



One Minute Preceptor

This is a clinical teaching model with five imperatives designed to keep an encounter to 5 minutes or less. Encounters will vary with variations in topic and complexity of cases. The skills are sequenced in a particular order to increase the benefit of the encounter, even if it ends abruptly or unexpectedly.

Skill	Examples
1. Get a commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “What do you think is going on with this patient?” • “What laboratory tests are indicated?” • “What would you like to accomplish on this visit?” • “Why do you think this patient has been noncompliant?”
2. Probe for supporting evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “What are the major findings that led to your diagnosis?” • “Why did you choose that particular medication given the availability of many others?” • “What factors did you take into account when making your exercise prescription for this patient?” • “What else did you consider? Why didn’t you choose it?”
3. Teach general rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to solid medical references. • “I haven’t encountered this condition before either. The best dermatology references are _____ and _____. In this clinic, the best resource is (name). Our specialist consultant is (name).”
4. Reinforce what was done right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I noticed that you kept an open mind until the patient revealed her true agenda for the appointment. It was important to get to the heart of her concerns.” • “When prescribing medication, you appropriately considered the age of the patient and the prolonged half-life of its active metabolites in the elderly. This will decrease the risk for falls for this patient due to oversedation.”
5. Correct mistakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “When you suspicion an upper respiratory infection, it is important to always assess the ears. Overlooking an otitis media may result in a needless visit to the emergency room or more extensive involvement such as infection of the mastoid bone or meningitis.” • “In spite of a normal pap smear two months ago, it is important to biopsy any lesion of the cervix. Pap smears are not 100% sensitive and can sometimes be normal in cases of high grade malignancy.”

REFERENCES:

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