

Research & clinical teaching

- History of the VU osteopathy programme
- Vision of the programme (role of research)
- Teaching research 1992-2011
- Has the teaching of research met our goals so far?
- 2012 onwards
- Strategies for teaching research & critical thinking



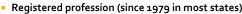
Osteopathy in Australia

- Non-medical, manual therapy
 - Private practice (hospital access is rare)
 - Refer for X-rays, but not directly for CT & MRI
 - No prescribing rights
 - Not covered by Medicare (with some exceptions)
 - Covered by Workers compensation, transport accident national schemes, and most private ancillary insurance
- Musculoskeletal complaints most common primary complaint (AOA census 2004)
 - Pain (87%)
 - Lumbar spine (27.3%) and neck (24.5%), head (9.8%)

rock P. Profile of members of the Australian Osteopathic Association: Part 2 – The patients. Int J Osteop Med. 200

Osteopathy in Australia - History

- First osteopaths arrived from USA in 1907
 - USA only a small number
 - UK from 1950s onwards
 - Australian trained



- National registration Board (Osteopathy Board of Australia)
- National professional association (AOA)
- Joint profession association (COCA)
- Rapidly expanding profession
- Osteopaths outnumbered by physiotherapy and chiropractic



Osteopathy Education - History

- Informal apprenticeships
 - Up to the 1970s
- Private colleges
 - From 1930s 1980s
 - Often including chiropractic, homeopathy & naturopathy
- University degrees in Osteopathy
 - From 1986 onwards (PIT / RMIT)
 - 1994 VU becomes second program in Osteopathy

Victoria University (VU)

- Victoria University established in 1992
 - Successive mergers of TAFE & Colleges of Education in Melbourne's western suburbs
- Osteopathic programme
 - Opportunity for funding for new courses
 - Right people / right time
 - First intake in 1994



VU Osteopathy programme 1992

- Course established by Dr Peter Gibbons DO, MB, BS
- 5 year full-time programme
 - Bachelor of Science (Clinical Science) 3 years
 - Masters of Science (Osteopathy) 2 years

First program to use the 3 + 2 model

- Research 'minor thesis' part of the Masters
 - 2 year research project
 - Written as minor thesis or as a journal article



VU Osteopathy programme 1992

- Vision of course:
 - 1. Provide excellence in training of medical & osteopathic skills
 - 2. Train graduates who were practitioners & researchers

Goals of the Masters research thesis

- Produce substantial publication output
- Produce research relevant & useful for the profession
- Encourage graduates to return for PhD research
- Develop an experienced team of researchers
- Provide students with a positive experience of research
- Produce research-savvy graduates promote research culture

Teaching research 1992-2011

- Research units 1 of 4 units per semester in Masters
 - (Research, Clinical Practicum, Osteopathic Science, Clinical Diagnosis & Management)
- Year 4 Coursework + project proposal
 - Research 1 (first semester)
 - Theory of research design, statistics, outcome measures
 - Research proposal
 - Research 2 (second semester)
 - Statistics practicals SPSS computer laboratories
 - Ethics proposal & submission to Ethics Committee

Teaching research 1992-2011

- Year 5 Focus on research project
 - Minor coursework component project thesis writing & presentation
 - Data collection & analysis
 - Thesis write up

1995 - Individual student projects 2009 — group projects (2- 5 students)

- Final submission:
 - Thesis (minor thesis or journal article format)
 - Presentation (PowerPoint)
 - Thesis marked by 2 examiners: internal + external

Has the teaching of research met our goals so far?

Goals of the Masters research thesis

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Goal: Produce substantial publication output

- Peer-reviewed journal publications
 - Over 40 publications from student projects
 - Many presentations at research conferences

However...

- Only a small % of projects were published
- Responsibility to polish and submit project fell to the supervisor (but little time to do this)
- Publication process very time consuming
- Many worthy projects remained unpublished

Goal: Produce research relevant & useful for the profession

- Many projects have clear relevance to the profession
 - Efficacy of a technique / approach (pain, ROM, etc)
 - Accuracy of diagnostic procedure
 - Characteristics / views of the profession

However... many factors contributed to the <u>small</u> <u>scope</u> of project

- Timeframe (needed to be completed within 2-year period)
- Teaching staff lacked experienced to supervise projects
- Topics were largely driven by student interest, not staff
- Teaching staff overwhelmed with the numbers of students to supervise

Goal: Encourage graduates to return for PhD research

- Little success ...
 - Only a couple of VU graduates are enrolled or considering PhD research

Why?

- Focus on clinical practice (making a living)
- Few are interested enough to pursue research
- PhD only of use for an academic career
- Previous experience of research not positive??

Goal: Develop an experienced team of researchers

- A few individual staff have developed research skills and research & publication profile
- Many staff have relatively small exposure to research supervision and few / no publications

Why?

- Research supervision has often fallen on the shoulders of the few staff interested in research
- Preparing papers for publication is very time consuming
- Most staff are mainly occupied with teaching

Goal: Provide students with a positive experience of research

- Unfortunately, the research experience has not always been positive for students
- 2011 survey of VU graduates
- Opinions were divided regarding the enjoyment involved in producing a masters project
- "Being involved in a research study has encouraged me to perform future osteopathic research"
 - 54.1% disagreed, with only 18.9% agreeing

Murray et al. Attitudes of VU graduates to research: has research in the osteopathic masters produced research savvy graduates with positive attitudes to performing future research? Unpublished VU thesis. 2011

Goal: Provide students with a positive experience of research

Why has the research experience not always been positive for students?

- Research project was often not able to be completed in timely way
 - Delays in ethics submission, equipment & recruitment issues
 - Major stress caused by delays in graduation and registration
- Students in final year are attempting to focus on clinical skills and future work as osteopaths
 - research project took the focus from clinical to research skills

Goal: Produce research-savvy graduates – promote research culture

- Students said the Masters had been <u>successful</u> in giving them critical analytic skills
- 95.5% agreed that research is vital to the growth of the osteopathic profession
- 87.4% agreed that "educating the osteopathic student to utilize evidence correctly will promote research enthusiasm and influence how osteopaths are perceived"
- 72.1% agreed with "The masters program gave me the confidence to critically analyse published results presented in journal articles"
- 63.1% agreed with "I apply evidence based medicine to my osteopathic practice wherever possible"

Goal: Produce research-savvy graduates – promote research culture

- However, it <u>did not encourage</u> them to want to undertake further research
- No respondent strongly agreed that they would like performing research and being involved in research projects
- Responses were <u>divided</u> regarding the statement "I am not interested in conducting osteopathic research", with 36% disagreeing and 35.1% agreeing
- 53.4% of respondents agreed "The focus should be more on teaching students about research utilisation, rather than concentrating on teaching them how to conduct research"

Murray et al. Unpublished VU thesis. 2011

Course review & renewal 2008-9

 As part of a course review and redesign, the Osteopathy Unit decided that the Research teaching needed major change

Why?

- It was not meeting our goals and not providing a consistently positive student experience
- The supervision & marking workload for staff was exhausting and not sustainable
- The small Masters projects seemed to be limiting the scope of the projects that staff wished to pursue

Research teaching changes from 2012

- Focus changed to giving students skills as research consumers, rather than to become researchers
 - Search, find and critically appraise research
 - Equipping students with skills they will need as practitioners
- Embedding critical analysis and evidence-informed skills throughout the five year programme
 - Integrated across the teaching of all practical and theory based classes

Research teaching changes from 2012

 Developed a 'vision statement' to make a clear position on evidence-informed practice to students, staff and the profession

"The Osteopathy Unit offers quality educational programmes that emphasise evidence-informed practice and produce skilled, knowledgeable and reflective practitioners"

Research teaching changes from 2012

- Year 4 Research
 - Tutorials focussed on critical appraisal of research articles, outcome measures
 - Statistics theory & computer lab practicals
- Clinical Diagnosis & Management (CD&M)
 - Problem-based learning (PBL)

Computer lab tasks developed in context with health science articles and use real research data from previous studies PBL & critical tasks relevant and participatory (Fryer 2009)

Fryer G. Teaching Critical Thinking in Osteopathy - Integrating Craft, Knowledge and Evidence informed Approaches. Int J Osteopath Med. 2008;11(2):56-61.

Research teaching changes from 2012

- Year 5 Research
 - Tutorials critical appraisal articles
 - CONSORT, Cochrane bias tools
 - 'Hands on' exposure in staff-led projects
 - Give a positive 'taste' of research
 - Tasks include literature reviews, data collection, statistical analysis, critical appraisal of related literature
 - Students will not follow project from beginning to end

Research teaching changes from 2012

- Year 5
 - First group in 2013
 - No written 'thesis'

Assessment of subject is still being developed & will be reviewed in 2014 after the first cohort

- Critiques of individual studies
- Literature review (narrative or systematic) / summary of evidence

Alternative pathway proposed for research

- Proposal of Professional Doctorate
 - Entry from Bachelor
 - Alternative to Masters
 - Leading to professional registration
 - Additional year (1-2) of study
 - For students identified with a desire to undertake research
 - Involve research and a minor thesis
 - Improved credentialing for further academic and research career



Challenges for all osteopathic programmes

- How to avoid research from overwhelming the clinical focus in the final years?
 - Produce research savvy osteopaths with critical appraisal skills
 - Production of research and publication
 - Development of research skills in teaching staff and publication profiles and career progression
- Help create research culture in osteopathy
- Our experience using research projects in an entry level programme has not fully achieved these aims
- Experiences may be different at other programmes

Strategies to promote critical thinking and integration of evidence-based practice (Fryer 2000)

- Discussion of relevant evidence in all osteopathic classes
 - Integrated throughout programme
- Problem-based or case-based critical appraisal exercises
- Participatory activities should focus on high-priority clinical problems

Fryer G. Teaching Critical Thinking in Osteopathy - Integrating Craft, Knowledge and Evidence-informed Approaches. *Int J Osteopath Med*. 2008;11(2):56-61.

Strategies to promote critical thinking and integration of evidence-based practice (Fryer 2009)

- Evidence resources available in teaching facilities and clinics
- Recruitment of clinical educators who support evidence-informed osteopathy
- Assessment of searching and critical appraisal skills

Progressively implementing these strategies in the VU programme

Fryer G. Teaching Critical Thinking in Osteopathy - Integrating Craft, Knowledge and Evidence-informed Approaches. *Int J Osteopath Med.* 2008;11(2):56-61.