



The PCE Written Component

2023 Candidate Information Session

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Session Agenda

- CAPR overview
- PCE Written Component
 - Structure and Format
 - Exam Preparation
 - Exam Administration
 - Scoring
 - After the exam



Alliance canadienne des organismes de réglementation de la physiothérapie





Canadian Alliance of Physiotherapy Regulators

Non-profit pan-Canadian agency that provides

- Evaluation services (credentialling and assessment)
- Knowledge brokering
- Policy services

on behalf of our members

CAPR Publications



CAPR
Canadian Alliance
of Physiotherapy
Regulators

ACORP
Alliance canadienne des organismes de réglementation de la physiothérapie

Canadian Alliance of Physiotherapy Regulators

11 Provincial/Territorial Regulators

• Professional Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Government of Yukon

• College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia

- College of Physiotherapists of Alberta
- Saskatchewan College of Physical Therapists
- College of Physiotherapists of Manitoba
- College of Physiotherapists of Ontario
- Ordre professionnel de la physiothérapie du Québec
- College of Physiotherapists of New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists
- Prince Edward Island College of Physiotherapists
- Newfoundland and Labrador College of Physiotherapists

1 Affiliate member (United States – FSBPT)





CAPR doesn't:

of Physiotherapy Regulators

Canadian Alliance

Alliance canadienne des organismes de réglementation de la physiothérapie

- Administer the Physiotherapy Competency Exam (PCE) on behalf of most provincial/territorial regulators.
- Coordinate a pan-Canadian network of practicing physiotherapists who develop the questions that appear on the components of the PCE.
- Build unique exams based on a bank of more than 3000 questions and scenarios, led by CAPR's Physiotherapist Advisor and Lead Psychometrician.
- Assess the credentials of internationally-educated physiotherapists on behalf of provincial/territorial regulators.
- Collaborate continually with all 11 physiotherapy regulators across Canada.
- Facilitate collaboration across the Canadian physiotherapy community, which supports labour mobility and uniform ethical and professional standards.

X Issue, suspend or reinstate licences.

Provincial/territorial regulators have the sole authority to issue licences.

X Set or waive entry-to-practice licensing requirements.

> Licensing standards, such as practical competency exams, are set by provincial/territorial regulators in accordance with legislation governing regulated professions.

Own exam administration sites.

CAPR contracts the specialized sites where we hold exams and has no authority regarding availability or closures.

Employ standardized patients/clients.

CAPR contracts professionals who are experienced and trained in health-care simulation.

X Have authority over regulators.

CAPR was created by provincial/territorial regulators to act as a service provider and shared resource.

CAPR ≠ Regulator







Regulators ensure that physiotherapists entering practice in Canada have the **minimum competence level** required for **safe** and **effective** practice.

A pan-Canadian approach to evaluation:

- Ensures standardization for all physiotherapists
- Avoids any bias or perception of bias between candidates in different parts of Canada, or between candidates trained within and outside Canada
- Facilitates labour mobility between jurisdictions





We review the education and qualifications of IEPTs

- Education must not be substantially different from Canadian education.
- <u>Language proficiency</u> and knowledge of the <u>Canadian health</u> system standards must be met.

Becoming Credentialled

credentialling@alliancept.org





We administer the Written Component of the PCE for both CEPTs and IEPTs

 Contributes to determining readiness for safe, effective and independent physiotherapy practice





Canadian Alliance of Physiotherapy Regulators

Vision

• Every physiotherapist is a **competent** and **ethical** physiotherapist.

Mission

 To support the physiotherapy community in protecting the public.





- Tests knowledge and understanding of the principles and processes of physiotherapy practice.
- Assesses ability to use and integrate clinical knowledge to solve clinical problems.





Four-hour, computer-based, multiple-choice exam

200 Questions

1.2 minutes to read and answer each question





Four-hour, computer-based, multiple-choice exam

200 Questions

Each question has a stem and 4 options

(1 correct option, 3 distractors)





Four-hour, computer-based, multiple-choice exam

200 Questions

- ~90% of questions are vignette-based
- ~10% are stand-alone

The Written Component



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Vignette

A 22-year-old woman is at an out-patient physiotherapy clinic after developing anterior left knee pain. She states that the pain began gradually about one month ago while training to run a half-marathon. Her training has included running, weightlifting, and swimming. She has not been able to increase her training lately due to increased pain. The physiotherapist suspects patellofemoral pain syndrome.

Stem 1

When taking the client's history, which of the following would the physiotherapist *most* likely expect the client to report?

- A. Increased knee pain when ascending stairs, significant knee swelling, and occasional "clicking" in the knee.
- B. Increased knee pain when ascending stairs, mild knee swelling, and locking of the knee.
- C. Increased knee pain when descending stairs, mild knee swelling, and occasional "clicking" in the knee.
- D. Increased knee pain when descending stairs, significant knee swelling, and locking of the knee.

Distractor

Distractor

CORRECT

Distractor

The Written Component



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Stem

A 73-year-old man who has rheumatoid arthritis is receiving physiotherapy and other services in a multidisciplinary acute care facility. A volunteer in the facility reports to the physiotherapist that the client has been crying, not eating well, and worried about his family. The volunteer asks if the client is seeing a psychologist for counselling. How should the physiotherapist respond?

A.	Provide a description of the psychological supportive c	are
	that the client is receiving.	

Distractor

B. Explain that it is not appropriate to discuss the client's treatment.

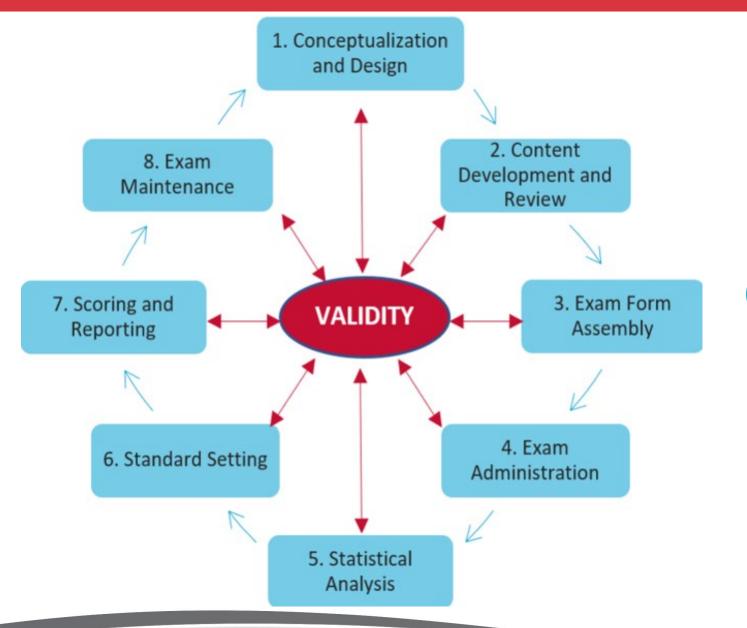
CORRECT

C. Offer to discuss the matter after consulting the psychologist.

Distractor

D. Remind the volunteer to concentrate on her assigned responsibilities.

Distractor





Creating a Defensible Exam





- Outlines the essential elements to be covered by the exam
- What proportion of an exam will cover each element
- Organized under 2 dimensions: Domains and Areas of Practice

PCE Blueprint 2018





DOMAINS				
Physiotherapy Expertise	50 - 60%	100 - 120 items		
Communication	5 - 15%	10 - 30 items		
Collaboration	5 - 15%	10 - 30 items		
Management	3 - 7%	6 - 14 items		
Leadership	3 - 7%	6 - 14 items		
Scholarship	3 - 7%	6 - 14 items		
Professionalism	5 - 15%	10 - 30 items		

PCE Blueprint 2018



AREAS OF PRACTICE				
Musculoskeletal	45 - 55%	90 - 110 items		
Neurological	15 - 25%	30 - 50 items		
Cardiovascular-respiratory	10 - 20%	20 - 40 items		
Other	10 - 20%	20 - 40 items		





A 3-month-old baby boy with a diagnosis of congenital muscular torticollis requires physiotherapy in an out-patient department.

On palpation, the physiotherapist finds tightness of the left sternocleidomastoid muscle. Which of the following positions would the baby most probably maintain his head in?

- A. Right lateral flexion and rotation to the right.
- B. Right lateral flexion and rotation to the left.
- C. Left lateral flexion and rotation to the left.
- D. Left lateral flexion and rotation to the right.

Area of Practice	Musculoskeletal	
Condition	01.01.14 Congenital malformations	
	(e.g., talipes equinovarus, hip	
	dysplasia)	
Domain	Physiotherapy Expertise	
Entry-to-Practice	1.4.2 Identify client's body	
Milestone	structure and function	
	impairments, activity limitations	
	and participation restrictions.	

PCE Blueprint 2018



Continuum of Care		
 Preventive / 2. Maintenance / 3. Restorative: acute/subacute/chronic 		
Client Groups		
1. 0-18 years / 2. 19-49 years / 3. 50-65 years / 4. Over 65 years		
Client Gender		
1. Female / 2. Male		
Practice Settings		
 Acute Care Facility / 2. Private Practice / 3. Rehabilitation Centre / 4. Community Care / 		
5. Extended Care Facility		
Associated Considerations		
 Language/communication difficulties / 2. Differences in cultural background / 3. Functional disabilities / 		
 Demanding work factors / 5. Socio-economic factors / 6. Social factors 		





Testing Accommodations

- Accessible and equitable services to all candidates
- Forms and information on our website
- Deadline is 30 business days before the exam
- Be specific, carefully review the supporting documents required for your request





- CAPR continues to use both in-centre and remote proctoring
- 15 exam administrations to date using dual modality
 - August 2020 March 2023: 5,140 candidates
 - 42% In-centre
 - 58% Remote Proctoring
- NO differences in pass rates based on exam delivery modality





Candidate Feedback on remote proctoring

 Can take the exam in own environment convenience, comfort, familiarity reduced stress Can take the exam outside of Canada significant cost and time savings 	(Fear of) technical/connectivity issues





The Written Component exam day is 4.5 hours in duration

- Arrive/be ready 30 minutes ahead
- Late: no access to exam, forfeit your exam fee
- Check-in and check-out for security
- Washroom breaks, note-taking allowed

Rules of Conduct and Examination Security





Readiness on exam day

- Illness or any other extraordinary circumstance before exam day
- No show





- Each question is equally weighted
 - 1 mark for each correct response
 - 0 marks (i.e., no deductions) for an incorrect response
- Total score = sum of correct responses
- Statistical analysis to evaluate performance of each MCQ and exam as a whole





External committee reviews questions that do not perform as expected

- Score as is
- Re-key (e.g., change correct response or accept more than 1 response as correct)
- Remove from scoring





Passing the Written Component

- Passing score (cut-score) is set using criterion-referenced standard setting method
- Modified Angoff method
- Standard setting panel of registered physiotherapists determine the passing score





Passing the Written Component

- Exam result is based on whether you meet or exceed the standard of minimal competence
- Exam result is <u>not</u> based on how well other candidates perform on the exam
- Equating is used to mathematically adjust the passing score for each exam to account for variations in exam form difficulty





Score Reporting

- Before releasing results, raw scores are converted to scaled scores
- Scaled score range is 200 to 800 with a passing score of 600
- Converting scores from raw scores to scaled scores does <u>not</u> change candidates' pass/fail result





EXAMPLE	Candidate 1	Candidate 2
Exam	Form A	Form B
Maximum Possible Score	200	198
Raw Score	150	145
Raw Percentage Score	75%	73%
Raw Passing Score	138	132
Scaled Passing Score	600	600
Scaled Score	639	639





Timelines

- Written Component results are released to candidates and regulators within 6 weeks of the exam date
 - To the candidates:
 - By email
 - To the regulators
 - To Canadian universities:
 - Through annual Academic Reports





Verification Request Form

Submit the required forms to CAPR (<u>exams@alliancept.org</u>)





Repeating the Exam

- Section A candidates (first attempt in or after 2013)
 - Maximum of 3 attempts to pass the Written Component
- Section B candidates (first attempt prior to 2013)
 - Maximum of 5 attempts to pass the Written Component





Applying for a Re-Scoring

- Ensures that you received credit for all correct answers
- Results rarely change following a re-scoring
 - If re-scoring changes an exam result from a fail to a pass, the rescoring fee will be refunded
- Request must be made within 30 days of results release





Applying for an Administrative Reconsideration

May apply for an Administrative Reconsideration (AR) if one or more of the following circumstances applies:

- Ill-health on day of exam
- Administrative issues
- Extraordinary circumstances

Administrative Reconsideration Policy





What happens next if I pass the exam?

Contact the <u>regulator</u>



Thank you!