Achievements of UEMS in CME-CPD

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UEMS - Honorary President

EACCME – Chairman of Governance Board

Declaration of conflict of interest

Current Position

- Honorary President & Executive Member UEMS
- UEMS EACCME Chairman of Governance Board

Previous Position

- President, Liaison Officer and Executive of UEMS
- President Advisory Committee on Medical Training (ACMT) of the European Commission

UEMS - Seven Phases

- 1. Foundation 1958
- 2. A.C.M.T. 1975 "Doctors Directive"
- 3. Sections & Boards 1962
- 4. EC & Doctors' Directives 1975
- 5. Expansion & Diversity 1988 on
- 6. Charter on CME 1994
- 7. EACCME 2000

WHY CME/CPD?

Phases of Medical Life:

Undergraduate

- 5 years average
- Exam/Assessment

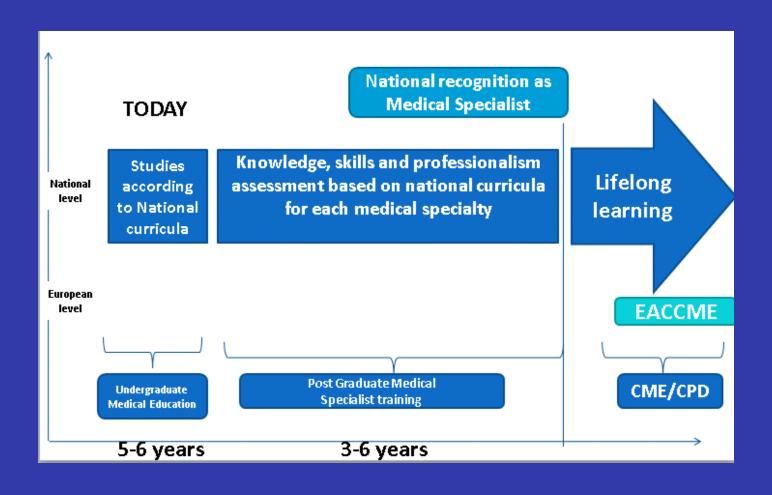
Specialist Training

- 5 years average
- Exam/Assessment

Professional Life

- ? Formal Requirement to show CME/CPD activity

WHY CME/CPD?



WHY CME/CPD?

Response to public & political concerns
Traditionally a voluntary professional
obligation

Need for the profession to lead
Harmonisation of European CME
Mutual Recognition of CME awards
between Member States

CME & CPD

Continuing Medical Education (CME)

Definition:

Maintenance of Academic Knowledge And Skills

Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

Definition:

Means of Updating, Developing and Enhancing how Doctors apply the Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes required in their working lives.

The Competence development includes CME + Personal,

Managerial, IT, Communication and Social skillS.

Quality and effectiveness of the accreditation process and the awarding of international CME credits will be monitored at the European level by the EACCME

Providers must submit to the EACCME proof of the quality and content of the CME activity under consideration

There are written learning objectives for the CME activity and the target participants are identified (these must be communicated to potential participants)

There is a detailed written statement that outlines the content of the programme and the expected outcome based on a needs assessment.

- Qualifications of the CME activity director, faculty, and activity staff are given
- Documentation of the structure and organization of the provider
- Mechanism exists for disclosure of potential conflicts of interest to all attendees

Provider responsibility for organizing the CME activity cannot be transferred

There is control and oversight of all commercial support for the CME activity

There is assurance (a guarantee) to all parties that non-biased education is given

Arrangements for feed back of evaluation data from participants to the provider of the CME activity exist

After the event, providers of approved CME activities will submit an evaluation of the activity to the EAC CME

Factors in Accreditation



The Learner

- Target audience
- Educational needs
- The rights of the individual
- The responsibilities of the individual
- Confirming learner engagement
- Feedback

The Educational Activity

- International
- Defined objectives
- Learning methods
- Educational material
- Details of the activity
- Scientific validity and balance
- Fulfilment of the educational objectives

The Activity Developers

Organisers

Faculty

A responsible registered doctor

Ethical matters

- Conflicts of interest
- Funding Unrestricted Educational Grant
- Absence of inappropriate influence
- Free from bias
- Absence of advertising

Process

- Application method
- **EACCME** decision-making
- Explicit timescales
- Amendment; Appeal
- Outcome
- Standards for the UEMS-EACCME

Why Accreditation Matters

For:

- Doctors ECMECs, confirmed standards
- Providers confirmation of achievement
- CME/CPD stimulus for improvement
- Society transparency and accountability
- Patients improved education of their doctors

2014 Survey of CME-CPD in Europe

Mandatory CME-CPD in 21 countries (18 EU)

- Voluntary in 13 countries (13 EU
- **Re-licensing 8 countries**
- CME cycle All but with an average >40 credits/year
- 12 countries have linked area of practice with CME-CPD activities
- Sanctions 16 countries have no sanctions

Gradual escalation of sanctions:

- Reminder, Financial measures, Disciplinary measures
- loss of licence (very rare)

Conclusions

EACCME is:

- Accepted as the European Accreditation Body
- Based on mutual trust and understanding between authorities and professional societies
- Independent
- Clear and transparent criteria
- Free of commercial interest
- Highly valued by CME providers
- Electronic application
- Reciprocal agreements with USA & Canada

Future - EACCME 2

- Faster and more efficient handling application, review and accreditation.
- Brand-new IT platform to support the process and assist providers.
- Embrace new educational material e.g. e-platforms
- Recognition of CME CPD activities beyond live events and
 e-learning material publishing, reviewing, lecturing
- Trusted provider Status
- Quality control of events
- Embrace a much broader spectrum of healthcare professionals

Thank you for your attention