

## Aurora Health Care

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From the Selected Works of Teacher and Educator Resources

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# Feedback - STARCH

Teacher & Educator Resources, *Aurora Health Care*



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# STARCH YOUR FEEDBACK

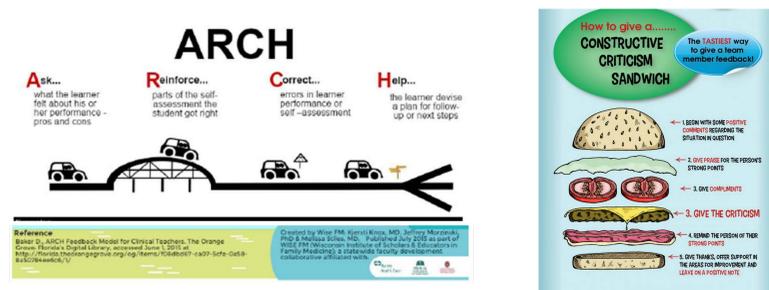
## AN EVIDENCE BASED ADDITION TO STANDARD FEEDBACK MODELS

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### INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

#### CURRENT APPROACHES TO GIVING LEARNERS FEEDBACK

- Feedback (FB) is an essential element in supporting the growth and entrustment of learners to care for patients
- Numerous FB models abound – from the “Feedback Sandwich”<sup>1</sup> to ARCH<sup>2</sup> and ART<sup>3</sup> – with common features with the teacher
  - Asking the learner to self-assess their performance
  - Reinforcing what was done well
  - Confirming/correcting what needs to improve
  - Helping the learner identify next steps to improve



#### PROBLEM: FEEDBACK PROVIDED/RECEIVED

- Feedback remains amongst the lowest rated item on any educational evaluation independent of trainee level or specialty independent of FB model teachers apply, the FB workshops attended, and/or teacher attestations that they give FB
- Recent study on teaching pre-post duty hours<sup>4</sup> revealed that
  - Faculty have less time to provide feedback
  - Residents request more feedback

#### OBJECTIVE:

To re-define 1<sup>st</sup> step in FB process informed by recent evidence on factors influencing trainee perceptions of FB & accuracy of learner self-assessment

### METHODS:

Review Literature: Feedback & Self-Assessment

Reframe Feedback Models = Literature

Test Model in Faculty Development Sessions and Evaluate

### RESULTS: LITERATURE

#### TENSION & RECOGNITION OF RECEIVING FEEDBACK<sup>5-6</sup>

- Interpretation and uptake of feedback is influenced by trainee’s:
  - Confidence, experience, fear of not appearing knowledgeable
- Receiving FB is difficult and often doesn’t register with trainees as it strikes at the tension between core trainee needs:
  - Desire to learn/grow to be competent physicians
  - Need to be accepted for who they are
  - Obtaining an optimal final grade
- Example highlighting this tension
  - When teachers open a FB interaction by “asking” learners “How did it go?”
  - Learners want to appear competent – but know they need to learn = “Pretty well.... need a few more details on frequency of falls...”

#### SELF-ASSESSMENT<sup>7</sup>

- Humans are poor at producing self-generated summative assessments of their own performance or ability
- **WHY?** Generating “accurate” summative self-assessments of one’s own level of performance or ability is particularly challenging due to:
  - COGNITIVE REASONS: Information neglect and memory biases
  - SOCIOBIOLOGICAL REASONS: It is adaptive to maintain an optimistic outlook
  - SOCIAL REASONS: Not always receiving adequate feedback from peers and supervisors
- Difficulty of self-assessment increases when the “ask” is vague (*How do you think it went...?*)



“Welcome to Lake Wobegon, where all the women are strong, all the men are good-looking, and all the children are above average.”

- Garrison Keillor, *A Prairie Home Companion*

#### INDIRECT NATURE OF FEEDBACK TO SUSTAIN LEARNER<sup>8</sup>

- Indirect nature of feedback
  - OPPORTUNITY SPACES: Allow learner “time” to change answer and affirm correct response (2<sup>nd</sup> chance)
  - PROVIDE CLUES IN FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS: Reframe and ask more specific questions to lead learner to “answer”
  - REFRAME THE QUESTION so that the wrong answer becomes correct
  - TREAT WRONG ANSWERS AS POSSIBLE, but in need for further consideration
- Approach preserves learners self-confidence and esteem and preceptor’s relationship with the learner
- Learners **DO NOT** perceive they have received feedback as they “discovered” the answers

### RESULTS: STARCH FEEDBACK MODEL

#### 1<sup>ST</sup> STATE FOCUS OF THE FEEDBACK

- Literature review highlighted the need to reform feedback model to support:
  - Clarity of “ask” – making the focus on the self-assessment explicit
  - Direct – unambiguous, recognizable feedback
  - Explicit discussion of trainee and teacher tensions/needs
- Updated the standard ARCH FB model to include “ate” → STARCH
  - Teacher begins by *ST*ating the FB focus (e.g., Hx omits key fall risk elements; Dif Dx for dementia)
  - Next teacher proceeds with the Ask - to self-assess strengths/weaknesses relative to that focus, Reinforce, Correct, Help steps in ARCH

#### TEST MODEL IN FACULTY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS

- FB workshops have been updated to reflect STARCH with deliberate practice:
  - How to orient learners by reviewing purpose of FB [to promote learner’s growth] and teacher’s role in “*ST*ating” FB focus prior to learner self-assessment
  - Teachers then practice *ST*ating an identified FB focus to simulated learners

#### RESULTS

- **FB WORKSHOP RATINGS:** Mean 3.7-4.0 ( 1=least favorable to 4=most favorable).
- **LEARNERS’ RATINGS ON ITEM** “teacher provided helpful and timely FB” increased significantly (.40; 5-point scale) 6 months pre/post workshops
- **LEARNERS AND FACULTY REPORT** being “relieved” that the “what I am thinking” game is replaced by providing specific FB to promote learner growth

### DISCUSSION & FUTURE WORK

- **ADDING “STATE”** to begin the FB interaction is an evidence-based addition to established FB models that is valued by teachers and learners
- **NEXT STEPS:** Expand model use, develop on-line training materials and infographics, and evaluate its impact using Kirkpatrick levels

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