

Continuous Professional Development

Since 2013, all physicians are required to complete Continuous Professional Development (CPD).

The CFAR informs you and assists you in this approach: it has access to all of the “units” and assembles them into custom-made programmes, corresponding to the criteria and objectives defined by medical authorities. CPD is a specialist field, but CFAR provides you with all of the keys.

A regulatory requirement:

Since 2013, all physicians, regardless of their type of practice, must comply with three-yearly CPD requirements in the form of an annual or multi-annual programme. Accreditation procedures also constitute a form of CPD.

Dedicated platform:

All CPD programmes are available on the French *Agence Nationale du DPC* (ANDPC) [National CPD agency] website: www.mondpc.fr.

A simple equation: CME + PPE = CPD

A CPD programme comprises continuing medical education, professional practice evaluation and risk management actions.

These programmes are therefore progressively constituting a permanent quality approach, integrating everyday Anaesthesia-Intensive care practices.

Three-yearly programmes:

Every three years, physicians must initiate a CPD programme comprising continuing medical education, professional practice evaluation and risk management actions.

They can also validate the programme established by the CNP (national professional board) of their speciality (not yet published).

CFAR CPD programmes (ODPC):

The CFAR proposes CPD programmes complying with the methods and objectives defined by medical authorities. More specifically, the College ensures accreditation for each action of the programme: CME, PPE, Accreditation. It assembles these “units” to propose a range of CPD programmes.



Other organisations:

CPD organisations, including CFAR, obtain accreditation from national authorities (*Commission Scientifique Indépendante* [Independent Scientific Commission], *Agence Nationale du DPC*).

Physicians can therefore choose their CPD organisation. The CFAR has the advantage of representing all components of the specialty (scientific, professional, private practice, salaried), enabling it to propose complete programmes adapted to each physician's practice.

Accreditation and CPD:

- Validation of an Accreditation programme comprises several actions, that are often simultaneous:
 - Professional Practice Evaluation (PPE), such as Morbidity and Mortality review (MMR) required certification of hospitals;
 - Risk-based Continuing Medical Education (CME) (at least 4 half-day sessions over 4 years)
 - Targeted or open-ended healthcare-related adverse events (HRAE), to be declared annually.

Accreditation consists of juxtaposing risk-based PPE and CME actions and therefore already constitutes a thematic programme based on risk suitable to validate CPD.

Funding (for private practitioners):

According to current legislation, the *Agence Nationale du DPC* allocates lump sums to participating physicians to compensate for loss of income or to cover certain expenses.

CPD for salaried physicians is paid by their employers.

Roles of the various structures involved in CPD:

The *Agence Nationale du DPC* (ANDPC), representing all players involved (State, national health insurance, professionals, employers)

- Project supervisor
- Manages and funds DPC
- Controls training organisations

***Commission Scientifique Indépendante* (CSI) [Independent Scientific Commission]** of physicians

- Evaluates candidates for organization of DPC
- Issues opinions on national and regional guidelines



CFAR COLLÈGE
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Haute Autorité de Santé (HAS) [French National Authority for Health]

- Scientific expertise
- Validates the methods and modalities of DPC, based on the CSI opinion

Fédération des Spécialités Médicales (FSM) [Federation of medical specialties]

- Collaborates with the HAS in identification of the methods and modalities of DPC

Conseil de l'Ordre (CNOM) [French Medical Board]

- Ensures that requirements are completed every five years.

Interprofessional DPC programmes or actions:

This is a logical approach, as many medical specialties, including Anaesthesia-Intensive care, are based on a collective activity. For example, team accreditation is currently underway.