

Glossary of Terms

Cambridge Model:

The [Cambridge Model](#) is the lens with which we view physician performance. It delineates the interactive effect between competence, individual and system factors on overall performance.

Comparator Groups:

The comparator groups provided in this Practice Checkup are the result of consultation with Senior Medical Advisors and risk modelling outcomes. Although more specific comparator groups would be desirable, large subgroups are used to protect individual physician privacy. The specialty groups used in this dashboard are:

Anesth, CCM: Anesthesiology, Critical Care Medicine

Card, Derm, Hem, IM, Neuro: Cardiology, Dermatology, Hematology, Internal Medicine, Neurology, Endocrinology & Metabolism, Gastroenterology, Nephrology, Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Respiriology, Rheumatology

DI: Diagnostic Imaging

EM: Emergency Medicine, Family Medicine Emergency

FM/GP: Family Medicine, General Practice

Surgery: Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, General Surgery, Cardiovascular & Thoracic Surgery, Neurosurgery, Plastic Surgery, Vascular Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Urology

Peds: Pediatrics

Psych: Psychiatry

Competence:

The knowledge and skills gained through medical and clinical training (e.g., medical school and residency).

Defined Daily Dose (DDD):

Defined Daily Dose (DDD) values are defined by the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) and represent the assumed average maintenance dose per day for a drug used for its main indication. For instance, 1 DDD for zopiclone (Imovane) is 7.5mg and for diazepam (Valium) this value is 10mg. Multiples of DDDs were used to standardize dose measurements across drugs in the benzodiazepine class. For a full list, see the Supporting Material in the MD Snapshot – Prescribing. Link: [Oral Morphine Equivalents \(OME\) & Defined Daily Doses \(DDD\)](#).

Factor:

Any influence that may affect performance as understood through the Cambridge Model.

Protective Factor: Any influence that may be associated with promoting or protecting strong performance.

Risk Factor: Any influence that may be associated with lower or riskier performance.

Oral Morphine Equivalents (OME):

OME values were used to standardize dose measurements across all ingredients and routes for drugs within the opioids analytical class. For a full list see the Supporting Material in the MD Snapshot – Prescribing. Link: [Oral Morphine Equivalents \(OME\) & Defined Daily Doses \(DDD\)](#).

Performance:

According to the Cambridge Model, performance is the combined, interactive effect between a physician's individual factors (e.g. age; health; personal relationships), system factors (e.g. guidelines; remuneration; work setting) and competence (e.g. training; education; learning experiences).