How to Support the Development of Clinical **Reasoning in Students in Psychology?**

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Clinical reasoning?

thinking & decisionmaking processes to take the most appropriate actions in a specific clinical problem-solving context

Graduate school?

= ideal time to provide feedback about diagnostic accuracy & students' CR

Videos

Ouizzes

Which pedagogic designs?

Illustration through a Pedagogic Design in the Faculty of Psychology (ULiège)



- 5. The supervision

7-eyed model of supervision Experts' interviews (Hawkins & McMahon, 2020) Literature research Cases analysis Courses

Psychologue Orthophoniste / Logopède E⁴BP







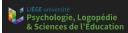






Internships Consultations with real Theoretical patients perspectives Cases presentations and Modeling analyses Role-playing Flipped classes

Master's program













Discussion

Clinical reasoning is a highly complex phenomenon on which decision-making in the clinical context is based, in all health care professions. Therefore, it is essential to bring students during their university course to train to "think like" psychologists" (Wilcox & Schroeder, 2015).

In other words, they have to learn to:

- synthesize the information obtained in a specific clinical situation
- integrate it into its database (composed of previous knowledge and experience)
- use these to make diagnostic and management decisions.

In accordance with the legislation, this reasoning must be done by adopting an « evidence-based practice ». Moreover, learning this clinical reasoning must be based on multiple teaching approaches (theoretical knowledge, practical skills, modeling, etc.). In addition, students must be made aware of the cognitive biases that may appear in the clinical encounter. Indeed, clinical reasoning depends on the characteristics of the patient, the environment but also the

It is our role as teachers to train our students in these different aspects, while insisting on the importance of continuing education. We must also remain creative in the elaboration of our pedagogical designs as well as actively evaluate them, at ease with a rigorous research protocol, allowing us to adopt an « evidence-based education » (Diery, Vogel, Knogler, & Seidel, 2020).