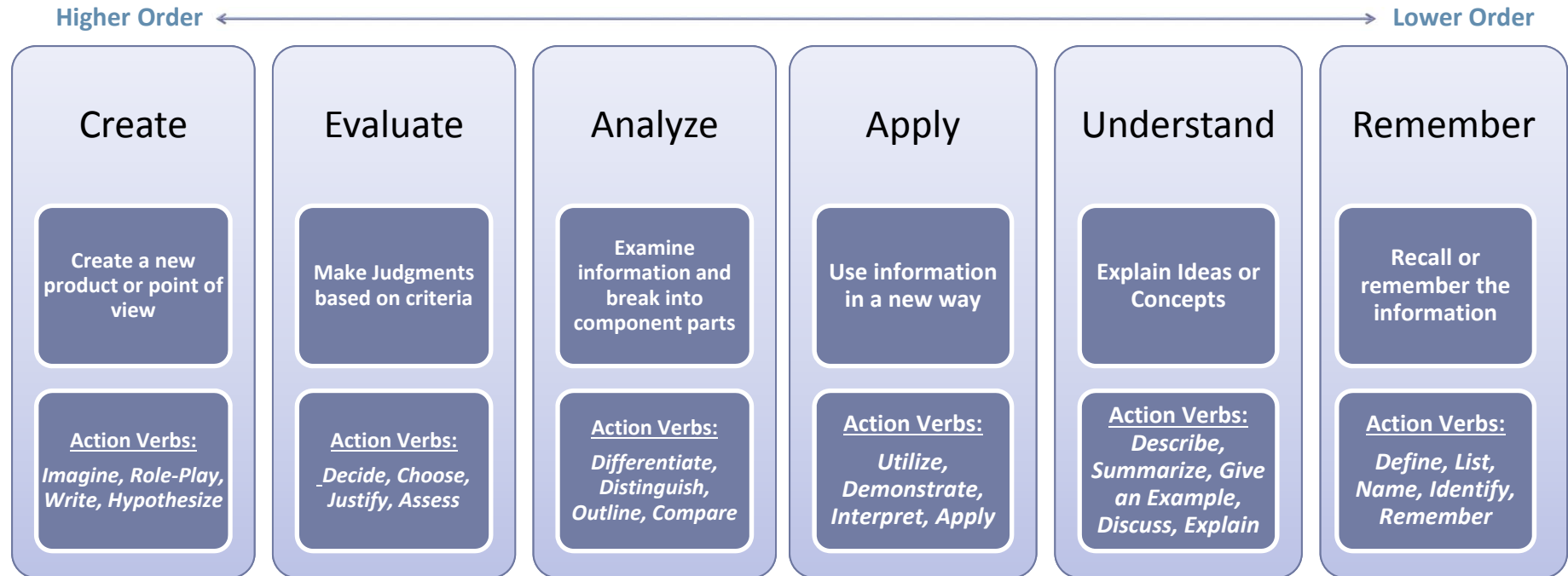
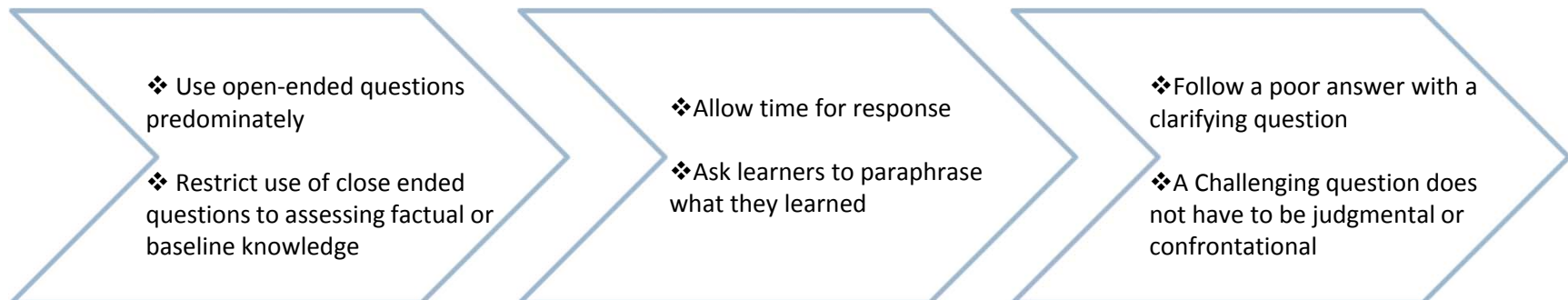


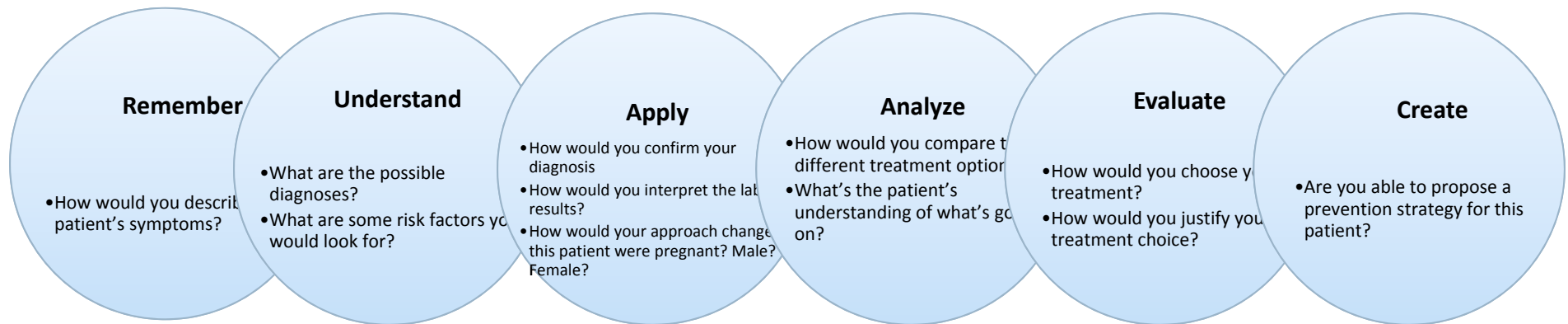
## Using “Questioning” as a Tool for Effective Precepting



## Tips for using the Questioning Strategy



## Case Example: 17 year-old young woman with urinary frequency and dysuria



## Types of Questions:

Factual	Conceptual	Provocative	Broadening	Justifying	Hypothetical	Alternative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Easily answered with definitive and comparatively simple answers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Delve deeper and require more sophisticated levels of cognitive processing and thinking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cannot be answered with easy answers and can be used to motivate additional learning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Introduce additional facts and encourage analysis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Challenge old ideas and develop new.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Explore unknowns, change course of discussion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Make decisions between alternatives, reach agreement.</li> </ul>