

Test-enhanced case-based learning: A Randomized Trial

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Introduction















Conceptual Framework: test-enhanced learning





Objective



To determine the effectiveness of case-based learning with key feature questions compared with case-based learning alone in fostering clinical reasoning in medical students





Materials & Method University The Land



Quantitative

Randomized controlled trial



Center of Clinical Medicine

Rajavithi Hospital & Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health

Rangsit University, Bangkok, Thailand



4th year medical students



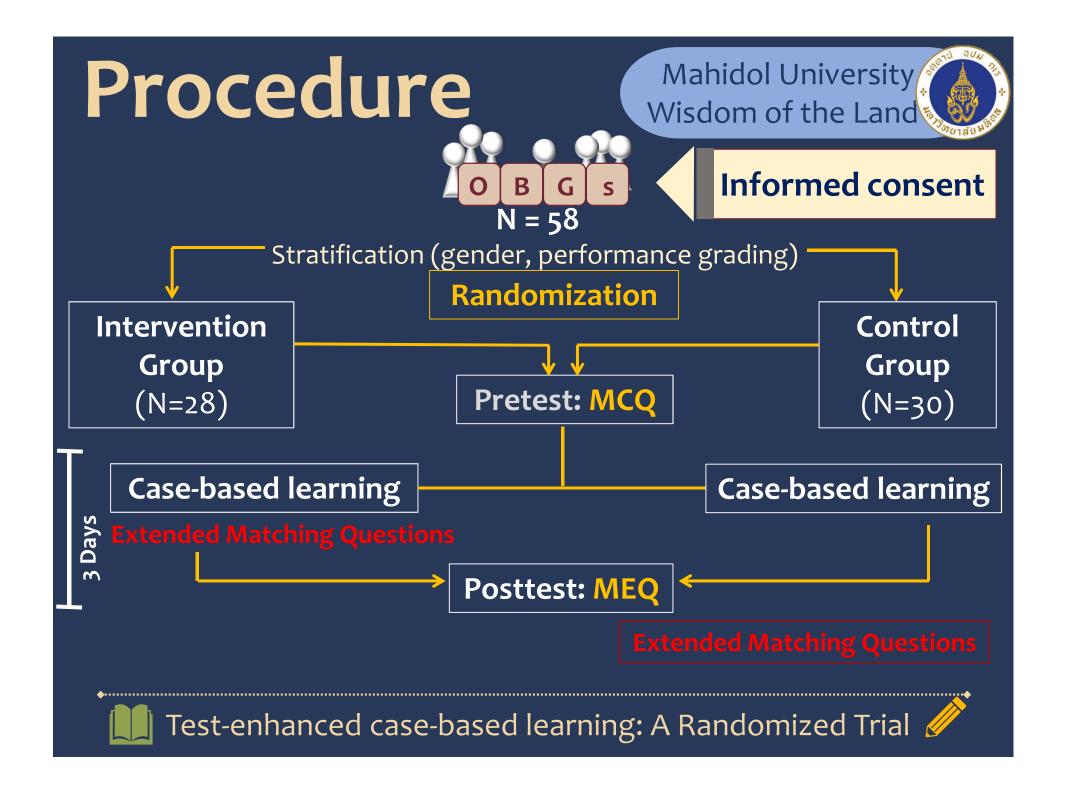




Test: MCQ EMQ MEQ







Data analysis



Pearson Chi-square statistic

- Demographic characteristics of the participants
 - Gender
 - Age group
 - Performance grading

Pretest and Posttest scores

Independent sample t-test









Table of specification

Topic	Diagnosis	Management			
Pregnancy related					
Abortion Ectopic Molar preg	>	<			
Non pregnancy related, Non uterine					
Cervical cancer	>	<			
Non pregnancy related, Heavy uterine bleeding					
Submucus myoma	>	<			
Non pregnancy, others	X (DUB)				





In CBL class



Clinical scenario: Chief complaint



Q1 Hypothesis generation

Q2 Key history points



Q3 Key physical examination points



Data gathering

Assess clinical data

Q4 Key diagnostic investigation



Assess test results



Q5 Key diagnosis



Plans for patient treatment







Intervention group



- **EMQ**
- Cervical biopsy
- Pap smear
- Coagulation profile
- Colposcopy

- Endometrial biopsy
- Hysteroscopy
- Serum beta hCG
- Urine pregnancy test

A 36-year-old HIV-positive woman presents with post-coital bleeding. Pelvic examination reveals cervical erosion with contact bleeding. She had four children, all by different partners.

A 20-year-old woman presents with a vaginal spotting and lower abdominal pain for 1 week after unprotected sexual intercourse 1 month ago.





Demographic characteristics m of the Land

	Interve. NOR	Control (N=30)	Statistic
Gender	O B G N = 58	S	
Female Stratif	18 (48.60)	(51.40)	$\chi^2 = 0.006$,
Malervention	10 (47.60)	ation 11 (52.40)	P = 0.94
Age gനേതുപp 20-21 ^{N=28})	12 (52.20)	<mark>MCQ</mark> 11(47.80)	$\chi^2 = 3.646$,
51.60 ± 13.95 Extended Matching (10 (41.70) 6 (54.54) Questions	14 (5° 20) 5 (4 50.1	7 <u>+</u> 12.35
Performance grading	Mean <u>+</u>	SD	
≤ 3 > 3	15 (75.57) 13 (46.43)	t= .417, p	= .678







Reliability of Posttest

No.	Cronbach's Alpha	Diagnosis	Mean <u>+</u> SD
1.	.48	Threatened abortion	53.17 <u>+</u> 17.73
2.		Cervical cancer	51.00 <u>+</u> 18.45
3.		DUB	35.37 <u>+</u> 11.68
4.		Submucous myoma	53.82 <u>+</u> 12.68

Minimal passing level = 199/400





Comparison of Posttest score



Group	Intervention Mean + SD	Control Mean + SD	p
Performance grading ≥ 3 < 3	221.08 <u>+</u> 29.42 190.47 <u>+</u> 33.20	208.71 <u>+</u> 32.80 174.65 <u>+</u> 33.32	.29 .22
Gender Female Male	209.75 ± 30.45 195.55 ± 41.21	195.29 <u>+</u> 38.16 195.29 <u>+</u> 38.16	.21 .82
Posttest I	59.21 <u>+</u> 13.35	47.53 <u>+</u> 19.60	<.05
Pretest score < 60	208.70 ± 34.94	186.60 <u>+</u> 32.63	<.05





Discussion



Number of subjects

Effect size

Learning method

Factual knowledge

Repeated testing a

Clinical reasoning skill no learning limited learning limited learning skill limited skill limited learning skill limited skill limited

Posttest MEQ examination Reliability





Limitation



- One topic
- Testing threat

Future study

Repeated Testing

Multiple









Conclusion





Test-enhanced case-based learning

- A powerful learning tool
- Special group of the students
- Appropriate topic
- Proper level of difficulty of the tests



