An Experiment in Teaching for Mastery in the MPH Core Curriculum

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Background

Introduction to Epidemiology (3 credits): A single 3-hour lecture class per week; 11 major topics & minimum grade requirement of B-

Phase 1: (10 years ago) Weekly problem sets: hard copy turned in, graded by instructor and TAs, and returned the following week with little feedback

Phase 2: Problem sets were created as "quizzes" in Blackboard (calculated numeric, T/F, multiple choice, multiple answer. Automatic scoring and feedback on submission (30% of grade) Observations:

- 1. Variability in quantitative skills
- 2. Students frequently asked for more practice problems
- 3. They uniformly appreciated immediate feedback

Bloom on Teaching for Mastery

"The variable that needed to be addressed, as Bloom saw it, was time. It made no pedagogical sense to expect all students to take the same amount of time to achieve the same objectives. There were individual differences among students, and the important thing was to accommodate those differences in order to promote learning rather than to hold time constant and to expect some students to fail. Education was not a race."

Thomas Guskey, a graduate student of Bloom's

A Study of Student Behavior

Phase 3:

- Question pools (40-90 questions) were created in Blackboard for each topic
- Questions from colleagues were vetted and careful feedback was added
- Created 11 weekly "tests" that drew 10 questions at random from a pool
- Students were required to complete each post-class quiz <u>at least once</u> within 1 week after the class ("open-book" permitted)
 - > Test options set to allow unlimited attempts for the semester

o Fall 2015: Last quiz score recorded

- Spring 2016: Highest score achieved recorded
- Average score on the 11 quizzes made up 25% of semester grade.

Mean Quiz Scores

	Fall 2015 (N=51)		Spring 2016 (N=38)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	97.1	7.7	97.5	5.6
2	94.8	8.5	94.5	9.0
3	96.3	7.5	93.9	13.3
4	96.2	6.5	95.2	10.1
5	96.7	5.7	95.6	7.0
6	95.5	9.3	93.8	15.3
7	97.7	5.4	97.3	5.0
8	94.5	9.1	95.4	7.0
9	97.4	6.6	96.6	7.1
10	96.0	6.2	94.6	11.0
11	99.0	4.3	93.7	16.7
Midterm Exam	83.9	10.2	89.4	10.1
Final Exam	87.6	10.8	85.5	14.2



Another Student







Times Quiz Taken



#2 Measures of Frequency - Spring 2016



Times Quiz Taken









#3 Measures of Association - Spring 2016



#6 Cohort Studies - Fall 2015

25.0



Times Quiz Taken

#5 Randomized Trials - Spring 2016



#6 Cohort Studies - Spring 2016

25.0



Times Quiz Taken



Times Quiz Taken

#7 Case-Control Studies - Fall 2015

#7 Case-Control Studies - Spring 2016



#8 Bias - Spring 2016



Times Quiz Taken



#9 Standardized Rates - Fall 2015





#10 Confounding & EMM - Spring 2016



12 13 14 15 >15 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 10 11 #10 Confounding & EMM - Fall 2015 25.0 Median: 4; Mean: 4.3 % of Students 20.0 15.0







#11 Screening - Spring 2016

Change in Quiz Taking Frequency Over Time



- Varying difficulty among quizzes
- Growing confidence and understanding of concepts over time
- Probably <u>not</u> complacency or fatigue over the semester (achieved scores remained high

Final Exam Grade Distributions





Conclusions

Students universally liked this format, but the distribution of final exam scores was not significantly different from previous semesters.

<u>Study Limitations</u>: Lack of a valid comparison group & confounding factors

- o Increased rigor of the exams
- o Variability in quality/experience of students year to year

Can't say learning was better or longer lasting, but students were motivated to work harder & engage in *active learning*, doing problem sets 4-7 times.

