A C P E

Experiences of ACPE in the US and International Outreach Michael J. Rouse, BPharm(Hons), MPS Director, International Services, ACPE

European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy Conference Helsinki, Finland; May 17, 2017



Outline

- ACPE: History and Governance
- ACPE: Four Programs
- U.S. Standards 2016: some key changes
- International Services Program: History, Vision, Mission, Services, Standards
- Key Principles behind International Services and Experience Gained



ACPE History

- Founded in 1932 (11 types of degree program for pharmacists)
- Autonomous, independent, not-for-profit

IL FOR

- Office in Chicago, Illinois
- Recognized by U.S. Department of Education since 1952



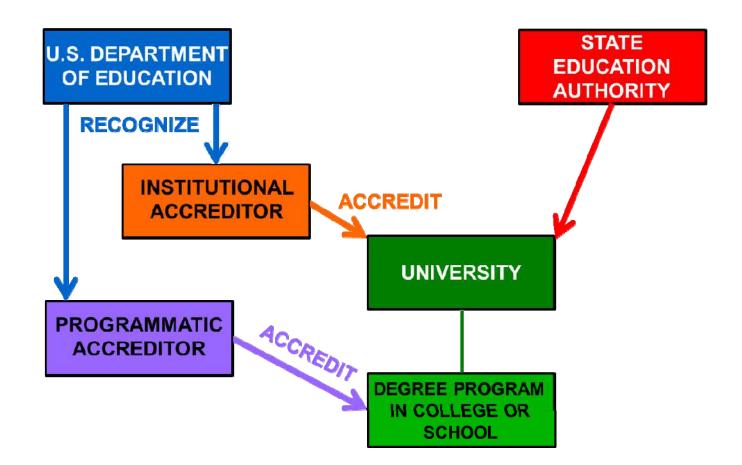
ACPE Board of Directors

- Three appointees each by:
 - American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP) educators
 - American Pharmacist Association (APhA) practitioners
 - National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) regulators
- One appointee by:
 - American Council on Education (ACE) non-pharmacy educator, public member
- Six-year terms of office

The Board makes all determinations of compliance with accreditation and certification standards



Oversight of Higher Education in the USA





ACPE Programs

- ACPE Accredits:
 - Professional degree programs (1932)
 - US Department of Education recognition
 - Council on Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) recognition
 - Founding member in 2014 of Health Professions Accreditors Collaborative (HPAC)
 - Providers of continuing pharmacy education (1975)
 - Joint Accreditation for Interprofessional Continuing Education[™] (with Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education [ACCME] and American Nurses Credentialing Center [ANCC]) (2009)
 - Pharmacy technician programs (2015)
 - Collaboration with the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists
- ACPE Certifies:
 - **Professional degree programs** outside the USA and its territories (2011)



Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners' Vision

"Patients achieve optimal health and medication outcomes with pharmacists as essential and accountable providers within patient-centered, team-based healthcare."

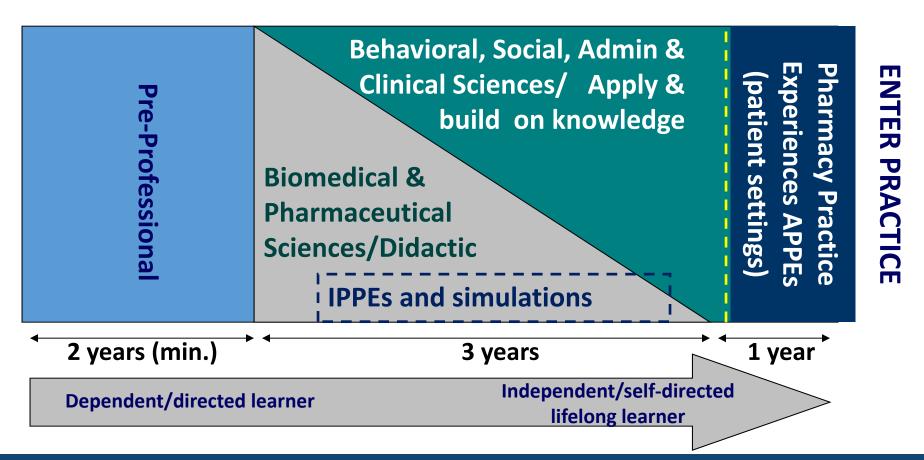




ICIL FOR

The PharmD Degree (US Model) KNOW \longrightarrow DO \longrightarrow BE

Knowledge + + + + + + + + Skills + + + + + + Attitudes/Behavior





ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION

Standards 2016

Designed to ensure that accredited programs prepare graduates to:

- Enter advanced pharmacy practice experiences (APPE-ready)
- Provide direct patient care in a variety of healthcare settings (Practice-ready)
- Contribute as a member of an interprofessional collaborative patient care team (Team-ready)



Standards 2016

- Section I: Educational Outcomes
 - Based on AACP Center for the Advancement of Pharmacy Education (CAPE) 2013 Educational Outcomes
 - Comprise the first four standards
 - Foundational Knowledge
 - Essentials for Practice and Care
 - Approach to Patient Care
 - Personal and Professional Development
- Section II: Structure and process to promote achievement of educational outcomes
 - Standards 5 to 23
- Section III: Assessment of standards and key elements
 - Standards 24-25



Section I: Educational Outcomes

- Standard 1: Foundational Knowledge
 - Biomedical, Pharmaceutical, Social & Administrative Sciences, and Clinical Sciences
- Standard 2: Essentials for Practice
 - Patient-centered care as medication expert, includes health and wellness and population-based care
- Standard 3: Approach to Practice & Care
 - Problem solving, patient advocacy, IP collaboration, cultural sensitivity, communication
- Standard 4: Personal & Professional Development
 - Self-awareness, leadership, professionalism



Pharmacists' Patient Care Process

Standard 10.8 Pharmacists' Patient Care Process

The curriculum prepares students to provide patient-centered collaborative care as described in the Pharmacists' Patient Care Process model endorsed by the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners.



- Approved by JCPP organizations in May 2014.
 - Supported by 13 national pharmacy oganizations.



Interprofessional Education

- Standard 11: The curriculum prepares all students to provide entry-level, patient-centered care in a variety of practice settings as a contributing member of an interprofessional team. In the aggregate, team exposure includes prescribers as well as other healthcare professionals.
- Focuses on Interprofessional Education Collaborative (IPEC) Competencies
 - Values/Ethics
 - Roles Responsibilities
 - Interprofessional Communication
 - Team and Teamwork





ACPE International Services Program (ISP)

- Long history of collaboration with other countries
- Assistance to international pharmacy stakeholders, including establishment of national accreditation bodies in other countries
- General oversight by International Commission; all decisions by ACPE Board of Directors



Vision and Mission



Vision: Quality-assured pharmacy education and training prepares graduates throughout the world for expanded roles that optimize safe and effective medication use and improve patient care.

Mission: Promote, assure, and advance the quality of pharmacy education internationally to improve patient care through safe and effective medication use.





ISP Services

- Certification of professional degree programs based on Quality Criteria and Policies and Procedures
- Consultation (national, institutional)
- Workshops and training programs
- Longer-term projects (e.g. with national governments)



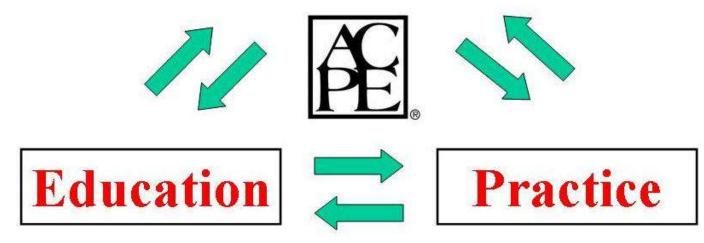


Key Principles



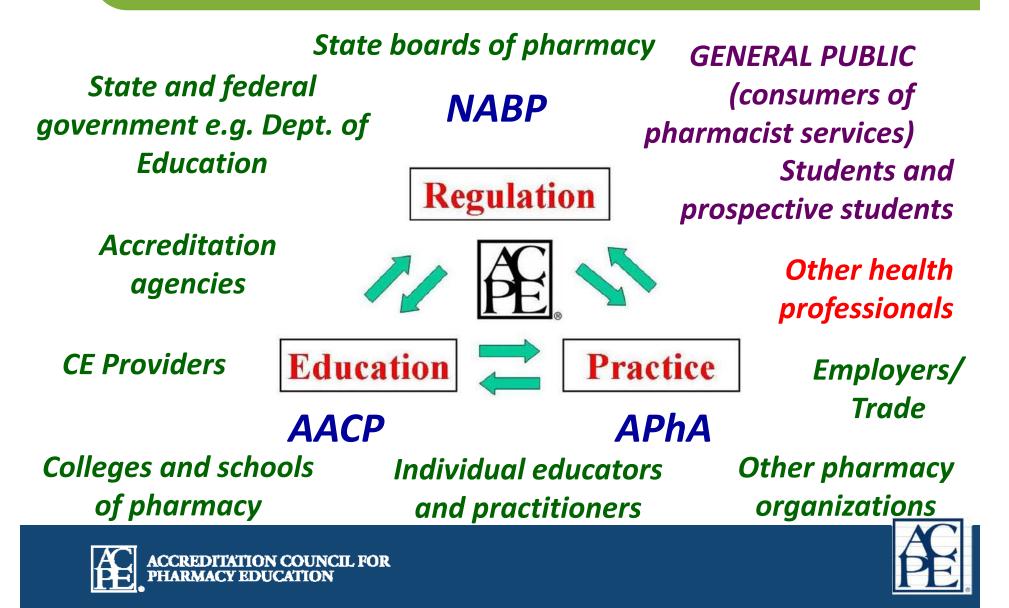
Dynamic Relationships and Drivers for Change



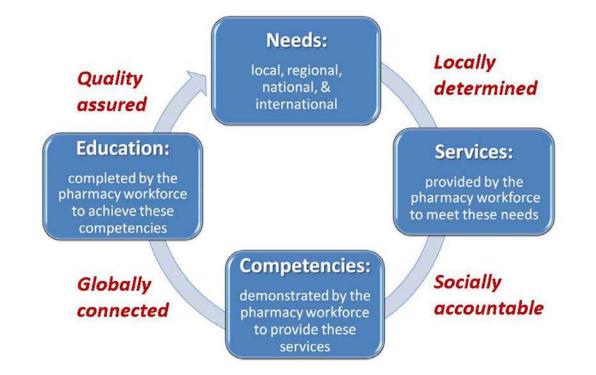




Engagement with All Key Stakeholders



Needs-Based Education Model



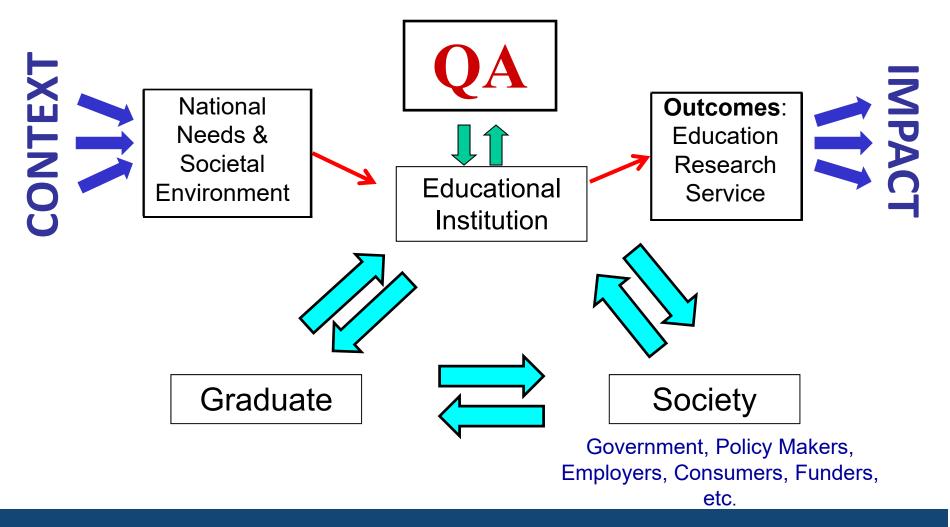


WHO-UNESCO-FIP Pharmacy Education Taskforce



ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION

Socially Accountable Education





From Product to Patient ... a Continuum of Competencies

National Needs & Priorities



Patient & Population Needs

Market Forces

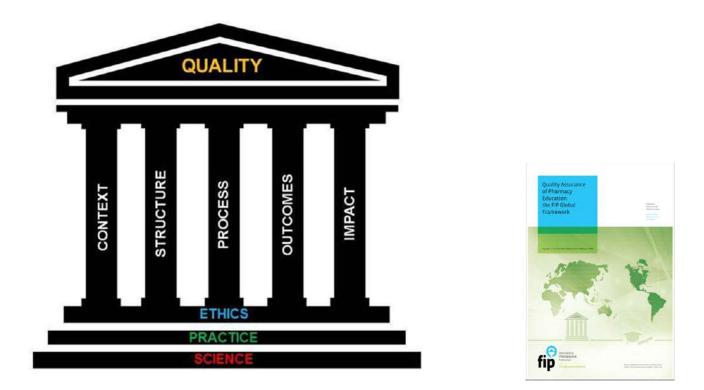
Are there "Core Competencies"?

Who Decides?



ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION

The Pillars and Foundation of Educational Quality



1. International Pharmaceutical Federation. *Quality Assurance of Pharmacy Education: the FIP Global Framework. 2nd Ed.* 2014.

2. Meštrović A, Rouse MJ. Ensuring quality of pharmacists' continuing education - pillars of quality based on science, practice and ethics; *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*. 2015;79(3): article 45.



ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION

ISP: Greater Focus on Quality Advancement





Guiding Principles

- Certification applies only to professional degree programs outside the United States and its territories
- The certification process is not designed to grant eligibility for licensure or registration to practice as a pharmacist in any jurisdiction
- The intent is not to impose other countries' systems and models for pharmacy education and quality assurance on other countries
- The Quality Criteria are designed to be applicable to a range of professional degree programs and to assure that the degree program is relevant, contemporary, socially accountable, and appropriate to the needs and health systems of the country in question



Guiding Principles (continued)

- The certification program is to help assure that professional degree programs are designed and implemented in accordance with quality principles and criteria that have been developed through a broad-based, transnational consensus process
- A program's compliance will be evaluated in the context of the health and education systems, government structures, regulation, language and culture of the school or institution's country



Certification Quality Criteria ("Standards")

International Services Program INTERNATIONAL QUALITY CRITERIA PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS



Mission, Planning, and Evaluation

- 1. Mission, Goals, and Values
- 2. Professional, Ethical and Harmonious Environment
- 3. Strategic Planning and Continuous Quality Improvement
- 4. Assessment of Achievement of Mission and Goals



Organization and Administration

- 5. School and University Internal Relationships
- 6. External Collaborative Relationships
- 7. Organizational Structure and Governance of the School



Curriculum

- 8. Competencies of Graduates
- 9. Development and Delivery of the Curriculum
- 10. Teaching and Learning Methods
- 11. Curricular Foundation in the Sciences
- 12. Simulation and Practice Experiences
- 13.Assessment of Student Learning and Curricular Improvement



Students and Academic Policies

- 14. Student Services
- 15. Program Information
- 16. Academic Policies and Procedures
- 17. Enrollment Management
- 18. Student Representation, Perspectives, and Grievances



Staff Resources

- 19. Academic and Other Staff Resources Quantitative
- 20. Academic Staff Resources: Qualitative
- 21. Continuing Professional Development and of the Staff
- 22. Performance Evaluation of the Staff



Facilities and Resources

- 23. Physical Facilities
- 24. Library and Educational Resources
- 25. Pharmacy Practice Sites and Preceptors
- 26. Financial Resources



Fees

- Fee Schedule published annually on ACPE website
- Annual inflation ± 3%
- In addition, all direct costs associated with onsite evaluations (travel, accommodation, meals, etc.)
- Annual Fee
- Subject to change as determined by Board



New Fee Structure 2016

- Tiered Fee Structure based on World Bank country classifications
- Three tiers:
 - (A) 100%
 (B) 85%
 (C & D) 65%



Contact ACPE

- By phone: +1 (312) 327-8207 (Mike Rouse direct)
- By phone: +1 (312) 327-8217 (Silvi Kastrati direct)
- By phone: +1 (312) 664-3575 (ACPE general line)
- By fax: +1 (312) 664-4652
- By e-mail:
 - Mike Rouse <u>mrouse@acpe-accredit.org</u>
 - Silvi Kastrati <u>skastrati@acpe-accredit.org</u>
- Web site: www.acpe-accredit.org/international
- By mail:
 - 135 South LaSalle Street, Suite 4100 Chicago, Illinois 60603-4810 USA
- Follow ISP on <u>Facebook</u> and <u>Twitter</u>



