

Integrated Explorative Patient- and Learner-Oriented Education (I-EXPLORE): Three Pillar Education

Three Pillars Defined

Biomedical Science

Those science disciplines whose primary focus is the biology of human health and disease. Biomedical science areas include (but are not limited to): Anatomy and embryology, Biochemistry and molecular biology, Genetics, Histology, Immunology, Microbiology, Pharmacology, and Physiology.

Clinical Science

The application of the biomedical and health system science to care for patients and their diseases. Clinical science areas include (but are not limited to): Anesthesiology, Dermatology, Emergency medicine, Family medicine, Internal medicine, Obstetrics and gynecology, Neurological Surgery, Neurology, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Psychiatry, Radiation Oncology, Radiology, Surgery, and Urology.

Health Systems Science

A foundational platform and framework for the study and understanding of how care is delivered, how health professionals work together to deliver that care, and how the health system can improve patient care and health care delivery. Health systems science areas include (but are not limited to): Bioethics, Change agency, management, and advocacy, Clinical informatics and health technology, Epidemiology and biostatistics, Health care law, policy and economics, Health care structure and process, Health systems and quality improvement, Interprofessional education and collaborative practice, Population, public and social determinants of health, Principles of teamwork and team science, Structural and social determinants of health/health equity/care for vulnerable populations, Systems thinking, and Value in health care.