



ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS

WONCA has developed three accreditation programs for the medical community. If your family medical practice is interested please see details below. For more information, please get in touch by sending an email to secretariat@wonca.net.



ACCREDITATION OF FAMILY MEDICINE PROGRAMS



GLOBAL STANDARDS FOR PRACTICE ACCREDITATION



DIGITAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

World family doctors. Caring for people.



ACCREDITATION OF FAMILY MEDICINE PROGRAMS

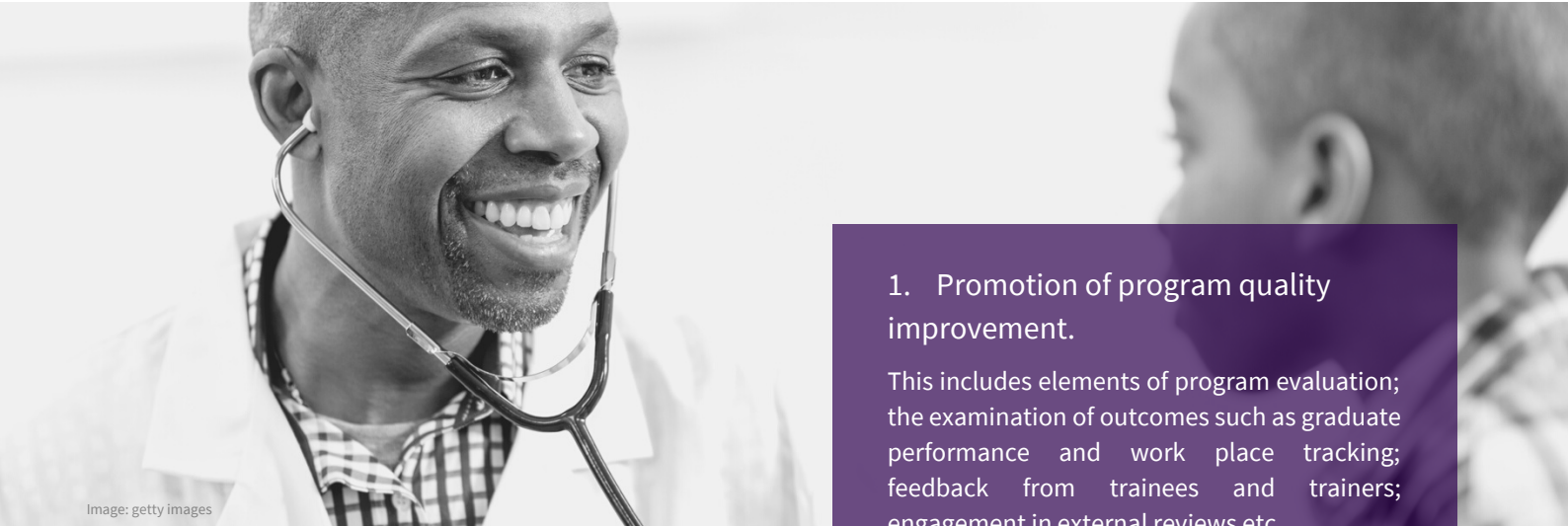


Image: getty images

The accreditation of medical programs is a cyclical quality improvement process, in which an educational program is assessed against predetermined standards. The cycle consists of a self-assessment, an external evaluation, planning for improvements, followed by further self-assessment and so on.

The WONCA Postgraduate Standards for Postgraduate Family Medicine Education aim to enhance family medicine education globally, facilitate training programs to share expertise and learn from each other, and promote Family Medicine as a discipline. The standards have several key themes running throughout the multiple Areas and Sub-areas.

1. Promotion of program quality improvement.

This includes elements of program evaluation; the examination of outcomes such as graduate performance and work place tracking; feedback from trainees and trainers; engagement in external reviews etc.

2. Promotion of family medicine as central to the training of family doctors.

Family doctors and settings where family doctors work are essential components in the education of the discipline's future practitioners. While other contexts are useful to provide focused skill development, the majority of training time should be in the hands of family doctors.

3. Training programs responsive to community needs.

Family physicians practice differently in different parts of the world because the needs of their communities and their patients are very diverse. Elements such as the engagement of stakeholders in the program, adapting the program to the future practice of trainees and program efforts to assess and meet the community needs are included.

4. Learner-centred educational program.

The balance between service and education is considered here as is the support provided to trainees. Trainee involvement in program development is another aspect.



GLOBAL STANDARDS FOR PRACTICE ACCREDITATION



Image: getty images

As a further addition to WONCA Standards, and to enhance quality standards and improvement in family medicine practice, WONCA has developed a series of Global Standards for Practice Accreditation, which Executive endorsed late in 2017.

These standards look at four key areas of practice:

1. Practitioners.

Assessing the qualifications, experience and training of the doctors, nurses and other health professional staff in the practice who are providing primary health care services.

2. Patients.

Ensuring that the patients in the practice are being offered respectful and culturally appropriate care, with due regard for informed choice and patient feedback

3. Provider activity.

Evaluating the use of patient health records (ideally electronic), collection and use of health data, and ensuring that there are systems in place for follow-up of tests and results, practice information, health promotion and preventive care.

4. Premises.

Confirming that practice facilities meet the standards, that practice equipment meets basic minima and that there is safe and quality use and storage of medicines and vaccines.



DIGITAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM



Image: Kenny

The necessity of a transparent, robust and based-on-standards evaluation of digital health applications is becoming more and more pressing to increase their quality, ensure patient safety, and strengthen public and professional trust.

WONCA has developed a certification program ensuring the services, technology, organisation, finances and implications of a product and/or provider meet specific standards. Typical aspects which may be evaluated are face validity, experience (e.g. perceived usefulness and ease of use), interoperability, safety and conformity with practice standards for processes and management, as well as equity, non-discrimination, quality of methods and content both from the perspective of primary (patient) and secondary (health professional) users.