



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.

ABR ::::

MOC Components (ABMS Definitions)

Part 1: Professionalism and 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: Assessment of Knowledge, Judgement, and Skills

✓ ABR Online Longitudinal Assessment (ABR-OLA)

Part 4: Improvement in Medical Practice

✓ Practice Quality Improvement (PQI) Projects or Participatory Activities

ADD man

Meeting MOC Requirements										
10-Year Cycle System	Continuous Certification									
Part 1: Valid licensure or attestation	Part 1: Valid licensure or attestation									
Part 2: 250 CE and 20 SAMs every 10 years	Part 2: 75 CE, including 25 SA-CE in previous 3 years									
Part 3: Exam every 10 years	Part 3: Pass OLA summative decision at the most recent annual review or have passed a traditional exam in previous 5 years									
Part 4: 3 projects every 10 years	Part 4: 1 PQI project/activity every 3 years									
	ADD nam									

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 BEE

MOC Element	Compliance Requirement
Professional Standing	Valid, unrestricted state license (TX, FL, HI, NY) or professional standing attestation by one ABR certified diplomate
CE	At least 75 Category 1 CME/CE credits in previous 3 years
Self-Assessment CME/CE (SA-CE)	At least 25 of the 75 Category 1 CME/CE credits must be SA-CE.
Assessment	Pass most recent OLA summative decision or have passed a traditional exam in previous 5 years
PQI	Completed at least 1 PQI project or Participatory Activity in previous 3 years
Fees	Current with MOC fees

ABR 🚞

•		г,	$\overline{}$									7		۰												
- 1	\ /	1	١)	\mathbf{C} .	Δ	1	11	n	1	1.	α	1	' <i>L</i>	Δ	ŧ	2	۲ı	2	c	ŧ	2	н	-1		T	٦
- 1	v	B.		. .	/ I		ιı	L	ν	и	и	ı	·	٦	ч	ч	u	=	_	ы			41	u	4	а

- 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

Previous myABR

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

ABR ::::

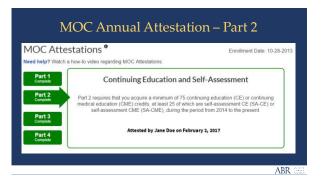
MOC Annual Attestation

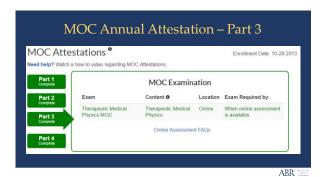
- Starting Jan 4, 2016, diplomates only attest to meeting MOC requirements
- If audited, documentation must be provided
- ABR has direct feeds from definitive sources
- CME Gateway ABMS Multi-Specialty Portfolio Program
- GPAs in MOC Team Tracker can attest for diplomates



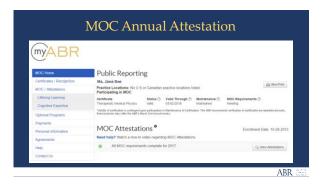
4OC Attes	tations 0	Ferrillocat Date 40 20 204
	how-to video regarding MOC Attestations.	Enrollment Date: 10-28-201:
Part 1 Complete	State Licensure and P	rofessional Standing
Part 2 Incomplete	Part 1 requires valid, unrestricted licensure if license but practicing in other state(s) may also must have one available atte	attest to licensure. Those without licensure
Part 3 Complete	Attested by Jane Doe	(max)

ABR :===





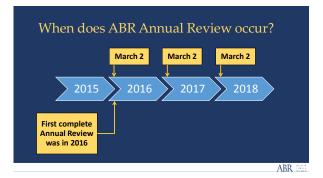




MOC Annual Attestation

- 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

ABR EEE



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 EEE

Professionalism and 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 E

Lifelong Learning and Self Assessment: Part 2 Requirement: 75 CE of which 25 must be self-assessment CE (SA-CE) in the previous three years Cat 1 – Approved enduring materials SAMs **SDEPs** In addition to SAMS, Self-Assessment CE (SA-CE) has been broadened to include SDEP and "Enduring Materials" (Optional) 75 CE credits must be earned every 3 years. At least 25 of the 75 credits must be SA-CE

ABR

Self-Assessment CE (SA-CE)

- SAMs (Self-Assessment Modules):
 In-person Category 1 CME or CE activities
 Must have questions/feedback

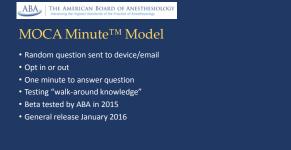
 - Society-offered SAMs count as SA-CE
- SA-CE:
 - Enduring Category 1 CE activities
- 1 CE credit = 1 SA-CE credit

CA CE D 12		
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		
	ABR	
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.		
	ABR E	

ABR EEE

Part 3 Alternatives Explored

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





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	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

- 1	· T	١T	.	$\overline{}$	т и									- 1	
L	۱H	Śŀ	< _(I.A	۱.	\sim	U.	n	t1	n	П	0	്	

- 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)
- \bullet Option to "decline" up to 10 questions in each item set per year
- \bullet Flexibility options for how frequently questions are answered
- Literature proven educational model
- Potential for retesting in areas of weakness

ABR ::::

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"

ABR SOARD OF RADIOLOGY

Sam	ple	O	LA	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



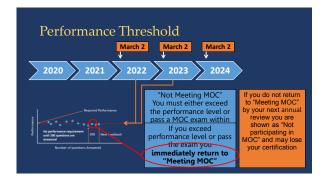
Answer: B
Rationale: The CTDI metric in computed tomography is a measurement of the absorbed dose (mGy) in a cylindrical
plastic phantom of either 16 or 32 cm diameter, calibrated to acquisition techniques including tV, mA, exposure time
per x-ray tube rotation, beam width at the isocenter, and pitch. 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 (CTDIw)
estimate compared to 16 cm diameter phantom, by about a factor 07 2. A key aspect is that the potient done estimate
will vary from the CTDIwa estimate depending on the discrepancy of the PMMA phantom diameter relative to the
patient effective diameter, as described in the AAPM Six-specific Doss Estimate (SSDI 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 doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the
patient doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the
patient doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the
patient doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the
patient doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the
patient doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter, the indicated CTDI is an overestimate of the
patient doss, and if the phantom is smaller than the patient diameter.

- 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 6/17/2016.
- Selbert 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.jaccorg/article/151545-1249133006537/pdf]



Summative Threshold Required Performance Performance No performance requirement 200 until 200 questions are answered Number of questions Answered

ABR BOARD OF



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

ABR ::::

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-year cycles are gone now we use Continuous Certification.

When do we need to start participating in OLA?	5		
2019 is the planned OLA launch for Diagnostic Radiology			
Availability for other ABR specialties (MP, RO and IR/DR)			
after that			
	ABR 🕮		
Improvement in Medical Practice (PQI): Par	rt 4		
Started 2007 Revisions of MOC policy after lessons learned			
Maturation of Quality and Safety activities in medicine/radiology			
	ABR ====		
PQI Principles			
QI: systematic approach to study of healthcare and/or commitments.	ent		
to continuously improve performance and outcomes in healthcar			

ABR EEE

 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.

P	ч		U	_	14	_/
	 4			а		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 EEE

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

 - PDSASix Sigma, Lean, etc.
- Can be developed by an individual, group, department, healthcare system, or society
- ABMS Multi-Specialty Portfolio Program
- Remain the gold standard

Partici	patory	Quality	Improv	ement.	Activities

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

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

ABR ::::

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
- MQSA
- NCI cooperative group clinical trial

ABR 🚞

Α	CR	Activities	that count t	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

ABR E

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)

ABR ::::

ABR Optional Programs



MOC Team Tracker

- For group practices
- Assists with attestation 'bookkeeping'
- 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

ABR EEE



QUESTIONS?

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