TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

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INTERACTION AND ENGAGEMENT

IMPROVES LEARNING
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The Great Educator

- PROMOTES AUTONOMY
- IS PROFESSIONAL
- IS INSPIRATIONAL
- PROMOTES SELF-IMPROVEMENT
- IS DEDICATED
- IS COMMITTED
- IS ENTHUSIASTIC
- IS UNDERSTANDING
- MASTER IN THE FIELD

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“There are three things to remember when teaching: know your stuff; know whom you are stuffing; and then stuff them elegantly”

Lola May
The Authoritarian

- Expert
- Knowledge is transmitted via lectures.
- Students role is passive/receptive.
The Authoritarian

- Good method for beginners and novices.
- Risky method
  - May lead to passiveness, and requires desire of the student to learn.
  - Limited for developing higher functions (application, analysis)
Socratic Approach

- Directed by the teacher
- Guide
- Asks specific questions
- Controls the depth
- Student role is more engaged
Socratic Approach

✦ Useful for skills at higher levels.

✦ Much more involved.

✦ It leads to application of new knowledge and comparison with old.

✦ Small group teaching, simulation labs, OR,

✦ Student role is more engaged.
The Heuristic Approach

- Directed and guided by the student.
- Teacher’s role is to guide the student.
The Heuristic Approach

- Once the learner is “empowered” he/she becomes independent.
- Decision-making analysis.
- Critical comparisons.
- Case analysis
Good Educators Are

- Developers
- MENTORS
- TRUSTED ADVISORS
- SUPPORTERS
- EMOTIONAL WELL BEING
- COUNSELORS
- POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT

- PROMOTE GROWTH, KNOWLEDGE
TASK-CENTERED APPROACH

APPRENTICESHIP BASED LEARNING

PATIENT-BASED LEARNING

PROBLEM BASED LEARNING

SIMULATION-BASED LEARNING
1-Why?
2-What?
3-Effective?
4-When?
Test-Centered Learning

**Pros:**
- Promotes retention
- Increases studying due to the need to prepare for the test, the so-called testing effect

**Cons:**
- Negative connotation of tests as just a method of assigning grades.

**Who Benefits:**
- Students seeking to improve retention

**Format:**
- Better when open-ended questions are used.
Simulation-based Learning

**PROS:**
- Real situations are associated with danger.
- Certain complications are rare.

**CONS:**
- Cannot be applied to all disciplines.
- Depends on the realism of the simulation.

**WHO BENEFITS:**
- Learners that seek:
  - Skills
  - Decision making
  - Crisis management

**FORMAT:**
- Computer simulation
- High fidelity human simulators

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Task-based Learning

**PROS:**
- Advanced form of problem-based learning.
- Good for integration of information.

**CONS:**
- Only recommended for advanced learners.

**WHO BENEFITS:**
- Advanced learners in specific disciplines.

**FORMAT:**
- Small groups and during clinical rotations.
PBL-based Learning

**PROS:**
- It promotes independent learning.
- Conflict solving
- Applied Knowledge

**CONS:**
- It is a method for advanced students only.
- Difficult to measure effectiveness.

**WHO BENEFITS:**
- It promotes cooperation.
- Promotes certain competences

**FORMAT:**
- Small group sessions
Apprenticeship-based Learning

**Pros:**
- Learning in practice environment means you will remember it better in practice environment; efficient

**Cons:**
- Manpower intensive
- Good for advanced students
- Bad habits can be taught

**Who benefits:**
- Usually context sensitive information is exchanged so both student and learner benefit.

**Format:**
- Learn by example
Patient-based Learning

**PROS:**
- Cultural learning; allows variability; learn empathy and social consciousness.

**CONS:**
- Inconsistent patients
- Uncertain value

**WHO BENEFITS:**
- Educators and students of all levels

**FORMAT:**
- Controlled and uncontrolled interaction.