CORRESPONDENCE





Medical assistance in dying: a structured postgraduate elective to build confidence in caring for patients

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To the Editor,

Under Bill C-14, healthcare professionals have been entrusted to legitimize, endorse, and implement medical assistance in dying (MAiD). To date, educational efforts have been focused on clinicians in practice to enhance awareness of this option for patients, and to establish best practices. While professional development activities continue, educational efforts should turn to developing curricula for clinicians in training, so they are better prepared to address MAiD requests or integrate care for these patients into their post-certification practice.

Despite faculty concerns regarding the ethics of and rights to refuse active participation in MAiD, the desire for learner experiences is undeniable. Falconer *et al.* surveyed 1,210 Canadian medical students and found that 71% were willing to provide MAiD.² An anonymous survey of residents in the Queen's University Family Medicine

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program in 2016 found that formalized MAiD education is needed.³ Of the 62 residents who responded to that survey, only 11.3% felt competent discussing MAiD with their patients. Residents wished for more training in MAiD, including observing eligibility assessments (69%) or provisions (37–55%). Nevertheless, only 25.8% had any formal teaching related to MAiD.

Competencies for providing MAiD have been previously described.⁴ To our knowledge, a structured and formal approach to teaching these competencies during postgraduate education does not exist. Herein, we describe a four-week MAiD elective that we have developed that is available to trainees from any specialty to acquire the competencies required for MAiD assessment and provision.

Given the potential stress in the provision of this service, applications are accepted from senior trainees in the next to last or final year of their residency. Applications include a personal statement about the reasons for their interest in MAiD, the applicant's curriculum vitae, and an endorsement from their residency program director of good academic standing, maturity, and appropriateness of the elective to practice in the discipline.

Medical assistance in dying clinical experiences can vary and are unpredictable. Our program manages between 250 and 350 patient requests per annum. To ensure an appropriate experiential volume, the elective is available to only one trainee per block. The patient volume goals for optimal learning, as determined through faculty consensus, include ten assessments and three provisions. There is a graduated autonomy over the elective, starting with observation of assessments and provisions, but with rapid advancement to supervised independence. In addition to medical expertise competencies, communication and collaboration skills are obtained through interactions with



J. Z. Ding et al.

patients, patients' families, and other health professionals on the MAiD team. Trainees are expected to complete the appropriate MAiD documentations, including mandatory provincial and federal reporting.

The elective has been designed to augment learning with patients through a formal curriculum. Knowledge and expertise are supplemented by discussing difficult case, and by reviewing critical incidents acquired over the experience of the service. Technical expertise in intravenous insertion is developed through experience in a high volume (> 50 patients) clinic, as necessary depending on experience in their base discipline. All trainees also complete a scholarly project related to MAiD during their elective.

An important concern is the potential psychologic burden in managing MAiD patients in a condensed elective block. As such, a key professional competency for development is resiliency. Residents are provided with the MAiD program⁵ and trainees have the opportunity to be debriefed by any faculty member throughout their elective. Additionally, residents have the choice to decline attendance at MAiD assessments or provisions at any time.

Thus far, six residents have completed our MAiD elective. A structured program evaluation is planned that will inform future iterations of the elective. We hope to provide an experience that will improve confidence in managing patients requesting MAiD and improve access to this option for patients in Canada.

Conflicts of interest None declared.

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