



how to

TEACH IN CLINICAL SETTINGS

Mary Seabrook

 WILEY-BLACKWELL

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 **WILEY-BLACKWELL**

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Introduction

Traditionally, learning to become a doctor has been an apprenticeship, with students and junior doctors working alongside practising clinicians and gradually taking on more responsibility for patient care. In recent years, the nature of the apprenticeship has changed: in many places, the master–apprentice relationship has become less prominent and junior doctors now work within wider teams of colleagues. At the same time, there has been an increased formalisation of training with the development of curricula that specify what is expected at each stage. There has also been more emphasis on providing regular, structured teaching, which tends to take place away from immediate clinical demands.

Nothing, however, can replace the centrality of ‘on-the-job’ learning because assessing and managing patients requires so much more than can ever be taught in a lecture theatre. Over 100 years ago, William Osler said that

To study the phenomena of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study books without patients is not to go to sea at all [1].

In a clinical environment, people, often unconsciously, take in the sights, smells, sounds, the way in which the team works and decisions are made – multiple facets and subtle nuances of practice that can only be learnt on the job. Doctors often call this ‘learning by osmosis’ and, although much can be learnt in this way, learning can be greatly enhanced by good supervision.

Individual supervisors can make a real difference, but face conflicting demands as clinical environments have become increasingly pressurised. Greater bureaucracy, busier clinics, less time with patients and targets focused on clinical work rather than education, all make finding time for teaching challenging.

This book aims to help medical teachers/supervisors at whatever stage – from students to consultants – to explore different ways in which to help others learn. It is designed primarily as a practical manual, providing examples

of hands-on strategies that can be used in daily supervision and teaching. These have been gathered from first-hand observation or reports of effective teaching provided by students and doctors. The content is underpinned by educational theory and evidence, but references and theoretical explanations are kept to a minimum as there are many existing books that cover this material (see Further Reading sections).

The book is divided into five chapters:

1. Creating an effective learning environment.
2. Teaching in clinical contexts: strategies suitable for teaching during routine clinical work and for teaching patients and other disciplines.
3. Workplace-based assessment and feedback: effective ways to use the current tools.
4. Common problems in clinical teaching: guidance on issues such as teaching multiple students and pitching teaching at the right level.
5. Next steps: suggestions for further developing your teaching.

Not everything will be relevant to everyone, but there should be something for all. Some suggestions may seem idealistic, but the contexts in which doctors teach vary enormously, so select what is appropriate to your context. The book was written for doctors in hospital and community trusts, but some sections may also be relevant to general practitioners or other disciplines.

Some ideas or information relate specifically to *students* (undergraduates), others to *trainees* (postgraduates) and some to both (*learners*). *Teachers* and *supervisors* refer to those in a teaching or supervisory role, whatever their level of seniority.

Each chapter has a number of sections containing some or all of the following:

General principles of teaching relevant to particular clinical settings.

Useful strategies: drawn from good practice observed by the author or described by medical students or doctors.

Vignettes: practical examples of teaching and learning, chosen to illustrate specific points.

Quotes: from famous people about education.

Teachers' and learners' comments: views from the shop floor (sometimes paraphrased).

Challenges and thinking points: designed to help you explore key issues and apply ideas to your own teaching.

Discussions: commenting on the challenges and thinking points.

Theories of learning: a few theories of particular relevance are included.