The Why and What I Need To Know

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Aims

1. Basics of learning
2. review a clear understanding of how cancer is diagnosed and treated
Questions

Years in practice
Expectations of this course
Confidence Thermometer 1-10
Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire.
Technology & Globalization

- Adaptability & Lifelong Learning

Friedman (2005)  
Tapscott (1998)
Empowering learning

- Only learners can do the learning
- Empowering learners redefining the relationship between teacher and learner.
- co-creation of learning.
- The role of the teacher involves guiding and facilitating, rather than transmitting information to learners.
Bloom’s Taxonomy

- **Remember**: Recall facts and basic concepts.
  - Define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state

- **Understand**: Explain ideas or concepts.
  - Classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

- **Apply**: Use information in new situations.
  - Execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

- **Evaluate**: Justify a stand or decision.
  - Appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

- **Create**: Produce new or original work.
  - Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

- **Vanderbilt University Center for Teaching**
Diagnosis

- Biopsy
- Surgery
- Complex cases

monitoring
Staging

- Stage I local
- Stage II local
- Stage III locally advanced
- Stage IV metastasis
Multidisciplinary approach

Team
- Surgeon
- Oncologist
- Radiation oncologist
- Physical Medicine
- Cardiologist
- Social worker
- Psychiatrist
- Gastroenterologist
- Cancer geneticist
- Nurse
- Pharmacist
MODALITIES OF TREATMENT

1-local therapy:
- surgery.
- radiation therapy.

2-systemic treatment:
- chemotherapy.
- Hormonal therapy.
- Monoclonal antibodies.
- Radioactive material.

3-supportive care.

4-non-conventional therapy.
B. Mechanism of action

- Cell membrane
- Metabolism
- Cell wall synthesis
- DNA gyrase
- Protein synthesis
- THFA
- PABA
- Ribosomes
- m-RNA code
SIDE EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY

- Mucositis
- Alopecia
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Cardiotoxicity
- Local reaction
- Renal failure
- Myelosuppression
- Phlebitis
- Nausea/vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Cystitis
- Sterility
- Myalgia
- Neuropathy
CRITERIA USED TO DESCRIBE RESPONSE ARE:

- **Complete response** (complete remission) is the disappearance of all detectable malignant disease.
- **Partial response**: is decrease by more than 50% in the sum of the products of the perpendicular diameters of all measurable lesions.
- **Stable disease**: no increase in size of any lesion nor the appearance of any new lesions.
- ** Progressive disease**: means an increase by at least 25% in the sum of the products of the perpendicular diameters of measurable lesion or the appearance of new lesions.
Have You Filled a Bucket Today?

A Guide to Daily Happiness for Kids

By Carol McCloud... Illustrated by David Messing
Need to register

FLASCO meetings
September 2019
Jacksonville Florida
rapid integration course
Simulation oncologic emergencies/debriefing learning
Post course

- Did we meet your expectations?
- What was new and most useful for you?
- How do you feel about the course load/structure?
- What are the strengths of the course?
- What are the areas of improvement? Suggestions
- What are the topics that are applicable to your practice?
- Confidence thermometer
Educating “Intentional Learners” who can adapt to new environments, integrate knowledge from different sources, and continue learning throughout their lives.”

Intentional Learners Are:
• Empowered
• Informed
• Responsible

Greater Expectations (2002 AACU Report)
Thank you
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