# Finding Clarity: Establishing Goals and Expectations



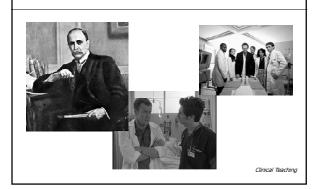
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#### Memorable Teacher?



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#### Memorable Teacher?



#### A Skill like other skills







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# Roadmap

- Background
- Learning Climate
- Goals and Expectations
- Miscellaneous Teaching
- Wrap-up

Didactic Video Reviews Exercise Visualization



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#### **Goals for Today**

- <u>List</u> 3 techniques to improve the learning climate.
- <u>Recognize</u> the effective establishment and expression of learner goals/expectations.
- <u>Identify</u> techniques to negotiate goals with learners.
- <u>Appreciate</u> the importance of establishing clear goals and expectations.

#### **Caveats**

- Cannot do it all today.
- May be already doing some (or all) of these things day-to-day.
- Nothing "magical" about being a great teacher.

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# Roadmap

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#### Stanford Faculty Development Center



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# Clinical Teaching Framework

- Learning Climate
- Control of Session
- Communication of Goals
- Promotion of Understanding & Retention
- Evaluation
- Feedback
- Promotion of Self-Directed Learning

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#### Clinical Teaching Framework

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# Learning Climate

Think of a time when you were a student/learner and you did not want to be part of a teaching session . . .

Why didn't you want to be there?

What was the teacher doing or not doing?

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#### **Learning Climate**

<u>Definition:</u> The tone or atmosphere of the clinical teaching setting, including whether it is <u>stimulating</u> and whether learners can <u>comfortably</u> <u>identify</u> and <u>address</u>

their limitations.

Do the learners want to be there?

Does the student want to come to clinic each week to work with you?

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#### Learning Climate: Stimulation

• Show enthusiasm\*\* for topic & learners



\*\* Evidence-based teaching

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#### Learning Climate: Stimulation

- Provide a conducive physical environment
  - Avoid the "block-out"
  - Chair arrangement matters



# Learning Climate: Respect & Comfort

- Use learner's names
- Acknowledge learners' problems/situations



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# Learning Climate: Respect & Comfort

- Use learner's names
- Acknowledge learners' problems/situations
  - "This is a really complicated patient with lots of problems."
  - "I know you just started in clinic and it can be hard to get used to how things flow."
  - "It can be challenging to take a history and do a focused exam in 15 minutes."

#### Learning Climate: Respect & Comfort

- Use learner's names
- Acknowledge learners' problems/situation
- Admit your own limitations
  - "You know, I really struggled trying to prioritize problem lists when I started."
  - "I still have trouble balancing efficiency and seeing patients quickly with being empathetic."

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# **Learning Climate**

- Stimulation
  - Show enthusiasm
  - Avoid the "block out"
  - Chair arrangement matters
- Respect and Comfort
  - Use names
  - Acknowledge their situation
  - Admit your own errors or limitations

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# **Learning Climate**



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#### Goals and Expectations?



Challenges and frustrations?

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

<u>Definition:</u> The establishment and explicit expression of a teacher's and/or learners' goals/expectations <u>for</u> the learners.

Do the learners know what they are supposed to be learning?

Do the learners know what you expect of them?



#### **Definitions**

- Educational goals (= learning objectives)
  - What you want them to learn.
  - Knowledge, skills, or attitudes you want them to learn.
- Expectations
  - What you want them to do.
  - What do you expect of your learners in the clinical care of patients.

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

<u>Definition:</u> The establishment and explicit expression of a teacher's and/or learners' goals/expectations <u>for</u> the learners.



Why is this important?

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

- Let learners know what they should learn or do.
- Guide teacher in planning the teaching.
- Provide learner and teacher with a basis for evaluation and feedback.

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

<u>Establish</u> your goals/expectations in your own mind.



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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

<u>Establish</u> your goals/expectations in your own mind.

- 1) Define goals as <u>learner behaviors</u> (handout) -- Be specific.
- 2) Prioritize goals
- 3) Re-establish goals (change over time)

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

- <u>Establish</u> your goals/expectations in your own mind.
- <u>Express</u> your goals/expectations to your learners.



#### Communication of Goals/Expectations



How many of you routinely meet at the start of a rotation/teaching session to discuss specific expectations with learners?

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

<u>Express</u> your goals/expectations to your learners.

- 1) State goals clearly and concisely.
- 2) State goals as learner behaviors.
- 3) State relevance of the goals to the learners.
- 4) Repeat goals periodically.

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

- <u>Establish</u> your expectations in your own mind.
- Express your goals to your learners.
- <u>Negotiate</u> the goals/expectations with your learners.



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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

Negotiate the goals with your learners.

- 1) Check out learner acceptance of your goals.
- 2) Ask learners for their goals.
- 3) Agree on goals.

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations



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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

- <u>Establish</u> your expectations in your own mind.
- Express your goals to your learners.
- <u>Negotiate</u> the goals/expectations with your learners.

#### Video: Communication of Goals



Comm of Goals #1: Ch 5

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations



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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

- Write down 1 educational goal and 1 expectations you have for your learner/learners.
- Write down a statement of relevance (why it is important for them)

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#### Communication of Goals/Expectations

Each person pick the goal that was most challenging and discuss with your partner.

- Are the goals or expectations clearly stated as learner behaviors?
- Are the relevance statements convincing?

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#### Roadmap

- Background
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- Goals and Expectations
   Putting it into practice.
- Miscellaneous Teaching
- Wrap-up



Barriers to putting it into practice?

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#### Putting it into practice.

- 1) Establish your goals/expectations.

   Write them down.
- Meet at the start of the teaching sessions to express your goals.
  - Just have to find the time.
- 3) Negotiate with learners.
  - Consider writing down their specific goals.
- 4) Revisit goals over time.
  - Halfway through the rotation "Let's see how we're doing..."

#### Communication of Goals/Expectations



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#### Works for Lectures/Didactics

- <u>Establish</u> your ends goals for the lecture or didactic.
  - "By the end of the lecture . . ."
- May express those goals.
- May <u>negotiate</u> the goals with the learners.



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# Miscellaneous Tips

- You are role modeling every second you are with learners.
- If you see a learner struggling, think learning climate (acknowledge the situation).
- If the marker is out of ink, throw it away.







#### Clinical Teaching Framework

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# Goals for Today

- <u>List</u> 3 techniques to improve the learning climate.
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# A Skill like other skills

#### Becoming a great teacher



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# What will you do differently?



# Finding Clarity: Establishing Goals and Expectations



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# **Didactic Teaching**

Have formal didactic teaching sessions routinely?



# **Choosing Content**

Teach about patients/diseases on your team.

- Write down topics as they come up post-call
- Ask your team on the post-call day



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#### **Choosing Content**

- Teach about patients/diseases on your team
- Prepare "mini-lectures"



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#### High-quality or excellent teachers

Among many qualities, 4 stand out:

- 1) Enthusiasm
- (2) Mini-lectures
- 3) Teaching at the bedside
- 4) Providing feedback

Elnicki. JGIM. 2005. Elzubeir. Med Educ. 2001 Guarino. JGIM. 2006. Irby. J Med Educ. 1991. Torre. Acad Med. 2005. Wright. NEJM. 1998.

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#### **Choosing Content**

- Teach about patients/diseases on your team
- Prepare "mini-lectures"
  - Small piece of a larger topic
     (Differential diagnosis for hyponatremia)
     (Duke's criteria)
  - Superficially cover broad topic (Pancreatic pseudocyst) (Metastatic bladder cancer)

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# **Preparing Content**

- Ask yourself, "What do I want them to learn?"
- When they walk out of the room, they should be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- Teaching is guided not by the content but by the learners (your goals for them)

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# **Preparing Content**

- Knowledge
  - State appropriate duration of therapy for VAP.
- Skills
  - Recognize junctional tachycardia on an EKG.
- Attitude
  - Appreciate challenge in giving a cancer diagnosis to a young patient.

#### **Preparing Content**

- Ask yourself, "What do I want them to learn?"
- When they walk out of the room, they should be able to . . .
- Teaching is guided not by the content but by the learners (your goals for them)

"What did you learn today?"

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# Setting an Agenda



#### Setting an Agenda

- Tell them where you are going
- · Outline topics you will cover
- Finish on time (a little early?)



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#### Roadmap

- Evidence-based inpatient teaching
- Learning Climate on Rounds
- Evaluation ("pimping")
- Bedside Teaching
- Miscellaneous Principles



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# "Pimping?"

How many here "pimp" your students and residents?



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# "Pimping?"

How many here ask questions of their students and residents?



# "Pimping" Origin? Origin?

# "Pimping"

# Harvey in 1628 lamenting the dedication of his students:

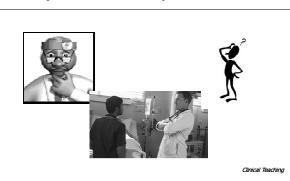
"They know nothing of Natural Philosophy, these pinheads. Drunkards, sloths, their bellies filled with Mead and Ale. 0 that I might see them pimped!"

#### Flexner in 1916 after visiting Johns Hopkins:

"Rounded with Osler today. Riddles house officers with questions. Like a Gatling gun. Welch says students call it 'pimping.' Delightful."

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# Why do we ask questions??



# **Evaluation??**

- · To embarrass or ridicule?
- To show off?
- To keep people engaged
- To help them remember next time...
- To evaluate learners
  - What they know and don't know
  - How else can you make them better?

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# **Asking Questions?**

How can we do this well?



Small group discussion.

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# Five "Rules of Engagement"

# Five Rules of Engagement

#### 1) Set up the expectations

"I am going to ask all of you questions sometimes on rounds – this is not done to embarrass or mock you. It lets me figure out what you know and don't know. That way I can teach you something and not waste your time teaching you things you already know. It also makes sure you stay awake . . ."

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# Five Rules of Engagement

2) Tell them it is OK to say "I don't know"

"I want you to know that if I ask you a question and you don't know the answer, it is OK to say 'I don't know.' I hope, though, that you will look it up and come back and tell us the answer."

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# Five Rules of Engagement

3) When students get nervous, learning is about to happen



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# Five Rules of Engagement

3) When students get nervous, learning is about to happen



But watch your psychological size Clinical Teaching

#### Five Rules of Engagement

4) Remember the \_\_ second rule

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# Five Rules of Engagement

4) Remember the 3 second rule





# Five Rules of Engagement

5) Know how you will deal with wrong answers.



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# Five Rules of Engagement

- 1) Set up the expectations
- 2) OK to say "I don't know"
- 3) It is good to be a little anxious
- 4) Three second rule
- 5) How to deal with wrong answers

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# **Evaluation**

