Teaching Physical Assessment

Preceptor Workshop 2025 Produced by Jo Barbuto RMIT University



Objectives:

- To discuss the role of the preceptor
- To explore goals & expectations for students
- To discuss a Physical Assessment Checklist
- To discuss student challenges
- To outline key teaching take home messages

The role of the preceptor:

Trained preceptors are optimal for student confidence and Competence (Ball, Peacock & Winters-Chang, 2022). Educators are crucial as they provide students with educational support through efficient supervision (Lucket et al., 2021).

The role of the preceptor

Support active learning through:

- Scaffolding: close supervision & support initially and then fade out the supervision progressively.
- Relate physical assessment findings to theory.
- Encourage students to reflect .
- Allow time for questions.
- Prompt students when necessary.
- Provide ongoing timely feedback.

Goals & expectations for students:

Ensuring students can perform physical assessment for infants, toddlers & preschoolers as per the KAS MCH Practice Guidelines.

To understand the importance of physical examination.

To ask parents questions & provide reassurance.

Promote confidence & prepare them to be competent MCH practitioners.



RMIT Classification: Trusted

Physical Assessment Checklist:

- Ensuring student is prepared.
- Hand hygiene.
- Ensuring room is comfortable & safe.
- Obtaining consent from parents/carer.
- Engage & communicate with the parents.

Physical Assessment Checklist

- Head to toe assessment.
- Varying the sequence of physical examination to fit the temperament & activity level of the child.
- Progressive approach with eye contact.
- Provide toys to distract.
- Recognising anomalies.
- 2W, 8W, 8M requirement and when indicatedinspection





RMIT Classification: Trusted

Physical Assessment Checklist

 Identify red flags & use professional judgement to decide if additional activities are required.

Such as:

- additional consultations
- further assessment/ activities
- flexible approach to service delivery
- follow-up this may be by phone or appointment
- referral to secondary services (MCH Practice Guidelines, 2019)

Physical Assessment Checklist

• Using evidence-based information to reassure parents.

• Early Intervention

• CDIS documentation



Student Challenges

- Preparation and level of knowledge of physical assessments performed on children 0-4 years
- Different levels of experience & exposure
- Personality differences
- Rapport with preceptor
- Levels of confidence performing physical assessments

Key Teaching take home messages

Please be patient with students- Remember physical assessments can be overwhelming for them.

ţ.

expectations of how to perform a physical assessment.

Open communication with student about

ڻ پ

 \checkmark

Allow for student reflection on their findings.

Acknowledge strengths and support areas needing further learning.



Please contact Uni if any concerns

RMIT Classification: Trusted

Questions ?



References

Ball.,K., Peacock.,A., & Winters-Chang., P. (2022) A literature review to determine midwifery students perceived essential qualieties of preceprots to increase confidence & competent in the clinical environment. Women Birth May;35(3):e211-e220. doi: 10.1016/j.wombi.2021.06.010.

Department of Health, Victoria, (2019). *Maternal and Child Health Service Practice Guidelines*.

Duderstadt, K. second author(2022). Pediatric Physical Examination: An Illustrated Handbook, 4th ed. Elsevier.

Mhango, L., Jere, D., Msiska., G., Chowre-Sungani., G., & Chirwa., E. The roles and experiences of preceptors in clinical teaching of undergraduate nursing and midwifery students in Malawi. Malawi Medical Journal (2021). 2021 Apr; 33 (Postgraduate Supplementary Iss): 35–39. doi: <u>10.4314/mmj.v33iS.7</u>