Praxis: "reflection and action upon the world in order to transform it“  
Paulo Freire

DEAL Model as an Approach to Critical Reflection

**Describe**
Describe your experience in language that non-clinical readers could understand focusing on one or two key service activities that were significant or reflection worthy experiences. Think about where you were, who else was with you, when did the activity take place, what was your role, and why were you there.

**Examine**
Examine and describe your experience from a **personal perspective** by reflecting on the impact the Service Learning activity had on you personally, how it might change your current perspective, or how it will impact your future medical practice.

Examine and describe your experience from an **academic perspective** by reflecting on the approaches taken during the activity and comparing them to academic elements of course materials related to this activity.

Examine and describe your experience from a **civic perspective** by reflecting on what you were trying to accomplish. Was the focus on symptoms or causes of the problem? Did you reinforce, engage or challenge the social structure by your actions?

**Articulate Learning**
Express your learning experience through an articulated reflection using four frameworks:

- I learned that ...
- I learned this when ...
- This learning matters because ...
- In light of this learning ...

Through this examination process, you will confront and challenge your assumptions, beliefs, and thought patterns while connecting your activity to personal experiences, course materials, and future activities. This allows you to tie together your experience with articulation of learning.

(Deal Model, Ash & Clayton, 2004; various)
What is critical reflection?
Reflection is another form of learning that explicitly grows out of experience. It is a reasoning process the reflects on ideas, actions, and decisions in clinical experiences. John Dewey, philosopher and educator, argues that reflection is a “reconstruction or reorganization of our experiences”.

There are four elements of critical reflection:

- It requires one to elaborate or interrogate experiences
- It requires one to reflect with purpose and challenge emotional doubts based on experiences
- It requires one to move beyond explanation and into processing experiences on a deeper level
- It requires one to continually go over the process in order to do things differently the next time

Experiential learning is a value in the learning cycle that is primarily significant with it’s emphasis on personal involvement and personal acquisition of knowledge.

This knowledge is achieved through relevant experiences and by critical reflective observation. Kolb conceptualizes this type of learning as a continuous cycle that depends on assimilation and reflection of each experience.