

Postgraduate and continuing medical education in Switzerland

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Overview

- Greetings from the Swiss Medical Association (short)
- Postgraduate training in Switzerland (moderately short)
- Continuing medical education in Switzerland (very short)
- Osler (surprisingly short)

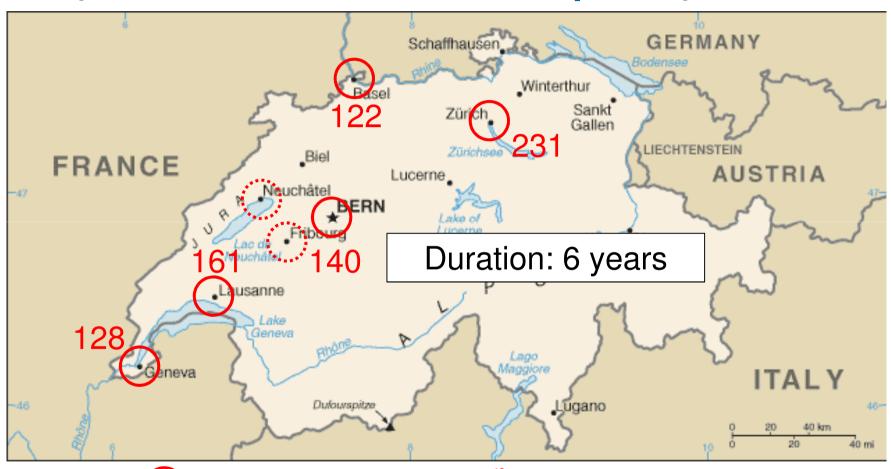


Medical Education Switzerland

- Pregraduate Training
 - 5 Universities
 - Curriculum
 - 3 years Bachelor level
 - 3 years Master level > Federal Exam
 (allows entrance to postgraduate training)
- Postgraduate Training
- Continuing Medical Education (CME/CPD)



Medical schools: diplomas in 2012 (All six medical schools are public)



Full medical school () Pre-clinical studies only



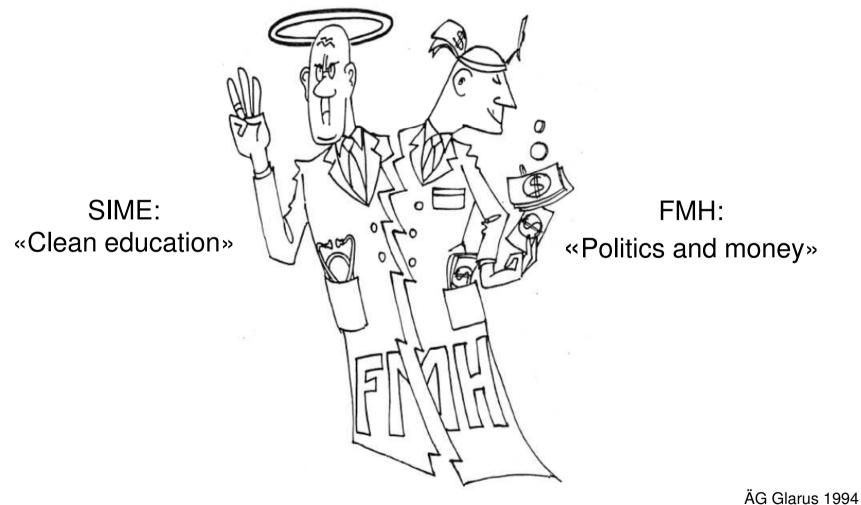
Swiss Federal Law on Medical Professions (MedBG)

- Governs the fundamental principles of basic, specialty and continuing medical training and the practicing of medical professions
 - 43 Swiss specialist titles; duration
 - Objectives of specialist training
 - Procedural issues
- Accreditation : «suitable organization»
 - ONE organization = FMH → SIME
 - Outsourcing of responsibility for execution and financing
 - Supervision and control in the hands of the Confederation

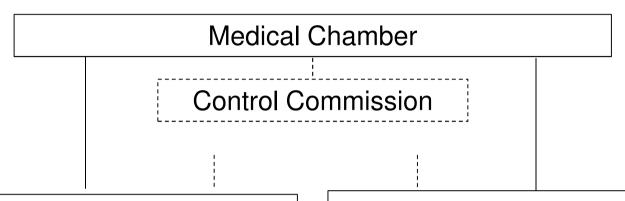


Split up of FMH (2009)

(FMH = Foederatio Medicorum Helveticorum)



FMH and SIME



SIME

Medical education

- Postgraduate training
- Continuing education (life-long)

FMH «union»

Professional politics

- Compensation
- Quality
- Demography
- Prevention



Organizational structure of SIME

Management (n=5)

President, 3 vice-presidents, executive director

SIME Committee (n=19)

Delegates representing major societies, universities, the government, etc.; guests

Decides on the majority of matters

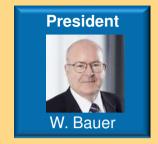
Plenary (n=56)

Delegates representing all medical specialty societies, government, etc.; guests

Right of referendum, minority of direct decisions



Management SIME



Representation of SIME, Coordination of Projects



Training Centers



Postgraduate Training Programs, Continuos Education



e-Projects



Operationel Management, Staff, Legal issues



Committee SIME

Ex-officio Members: SGGG SGAM SGC SGIM SGP Th. Rosemann B. Muff P. Hohlfeld J. Pfisterer Ch. Rudin **VSAO** SGPP **VLSS VSAO** HU. Würsten M.-C. Desax R. Tandjung D. Georgescu **Medical Faculties:** Lausanne **Zurich** Basel Bern Geneva

Members Elected by the Plenum:

SGKPT M. Kondo Oestreicher

R. Bingisser

SGAR

I. Baumgartner

T. Cassina

SGDV J. Hafner

J.-F. Balavoine

SGPath G. Cathomas

Th. Bischoff

R. Wüthrich **SGPneu** S. Stöhr

Permanent Guests:

BAG BAG O. Glardon Collège des H+ **Dovens** IML **GDK** Ch. Beyeler

MEBEKO MEBEKO H. Hoppeler Ch. Kuhn

MEBEKO V. Schreiber

Tasks of SIME: bestow titles

44 specialist titles + (general practitioner)

e.g. general internist/surgeon/forensic medicine



34 sub-specialties

e.g. ophthalmic surgery/neonatology/pediatric radiology



31 proficiency certificates



e.g. acupuncture/homeopathy/manual medicine/sports medicine



EU Convention on the Free Movement of Persons

Bilateral contracts → Free Movement of Persons

- Domestic treatment of EU citizens in Switzerland and of Swiss citizens in the EU
- Reciprocal recognition of diplomas
- EU Guideline 2005/36



Legal bases

Medical Professions Act and orders





SIME Specialist Training Regulations





45 Postgraduate training programms (SIME / specialised associations)





Postgraduate training programms SIWF SIWF



- Govern the detailed conditions for obtaining one of the 43 postgraduate titles:
 - Duration of specific postgraduate training (3-6 y)
 - eventually non-specific postgraduate training
 - Change of training centers
 - Research
 - Logbook
 - Content of study material
- Govern all the criteria for the recognition of postgraduate-training centers

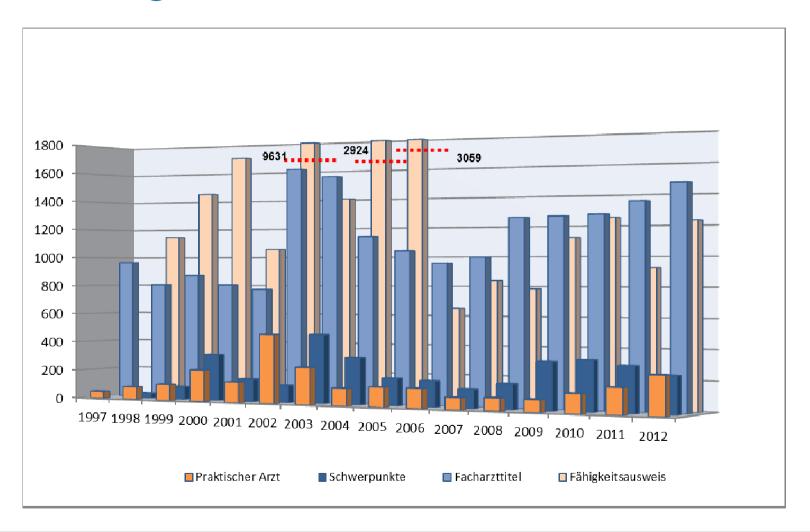


Instruments for measuring quality of medical specialist training:

- Accreditation every seventh year (last time in 2011)
 Were goals of the law attained (conditions/recommendations)?
- Formative evaluation:
 - (e-)Logbook
 - Workplace-based assessments (Mini-CEX, DOPS)
- Summative evaluation:
 - Medical specialist examination
- On-site visits (100/y, specialty expert, independent, trainee)
- Annual survey among assistant physicians (67% return)



Titles granted 1997 - 2012





Responsibilities of SIME

- 1 Enact and revise Specialist Training Regulations
- 100 Revise/update/implement specialist training programs (medical specialist titles, subspecialities, proficiency certificates)
- 10'000 Assistant physicians
 - 1'500 Title applications/y
 - 1'000 Inquiries from foreign physicians
 - 1'500 Specialist training facilities (hospitals/clinics)
 - 1'000 Physician practices with teaching function
 - 100 Visitations/y
 - 300 Office holders/commission members



Competences of SIME

- SIME is the organ of the FMH competent for the medical postgraduate training and continuing education
 - Specialist training regulations:
 - Creation and annulment*
 - Revisions
 - Deciding on questions of interpretation of training regulations
 - Electing delegates representing SIME in:
 - Titles Commission (TK)
 - Postgraduate Training Centers Commission (WBK)
 - Commission for Objections concerning TK/WBK decisions

^{*} Subject to the powers of the Medical Chamber and Swiss Federal Office of Public Health



Requirements: The example of surgery

- Total duration 6 years
- At least 4 years of surgery (2 years in a university or A years)
- Maximum of 2 years of special surgical disciplines
- Maximum of 2 years of scientific activities
- Logbook (defined interventions)



Training Program in General Internal Medicine

- Corresponds to a merger of two former training programs: General Medicine and Internal Medicine.
- Allows training based largely on individual choice across the entire spectrum, from family practitioner in a remote and isolated location in the Swiss Alps to internist at a university hospital.
- Part of the program (first 2 to 3 years) compulsory for training in former sub-specialties of internal medicine (cardiology, pulmonology, oncology, gastroenterology, nephrology, etc.) – but most sub-specialists still have completed the entire range of training in internal medicine.



Training Program in General Internal Medicine

		Basisweiterbildung: - 3 Jahre AIM - mind. 2 Jahre stationäre AIM (Kategorie A – D; inkl. 3 Monate Notfallstation) - mind. 6 Monate ambulante AIM (Kategorie I – IV) - mind. 1 Jahr Kategorie A oder I				Aufbauweiterbildung: - neben AIM stehen 31 Fachgebiete zur Auswahl gemäss Liste in Ziffer 2.3 des WBP - die als Beispiele aufgeführten Fachgebiete illustrieren die Vielzahl der Möglichkeiten - Perioden: in der Regel 6 bis 12 Monate		
		1. Jahr	2. Jahr	3. Jahr		4. Jahr		5. Jahr
Haus- arzt Spital- internist	Beispiel 1	Stationäre AIM Kat. A – D		Praxisassistenz Kat. III (2x6 oder 1x12 Monate)		Chirurgie und/oder Orthopädie/Traumat.		ORL und/oder Dermatologie
	Beispiel 2	Stationäre AIM Kat. A – D		Med. Poliklinik Kat. I – II	Praxis- assistenz Kat. III	Gynäkologie und/oder Pädiatrie		Psychiatrie und/oder Neurologie
	Beispiel 3	Stationäre AIM Kat. A – D		Med. Poliklinik Kat. I – II		Kardiologie und/oder Nephrologie		Infektiologie und/oder Pneumologie
	Beispiel 4	Stationäre AIM Kat. A – D		Med. Poliklinik Kat. I – II	- 1011.011	onäre AIM t. A – D Intensiv- medizin		Kardiologie und/oder Angiologie



Continuing medical education

- MedBG 2007: continuing medical education (CME) is a professional obligation under the law.
- CME regulations:
 - 80 credits (≈ hours) per year
 - 30 self-study (not checked)
 - 25 specific CME (defined by specialist society)
 - 25 general CME
- → CME programs for all medical specialist titles
- CME certificate for FMH members



80 hours per year

Self-study

30 Credits

- · Proof not required
- Automatically credited

General Continuing Education

25 Credits

Specific Continuing Education

25 Credits

- Proof required
- · Additional continuing education as a specialist
- · Non-specialist continuing education recognized by
 - another specialist society
 - a cantonal medical society
 - Swiss Institute for Medical Education/Swiss Medical Association
 - ASA, VAOS, SVHA, SANTH or SMPG in the field of complementary medicine
- Proof required
- Defined and structured according to the specialtyspecific continuing education program of a specialist society (specialist title)



Sir William Osler (I):

- Beware of words they are dangerous things. They change colour like the chameleon, and they return like a boomerang.
- Believe nothing that you see in the newspapers –
 they have done more to create dissatisfaction than
 all other agencies. If you see anything in them that
 you know is true, begin to doubt it at once.
- Medicine is a science of uncertainty and an art of probability.



Sir William Osler (II):

... and a touch of «Arbeitsmedizin»:

• It is always valuable to note the occupation of a patient. It may point to the diagnosis of the disease. The fact that a man with anomalous symptoms and a cutaneous eruption is a *wool sorter* may give the diagnosis of anthrax. Glanders is associated with *workers in stables* ... When a man with extreme pallor says he is a *painter*, this fact at once points to lead poisoning as the cause. The same with *taylors* as there is lead in the thread they use.

