

# Rural Training Pathways and Pipelines

Assoc Prof Bruce Chater,
Chair, WONCA Working Party on Rural Practice



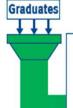




Rural service



#### Operation of the pathway



#### Prevocational training

Intern Junior House Officer PGY 1 and 2

... marketing and promoting a supportive career from medical school to rural generalist practice

#### Advanced skills training

Principle House Officer Registrar PGY 3

... fast tracking to rural procedural practice

Anaesthetics | Emergency Medicine Indigenous Health Internal Medicine | Mental Health Obstetrics and Gynaecology Paediatrics | Surgery

#### **Vocational training**

Senior Medical Officer (Provisional Fellow)

Medical Officer with Right to Private Practice

... creating innovative and affordable workforce models and opportunities to meet community needs

#### ATTRITION RISK TO:

METRO or REGIONAL GENERAL PRACTICE
METRO HOSPITAL | SPECIALTY | NON-CLINICAL PRACTICE

#### **Rural Generalist**

A Rural Generalist is defined as a rural medical practitioner who is credentialed to serve in:

Hospital and community-based primary medical practice; and

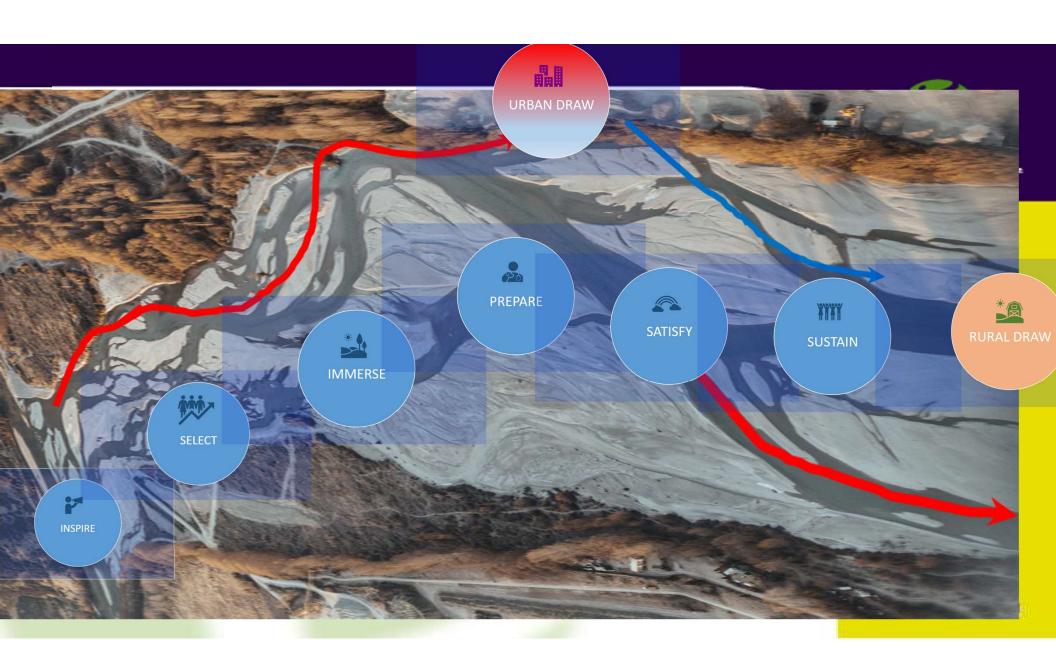
Hospital-based secondary medical practice, without supervision by a medical specialist in at least one specialist medical discipline (commonly, but not limited to anaesthetics, emergency medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology); and

Hospital and community-based public health practice Rural service



# Rural service







### Inspiration to rural

Lower education level but just as smart

Grow your own

Rural comfort

Need to open their eyes to

role models

quality practice

Inspire

Exposure

Mentoring and "shading while they grow"

Show how to get there

Community support e.g. Jichi

Apprenticeships

Stepladder e.g. Zamboanga









# Selecting the right people

Selection by area

Selection by preference

Selection by rural background

Section by rural experience

Rural more important than type of experience

Selection by intent

Selection by community

Stepladder

Bridging training

Lateral entry







#### **Students**

Immerse in the rural context
Education in the area
Support students in rural
Contextualise curriculum
Value local expertise

Education in rural at the front line

The frontline are the teachers

- support them
- value them
- pay them

Role models

Longitudinal placements

Repeated placements for "convertibles"

Build attachment to and identity with community and their needs







# Doctors, nurses, community and other workers

Preparation in rural for rural

Generalist – broad but also tailored

Full scope - Primary and secondary care, public health, curative

Recognition and qualification

- Family medicine
- Full scope family medicine including secondary ("Rural Generalist")

Prepare but not for too long (esp. in highly specialised settings)

Team training especially with local team

Vertical integration

End the training in rural

Tailor the training to the desired location

Allow lateral entry and stepladder

Include and guide telehealth implementaion

Prepare for lifelong learning







# Satisfying life

- Desirable community
  - Engaged
  - Social contract

"Health worker looks after community, community looks after health worker"

- Accommodation including the little things
- Spouse support
  - Employment
  - Satisfaction
- Education for children
- Allow part-time work/ liveable rosters
- Cultural competence
  - Both ways
- Remuneration
- Recognition and valued
- Safety
- Sanitation





#### Satisfying work

#### Desirable workplace

- "Can do" culture
- Hospitals that work
- Primary care that works
- Teamwork with support and backup
- Integration can be a great strength in rural
- Rosters
- Never alone
  - Need 2FTE to make one health worker or burnout
- Support like city
  - They are the teacher
  - Support staff e.g. Intern
  - Point of care technology
  - IT
- Local upskilling
  - In context
  - In teams







# Keeping it alive

Infrastructure Quality Workforce

Being a teacher helps
Teamwork helps
Engaged community helps

Respond to community needs
Practically address community needs
Identify community opportunities

Financial viability

Develop services to assist in community viability







# City Draw





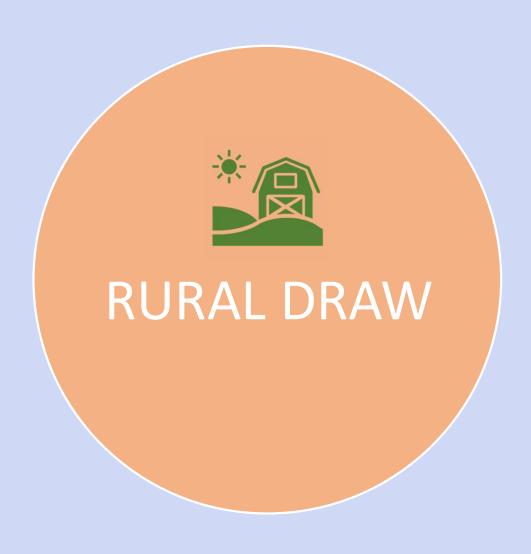


Facilities
Support
Status
Opportunity
Flow back to "home country"
Partner origin
Role models
FOMO – fear of missing out





# <u>م</u>



### Advantaging rural

From the country, return to country (more that those for elsewhere)
Community engagement

Need active intervention Need role models Needs case managers e.g. Vocational Indicative Planning

The efficiency and effectiveness advantage comes if

- Integration
- Continuity
- Generalism breadth
- Full scope depth
- Enabled and valued practice
- Transferable skills
- Credentialable skills









# <u>ත</u>







#### A Checklist – implementing rural pathways to train and support health workers in low and middle income countries

#### **Checklist actions**

Increasing a

to health wor remote and re through impr retention



# makıng ıt work

vork for Remote Rural rce Stability

**Overview** 



