BACKGROUND

- History of CPHS
  - CPHS has evolved from being the first pharmacy program to be established in 35 years into a health sciences entity offering 5 professional programs (pharmacy, athletic training, PT, PA & nursing), 3 graduate programs (clinical research, public health & pharmaceutical sciences), and 3 undergraduate programs (clinical research, pharmaceutical sciences, and general sciences)

- Overview of Recent Changes
  - The addition of athletic training, nursing, PT, PA, and public health are recent and have changed the landscape in terms of faculty, students, pre-professional offerings, advisement, and research opportunities

- Faculty Turnover
  - In 5 years, CPHS has had many changes in the pharmacy faculty, mostly due to well-earned retirements and 2 recent deaths
  - Keys positions: founding dean retired with 29-year tenure, associate dean of academic affairs retired, 2 department chairs retired
  - 7 members of pharmaceutical sciences in the past 2 years
  - New Curriculum
    - A new integrated, systems-based, block-designed curricular model was developed and launched fall 2018
  - Challenges Create Opportunity

EXPERIENTIAL SHADOW PROGRAM

- Program Description
  - PS faculty contacted available PP faculty from a list of potential sites to visit
  - Shadow experiences were suggested to be a day in which the PS faculty member visited the practice site of the clinical faculty to witness experiential student teaching experience
  - PS faculty were asked to complete a survey of his or her experience(s)

- Summary
  - PS faculty who participated in shadowing experiences developed a better understanding of the role of both the pharmacist and students in a clinical setting
  - Participating faculty indicated that the experience was helpful in developing classroom activities, plans for future collaborations, and an interest in additional shadowing
  - Results were consistent with those reported in the literature

SCIENCE CONTENT SURVEYS

- Background
  - Integration of curriculum required that content from both basic science and pharmacy practice be condensed
  - In order to ensure delivery of appropriate content, we referred to the AACP Pharmacotherapy Toolkit

- Goals/objectives
  - Develop surveys for basic science content used in pharmacy practice
  - Utilize results from surveys to help prioritize and streamline content
  - Utilize surveys to foster further discussion and collaboration

- Current status
  - Survey for biochemistry was developed and launched
  - Assessing data and feedback

REFERENCES

1 Clapp et al. AJPE 2014;78(5), Article 106

RESEARCH PRACTICE PARTNERSHIPS

- Experiential Shadow Program
  - Develop formal survey/assessment of experiences; Establish specific goals/objectives; Expand to include staff; Involve faculty from other programs (IPE); Create an alumni network of shadow sites; Incorporate into our faculty/staff onboarding process; Develop professional practice informational sessions

- Science Content Surveys
  - Complete survey(s), analyze results and identify "next steps"

- Research Practice Partnerships
  - Identify additional ways to expand/enhance research collaboration; Design more training opportunities for faculty on the scholarship of teaching & learning; Utilize the integrated curricular model to improve communication; Build relationships and generate ideas for practice-based research; Incorporate purposeful plans to seek internal grants and non-traditional extramural funding; Provide a team-based approach to offer more student research projects; Identify barriers (Communication, Time, Funding, Expertise)

- What’s Next
  - Identify how these programs can impact our curriculum and benefit our students
  - Develop a stronger level of intellectual curiosity
  - Develop skills to measure outcomes of educational interventions