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#corporatelearning #microlearning

#behaviorchange#knowledgeretention

@Qstream
@wtoddmaddox





Leveraging Psychology and Brain Science to Optimize Retention and Behavior Change

Continuous Learning with Best Practice
Mobile Microlearning





In today's webcast you will take away...



- The case for continuous learning
- An understanding of spaced education and it's impact on knowledge retention and behavior change
- A method to evaluate best practice microlearning solutions
- Ideas for applying mobile microlearning to corporate learning programs





The Need For Continuous Learning



Organizations are becoming more crossfunctional and collaborative

The workplace and workforce are changing at an increasing rate





The ideal employee is "T" shaped

- Continuously upskilling to stay current
- Continuously reskilling to enhance breadth and cross-functional communication





The Need For Continuous Learning

Every sector is being affected

- Life Sciences
- Healthcare
- Sales
- Financial Services
- High Tech
- Operations
- Education
- Consumer Goods...etc

Every skill is affected

- Hard skills (fact based)
- Soft skills (people skills)
- Situational awareness (know what knowledge and skills apply when)





Effective Continuous Learning (Employee "Needs")



Requires tools that "Train for Retention"

- Testing
- Spaced training



Requires tools that enhance situational awareness

Scenario-based storytelling



Optimally engage appropriate learning systems in the brain





Effective Continuous Learning (Employee "Wants")

- Quick targeted learning (microlearning)
- In the daily workflow
- Mobile

MICROLEARNING: BREAK IT DOWN, MIX IT UP









Employee Learning Needs and Wants

Needs (Desirable Difficulties)

- Training for Retention: Spaced testing and training
- Scenario-based storytelling (situational awareness)
- Engage appropriate learning system in the brain





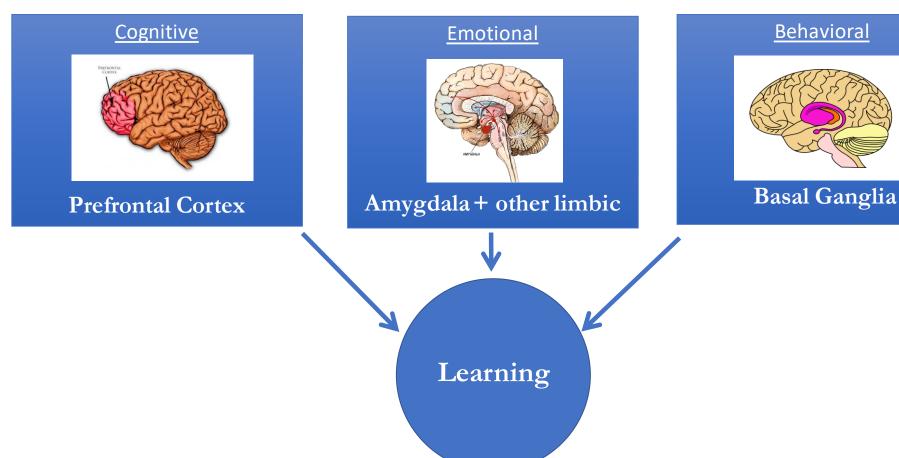
Wants

- Mobile learning in the daily workflow
- Immediate feedback





Learning Science Psychology and Brain Science







Retention and Behavior Change in Corporate Learning The Cognitive Skills System **U**stream 10

Training For Retention

Always battling against the brain's natural tendency to forget

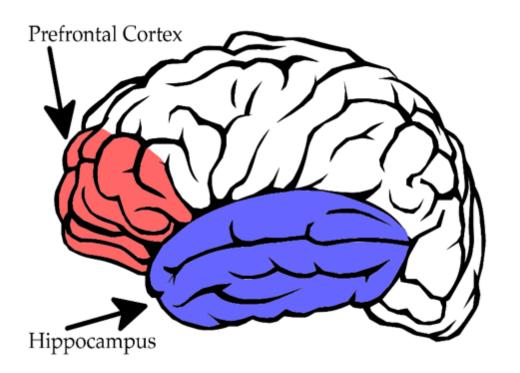






Training for Retention

Goal: Transfer knowledge from short-term memory (PFC) to long-term memory (hippocampus) through consolidation

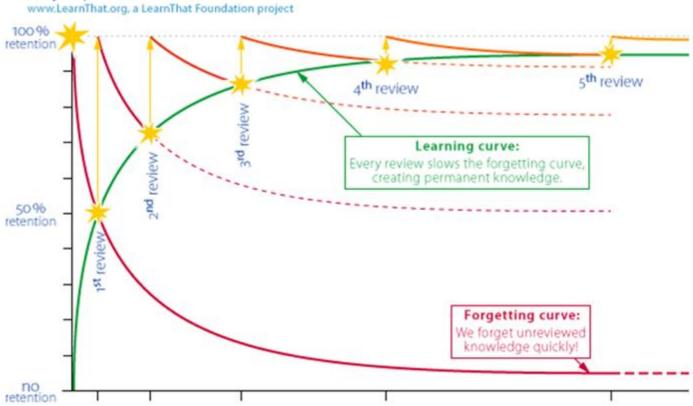






Training for Retention



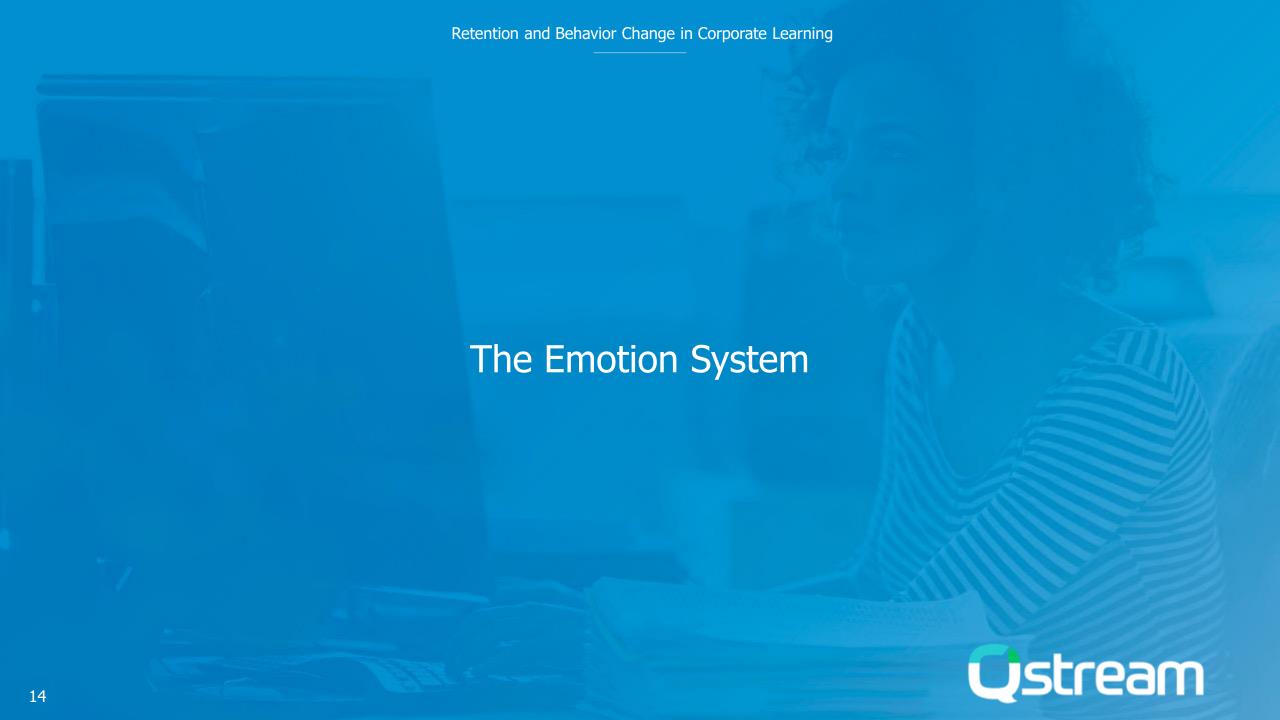


Space testing/training is the foundation of Qstream

- Speeds learning
- Slows forgetting
- Consolidation







Situational awareness

- Overriding aim
 - "Read" ever changing situation
 - Predict the future
 - Know "what" to "do" when



- Scenario-based (situational) storytelling training
 - Non-routine, emotionally charged scenarios
 - Engage emotion centers and draw learner "in"
 - Facilitate retention/prime behavior change

Qstream Foundation: Situational Storytelling





Principles of Situational-Based Questions







Principles of Situational-Based Questions



Tests non-routine situations that are context rich



Action based decision-making



Tests "high" skills



Helps to reveal thinking



All options are fully explained







Retention and Behavior Change in Corporate Learning The Behavioral Skills System **U**stream 18

Training for Behavior Change

- Interactive
- Real-time feedback
- Physical repetitions
- Scenario-based challenges
- Benefits from special tools like video training





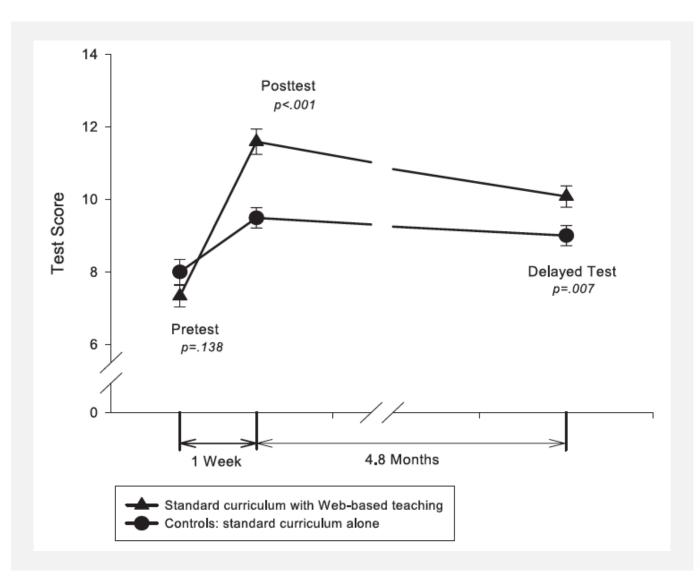


Multi-institutional Randomized Controlled Trial

351 medical students at 4 northeastern medical schools



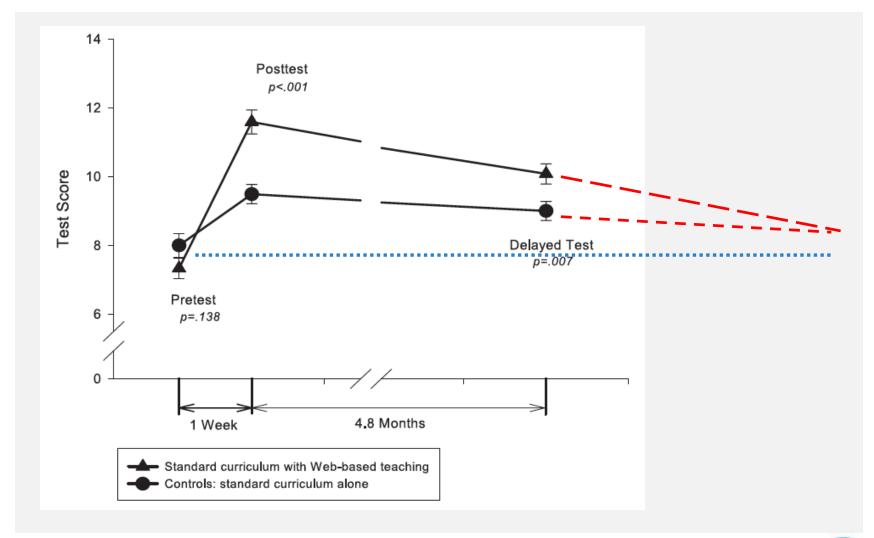
B. Price Kerfoot MD EdM





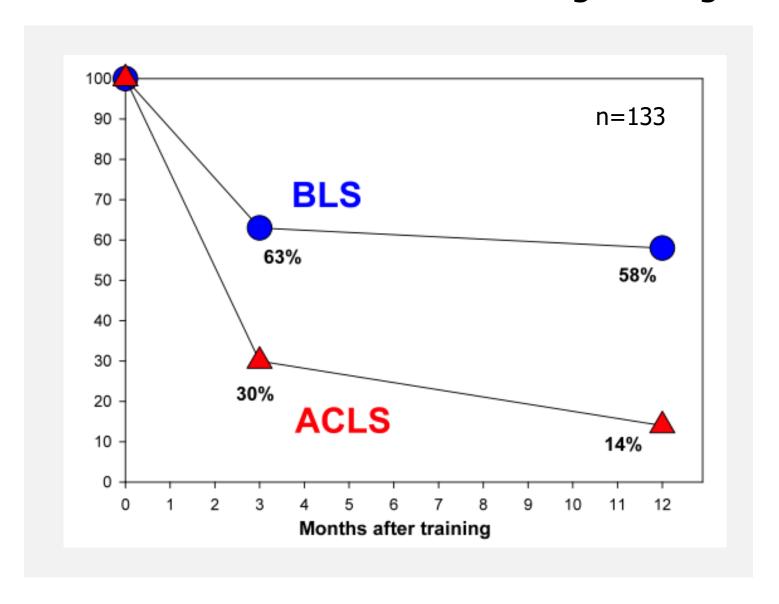
Multi-institutional Randomized Controlled Trial

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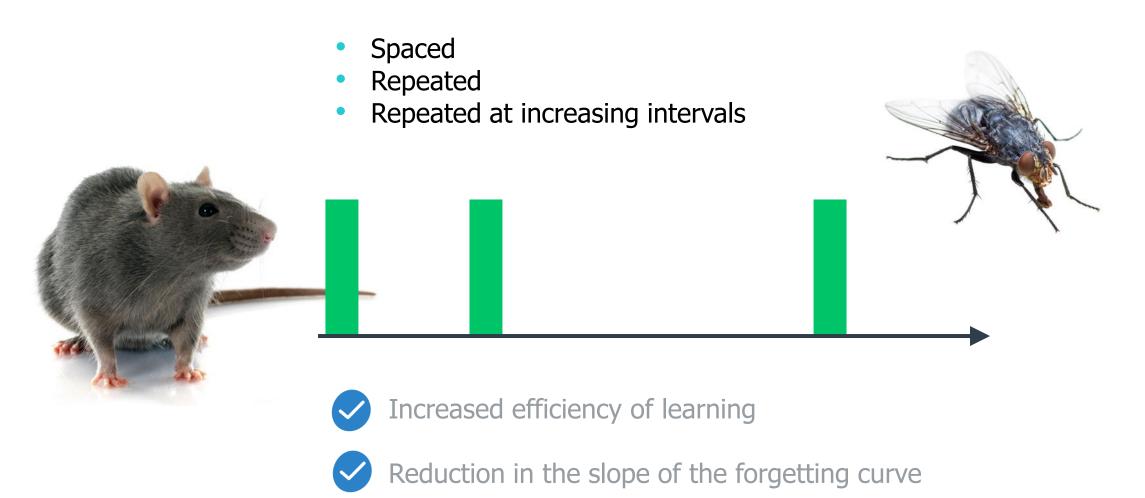


Retention of BLS and ACLS Training Among Nurses





Spaced Education Basics: The Spacing Effect





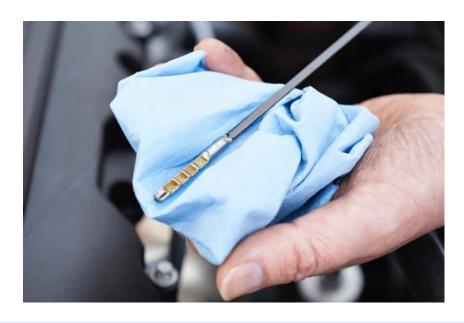
Spaced Education Basics: The Testing Effect

"retrieval practice"



Retrieval Practice Produces More Learning than Elaborative Studying with Concept Mapping

Jeffrey D. Karpicke and Janell R. Blunt Science 2011; 331:772-5.



Test-Enhanced Learning

Taking Memory Tests Improves Long-Term Retention

Henry L. Roediger, III, and Jeffrey D. Karpicke. Psych Sci 2006; 17:249



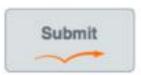


Which of these strategies below can help minimize the amount of food you eat at a mealtime?

(Please select TWO correct answers.)

Choose all that apply

- Keep serving dishes on the table
- Use small plates
- Remove your plate from the table as soon as you are finished
- Try to eat quickly





Choices Participants who answered the entire question correctly 77%

Here is the breakdown by individual choice:

You	Key	Choices	Responses
	×	Keep serving dishes on the table	5%
•	~	Use small plates	96%
	~	Remove your plate from the table as soon as you are finished	80%
	×	Try to eat quickly	3%
Total			510 responses

Congratulations, your answers are correct!

Your total score: 80

You just scored 80 points for answering correctly on your first attempt of this question

Rank	Team	Points (ave.)
1	Lobster Brigade (ME,NH,VT)	10755.4
2	Blue Ridge Bunch (VA,WV,OH,MO)	10620.1
3	Keystones (PA)	9851.6
4	Southern Stars (GA,AL,TX)	9732.1
5	Mid-Atlantic Coasters (NJ,NY,DE)	9482.6
6	Sweet Carolinas (NC,SC)	9472.2
7	Minutemen (MA,CT,RI)	9423.9
	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 Lobster Brigade (ME,NH,VT) 2 Blue Ridge Bunch (VA,WV,OH,MO) 3 Keystones (PA) 4 Southern Stars (GA,AL,TX) 5 Mid-Atlantic Coasters (NJ,NY,DE) 6 Sweet Carolinas (NC,SC)

Results

Explanation

Take-Home Message:

Eating from smaller plates will help you avoid overeating.

Explanation of Correct Answers:

- The dinner plates we most often see today are about 12 inches in diameter. In the early 1980s, the average plate was about 10 inches in diameter. That
 relates to about 44% increase in surface area! Using smaller plates will make you feel like you are eating more while ensuring you can't "fill" the plate as much
 as you can a bigger sized one.
- Removing your plate from the table when you are done eating is another way be sure that you don't continue to eat when you're no longer hungry. If you keep looking at an empty plate you may be tempted to put more on the plate in order to feel like you are "being social" or it other times you may continue to eat out of boredom. Second helpings can be a big source of unneeded extra calories.

Explanation of Incorrect Answers:

- . It's a good idea to remove serving dishes from the table once you are done to stop you from being tempted to take a second helping.
- Eating quickly often leads to overeating and should be avoided. It takes a while for the food we eat to be absorbed and quieten the hunger signals. If you eat to quickly you'll be through your third helping before the signal from the first helping gets to your brain.





Qstream Works

Increases knowledge & retention

- Academic Medicine 2012; 87: 1443-1449 --- UGME
- Journal of the American College of Surgeons 2010; 211: 331-72673 --- GME
- Annals of Surgery 2012; 256: 33-38 --- CME

Improves self-assessment of knowledge

American Journal of Surgery 2009; 197: 89-95.

Changes behavior

- American Journal of Surgery 2009: 197, 252-257
- American Journal of Preventive Medicine 2010; 39: 472-8
- Journal of Continuing Education in the Health Professions 2011; 31:103-8
- British Medical Journal Quality & Safety 2012; 21: 819–825.
- Palliative Medicine 2014; 28: 521-529.
- Circulation CQO 2014; 7 :468-474.

Well-accepted by learners

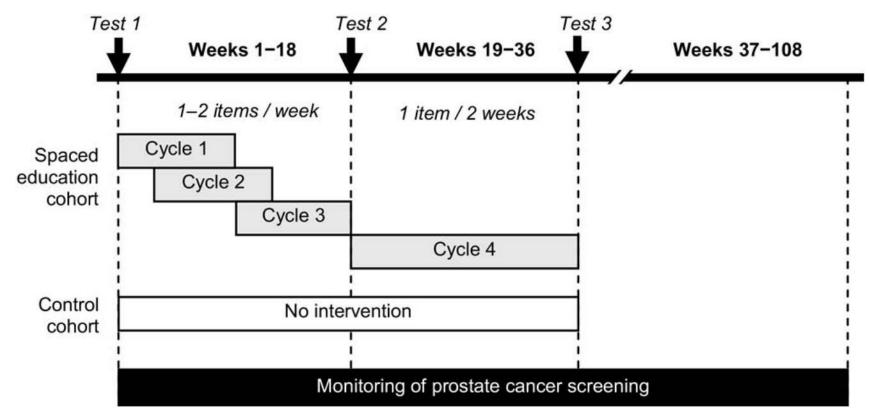
Demonstrated in all trials to date



Durable Improvements in Prostate Cancer Screening from Online Spaced Education

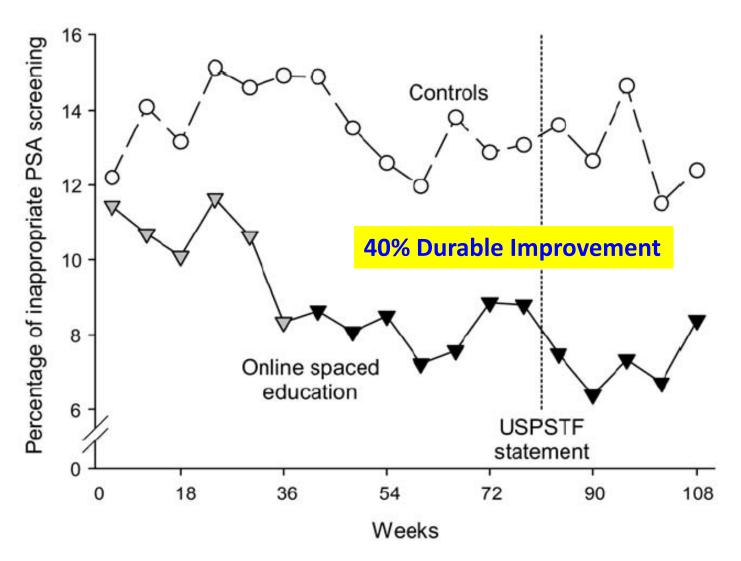
A Randomized Controlled Trial

B. Price Kerfoot, MD, EdM, Elizabeth V. Lawler, MPH, DSc, Galina Sokolovskaya, MS, David Gagnon, MD, MPH, PhD, Paul R. Conlin, MD





Improves Cancer Screening Behaviors





93% requested to participate in future programs

Original Article

An Online Spaced-Education Game Among Clinicians Improves Their Patients' Time to Blood Pressure Control

A Randomized Controlled Trial

B. Price Kerfoot, MD, EdM*; Alexander Turchin, MD, MS*; Eugene Breydo, PhD; David Gagnon, MD, MPH, PhD; Paul R. Conlin, MD



111 clinicians14,366 patients



Circulation CQO 2014; 7:468-474



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Retention and Behavior Change in Corporate Learning Applications in the Workplace **U**stream



SALES & MARKETING

- Sales onboarding
- Sales kickoff
- Sales skills
- Sales process
- Pricing
- Positioning/brand
- Product knowledge
- Channel enablement
- Competition



LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT

- Training reinforcement
- Leadership development
- Talent management
- Onboarding
- Diversity
- Change management
- Training reinforcement
- Manager enablement
- Coaching guidance



OPERATIONS

- Process change
- Software roll-out
- Compliance procedures
- Regulatory change
- Field operations
- Six Sigma



LIFE SCIENCES & HEALTHCARE

- Patient safety
- Joint commission
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- Prescription
- CME
- Residency & nursing
- Medical affairs
- Site monitor training



Guiding principles to modern learningbased on the latest brain science research

MAKE IT EASY

MAKE IT STICK

MAKE IT MOBILE

MAKE IT ENGAGING

MAKE IT MEASURABLE



Break training content into bitesized, scenario based challenges



Use a proven methodology to improve knowledge, advance skills and change on-the-job behavior



Reduce training costs and reduce training time



Keep people
engaged with game
mechanics, peer
socialization and
personalized
coaching



Use proficiency as a measure for ROI and identify gaps to inform further training initiatives



Qstream Future

- No surprise to this learning scientist that Qstream's reach is expanding
- All learning happens in the same brain via the same systems
- If effective in healthcare and sales, then Qstream will be broadly effective









Thank You!

- Qstreamhealthcare.com/blog
- **™** Twitter.com/QstreamCME
- Qstreamhealthcare.com/Resources

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