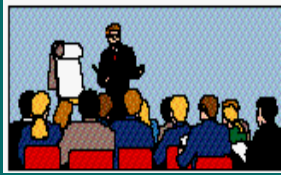


Residents As Case Discussion Facilitators



Compliments of CORE Faculty Development

Learning Objectives

- Trainees (medical students and residents) will be able to:
 - articulate the purpose of a Clinical Case Conference (CCC).
 - discuss helpful tips that can be applied prior to, during, and after a CCC.
 - describe important components of a CCC.

What's a CCC?

- CCC stands for Clinical Case Conference. It is a presentation and discussion of a case that the trainee has been involved with during his/her training.
- CCC is presented to an audience consisting of colleagues and in some cases, attending physicians.

What's CCC for?

- The purpose of a CCC is to “problem-solve” a case in a small group setting with input from the audience.
- Another purpose is to stimulate discussion about relevant case information.
- Ultimately, the purpose of a presentation is to transmit information.



How to facilitate a CCC

- There are many ways – we recommend Progressive Disclosure.
- Progressive Disclosure is an innovative way to present/facilitate a CCC. It puts the responsibility of “solving” the case on the audience when the case is effectively presented/facilitated by the presenter.

Prior to a CCC

- During your training, be on the lookout for good cases.
- Consult an attending to seek advice or get input about a case. (If you're a Y4 medical student, check with the CORE Assistant Dean; if you're a Resident, check with the Program Director).
- Upon selection of a case to present, obtain the necessary information and materials relevant to the case.

Prior to a CCC

- Prepare and plan your CCC presentation - think about the ASSURE Model:
 - A- Analyze your audience
 - S- Specify your objectives
 - S- Select your materials and media
 - U- Utilize your materials and media
 - R- Require audience participation
 - E- Evaluate

Prior to a CCC

- Practice your CCC – just like in Broadway, a rehearsal is not a bad idea.

During and After a CCC

- Keep in mind effective presentation/facilitation skills and tips.
- Reflect on your CCC. Feedback from the audience is helpful for the next CCC.

Components of a CCC

- Just like a movie – you need a good title that describes the case but not give away the diagnosis.
- Chief Complaint – present this in one sentence, in patient's own words.

Components of a CCC

- History of Present Illness – ask the audience what they want to know, given the chief complaint. (Tip: Responses might include character and duration of complaint, severity of pain, etc.)
- Once the audience have exhausted their questions, share the positive and negative historical findings relating directly to the chief complaint.

Components of a CCC

- Past History Relevant to Present Illness and Other Significant Past History – again, ask the audience what they want to know. (Tip: Responses might include family history, travel history, etc.)
- Review of Systems – provide ROS if significant.

Components of a CCC

- Physical Exam – ask the audience what they would do in a physical exam for the particular complaint.
- Lab – same thing, ask the audience what labs they would order. (Tip: you may share results of labs done or even show x-ray films, etc.).
- Differential Diagnosis – audience can come up with a list. Ask for justification if necessary.

Components of a CCC

- Diagnosis – share what the diagnosis is for the particular case.
- Treatment Plan – ask audience what they would recommend for a treatment plan.
- **REMINDER:** If applicable, include OPP and Psychosocial considerations relative to the case.
- Brief Topic Presentation: Provide a 2-3 minute overview of the topic (diagnosis) and provide references.

Summary

- Trainees (medical students and residents) were able to:
 - articulate the purpose of a Clinical Case Conference.
 - discuss helpful tips that can be applied prior to, during, and after a CCC.
 - describe important components of a Clinical Case Conference.