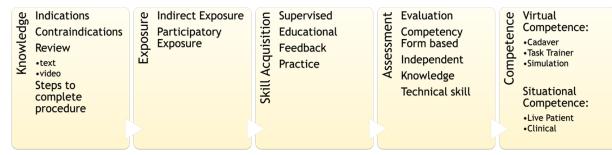
Teaching Procedures in the Clerkships CORD 2016 David Manthey and Mary Jo Wagner

Learning Theory:

- Videre...Facere...Docere
 - See one, do one teach one how we were taught
 - o The science of how to teach procedures has changed
- Cycle of Development ("Four Stages for Learning Any New Skill")
 - o Students enter procedures in discovery
 - Moving too rapidly through the cycle will develop minimal ability with limited understanding

Stages of learning a new procedure

- Knowledge of the procedure (Cognitive Phase)
 - Series of steps
 - Indications
 - Contraindications
 - o Consent
- Exposure (Cognitive Phase)
 - Demonstration by expert
 - Nonverbal demonstration
 - Walking through the individual steps



- Deliberate Practice (Psychomotor Phase)
 - Motivated learners
 - Well-defined learning objectives
 - Focused and repetitive practice
 - Precise measurements of performance
 - Formative feedback
- Competency

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- Inferred competency
- They completed procedure so they must be competent
- Observed competency I watched them and it looked right to me
 - Checklist review of the steps and psychomotor skills
- Structured competency –

The Cycle of Development Conscious Unconscious Competence Competence rou know what you should do, d you know how to do it, but i (You know wh You know what to do, and how to do it, and it flows naturally from es a lot of cons ous effort) vou) Skilled Application **Disciplined Effor** Conscious Unconscious Incompetence Incompetence now what you don't know) (You know what you need to do, but you have no skills yet to do it) Learning Discoverv

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Teaching Procedures

- Instruction on a model
 - Assess intended learner's needs
 - Identify an appropriate model
 - Perform a task analysis
 - o Demonstrate the skill
 - Repetitive practice
 - Provide feedback
- Feedback with model
 - Immediately halt improper actions
 - Provide specific comments
 - Explain/demonstrate ("why" and "how")
 - Perform procedure again with correct actions
 - Supervised repetitive practice
- Learner Rehearsal
 - Discuss the sequence before the procedure is started
 - Identify the critical steps
 - Assemble equipment then... Demonstrate the skill
- Task Analysis
 - Sequencing
 - Break complex skills into simple parts
 - o Identify the critical components
- Teaching during lab
 - Immediate correction
 - Re-demonstration of proper technique
 - Discussion of how and why
 - Assessment of procedural knowledge at the bedside
 - Have the resident:
 - Consent patient or parents
 - Acquire needed equipment
 - Identify personnel needs (nurses etc.)
 - Review critical steps
 - Feedback
 - Immediate
 - Specific
 - Performance based, not personality based
 - Limit corrections
- Teaching during clinical scenario
 - o Discussion of how
 - o Supervision variables
 - Difficulty of procedure
 - Urgency for procedure
 - Skill/experience of resident
 - o When to step in
 - Patient safety issues
 - Stopping bad habits

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