

Learning Theory, Developmental Stages, & Educational Outcomes Across the Continuum

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Learning Theory



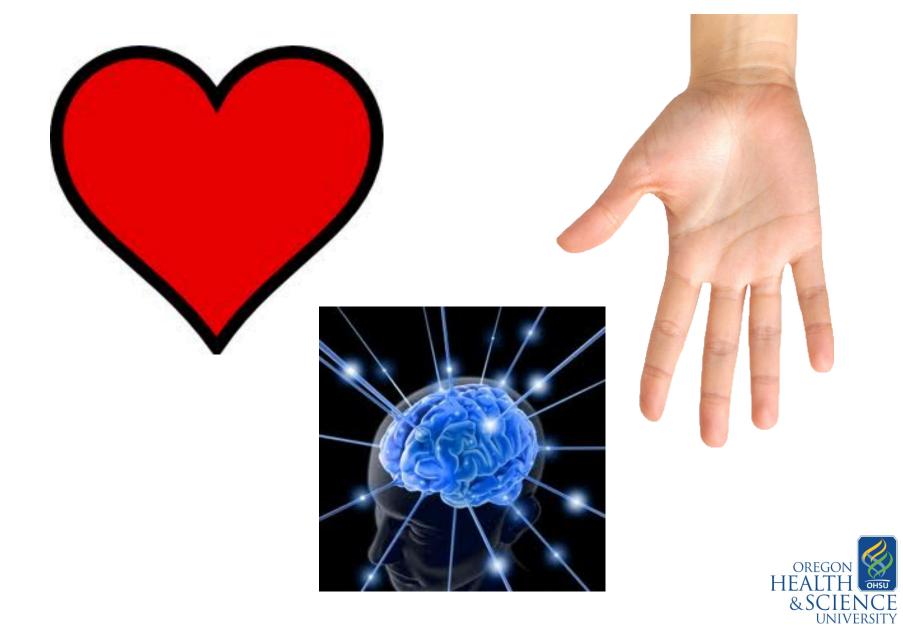


Bloom's Taxonomy

- Cognitive domain
 - □ Head / Knowing
- Affective domain
 - □ Heart / Feeling
- Psychomotor domain
 - □ Hands / Doing

[Bloom; 1956]







Four Orientations to Learning

- Behaviorism
 - Focuses on observable behavior
- Cognitivism
 - Includes what is occurring within the brain
- Humanism
 - Embraces personal growth and development
- Social and Situational
 - Embraces the importance of context



[Merriam and Caffarella; 1991 and 2001]

Aspect	Behaviorist	Cognitivist	Humanist	Social and Situational
Learning Process	Change in behavior	Internal mental process	A personal act to fulfill potential	Interaction in social contexts
Locus of Learning	External stimuli	Internal cognitive structuring	Affective and cognitive needs	Relationship between people and environment
Purpose of Education	Produce change in behavior	Develop capacity and skills to learn	Become self- actualized; autonomous	Participation in communities of practice
Educator Role	Arranges environment to elicit desired response	Structures content of learning activity	Facilitates development of whole person	Works to establish communities of practice
What is Used in Teaching	Behavioral objectives; desired competencies	Focus on cognitive development; learning & memory as a function of age and biology	Cooperative determination of objectives, content, format, and evaluation	Socialization; social participation; association and conversation
Theme	Skill development and training	Learning how to learn	Self directed learning	Inclusion and participation
[Merriam and Caffarella: 1991 and 2001]				

[Merriam and Caffarella; 1991 and 2001]







Exercise Number One (Share/Pair)

- Turn to one of your neighbors and take 3 minutes to discuss the 4 orientations to learning
- Share which one (a) resonates the most and (b) resonates the least with your own internal compass; if possible, explain why





Two Theories of Learning

Pedagogy

- "K-12" Learners
- is not important
- Subject centered

Andragogy

- "Adult" learners
- Dependent learners
 Self-directed learners
- Learner's experience Learner's experience is a rich resource
 - Task/problem centered
- External motivation
 Internal motivation

[Knowles, 1980]



Structuring of Information

Global Example

Analytical Example

Discrete parts Sequential

Analytical / Global

Processing

Whole picture

Simultaneous

- A. Analytical processing
 - 1. Discrete parts
 - 2. Sequential
- B. Global processing
 - 1. Whole picture
 - 2. Simultaneous, HEALTH **SCIENCE



Exercise Number Two (Low Tech Audience Response)

- Which of the previous examples did you find easier to assimilate the information?
 - □ A) Global image
 - □ B) Analytic outline



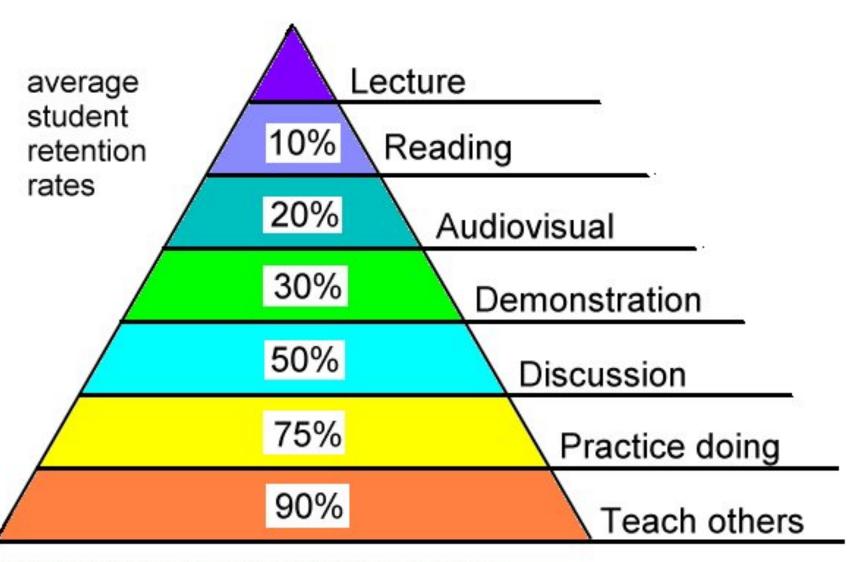


"How is more important than what"

- Alan Knox, PhD



Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine



A Plea for Active Learning

- Tell me, I will forget
- Ask me, I will remember
- Involve me, I will understand

- Chinese Proverb





Developmental Stages









[Can J Nursing Informatics; 2011; 5(4):967]



Exercise Number Three (Silent Reflection)

- Which one of the five roles of an educator (i.e., an instructor, coach, facilitator, supervisor, or mentor) do you think is the single most important to emphasize in the new curriculum?
- Why?





Physician Stages of Learning

Physician Learner

Recognizes that there is an issue with performance

Takes ownership and accepts opportunity for improvement

Commits to learning

Tries out what is learned

Incorporates what is learned where appropriate

Creating Learning Experience

Predisposing

Enabling

Reinforcing





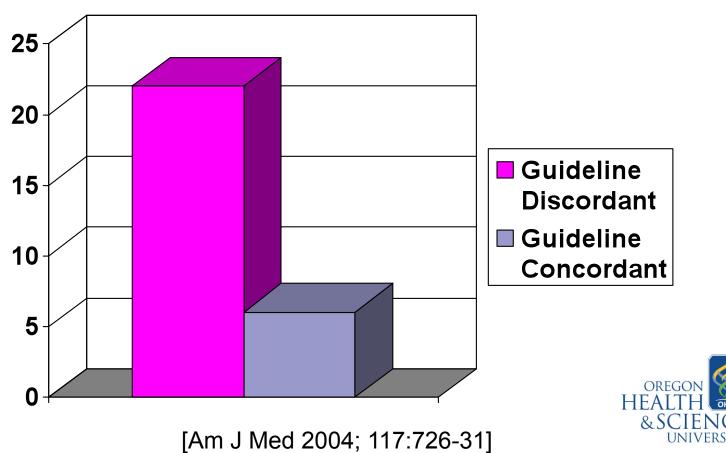
Educational Outcomes Across the Continuum





Following the ATS/IDSA Community Acquired Pneumonia Guidelines

30-day Mortality Rate





The Professional Practice Gap

"What is"

<u>Actual</u> <u>Patient Care</u> GAP Knowledge Skills Behavior

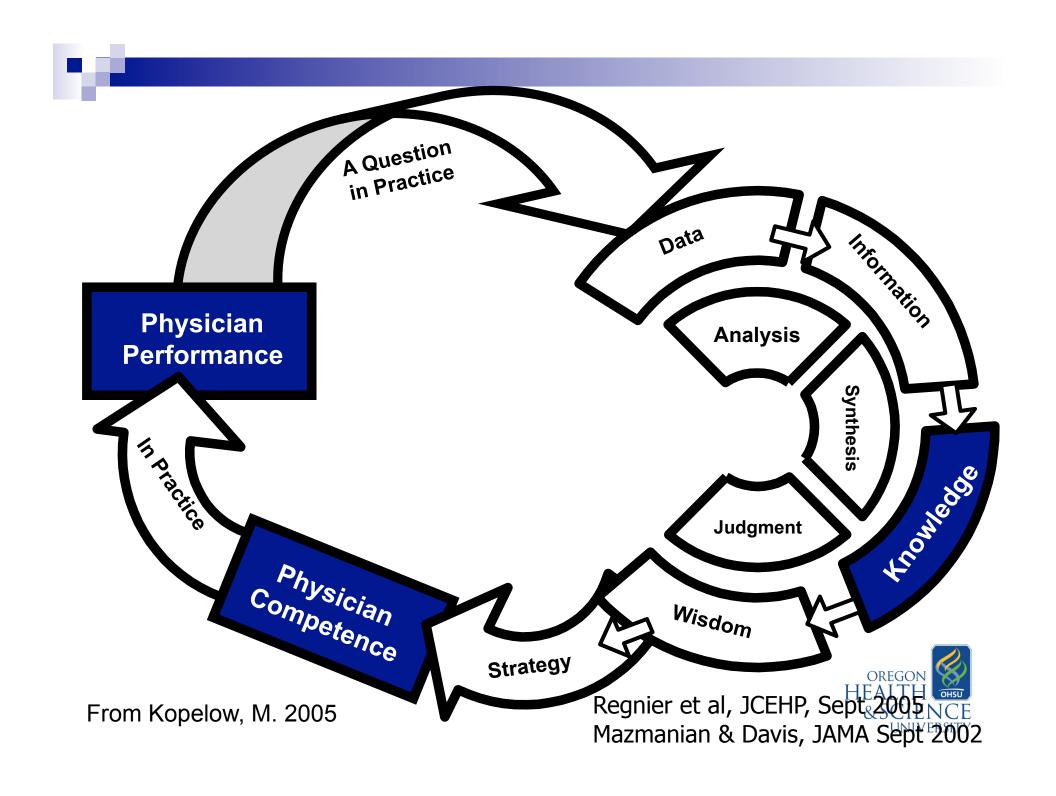


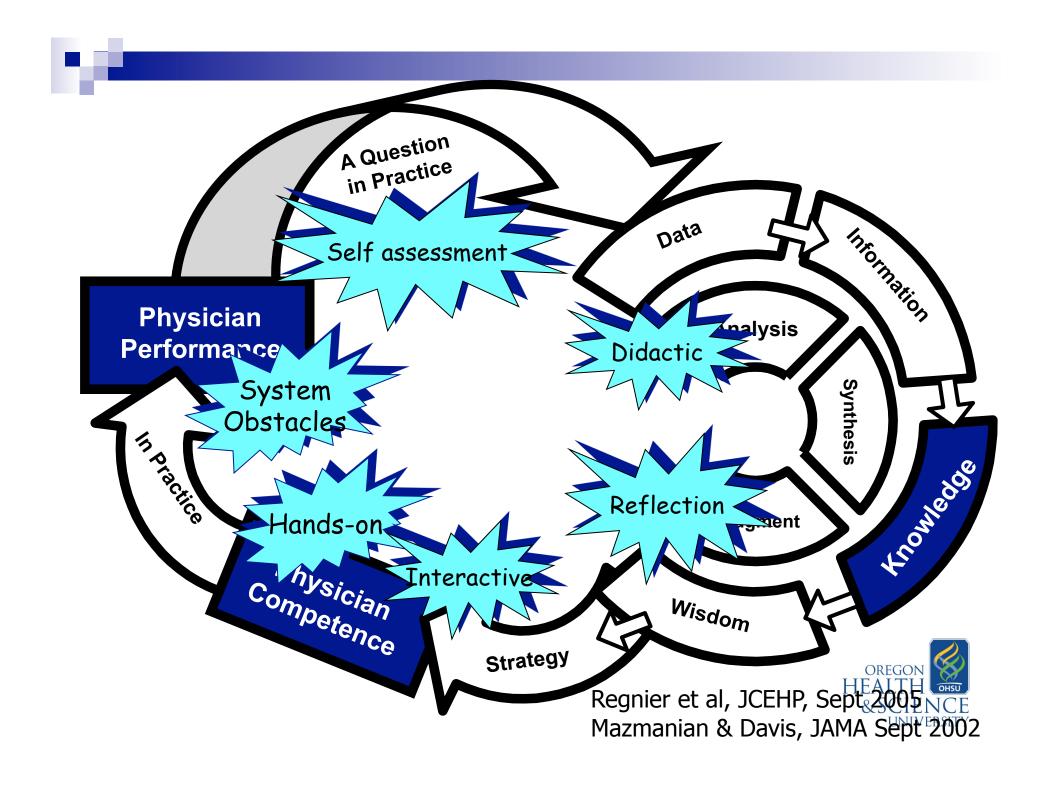
"What should be"

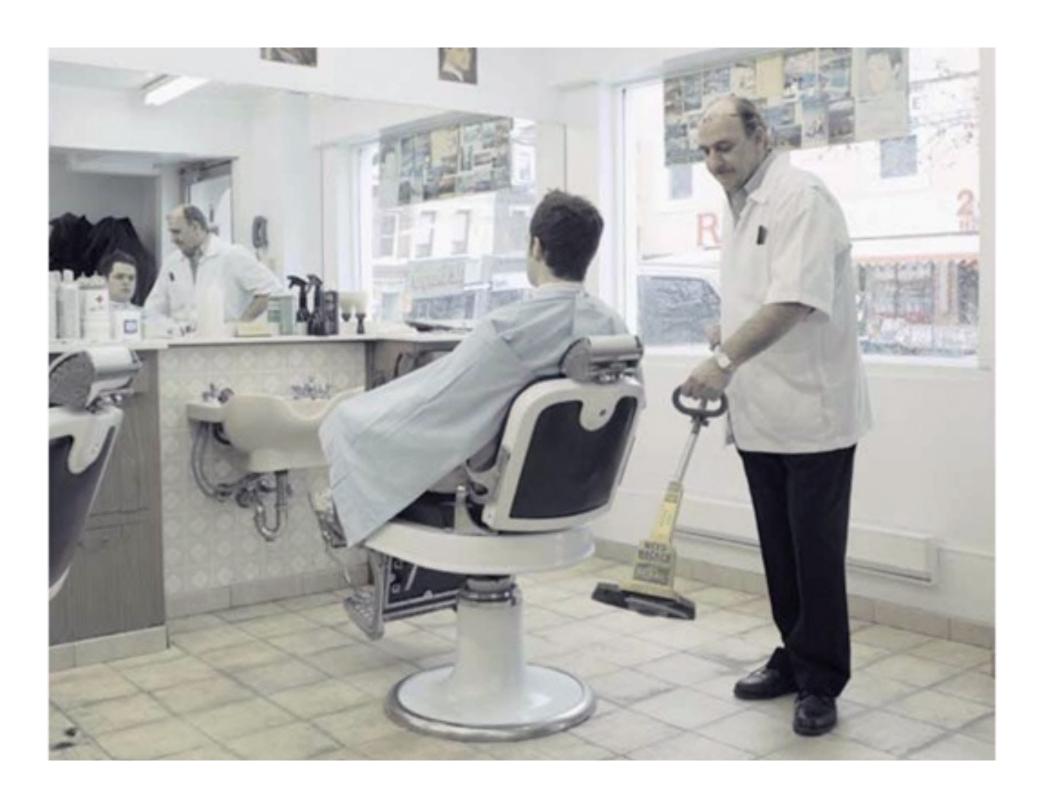
Optimal Care
As Informed by

- Evidence-based Medicine
- Guidelines
- Key Opinion Leaders
- •Clinical Research











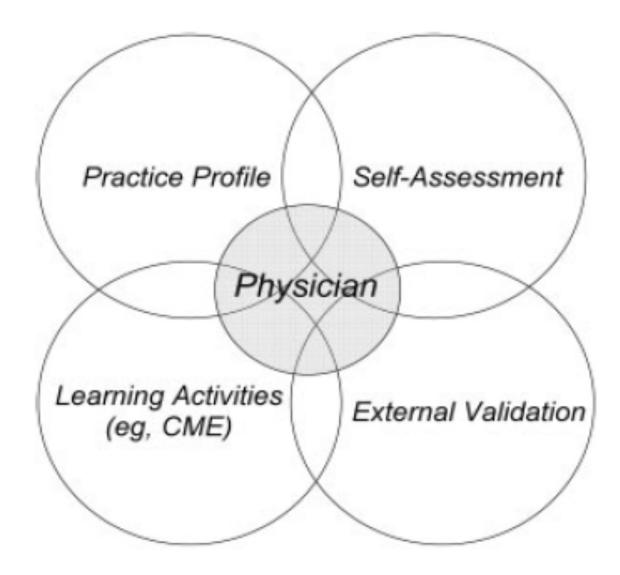
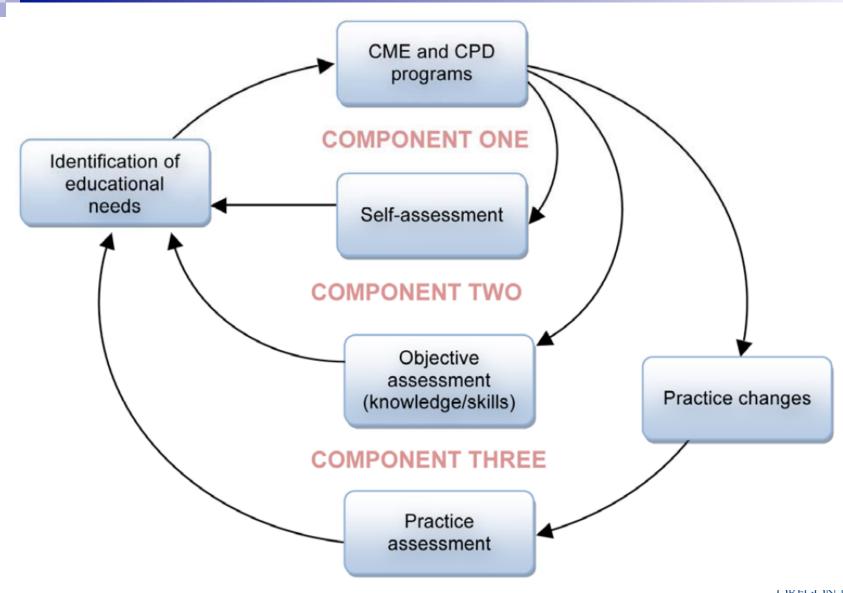


FIGURE 1. Proposed interactions between a physician and his or her practice profile, self-assessment, external validation, and learning activities (eg, CME).

[Journal of Continuing Education in the Health Professions 2008; 28(1):20–24]



Maintenance of Licensure Implementation Group: A MOL Proposal Templater (FSMB, November 12, 2010)



Moore's Evaluation Framework

- 1) Participation
- 2) Satisfaction
- 3a) Learning (declarative knowledge = knows)
- 3b) Learning (procedural knowledge = knows how)
- 4) Competence (shows how)
- 5) Performance (does)
- 6) Patient Health
- 7) Community Health





Some Assessment Methods

- Medical record review
- Chart stimulated recall
- Checklists
- Global ratings
- Standardized patients
- OSCEs
- Neuropsychiatric screen
- Script concordance test
- Clinical case simulation
- Site review

- Simulations & models
- Procedure or case logs
- 360 degree global ratings
- Portfolios
- MCQ examinations
- Oral examinations
- Patient surveys
- Bender Gestalt
- Searching the literature
- Analysis of EMR data





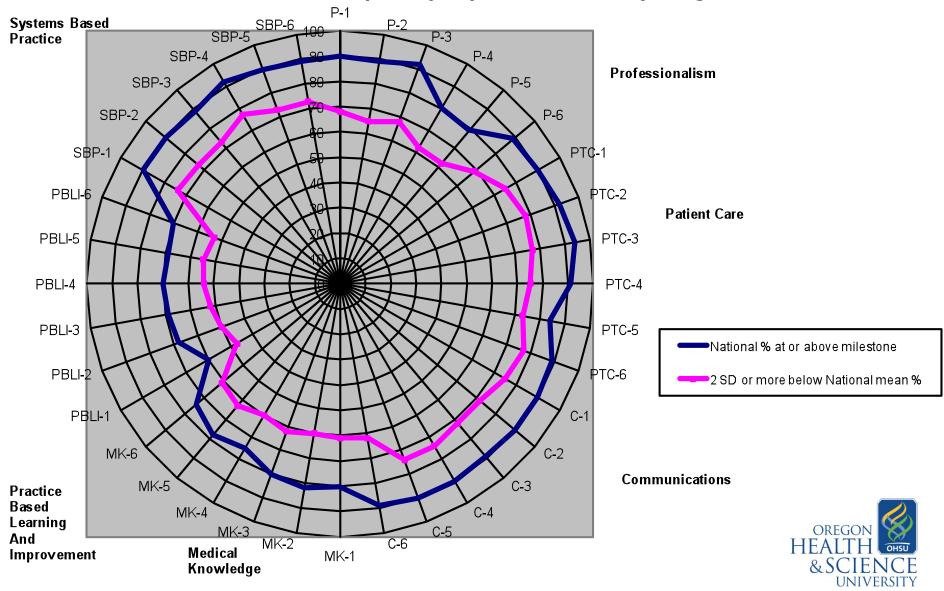
ACGME/ABMS Competencies

- Patient Care and Procedural Skills
- Medical Knowledge
- Practice Based Learning & Improvement
- Interpersonal and Communications Skills
- Professionalism
- Systems-based Practice



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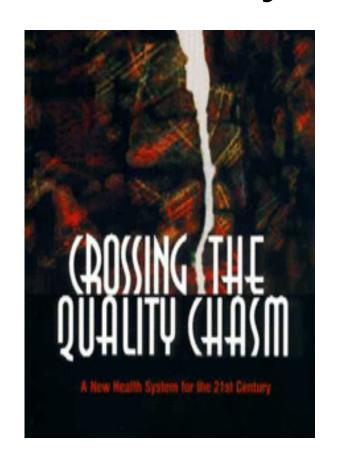
Theoretical Competency Report Card Summary, Program X



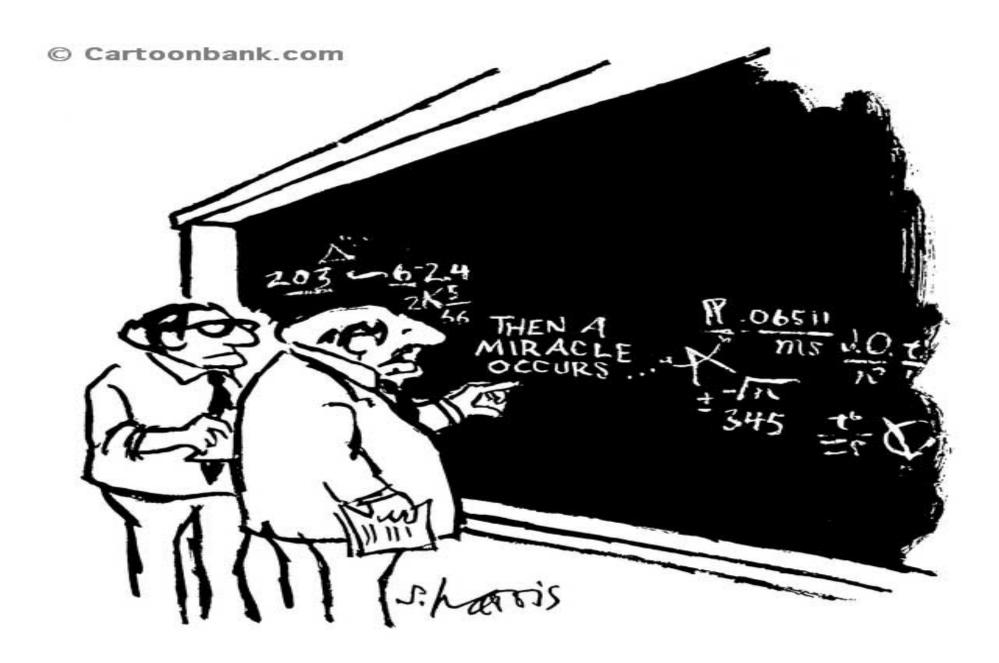


Six Dimensions of Quality

- 1. Safe
- 2. Timely
- 3. Effective
- 4. Efficient
- 5. Equitable
- 6. Patient-centered



[Source: IOM, Crossing the Quality Chasm (200)



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."





Thank you!!

