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Forum on "Learner Wellbeing in Asia: Experience and Issues"

Violence in Post-graduate Education & Student Wellbeing in S. Korea

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Korean Medical Education



Current State: Scientific Medicine

- 41 Medical schools (31 private/10 public)
- Dual entry system (6yr or 4 yr + 4 yr)
- Heavy emphasis on sciences
- 95% of graduate enter PGME
- Specialty-oriented medicine
- Low practical generic competence
- Recent innovation efforts by accreditation, national OSCE for licensure
- Mandatory military service for 39 months

Student Survey 2015



Curriculum/Administration

- Inefficient scheduling & excessive class hours
 - Scheduling powers are within professors' discretion
 - Constant change in schedule without regards to studen ts
- One-size-fits-all educational approach
 - Disregard for students' comprehension levels
 - Memorization-based information transfer
 - End-of-semester evaluations are disregarded

Student Survey 2015



Structural basis of stress

- Excessive workload
- Unforgiving schedule
- Mass memorization
- No time for hobby
- Excessive competition
- Short semester
- Long vacation

Students' affect

- Anxiety & Anger
- Frustration
- Guilt feeling
- Inferiority complex
- Fear of failure

S. Korean Students



- Medical curricula in S. Korea and other countries have many features in common
- Korean medical students may not be very different from medical students in other countries
- Some particular features of education are embedded and buried in culture:
 - Collectivism
 - Neo-Confucianism
 - Militarism
 - Post-colonialism

Student Survey 2015



Interpersonal Relationship among Students

- Stress to impress others
 - Reputation becomes an asset; must be managed
- Forced extracurricular club activities
- Upper vs. lower classmen
 - Vertical and inflexible structure
 - Threat used as a tool for problem management
 - Fear of retaliation: upper classmen might ruin hospital/school experience

Libertus Medicus(解放奴隷醫)







- Extreme hierarchy
- Conformity & Compliance
- Organizational loyalty
- Structural violence

- One way communication
- Factionalism
- Family affects
- Favoritism

Verbal Abuse: PGME 2015



86.2% of the respondents answered YES

Assailants:

Patient 28.8%Senior resident 25.1%

Professor 22.2%

Colleague/staff 10.2%

Breakdown of respondents by year (YES):

Intern 82.8%

1Y Resident 83.0%

2Y Resident 83.4%

3Y Resident 86.1%

4Y Resident 89.9%

Physical Abuse: PGME 2015



- Recent incident of splenic injury of a resident as a result of physical assault by a senior resident
- 30.5% of the respondents answered YES

Assailant:

– Patient 14.7%

Professor 7.5%

Senior resident 7.3%

Colleague/Staff 1.0%

Language and Motivation/Competence

Schwarz, Scheiman & Ryan



Autonomy Supportive/Neutral

- Identifies supervisee's perspective and needs
- Vitalizes inner motivational resources
- Interpersonal support
- Support supervisee's capacity for self-direction and autonomous selfregulation

Controlling

- Neglects supervisee's perspective and needs
- Frustrates/Thwarts inner motivational resources
- Interpersonal intrusion
- Pressure toward compliance
 & into a prescribed way of thinking, feeling, or behaving

Outcome of Poor Wellbeing



- Poor clinical education
- Linguistic code:
 - Suppressing cultivation of subjectivity
 - Cannot establish the linguistic & inter-subjective origin of clinical discourse and action
- Building resilience (?), but high anxiety
 - Quick adaptation to short term task
- Burnout, depression by chronic stress
- Transference to patient wellbeing

How to solve this?



- Strong Quality Assurance
- Internal + external
- Rigorous professional standards for PGME
- Strong disciplinary measure against abuse
- Third party intervention