The Impact of Stress on Learning

and what we can do about it...

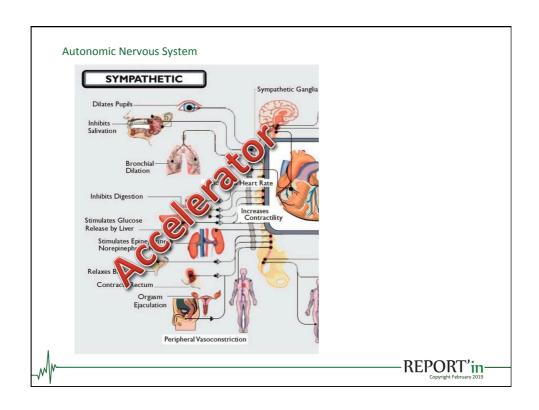
-REPORT'in-

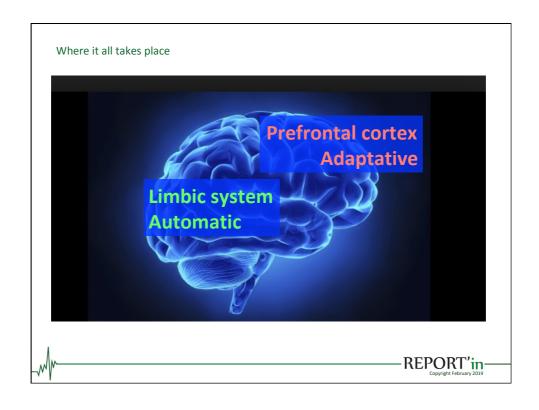
What is stress?

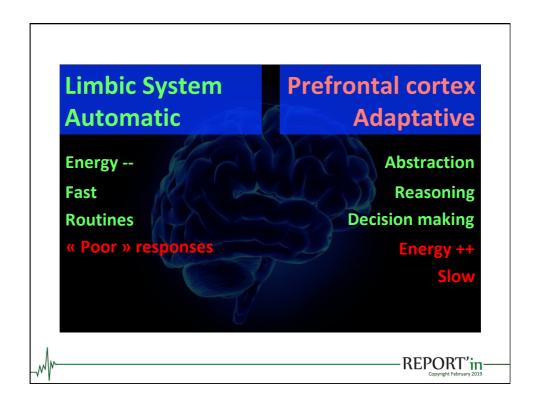


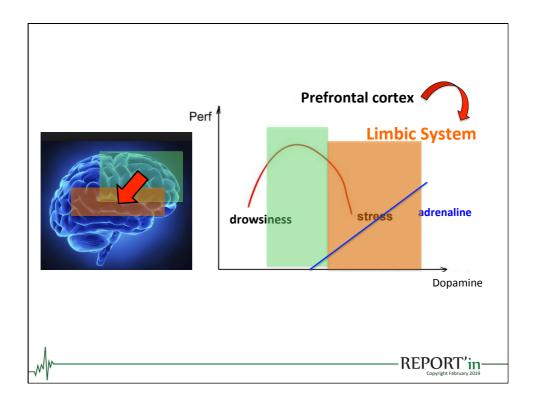
Response = Fight, Flight or Freeze

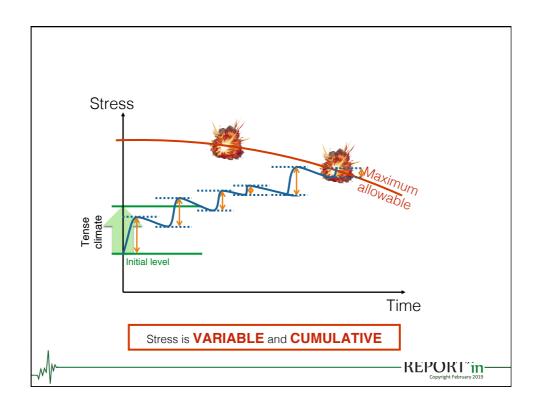
- REPORT'in-

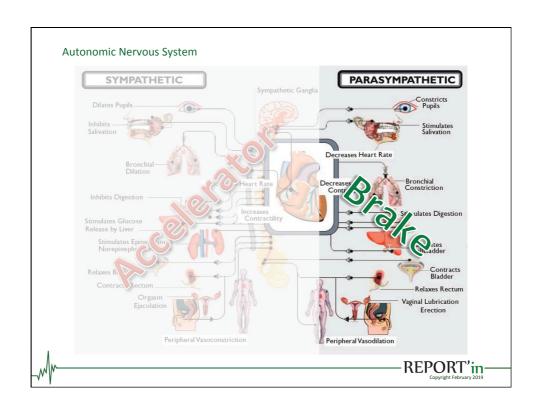




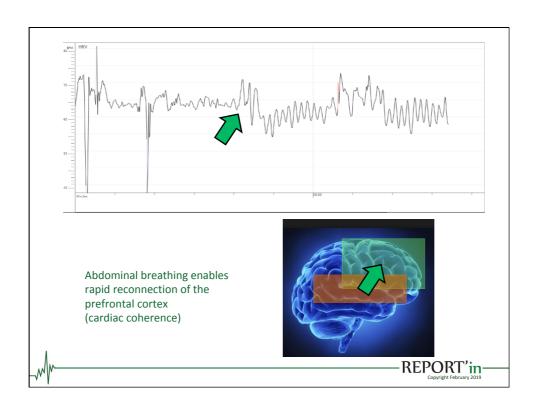












Stressed people demonstr	rate stress signals	
Psychological	Physiological	Behavioural
Tendancy to jump to conclusions	Increase in speech rate	Flight into action
	Tunnel vision	Agressivity
Time dilution	Audition is impaired Sweaty palms	Decrease in or lack of communication
	,,	Freeze – lack of reaction
		Hand in hair or neck
Mr-		REPORT'in—

BEFORE THE SESSION

- Knowing what to expect decreases stress
 - → Enable student to **build up knowledge** with guided home study on :
 - 1. Theoretical subjects (KNOW)
 - 2. Practical aspects (SKILLS)
 - 3. Human Factors (BEHAVIOR)
- Feeling prepared decreases stress



- REPORT'in-

DURING THE BRIEFING

- Benevolent attitude of the instructor is paramount
- Explain that participants are here to make mistakes and to learn from them
- Define **simples objectives** for the session and explain them clearly
- Review the session's key points
- **Q&A** (Q students, A instructor) base on home preparation
- Suggest abdominal breathing if deemed useful (at any time, even during the session)







DURING SIMULATION SESSIONS

- Adapt level, tempo and number of exercises to the level of the group (skip exercises if needed)
- According to the learning outcomes, define type of sim session :
 - EXERCISE type: A review of known / home prepared subjects
 The instructor, when necessary, should:
 - Freeze the session if necessary to put the back trainees "on track"
 - Explain
 - Demonstrate
 - Let them repeat an exercise
 - H.O.S.T. type: Hospital Oriented Simulation Session
 The instructor, when necessary, should:
 - Let the team work without your help
 - Challenge their creativity in finding solution to the unexpected /unprepared
 - Stop / adapt the session before stress rises too much
- If possible, end every session on a successful action



DURING DEBRIEFING

- Encourage **self debriefing** in order to let the trainees relieve any tension
- Address **group performanc**e instead of personal behaviour
- Use the **Why, What, How** things happened concept so that students figure out their own solutions
- End debriefing with a maximum of 3 key points



REPORT'in-

Thank you for your attention

REPORT'in