

Teaching Osteopathic Diagnostics

« Estimate the feasibility and the acceptability of an OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination) intended for the students in osteopathy »

18-19 October 2018 Lyon, France

Garnier Franck Ostéopathe D.O. Msc, Strasbourg, France

Presentation

Osteopath in a medical sport



Osteopath coordinator and teacher at Strasbourg's Osteopathy College



PhD student in educational sciences at the University of Strasbourg



Plan

- 1. Story, Definition and goal of OSCE
- 2. OSCE's Structure
- 3. Presentation of a typical OSCE (15 min)
- 4. Construction and planning of a OSCE
- 5. The interest of an OSCE in osteopathy
- 6. Strengths and limits
- 7. Bibliography

History

- This type of exam was used in 1975 in medical schools
- The OSCE would have been initiated in Scotland (Rentscheler, Eaton, Cappiello, McNally & McWilliam, 2007)
- During the years 1990-95, beginning of OSCE in nurse sciences and in health sciences programs (Rusthford, 2007)

Definition

- OSCE: Objective Structured Clinical Exam
- A concise definition:

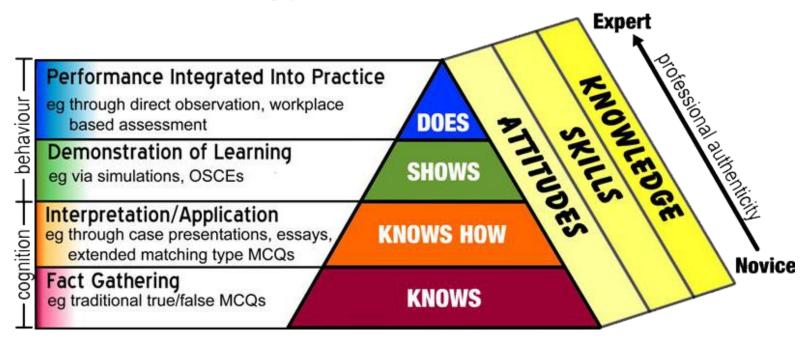
"A test where the student shows his competences in various simulated situations"

 (Free translation of Watson et al., 2002 quoted in Rushforth, 2006, p.482)

Miller's Pyramid

MILLER'S PRISM OF CLINICAL COMPETENCE (aka Miller's Pyramid)

it is only in the "does" triangle that the doctor truly performs



Based on work by Miller GE, The Assessment of Clinical Skills/Competence/Performance; Acad. Med. 1990; 65(9); 63-67. Adapted by Drs. R. Mehay & R. Burns, UK (Jan 2009)

The simulation's inherent goal

- Help the student to develop a feeling of self-confidence
 - > Brandura's "self-efficacy" concept
- Quantitative research demonstrated the positive correlation between the clinical simulation and the self-efficacy concept

(Chan and al., 2005; Ammentrop et al., 2007; Jarzemsky & McGrath, 2008; Lauder and al. 2008a in Pike & O'Donnell, 2010)

- Qualitative study about the student's perception of the proper competence in the real environment (Pike & O'Donnell, 2010)
- Challenge of the simulated situation = creation of a simulated exam environment most faithful to the situation
- Definition of a simulated exam environment or summative evaluation. The goal (...) is to create an equivalent activity for all the participants in order to test the knowledges, the competences and the clinical abilities in the simulated environment.

INACSL Board of Directors, 2011, p. S6

Original OSCE 's structure

- During the year 1975 the objective was to evaluate doctor's various clinical abilities
- Evaluation based on an evaluation grid
 Each ability was evaluated in a different station
- Examples:
 - » Arterial blood pressure
 - » Urine analysis
 - » Drugs administration
- A serie of stations is called a circuit (Harden & Gleeson, 1979 quoted in Jones, Pegram & Fordham-Clarke, 2010)

Original model

- Series of 16 to 20 stations, each one lasting 5 minutes
- The academic interest: Clinical abilities evaluation (Harden and al., 1975 quoted in Mitchell and al., 2009, p. 400)
- Studies let us verify that the OSCE in their original form are more reliable and valid than the more traditional clinical evaluation manners (oral evaluation, study of an exhaustive case)

(Mitchell and al., 2009, p.400; Rushforth, 2007; Rentscheler, Eaton, Cappiello, McNally & McWilliam, 2007)



1ère journée d'examen

Exemple de répartition des étudiants pour un OSCE												
8	Station 1	Station 2							Station 9	Station	Station	Station
8	- 30 min -	30 min	- 30 min.	- 30 min -	30 min	- 30 min.	10 min.	10 min.	10 min.	10 10	11 - 10	12 - 10
Heure de	ex.	anamnèse	clinical	ex.	anamnèse	clinical	technique	évaluation	Clinical	min	min prise	min
passage des	enseignem	et	assessment	enseignem	et	assessment	soins prise	des	assessment	technique	de	décompens
étudiants	ent PS	démarche	- statut	ent PS	démarche	- statut	de sang	douleurs	statut peau	soin PVC	décisions	ation
		de soins	mental		de soins	mental					cas soin	schizophré
9								4	4		dom.	nie
08h00 08h10	étudiant 1	étudiant 2	étudiant 3	étudiant 4	étudiant 5	étudiant 6	étudiant 7 étudiant 12	étudiant 8 étudiant 7	étudiant 9 étudiant 8	étudiant 10 étudiant 9	étudiant 11 étudiant 10	étudiant 12 étudiant 11
08h20							étudiant 12	étudiant 7	étudiant 7	étudiant 8	étudiant 9	étudiant 10
08h30	étudiant 4	étudiant 5	étudiant 6	étudiant 1	étudiant 2	étudiant 3	étudiant 10	étudiant 11	étudiant 12	étudiant 7	étudiant 8	étudiant 9
08h40							étudiant 9	étudiant 10	étudiant 11	étudiant 12	étudiant 7	étudiant 8
08h50							étudiant 8	étudiant 9	étudiant 10	étudiant 11	étudiant 12	étudiant 7
09h00	étudiant 7	étudi ant 8	étudiant 9	étudiant 10	étudiant 11	étudiant 12	étudiant 1	étudiant 2	étudiant 3	étudiant 4	étudiant 5	étudiant 6
09h10							étudiant 6	étudiant 1	étudiant 2	étudiant 3	étudiant 4	étudiant 5
09h20							étudiant 5	étudiant 6	étudiant 1	étudiant 2	étudiant 3	étudiant 4
09h30	étudiant 10		étudiant 12	étudiant 7	étudiant 8	étudiant 9	étudiant 4	étudiant 5	étudiant 6	étudiant 1	étudiant 2	étudiant 3
09h40 09h50		étudiant 11					étudiant 3 étudiant 2	étudiant 4 étudiant 3	étudiant 5 étudiant 4	étudiant 6 étudiant 5	étudiant 1 étudiant 6	étudiant 2 étudiant 1
10h00							étudiant 2	étudiant 3	étudiant 4	étudiant 22	étudiant 23	étudiant 24
10h10	étudiant 13	étudiant 14	étudiant 15	étudiant 16	étudiant 17	étudiant 18	étudiant 24	étudiant 19	étudiant 20	étudiant 21	étudiant 22	étudiant 23
10h20							étudiant 23	étudiant 24	étudiant 19	étudiant 20	étudiant 21	étudiant 22
10h30	étudiant 16	étudiant 17	étudiant 18	étudiant 13	étudiant 14		étudiant 22	étudiant 23	étudiant 24	étudiant 19	étudiant 20	étudiant 21
10h40						étudiant 15	étudiant 21	étudiant 22	étudiant 23	étudiant 24	étudiant 19	étudiant 20
10h50							étudiant 20	étudiant 21	étudiant 22	étudiant 23	étudiant 24	étudiant 19
11h00	étudiant 19	étudiant 20	étudiant 21	étudiant 22	étudiant 23	étudiant 24	étudiant 13	étudiant 14	étudiant 15	étudiant 16	étudiant 17	étudiant 18
11h10							étudiant 18	étudiant 13	étudiant 14	étudiant 15	étudiant 16	étudiant 17
11h20							étudiant 17	étudiant 18	étudiant 13		étudiant 15	étudiant 16
11h30	étudiant 22	étudiant 23	étudiant 24	étudiant 19	étudiant 20	étudiant 21	étudiant 16	étudiant 17	étudiant 18	étudiant 13	étudiant 14	étudiant 15
11h40 11h50							étudiant 15 étudiant 14		étudiant 17 étudiant 16	étudiant 18 étudiant 17	étudiant 13 étudiant 18	étudiant 14 étudiant 13
111130					D.	ause de mi		etudiant 15	etudiant 16	etudiant 17	etudiant 18	etudiant 13
13h00					P C	ause de mi		étudiant 32	étudiant 33	étudiant 34	átudiant 35	étudiant 36
13h10	étudiant 25	étudiant 26	étudiant 27	étudiant 28	étudiant 29	étudiant 30	étudiant 36	étudiant 32	étudiant 32	étudiant 33	étudiant 34	étudiant 35
13h20							étudiant 35	étudiant 36	étudiant 31	étudiant 32	étudiant 33	étudiant 34
13h30	étudiant 28	étudiant 29	étudiant 30	étudiant 25	étudiant 26	étudiant 27	étudiant 34	étudiant 35	étudiant 36	étudiant 31	étudiant 32	étudiant 33
13h40							étudiant 33	étudiant 34	étudiant 35	étudiant 36	étudiant 31	étudiant 32
13h50							étudiant 32	étudiant 33	étudiant 34	étudiant 35	étudiant 36	étudiant 31
14h00	étudiant 31	étudiant 32	étudiant 33	étudiant 34	étudiant 35	étudiant 36	étudiant 25	étudiant 26	étudiant 27	étudiant 28	étudiant 29	étudiant 30
14h10							étudiant 30	étudiant 25	étudiant 26	étudiant 27	étudiant 28	étudiant 29
14h20							étudiant 29	étudiant 30	étudiant 25		étudiant 27	étudiant 28
14h30		étudiant 35	étudiant 36	étudiant 31	étudiant 32	44dl4.22	étudiant 28	étudiant 29	étudiant 30	étudiant 25	étudiant 26	étudiant 27
14h40 14h50	étudiant 34					étudiant 33	étudiant 27 étudiant 26	étudiant 28 étudiant 27	étudiant 29 étudiant 28	étudiant 30 étudiant 29	étudiant 25 étudiant 30	étudiant 26 étudiant 25
15h00							étudiant 43	étudiant 27	étudiant 45	étudiant 46	étudiant 47	étudiant 48
15h10	étudiant 37	étudiant 38	étudiant 39	étudiant 40	étudiant 41	étudiant 42	étudiant 48	étudiant 43	étudiant 44	étudiant 45	étudiant 46	étudiant 47
15h20					- 10010111 41		étudiant 47	étudiant 48	étudiant 43	étudiant 44	étudiant 45	étudiant 46
15h30	étudiant 40	étudiant 41	étudiant 42	étudiant 37	étudiant 38	étudiant 39	étudiant 46	étudiant 47	étudiant 48	étudiant 43	étudiant 44	étudiant 45
15h40							étudiant 45	étudiant 46	étudiant 47	étudiant 48	étudiant 43	étudiant 44
15h50							étudiant 44	étudiant 45	étudiant 46	étudi ant 47	étudiant 48	étudiant 43
16h00	étudiant 43	étudiant 44	étudiant 45	étudiant 46	étudiant 47	étudiant 48	étudiant 37	étudiant 38	étudiant 39	étudiant 40	étudiant 41	étudiant 42
16h10							étudiant 42	étudiant 37	étudiant 38	étudiant 39	étudiant 40	étudiant 41
16h20							étudiant 41	étudiant 42	étudiant 37	étudiant 38		étudiant 40
16h30	étudiant 46	étudiant 47	étudiant 48	étudiant 43	étudiant 44	étudiant 45	étudiant 40	étudiant 41	étudiant 42	étudiant 37	étudiant 38	étudiant 39
16h40							étudiant 39	étudiant 40	étudiant 40	étudiant 42	étudiant 37	étudiant 38
16h50							étudiant 38	étudiant 39	étudiant 40	étudiant 41	étudiant 42	étudiant 37

Construction of an OSCE

Choice of the competence to evaluate
Choice of the clinical situation
Scenario writing
Role-playing
Instructions to the student
Instructions to the teacher

- Client simulated scenario
- Development of the observation grid
- For the internal validity it is important to develop evaluation criteria linked with the competence to evaluate
 - Example: Is it necessary to evaluate the hand hygiene in an OSCE which goal is help relation
- Planification of a retroaction period (Laberge, 2010; Jones, Pegram & Fordham-Clarke, 2010)

- Definition of Immediate retroaction ("debriefing")
- The activity that follows the simulation experience and that is directed by the facilitator.
- The reflexive thinking of the participant is encouraged and the retroaction is given in function of the participant's performance in the diverse aspects of the evaluation.
- The participants are encouraged to explore emotions, questions and reflexion and give them a retroaction.
- The goal of the immediate retroaction period is to be directed to the assimilation of the present situation and the adaptation in order to promote the apprenticeship transfer in future situations. (INACSL Board of Directors, 2011, p. S5).

OSCE's interest in osteopathy

- Identify the situations based on the osteopathy competences referential
 - Elaborate an osteopathic diagnostic
 - Eliminate the contraindication
 - The illness story
 - The realization of a clinical exam

Examples of stations proposed to students at Strasbourg's osteopathy school

- Diagnostic station: Headache; thoracic pain; abdominal pain
- Clinical exam station: Shoulder pain
- Advise stations: psoas stretching
- Document redaction station: write a report to a doctor

Instructions to the students

 A person comes to consult you for headaches. She comes according to a friend's recommendation. She has some cervical pains and connects her headaches to these cervical problems.



Do the clinical examination of your patient, do you take care of h

Instructions to the simulated patients

- Put your head in your hands
- Do little pain groaning
- You can't turn your head to the right
- Your headaches wake you up at night

Traitement des douleurs cancéreuses	Points
1 - Histoire	
Localisation de la douleur L4-L5	5
Horaire particulier de la douleur	10
• Évaluation de la douleur : EVA 8 ou plus assez soulagée	5
 Recherche des signes de douleurs neuropathiques ou par excès de nociception 	10
Recherche des signes d'intolérance à la morphine	5
Recherche des craintes du patient	10
2 - Examen clinique	
Examen du rachis	5
 Examen neurologique des membres inférieurs 	10
3 - Hypothèses diagnostiques	
• Exacerbation d'une pathologie douloureuse métastatique osseuse	10
4 - Examens complémentaires de première intention	
Aucun	5
5 - Conseils	
• Repos	5
 Règles hygiéno-diététiques de prévention des effets indésirables de la morphine : laxatifs, antiémétiques, etc. 	5
• Expliquer le traitement et rassurer sur le traitement morphinique	5
6 - Traitement	
 Inter doses de morphine immédiate 10 mg toutes les 2 à 4 heures en fonction de l'EVA, puis si nécessaire augmenter la morphine LP 	10
Total sur 100	

Student's feedback about this exam

- 5th year osteopathy students:
 - "a very realistic exam"
 - "I really had the impression to be evaluated on my professional competence"
 - "stressful exam because there is more variety"
 - "This exam is very real, I had the impression to really be in a consulting. I think that I could do much better in a consulting room the different station's situations I encountered."

- The most objective form that exists for the practice evaluation
- It measures what the student can or can't do
- Is perceived by the students and the evaluators as a valid and reliable method (cf. apprenticeship's motivation)
- The evaluation grid reduces measurement errors
- An evaluation that adapts easily to the complexity and variety of complex clinical situations

Human limits

> Students

- Student's stress that can affect the performance
- The student is not involved in a self-evaluation process

> Teachers

- Is heavier to realise than a traditional exam.
- Needs a lot of time and people!

Conclusion

- Programs should not evaluate only with OSCE, plurality of the evaluation methods is recommended
- The OSCE is a effective and sensible method to evaluate in a reliable way and validate the student's competences based on their original model
- Osteopathy knowledge's complexity makes the creation of evaluation based on OSCE very pertinent
- This adapted method has to be investigated in terms of validity and reliability to measure the complexity of the competence in the osteopathic context, especially in the context of an advanced practice.

References

- Bartley, W., Rombough, R., Howse, E. & Leblanc, R. (2004). The OSCE approach in nursing education.
 Canadian Nurse, 100(3), 18-23.
- Benner, P. (1995). De novice à expert Excellence en soins infirmiers. St- Laurent: Éditions du Renouveau Pédagogique [ERPI].
- International Nursing Association for Clinical Simulation and Learning (INACSL) Board of Directors (2011, August). Standard I: Terminology in Standards of Best Practice: Simulation, Clinical Simulation in Nursing, 7(4S), S1-S19. doi: 10.1016/j.ecns.2001.05.005
- Hall, P., Marshall, D., Weaver, L., Boyle, A., & Taniguchi, A. (2011). A Method to Enhance Student Teams in Palliative Care: Piloting the McMaster-Ottawa Team Observed Structured Clinical Encounter. Journal of Palliative Medicine, 14(6), 744-750. doi: 10.1089/jpm.2010.0295
- Jones, A., Pegram, A., & Fordham-Clarke, C. (2010). Developing and examining an Objective Structured Clinical Examination. Nurse Education Today, 30(2), 137-141.
- doi: 10.1016/j.nedt.2009.06.014
- Laberge, L. (2010). La rédaction d'un examen écrit selon le cadre de référence de l'OIIQ, une compétence à développer chez les enseignants. Communication faite le 7 juin 2010 dans le cadre du congrès de l'Association des enseigantes et enseignants en soins infirmiers des collèges du Québec [AEESICQ]. Récupéré le 10 novembre 2011 sur http://www.aeesicq.org/pdf/B5_2010.pdf
- McWilliam, P., & Botwinski, C. (2010). Developing a successful nursing objective structured clinical examination. Journal of Nursing Education, 49(1), 36-41. doi: 10.3928/01484834-20090915-01

References

- Mitchell, M. L., Henderson, A., Groves, M., Dalton, M., & Nulty, D. (2009). The objective structured clinical examination (OSCE): Optimising its value in the undergraduate nursing curriculum. Nurse Education Today, 29(4), 398-404. doi: 10.1016/j.nedt.2008.10.007
- Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec (OIIQ). (2010). Guide de préparation à l'examen professionnel de l'OIIQ. Westmount: Auteur. 520 pages.
- Pike, T., & O'Donnell, V. (2010). The impact of clinical simulation on learner selfefficacy in pre- registration nursing education. Nurse Education Today, 30(5), 405-410.
- Potter, A.P. & Perry, A.G. (2010). Soins infirmiers: fondements généraux. Tome 1 et 2 (Édition française: Le May, S., Dallaire, C. & Brassard, Y.). Montréal: Chenelière Éducation.
- Rentschler, D. D., Eaton, J., Cappiello, J., McNally, S. F., & McWilliam, P. (2007).
 Evaluation of undergraduate students using objective structured clinical evaluation. Journal of Nursing Education, 46(3), 135-139.
- Rushforth, H. E. (2007). Objective structured clinical examination (OSCE): review of literature and implications for nursing education. Nurse Education Today, 27(5), 481-490.
- Walsh, M., Bailey, P. H., & Koren, I. (2009). Objective structured clinical evaluation of clinical competence: an integrative review. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 65(8), 1584-1595.

Thank you for your attention!

Contact:
Franck.garnier4@orange.fr