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How Mentoring Can Change Your Life?



November 10, 2023 FMF

Disclosure of conflicts of interest by presenter Dominique Deschênes



- Chair of the Mentoring Program Committee at the Collège québécois des médecins de famille (CQMF)
 - Presentation produced with logistical (but not financial) support from the CQMF
- No links with sponsors to declare
- No potential conflicts of interest

Disclosure of conflicts of interest by presenter Sophie Galarneau



- Member of the Mentoring Program Committee at the Collège québécois des médecins de famille (CQMF)
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Disclosure of conflicts of interest by presenter Éveline Hudon



- Member of the Mentoring Program Committee at the Collège québécois des médecins de famille (CQMF)
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Disclosure of conflicts of interest by presenter Sophie Juignier



- Coordinator of the Mentoring Program Committee at the Collège québécois des médecins de famille (CQMF)
 - Presentation produced with logistical (but not financial) support from the CQMF
- No links with sponsors to declare
- No potential conflicts of interest

Disclosure of conflicts of interest by presenter Marie-Claude Moore



- Member of the Mentoring Program Committee at the Collège québécois des médecins de famille (CQMF)
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Learning objectives



- 1. Identify the basics of family medicine mentorship based on the Quebec experience
- Recognize how this unique type of support meets personal and professional needs
- 3. Implement the keys to a successful mentoring relationship

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Social context and challenges of medical practice



Core principles of mentoring



Example: The CQMF mentoring program



Mentoring experiences



Conclusion

Agenda









Core principles of mentoring



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Why talk about mentoring?







Challenges associated with medical practice



CHALLENGES FACING NEW PHYSICIANS¹

• Time management: 40%

Setting up a practice: 24%

CHALLENGES SPECIFIC TO THE FIRST YEAR OF PRACTICE¹

• Setting up a practice: 35%

• Stress management: 32%

Billing and accounting: 21%

• Time management: 18%

CHALLENGES SPECIFIC TO YOUNG FEMALE PHYSICIANS



- Prejudice
- Wage inequality
- Lack of women in management positions
- Lack of comprehensive leave policies (family and medical)
- Work-life balance
- Imposter syndrome

A culture of mentoring



"Mentoring is an art." 1

"In a changing world, in a society focused on productivity and competition, people need to reject the prevailing emphasis on performance and profitability in order to create a nurturing and supportive environment." 1

- ✓ Promotion of humanist values
- ✓ Focus on self-actualization
- ✓ Creation of a "mentoring community"
- ✓ Guidance and support for new physicians
- ✓ And much, much more...

Some statistics on mentoring



| 84% | of Fortune 500 companies offer at least one mentoring program and | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| 100% | of Fortune 50 companies [Source] offer one | | |
| 97% | of mentoring program participants describe their mentor as "valuable" [Source] | | |
| 89% | of mentees will become mentors [Source] | | |
| 30% | increase in mentoring initiatives since the pandemic [Source] | | |
| 89% | of people with mentors believe their colleagues value their work, compared to 75% of people without mentors [Source] | | |
| 87% | of mentors and mentees report having gained self-confidence [Source] | | |
| #1 | on the list of the most popular LinkedIn leaning and development program areas for 2023 [Source] | | |
| | | | |

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Social context and challenges of medical practice



Core principles of mentoring



Example: The CQMF mentoring program



Mentoring experiences



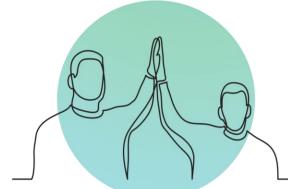
Conclusion

Definition and core principles

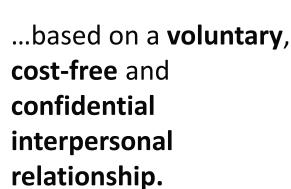


An approach to growth and **learning**...





A relationship where an **experienced individual** shares their wisdom and expertise...







... to foster the growth of another individual who is seeking to develop skills as well as define their professional and personal goals.



Why mentoring?

Mentee experiences



Different types of mentoring



PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

MENTORING

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MENTORING





FORMAL MENTORING



For example:



INFORMAL MENTORING

Informal relationships that spontaneously developed based on shared professional interests/networking

CQMF's certified mentoring program

Zone CQMF online mentoring program

Continuing professional development





Learning by doing (on-the-job)

- > Motivating experiences
- > Problem solving

Learning from others (through interaction)

- Coaching
- > Mentoring
- > Feedback

Learning through training

- > Courses
- > Events
- > Programs

Skills-based approach

Mentoring involves a holistic approach to growth, one that seeks to develop a person's professional, personal, social and emotional skills.

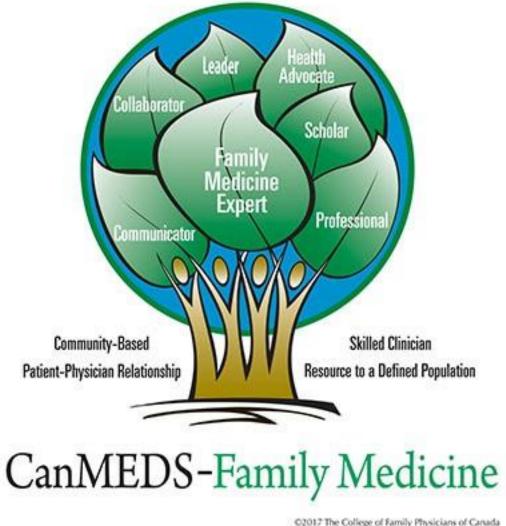


Image adapted from the CanMEDS Physician Competency Diagram with permission from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Distinct forms of support

| | Coaching | Tutoring | Mentoring | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Type of knowledge | Know-how | Know-how | <mark>Life</mark> management | | |
| Status in the relationship | Coach, sometimes a supervisor | Teacher, apprentice | Role model, <mark>no hierarchy</mark> | | |
| Knowledge sharing | Often one-way | Often one-way | Always two-way | | |
| Goals | Specific and explicit Performance-focused Transfer of knowledge and skills | Specific and explicit Task-focused support Acquisition of knowledge, skills, behaviours | Somewhat specific and explicit (at the outset) <mark>Defined by the mentee</mark> Professional and personal development Growth Self-actualization | | |
| Motivating factor | Goal -oriented skills development | Ability to carry out a task independently | Building a mentoring relationship that fosters personal and professional growth | | |
| Responsibilities | Performance requirement: Need to reach objectives. Example: Coaching a sports team or a new employee | Support from A to B, at which point the task can be performed independently. Example: Mastering a medical procedure | Guiding, advising, reassuring according to the mentee's needs Example: Supporting a mentee while they critically reflect on their career decisions, worklife balance, etc. | | |

The mentee's roles and responsibilities



The mentoring process revolves around the mentee's needs

Choosing a mentor



Setting needsbased goals



Setting up and preparing for meetings

Being open to feedback and change



Gaining selfawareness (behaviour, expectations, contradictions)

Keeping the mentor up-to-date on progress between meetings



Source : HOUDE, Renée, 2010. Des mentors pour la relève, Presse de l'Université du Québec.

The 12 duties of a mentor























Being responsive to the mentee's needs

Characteristics of the mentoring relationship

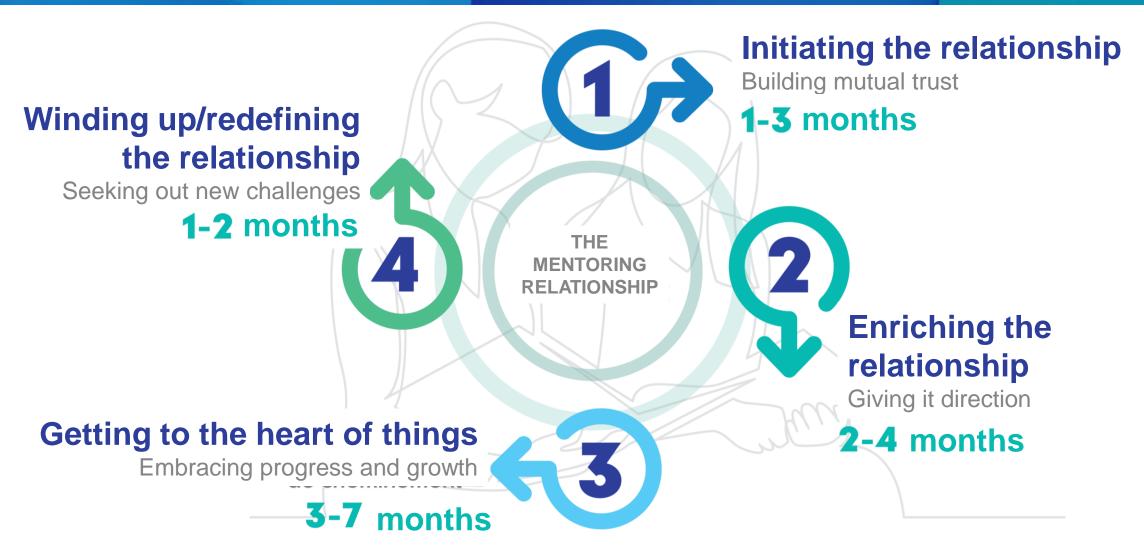


A LEARNING RELATIONSHIP BUILT ON CARING

- Set duration: The beginning, the middle and the end are determined from the outset
- Flexible: Adjustments are made on an ongoing basis to ensure the relationship remains relevant
- Authentic: Honesty and transparency ensure the quality of the relationship
- Ethics-based: Professionalism and honesty required at all times
- Confidential: The private nature of the relationship fosters its growth

Phases of the mentoring relationship



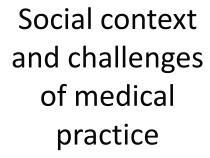


Source: KRAM, K. 1983, *Phases of the Mentor Relationship*, The Academy of Management Journal, Vol. 26. No. 4 (Dec), pp. 608-625.

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Core principles of mentoring



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The official journal of the College of Family Physicians of Canada

Research Article Description de Programme

Le nouveau programme formel de mentorat du Collège québécois des médecins de famille

Luc Côté, Dominique Deschênes, Éveline Hudon, Sophie Galarneau and Geneviève Bolduc

Canadian Family Physician November 2019, 65 (11) e475-e480;

The CQMF program's mission

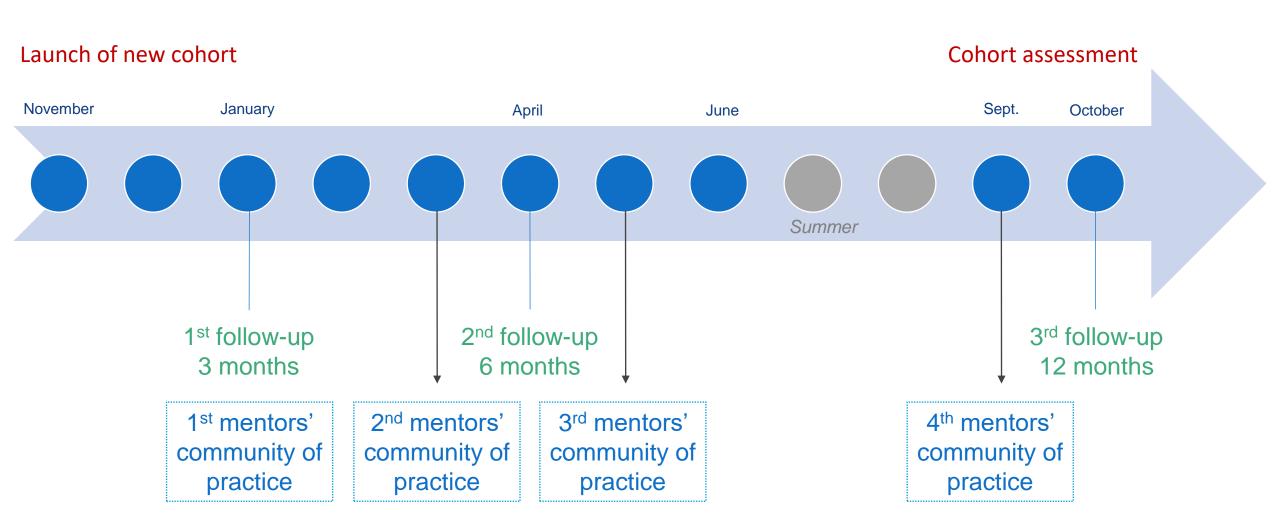


"Fostering the <u>personal</u> and professional success of the next generation of Quebec family physicians"

- No longer exclusively for new physicians
- Now open to any physician going through an important transition in their personal or professional life
- Exponential growth in the number of mentor-mentee pairs from one cohort to the next
- Tangible benefits for mentees and mentors alike
- Emergence of a genuine "mentoring community"

Program overview





Examples of topics discussed one-on-one



- Personal values/Raison d'être
- Juggling schedules, paperwork, lab tests...
- Managing difficult patients
- Work-life balance
- Changing practice settings
- New role, new responsibilities (management, teaching, etc.)
- Workplace conflicts
- Uncertainty regarding professional identity/career choice/professional future
- Managing stress and anxiety
- Imposter syndrome

The program's impact... 10 years on



102 mentored physicians

4 former mentees have become mentors

100% satisfaction among mentees

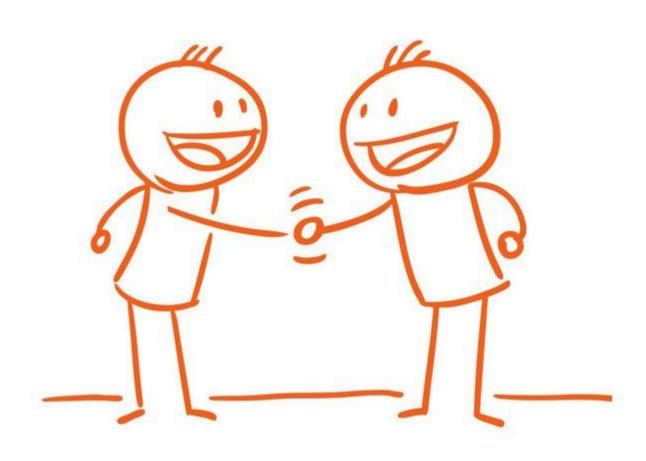
"[The mentoring program] helped me see the value of regular introspection and setting specific goals. It also gave me the opportunity to learn from someone with more experience and gain a new perspective on various issues."

- A mentee

"I'm better for the experience. I feel like I made a difference." - A mentor

Mentoring is a two-way street





Tangible benefits



FOR MENTEES

- Putting experiences in perspective
- Reduced anxiety
- Breaking down isolation
- Better self-awareness
- Skills acquisition
- Better work-life balance

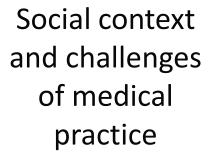
FOR THE MENTOR

- Sense of satisfaction
- Needs fulfillment
- Valuable time for reflection
- Validation and recognition
- Skill development
- A unique connection
- A new source of CPD

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Core principles of mentoring



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The mentee experiences



"Encouragement when I was just starting out. Validation and reassurance when I was going through those difficult experiences that every new physician must face."

"Talking about your problems makes them seem less overwhelming. Just preparing for a discussion helps you uncover solutions!"

"Improved self-confidence, learning to put my missteps in perspective."





Mentoring's direct impact on well-being

"I've learned to put my needs first, which lets me strike a healthy work-life balance." "I'm not the only one facing problems like these.
Recognizing that fact and saying it out loud helps a lot."

"My mentor played a vital role by making me see that it was OK to take things at my own pace. Practising medicine has become more pleasant and less stressful."

"I figured out the kind of practice that suited me best and let go of the things I enjoyed less."



Dr. Marie-Claude Moore (mentee)

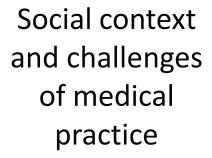
Dr. Dominique Deschênes (mentor)



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Core principles of mentoring



Example: The CQMF mentoring program



Mentoring experiences



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A formal mentoring program optimizes personal and professional development



Mentoring is an effective solution for physicians looking for ways to thrive in a health system under strain



The success of the CQMF mentoring program is proof that formal mentoring is a relevant and potentially life-changing form of continuing education



Mentors provide valuable guidance to individuals seeking greater well-being in both their personal and professional lives, especially in times of transition



Mentoring genuinely enhances well-being over the long term

Acknowledgements



"Mentoring cannot exist without generosity and giving, without the jolt of well-being that comes from mutual trust."

Renée Houde, 2010. Des mentors pour la relève, Presse de l'Université du Québec, p. 237.

We hope that one day you get to experience this "jolt of well-being"!

Thank you!



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