

### Case 1

You ask an intern to see a 62-year-old woman who presents with a 6-month history of left leg pain that occurs with exercise.

You ask the intern: "Could this patient have peripheral vascular disease?"

Preceptor Goal: Elicit a diagnosis

What's the preceptor pitfall?

Alternative response:

### Case 2

Your intern sees the patient and presents the history and physical to you, providing appropriate details suggestive of peripheral arterial disease.

You respond, "Great job. Sounds like claudication. Go ahead and order an ABI."

Preceptor goal: Elicit a plan

What's the preceptor pitfall?

Alternative response:

### Case 3

You ask an intern to see a 62-year-old woman who presents with a 6-month history of left leg pain that occurs with exercise.

You spend 5 minutes describing the risk factors, clinical features and diagnostic approach for peripheral vascular disease.

Preceptor goal: wants the learner to distinguish PAD from radiculopathy.

What's the preceptor pitfall?

Alternative response:

### Case 4

Your intern sees and then presents the patient, describing the patient, "62-year-old woman with an 80 pack year smoking history, likely leading to peripheral vascular disease."

You respond, "How does smoking lead to peripheral arterial disease?"

Preceptor goal: Wants the learner to understand smoking induced endothelial dysfunction

What's the preceptor pitfall?

Alternative response?