

Title: Collaborative training to improve national OSCE in Indonesia

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What problem was addressed: Since 2013, Indonesia has been conducting a national OSCE for medical students four times a year at individual medical schools. The national OSCE that is coordinated by a national committee consists of 12 stations administered over three days and requires 36-72 individual cases. The number of cases in an OSCE is critical because all aspects of the performance assessment are presented in a case. Current number of cases are 279, and only 193 cases have been reviewed. This can be due to the lack of trained faculty for case writing. A faculty development program that involves medical school faculty across the nation is needed to address the problem of a lack of trained case writers.

What was tried: We invited 59 medical schools that have conducted the national OSCE to join the national training of trainers (TOT) for case writing of OSCE. Fifty-five participants from 55 medical schools joined this national training. We explained the blueprint of the national OSCE and guidelines in developing, collecting, and reviewing cases at local and national level; and trained how to write and review cases for OSCE and how to facilitate training for case writers in each medical school. At the end of training, we asked participants to become case bank administrators (CBA) of OSCE in each medical school. The main task of the CBA is to train the faculty in how to write/review cases for OSCE and facilitate the case writing program in each medical school. All participants (55) voluntarily accepted to become CBAs of OSCE. Together with the CBAs, we developed a case writing program for OSCE in 2015 that was divided into four periods: first from February through April, second from May through July, third from August through October, and fourth from November 2015 through January 2016. In this study, we reported the results of the first period of this program. We asked 55 CBAs to write 12 different cases based on 12 stations of the national OSCE.

What lessons were learned: Out of the 55 CBAs, 50 (91%) CBAs implemented the program. They trained faculties in their medical schools and collected cases to the national committee. Five hundred and ninety three faculties were trained and joined as case writers, 401 were specialists, and 192 were general practitioners. Five hundred and twenty three cases (79%) were collected. Refer to 12 OSCEs station, all CBAs collected 41 cases of neuro system; 41 of psychiatry; 46 of sensory system; 46 of respiratory system; 46 of cardiovascular system; 47 of gastrointestinal, hepatobiliary, and pancreas system; 42 of kidney and urinary system; 44 of reproductive system; 41 of endocrine system, metabolism, and nutrition; 42 of blood and immune system; 40 of musculoskeletal system; and 47 of integumentary system. These results answer our hypothesis that implementing a national training will increase the number of trained individuals and, therefore, will improve the national OSCE by increasing the number of cases. Further study might evaluate the quality of all cases and factors that influence faculty's satisfaction in serving their roles as case writers.

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