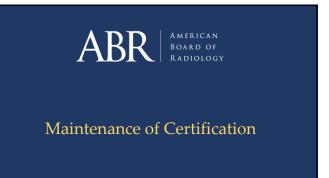


NOTE

- The information given in this presentation is accurate as of March 13, 2017.
- For the latest information, please visit the ABR website at

www.theabr.org

ABR



Why do we have MOC?

ABR Mission:

To certify that our diplomates demonstrate the requisite knowledge, skill, and understanding of their disciplines to the benefit of patients.

ARR =

MOC Components

Part 1: Professional Standing

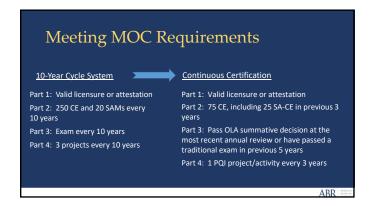
✓ State Licensure or Professional Standing Attestation

Part 2: Lifelong Learning and Self-Assessment
✓ Category 1 CME/CE and Self Assessment CME/CE (SA-CE)

Part 3: Cognitive Expertise

✓ ABR Online Longitudinal Assessment (ABR-OLA)

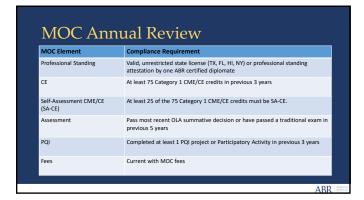
Part 4: Practice Performance
✓ Practice Quality Improvement (PQI) Projects or Participatory Activities



Continuous Certification Basics

- All diplomates who are participating in MOC follow the continuous certification requirements.
- MOC participation evaluation is completed annually.
- Major MOC requirements are unchanged
- Fees are unchanged
- All ABR certificates issued 2012 and beyond are continuous.
- Ongoing validity of continuous certificates depends on meeting MOC requirements.

ABR :



MOC Annual Attestation

- MOC annual attestation must be completed between January 1 and March 1 of each year
- Attestation can be completed quickly
- no need to enter detailed data
- save documentation in event of MOC audit
- MOC Team Tracker Group Practice Administrator (GPA) can complete attestation for participating diplomates
- Third party data feeds to myABR may automatically complete attestation for:
 - Part 2: data feed from CME Gateway
 - Part 4: data feed from ABMS Multi-specialty Portfolio Program

A D.D.

Previous myABR

- Required submission of information for Parts 1, 2, and 4 to ABR
- Submitted material was archived, but reviewed only if audited.

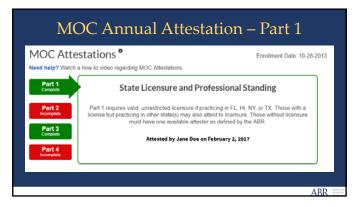
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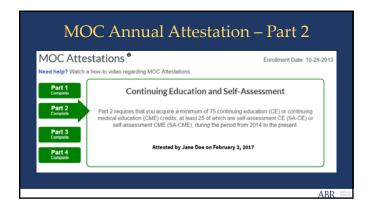
MOC Annual Attestation

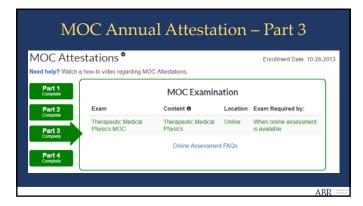
- Starting Jan 4, 2016, diplomates only *attest* to meeting MOC requirements.
- If audited, documentation must be provided.
- ABR has direct feeds from definitive sources CME Gateway
- ABMS Multi-Specialty Portfolio Program
- GPAs in MOC Team Tracker can attest for diplomates.

ABR

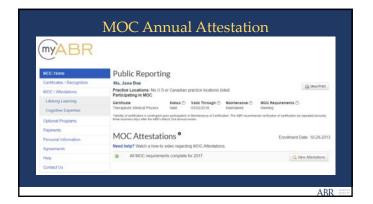




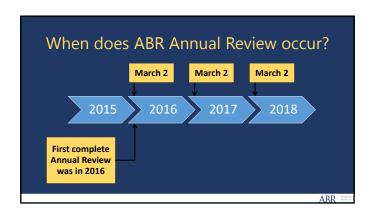








MOC Annual Attestation • Overall feedback from diplomates has been very positive. • Audits must be part of attestation. • Balances the needs for self-regulation and professionalism • We trust our diplomates.



What happens if I fail to meet the MOC requirements?

- If, at an annual review (March 2), you do not complete the MOC requirements or fail to complete the MOC attestation, your status will be updated to "not meeting" the requirements of MOC.
- If you do not complete the MOC requirements or complete the MOC attestation by the next annual review (March 2), your status will be updated to "not participating" in MOC and your certificate may become invalid.

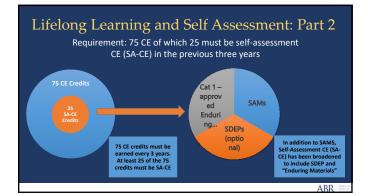
ABR :

Professional Standing: Part 1

- If you have a license from one of the states that licenses medical physicists (FL, HI, NY, TX), then you may use this to fulfil the Part 1 requirement.
- If you do <u>not</u> have a license from one of the states listed above, then
 you need to identify one¹ ABR certified diplomate that can attest to
 your professional standing. This individual would only be required to
 attest if you are selected for an MOC audit.

¹This may be an ABR diplomate certified in Medical Physics, Radiation Oncology, Diagnostic Radiology or Interventional Radiology.

ABR =



Self-Assessment CE (SA-CE)

- SAMs (Self-Assessment Modules):
 - In-person Category 1 CME or CE activities
 - Must have questions/feedback
 - Society-offered SAMs count as SA-CE
- SA-CE:
 - Enduring Category 1 CE activities
- 1 CE credit = 1 SA-CE credit

SA-CE: Part 2

- No need to travel to earn SA-CE credits
- All SA-CEs required can be obtained online
- Free to members of many organizations

ARR =

Future Focus: Part 3

- Requirement to pass a secure, proctored exam every 10 years.
- ABMS member boards are piloting alternatives:
 - Remote proctoring
 - Continuous assessment ABA: MOCA Minute™ ABMS: CertLink™
- ABR Task Force assessed options with diplomate input.

ADD -

Part 3 Alternatives Explored

- Distributed exam at test centers
- Real-time streamed exam
- Remote proctoring
- Distributed open book testing
- ABA MOCA Minute™ model

BR =

ABA THE AMERICAN BOARD OF ANESTHESIOLOGY

MOCA MinuteTM Model

- Random question sent to device/email
- Opt in or out
- One minute to answer question
- Testing "walk-around knowledge"
- Beta tested by ABA in 2015
- General release January 2016

ABR =



ABR Online Longitudinal Assessment (ABR-OLA)

ABR Online Longitudinal Assessment (ABR-OLA)

- One item set for each certificate
- 104 opportunities (items) provided per year.
- 52 required item attempts per year
- Up to 10 "declines" per item set per year
- Opportunities administered weekly with opportunities having a 4week shelf life.
 - Opportunities are not converted to specific content until the diplomate chooses to answer an item.

ABR

ABR-OLA continued...

- First passing decision based on 200-item summative decision threshold.
- Rolling summative decisions after the 200 item threshold.
- Must pass the most recent summative decision at annual review,
- Must pass a traditional exam taken in the previous 5 years
- No MOC exam required until OLA launch if meeting part 3 in 2017

ABR-OLA Benefits

- No travel to Pearson-Vue needed to complete Part 3 requirement
- Little impact on workday
- Immediate feedback after question is answered
- Supplemental information provided (i.e. answer rationale)
- Option to "decline" up to 10 questions in each item set per year
- Flexibility options for how frequently questions are answered
- · Literature proven educational model
- Potential for retesting in areas of weakness

What are the questions like?

- Questions are based on common clinical knowledge that should be familiar to all medical physicists within their discipline (DMP, NMP, TMP)
- Sometimes called "walking around knowledge"

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Sample OLA Item

A pediatric patient of 25 cm effective diameter had a CT exam on a scanner using the 32 cm diameter phantom for CTDI calibration. Subsequently, the patient had another exam that was performed on a CT scanner using the 16 cm diameter phantom for CTDI calibration. Both scanners used automatic exposure control with tube current modulation, equal pitch, and produced images of equal image quality. Which scanner generated a higher estimate of CTDIvol for the patient?

A. Scanner using the 32 cm diameter CTDI phantom for calibration

B. Scanner using the 16 cm diameter CTDI phantom for calibration

C. Neither – the indicated CTDIvol was the same for both scanners

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Answer: B
Rationale: The CTDI metric in computed tomography is a measurement of the absorbed dose (mGy) in a cylindrical plastic phantom of either 16 or 32 cm diameter, calibrated to acquisition techniques including kV, mA, exposure time per x-ray tube rotation, beam width at the isocenter, and pitch. If the resulting image quality and noise characteristics of the patient images are comparable, this indicates a similar x-ray output per rotation. When the 32 cm diameter phantom is used for calibration, the attenuation of the x-ray beam is larger, and results in a lower weighted (CTDI») estimate compared to 16 cm diameter phantom, by about a factor of 2. A key aspect is that the potent dose estimate will vary from the CTDNo estimate depending on the discrepancy of the PMMA phantom diameter relative to the patient effective diameter, as described in the AAPM Size-Specific Dose Estimate (SSDE) document (Reference 1). In general, if the CTDI calibration phantom is larger than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an underestimate of the patient dose, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the patient dose. An example is illustrated in a case report (Reference 2).

- AAPM Task Group 204, "Size Specific Dose Estimates (SSDE) in Pediatric and Adult CT Examinations." 2012. Available at http://www.aapm.org/pubs/reports/RPT_204.pdf. Accessed 6/172016.
- Seibert JA, Boone JM, Wootton-Gorges SL, Lamba R. "Dose is Not Always What it Seems: Where Very Misleading Values Can Result from Volume CT Dose Index and Dose Length Product." J Am Coll Radiol 2014; 11:233-237. [Editor's choice manuscript available with open access at http://www.lacorg/article/51545-1440113]03653.

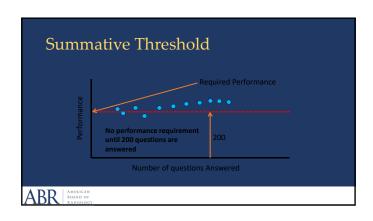
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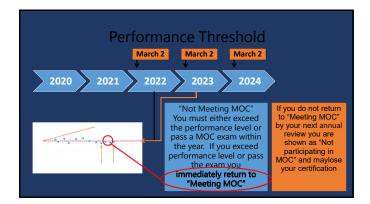
Online Longitudinal Assessment Model

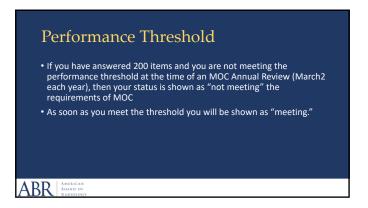
- For MP up to three sets
- 104 opportunities (items) provided per year
- 52 required item attempts per year
- Up to 10 "declines" per item set per year
- Content administered weekly with a 4 week shelf life

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Online Longitudinal Assessment Model • 200 Item summative decision threshold • Rolling summative decisions • Must pass the most recent summative decision at annual review OR • A traditional exam taken in the previous 5 years • No MOC exam required until OLA launch if meeting all parts in 2017 or beyond







Traditional MOC Exams • Will continue to be administered for: - those not meeting requirement in 2017 - those who fail exam - those who don't participate in OLA - those with inadequate performance on OLA

Do you have to take an MOC exam? YES, if your certificate(s) expired in 2016 or earlier NO, if you are meeting Part 3 requirements in 2017 Remember: No matter when you took your MOC exam, this does not "buy" you 10 years. 10-year cycles are gone – now we use Continuous Certification.

When do in need to start participating in OLA?

- 2019 is the planned OLA launch for Diagnostic Radiology
- Availability for other ABR specialties (MP, RO and IR/DR) after that

ARR :

Practice Quality Improvement (PQI): Part 4

- Started 2007
- Revisions of MOC policy after lessons learned
- Maturation of Quality and Safety activities in medicine/radiology

ABR

PQI Principles

- Ql: systematic approach to study of healthcare and/or commitment to continuously improve performance and outcomes in healthcare
- ABR honors each diplomate's privilege to choose PQI activities or projects that are pertinent to his or her own practice and that meet the spirit of this definition.

ABR =

PQI: Part 4

- Most confusing part of MOC for many
- Societies provide many project templates.
- Group PQI projects encouraged.
- ABR changed Part 4 requirements in 2015:
 - Gave medical physicists credit for routine QI activities

- Decrease burden of MOC

ABR =

Expanded PQI Options

- PQI Projects
 - More accepted methodologies
- Participatory Quality Improvement Activities
 - Requires active participation, leadership, or management

ABR

PQI Projects

- Use any standard QI methodology
 - PDSA
 - Six Sigma, Lean, etc.
- Can be developed by an individual, group, department, healthcare system, or society
- ABMS Multi-Specialty Portfolio Program
- Remain the gold standard

Participatory Quality Improvement Activities

- Many categories of participatory activities
 - Documentation required if audited
- Requires active participation, leadership, or management

BR =

Participatory Quality Improvement Activities

- Completion of an SDEP on a quality or patient safety-related topic
- Service as a radiation safety officer
- 25 prospective chart rounds/yr (MP & RO diplomates only)
- Clinical quality/safety review committee
- Peer review/OPPE
- RCA team
- National registry
- Peer-reviewed QI/safety publication or presentation

ADD "

Participatory Quality Improvement Activities

- Participation in 10 patient safety conferences per year
- Safety/QI program (scorecard/huddle)
- Peer or patient survey
- Leadership in QI program such Image Wisely, Image Gently, etc.
- National accreditation programs
- MOSA
- NCI cooperative group clinical trial

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ACR Activities that count for Part 4

- RADPEER™, R-O PEER™, MP-PEER™
- Registries
- ACR Accreditation Programs
- Radiology Support, Communication and Alignment Network (RSCAN)
- ACR Appropriateness Criteria panel

See all Participatory Activities on the ABR website,

https://www.theabr.org/moc-part4-activities

ARR

MOC Program Enhancements

- Activities that count as SA-CME expanded (2012)
- MOC Team Tracker Program launched (2013)
- PQI Participatory Activities added for fulfilling Part 4 requirements (2015)
- ABR Connections Customer Service Center launched (2015)
- Simplified MOC Annual Attestation implemented (2016)
- Updated ABR website launch (Fall 2017)
- ABR Online Longitudinal Assessment (ABR OLA) launch (2019)

• Assists w

MOC Team TrackerFor group practices

Assists with attestation 'bookkeeping'

ABR Optional Programs

 Authorized administrator can sign on to myABR and attest on your behalf

ABR

Volunteer Opportunities with the ABR

- Eligible one year after certified
- Item writers
- Angoff committee members
- SAM reviewers
- Advisory committee members
- Board members

www.theabr.org/abr-volunteering



QUESTIONS?

Please contact ABR Connections Customer Service at: information@theABR.org or (520) 519-2152