WHAT IS TIPP?
- Medical Learner presents their patient's findings in the exam room.
- Patient affirms/corrects; Preceptor "teaches" learner and patient

Why use TIPP? It's good for the:
1. Patient: Prolongs contact with providers; Patient learns more about their health; Engaging!
2. Learner: Is directly observed with immediate preceptor/patient feedback; Facilitates active learning.
3. Preceptor: Efficient method to integrate patient care with teaching; Affirm findings with patient for documentation; Time for preceptor to see other patients, chart, return calls while learner in patient exam room.

Preparation: Preceptor & Learner
1) Select a patient and concern appropriate to the learner's level
2) With learner, orient in 90 seconds:
   - What learner is likely to see/learn
   - Key issues and tasks (up to 3-4)
   - How to organize time
   - Direct the learner to see patient and indicate when you will return to room

Teaching in the Room
After learner time with patient, enter the room:
- Greet the patient and ask learner to present the patient
- Ask patient if there are any omissions or corrections
- Ask both learner and patient "What concerns you most?"
- Provide your expert input (differential, corrections, diagnosis)
- Ask patient if they have any final questions and discuss, then exit room with learner

Preceptor/Learner Debrief
Before seeing next patient:
- Identify incomplete/partially addressed topics
- Explore challenges
- Provide focused feedback:
  - 1-2 key points using ARCH Feedback Model (Ask, Reinforce, Correct, Help)

Pearls & Cautions
- Choose patients wisely
  - Avoid highly complex/sensitive issues to begin
  - Consider patient's capacity to engage in process
- Advise learner that TIPP may be awkward initially; Review its benefits
- Start with small portions: CC & HPI; add PMH & ROS; PE, etc. adding more as learners progress
- Option: Learner and preceptor initially enter the room together
  - Respectful introductions
  - Tell the patient what is expected and request their approval
  - Summarize what the learner will do and preceptor excuses self
- When teaching in inter-professional team, apply the same principles and specify designated tasks
- Establish a "flag phrase" to use if unsuitable to discuss in patient's room (when stated both learner and preceptor exit room). "Let's go look into a couple of questions, we'll be right back"

References
- Power D. Teaching in the Patient’s Presence (TIPP) in the Clinic Exam Room: A Best Practice for Family Medicine. STFM Messenger, October 2012
- "Priming" Videos on Award Winning Clinical Teachers Teach http://www.mcw.edu/Family-Medicine/Center-Ambulatory-Teaching-Excellence.htm

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