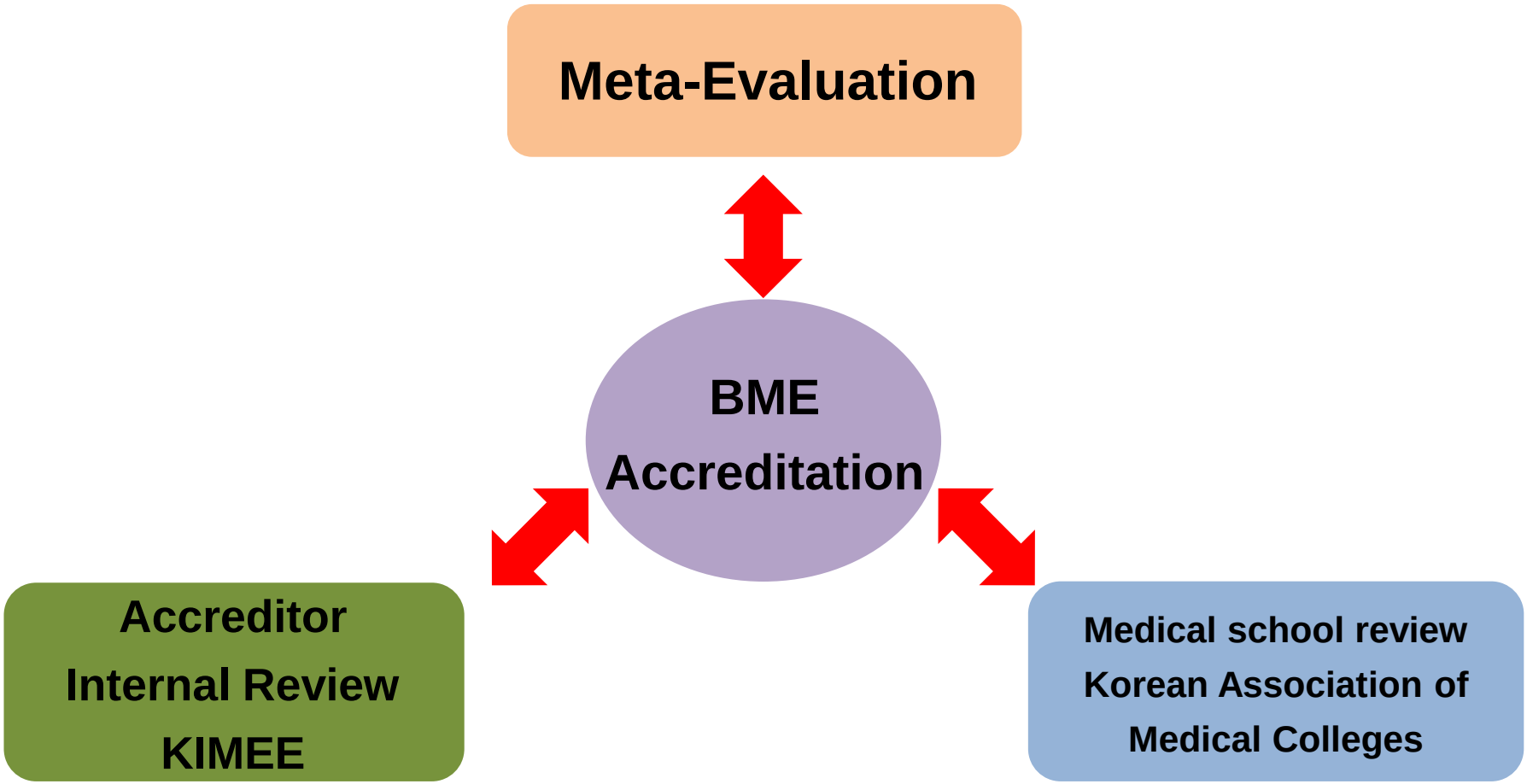
- Faculties, Facilities, Graduate study

Small Group (2-3)

- Teaching hospitals

Sunday p.m.: Pre-visit meeting → Mon-Wed: Evaluation → Thurs: Conclusion, meeting with faculty

Evaluation of Impact of Accreditation



Meta-Evaluation

KOREA UNIVERSITY

1st 2007-2011

5 Criteria 56 Indicators

• Purpose - Relevance	14
• Execution - Feasibility	20
• Information - Accuracy	4
• Report - Faithfulness	5
• Education - Orientedness	13

2nd 2012-2015

6 Criteria 58 Indicators

• Purpose - Relevance	8
• Execution - Feasibility	15
• Information - Accuracy	3
• Report - Faithfulness	3
• Education - Orientedness	11
• CQI & OBE	18

TFT for Meta-Evaluation: External education experts & psychometrician
In depth Interviews & Questionnaire Survey
Self-study groups
Site visitors
Non-participating faculty

Meta-Evaluation Summary 2007-2011

KOREA UNIVERSITY

- Accreditation has been fairly well conducted
- Overall the accreditation was successful
- Accreditation did not enhance the value of education
- Accreditation interval is too short (3-5yr)
- Need to focus on CQI

Standards & Procedure for CQI 2012

KOREA UNIVERSITY

Standards: 1-5 Quality Improvement Efforts

- 1-5-1 : Who holds jurisdiction over the CQI organization?
- 1-5-2 : Does the institution's accreditation result reflect its CQI efforts?

Rule of Procedure

- Mandatory progress report every 2 years, including improvement results

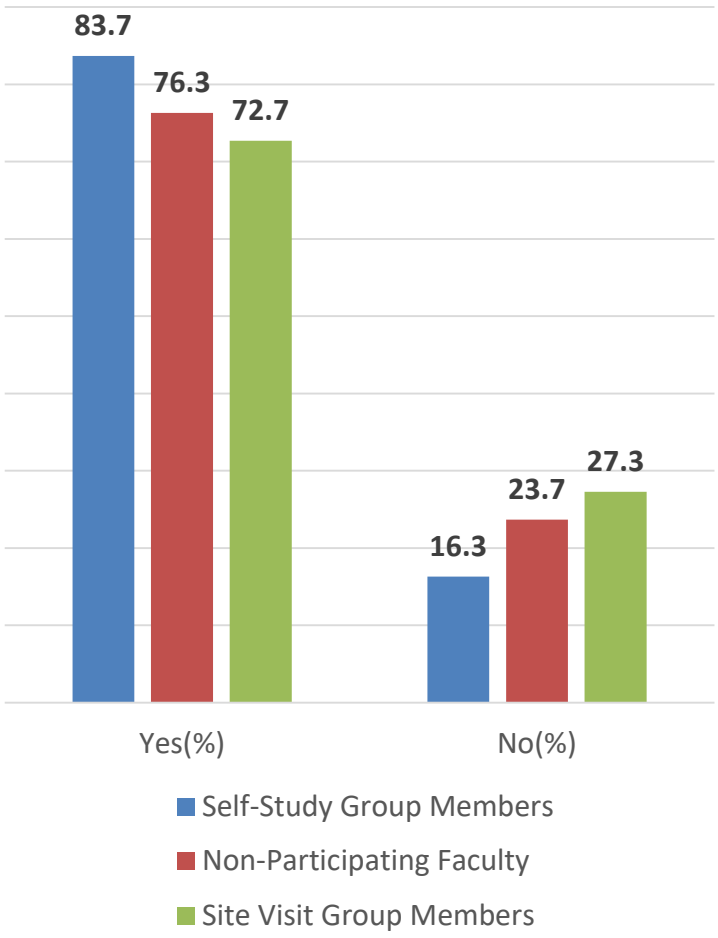
Meta-Evaluation: 2012-2015

- CQI organization within medical school: 31/39
- CQI organization with policy: 25/39
- CQI organization members: 19.7 (7-42)
- CQI organization meetings: 6 time/year (2-11)

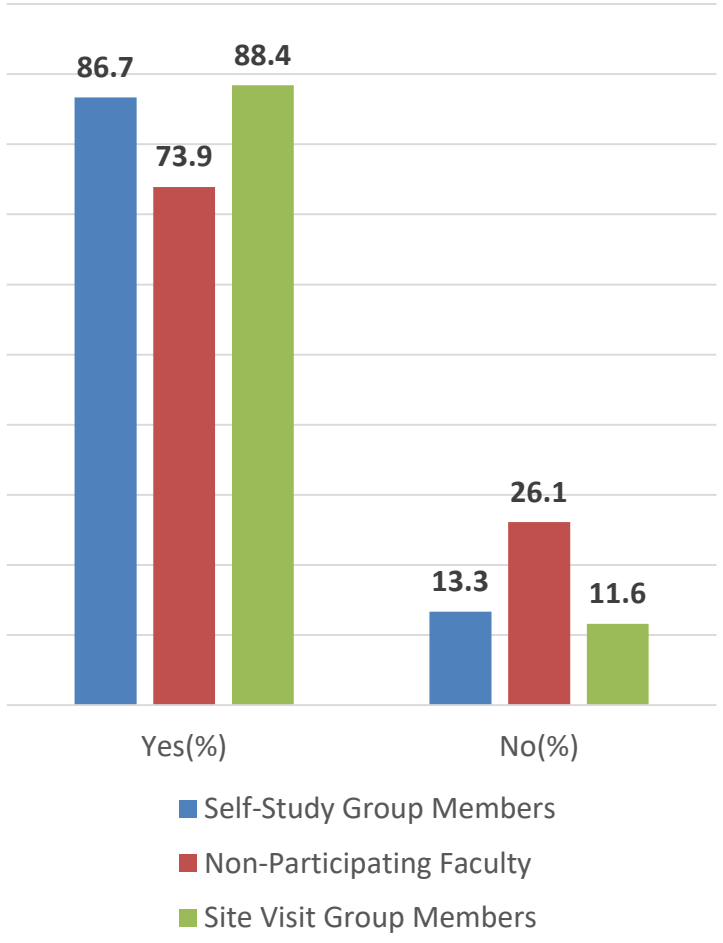
Meta-Evaluation Results

KOREA UNIVERSITY

Standing operation of a CQI organization



Improvement made by a CQI organization



Comparison of the Accreditation Systems in the United States and South Korea

KOREA UNIVERSITY

Barbara Barzansky, Dan Hunt, Ducksun Ahn: AMEE Symposium 2015

	UNITED STATES (LCME) Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME)	SOUTH KOREA (KIMEE) Korean Institute of Medical Education and Evaluation (KIMEE)
Year Founded	1942	1997
Number of Medical Schools in Country	186	41- one school closed
Number of Accredited Medical Schools 2018	151	40
Government or Private (NGO)	Private	Private
Accreditation Required or Voluntary	Required for licensure and entry to postgraduate training	As of 2017, required for licensure
Number of Accreditation Standards	12 (93 elements)	92 Basic +51 QD 2018: WFME

Barbara Barzansky, Dan Hunt, Ducksun Ahn: AMEE Symposium 2015

	LCME	KIMEE
Decision-making Committee size	19	13
Number of Agency Staff	4 full-time professional (doctoral); 6 full-time support staff; 3 part-time professional staff	6 *pro-bono* executive members (medical school professors); 2 full-time support staff; as needed part-time staff
Sources of Funding for Agency	Sponsoring organizations (AMA and AAMC), Expense recovery from schools for specific visits	Dues, KMA, KHA, MOE, workshops/conferences
CQI Requirement	Required for all schools as of 2015	Required of all schools as of 2012
Source of Oversight	Voluntary recognition by the US Department of Education and WFME	Ministry of Education

Sources of Accreditation Agency Authority

KOREA UNIVERSITY

	Benefits	Challenges
Government Agency	Direct authority to require accreditation	Potential conflicts of interest
		Constraints in decision-making
Private Sector Agency	Free to develop own standards	No authority to require accreditation
		Sustainable funding for agency uncertain

Resources to Support an Accreditation Agency

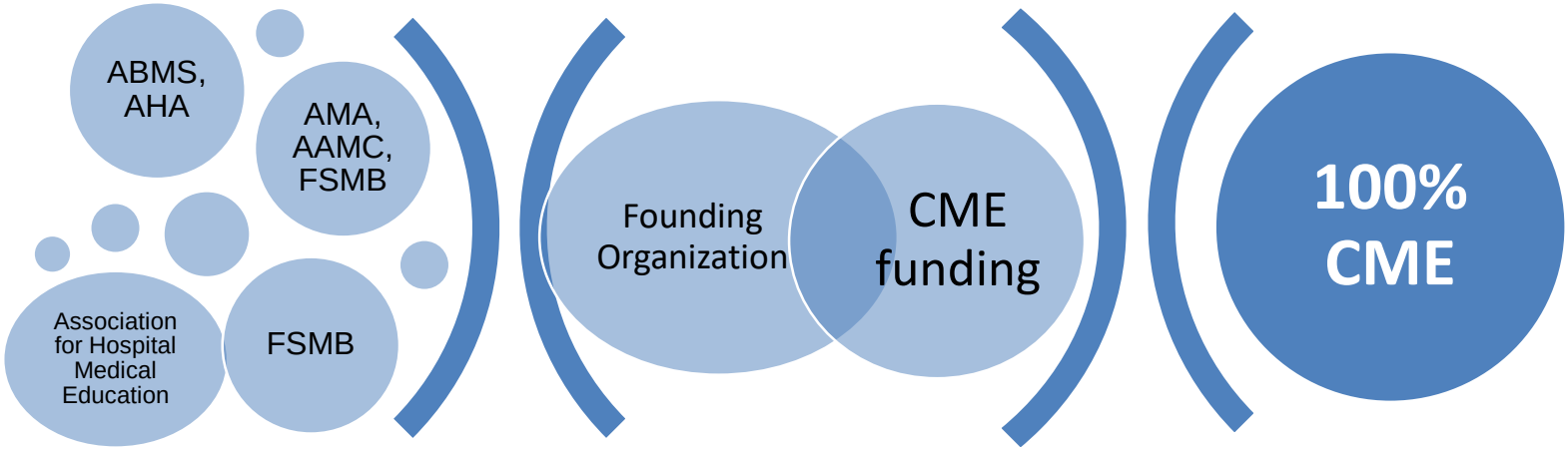
KOREA UNIVERSITY

- Resources include:
  Finances
  Staff
  “Volunteers” (surveyors, committee members)
  Facilities (office space, meeting space)
  Infrastructure, such as information technology

- Resources must be sustainable and available to cover the full range of activities of the agency

- Planning for accreditation system change must take into account the available resources

Funding for KIMEE



ACCME

KIMEE

~2013

R&D Grants, Workshop Registration + Accreditation Fee

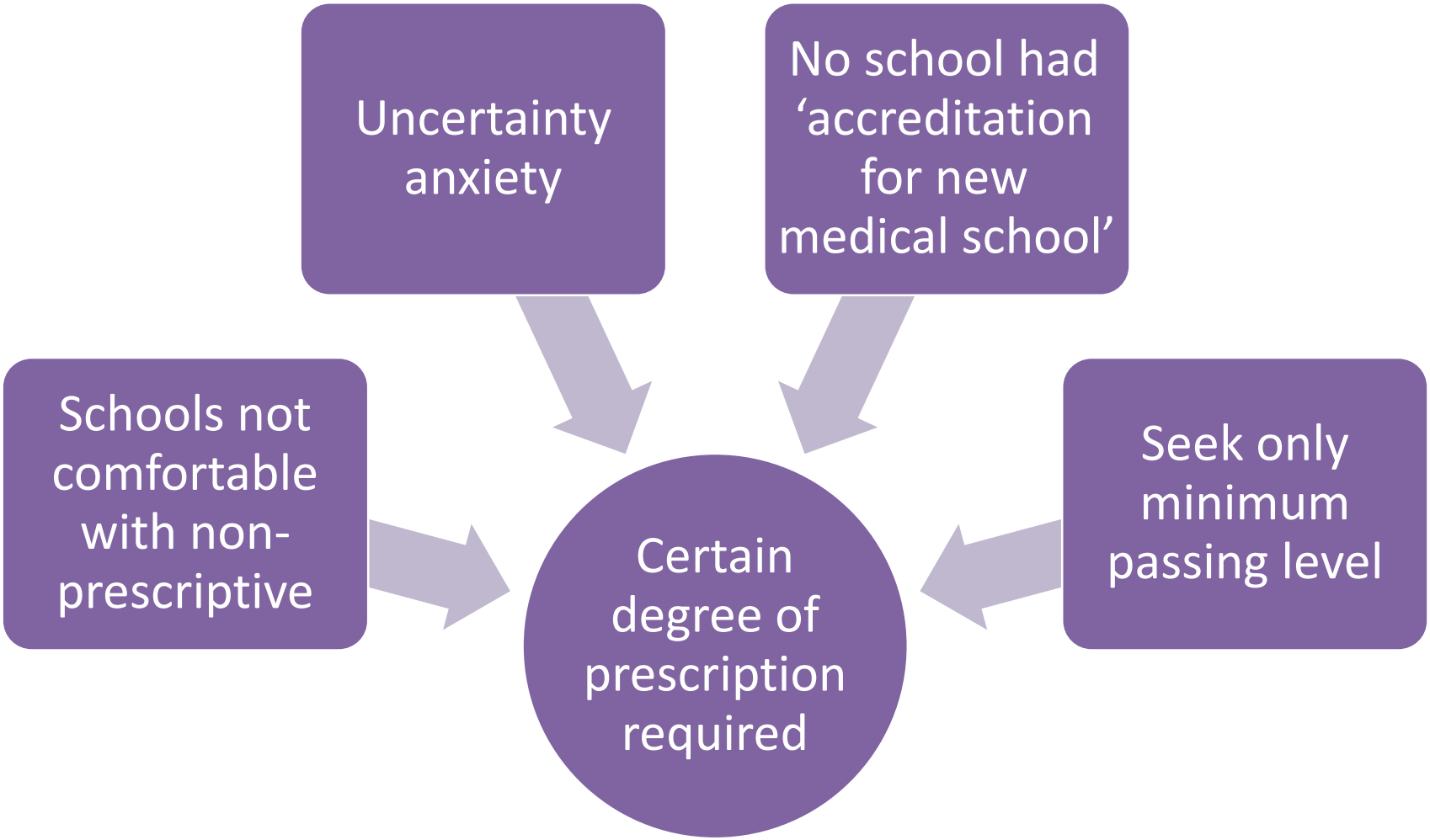
Goal

Preparation of Reviewers and Decision-Makers

- Training methods
  - In-person allows more interaction/problem-solving, but is more time-consuming and costly
  - Webinars/teleconferences are efficient but less opportunity for interaction
  - Detailed documents/website are critical
- Types of Standards
  - Quantitative standards easier to interpret once benchmarks have been set but lead to standardization across schools
  - Qualitative standards allow differences across schools; reviewers need to be trained to apply standards to a specific school

Prescriptive vs Non-prescriptive Standards

KOREA UNIVERSITY



Thank You

dsahn@korea.ac.kr

wfme | WORLD FEDERATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

www.wfme2019.org

"Quality Assurance in Medical Education in the 21st Century"

2019 World Federation for Medical Education World Conference

WFME 2019

April 7(Sun) ~ **10**(Wed), **2019**

Grand Walkerhill Seoul · Seoul, Korea

Co-hosted by : **Korea University College of Medicine & Korean Council on Medical Education**

Supported by : KOREA TOURISM ORGANIZATION www.visitkorea.or.kr SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT