

Adult Learning Theories in Context: A Quick Guide for Healthcare Professional Educators

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Adult learning theories play a pivotal role in the design and implementation of education programs, including healthcare professional programs. There is a variation in the use of theories in healthcare professional education programs and this may be in part due to a lack of understanding of the range of learning theories available and paucity of specific, in-context examples, to help educators in considering alternative theories relevant to their teaching setting. This article seeks to synthesize key learning theories applicable in the learning and teaching of healthcare professionals and to provide examples of their use in context.

METHOD AND RESULTS: A literature review was conducted in 2015 and 2016 using PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and ERIC academic databases. Search terms used identified a range of relevant literature about learning theories, and their utilization in different healthcare professional education programs. The findings were synthesized and presented in a table format, illustrating the learning theory, specific examples from health and medical education, and a very brief critique of the theory.

OUTCOME: The literature synthesis provides a quick and easy-to-use summary of key theories and examples of their use to help healthcare professional educators access a wider range of learning theories to inform their instructional strategies, learning objectives, and evaluation approaches. This will ultimately result in educational program enhancement and improvement in student learning experiences.

KEYWORDS: adult learning theories, social theories of learning, communities of practice, constructivist, healthcare professional education

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Introduction

Educational philosophy and learning theory underpin all educational practices, because they provide the conceptual frameworks describing an individual's acquisition of knowledge, skills, and attitudes to achieve changes in behavior, performance, or potential.^{1,2}

The discussion of adult learning theories leads to a discussion of the term “andragogy” (andr- meaning “man”), which is different from the term pedagogy (paid-meaning “child”), while in both terms “agogos” means “leading.” The term “andragogy” was developed by Alexander Kapp,³ a German teacher, and was later linked to the work of Knowles,⁴ who argued that adults are differently experienced, motivated, oriented, and in need to learn, than children. Knowles's ideas are particularly important in professional education, because they focus on identifying and dealing with differences between what learners already know and what they learn within the experiential component of their programs.⁵ It is important to note that the use of the term andragogy has been criticized because some principles of andragogy are similar to that of children's learning, which makes the learning a lifelong “continuum” with different purposes at different stages. Nevertheless, Knowles's ideas have guided the development of teaching strategies that are suitable for adult learning.^{6,7}

An understanding of adult learning theories (ie, andragogy) in healthcare professional education programs is important for several reasons. First, educational philosophies and theories are an essential part of evidence-based educational practice. Second, an understanding of different learning theories can help educators to select the best instructional strategies, learning objectives, assessment and evaluation approaches, based on context and environment for learning.¹ Third, educators should be able to integrate learning theories, subject matter, and student understanding to improve student learning.² Finally, being able to draw on learning theories to explain the impact of individual student differences on their learning outcomes could possibly exempt educators from taking sole responsibility for everything during the learning process.⁸ Educational psychology offers a variety of adult learning theories,¹ and healthcare professional educators need to understand these theories and use this understanding in selecting and justifying the educational activities that they apply, so that these activities have a solid theoretical foundation based on the learning environment and setting.¹

Important learning pedagogies should have a role in the education of healthcare professionals, in the undergraduate,^{9,10} the graduate,^{11,12} and in continuous professional development (CPD) programs.^{13,14} However, learning pedagogies are often



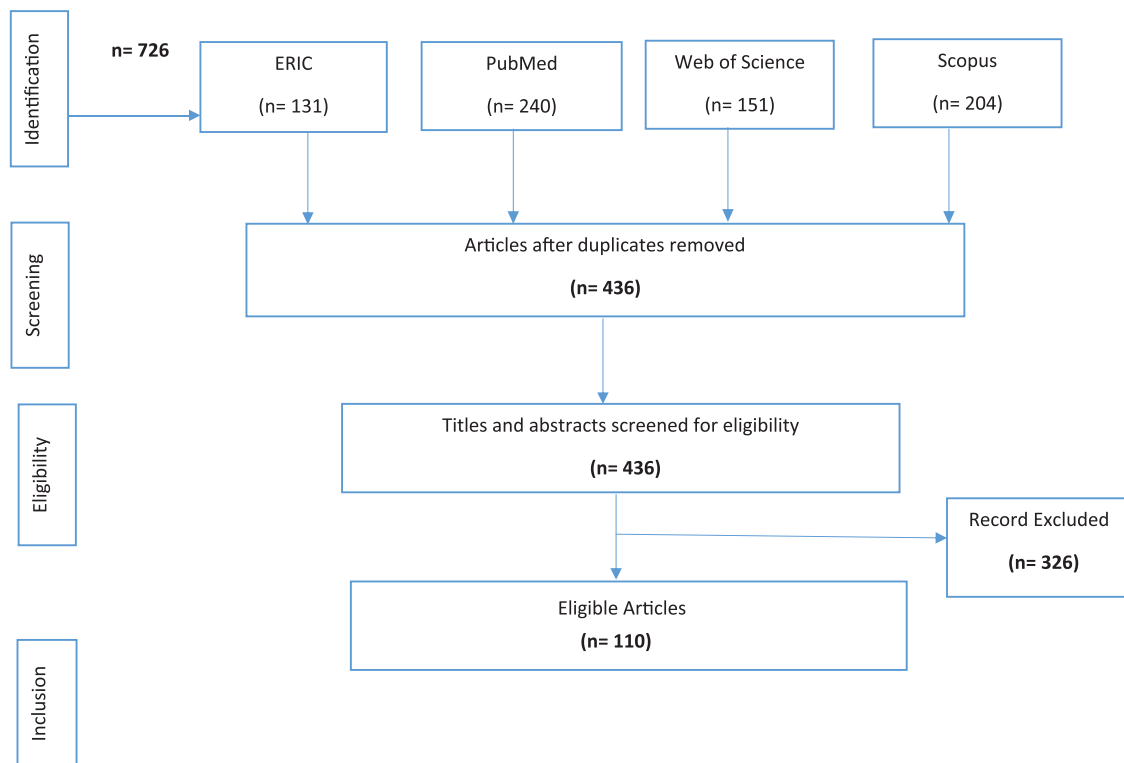


Figure 1. PRISMA flow chart.

not fully implemented in the educational design of healthcare professional education programs or in the pedagogical practice, whether undergraduate, or graduate or CPD.^{15–18}

The objective of this article is to synthesize and summarize published work on adult learning theories and their application in healthcare professional education in a user-friendly format, illustrating specific examples of the uses of these theories in practice. It is hoped that this will enable healthcare professional educators to understand the significance of learning theories, select, and ultimately apply the most appropriate learning theory with its associated educational activities suitable for their learning environment and context.

Methods

A literature search of learning theories in healthcare professional education was conducted in 2015 and updated in 2016, using the following academic databases: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and ERIC. The search was conducted with combinations of the following search terms: education theory, educational model, learning theory, teaching method, medical education method, psychological theory, healthcare/healthcare education, healthcare professional education, and medical education. All specified search terms were used in different combinations using Boolean operators/connectors (AND/OR), as appropriate to the respective databases. Keywords were favored over MeSH terms to ensure consistency of search strategy among the different databases used, and terms were searched anywhere within the publication (no restriction to title, abstract, or body of publication). The criteria for inclusion of publications were books or articles

electronically available in their entirety, published in English, from January 1999 to October 2016, concerning the identification, or categorization, or explanation learning theories, or the discussion of their application in educational practices in undergraduate, graduate, or CPD programs in any healthcare professional field. Excluded from this review were editorials, letters, opinion articles, commentaries, essays and preliminary notes, as well as duplicate publications in more than one database, theses, dissertations, and abstracts of conferences. The number of eligible articles and the process of selection are demonstrated in the four-step Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flow chart in Figure 1. However, in Table 1, “categorization of learning theories used in health professional education programs,” which identified, compiled, and synthesized eligible articles, we included and cited articles that highlighted learning theories’ categorizations and use, but excluded those that repeated or used the same theories as those included.

To ensure comprehensiveness of the search, the references cited within selected articles were manually searched, and their authors were contacted, to gather further recommendations regarding relevant literature. Also, alerts for new articles were requested from the databases, to ensure that most up-to-date references were included.

Relevant articles were identified, compiled, synthesized, and then illustrated in Table 1. The literature review was not performed as a systematic review, because the goal was to summarize learning theories used in healthcare professional education and present them in a user-friendly format. Data

about learning theories categorization, their definition, limitations, and application in healthcare professional education were extracted from the selected articles and are summarized in Table 1.

In this article, the classification of Taylor and Hamdy⁷ was adopted, because their work presents a contemporary review of the literature about key learning theories, which has been widely cited in other studies. Furthermore, their work is based on a medical education setting, which enhances its applicability for other healthcare professional education. In this article, the work of Taylor and Hamdy⁷ is expanded and developed to include constructivism learning theory, because constructivism learning theory has been identified and categorized in other literature as a distinctive category.²⁷ Examples of the application of each learning theory in healthcare professional education and a critical evaluation on each theory, as derived from previous literature, are presented in the “Results” section in a narrative and table format.

Results

Adult learning theories have been divided in the literature into the following categories: instrumental, humanistic, transformative, social, motivational, reflective, and constructivist learning theories. The theories are outlined in the following text and then presented in table format with examples from practice and links to the relevant literature. These learning theories are derived from psychological theories of learning, and their categorization is influenced by the broad constructivist views of andragogy, indicating that learning is the process of constructing new knowledge on the foundations of existing knowledge. These constructivist views explain the overlapping principles among some of these theories, so they appear as logically expanded and developed from each other.⁶

Instrumental learning theories

Instrumental learning theories include behavioral theories, cognitivism, and experiential learning.

Behavioral theories. Focus on a stimulus in the environment leading to an individual’s change of behavior, one consequence of which is learning. Positive consequences, or reinforcers, strengthen behavior and ultimately enhance learning, while negative consequences, or punishers, weaken it.⁷ Within the behaviorist paradigm, educators are responsible for controlling the learning environment, to achieve a specific response, which represents a teacher-centered approach to teaching.³⁵

Cognitivism. Focuses on the learner’s internal environment and cognitive structures, rather than the context or external environment³⁵. Cognitive learning theories are associated with mental and psychological processes to facilitate learning by assigning meaning to events such as insight,

information processing, perceptions, reflection, metacognition, and memory. This implies that learning primarily takes place in formal education through verbal or written instructions or demonstrations and includes an accumulation of knowledge that is explicit and identifiable.⁶⁴

Experiential learning. Learning and knowledge construction are facilitated through interaction with the authentic environment.⁶⁴ Kolb³¹ believed that learning and knowledge construction are facilitated through experience and described the learning cycle as having four phases: concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation. Kolb’s experiential learning cycle allows apprehension, comprehension, intention, and extension.¹⁰

Humanistic theories or facilitative learning theories (self-directed learning)

Humanism is a paradigm that emerged in the 1960s and focuses on human freedom and dignity to achieve full potential. They suggest that learning is self-directed, and that adults can plan, manage, and assess their own learning to accomplish self-actualization, self-fulfillment, self-motivation values, goals, and independence in their learning. Hence, learning can be student-centered and personalized and educators are facilitators of learning.⁷

Transformative learning theories (reflective learning)

Focus on transformation of meaning, context, and long-standing propositions. Learners are empowered to identify and challenge the validity of their embedded assumptions, referred to by Mezirow as “frames of reference.”⁵ Learning occurs when new knowledge becomes integrated into existing knowledge, and learners maintain their original “frame of reference,” but continue to challenge and change some of their perspectives “meaning schemes.”⁶⁵ Transformative learning involves three stages, the first stage involves experiencing a confusing issue or problem and reflecting on previous perspectives about the event. The second is engaging in critical evaluation and self-reflection on the experience, which requires metacognitive thinking. The third stage is taking an action about the issue, based on self-reflection and previous assumptions, which leads to a transformation of meaning, context, and long-standing propositions.

Social theories of learning (zone of proximal development, situated cognition, communities of practice)

Social learning theories integrate the concept of behavior modeling with those of cognitive learning, so that the understanding of the performance of a task is strengthened. Social learning

Table 1. Categorization of learning theories used in health professional education programs.

LEARNING THEORY	SUB-CATEGORY	ORIGINATOR/S (YEAR)	APPLICATION IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	CONTEXT	CRITICISM/LIMITATIONS
1. Instrumental learning theories: focus on the learner's individual experience	1.1. Behavioral theories	Thomdike (1911), ¹⁹ Pavlov (1927) ²⁰ and Skinner (1954) ²¹	Professional healthcare education: the behavioral theories are used in an undergraduate human physiology laboratory course for health students where students are provided with clear protocols to complete lab experiments, and an opportunity for immediate feedback through clicker questions to indicate how successfully the instructions were followed. The summative points are used as a positive reinforcer or punishment, using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F to progressively shape behavior to achieve the final target behavior of making accurate measurements, correctly reported ²²	Undergraduate	Lack of clarity regarding the best method to determine the standardization of outcomes. ⁷ Ignorance of the social aspects of learning ²³
	1.2. Cognitivism	Piaget and Cook (1952) ²⁵ and Bruner (1966) ²⁶	Medical education: the cognitivist learning paradigm is useful in designing conceptual material systems, such as concept maps, which help students to recall foundational concepts and understand their complicated relationships ²⁷	Undergraduate	Association with positivist assumption, because it considers that knowledge is abstract and symbolic, based on classroom, and not socially constructed. The theory thus underestimates the external dimensions of learning in practice settings ²⁸ Inadequate development of the attitudes of healthcare professionals, because of the focus on the acquisition of knowledge and skills without valuing learning in real practice ²⁹
	1.3. Experiential learning	Kolb (1984) ³¹	Healthcare professional education: experiential learning theory values the practice of professional skills in real life contexts, and hence can be used to design learning strategies for constructing theoretical knowledge, and to develop competencies for professional practice ⁶	Undergraduate Graduate CPD	Focusing solely on individual knowledge development and experience without considering the social context of that experience and its influence on what is learned ⁷ In reality learning itself is much more complex and fragmented than is represented by Kolb's ³¹ four-phase cycle ⁶
2. Humanistic theories or facilitative learning theories These theories promote individual development and are more learner-centered	2.1. Self-directed learning	Rogers (1963), ³³ Maslow (1968), ³⁴ and Knowles (1988) ⁴	Pharmacy education: experiential learning is a skill that provides lifelong learning and encourages a student's adaptation to the practical environment. Through reflection, pharmacy practitioners reflect on both positive and negative learning experiences and make decisions based on clinical judgments ³² Medical and healthcare professional education: self-directed learning is applied through technology-based simulations, problem-solving, and role-play experiments that focus on self-direction and self-assessment. ³⁵ This theory is useful as a facilitative learning approach to learn about dealing with unusual and difficult patient cases ²⁷	Undergraduate Graduate	Do not consider the influence of culture, society, and institutional structures on the learning process ³⁶ Do not consider other forms of learning, such as collaborative learning ⁷

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

LEARNING THEORY	SUB-CATEGORY	ORIGINATOR/S (YEAR)	APPLICATION IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	CONTEXT	CRITICISM/LIMITATIONS
3. Transformative learning theories	Critical reflection	Mezirow (1978, 1990, 1997) ³⁷⁻³⁹	Pharmacy education: self-directed learning paradigm is applied in CPD programs, which are designed to support lifelong learning for pharmacists ⁴	CPD	
			Medical education: transformative learning theories are used through critical incident analysis and group discussions, where teachers encourage learners to reflect on their assumptions and beliefs, share ideas and examine specific reflective practices ²⁷	Undergraduate	Depends heavily on critical reflection while minimizing the role of feelings and context ⁴⁰ Overlook transformation through the unconscious development of thoughts and actions, while ignoring the role of long-term and implicit memory, which shapes present behavior and attitudes ⁴⁰ Presents a gap between engaging in critical reflection and revising a perspective, which is "the desire to change" ⁴¹ Did not clarify the factors that enhance revisions of perspectives, and if they relate to the individual, or the individual's life, the confusing issue, or the particular perspective ⁴¹
4. Social theories of learning: focus on context and community	4.1. Zone of proximal development	Vygotsky (1978) ⁴²	Pharmacy education: the adoption and integration of transformative and critical reflection teaching and learning strategies into pharmacy education, allows pharmacy students to acquire self-reflective and metacognitive skills, to provide tailored care for their patients, and to adapt to changing healthcare systems ⁵	Undergraduate Graduate	
			Medical education: through social theories of learning, trainee physicians learn to perform particular responsibilities in a specific manner during their practical training, by observing the behaviors and performance modeled by their preceptors, and then adopting them ^{27,35}	Undergraduate Graduate	Ignorance of the mental or emotional state of learners, and their differences due to genetic, brain, and learning abilities ⁴³ Do not account for the biological, neurophysiological, cultural, linguistic, and historical factors that shape a learner's experiences ⁴³
	4.2. Situated cognition	Lave and Wenger (1991) ⁴⁴			
	4.3. Communities of practice (CoP)	Wenger (1998) ²³	Healthcare professional education: the use of CoP theory has been explored in medical education, ⁴⁵ occupational therapy and physiotherapy education, ⁴⁶ nursing education, ⁴⁷ pharmacy education, ^{48,49} and surgical medical education ⁵⁰	Undergraduate Graduate CPD	
5. Motivational models	5.1. Self-determination theory	Ryan and Deci (2000) ⁵¹	Medical education: motivational learning theories were not generally considered as drivers of curricular planning in medical schools. However, while implementing other educational strategies, student motivation was an implicit outcome. Intrinsic motivation is enhanced by meeting students' needs, by facilitating positive relationships, and by providing students with constructive feedback ⁵²	Undergraduate Graduate	Focus on extrinsic motivation, driven by the concept of "assessments drive learning" (Miller, 1990). In reality, assessments should be used as tools for providing feedback on performance to enhance students learning ⁵²
			Pharmacy education: limited literature discussed the motivations of pharmacy students and their connection with students' academic performance or the learning environment ⁵³		

Table 1. (Continued)

LEARNING THEORY	SUB-CATEGORY	ORIGINATOR/S (YEAR)	APPLICATION IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	CONTEXT	CRITICISM/LIMITATIONS
	5.2. Expectancy valence theory	Weiner (1992) ⁵⁴			
	5.3. Chain of response model	Cross (1981) ⁵⁵			
6. Reflective models	6.1. Reflection-on-action	Schön (1987) ⁵⁶	Healthcare professional education: reflective learning models are important because they encourage the development of reflective practice and learning systems, which develop a learner's knowledge and skills ⁵⁷	Undergraduate Graduate CPD	Lack of elaboration on the psychological realities of reflection in action, failure to fully distinguish between reflection in and on action, failure to clarify what is involved in the reflective process and also failure to account for the significance of the time dimension in relation to decisions taken after the undergoing the reflective process ⁵⁸
	6.2. Reflection-in-action	Schön (1987) ⁵⁶	Medical education: structured reflection has shown its effectiveness as an instructional method to enhance students' competence, and learning of clinical practice ⁵⁹	CPD	
			Pharmacy education: the application of reflective theories of learning in a second-year undergraduate pharmacy curriculum allowed the integration of theory and practice, enhanced the critical thinking, problem-solving, and self-directed learning of students. The reflective models in pharmacy need to be evaluated as students progress from the classroom into the practice settings ⁹	Undergraduate	
7. Constructivism	7.1. Cognitive constructivists	Ausubel and Robinson (1969) ⁶⁰ and Piaget and Cook (1952) ²⁵	Healthcare professional education: constructivist approaches to learning, combined with Kolb's model are the foundation of the experiential learning model. ⁶¹ These approaches emphasized learning by action and is outcome based ⁶² Medical education: the constructivist learning theory has guided medical education strategies, such as group discussions, journal clubs, course portfolio development, and critical appraisal. The application of Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD) concept is represented by a teacher's demonstration of tasks, followed by the scaffolding of a learner's independent practice of that task ^{27,35} Pharmacy education: pharmacy educators should prepare students to construct their own knowledge, and apply taught concepts in real situations through knowledge recontextualization ⁶¹	Undergraduate Graduate CPD	Tends toward epistemological relativism, which considers that absolute truth does not exist, and that it exists in relation to cultural, societal, or contextual aspects ⁶³ The quasi-religious or ideological aspect of constructivism, which results from its objective to be the human epistemology of "truth" and knowing ⁶³ Ignorance of the importance of passive learning, memorizing, and other traditional strategies ⁶³ Separates the human mind from the external world by over-emphasizing the role of learning environment ⁶³
	7.2. Socio-cultural constructivism	Vygotsky (1978) ⁴²			

theories focus on social interaction, the person, context, community, and the desired behavior, as the main facilitators of learning. The fundamental components of social learning theories are observation and modeling, in which teachers are responsible for providing a supporting learning environment, and clarifying the expected behaviors.^{7,27,35}

Motivational model (self-determination theory, expectancy valence theory, chain of response model)

Imply that adult learning is associated with two fundamental elements: motivation and reflection. Examples of motivational theories are self-determination theory,⁵¹ which focuses on intrinsic motivation; the expectancy valence theory,⁵⁴ which incorporates the expectancy of success; and the chain of response model,⁵⁵ which focuses on three internal motivating factors: self-evaluation, the attitude of the learner toward education, and the importance of goals and expectations.

Reflective models (reflection on action and reflection in action)

Schön⁵⁶ suggested that there are two types of reflection: reflection-on-action and reflection-in-action. While reflection-on-action allows learners to evaluate the level of relevance or rigor of the processes after they happen, reflection-in-action allows learners to reflect while the activity is happening.⁶⁶ This leads the learners to test their own knowledge, through investigation.⁷ Reflection helps students make meaning of complex situations and enables them to learn from experience in authentic practice. Reflective learning varies according to a student's ability to reflect on their experiences, clinical problems, and the context of practice. A student's reflective thinking and practice can develop over time with a supportive learning environment and encouraging educators. Learners need a structured guide for reflection, as well as constructive feedback about their reflections, from their educators.⁵⁷

It is important to note that there are similarities between Mezirow's³⁷⁻³⁹ critical reflection model, explained above under transformative learning theories, and Schön's⁵⁶ models of reflection on action in that they both reflect on old assumptions and knowledge, which then require action to change. Although the terms "reflection" and "critical reflection" are used interchangeably in the literature, not all reflection is critical. Critical reflection engages higher and more challenging levels of thought, and thus becomes an originator of transformative learning for both learners and educators, by connecting old and new knowledge to examine learning conditions more holistically.⁶⁷

Constructivism (cognitive constructivists and socio-cultural constructivism)

Constructivism is an epistemology and a psychological theory of learning that explains knowledge and the meaning making

processes. Ausubel and Robinson⁶⁰ and Piaget and Cook²⁵ are the main scholars among the cognitive constructivists, and Vygotsky⁴² was the first scholar in socio-cultural constructivism, a social theory of learning which emphasized the broader socio-historical and situated dimension of learning and development. According to constructivism, individuals construct new knowledge through the interaction between their previous skills and knowledge, the skills and knowledge gained from social interaction with peers and teachers, and social activities. Knowledge is actively constructed based on a learner's environment, the physical and social world, which makes it relative.⁶⁸ The constructivist theory approaches pedagogy and learning holistically, focusing comprehensively on the internal cognitive mechanisms that underlie the learning processes, participation, and social interaction.⁶⁹

In Table 1, the originator of the theory, examples about the application of the theory in healthcare professional education (undergraduate, graduate, or CPD context), and a brief critical comment about the theory are provided.⁶ This literature synthesis provides an easy to use summary of key theories, which helps healthcare professional educators to have informed decisions of their instructional strategies, learning objectives, and evaluation approaches. This will subsequently result in student experiences improvement.

In Table 1, a special emphasis is placed on the application of the theory in healthcare professional education.⁶ For example, within the instrumental learning theories, frameworks that measure clinical performance and competence are originally derived from the behavioral theories,²⁴ while concept maps are derived from the cognitivism.²⁷ Within the humanistic learning theories, CPD programs are applications of self-directed learning.^{4,14} Reflective learning theories has shown its effectiveness in enhancing students' competence, and learning of clinical practice,⁵⁹ and constructivist learning theory has guided medical education strategies, such as group discussions, course portfolio development, and critical appraisal.^{27,35}

Discussion

Healthcare professional educators including, but not limited to, those teaching in pharmacy, medical, nursing, dental schools/colleges are not essentially trained as educators. Burton et al⁴⁹ explained that most pharmacy educators were originally trained as pharmacists, not as teachers or educators, with the majority not receiving any formal training about teaching and learning processes and fundamental educational concepts, such as learning theories. While they demonstrate proficiency in their professional roles, their teaching skills have been largely developed by experience, rather than through formal training and research. Furthermore, McAllister et al⁷⁰ argue that it is important to support novice nurse educators during their transition from the clinical role into the educator role. This support could be achieved through exchanging expertise and resources with experienced nurse educators, which reduces their sense of isolation,

and by conducting professional development activities, which aim to help educators meet the expected challenges. Exchanging expertise and professional development activities enhance the satisfaction of nurse educators, which results in positive learning experiences for students.

Healthcare professional educators should ideally be familiar with a range of learning theories to use the most appropriate approach for the teaching they deliver, based on the educational setting, context, learners' characteristics, the purpose of the teaching, potential for use, and integration of existing resources.¹ The significance of theoretical considerations in professional healthcare professional education was stressed by Benner et al¹⁵ who argued that theoretical knowledge is formed by practice and consequently influences practice. Unfortunately, important learning theories are not consistently implemented in the educational designs and practices of healthcare professional education programs. The reasons for this lack of consideration and implementation seem to vary between different countries and have potentially led to variable outcomes. For example, in the United Kingdom, one of the reasons for this lack of implementation is the structural arrangement of the National Health Service (NHS) and higher education organizations and their independent roles, which keep service and education providers disconnected.⁷¹ This functional disconnection in the UK health and educational services has resulted in theory, practice, and research disconnects.⁷¹ In other countries, such as Canada, the lack of discussion of educational theory, and giving it adequate consideration in pharmacy program design and pedagogical practices, has led to accreditation bodies dictating the educational agenda, and the extent to which theory appears in these accreditation standards is variable.⁷² This dictation of the educational agenda by accreditation bodies could also be the case in other countries, such as United Kingdom.⁷³

In a systematic review conducted in 2015 to analyze the knowledge produced about teaching in higher education in nursing, the need to include pedagogical aspects in the training of nursing teachers was evident. This includes understanding and skillfully transitioning between the specialty and pedagogy and deepening the knowledge about the pedagogical practices.⁷⁴ In another scoping review for studies conducted in the health science disciplines, including but not limited to medicine, nursing, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, pharmacy and dentistry, clinician teachers indicated that they have no adequate educational background. They indicated their need to attend faculty development workshops that help them to identify the most common theories of learning and teaching used in graduate and graduate teaching, and the application of teaching methods.¹¹

Gonczi⁷⁵ argued that preceptors in undergraduate healthcare professional and medical education struggle to fully support their students because they were not developed as educators, yet are responsible for student learning at the

practice sites. He noted that their responsibility for the student learning could become problematic if it is not associated with collaboration between the universities and the practice sites. Gonczi⁷⁵ called for a university-practice site partnership to enhance student learning and preceptor development as educators and to build up the strong organizational capacity of academics and practitioners to better serve students and practitioners learning about teaching pedagogies and learning theories. In addition, Moss et al¹² suggest advancing the understanding of the pedagogy of graduate programs in healthcare professional education. These investigators suggested that this can be achieved by conducting more research into the influence of pedagogy on the main components of curriculum design: content (concepts), delivery, and assessment. It is also important that educators explicitly explain the benefits of implementing graduate pedagogies in healthcare professional education programs, such as enhancing practice, and encouraging professional development.¹²

Conclusions

In this article, a quick and easy-to-use summary of adult learning theories categorization is provided, indicating the potential application of each theory in healthcare professional education, and highlighting the importance of connecting educational practices to learning theories. Educators in healthcare professions should consider the nature of healthcare knowledge and the philosophical perspectives that underpin healthcare professional education, to augment more commonly adopted pragmatic perspectives. This thinking will help educators to subsequently restructure curricula, instructional strategies, learning objectives, and evaluation approaches, by giving more theoretical consideration to the healthcare professional education, which will ultimately enhance student learning experiences.

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Author Contributions

AT is a PhD supervisor and contributed to conception of the work, revision of intellectual content, final approval of this version, and confirmation of integrity of the work.

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