

Week 2: Populations and Interactions

Day 1

Thinking Fast and Thinking Slow

1. Explain the two different modes (System 1 vs System 2) of thinking that are part of the dual process theory
2. Describe how they relate to making decisions in clinical medicine

Cognitive Bias

1. Compare and contrast common cognitive biases that occur in clinical reasoning
2. Identify emotive and environmental influences that increase the risk of inappropriately employing cognitive biases in the clinical setting
3. Apply cognitive de-biasing strategies to minimize risk of relying on cognitive biases

Interrupting Bias

1. Compare different manifestations of bias, including implicit and explicit bias.
2. Define individuation, ingroup, and outgroup and summarize how these factors can impact quality of medical care during individual patient encounters
3. Identify individuation, use of empathy, positive exposure to individuals who are different from oneself, and self-care as strategies to mitigate the impact of bias during individual patient interactions

Introduction to Systems Improvement

1. Define quality in health care and identify attributes of high-quality health care.
2. Examine the principles of improvement science and the model for improvement.
3. Describe categories of quality measurement and their uses in assessing and quantifying quality of health care delivery.
4. Identify examples of system and individual quality measures and physician quality reporting systems.

Race and Racism in Medicine

1. Define Race and racism
2. Contextualize Race as a social determinant of Equity
3. Analyze levels of racism
4. Describe health impacts of racism

Barriers to Confronting Bias: Fragility

1. Describe the historic and current power differentials between people based on the racial groups to which they belong.
2. Create a shared framework for understanding the concept of whiteness and white racial socialization
3. Identify strategies and resources for continued cross-racial discussions

Social Determinants of Health in US Populations

1. Describe the US epidemiological profile
2. Identify and describe social determinants and how they operate at different levels of social organization (e.g., community, society).
3. Define and explain the difference between disparities, inequalities, and inequities.
4. Utilize a “causes of cause” approach to identify how structural changes might minimize health inequities.

Conflict of Interest

1. Recognize when patient needs and physician self-interest come into conflict in clinical encounters
2. Analyze personal and professional conflicts of interest
3. Describe physicians' responsibility to upholding integrity in all interactions

Systems Improvement Methodology

1. Identify specific strategies to utilize the principles of change management for quality improvement.
2. Utilize the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) model for improvement to design and improvement project cycle.
3. Explore quality measurement data management tools and how data is used during the "study" phase of PDSA to quantify improvement.

Confronting Racialized Medicine to Promote Health Equity

1. Evaluate race-based medicine
2. Develop tools to create anti-racist approach in health

Optional Reflection

1. Dialogue with faculty and peers using the following prompts:
 - What is one new fact that you know now that you did not know before this week?
 - What is one behavior or practice you would like to try to incorporate into your routine?
 - Describe an attitude that has either been changed or reinforced during this week.

Trustworthiness and Relational Autonomy

1. Recognize the importance of building trust in patient / physician relationships.
2. Define relational autonomy and shared decision making.
3. Demonstrate advocacy as part of accountability to patients, society and the profession.
4. Analyze obstacles to trust and respect for autonomy in patient care.

Disseminating Change

1. Examine the phases of an improvement project and the components involved in the phase of implementing changes.
2. Recognize the process of disseminating change and describe the framework for spreading change.
3. Examine change psychology and its role in spreading successful innovation.
4. Identify characteristics of highly functioning teams and leadership styles that enhance team performance.

Public/Population Health Panel

1. Describe local efforts by health departments and health systems to evaluate the health of different populations using surveillance data and other health information systems.
2. Explain how health organizations utilize improvement strategies and population management to improve the quality of health care delivery.
3. Assess the challenges faced by these organizations and the limitations of using health statistics to improve population and public health.
4. Propose and debate how medical doctors and other health providers can and should contribute to the health of specific populations and of the local public.