



Workshop on Art of
Training Psychiatry
PG in Bedside Clinic
& Beyond

Dr.Kishor.M JSSMC, Mysuru
Dr Ajay Kumar, AIIMS, Raipur
Dr Suhas Chandran , St Johns MC, Blr



Learning Objectives:

At the end of this session we should be able to appreciate

1. Difference Between Adult Learning & Child Learning
2. Difference Between UG Learning & PG Learning
3. What Is Specific Learning Objective (SLO)?
4. Domains of Learning –Affective-Cognitive-Psychomotor
5. Authoritative Teaching & Collaborative Learning



Disclaimer :

This work shop is Learning Process even for Us !!

It is sharing Platform

Participants Experience may be vast-superior-different than ours!!

Workshop is intended to provide – Glimpse of Training Methodologies

All participants are equal in learning Process,
Please Cooperate with colleagues & Interact





Mix n Match

Let us Know Each other





What is Difference between Adult Learning Vs Child Learning?





Adult Learning

Learn only when they want to (Control Learning)

Require higher motivation to learn.

Resistant to change.

Pragmatic in learning.

Adult learners are more diverse.

Draw on past experiences in learning.

Learning is often self-initiated.

Learning is aimed at an immediate goal.



What is Difference between
UG learner Vs PG Learner?



The Learner

Ug

- The learner is dependent upon the instructor for all learning
- The teacher/instructor assumes full responsibility for what is taught and how it is learned.
- The teacher/instructor evaluates learning
- Content units are sequenced according to the logic of the subject matter

Pg

- The learner is self-directed
- The learner is responsible for his/her own learning
- Self-evaluation is characteristic of this approach
- Learning must have relevance to real-life tasks
- Learning is organized around Iwork situations rather than subject matter units



SLO (Specific Learning Objective)

What is it ?

How to Design ?

Where can we use SLO?



Competency Based Curriculum



Domains of CBM as per MCI

Cognitive?

Affective ?

Psychomotor?





Cognitive Domain:

Bedside Clinic Example:

Elicit Clinical Criteria of Depression



Affective Domain:

Bedside Clinic Example:

Establish Rapport with patient and
explain need for admission



Psychomotor Domain:

Bedside Clinic Example

Assess for Postural Hypotension
OR

Method of Physical Restrain in Agitated
Patient



Conventional / Authoritative Learning

Vs

Explorative Learning / Collaborating Learning





FISH BOWL

Basic idea. Teacher conducts a T-L session with an individual student.

Other students observe and learn vicariously.



INTERPRETED TL Process

Basic idea. The Teacher pauses from time to time during the T-L process. A randomly selected Student “translates” the learning in his own words



RAPID REFLECTION

Basic idea. Teacher pauses at different junctures during TL Student reflect on the latest segment of the Learning and narrates one insight or application idea. A few random reflections are shared with the entire group.

A Good PG Teacher



- Generate curiosity
- Presents- clear & logical sequence
- Make the T-L meaningful
- Cover the subject adequately
- Show the enthusiasm & passion for the subject
- Pace the T-L appropriately -Be concise
- Illustrate the practical applications
- Are constructive & Accept criticism

THE CRUX OF INVOLVING PGs

Connecting & Building parallel networks that can be Rewarding for Teachers of Psychiatry as well as PG students





To Conclude

Newer Methods of Involving PGs
should - just pop up - now and then- in all of us,
in relations to experiences and challenges



“There's a way to do it better—find it”
Thomas Edison



Thank you for
Kind Interaction

Dr Kishor M
Dr Ajay Kumar
Dr Suhas Chandran