LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe one of the instructional design processes, ADDIE.

- Create content using PowerPoint, that could be transformed into an online module for HuskyCT.

- Perform a submission of a project request form to the AITS department.
INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGNERS

- Examines how people learn, and designs materials accordingly to help them reach their learning objectives
- Analyzes, designs, develops, and evaluates (ADDIE model except implement)
- Must be flexible, creative, and innovative
- Materials include in-person classroom content, e-learning courses/modules, and additional online content
- IDs must be good relationship-builders, knowledgeable of the intended audience, and base materials on research and practice
THE ADDIE MODEL
• What do you want your students to gain from the course?
• What are the learning objectives?
• What do students already know? Is everyone on the same level for this content?
• What materials will be used to present the content?
• Determine teaching strategies, assessment methods, timelines, etc. to help the students reach their learning objectives.

• Set a structure for the entire course (weekly, daily, monthly, etc.).
• Create materials that include the following: syllabus, assignments, assessments, rubrics, multimedia objects, etc.
• Go time! Begin using the materials created for the course, while monitoring students and their performance to see if the materials are effective.
• Did the students reach the goals set for them?
• What worked well and what didn’t work well?
• How can this course be improved for the future?
HOW CAN A POWERPOINT PRESENTATION BE TRANSFORMED INTO AN ONLINE MODULE OR COURSE?
JEOPARDY – RADIOLOGY HOMEWEEK SESSION
PLACENTAL PATHOBIOLOGY - ILO
**Case Presentation**

- A 29 year old woman presents to your office with left-sided cheek (maxillary) pain x 3 days.
- Goal is to use your history and physical exam to make a diagnosis whenever possible.
- Avoids unnecessary exposure to harm (e.g., Radiation).
- Avoids unnecessary cost to the patient and healthcare system.
- Hint: consider what anatomical structures are present in the area of pain as a starting place for thinking about the possible causes of the pain.

**Cheek Pain History Algorithm**

1. **Patient reports left cheek pain**
   - **Risk Factors:** Pain, malaise, nasal congestion, rhinitis, purulent drainage, headache, facial pain spreading forward.
   - **Risk Factors:** Sinusitis.
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect dental abscess.**
   - **Suspect dental abscess.**
   - **Suspect dental abscess.**
   - **Suspect facial shingles.**
   - **Suspect facial shingles.**
   - **Suspect facial shingles.**

2. **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**
   - **Suspect sinusitis.**

3. **Suspect dental abscess.**
   - **Suspect dental abscess.**
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   - **Suspect dental abscess.**
   - **Suspect dental abscess.**
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4. **Suspect facial shingles.**
   - **Suspect facial shingles.**
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**Dermatome** = localized area of skin that has its sensation via a single nerve from a single nerve root of the spinal cord.
ABNORMAL BREATH SOUNDS MODULE – DOCC D

First – The Normal Breath Sounds (‘vesicular breath sounds’) – Hover over the orange circle below to hear tracheal breath sounds

Normal breath sounds are low pitched, present throughout inspiration and slightly into expiration, and fairly uncompressible.

If you are listening close to trachea, they might be a little higher, louder, and longer (‘bronchovascular’). Ideally, a thorough lung exam entails 3 spots in neck, 1 anteriorly, and 1 on each side laterally.

You can see how the ‘spite’ correspond to anatomic areas of the lungs. If you listen over the upper trachea, the sounds are louder, higher pitched, and equal in inspiration and expiration. These are called ‘tracheal breath sounds’ (orange circle). You should only hear this type of sound over the trachea normally.

Case 1 – A 71 year old woman presents to the office with dyspnea and cough over past 2-4 wks. She also has some leg swelling and wakes up at night short of breath.

On auscultation of lungs posteriorly, spot B, you hear the following:

These are present in inspiration and are popping or crackling sounds. They are often referred to as ‘crackles’. They may be soft or audible. ‘New crackles’ are softer, shorter, more uniform than ‘crack’ (louder, more gurgling). ‘Bronchial’ crackles are more generally heard instead of the above terms. ‘Wheeze’, though you will still see and hear the term ‘wheeze’ (which are same as crackles), Crackles represent small airways and are almost ‘crackling’ during inspiration when they are filled with air condensed by fluid or mucous or are still.

The following do not have crackles usually:
- Upper trachea – often ‘fast’ and may be late in inspiration. heard at base, go higher up the worse the heart failure.
- Mucous – commonly heard over area of pneumonia.
- Pulmonary fibrosis (inflammation and scarring of lung).
- Atlectasis – crackles may clear with cough or breathing.

Abnormal Breath Sounds

What would be the findings on lung exam for each of the following:
- (auscultation, percussion, adjunct maneuvers)
- Left sided pleural effusion
- Right sided spontaneous pneumothorax
- Pneumonia, 8 upper lobe

No answers will be provided. Work these through on your own.

Case 3 – A 3 year old boy is brought in to the ER from a friend’s birthday party for respiratory distress. Here is how he looks and sounds:

This is a harsh INSPIRATORY sound that usually comes from obstruction or narrowing of the upper airway (trachea, major trachea).

Can be caused by:
- Infections, aspiration of a foreign body
- Asphyxial reaction
- Infections in the area of the upper airway
- Tumors in the area of the upper airway
- Scarring or atrophy of the lungs/trachea from prior injury or inflammation (‘homicid’)
- Vocal cord paralysis or dysfunction

Stridor
HOW TO SUBMIT A PROJECT REQUEST FORM TO AITS
STEP 1: GO TO HEALTH.UCONN.EDU/AITS
STEP 2: GO TO THE DROP-DOWN MENU NEXT TO ABOUT US, AND CLICK ON PROJECT & SERVICE REQUEST FORM
STEP 3: COMPLETE THE PROJECT & SERVICE REQUEST FORM AND CLICK SUBMIT
AITS Contact Information

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