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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE



The Role of AACOM in Organizing Osteopathic Medical Education in the USA

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AACOM

Osteopathic European Academic Network

Barcelona

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

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OSEAN Meeting

- What is AACOM
- Osteopathic Medical Education in the U.S. in a Changing Environment
- AACOM's Role in Osteopathic Medical Education
- Challenges and Opportunities

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- **What is AACOM**
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What is the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (AACOM)?

- Founded in 1898 to lend support and assistance to osteopathic medical schools
- A separate and independent, non-profit association of all of the nation's accredited COMs
- Governed by the Board of Deans (all colleges represented on the Board)

The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (AACOM):

- 30 Colleges at 42 Locations in 28 States
- Representing:
 - Over 23,000 medical students (about 1 in 4 entering U.S. medical students)
 - Over 37,000 faculty
 - 2500 full time (over 800 Basic Science, 1200 Clinical)
 - >36,000 clinical (45% DO, 55% MD)
 - 3500 Staff

AACOM's Mission

The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine provides leadership for the osteopathic medical education community by promoting excellence in medical education, research and service, and by fostering innovation and quality **across the continuum of osteopathic medical education** to improve the health of the American public.

Who Do We Serve?

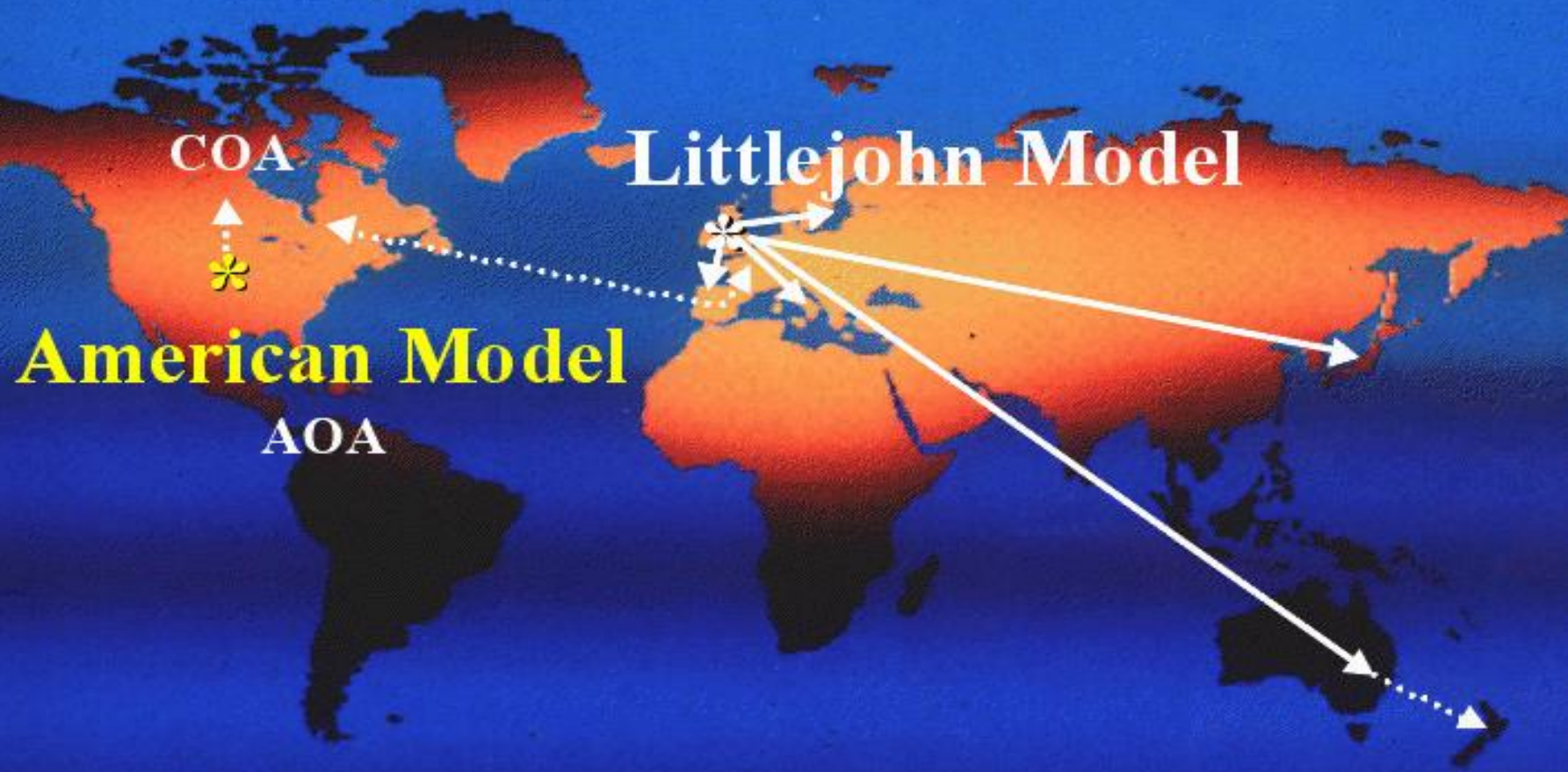
Although AACOM's members are the colleges, we serve individuals:

- Deans
- Associate Deans/Academic Administrators
- Presidents
- Faculty
- A Variety of Professionals at Member Schools
- Students
- Others

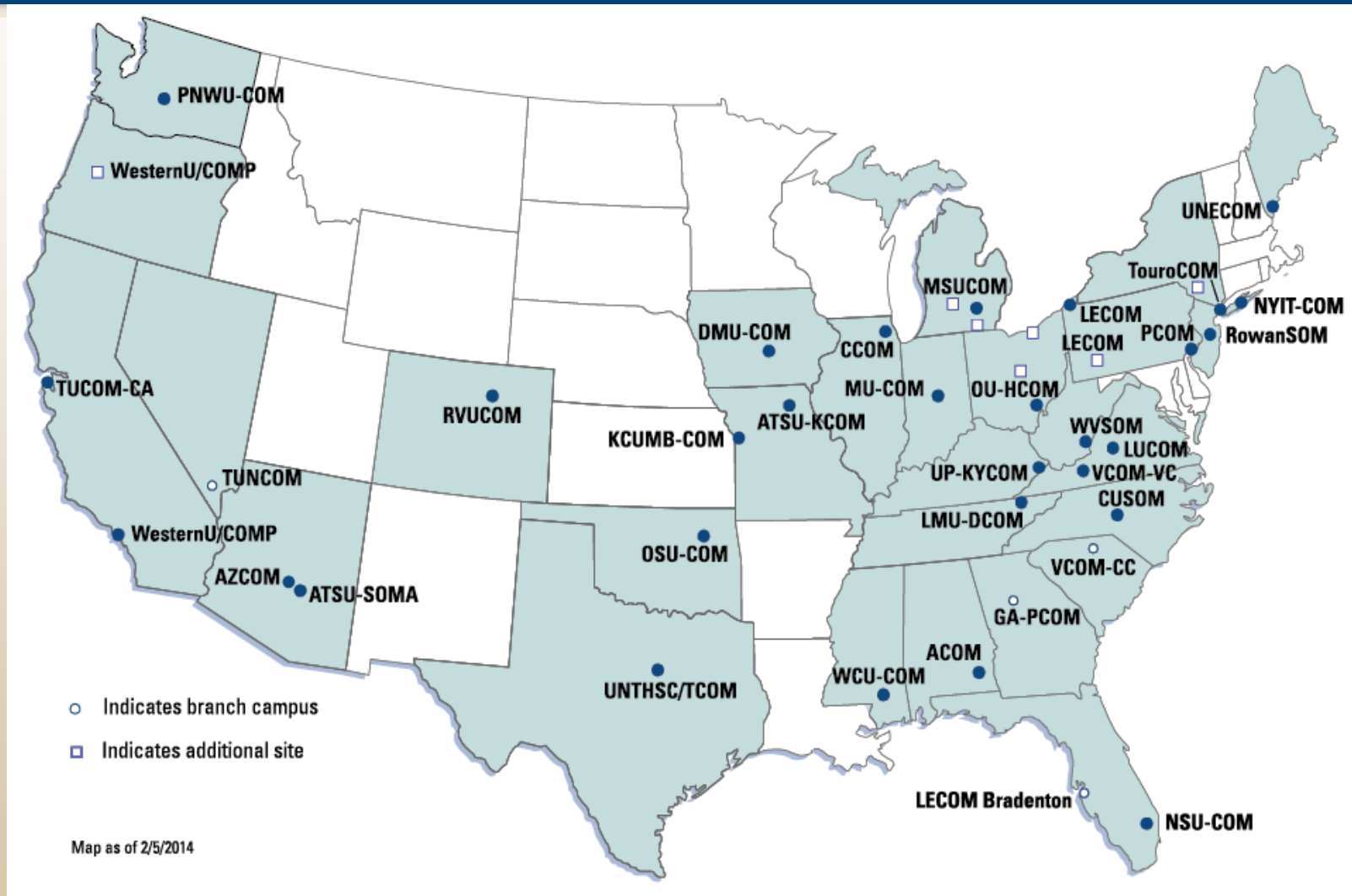
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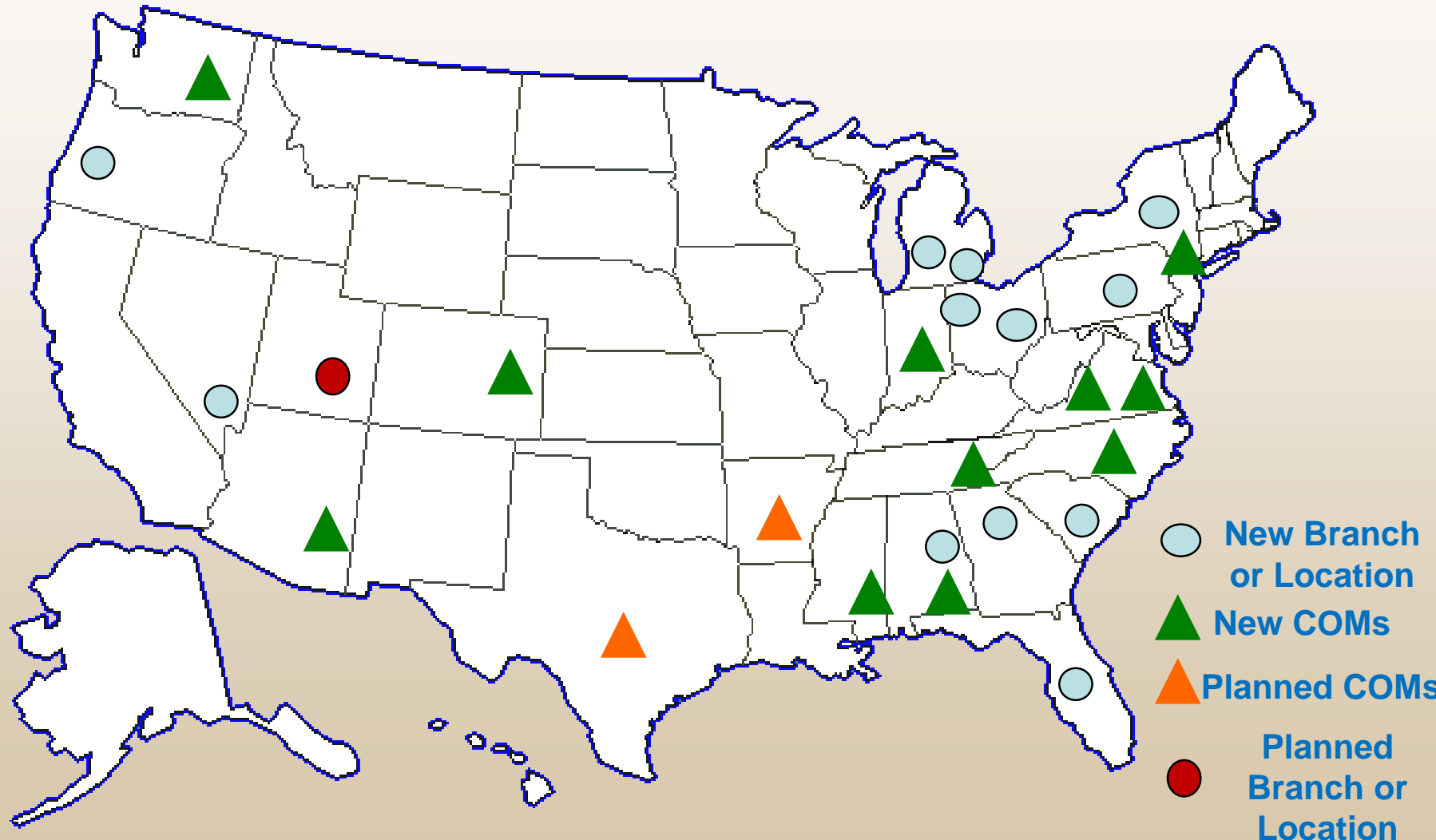
Divergent Evolution: 2 “Osteopathic” Practitioners



U.S. Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine



Osteopathic Medical Schools: New Since 2000 or In Active Planning



Source: AACOM, AOA

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Osteopathic Medical Schools

Private (24) Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

- Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine (ACOM)
- A.T. Still University School of Osteopathic Medicine – Arizona (ATSU/SOMA)
- A.T. Still University of Health Sciences/Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine (ATSU/KCOM), Missouri
- Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine of Midwestern University (AZCOM)
- Campbell University College of Osteopathic Medicine (CUCOM) North Carolina
- Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine of Midwestern University (CCOM), Illinois
- Des Moines University – College of Osteopathic Medicine (DMU-COM), Iowa
- Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences – College of Osteopathic Medicine (KCUMB-COM), Missouri
- Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine (LECOM), Pennsylvania
 - LECOM–Bradenton Campus
- Liberty University College of Osteopathic Medicine (LUCOM), Virginia

Osteopathic Medical Schools

Private (24) Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

- Lincoln Memorial University
Debusk College of Osteopathic
Medicine (LMU-DCOM),
Harrogate, Tennessee
- Marian University College of
Osteopathic Medicine (MU-COM)
Indiana
- New York College of Osteopathic
Medicine of New York Institute of
Technology (NYCOM/NYIT)
- Nova Southeastern University –
College of Osteopathic Medicine
(NSU-COM), Florida
- Pacific Northwest University
College of Osteopathic Medicine,
Washington (PNWU-COM)
- Philadelphia College of
Osteopathic Medicine (PCOM),
Pennsylvania
 - PCOM--Georgia Campus
- Rocky Vista University College of
Osteopathic Medicine, Colorado
(RVUCOM)

Osteopathic Medical Schools

Private (24) Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

- Touro College of Osteopathic Medicine(TouroCOM-NY) NY
- Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine (TUCOM-CA), California
 - TUCOM–Nevada Campus
- University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine (UNECOM), Maine
- University of Pikeville Kentucky College of Osteopathic Medicine (UP-KCOM), Kentucky
- Edward Via Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine (VCOM)-Virginia
 - VCOM-CC Carolinas Campus, SC
 - VCOM-Auburn, AL
- Western University College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific (Western U/COMP), California, Oregon
- William Carey University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Mississippi

Osteopathic Medical Schools

Public (6) Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

- Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine (MSUCOM)
- Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine (OU-HCOM)
- Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences – College of Osteopathic Medicine (OSU-COM)
- Rowan University – School of Osteopathic Medicine at Stratford, NY (RUSOM)
- University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth/Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine at Fort Worth (UNTHSC/TCOM)
- West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM)

Osteopathic Profession 30 Years Ago

Osteopathic Medicine was largely a separate profession, regionally-based:

- Separate schools (15 – of which 9 were recent)
- Separate hospitals
- Separate GME (primary care)
- Separate licensing exams
- Separate licensing boards
- Separate specialty boards
- Separate specialty practices (solo or small group) of male physicians

Osteopathic Medicine: A Profession in Transition

- Regional to National
- Separate hospital system gone
- Separate GME system changing
- Separate health care system to integrated systems and practices
- OMM specialization
- Private to public
- Implementing a research mission and culture
- Demographic change

U.S. Osteopathic Physicians Today

- 8% of U.S. physicians (87,000)
- 35% women (50% of students)
- Younger than MD population
- 60% primary care
- More likely rural, serving underserved
- Around 20% of U.S. military physicians

Typical Physician Training Timeline

The Osteopathic Physician (DO) Timeline

Osteopathic Medical Education

4 years



4 years



3–7 years



1–3 years

Undergraduate study
(Bachelors degree)

Osteopathic
Medical Degree

Internship/Residency

Specialty Fellowship

Board Certification/Licensure

11 to 18 years

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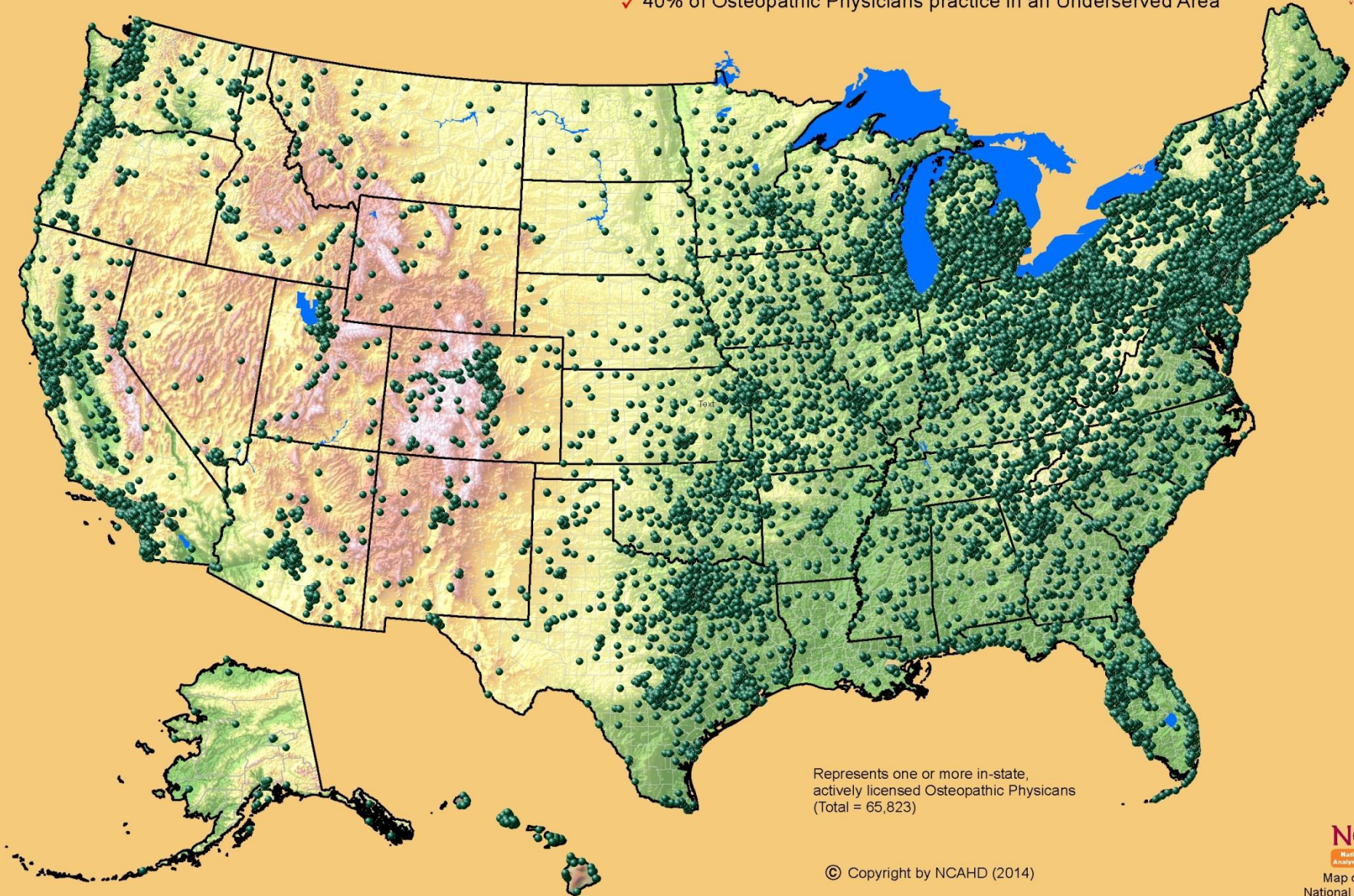
Active DOs by Specialty Category (2013)

Specialty	Number	Percentage
Family Medicine	22,176	36.9
General Internal Medicine	7,817	13.0
Pediatrics	3,490	5.8
OB/GYN	2,771	4.6
OMT/OMM	1,134	1.9
Non-primary Care	22,633	37.7
Subtotal	60, 021	100.0

Source: Osteopathic Medical Profession Report, AOA, 2013

2013 National Osteopathic Physician Distribution

✓ 40% of Osteopathic Physicians practice in an Underserved Area

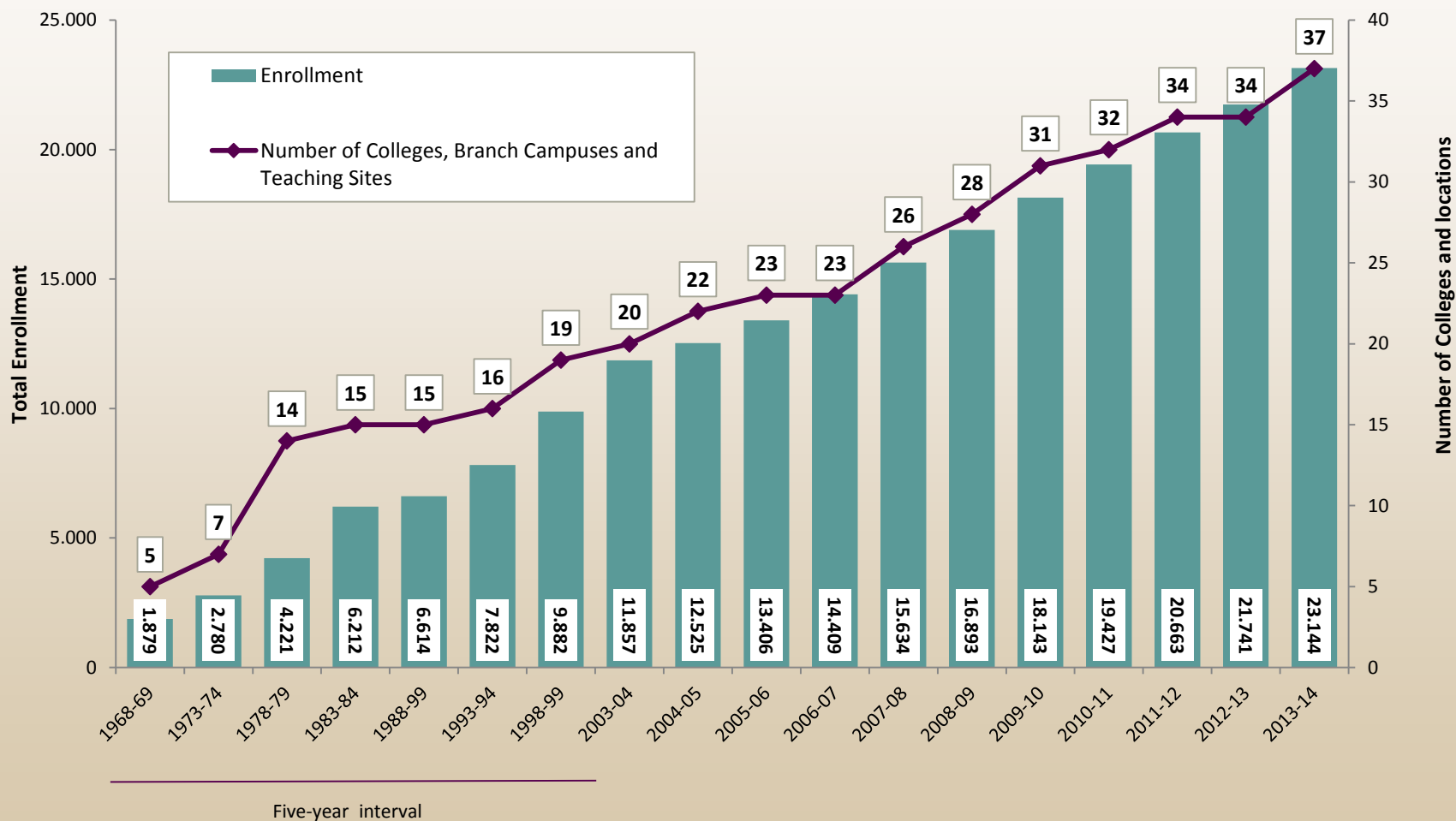


Represents one or more in-state,
actively licensed Osteopathic Physicians
(Total = 65,823)

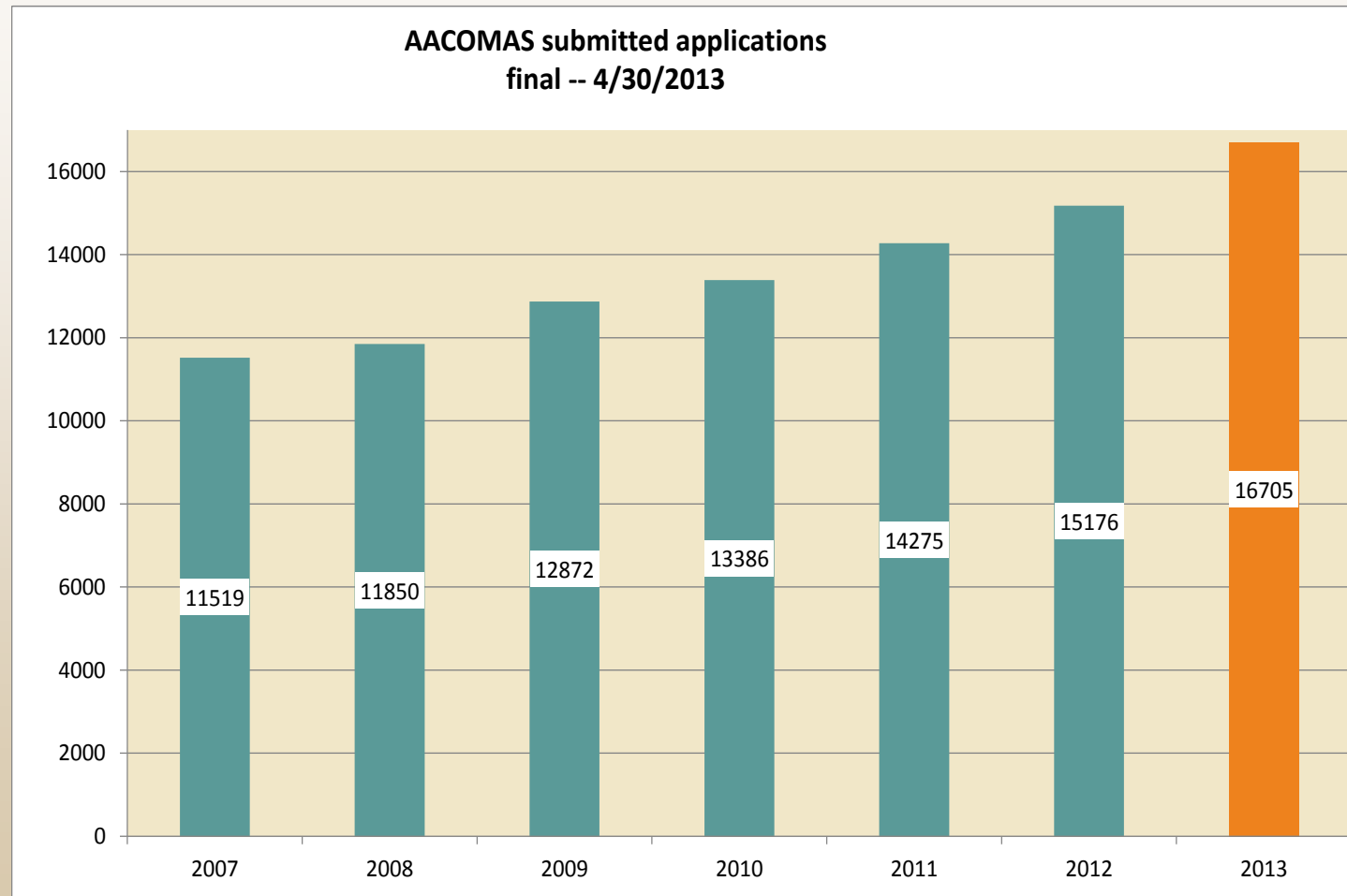
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Total Enrollment and Number of College of Osteopathic Medicine Locations

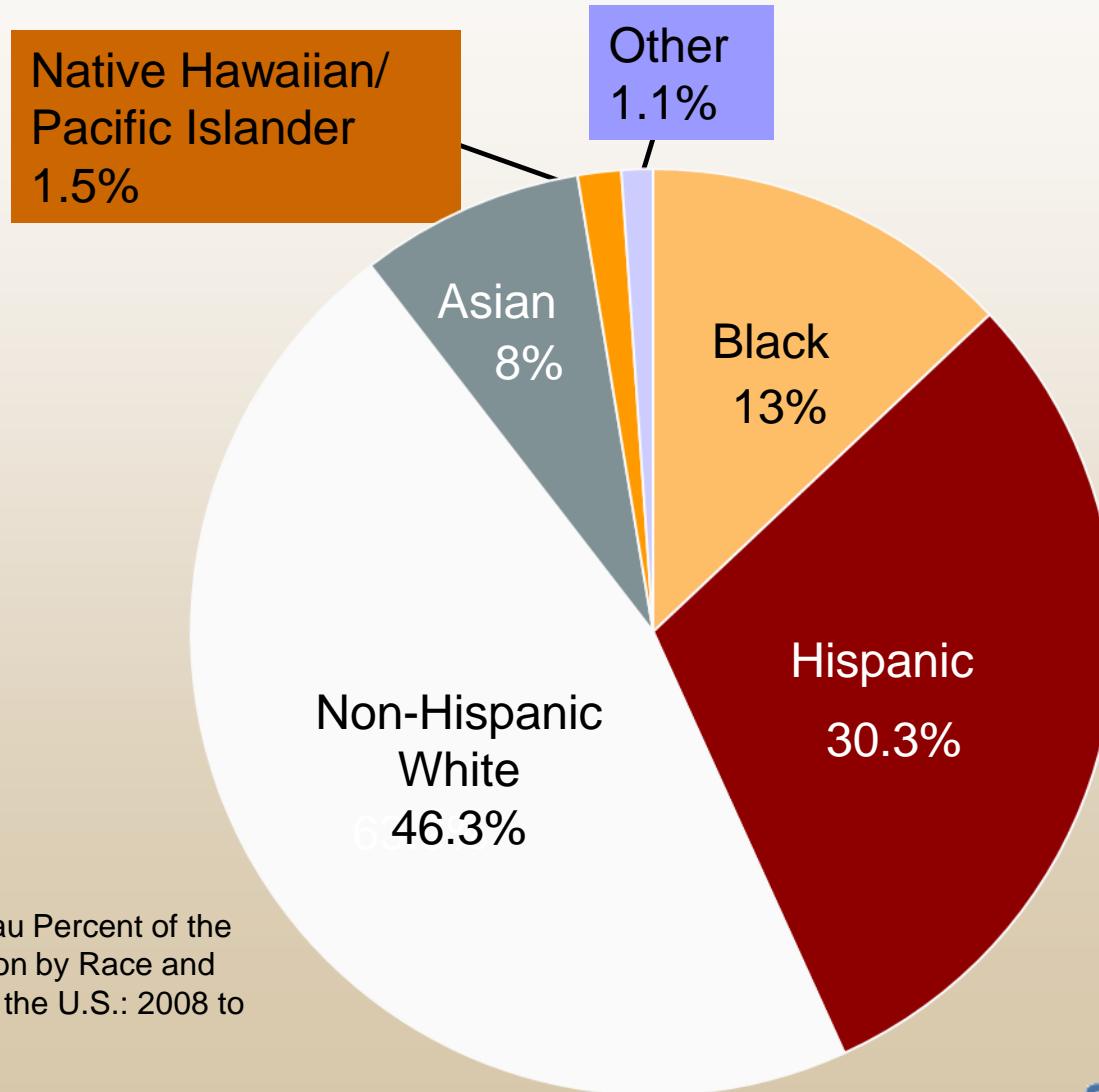
Total Enrollment and Number of Colleges



Applicants to Osteopathic Medical Colleges (Source: AACOM)



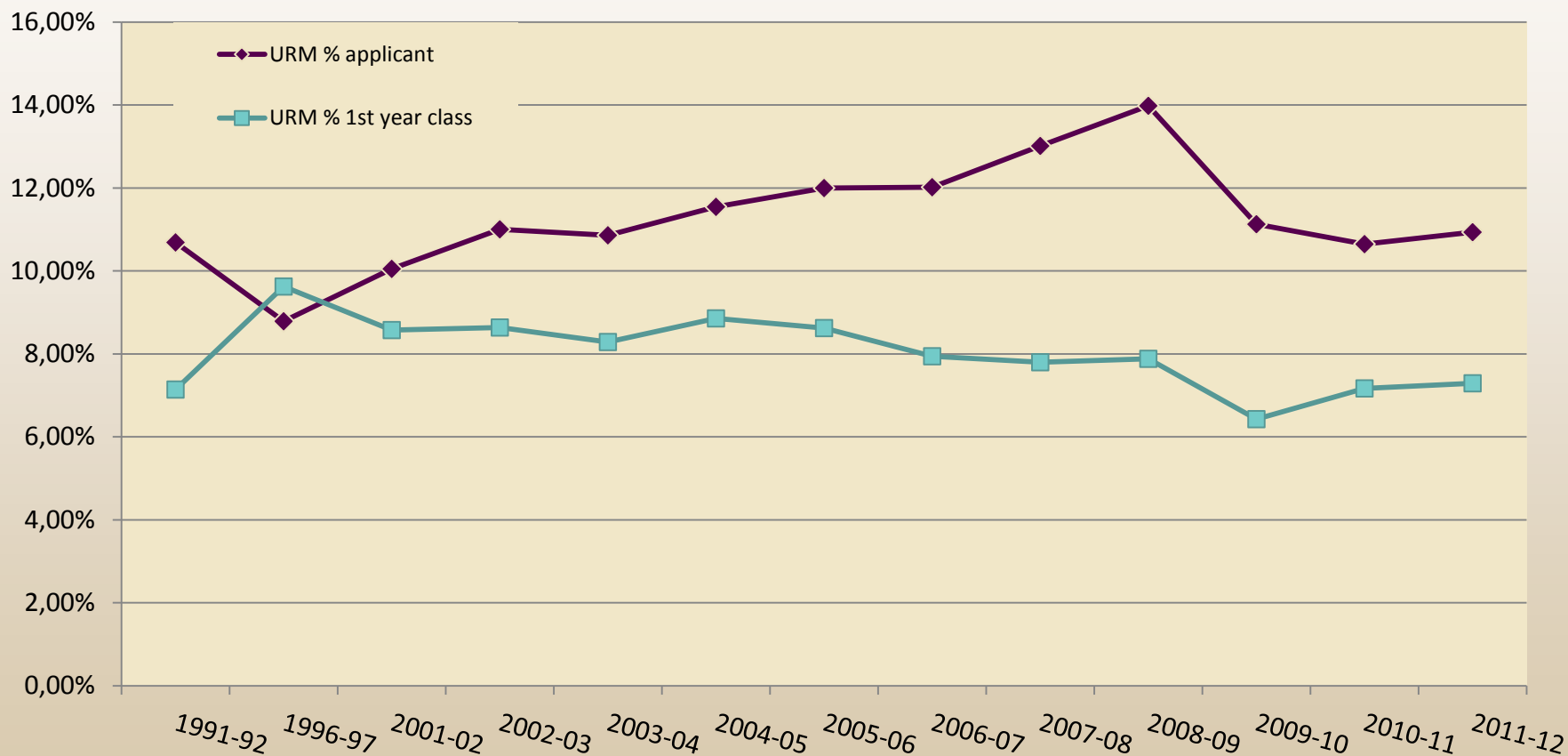
U.S. Population: 2050



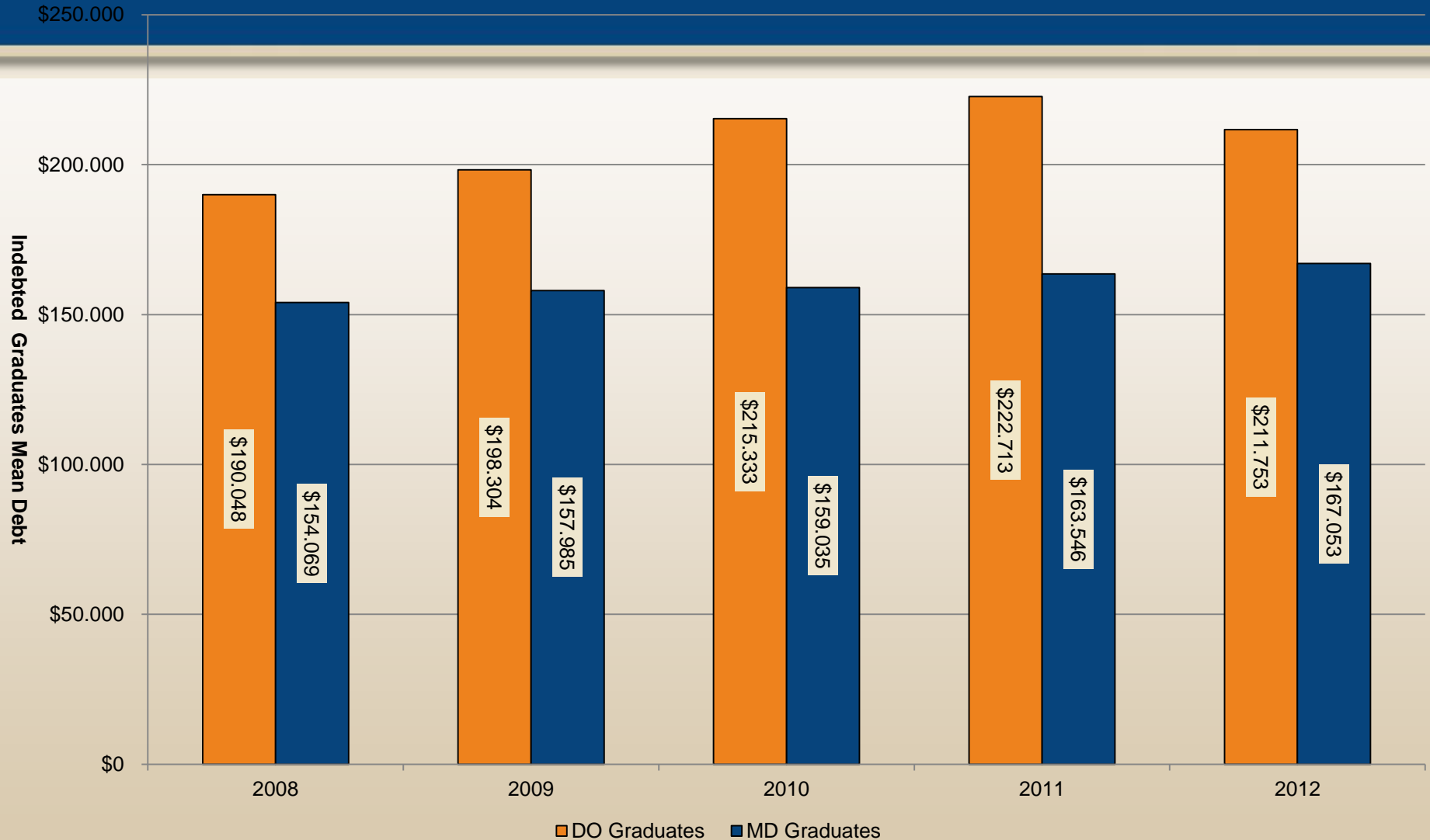
U.S. Census Bureau Percent of the Projected Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the U.S.: 2008 to 2050

URM % applicants and 1st year class

URM % applicants and 1st year class



Educational Debt – All Colleges, 2008-2012*



DO Data Source: AACOM 2011-12 Academic Year Graduating Seniors Survey Summary Report

MD Data Source: AAMC 2012 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire, 2012 All Schools Summary Report

*Includes pre-medical and medical education debt of records with only complete responses



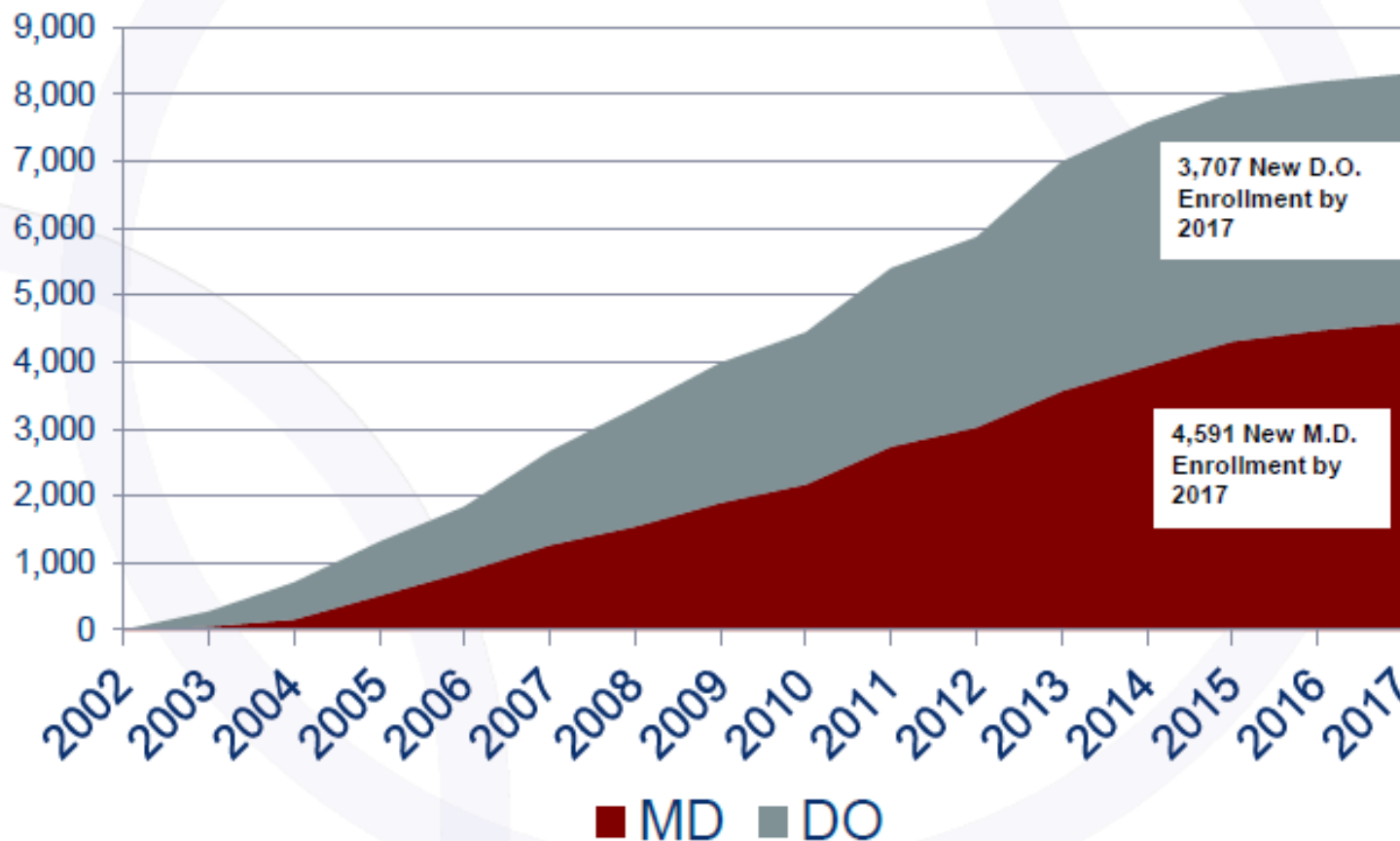
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By 2016, there will be 45% more physicians trained yearly at U.S. medical schools than in 2002

	2002	2010	% Increase	2016	% Increase
MD	16,488 (84.3%)	18,665	13%	21, 376 (75.5%)	30%
DO	3,079 (15.7%)	5,233	70%	6,917 (24.5%)	125%
Combined	19,567	23,898	22%	28,293	45%

Sources: AAMC Dean's Enrollment Survey: 2012
AACOM 2011 Survey on Osteopathic Medical School Growth Plans

Combined MD and DO growth since 2002



Sources: Results of the 2012 Medical School Enrollment Survey; 2012 AACOM Survey of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

Learn – Serve – Lead: The AAMC 2013 Annual Meeting



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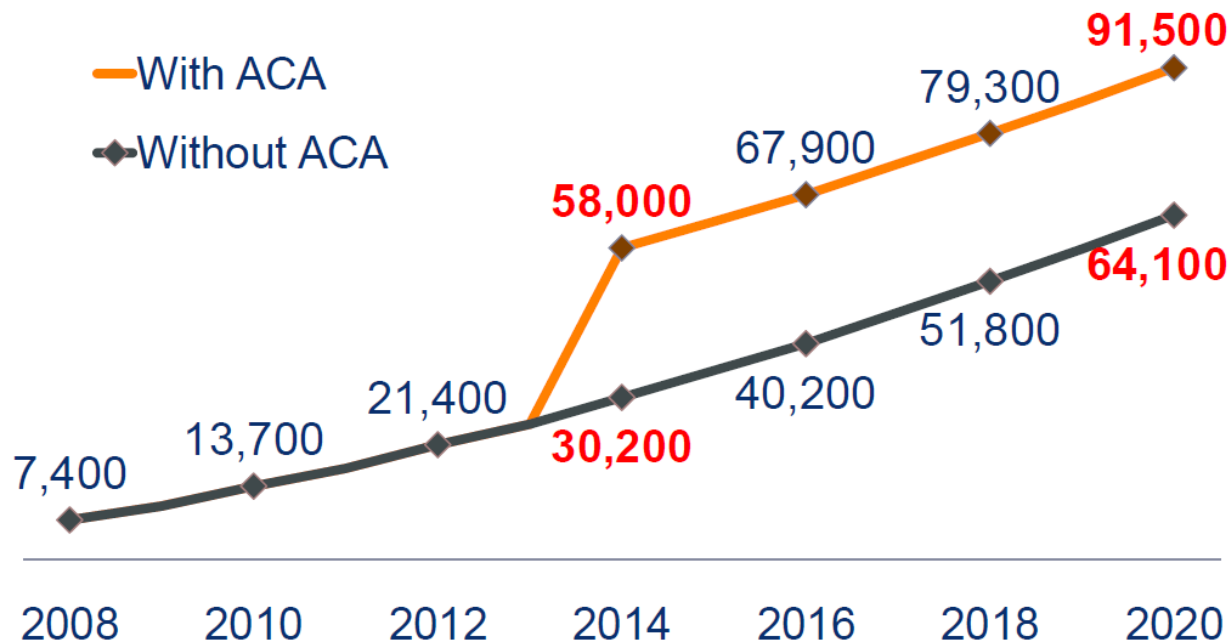
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The Changing Environment for Medical Education

- Health Care Environment is Changing
 - Affordable Care Act and National Political Challenges
 - Delivery system rapidly changing, consolidating
 - >50% of physicians employed, 80% by 2020
 - Aging population with multiple chronic diseases
 - The expansion of healthcare spending will slow and demand for healthcare will expand
 - Workforce shortage projections

Impact of Affordable Care Act on Physician Shortages

Projected shortages of patient care physicians, 2008 to 2020



Projections prepared by the Lewin Group for the AAMC.

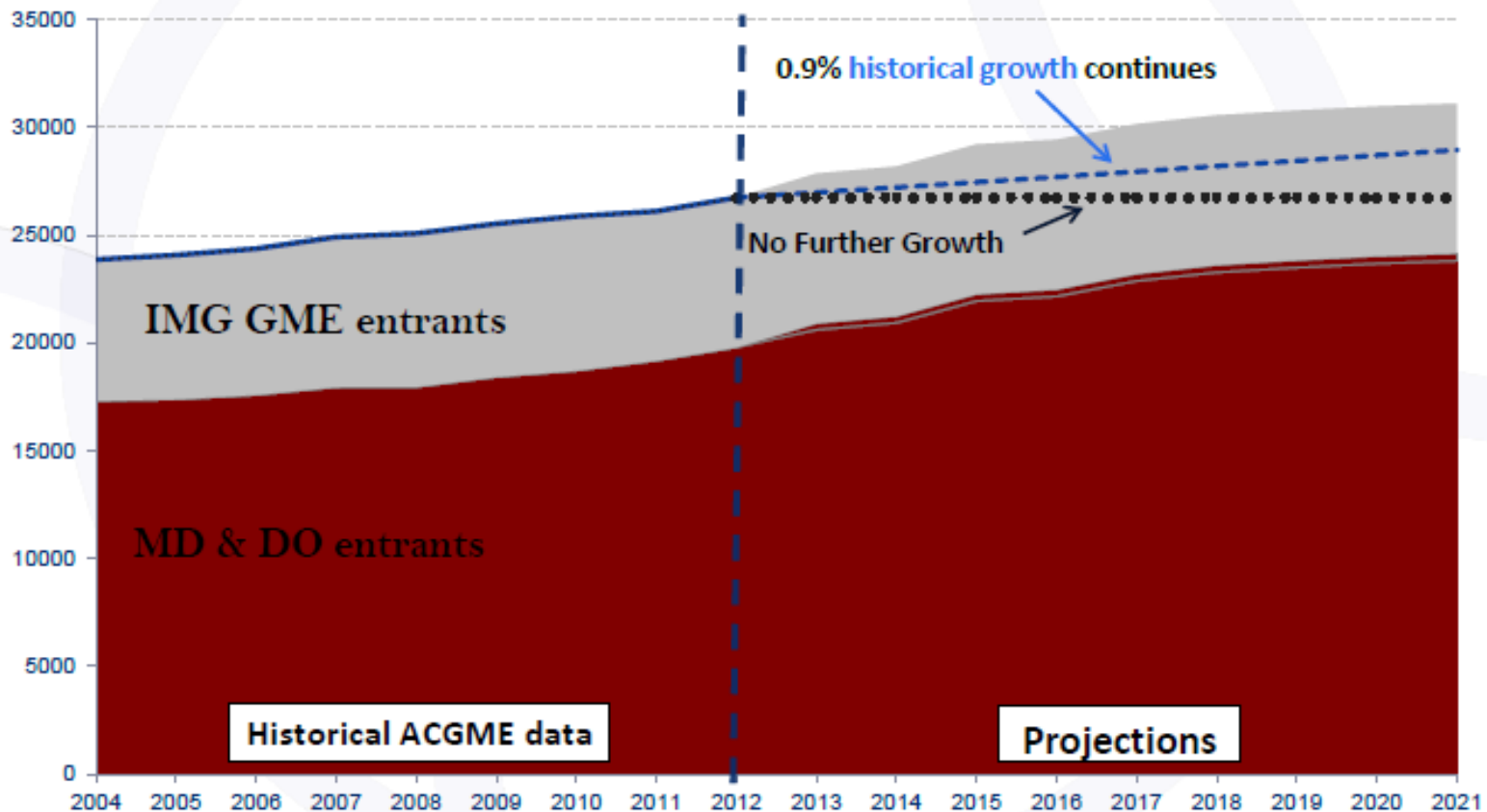


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Squeeze ahead in GME

Historical & projected growth in ACGME pipeline entrants, 2004 - 2021



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AACOM's Role in OME

- Accreditation—Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation
- Annual Conference
- National Academy of Osteopathic Medical Educators (35 educators)
- Faculty Development
 - Training Osteopathic Primary Care Educators
 - On-line modules, e.g., [Introduction to Osteopathic Medicine for Non-DO Faculty: What Makes an Osteopathic Education Different?](#), [The Effective Preceptor](#)
- OME Research Grant Program

Is This Necessary: Typical Physician Training Timeline

The Osteopathic Physician (DO) Timeline

Osteopathic Medical Education

4 years



4 years



3–7 years



1–3 years

Undergraduate study
(Bachelors degree)

Osteopathic
Medical Degree

Internship/Residency

Specialty Fellowship

Board Certification/Licensure

11 to 18 years



A New Pathway for Medical Education

**Stephen C. Shannon, Boyd R. Buser,
Marc B. Hahn, John B. Crosby, Tyler
Cymet, Joshua S. Mintz, Karen J. Nichols**

November 14, 2013

HealthAffairs



Blue Ribbon Commission

for the Advancement of Osteopathic Medical Education

Five Key Principles

- Focus on team-based, patient-centered care.
- Build on competency-based curriculum.
- Provide continuous, longitudinal, education-based experience.
- Administer via medical schools, in collaboration with GME providers with clinical experience in variety of settings.
- Focus on healthcare delivery science.

www.BlueRibbonCommission.org

A NEW PATHWAY TO EDUCATE PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

TRADITIONAL OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL EDUCATION

Time-based: 7 years for primary care specialties

Medical School: Years 1-4

For the first two years, students primarily engage in classroom and laboratory learning. In the final two years, students complete clinical rotations and apply to graduate medical education programs.

Residency: Years 5-7

Upon successful completion of the fourth year of medical school and acceptance into a graduate medical education program, students begin residency in primary care.

Primary Care Practice: Years 8+

Students spend 7 years in undergraduate and graduate medical education before completing the full course of primary care specialty training. They are then eligible for board certification and may enter practice as primary care physicians.

YEAR 1

YEAR 2

YEAR 3

YEAR 4

YEAR 5

YEAR 6

YEAR 7

YEAR 8 +

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION PATHWAY

Competency-based: 5-7 years for primary care specialties

Medical School: Years 1-3

From the first year, students engage in classroom and laboratory learning, as well as clinical experiences in a wide variety of learning environments reflective of the modern health care system.

Medical School or Residency: Year 4 Residency: Year 5

Upon demonstration of required measurable competencies in third or fourth year, students may transition seamlessly to residency with medical college's partner health care provider.

Residency or Primary Care Practice: Years 6-7 Primary Care Practice: Years 8+

Depending on how efficiently they develop the competencies needed to provide patients with high quality, value-based primary care, students will spend 5-7 years in undergraduate and graduate medical education before completing the full course of primary care specialty training. They are then eligible for board certification and may enter practice as primary care physicians.

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Medical Education Environment

- Information technology
- Competency-based education
- Delivery system changes (employed physicians)
- Multiple calls for reform
- Accountability for \$10 billion public funds for GME

OME Environment

- Rapid growth of schools
- Lack of adequate osteopathic graduate medical education for graduates
- Increasing competition for clinical training
- Education debt burden
- Graduate Medical Education

GME Accreditation Changes

- In February 2014 the AOA, AACOM and the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education announced joining together to create Single GME Accreditation System (2015-2020)
- ACGME will incorporate osteopathic principles and practice into that system
- MDs will have access to osteopathic GME

www.aacom.org



Questions and Discussion

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--AACOM Mission Statement