

## The Multi-Specialty Recruitment Assessment (MSRA)

- The MSRA is an assessment tool that is utilised by numerous **post-graduate** speciality training programmes in the United Kingdom (UK) as part of their recruitment process (Table 1).
- The aim of the MSRA is to assess **foundation level competence**

Table 1: UK medical specialties that use the MSRA

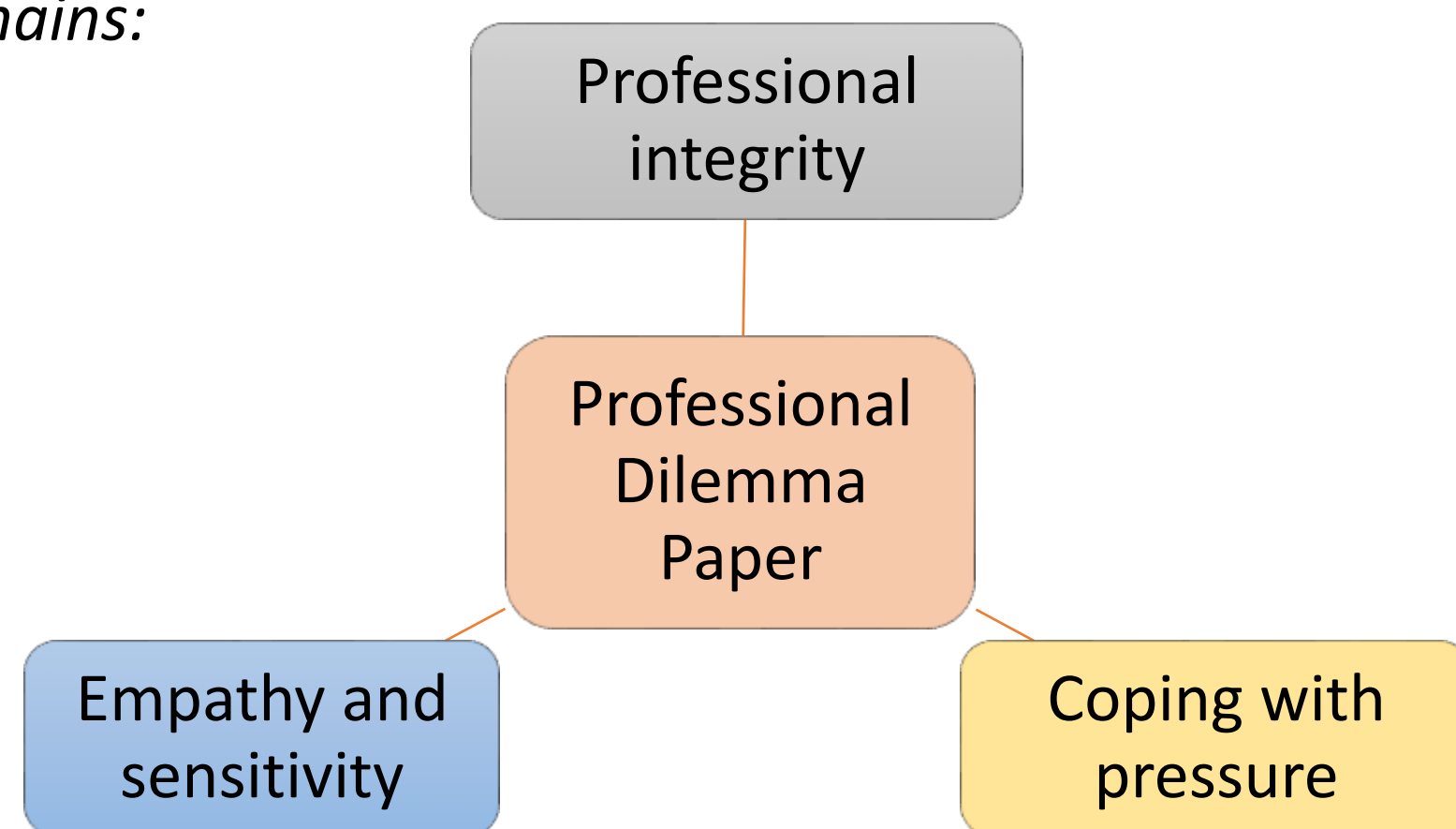
- GP
- Radiology
- Ophthalmology
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Psychiatry
- Neurosurgery
- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
- Community Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare

- The assessment has two parts;

### Clinical Problem Solving (CPS)

### Professional Dilemmas (PD)

- The **CPS** section tests the **application of medical knowledge**
- The **PD** section is an Situational Judgement Test (SJT) which assesses **professional attributes** covering the following 3 domains:



(Work psychology group, 2019)

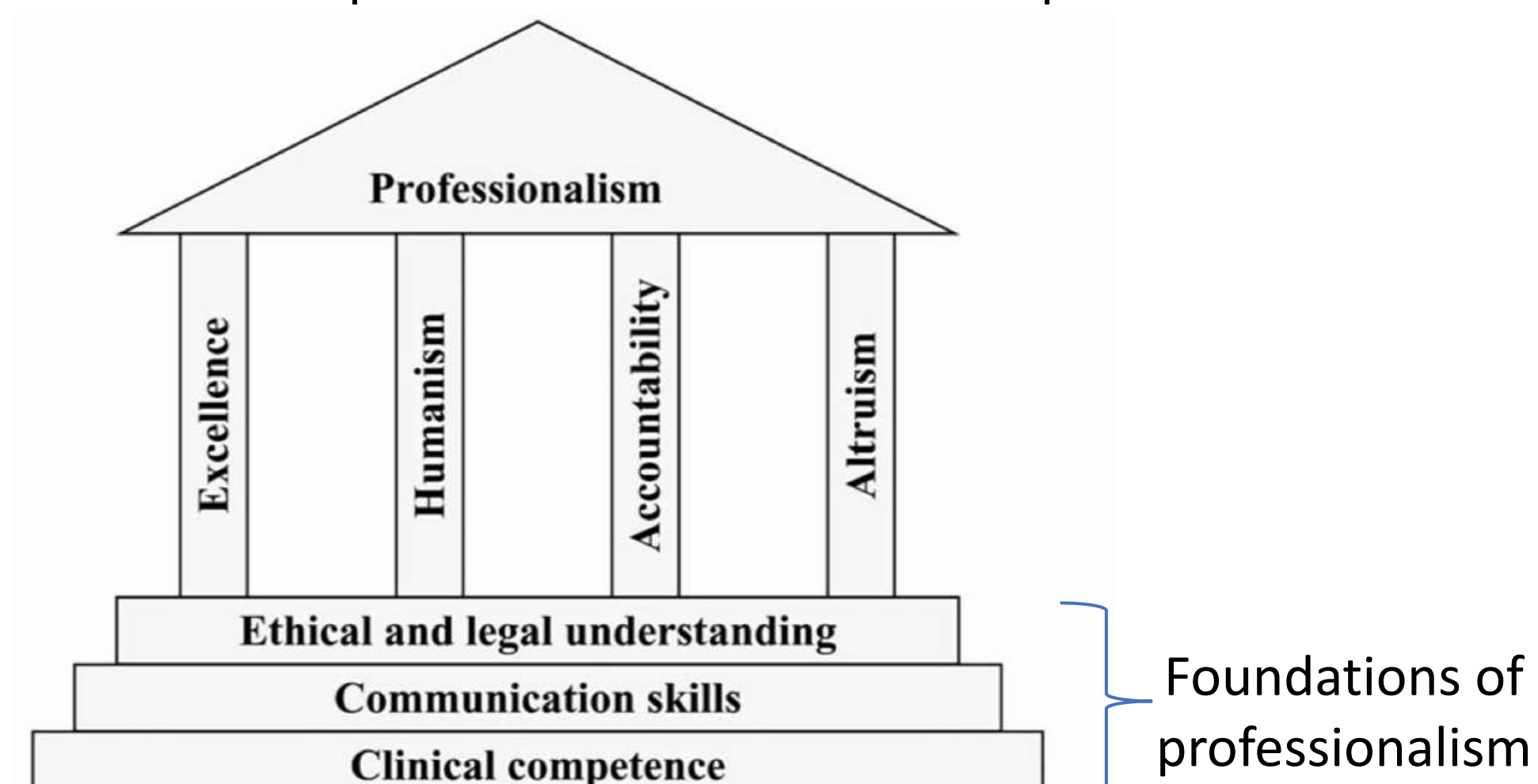
## Defining Medical Professionalism

The General Medical Council (GMC) has produced the **Generic professional capabilities framework** to demonstrate the 'components that underpin professional medical practice' (GMC, 2020)



## Defining Medical Professionalism

Stern (2005) defined professionalism by demonstrating three foundations of professionalism with its four pillars.



- Excellence:** Commitment to the foundations of professionalism
- Humanism:** Respect, empathy, compassion, honour and integrity
- Accountability:** Justifying and taking responsibility for ones own actions
- Altruism:** Acting in the patients best interests

## Does the MSRA assess Professionalism?

To appraise the use of the MSRA in assessing medical professionalism, we will utilise 3 elements of the **Van Der Vleuten (1996) utility formula.**

NB: The MSRA accounts for all elements of the utility equation

$$U = R w_r \times V w_v \times E w_e \times A w_a \times C w_c$$

R (Reliability), V (Validity) and A (Acceptability)

- Reliability:** Is the MSRA a consistent measure of professionalism?
- Validity:** Is the MSRA assessing professional attributes?
- Acceptability:** Is the MSRA accepted by stakeholders?

## Is the MSRA a consistent measure of professionalism?

Patterson et al. (2012) SJT scores are not influenced by coaching. Reflective of internal professional attributes and values.

### Reliability

Computer based examination eliminates marker subjectivity.

Patterson et al.(2016): Good internal consistency between the MSRA ( $\alpha \geq 0.80$ ) and previously used radiology recruitment methods.

## Is the MSRA assessing professional attributes?

Table 2: The validity of the MSRA in its assessment of professionalism (Dornan et al., 2011)

Type of Validity	Evidence
<b>Face Validity</b> Does the MSRA assess professionalism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>PD:</b> directly relates to the GMC framework (GMC, 2020).</li> <li><b>CPS:</b> based on the UK Foundation Programme (UKFP) curriculum.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Validity</b> Does the MSRA assess all professional attributes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CPS:</b> addresses 'Clinical Competence' and 'Excellence' (Stern, 2005) and 'Professional Knowledge'(GMC, 2020)</li> <li><b>PD:</b> see question example below:</li> </ul>

Encourages accountability

Demonstrating humanism by showing colleagues respect and encouraging team work

Lacks humanism and accountability

Demonstrates integrity, situational awareness and accountability

May compromise patient care

Correct Key: ABE

<b>Construct Validity</b> Can the MSRA differentiate between candidates professionalism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Koczwara et al. (2012):</b> Strong correlation between CPS and PD scores.</li> <li><b>Christian et al. (2010):</b> Correlation between PD score and general cognitive ability.</li> </ul>
<b>Predictive Validity</b> Does the MSRA predict future professionalism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Koczwara et al., (2012):</b> MSRA score predicted performance at GP selection centres. The PD paper had the highest correlation.</li> <li><b>Patterson et al., (2016):</b> CPS had predictive validity for radiology trainees performance in the FRCR. No FRCR correlation with PD scores.</li> <li><b>Cousans et al., (2017):</b> SJT scores correlated with UK foundation doctors performance rated by their supervisor. <b>Low SJT scores predict trainees who may have difficulties.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Consequential Validity</b> Are there consequences of the assessment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MSRA has significant consequences for both candidates and stakeholders (Table 1).</li> </ul>

## Is the MSRA accepted by stakeholders?

- The MSRA is used in post-graduate recruitment by multiple specialities. This demonstrates **acceptability amongst stakeholders** (Table 1).
- Plint and Patterson (2010) showed that **75% of candidates felt the MSRA was fair** in UK GP Recruitment (Table 3).

% of candidates (N=6586, 2007) (N = 5866, 2008)	Agree
Content of clinical problem solving test appeared fair	80%
Clinical problem solving test gave sufficient opportunity to indicate ability for GP training	62%
Content of situational judgement test appeared fair	53%
Situational judgement test gave sufficient opportunity to indicate ability for GP training	42%
The content of the shortlisting assessment (overall) appeared to be fair to all candidates	75%

**Adverse impact:** the extent to which particular groups perform poorly compared with other groups. (Patterson et al., 2012)

- Ethnicity:** Mean scores between ethnic groups are smaller for SJTs than in tests of cognitive ability → Adverse impact on CPS
- Gender:** Consistent data shows females score higher on SJTs than males.

## Conclusions

Measure	Conclusion	Suggested Improvements/ Future Research
<b>Reliability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good internal reliability and objectivity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Validity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Written assessment so not in context – low fidelity</b></li> <li>Content is strongly linked the GMC's definitions of professionalism.</li> <li>The CPS positively predicts performance in scientific knowledge based examinations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further research is required to <b>align the MSRA with trainee outcomes that assess professionalism</b>, such as the Annual Review of Competency Progression (ARCP).</li> </ul>
<b>Acceptability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accepted by both the recruiter and candidates.</li> <li>Adverse impact of different ethnicities and sex on MSRA score.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research into <b>why gender adversely impacts MSRA scores</b> is required improve the assessment of professionalism.</li> </ul>



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