

# The use of a personal response system in the didactic teaching of clinical dentistry

A Jokstad Prosthodontic Discipline Faculty of Dentistry

### The learning objective of presentation:

- Recognize the drawbacks of lectures and the potential for improving clinical teaching using a audience response system
- Become acquainted with the "i>clicker" system

3. ....

# The Origins of the Conventional Lecture (Middle Ages)

- 1. The professor reads the book to the listeners
- A few days later the professor again reads the book to the listeners, perhaps adding some commentary
- A few days after that the professor gives the book its "third reading" with added commentary
- What if anything has changed since the Middle Ages?

The listeners have the book too!



# Problems with Conventional Lectures

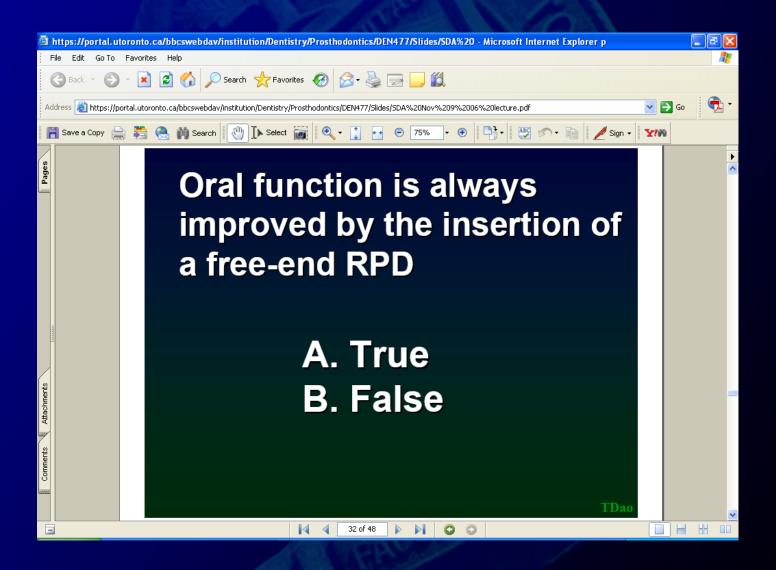
Educational research in have shown:

- People, including students, have a 10 15 minute concentration span.
- Most students don't learn very effectively when they are expected to passively absorb the "received truth" from the lecturer.
- All students learn more effectively when they are actively engaged with the material.
- Most students learn more effectively in a social environment.

## More Problems With Conventional Lectures

- Almost all of the communication is in one direction: from the front of the room to the listeners.
- When somebody in the audience asks a question:
  - How many listeners have the same question?

## Getting Answers to In-lecture session Questions



# Getting Answers to In-lecture session Questions

#### Show of hands

- Slow: "How many vote A?" then "How many vote B?" etc.
- Not anonymous to other listeners; anonymous to you.

#### Flash cards

- Faster.
- Not anonymous to other listeners; anonymous to you.

#### Personal response system

- Fastest.
- Anonymous to other listeners.
- Optionally, not anonymous to you.

# **In-lecture session questions**

- You ask the listeners a multiple-choice or true-false question.
- All listeners "vote" on the answer.
- You show the lecture session the percentage of listeners who chose each of the possible answers.

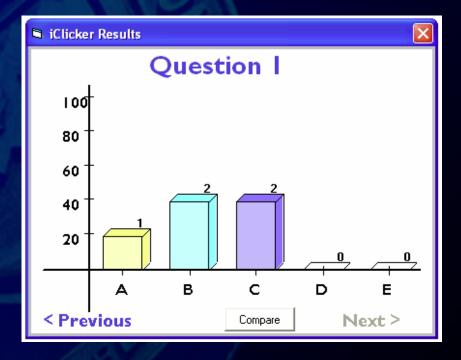
Recall that listeners have a ~10-minute concentration span. If nothing else, such questions can break the lecture session into 10-minute "chunks".

# **After The Voting - Display**

The lecturer clicks on "DISPLAY" on own computer

A histogram of the votes appears on screen:

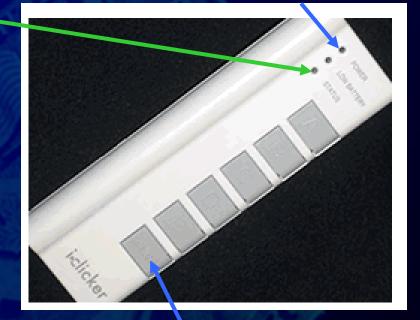




# TechnologyStatus LightPower Light

When we start asking you questions:

 Will flash green when your response is registered



• Will flash red if your response is not registered On/Off Switch The "i>clicker"

# **Technology - Hardware**

- The "base unit":
- Reads the clickers
- Plugs into a USB port on the computer



 If a laptop, you will probably want to use the AC power to the laptop

• Plug the supplied Flash drive into the back of the base unit

Plug the Flash drive in here



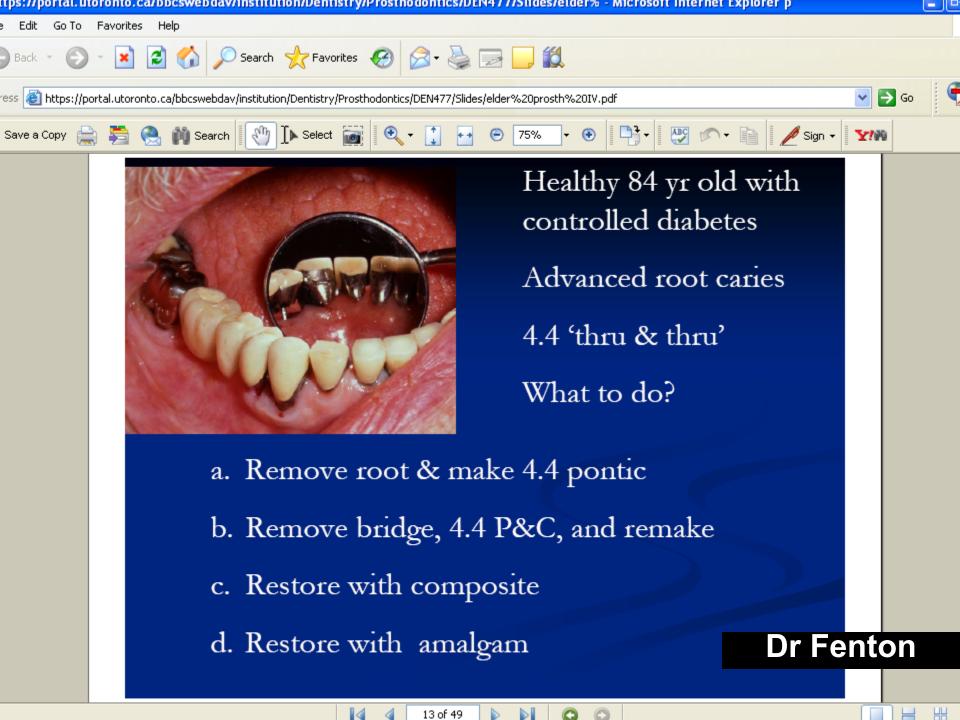
The "i>clicker"

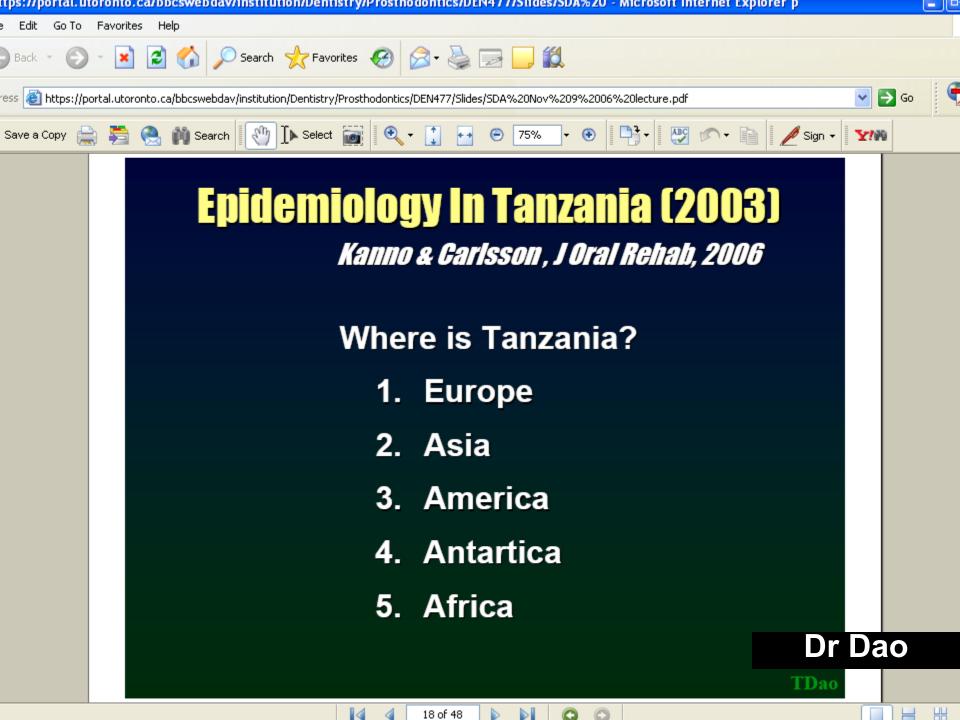
# **Using the Instructor Remote**

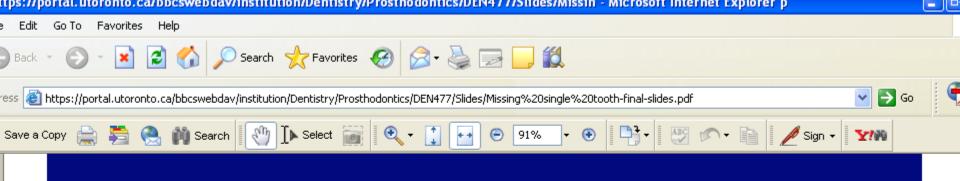
iclicker

A: Start/Stop polling **B: Show/Hide graph** C: Advance **PowerPoint slide** D: Back-up **PowerPoint slide** E: Cycle through "correct" answer on the graph

# Examples from lectures in prosthodontics







If you or your loved one had a missing posterior tooth, with adjacent teeth restored with fillings, what would be your #1 choice in replacing that tooth?

46 of 69

- 1. No treatment
- 2. RPD
- 3. Bonded bridge
- 4. FPD

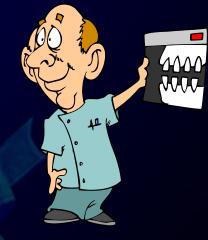
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5. Implant



#### Dr Avivi

How should we proceed when discussing prosthodontic treatment options with our patients?



# Prosthodontic treatment planning

# What comes first? A. Identify major treatment needs B. Remove pathology C. Clarify patient financing D. Discuss prognoses E. Explain the possible treatment alternatives



**Dr Jokstad** 

# Choice of technical solution?













# **Choice of technical solution**

A. Conservative only, no prosthoB. Cast partial dentureC. Crowns and partial dentureD. Fixed bridgeE. implant retained prosthesis



**Dr Jokstad** 



## Personal response system : Types of questions during presentation

- 1. Questions about the listeners in the lecture session.
- 2. Questions about ethical issues.
- 3. Predicting the results of a demonstration.
- 4. Questions about the content of the lecture session.
- 5. Partition the lecture audience into smaller groups
- 6. Verifying the level of understanding
- 7. Questions about specific reading assignments
- 8. Voting on current or future lecture contents

# **Re 3. Demonstrations**

- Listeners love demonstrations.
- Research indicates that listeners don't actually learn that much if they are just shown the demonstration.
- The same research indicates that having the listeners vote to predict the result before doing the demonstration increases their learning.

# **Re. 4 lecture content**

Conceptual questions are usually more effective than ones requiring knowledge of a fact or doing a calculation.
Almost the entire lecture session gets the question correct.

Congratulate them, urge listeners who missed the question to see you after lecture session, and go on.

## **Re. 4 lecture content**

Conceptual questions are usually more effective than ones requiring knowledge of a fact or doing a calculation.

Almost the entire lecture session gets the question correct: Congratulate them, urge listeners who missed the question to see you after lecture session, and go on.

Almost the entire lecture session gets the question wrong.

Further discussion and review is necessary.

"Just In Time Teaching" (JITT)

About half the lecture session gets the question correct

This is often the perfect result.

Peer Instruction leads to huge engagement by the listeners..

# **About Peer Instruction**

For maximum effectiveness, listeners should have read the relevant textbook sections before the lecture session.

- A Pre-lecture session Quiz can insure that listeners have done this.
  - Typically, these quizzes are very easy if the listeners have actually read the required textbook.

If asked how confident listeners are in their answer, it too usually goes up dramatically after Peer Instruction.

# Some other options

Typically each listener has their own clicker. As an alternative clickers can be shared by 2, 3 or even 4 listeners. The listeners must discuss the answer amongst themselves before voting. Alternatively, the listeners can discuss the answer after voting, regardless of the percentage of listeners who got the question correct.

# **Some Other Options**

Alt. 1 The listener responses are anonymous to you.

Alt 2. You know which listener has which clicker.

Assign a small mark for participation.
Assign a small mark for correct answers.
Assign a small mark for participation and a small mark for correct answers.

Which of these is most effective rely on individual teaching style and student's enthusiasm

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"Worst Practices" is to use clickers to generate more than a trivial mark in the course.



# The learning objective was met regarding:

Recognize the drawbacks of lectures and the 1. potential for improving clinical teaching using a audience response system A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. N/A D. Disagree E. Strongly Disagree

The learning objective was met regarding:

1. Become acquainted with the i-clicker

A. Strongly Agree
B. Agree
C. N/A
D. Disagree
E. Strongly Disagree