EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. To describe 4 strategies for clinical teaching of students and residents in the office setting.
2. To describe the evidence for improvements in educational outcomes associated with each teaching strategy.
3. To compare and contrast the roles of teacher and learner in the One-Minute Preceptor (OMP) and SNAPPS strategies.

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QUESTIONS

1. Strategies for teaching clinical medicine described in this article include:
   A. “OMP” or “one-minute precepting”
   B. “SNAPPS” or learner-led education
   C. Clinical lectures
   D. “Aunt Minnie” or pattern recognition
   E. Small group discussions led by a preceptor
   F. Activated demonstration or teaching a skill

   Answer:
   - A, B, C, and F
   - A, C, D, and E
   - A, B, D, and F
   - B, C, D, and E
   - A, C, D, and F

2. Which teaching strategies have been shown in studies to improve educational processes and outcomes?
   A. “OMP” or “one-minute precepting”
   B. “SNAPPS” or learner-led education

   C. Clinical lectures
   D. “Aunt Minnie” or pattern recognition
   E. Small group discussions led by a preceptor
   F. Activated demonstration or teaching a skill

   Answer:
   - A, B, C, and F
   - A and B
   - A, C, and E
   - A, B, and C
   - All of the above

3. Some of the elements of “one-minute precepting” include getting a commitment from the student, which is designed to encourage the learner’s processing and synthesis of information obtained from the patient, and then to ask for supporting evidence to help the preceptor understand the learner’s fund of knowledge, analytic processes, and areas for further learning.

   Q. True
   Q. False

4. The SNAPPS strategy relies more on a preceptor-directed learning process in which the student is asked probing questions after their initial summary of the pertinent history and physical. It is designed to direct the student’s analysis to the most important features of the case.

   Q. True
   Q. False

5. The “Aunt Minnie” pattern-recognition approach has been advocated as representing the typical approach applied by most physicians for common ambulatory problems.

   Q. True
   Q. False
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