



Upcoming Topics:

- Overview of annual survey results
- Direct outcome measures
- Curriculum reform

THE ONLY THING CONSTANT IS CHANGE

Changes in accreditation standards; Changes in curriculum; Changes in leadership; Changes in programs; Changes in faculty. It can make for apprehension and stress, but many times, changes is good.

Over the last year, we have had major *changes* with the addition of OT faculty and the ensuing start of the OTD program. With that will come another accrediting organization and new needs for assessment.

Similarly, pharmacy's accrediting body,

ACPE, has approved new accreditation standards for us to meet and exceed. That means reviewing the curriculum (with mapping and discussions) and implementing *changes* where necessary.

CPHS has *changed* our educational outcomes for the PharmD program as well. With the adoption of the CAPE outcomes, we have another need to review and map the curriculum to see if we're covering the right topics.

Another *change* is the mandated

Pharmacy Curriculum Outcomes Assessment (PCOA). The exam will be taken by our P3 students every year and results will help identify areas of strength and need in the curriculum (see p.3 for details).

So change is inevitable, often positive, and in the case of assessment, a necessity. Our assessment motto is *measurement with the intent to improve...* and improvement usually requires *change*. CP

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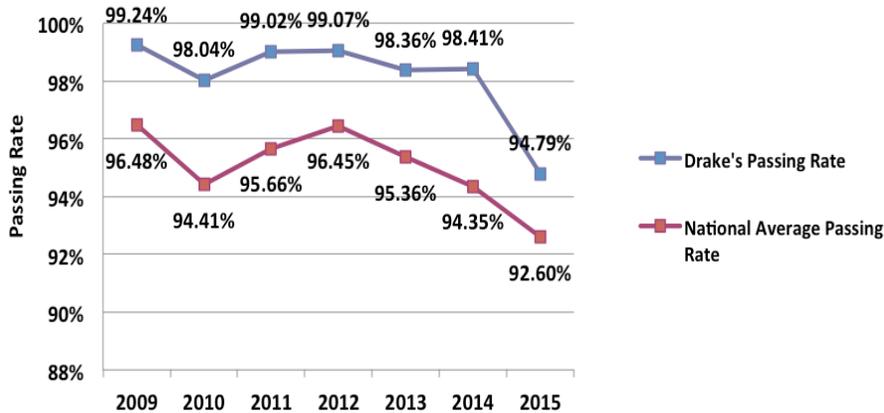
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UPDATED BOARD RESULTS: 2015 PHARMACY GRADS

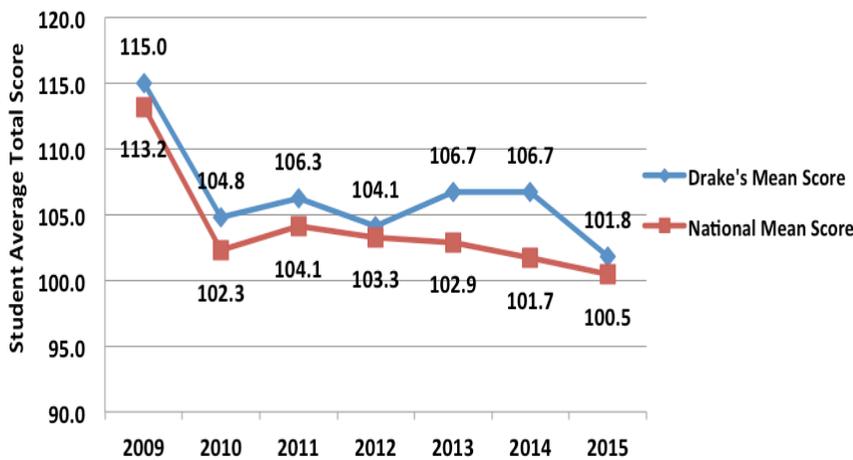
First-Time Passing Rate on NAPLEX

2009-2015



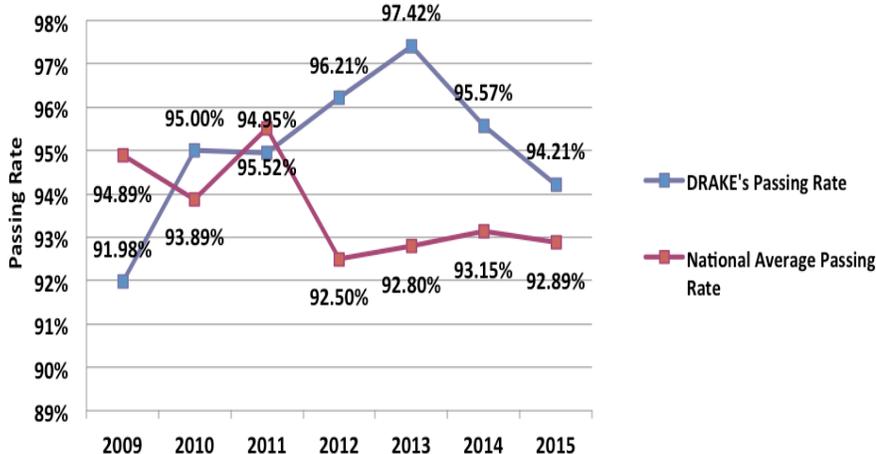
Mean Scaled Score on NAPLEX

2009-2015



First-Time Passing Rate on MPJE

2009 to 2015



These charts depict Drake pharmacy graduates' success on the North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination (NAPLEX) and the Multi-state Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE). The NAPLEX measures a candidate's knowledge of the practice of pharmacy and is one component of the licensure process. The data are from 2009 to 2015 graduates.

Drake Students continue to outpace the national average on pass rates, the overall score, as well as the three subscale scores (next page).

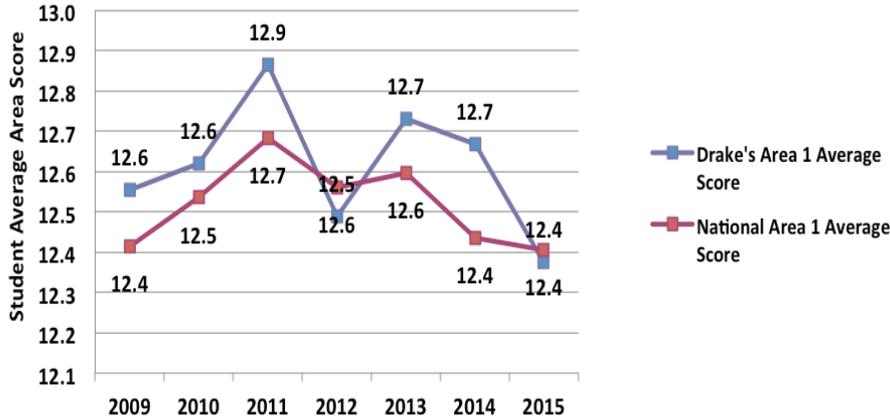
Similarly, our graduates outpace the national average pass rate on the law exam (MPJE). The MPJE combines federal and state-specific questions to test prospective pharmacists' knowledge on the law related to pharmacy practice. It primarily test the legal aspects of pharmacy practice, operational requirements, and the regulations affecting pharmacists.

This all adds evidence that we continue to attract top students and that our program is producing very strong outcomes related to these national benchmarks.

BOARD PASS RATES: PHARMACY

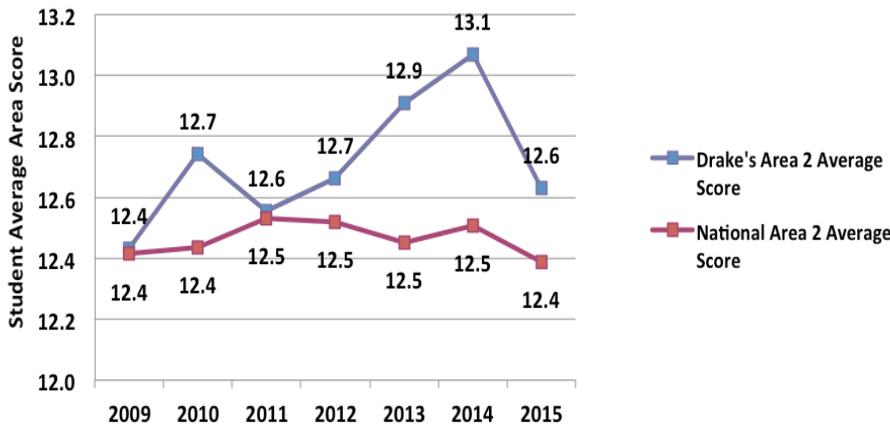
Average Area 1 Scores ON NAPLEX

2009-2015



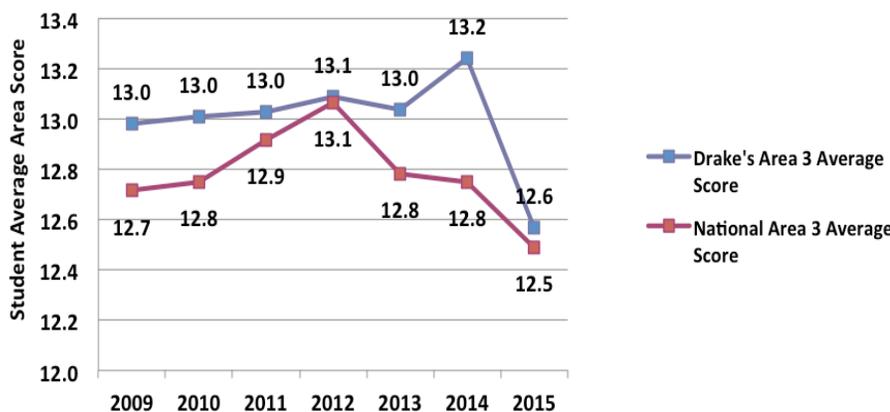
Average Area 2 Scores on NAPLEX

2009-2015



Average Area 3 Scores on NAPLEX

2009-2015



The accompanying three graphs show results for the three topic areas of the NAPLEX.

Area 1: Assess Pharmacotherapy to Assure Safe and Effective Therapeutic Outcomes

Area 2: Assess Safe and Accurate Preparation and Dispensing of Medications

Area 3: Assess, Recommend and Provide Health Care Information that Promotes Public Health

Note that for all three areas, the 2015 graduates' results are more in-line with the national average and are down from the 2014 graduates' scores.

For 2016, NABP has announced changes to the NAPLEX including new competency statements and a revised passing standard. The exam will also be moving from 185 to 250 items with area 1 likely to increase and area 3 likely to disappear. In 2018, a communication skills assessment will be available for use by member boards.

Accreditation Update:

Occupational Therapy:

At its December 4-6, 2015 meeting, ACOTE voted to GRANT CANDIDACY STATUS to the Drake program. Drake may now admit students into the OTD Program. The Occupational Therapy Doctoral Program at Drake University will be included on AOTA's list of programs that are holding Candidacy Status and are eligible to admit students. Step 2 of the Initial Accreditation Process (the Preaccreditation Review) includes beginning work on the Self Study that is due on or before April 3, 2017.

Pharmacy: October 15th Interim Report Results:

The College has received ACPE's response to our last interim report. Our report addressed 8 areas where ACPE categorized our program as compliant with monitoring. Of those, 4 areas are now fully compliant (along with the 22 other areas that were compliant) and four are compliant with additional monitoring. As you can see, the four are longer term issues that are likely to be resolved as the new buildings are completed and our new programs implemented. The areas are:

- Professional competencies and outcomes expectations (pending our April report on IPE)
- Faculty and staff quantitative factors
- Physical facilities
- Financial resources

We will provide an interim report for these four areas in the fall of 2017.

PCOA OVERVIEW

• All pharmacy students nearing the end of their didactic curriculum are now required to take the PCOA. The exam itself is 225 items and has 4 major content areas and 28 subtopic areas. Students and the college will receive a report providing percentile scores on the 4 main areas, as well as percent correct scores for the 28 subtopic areas. Drake will be administering the on-line exam on April 14th, from 6pm to 9pm.

PCOA Content:

Basic Biomedical Sciences (16% of exam):

Physiology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, molecular cell biology/genetics, and immunology.

Pharmaceutical Sciences (30%)

Medicinal chemistry, pharmacology and toxicology, pharmacognosy and alternative and complementary treatments, pharmaceuticals, biopharmaceuticals/pharmacokinetics, pharmacogenomics, and extemporaneous compounding/parenteral/enteral.

Social, Behavioral and Administrative Sciences (22%)

Health care and public health delivery systems, economics/pharmacoeconomics, pharmacy management, pharmacoepidemiology, pharmacy law and regulatory affairs, biostatistics and research design, ethics, core communication concepts and skills, social behavioral aspects encountered in practice, and medication dispensing and distribution systems.

Clinical Sciences (32%)

Literature evaluation- practice guidelines and clinical trials, drug information, clinical pathophysiology, clinical pharmacokinetics/pharmacogenomics, clinical prevention and population health, medication therapy management- patient assessment, clinical pharmacology, and therapeutics.

Visit the Assessment website at:

<http://www.drake.edu/cphs/about/databook/>