Cornell Guided Notes

Principles of Biomedical Technology (Principles of Biomedical Science) | 2026-11-04

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2026-11-04	

Lesson focus

Recommendation CER

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes
Essential question **What is today's target?**	Students write a CER that recommends a diagnosis and next steps from synthesized evidence. Big idea: A diagnostic recommendation is only as strong as the evidence behind it: multi-source support and stated limitations are non-negotiable. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Key words **What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?**	- differential diagnosis - evidence synthesis - laboratory test - patient chart - recommendation **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Cornell Notes - Continued

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Must-know ideas **What should I understand by the end?**	- A diagnostic CER claim must name a specific condition, not just a symptom cluster. - Multi-source evidence means citing at least history, one lab value, and one other data type. - Recommending confirmatory tests is how clinicians reduce uncertainty without guessing. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Process notes **What happens during class?**	- 0-8 min: Review Wednesday evidence table; identify the three strongest data points supporting the top diagnosis. - 8-20 min: Write the claim: one sentence naming the most likely diagnosis. - 20-45 min: Write evidence section: cite history, vitals, lab, and genetic data with specific values. - 45-62 min: Write reasoning: connect each evidence point to the diagnostic claim. - 62-72 min: Add next-steps recommendation (confirmatory test or referral) and one limitation. - 72-80 min: Peer review: check that claim is specific, evidence is multi-source, limitation is stated. **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Steps and evidence **What do I do and turn in?**	- State a claim naming the most likely diagnosis for the patient. - Cite specific history, vital, lab, and genetic evidence that support the claim. - Explain reasoning that connects each evidence point to the diagnosis. - Recommend confirmatory tests or referrals to reduce remaining uncertainty. - Name assumptions and limitations that could change the recommendation. Evidence: CER - CER with a specific diagnostic claim, multi-source evidence from the workup, reasoning linking each evidence point to the claim, a next-steps recommendation, and one stated limitation. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Checks for understanding **How do I know I got it?**	- Write a CER with a clear diagnostic claim and multi-source evidence. - Recommend appropriate next steps and state at least one limitation. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Lab or safety notes **What must I handle carefully?**	No special lab safety notes today. Follow normal classroom and digital-work expectations. **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Summary

Today's lesson focused on Recommendation CER. The main target was: Students write a CER that recommends a diagnosis and next steps from synthesized evidence. The evidence of learning is CER: CER with a specific diagnostic claim, multi-source evidence from the workup, reasoning linking each evidence point to the claim, a next-steps recommendation, and one stated limitation.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection