



### 75% –Rotation Attendance requirement

As is described in the McGill Post-Graduate Medical Education Policy on Assessment and Promotion in Postgraduate Residency Programs (McGill University Faculty of Medicine Office of Postgraduate Medical Education), a resident must meet the minimum attendance criteria during a rotation, for it to be considered valid, or complete. A minimum of 75% of attendance during a rotation has been established by the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) and is considered the benchmark at McGill University. In order to meet pedagogical requirements, a resident should not miss more than 1/4 of a rotation due to illness, conference leave, vacation, etc. A rotation, which includes less than 3/4 of the expected time commitment, may be considered INCOMPLETE.

#### 1) Expected time commitment:

The notion of “expected time commitment” is the number of days during which a resident is expected to be executing clinical duties while completing a rotation. The academic year is divided into 13 blocks of 4 weeks, and a rotation typically involves one, 4-week period, or 20 clinical weekdays. Also included are standard call duties on weekends and nights (after 5 pm on weekdays), as designated by the Collective agreement. These calls provide residents with clinical exposure and can therefore be considered in judging the resident’s “expected time commitment”. However, a basic 20- day goal rotation can be applied. It is recommended that, residents, in collaboration with their rotation supervisors, re-discuss “expected time commitment” in the context of night-float, evening calls and weekend calls, if necessary. This aspect becomes particularly important in the new era of CBD.

#### 2) Absences:

A resident can be excused from attending clinical duties during a rotation for granted leave, academic purposes or extenuating circumstances. Other absences however are deducted from “expected time commitment”.

The following activities are considered as absences (or leaves, as defined by the Collective Agreement between the FMRQ and the MSSS), and are included within the 75% rule:

- Vacations
- Conference leaves
- Maternity leave
- Paternity leave
- Bereavement leave
- Study days
- Sick leave and personal days



- Study leave
- Leave for marriage or civil union
- Leaves taken to replace banked statutory holidays

The following activities are NOT considered as absences, and are exempted from the 75% --*Please see note 1 below*

- Statutory holidays (maximum two (2) per 4 week block) – *Please see notes 2 & 3*
- Pre-call and post-call days
- Academic days, half-days, and other protected teaching sessions, as mandated by the program
- Examinations and additional training required by the residency program or Canadian certification bodies (eg. Royal College, LMCC, CCFP)
- Activities organized by the FMRQ or the ARM that are approved by the PGME office
- Activities directly related to a position in the ARM or the FMRQ, that are approved by the program director and the rotation supervisor
- Committees related to internal or external revision of residency programs in the context of accreditation
- Committees related to post-graduate medical education, on a local or on a national level (McGill PGME, FRMQ, RCPSC, CFPC, CMQ, AFMC, etc.)

*NOTES:*

*1: These absences are in conjunction with the application of Articles 3.15 and 3.16 of the PGME policies as detailed above.*

*2: Other statutory holidays within the same block could be counted as absences.*

*3: This excludes block 7 where statutory holidays exceed this number, and calls and scheduling vary depending on the rotation and supervising facility*