

Models of Resident Involvement and Collaboration in RPAC Affairs

Guiding Principles:

- *Principles of Collaboration/Involvement
- *Principles of Adult Learning

I. Resident Reps Selected By Peers Model

• Description/Process

- During a “live” Education Day, Residents are nominated to serve as Resident Reps
- 2 Residents are selected by the Residents(majority vote)
- The Residents selected usually serve for one year with the primary responsibility of providing feedback to the Program Directors regarding Resident perceptions/thoughts about Education Day offerings (education and training)
- Feedback from the Resident Reps typically takes place (10-15 minutes) during a portion of the Program Directors’ lunch.
*The Resident Reps are not usually asked to join the Program Directors for lunch but are only asked to be present during their lunch or some specified period of time.

• Advantages and Disadvantages of this Model?

II. RPAC Chiefs Meeting Model *(Conducted by RPAC Chair)

- **Description/Process**
 - A meeting is conducted via distance learning once per month (usually lasting 1 ½ hrs)
 - The group is comprised of all of the Chief Residents for the respective RPAC
 - The meeting is chaired by the RPAC Program Chair
 - The agenda for this meeting is sometimes mutually determined/distributed in advance of the meeting and primarily designed to secure feedback from the Residents regarding education/training provided at Education Days or at sites
- **Advantages and Disadvantages of this Model?**

III. RPAC Chiefs Meeting Model

*(Conducted by an Appointed/Selected Chief)

- **Description/Process**

- A meeting is conducted via distance learning once per month (usually lasting 1 ½ hrs)
- The group is comprised of all of the Chief Residents for the respective RPAC
- The meeting is chaired by the one of the Chiefs
- The agenda for this meeting is sometimes mutually determined/distributed in advance of the meeting and primarily designed to secure feedback from the Residents regarding education/training provided at Education Days or at sites
- RPAC Chair is present/or not present

- **Advantages and Disadvantages of this Model?**

IV. Town Hall Meeting

- **Description/Process**

- A meeting is conducted at a “live” Education Day during lunch
- The meeting includes all Program Directors and Residents
- The meeting is conducted as an “open forum” and Residents are encouraged to share “what they feel especially good about” regarding Education Days and encouraged to share ideas for “Improvement” (including additional topics to be included in the Educational Day Curriculum)
- The meeting is chaired by the RPAC Program Chair
- The “Recorder” of information shared can be a volunteer or specifically appointed
- Note: For a variety of reasons, the meeting could be chaired by one of the Chief Residents

- **Advantages and Disadvantages of this Model?**

Suggestions/Considerations

- 1. Develop a model for Resident Input that works for your respective RPAC
- 2. Share/Discuss the Models noted above or other Models with RPAC Program Directors
- 3. Determine a time frame for “Implementation”
- Note: A Model for your RPAC could include “parts” of any of the Models noted above

Suggestions/Considerations (Cont.)

- “To provide high-quality health care, our graduates need to be able to function collaboratively with colleagues.”
- In a Collaborative Education Model, “Learners are treated as valuable contributors to their own and to each other’s learning.”
- “Collaborative Education fosters ways of thinking that are conducive to self-directed ,lifelong learning.”
- Source:Westberg and Jason. [Collaborative Clinical Education](#)