# Patient-Centered Teaching

Katie Dolbec, MD Lewis First, MD

Essentials of Teaching and Assessment
Teaching Academy
University of Vermont
Larner College of Medicine
September 21—Sept 22, 2023

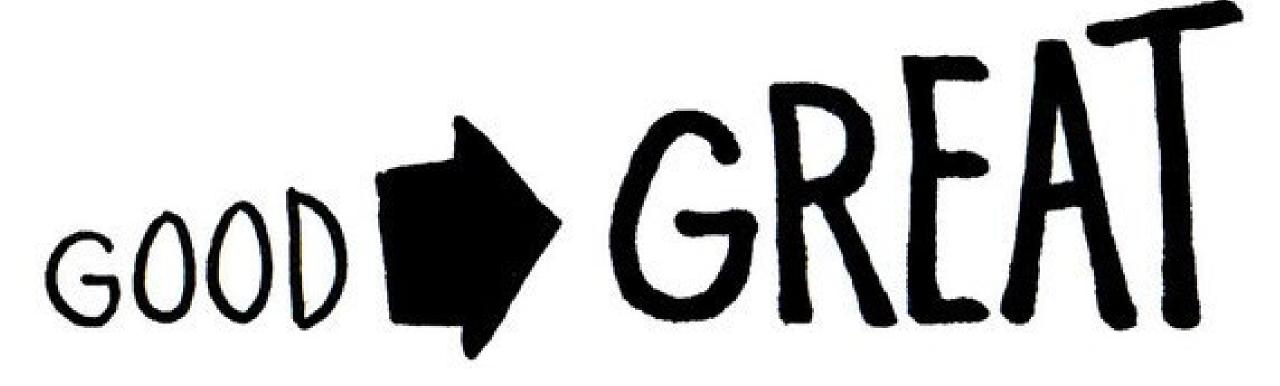
### **Objectives**

• Discuss the importance of orientation for the learner.

Review techniques for effective and efficient clinical teaching.

 Review ways to give feedback, pointing out the difference between evaluation and feedback

### To Get Started…





### Usual Topics for "Day One"

- Who is the student?
- What do they want to get out of the class/day/shift?
- Are they interested in your specialty?
- What have they done thus far to prepare them for the clerkship or elective?

### Make Day One Even More Effective

- Sit down to orient
- Use student or resident name to personalize the discussion
- Let the office (and if possible inpatient) staff know in advance that trainee(s) will be starting
- Think about how Day One can help you!

### How Day One Can Help You

- How do you like to teach and when?
- Consider the "teaching notebook" if teaching to different levels or needing to be efficient
- Who else will be sharing the teaching with you?
- When will you give feedback?



### Toolbox for Clinical Teaching

### Initial Pt Encounter

- Activated demonstration
- Timed history
- "Activated interview"
- Blank slate

### Debriefing the Encounter

- Full presentation
- Pertinents
- "Are you worried about..."
- One Minute Preceptor
- SNAPPS

### Rounds

- Theme of the day
- Clinical question/article answer
- Discharge rounds
- Bedside teaching/physical findings scavenger hunt
- Patient narrative

### Toolbox for Clinical Teaching

### Initial Pt Encounter

- Activated demonstration
- Timed history
- "Activated interview"
- Blank Slate

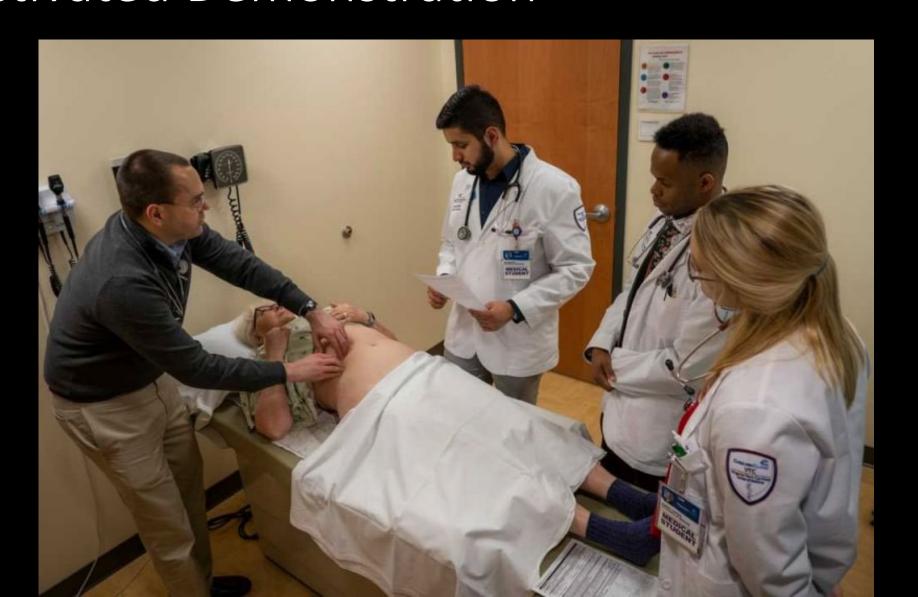
### Debriefing the Encounter

- Full presentation
- Pertinents
- "Are you worried about..."
- One Minute Preceptor
- SNAPPS

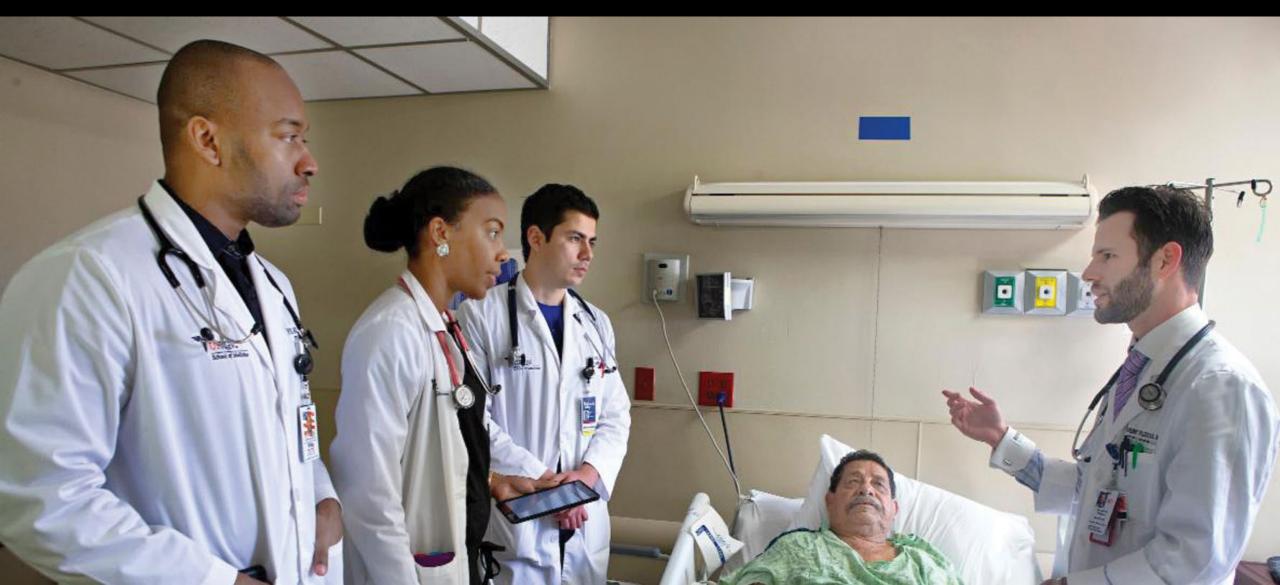
### Rounds

- Theme of the day
- Clinical question/article answer
- Discharge rounds
- Bedside teaching/physical findings scavenger hunt
- Patient narrative

### "Activated Demonstration"



## Timed History



## "Activated Interview"





# Questions?

### Toolbox for Clinical Teaching

### Initial Pt Encounter

- Activated demonstration
- Timed history
- "Activated interview"
- Blank slate

### Debriefing the Encounter

- Full presentation
- Pertinents
- "What are you worried about?"
- One Minute Preceptor
- SNAPPS

### Rounds

- Theme of the day
- Clinical question/article answer
- Discharge rounds
- Bedside teaching/physical findings scavenger hunt
- Patient narrative

### Presentation of Patient



# ONE-MINUTE PRECEPTOR (OMP)

- 1. GET A COMMITMENT
- 2. PROBE FOR SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
- 3. TEACH A GENERAL PRINCIPLE
- **4. REINFORCE WHAT WENT WELL**
- 5. CORRECT ERRORS AND
  OMISSIONS





# SNAPPS

- SUMMARIZE THE PATIENT CASE
- NARROW THE DIFFERENTIAL
- ANALYZE THE DIFFERENTIAL
- PROBE THE PRECEPTOR
- PLAN MANAGEMENT
- SELF DIRECTED LEARNING





# Questions?

### Toolbox for Clinical Teaching

### Initial Pt Encounter

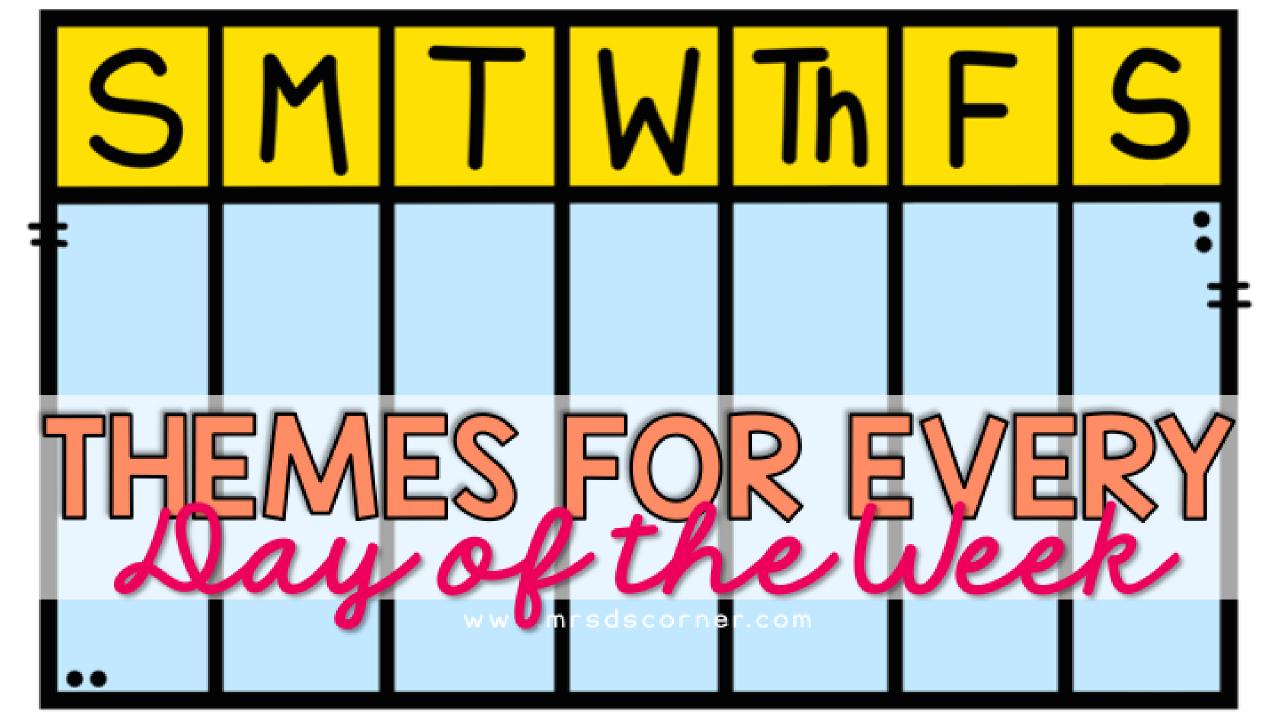
- Activated demonstration
- Timed history
- "Activated interview"
- Blank slate

### Debriefing the Encounter

- Full presentation
- Pertinents
- "Are you worried about..."
- One Minute Preceptor
- SNAPPS

### Rounds

- Theme of the day
- Clinical question/article answer
- Discharge rounds
- Bedside teaching/physical findings scavenger hunt
- Patient narrative



### Clinical Question/Article Answer



## Requirements for Discharge



## Bedside Teaching (post rounds)



### Patient Narrative (Post Rounds)



# Questions?

# FEEDBACK/EVALUATION

# It's time to play... The Feedback Game

### 8 Steps To Successful Feedback

1. Feedback is not evaluation!

2. Evaluation criteria should be explicit so that feedback can be appropriately directed.

# 3. Engage in feedback with each encounter.

# 4. "Day one" is critical for ensuring feedback occurs.

5. Be sure you ask for feedback as well as give it.

# 6. Always be specific when giving feedback.

# 7. Criticize only those things that can be changed.

# 8. Keeping the framework "good-bad-good" may not be the only way.

### 8 Steps to Successful Feedback

- F--eedback is not evaluation.
- E--valuation criteria should be explicit.
- E--ngage in feedback with each encounter.
- D--ay one is critical for ensuring it occurs.
- B--e sure you ask for it as well as give it.
- A---lways be specific in giving feedback.
- C--ritcize only that which can be changed.
- K--eeping the "sandwich" technique is not the only way.

## Breakout Session

What fits best with your clinical setting? Your teaching style?

What one thing will you try after this session?

When and how will you implement this change?