



Remediation for Learners Struggling with Diagnostic Reasoning

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Learning Objectives

Describe the prevalence of clinical reasoning struggles among medical learners, including common signs and patterns

Propose a domain-specific approach for coaching clinical reasoning

Employ techniques aimed at enhancing learner self-awareness and insight, fostering a collaborative and supportive process

Clinical Reasoning Deficits

- University of Colorado
 - 25-30% of residents, 40-45% of medical students referred to a remediation program
- University of Pennsylvania
 - 40-45% of learners referred to a combined UME-GME remediation program
- University of Virginia
 - 34% of residents referred to a GME remediation program; 40% of clerkship/post-clerkship students

Identification

- Assessment is difficult; often focuses on recall of facts and direct observation is limited
- “Needs to read more” is a sign something is wrong, but it may not be knowledge
- Self-assessment is unreliable
- Process versus outcome



What does a clinical reasoning deficit look like?

Can't tell a story

Orders too many tests

Doesn't appreciate urgency

Presentations miss important details

Disorganized

Inefficient

Poor signouts

Indecisive

Always behind

Limited differential

Misses the big picture

Premature closure

Anchors

*Can't see the forest for
the trees*

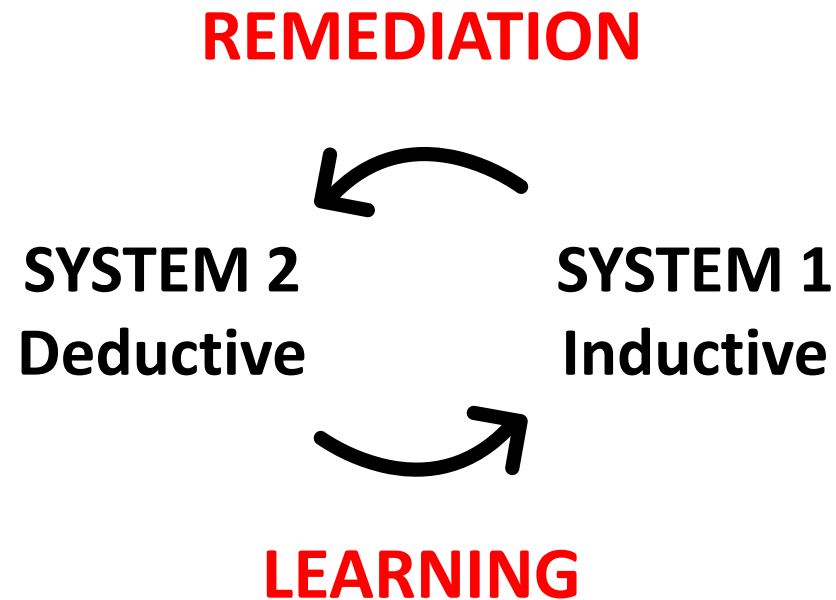
Doesn't know what questions to ask

Overwhelmed



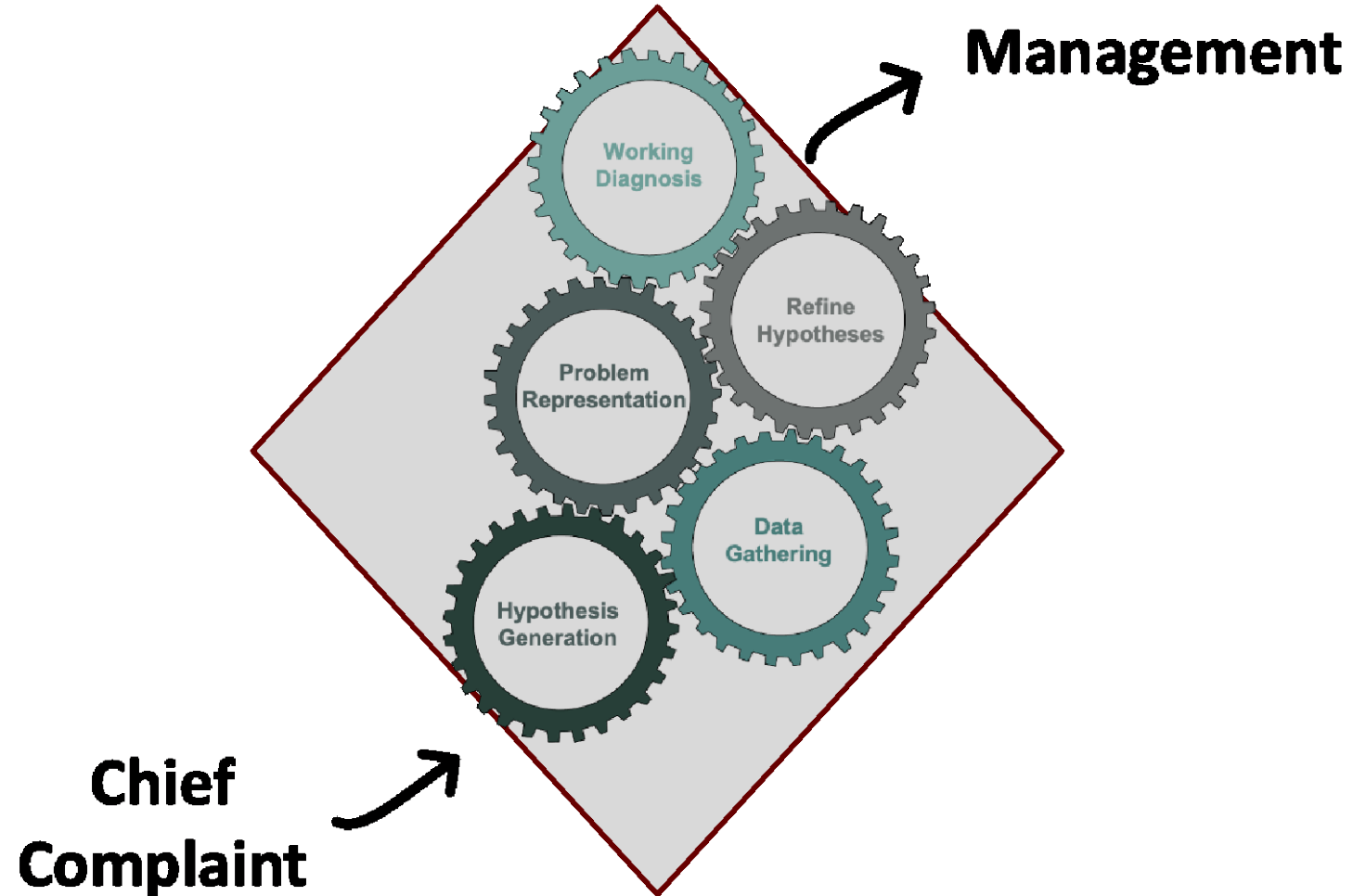
Clinical Reasoning Conundrum

“Experienced clinicians often use rapid unconscious cognitive reasoning processes and find it difficult to slow down and explain how they are thinking.”



Remediation Program Structure

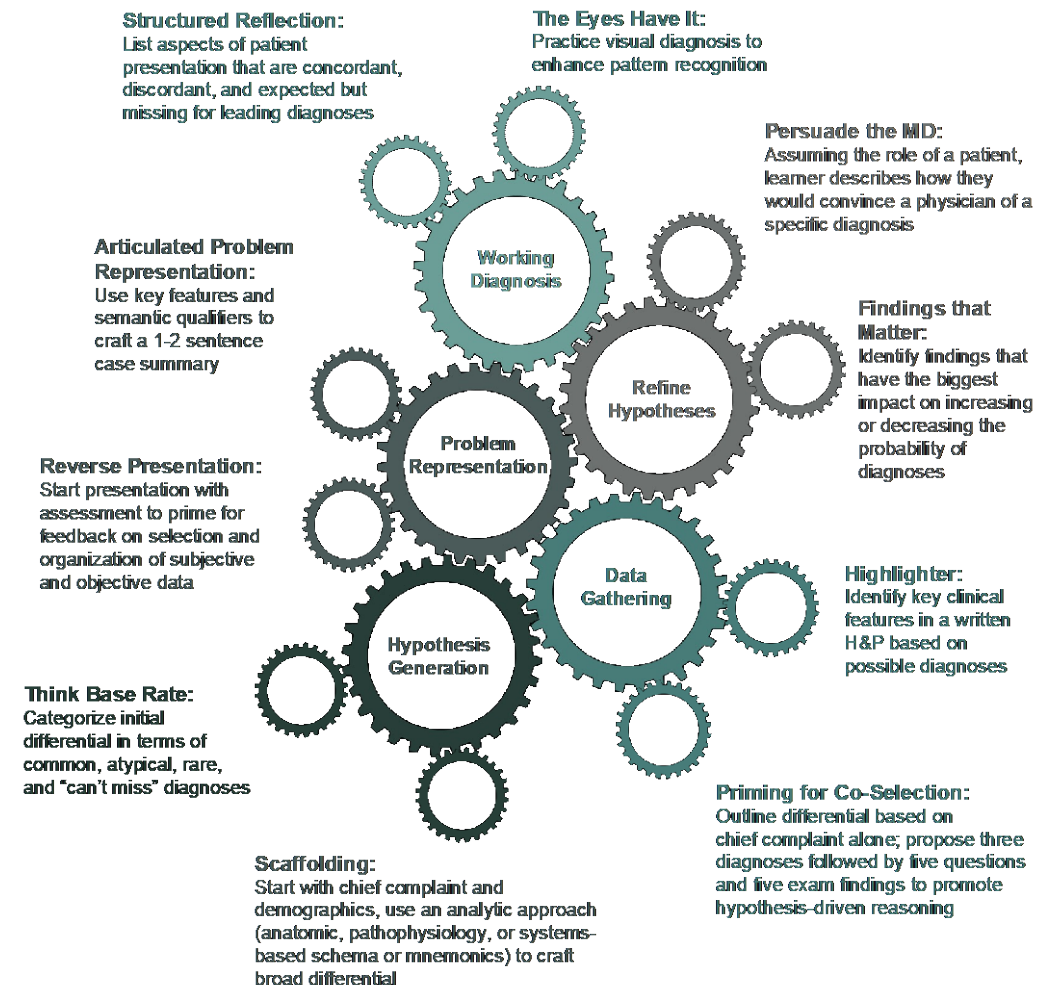
Diagnose the Deficit



Case-based SRL Microanalysis

Cased-Based Coaching

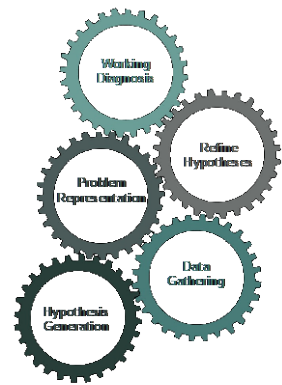
- Design a strategy targeted to the deficit(s)
- Promote:
 - Knowledge organization
 - Schema formation
- Early hypothesis generation; hypothetico-deductive → improved pattern recognition



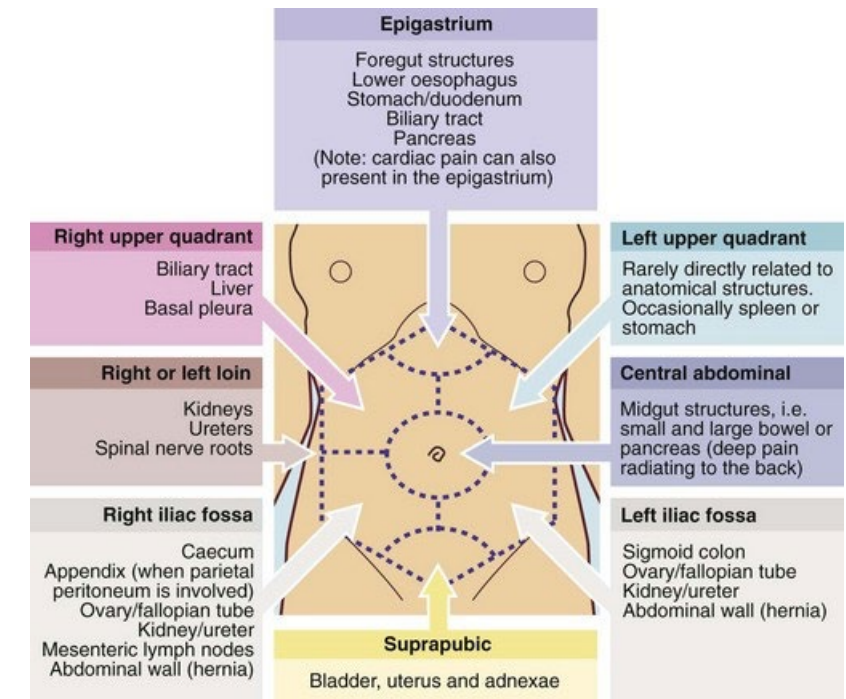
Clues: Hypothesis Generation Deficit

- Limited differential diagnosis based on chief complaint and initial data
- Fails to ask defining or discriminating features EARLY in the encounter
- Differential diagnoses begin and remain overly narrow
- Overly reliant on previous experience, recent cases, or diagnostic momentum
- Fails to consider common diagnoses
- Struggles to justify why a question was asked or exam maneuver was performed

Early Hypothesis Generation

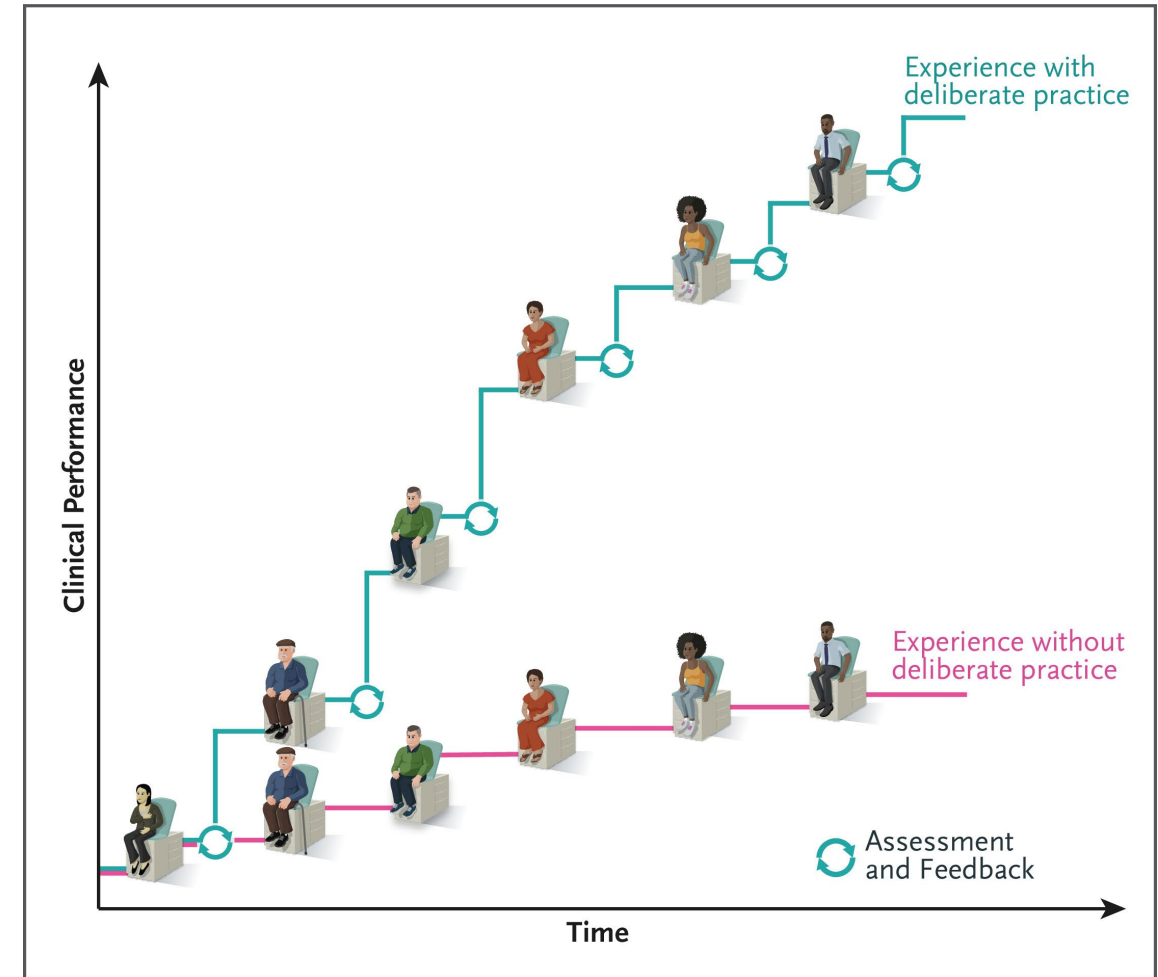


- Consideration of potential hypotheses prior to detailed information gathering improves diagnostic accuracy
- Use frameworks to scaffold
 - Base-rate 
 - Anatomical framework
 - Pathophysiology (causal reasoning)
 - Organ Systems

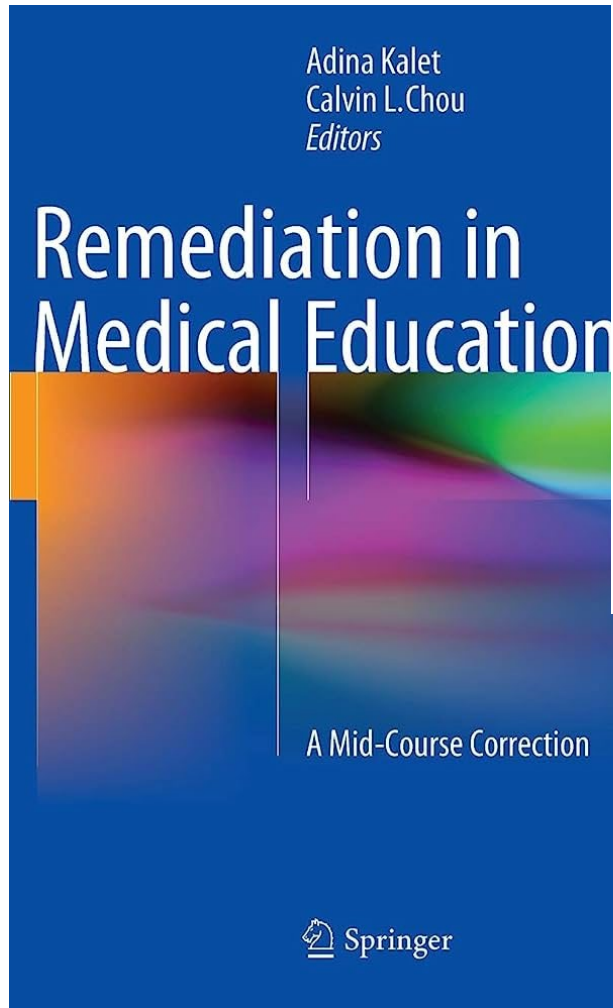


Deliberate Practice

- Simulated environment
- Case repetition + variability
- Time-intensive (direct 9.1 hrs)
- Authentic clinical environment
- Context specificity and diagnostic reasoning “out in the world”



Thank you...



CLINICAL REASONING

COACHING THE STRUGGLING
MEDICAL LEARNER

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