

Pharmacy students' understanding and attitudes towards implementing competency-based education (CBE) in pharmacy education Baylee M. Ventura, Kacie L. Quinones, Joseph Miles Azurin, Joshua R. Torres, Lauren E. Bolous, Hannah Tadros, Marianne Angela M. Albarracin, Yasmeen Jawhar, Paul Gavaza PhD, Nancy Kawahara Pharm D, MSEd, Farnoosh Zough Pharm D, BCPS Loma Linda University School of Pharmacy

Background

- In recent years, there has been a shift towards competency-based education (CBE) as a new educational model.
- CBE puts the focus on the student and allows them to progress through their education at their own pace, based on mastery of learning objectives, as opposed to following the traditional time-dependent lectureand-test methodology¹.
- Many institutions have begun the transition away from traditional classroom settings and integrate various elements of CBE².
- Many pharmacy schools are planning to fully transition to the CBE model in future academic years.
- Competency based frameworks promote improvement in professional performance³.
- CBE curricula are new and ever changing, enlisting the need for a more structured and regimented approach across all institutions wishing to utilize CBE⁴.
- Little is known about pharmacy students' awareness and perspectives about CBE.

Objective

- Assess the attitudes and opinions of Doctor of Pharmacy students towards competency-based education.
- Determine the level of awareness of CBE among pharmacy students.
- Determine pharmacy students' perceptions on potential benefits and drawbacks of this educational model.

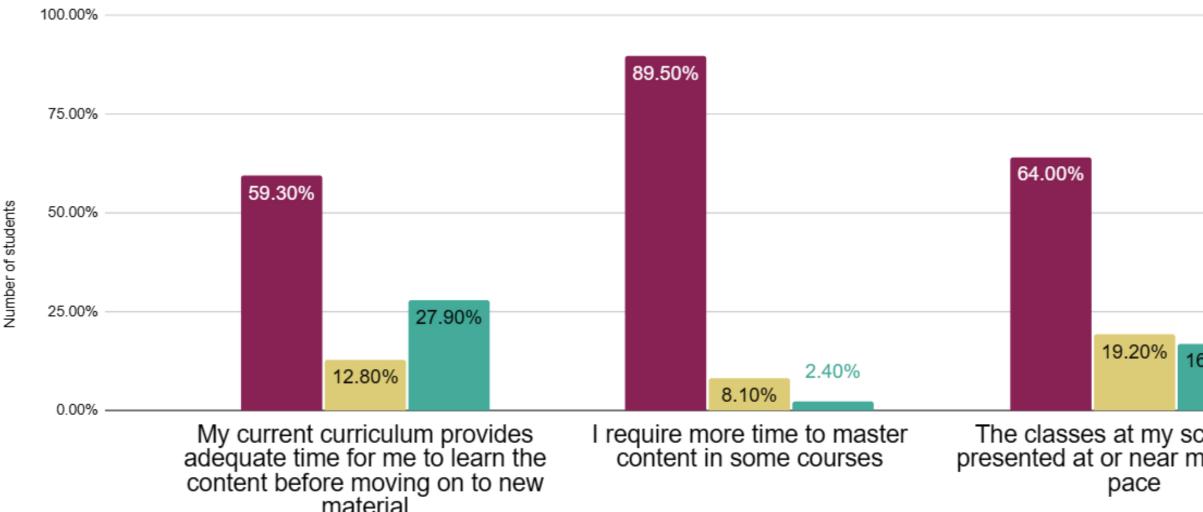
Methods

- The Loma Linda University California Pharmacy Student Leadership (CAPSLEAD) team sent a 24question, web-based survey to query student pharmacists regarding their knowledge and opinions about CBE.
- The survey contained questions regarding knowledge and attitudes towards CBE and demographic factors (e.g., age, ethnicity, and occupation).
- The survey was distributed electronically to 13 California pharmacy programs' faculty advisors and were then forwarded to all current students.
- Periodic email reminders were sent to faculty advisors.
- Data collected over a span of 8 weeks was downloaded to SPSS for analysis.

 A total of 210 students from across nine pharmacy schools complete Most of the students were female (64%) and had working experience Most students agreed with the statements: "I require more time to m for improvement in their pharmacy school curriculum (88%). (Fig. 1

Fig 1. Curriculum Pacing

Agree Uncertain Dis



Of the students, 89% agreed that pharmacy students should demon

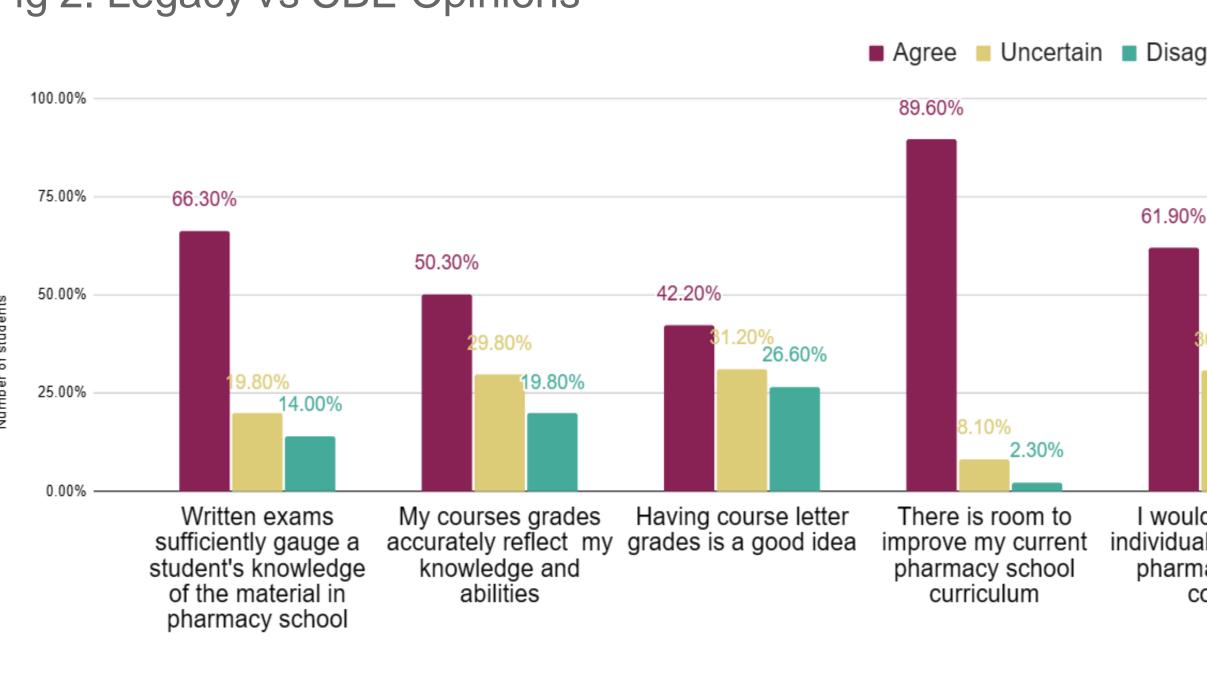
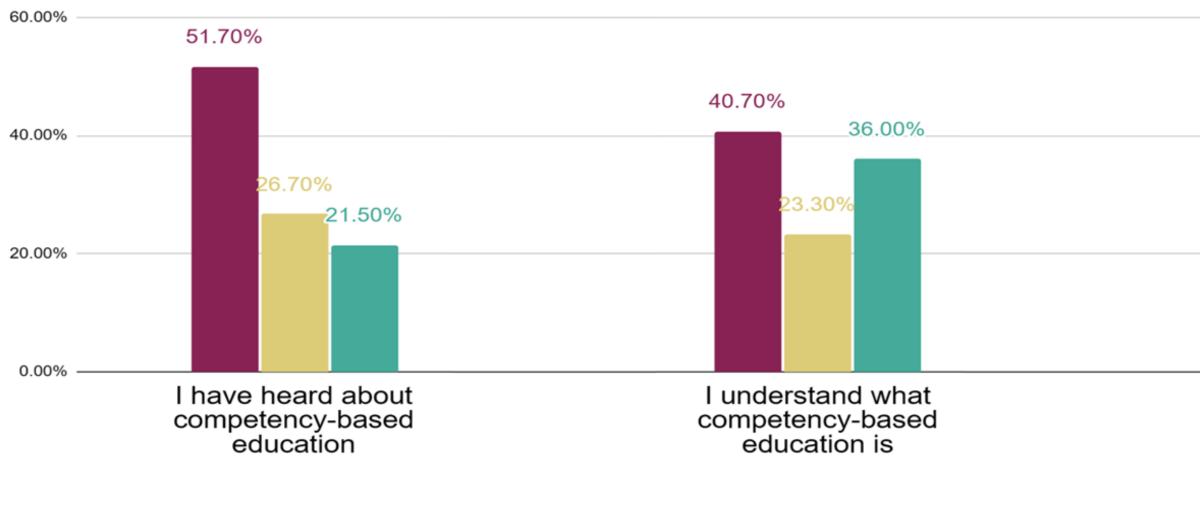


Fig 2. Legacy vs CBE Opinions

Half the students (50%) felt that their current curriculum prepared the

Fig 3. Understanding of CBE and Thoughts of Pharmacy Assess



64.00% 49.70% 19.20% 16.90% 16.90% e classes at my school are ented at or near my learning pace My current pharmacy program is flexible enough for my learning back flexible enough for my learning students focus on extracurriculars	
19.20% 16.90% he classes at my school are sented at or near my learning My current pharmacy program is flexible enough for my learning Competency-based learning will help	
sented at or near my learning flexible enough for my learning help	_
rather than just grades	
ould demonstrate competency. (Fig. 2)	
iouia aomonotiato compotonoy. (rigi 2)	
Uncertain Disagree	
89.00%	
61.90% 72.60% 72.80%	
30.60% 23.30% 24.90%	
% 2.30% 9.80% 4.10% 2.30%	
2.30% 2.30%	
	_
/ current individualization in my should demonstrate education would education should be school pharmacy school competency before improve my current incorporated into my lum content practicing as curriculum school's curriculum	(

4.10% My current pharmacy My current pharmacy curriculum adequately curriculum adequately prepares me for the CPJE prepares me for the NAPLEX



Discussion

lost students had a favorable opinion about CBE in harmacy education. Most students agreed nat they liked more individualization in pharmacy chool content and that students should emonstrate competency before practicing as harmacists. Individualization and demonstrating

ompetency are key hallmarks of CBE.

lost students agreed that CBE would enhance eir learning experience and better prepare them or successfully passing the NAPLEX. Similar ndings were reported in studies involving medical tudents.

lany students did not have adequate knowledge or vere unsure about CBE. 47% were uncertain if they ave ever experienced CBE in their education. Nore awareness about what CBE is and involves important.

lost of the students agreed that their pharmacy ducation had room for improvement and that CBE vould improve their current curriculum.

itation of the Study

The response rates were low. Few students rom UCSF (the only school with a fully CBEbased pharmacy curriculum in California) esponded to the survey. Nine out of the 13 harmacy schools responded.

here is limited historical data given that CBE has only been implemented by a few harmacy schools across the country.

Conclusions

ny students had limited knowledge of CBE in armacy education.

ost pharmacy students agreed there was room improvement in current curriculum.

ost students had favorable opinions about CBE d agreed that CBE should be incorporated in ir school's curriculum.

References

noney, DH., et al. "Forces Driving Change in Pharmacy Education: prtunities to Take Academic, Social, Technological, Economic, and Political into the Future." J Am Coll Clin Pharm 2021, 4(5): 639–651. 2. Laird-Fick, Heather S., et al. "An Exemplar Milestone Framework for Scaffolding a Competency-Based Medical School Curriculum." Med Sci Educ 2022; 32(3): 611-614. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40670-022-01558-1. 3. Udoh, A, et al. "The Effectiveness and Impact on Performance of Pharmacy-Related Competency Development Frameworks: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." Res Soc Admin Pharm, 2021; 17 (10) 1685-1696., https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sapharm.2021.02.008.

4. Van Melle, E. "A Core Components Framework for Evaluating Implementation of competency-based medical education programs" Academic Med 2019: 94(7): 1002-1009.