Primary Drivers

Secondary Drivers

Acquire and effectively use a relevant knowledge base

- Acquire enough medical knowledge to skillfully construct an appropriate differential diagnosis
- Acquire a working knowledge of biostatistics and epidemiology
- Acquire a working knowledge related to diagnostic testing: Radiology and laboratory medicine

Optimize clinical reasoning to reduce cognitive error

Improve rationality

- Recognize and avoid cognitive and affective bias
- Know the conditions under which clinical decision making is likely to be compromised
- Emphasize must-not-miss diagnoses

Improve diagnostic performance to improve safety and reduce diagnostic errors

Understand system-related aspects of care

- Improve learning through feedback and performance monitoring
- Improve communication; Be especially careful at handoffs
- Use second opinions and consultation
- Leverage health care informatics in the diagnostic process; take advantage of decision-support resources

Effectively engage patients and the diagnostic team

- Include the patient in co-producing and monitoring the diagnosis
- Engage nursing staff as members of the core diagnostic team
- Communicate directly with radiology and laboratory medicine professionals
- Honor the patient's values and preferences

Acquire
appropriate
perspectives and
attitudes

- Understand fallibility, and uncertainty and the limits of cognition
- Not every problem needs a diagnosis now
- Labelling stops thinking
- Appreciate the possibility of diagnostic error in your own diagnoses and diagnoses made by others



CHANGE IDEAS

Education and training should be INTERPROFESSIONAL

Education should incorporate the latest advances in the cognitive and learning sciences

The importance of human factors should be emphasized throughout

The ultimate test is skillful differential diagnosis

Diagnosis will require skillful use of informatics

Well-functioning teams will outperform the individual