POSTTEST QUESTIONS
Based on the teaching interaction below, please answer the questions on the answer sheet.

A nurse practitioner student is in your office and has just seen a patient of yours for a follow up visit. Here is her presentation:

Learner: "Hi, Doctor. I just saw Mrs. Bodman for a 2-month follow up visit for her diabetes. She is a 60-year-old woman who has had Type 2 diabetes for 5 years. She states she has felt well except for a cold that she just got over. She tests her blood sugar at home about twice a week and says her fasting sugars have been between 120 and 160. She didn't bring in her logbook, though. She denies polyuria and polydypsia, but says she has gained some weight because she went on a cruise last month. She did have one episode of shakiness and sweating which got better when she ate.

"Her current regimen is glyburide 5mg BID and glucophage 500 mg BID. She also takes an occasional dose of 25mg hydrochlorothiazide about once a week for foot swelling. Other meds are calcium and Premarin.

"On physical, her weight is 165 (up from 160 last time), BP is 140/80, pulse is 84 and temp is normal. Her fundi were hard to see but looked normal to me. Lungs are clear, heart regular without murmur and abdomen slightly obese but normal. She had a blood sugar checked when she came in and it was 180 but she had lunch two hours ago." [Learner pauses and waits for your comments]

1) According to the "One-Minute Preceptor" Model as discuss in the monograph, what is the first step?

A) Teach a general principle.
B) Keep the interaction moving.
C) Get a commitment.
D) Reinforce what was done well.
E) Probe for supporting evidence.

2) Which of the following might be an appropriate comment for you to make at this first step? (More than one answer may be correct. Select all that apply.)

A) "Your presentation was well organized and complete. You covered the major symptoms of diabetes well."
B) "Has she had a recent hemoglobin A1C test?"
C) "Do you think she is in good diabetic control?"
D) "All diabetic patients should have a foot exam at each follow up visit."
E) "What do you think that the sweating and shakiness 'spell' that she had was?"
7) The One-Minute Preceptor teaching model will make teaching interactions much shorter.

A) True.
B) False.

8) The learner may have difficulty in generalizing a specific case to other clinical situations.

A) True.
B) False.

9) A formal “Conclusion” step helps manage time and lets the learner know what the next steps will be.

A) True.
B) False.

10) The One-Minute Preceptor model should become the preceptor's exclusive teaching style.

A) True.
B) False.