



# **Psychomotor Skills Teaching** & Micro Mastery

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# Beat the Beads

Winner: Longest string of beads 2



## **Beat the Beads**



## What is Psychomotor Domain?

The Psychomotor Domain is skill based and refers to the learning of <u>physical skills</u>. Psychomotor skills include actions such as <u>contacting</u>, <u>manipulating</u>, or <u>moving an object and controlling the body or parts of the body</u>.

- The learner must use muscular action
- With or without equipment
- To reach the specific results



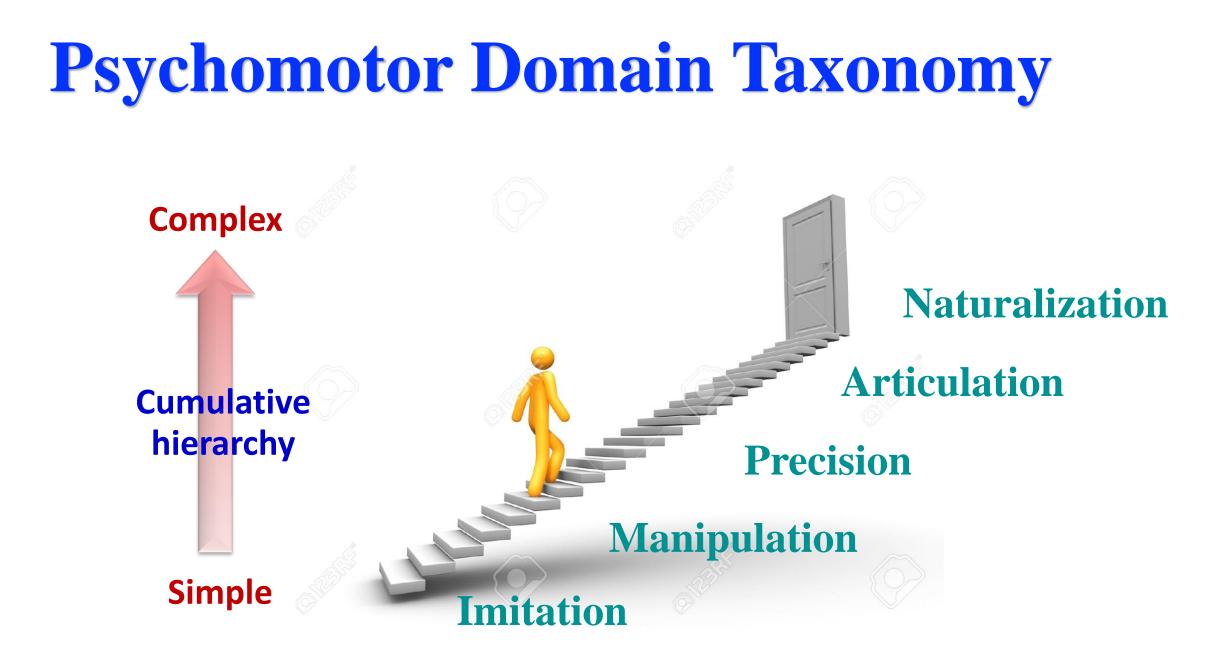
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Perencevich, K. C., Seidel, R. J., & Kett, A. L. (2007). Psychomotor Domain. From Principles of Learning to Strategies for Instruction with Workbook Companion, 75-113.



# List important psychomotor skills that students need to learn in your field

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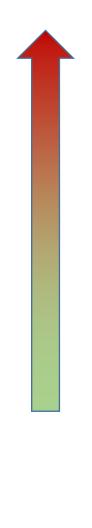


## **Dave's psychomotor domain taxonomy (1)**

Level	Category	<b>Behaviors Description</b>	Demonstration
1	Imitation (copy)	<u>Learning by watching</u> and imitating actions	watch teacher or trainer and repeat action, process or activity
2	<b>Manipulation</b> (follow instruction)	Actions performed through <u>memorization</u> or <u>following</u> <u>directions</u>	carry out task from <u>written</u> or <u>verbal instruction</u>
3	<b>Precision</b> (develop precision)	Performance becomes more <u>exact</u> , and action are <u>more precise</u>	<ul> <li>perform a task or activity with <u>expertise</u> / high quality <u>without assistance or</u> <u>instruction</u></li> <li>able to demonstrate an activity to other learners</li> </ul>

## **Dave's psychomotor domain taxonomy (2)**

Level	Category	<b>Behaviors Description</b>	Demonstration
4	Articulation (combine, integrate related skills)	<u>Several skills</u> can be performed together in a <u>harmonious way</u>	relate and combine associated activities to develop methods to meet varying, novel requirements
5	Naturalization (automate, become expert)	High level of performance achieved with actions becoming second <u>nature</u>	define aim, approach and strategy for use of activities to meet strategic need



**Naturalization** 

Articulation

Precision

Manipulation Imitation

Dave's taxonomy (1970)

Origination Adaptation Complex Overt Response Mechanism

**Guided Response** 

Set

#### Perception

Elizabeth Simpson's taxonomy (1972)

Simpson, E. J. (1972). The classification of educational objectives in the psychomotor domain: The psychomotor domain. Vol. 3. Washington, DC: Gryphon House.





## How to improve your students in Psychomotor skills



#### **Psychomotor skill variables**

Motivation

Demonstrations

**Physical Practice** 

**Mental Practice** 

Feedback/ Knowledge of results

## **The teaching process**

 Create interest through the use of questioning and discussion of a puzzling problem or aspect of the skill to be developed

2) Provide a demonstration of the skill

3) Have students practice the skill

4) Ask students to describe the appropriate steps in performing the skills

5) Provide alternating sessions of practice and evaluation

### **Peyton's four step approach (1998)**

#### 1. Demonstration

Instructor demonstrates the skill at normal speed and without additional comments.

#### 2. Deconstruction

Instructor demonstrates the skill by breaking it down into simple steps, while describing each step.

#### 3) Formulation

Instructor demonstrates the skills whilst being 'talked through' the steps by the learner

#### 4) Performance

#### Student demonstrates the skill, while describing each step.

Walker M, Peyton JWR. Teaching in theatre. In: Peyton JWR, editor. Teaching and learning in medical practice. Rickmansworth: Manticore Europe Limited; 1998. p. 171–80.

#### Learn

Learning about procedure via reading, videos and online training

 Cognitive skills test See Demonstration by instructor • Nonverbal demonstration of skill • Demonstration of individual steps with

verbal

description



Formative assessment on simulator

Deliberate practice



Summative assessment on simulator

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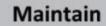
- Mastery learning
- Competency-based assessment and feedback



Performance on human

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- Direct supervision
  - Performance-based assessment and feedback



Maintenance of skill through clinical practice supplemented by simulation as needed

- Procedure logs
- Individual continuous quality improvement
- Maintenance of certification

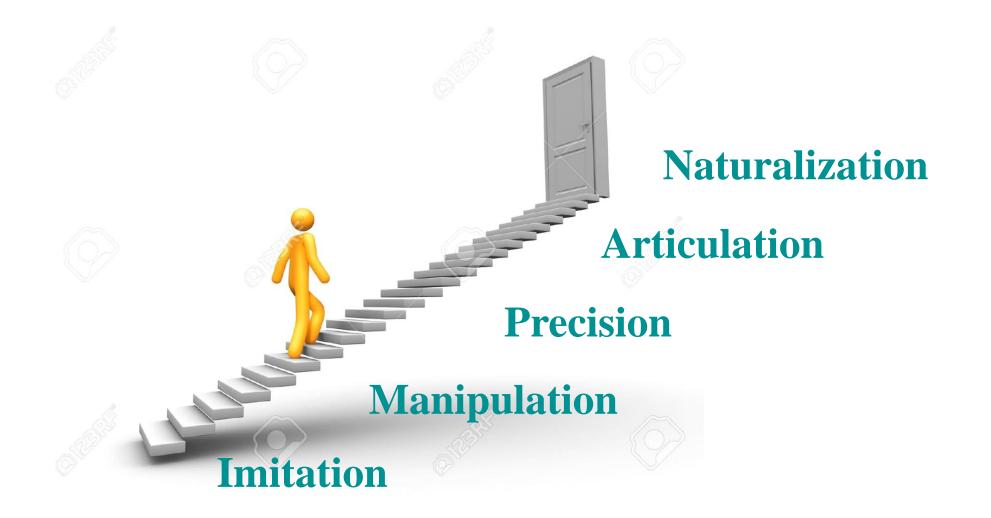
Cognitive phase

#### **Psychomotor phase**

#### A proposed pedagogical framework for procedural skill training in medicine

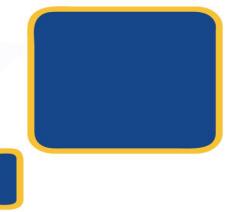
Sawyer, T., White, M., Zaveri, P., et al. (2015). Learn, see, practice, prove, do, maintain: An evidence-based pedagogical framework for procedural skill training in medicine. Acad Med, 90(8), 1025-1033.

# Which level of psychomotor skill that we would like students to achieve?





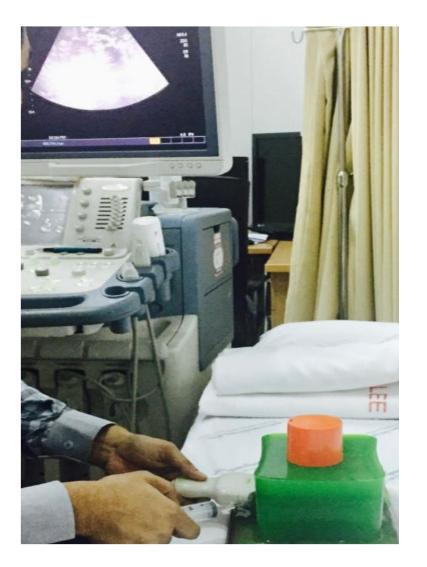
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## Examples for Psychomotor skills teaching

#### ULTRASOUND-GUIDED PERICARDIOCENTESIS MODEL



This model allows students to insert the needle under ultrasound guidance, puncture the "pericardial sac" and aspirate pericardial fluid.

Aung, L.H., Nopparatjamjomras, T.R. and Nopparatjamjomras, S., 2017, September. MEDICAL DOCTORS'PROCEDURAL SKILL PERFORMANCE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD ULTRASOUND-GUIDED PERICARDIOCENTESIS MODEL. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Applied Science and Health (No. 2, pp. 27-33).

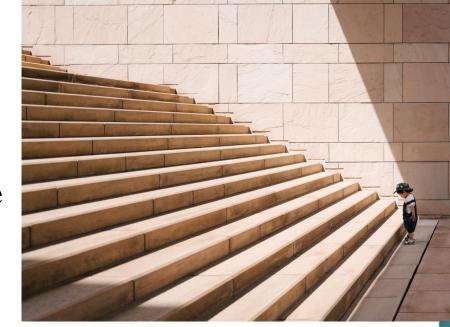


# **Micro Mastery**

Micro Mastery : "Learn Small, Learn Fast, and Unlock Your Potential to Achieve Anything" (Robert Twigger)

micro mastery Learn Small, Learn Fast, and Unlock Y ur Potential to Achieve Anything

ROBERT TWIGG



The micro-mastery encourages us to try to master small skills before attempting to learn everything.

#### 10,000 hours Rule :

"If we want to become experts in a subject, we must practice it for 10,000 hours, and that dream will come true."

(K. Anders Ericsson)



If we want to practice anything without a plan or key concept, we may achieve success slowly, and we may even fail or give up.



https://il.mahidol.ac.th/sotl6/img/handout/

The entry trick (an initial piece of information ) Quick way to get basic grip on the matter

Example: What is the entry trick that makes the omelet fluffy and crispy?

Trick I: *Use* a tall pot and *Pour* the beaten eggs through a sieve

Trick II: *Beat* the eggs with a little bit of milk or water

These components were suggested by Robert Twigger.

**Repeatable** Being able to repeat and *get better* at doing it.

**Payoff** Success *incentives* that make people want to repeat them

**Experiment** Start at *small* and add *zest* to repeatability

**Feedback** 

Give people something to *connect* to others and earn feedback

https://th.lovepik.com/

Applying Micro Mastery to Develop Psychomotor Skills

https://www.pngegg.com

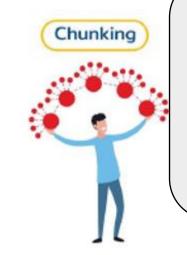
### Peyton's four step approach (1998) Building a Micro Mastery

#### 1. Demonstration

2. Deconstruction

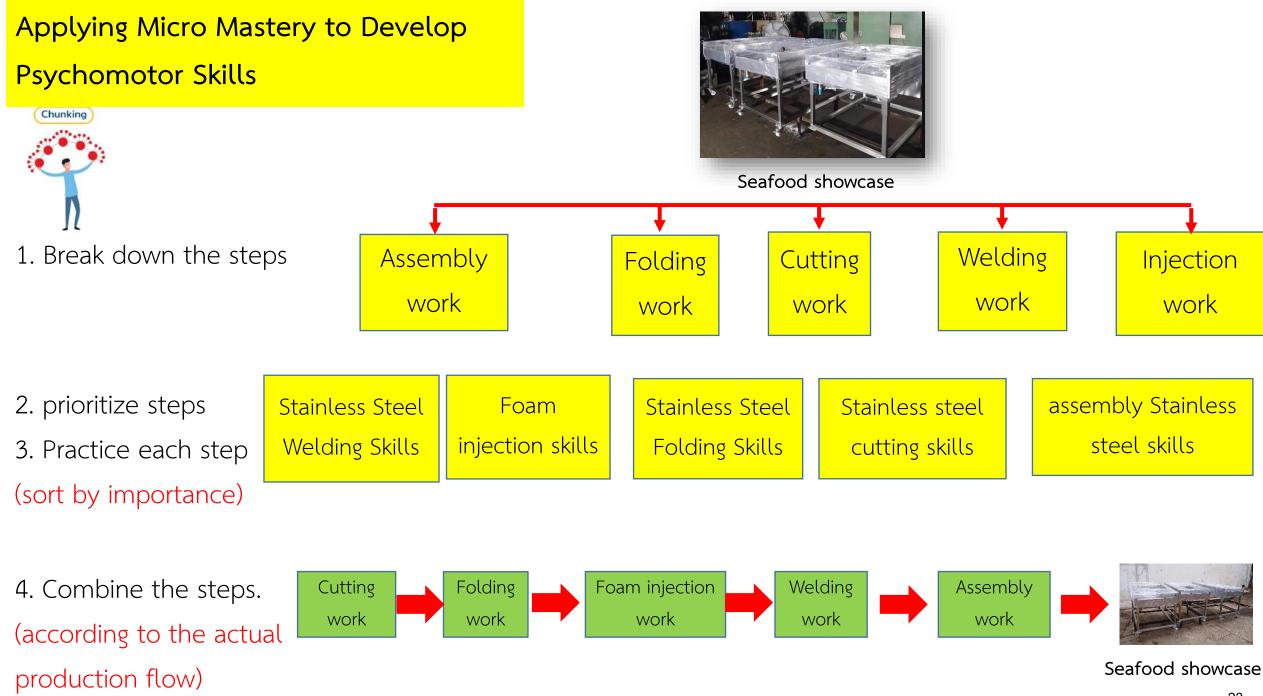
Instructor demonstrates the skill by breaking it down into simple steps, while describing each step.

- **3) Formulation**
- 4) Performance



- Break down the steps
- 2. prioritize steps
- 3. Practice each step
- 4. Combine the steps.

Walker M, Petyon JWR. Teaching in theatre. In: Peyton JWR, editor. Teaching and learning in medical practice. Rickmansworth: Manticore Europe Limited; 1998. p. 171–80.



Thank you