Adult Learning

SP Rao

Dean

Narayana Medical College

- 1. Teaching = Learning
 - 2. Teaching < Learning
 - 3. Teaching > Learning
 - 4. Teaching # Learning
 - 5. Teaching; Learning



You are the lucky ones, the chosen ones, the overachievers





Top *Leadership* Qualities



70



Objective

Help you teach more effectively,

efficiently, and for that matter, more

comfortably



Outline

- Define teaching versus learning
- Explain the basic tenets of adult learning theory
- How learning develops among students & residents
- Specific types of case based teaching techniques



Learning is the act or process by which behavioral change, knowledge, skills, and attitudes are acquired

Types of Students

Snipper

Uninvolved. Low esteem and pessimistic. Hostile often elusive

Independent

Confident &
Untreatened.
Approach the
material in calm,
objective, and often
creative ways

Compliant

Typical "good" learners who work hard, are task-oriented, show little emotional turmoil.

Anxious Dependent

Predominant type.

Dependent on teacher. Anxious about evaluation.

More concerned about grades

Silent

Helpless, vulnerable but without anxiety

You are alented Wesome 0 0 0



Teaching: Informed, curious, compassionate, and moral physician(s)

Facilitator

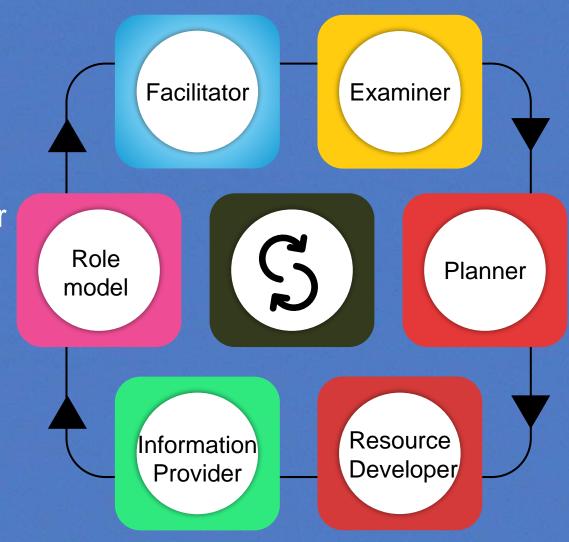
Mentor, personal adviser, tutor Learning facilitator.

Information Provider

On the job Teaching setting

Information Provider

Theory Practical Clinics.



Examiner

Planning or participating in formal examinations of students Curriculum evaluation

Planner

Curriculum Planner Course Organizer

Resource Developer

Study Guides Articles Courses



Teaching Vs Learning

Medical Commission:

- PG should acquire skill in teaching of medical/para-medical students in the subject that he/she has received his/her training.
- Be a motivated 'teacher' defined as one keen to share knowledge and skills with a colleague or a junior or any learner

Health University: ?





Quality of learning at

Narayana Medical College



Adult Teaching

- Relate teaching to experiences
- Allow active and relevant engagement:
- Nurture a safe learning environment



Remember

- Valuing the answer over the thought process
- Placing emphasis on how we talk about patients than how we talk to patients
- Not recognizing different learning styles and different personalities can be just as effective doctors
- Treating learning as linear
- Forgetting what is common sense, and what should be taught



What the Doctor is able to do

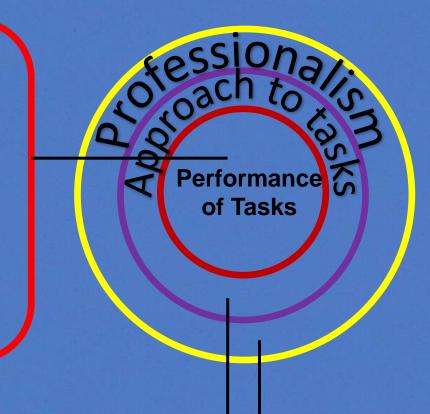
'Doing the right thing'

- 1. Competence in Clinical skills
- 2. Competence in practical procedure
- 3. Competence in investigating a patient
- 4. Competence in patient management
- 5. Competence in health promotion ad disease prevention
- 6. Competence in Communication
- Competence in handling and retrieval of information

How the Doctor approaches their practice

'Doing the thing right'

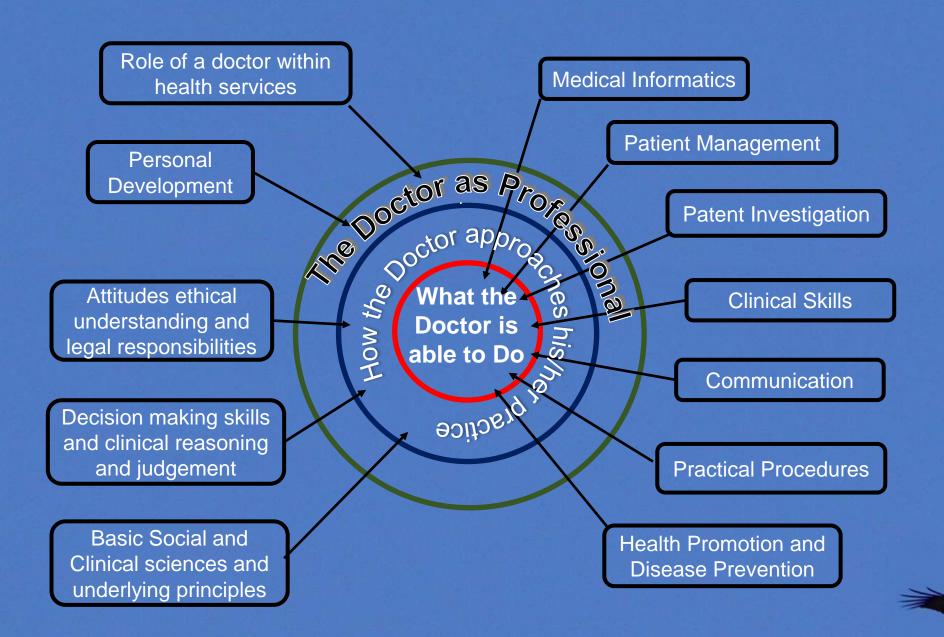
- 8. With understanding of basic clinical and social sciences and underlying principles
- 9. With appropriate attitudes, ethical stance and legal reservations
- 10. With appropriate decision making, clinical reasoning and judgement



The Doctor as a Professional

'The right person doing it'

- 11. An understanding of the doctors role in the health service
- 12. An attitude of personal development and a demonstration of appropriate transferrable skills



Indian Medical Graduate:

 C^2L^2P

Professional Leader & Member

Lifelong Learner

Communicator

Clinician



Children

Adults

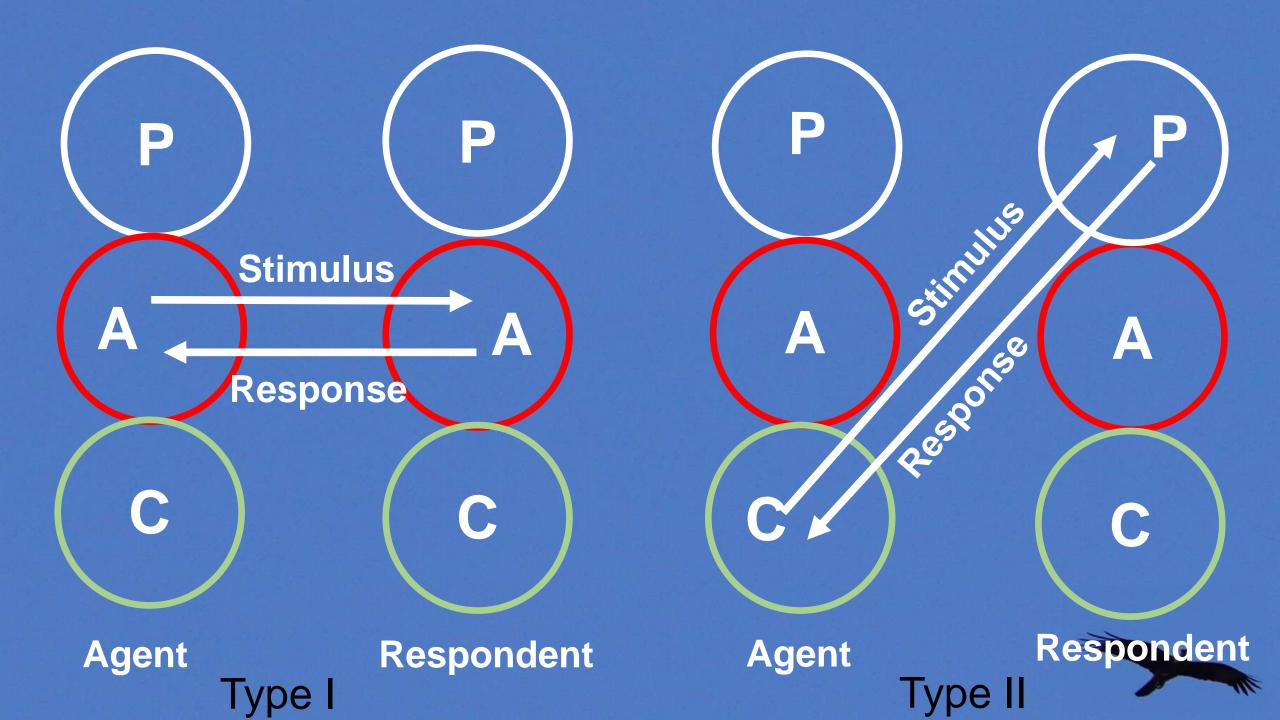




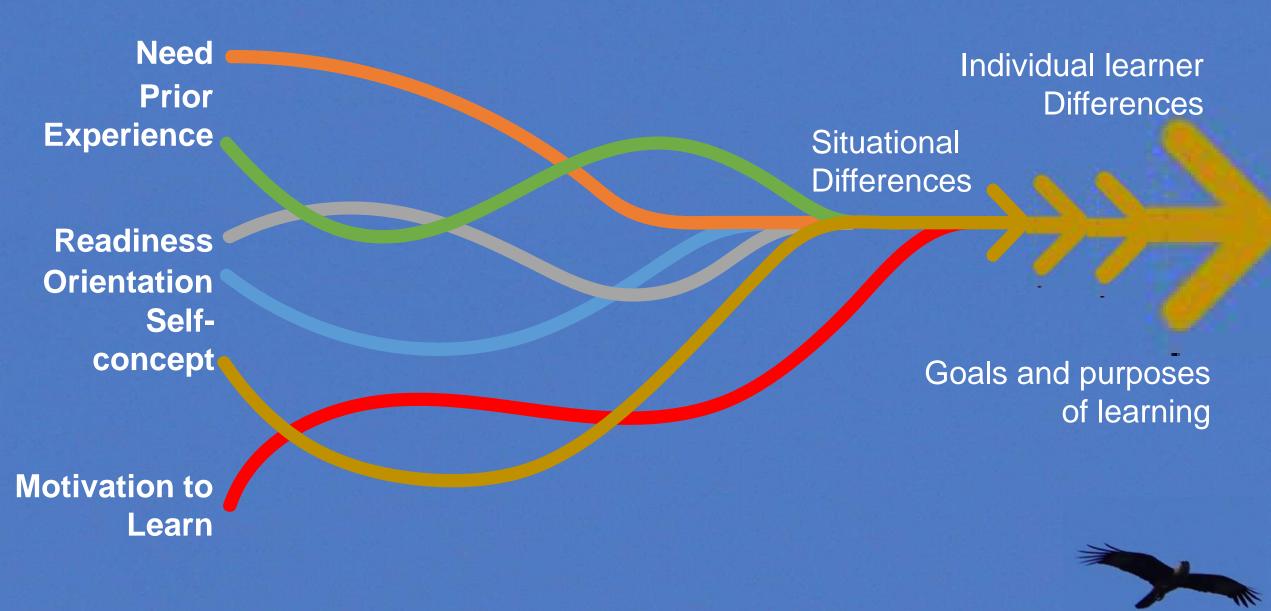
- Rely on others for direction
 - No experience- clean slate
- Rote learning
- Not immediate need based
- Accept information on face value

- Aren't used to taking direction
- Have a wealth of experience
- Need specific opportunities to self-reflect and internalize
- Have preconceived notions about education, learning styles and subject matter
 - Often afraid to fail





Principles of Andragogy



Self Actualization

Desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem

Respect, self esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging

Friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

Safety needs

Personal security, employment, resources, health, property

Physiological needs

Air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction

Behaviorist/ Connectivist

- Elemental model
- Discrete pieces operating in a spatiotemporal field.
- Reactive & Adaptive model
- Stimulus Response

Cognitive/ Gestalt

- Holistic model
- Unitary, interactive model
- Active & Adaptive model
- Functionalist
- Purposive behaviorism



Adult Learning Theories: Andragogy

- Case Method: Discussing a situation
- Socratic dialogue: Discuss a question
- Cathedral/ Monastic schools: Pedagogy
- Streams of inquiry: scientific; intuitive/ reflective



Types of Learners

Goal Oriented

Learning Oriented Activity Oriented

Episodic learning
Passive

Avid readers

Join different classes/ groups

Select serious programs

Learning occurs only on pressure Relationships are important

Motivation 06.

Learners are motivated to learn by external motivators

Orientation to Learning 05.

Learners have a subject-centered orientation to learning.

Readiness to Learn

Learners become ready to learn what the teacher tells them they must learn if they want to pass.



Need to Know

Students must learn what the teacher teaches if they want to pass.

O2. Learners Self-Concept

Teachers concept of learner is Dependent; Hence Learner also feels Dependent

03. Role of Experience

Learner's experience is of little worth as a resource

Motivation 06.

Adults are responsive to several external and internal motivators

Orientation to Learning 05.

Adults are life-centered (or task-centered or problem-centered).

Readiness to Learn

Adults become ready to learn those things they need to know



Need to Know

Adults need to know why they need to learn.
Appraisal systems
Exposure to role models
Diagnostic performance

02. Learners Self-Concept

Self-concept of being responsible for their own decisions. Resent and resist situations they feel others are imposing their wills on them

Role of

Experience

Difference in quantity and quality of experience has consequences

Types of Learning



Problem Solving

Requires the internal events usually called thinking.



Principle Learning

Principle is a chain of two or more concepts. If 'A' then 'B'



Response that identifies an entire class of objects or events.



Multiple Discrimination

Different identifying responses to as many different stimuli





Signal Learning

Pavlov- learns to make a general, diffuse response to a signal



Stimulus-Response Learning

Precise response to a discriminated stimulus



Chaining

Chain of two or more stimulusresponse connections...



Verbal Association

Mnemonics- repertoire of language



Feedback

Functions of instructional situation

Assess
Learning
Inducing
knowledge transfer

Guiding thinking direction

Furnishing external prompts

Providing a model for terminal performance

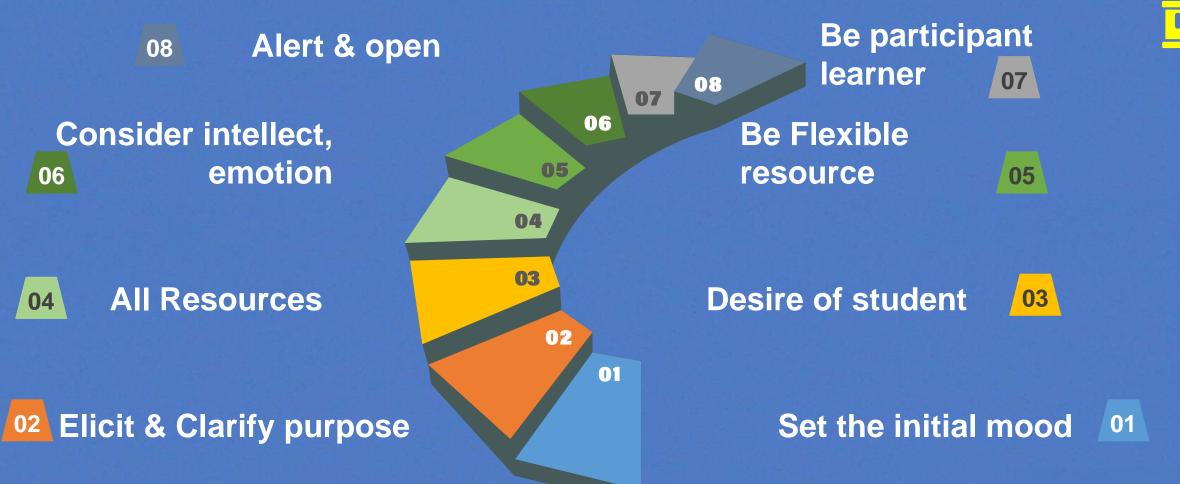
Directing attention and other learner activities

Presenting the stimulus



Guidelines for a facilitator of learning







Democracy

Continuity

Experience

Dewey's
Concepts of
Learning

Interaction



Dewey's Concepts

Self Evaluation

Sense of Progress

Relating Learning Process and Use

Organising



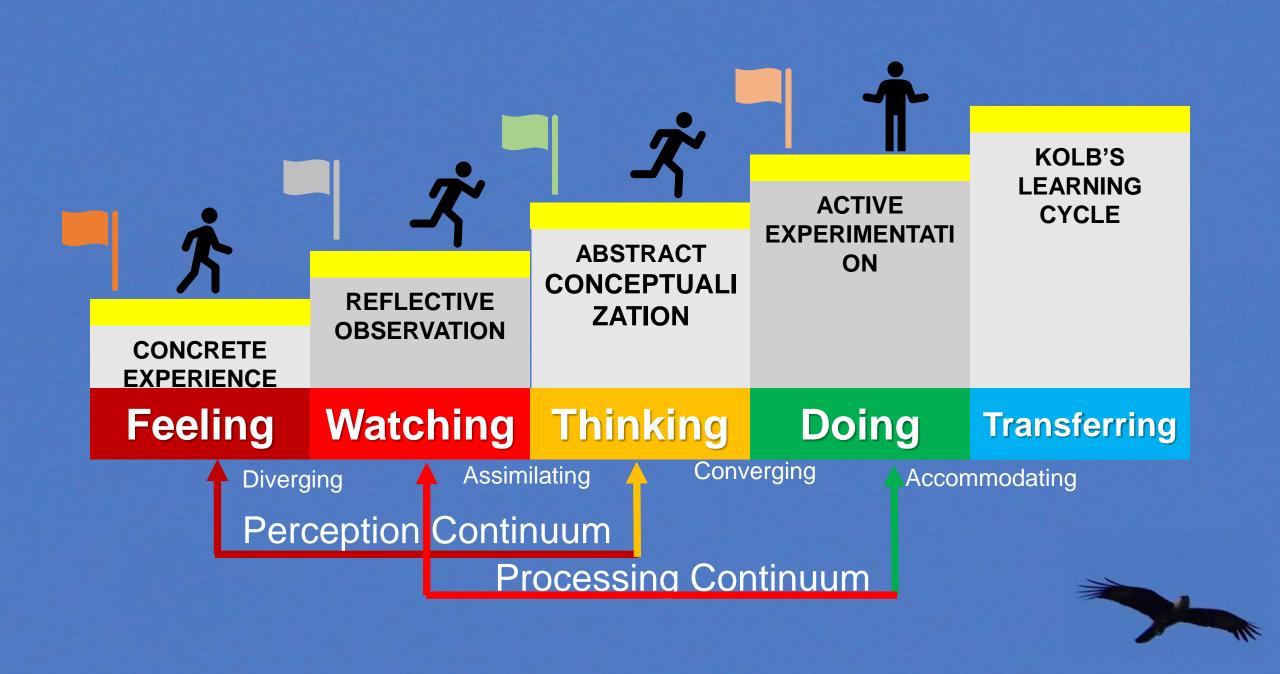
Need to Learn

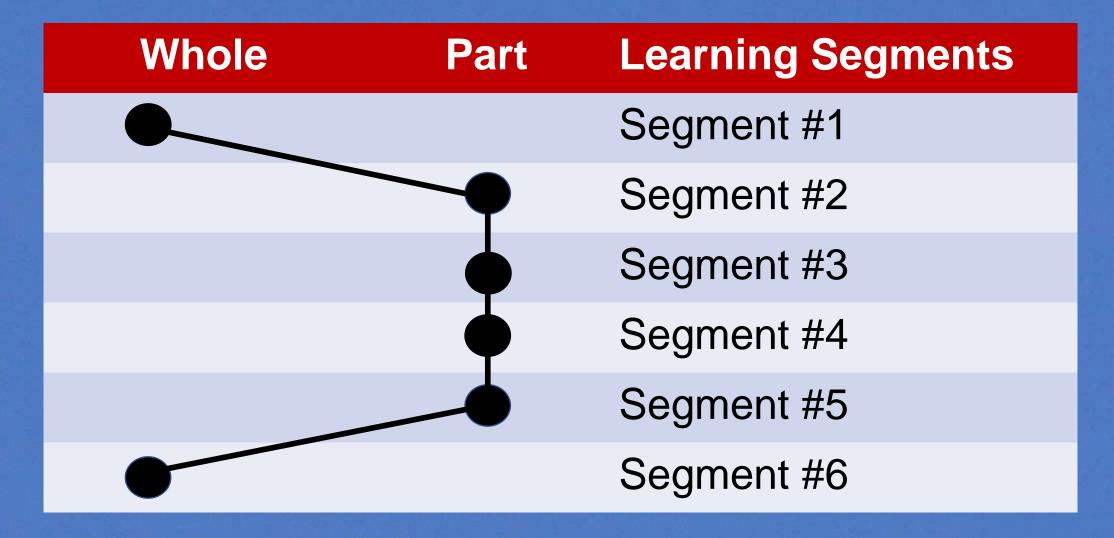
Learning Environment

Desired Goals of Learning

Learning
Experiences
planning Sharing

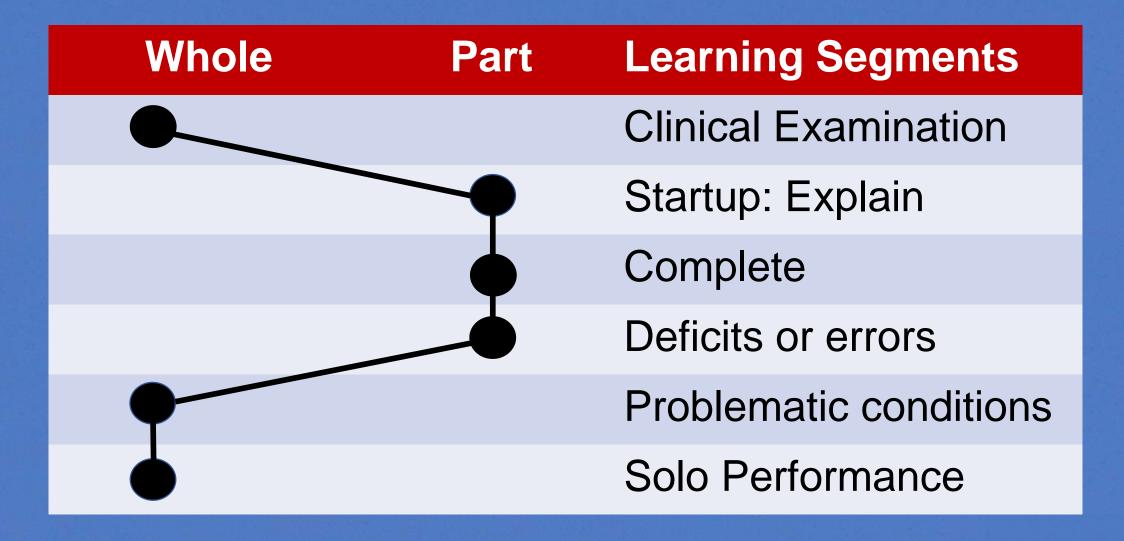






Basic Whole-Part-Whole Learning Model





Basic Clinical Examination Learning Model



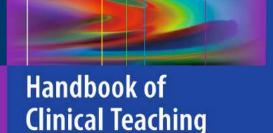
- Tells a story
- Focuses on an interest-arousing issue
- Set in the past five years
- Creates empathy with the central characters
- Includes quotations. There is no better way to understand a situation and to gain empathy for the characters
- Relevant to the reader
- Must have pedagogic utility
- Conflict provoking
- Decision forcing
- Has generality
- Is short

Basic rules for casebased learning Kathryn N. Huggett William B. Jeffries *Editors*

An Introduction to Medical Teaching

Somnath Mookherjee

Ellen M. Cosgrove Editors



Innovation and Change in Professional Educa

Olle ten Cate Eugène J.F.M. Custers Steven J. Durning *Editors*

Principles and Practice of Case based Clinical Reasoning Education

A Method for Preclinical Studen



THE ADULT LEARNER, Sixth Edition

MALCOLM S. KNOWLES, ELWOOD F. HOLTON III, RICHARD A. SWANSON

ELSEVIER





Accordion Process – Slide Template

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, nibh est. A magna maecenas, quam magna nec quis, lorem nunc.

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, nibh est. A magna maecenas, quam magna nec quis, lorem nunc.

Need to Know



Learner's self
Concept



Role of Experience



Readiness to Learn



LOREM IPSUM



Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, nibh est. A magna maecenas, quam magna nec quis, lorem nunc.

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, nibh est. A magna maecenas, quam magna nec quis, lorem nunc.

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, nibh est. magna maecenas, quam magna nec quis. lorem nunc.

