

What “RIMes” with COPD:

Developing Learning Objectives and Preliminary Lesson Plans

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Session Objectives

- Differentiate between higher-order and lower-order learning objectives as they relate to clinical instruction
- Apply the hierarchy of learning objectives to specific stages of learning about Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Using a selected disease model, develop hierarchical learning objectives for pre-clinical students



RIME Stages

- R = Reporter
- I = Interpreter
- M = Manager
- E = Educator



Bloom's Taxonomy

- Lower Order
 - Knowledge
 - Comprehension
 - Application

- Higher Order
 - Analysis
 - Synthesis
 - Evaluation



Reasons for Using Objectives

- Define intended outcomes
 - Outcomes should be
 - Measurable (use a verb)
 - Appropriate for learner
- Aid in shaping content and presentation
- Guide assessment



Why COPD? Why Now?

- 4th leading cause of death
 - Only top killer with increasing mortality
- 12 million diagnosed
- Another 12 million undiagnosed



Why COPD? Why Now?

- COPD patients **will** become a greater proportion of caseload
- Treatment advances
 - Can improve quality of life
 - May slow the progression of the disease
 - Diagnosis is key



Risk Factors

- Age 40 and over
 - Persistent/progressive dyspnea
 - Chronic cough
 - Sputum production
 - Unusual and noticeable decline in activity level, especially with smoking history
 - **1 out of 6 Americans with COPD has never smoked**



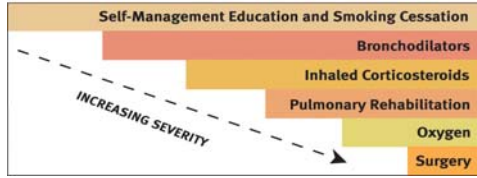
Diagnosis: Pulmonary Function Testing

- Spirometry
 - Determines severity
 - Distinguishes from asthma
- Diagnosis
 - $FEV_1/FVC < 0.7$ (postbronchodilator)



Treatment

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR COPD



Classify These Objectives

Knowledge/Reporter,
Comprehension/Reporter
Application/Interpreter

- Compare lung function in a healthy patient with lung function in a patient with COPD
- List the 3 most common clinical symptoms associated with COPD
- Differentiate between COPD, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis



Classify This Objective

- A 62 year-old female smoker is presenting with the chief complaint of a cough. The FVC is 3.1 L/sec and the FEV₁ is 1.8 L/sec. The FEV₁/FVC is .58.
- Develop a differential diagnosis for this patient.



Linking Objectives to Lesson Plans

- Knowledge/Reporter objective:
 - List three risk factors for COPD

- Lesson activity

- Assessment question



Linking Objectives to Lesson Plans

- Comprehension/Interpreter objective
 - Explain why smoking is a risk factor for COPD

- Lesson activity

- Assessment question



Linking Objectives to Lesson Plans

- Application/Interpreter objective
 - Given a patient's spirometry test results, interpret the results as they relate to COPD

- Lesson activity

- Assessment question