

18. Building an Innovative, Competency-based Assessment System to Support a Renewed, Small Group Learning-Based, Spiraled Dental Curriculum at the University of British Columbia

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What? → Opportunity Knocks for Faculty of Dentistry = Curriculum Renewal in UBC Faculty of Medicine (FoM) & Faculty of Dentistry (FoD)

Why? Motivation:

- The Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada Recommendation → refine medical content depth
- FoM's curriculum renewal focused on MD students' needs > DMD students' → affable separation from FoM
- Student & faculty feedback (e.g. student focus groups, student surveys, faculty meetings)

Who?

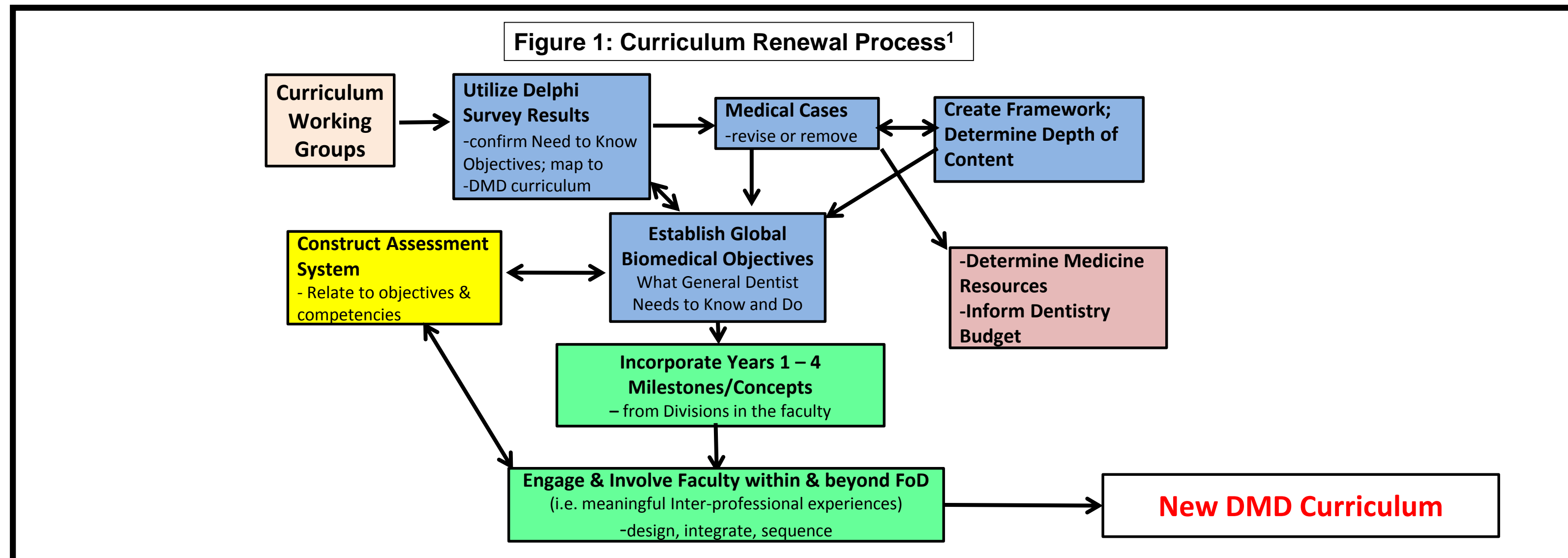
Collaborative negotiations with multiple faculty members in numerous health disciplines led by Associate Dean, Academic Affairs

How?

Dentistry faculty reached consensus on "need-to-know" biomedical science objectives¹ → implemented curriculum renewal process (Fig.1)

Measurements of Outcomes:

Current: Student focus group meetings
Future: Progress survey & NDEB comparative outcomes; student & faculty surveys



Opportunities → Benefits

- Eliminated 2 X 2 curriculum → Manage own timetable & content → **positive domino effect**
- Repatriated funding from FoM after separation
- Created meaningful inter-professional experiences (IPE) - e.g. Grad. Specialties, Dental Hygiene, Pharmacy, Medicine, etc.
- Enhanced focus on professionalism & ethics relevant to dentistry - e.g. FoD Clinical Ethicist, IPE integrated-Ethics model,
- Addressed student feedback - e.g. online content delivery & earlier clinical skills experiences → **Integrated Restorative Dentistry Module starting in Year 1**
- Enhanced clinic efficiency
- Incorporated new Assoc. of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry competency framework → implemented standard syllabus template for 4 year DMD program
- Resulted in dentally relevant, integrated, spiraled curriculum → no loss of pertinent basic science & medical content

INCORPORATES:

- Evidence-based adult learning theory methods ("Flexible/Blended", "Test-Enhanced", and "Peer-Assisted" Learning; multiple forms of small group learning) **AND**
- Assessment revisions → dentally relevant, authentic, more frequent, lower stakes, formative, varied, and competency-based

1. PeerWise Assignment ← PROGRESS PORTFOLIO consists of: → 2. Progress Survey

What? PeerWise A free online learning tool which allows students to create, answer & comment on each others' multiple choice questions (MCQs)

- Students generate an online question bank with imbedded immediate feedback
- Tag questions with metadata to filter questions based on a topic
- Build a participation score based on activity within the platform & the opinion of peers

Why? Efficient Learning!

- Engages students as teachers → "Docendo discimus" = "By teaching we learn"
- Incorporates the benefits of:
 - "Test-Enhanced Learning"^{2,3} → test taking provides better, long-term retention & transfer than studying, & deeper learning
 - "Peer-Assisted Learning"⁴ → effective & empowering when part of exam-making
 - Tailoring MCQs & distractors to current level of understanding

Who? Incorporates:

- An existing learning community
- UBC FoD faculty member
- UBC FoD content experts will vet MCQs

How? Currently, considered part of Progress Portfolio

- UBC FoD faculty member → piloted with previous Year 3 students
- Intro. lecture; question writing workshop; 4 question writing assignments → cont'd in Year 4
- Other years of DMD classes involved, too
- Engagement increased → some MCQs used in exams as incentive to fully participate

Measurements of Outcomes:

- Pilot group: surveys + focus groups to further gauge satisfaction
- Unable to split cohort so unable to show positive learning outcomes
- Year 1 students → much more engaged than previous cohorts without the offer of MCQ inclusion in faculty exams

What? → Progress Survey

- 3-hour, 200 MCQ test (aka 'survey')
- tests all cognitive knowledge domains of end-point competencies (Fig.2) → curriculum-independent
- twice/year; formative; no studying required

Why? → Invaluable Learning!

- "The Testing Effect"⁵ → tests = extra practice + self-directed learning
- Increase students' awareness of program & competency expectations

Who?

- TST & invigilator support
- MountainMath Co. generates personal progress index maps (PPIMs)
- UBC FoD Education Specialist
- Faculty & students develop/vet MCQs
- All Years 1 to 4 DMD students

Figure 2: Distribution of students' total scores of two administrations

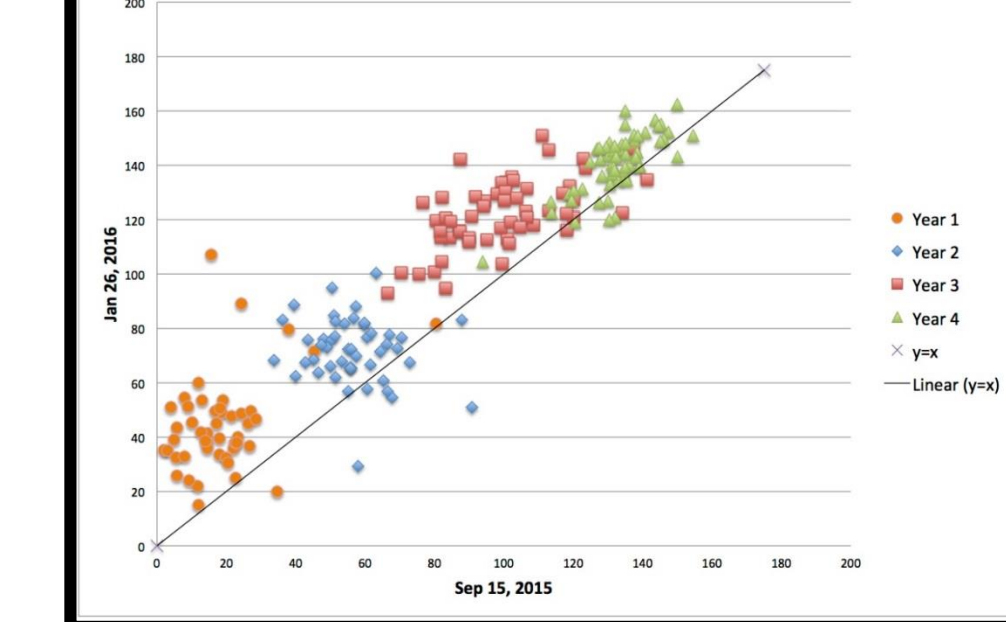
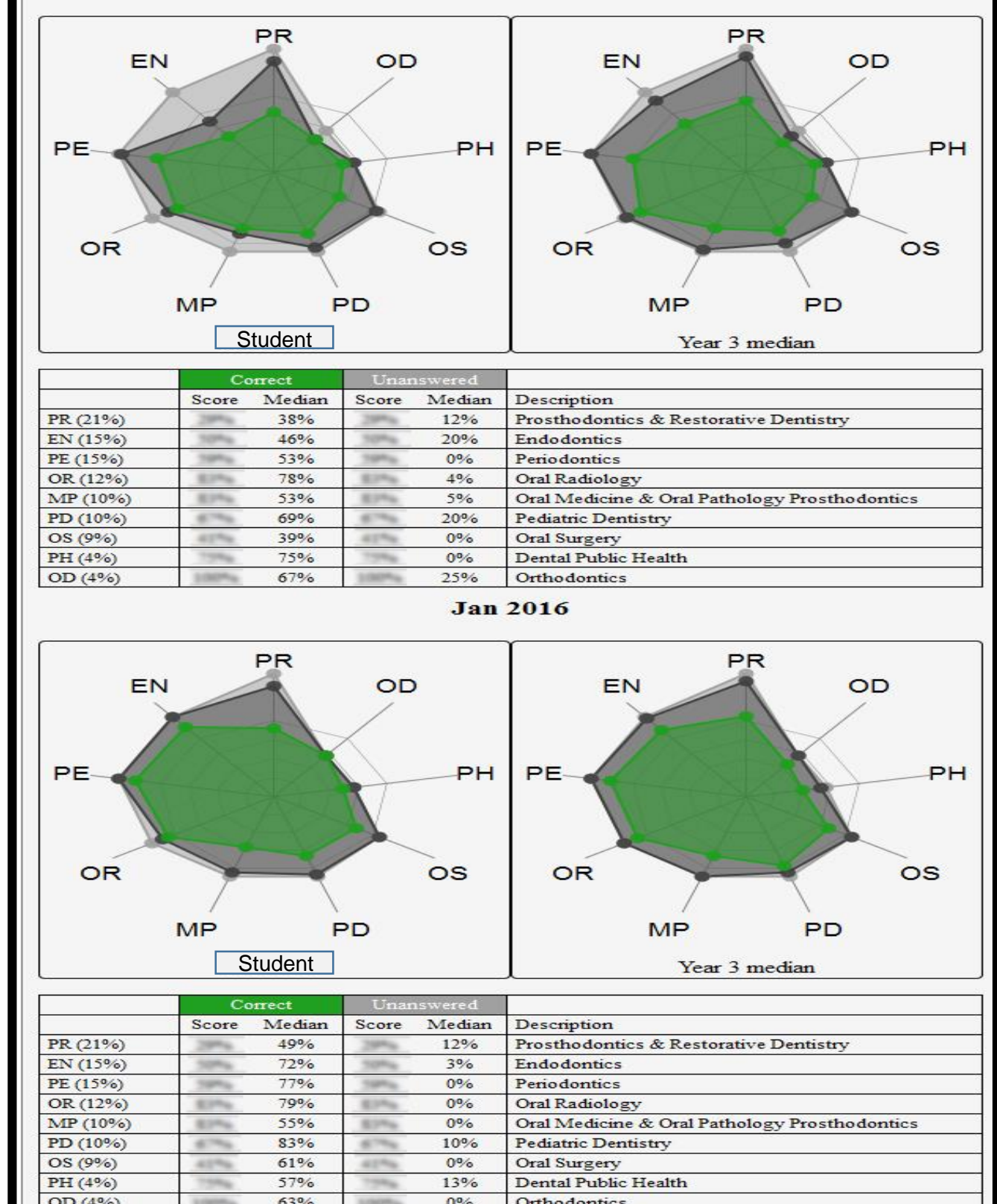


Figure 3: Comparison of student performance in end-point competencies (Sep 2015 vs Jan 2016)



How?

- Faculty- & PeerWise-generated MCQs used
- All Years 1-4 – write simultaneously online

Measurements of Outcomes (Fig. 3):

- Generates individualized PPIMs representing performance in each domain relative to peers
- Comparative subsequent PPIMs indicate progression towards end-point competencies

Example of UBC student-generated MCQ: Where does lymph from the location on the tongue labelled "x" directly drain to?

Alternatives

Letter	Alternative	Correct Answer	Percentage Correct
A	submental lymph nodes	Incorrect	0.0%
B	deep anterior cervical lymph nodes	Correct	100.0%
C	sublingual lymph nodes	Incorrect	0.0%
D	jugulodigastric lymph nodes	Incorrect	0.0%
E	submandibular lymph nodes	Incorrect	0.0%

Explanation

The following explanation has been provided relating to this question:

The x is located on the lateral surface of the tongue in the sublingual space. The tip of the tongue does drain directly to the submental lymph nodes. Deep anterior cervical lymph nodes are incorrect. Lymph from this region indirectly drains to these nodes. Sublingual lymph nodes are incorrect. These nodes don't exist. The correct terminology is submental lymph nodes. Jugulodigastric lymph nodes are incorrect. These nodes are part of the deep anterior cervical lymph nodes, so lymph from this region indirectly drains to these nodes. Submandibular lymph nodes are incorrect. The lateral surface of the tongue drains directly to the submandibular lymph nodes. The lateral surface of the tongue drain directly to the submandibular lymph nodes.

Comments

I feel like I never learned this, but it is good to know!

1. Best L, Walton JN, Walker J, von Bergmann H. Reaching consensus on essential biomedical science learning objectives in a dental curriculum. J Dent Educ. 2016 Apr;80(4):422-9.
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3. Larsen DP, Butler AC, Lawson AL, Roediger III HL. The importance of seeing the patient: test-enhanced learning with standardized patients and written tests improves clinical application of knowledge. Adv in Health Sci Educ. 2012 May 23;18(3):409-25.
4. Crouch CH, Mazur E. Peer Instruction: Ten years of experience and results. American Journal of Physics. 2001;69(9):970.
5. Carrier, M., & Pashler, H. (1992). The influence of retrieval on retention. Memory and Cognition, 20, 632-642.