Ambulatory Care Precepting

Orient & Plan

- Establish ground rules how to address/introduce student, procedure for absence, office hours²
- Review office policies & procedures attire, scheduling, layout, EMR²
- Discuss practice features office flow, patient population, special interests ²
- Suggest best time to ask questions²
- Tailor students' experiences to their level ⁴



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Focus

- Select student learning opportunities^{2,3}
 - Identify what part of encounter to focus on
 - Observe selected skills
 - Advise how to focus history and exams
 - Set time limits; explain focus of visit
- Provide brief patient background before encounter 3,4
- Observe and listen³



Debrief

- Encourage reflection and self-directed learning³
- Provide feedback reinforce what was done well, correct errors³
- Include feedback on time management, reflection, and self-directed learning³
- Ask students for one takeaway for each patient encounter⁴



Plan Next Steps

- Allow more independence as skills improve²
- Add opportunities for advanced history taking, patient education, motivational interviewing¹



References

- 1. Gonzalo, J. D., Dekhtyar, M., Hawkins, R. E., & Wolpaw, D. R. (2017, September). How can medical students add value? Identifying roles, barriers, and strategies to advance the value of undergraduate medical education to patient care and the health system. Academic Medicine 92(9), 1294-1301. doi: 10.1097/ACM.0000000000001662
- 2. Ledford, C., Cronau, H., Bahn, T., Hurtubise, L. Mack, D., Curren, C., Post, D., & Rizer, M. (2012). Teaching medical students in the ambulatory setting: A pocket guide for teaching physicians (2nd ed). Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University College of Medicine.
- 3. Stephens M., B. (2007, September). AHLTA: teaching medical students without falling behind (or, another take on the five microskills of precepting). *Family Medicine*, 39(8): 540-1.
 4. Usatine, R. P., Nguyen, K., Randall, J., & Irby, C. M. (1997, September). Four exemplary preceptors'
- strategies for efficient teaching in managed care settings. Academic Medicine, 72(9), 766-769.