

Is there a future of PBL?

Diana Dolmans, Thursday, June 27, 2019, 930-1015 hour

25th Anniversary of the Unit of Development and Research in Medical Education (UDREM)

Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva



Contents

- Challenges facing traditional education
- Current instructional design principles
- How PBL fits with these principles
- PBL at Maastricht – recent developments
- Take home messages

Cons of traditional lecture-based education

- Students have difficulties to apply what is learnt in new situation

... transfer to practice is limited ..

Current instructional design models/principles

- Merrill: Five first principles of instruction
- 4C/ID
- PBL
- Cognitive apprenticeship theory

Five first principles of instruction

(Merrill, 2002; 2012)

- Engage learners in professionally relevant problems
- Activation principle
- Demonstration principle
- Application principle
- Integration principle

Professionally relevant problems

- Learning is promoted when learners are engaged in professionally relevant problems
- *Learning should start from learning tasks derived from professionally relevant problems*

Activation principle

- Learning is promoted when learners activate relevant prior knowledge, to recall a structure for organizing new knowledge
- *Let students activate prior knowledge*

Demonstration principle

- Learning is promoted when learners observe a demonstration of what is to be learned; demonstrations of procedures, modeling examples
- *Demonstrate an example and explain*

Application principle

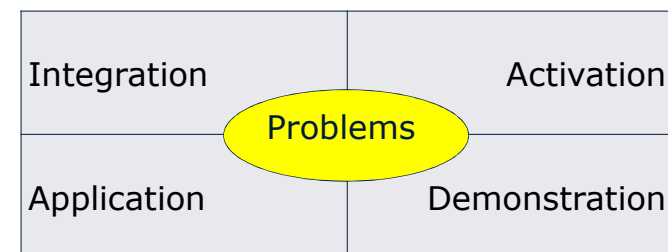
- Learning is promoted when learners engage in the application of their newly acquired knowledge by solving problems
- *Let students apply their knowledge*

Transfer principle

- Learning is promoted when learners are encouraged to transfer their new knowledge to various problems
- *Let students apply their knowledge to various problems/tasks; compare, contrast, articulate general principles*

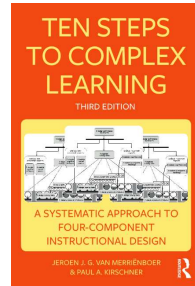
Five first principles of instruction

(Merrill, 2002, 2012)



Four Component Instructional Design 4C/ID

- Learning tasks
- Supportive information
- Procedural information
- Part-task practice



Learning tasks



Problems, projects, tasks, etc.

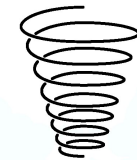
- Whole tasks, based on real life problems
- Integration of knowledge, skills, attitudes

Learning tasks - Variation



- A series of learning tasks with variations

Learning tasks – Complexity



- Ordered from simple to complex

Learning tasks – Guidance



- Guidance and support is built into the task and decreases within each level of complexity

Supportive Information



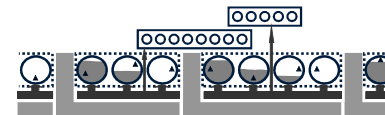
- Cognitive strategies
 - How to approach tasks in the domain?
- Mental models
 - How is the domain organized?

3 Procedural Information



- Just in time “how to” instructions, about how to perform a task

4 Part-task Practice



- Repetitive practice of routine aspects that need to become fully automated

PBL – 4C/ID

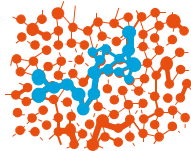
- Learning tasks
 - Problems
- Supportive information
 - Sources for self-study, lectures
- Procedural information
 - Just-in-time feedback van een tutor
- Part-task practice
 - Skills training

PBL Learning principles

- Constructive learning
- Self-directed learning
- Contextual learning
- Collaborative learning

Constructive learning

- Learning is promoted when learners:
 - activate relevant prior knowledge
 - elaborate or generate new meaningful relations between concepts e.g. by explaining in own words



Self-directed learning

- Learning is promoted when:
 - learners play an active role in planning, monitoring and evaluating their learning



Contextual learning

- Learning is promoted when learners:
 - engage in solving or discussing meaningful problems
 - articulate underlying principles
 - apply newly acquired knowledge to **varied** problems

Collaborative learning

- Learning is promoted:
 - when learners deeply interact with each other about complex problems



PBL and learning principles

- **Constructive learning**
 - Prior knowledge activation, ask questions, give explanations
- **Self-directed learning**
 - Generate learning issues, select resources
- **Contextual learning**
 - Discuss problems (pre- and post-discussion)
- **Collaborative learning**
 - Discussion in small groups, questioning, reasoning and discussing disagreements

Cognitive Apprenticeship Theory (CAT)

(Collins et al., 1989)

- **Modeling** (demonstrate, explain, think aloud)
- **Coaching** (observe, give feedback)
- **Scaffolding** (gradually decrease support)
- **Articulation** (teacher asks questions and stimulates students to ask questions)
- **Reflection** (deliberately stimulate students to reflect on their strengths and weaknesses)
- **Exploration** (let learner set goals)

In Sum

- Start from relevant problems
- Activate the student
- Encourage the student to self-direct
- Offer much support and guidance

In Sum

- PBL fits well with current instructional design guidelines and learning principles and is aimed at enhancing a deep approach to studying



Deep approach to studying

- A students' intention to understand content, relate and structure ideas, look for underlying principles, weighing relevant evidence and critically evaluating knowledge (Biggs et al., 2001)

DOES PBL enhance deep learning?

*Yes, in theory it does,
but in practice it is strongly dependent
on the context*

Main challenges with PBL in practice

- Poor preparation by students
- Superficial discussion
- Unequal participation by students
- Lack of deep learning



Does PBL enhance deep learning?

PBL does seem to enhance deep learning and has little effect on surface learning

(Dolmans et al, 2016)



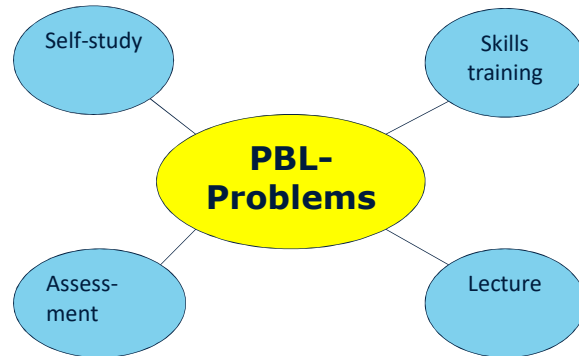
BUT

- Findings are often **inconsistent**; i.e. a high perceived workload and assessment that is perceived as NOT rewarding deep learning hamper a deep approach
- In other words, there is often a **lack of constructive alignment** (Biggs, 2011)

Constructive alignment

- Aligning the learning environment with the intended learning outcomes; i.e. deep learning
- All elements of the learning environment should drive students towards deep learning

Constructive alignment

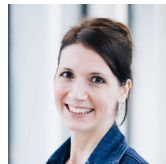
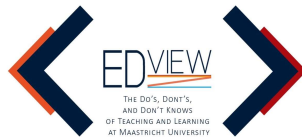


High quality PBL problems are key!

- Relate to the future profession
- Are complex, ill-defined
- Fit with students' prior knowledge
- Are ordered from simple to complex
- Fit the intended teachers' objectives
- Are the core element of a course and all other instructional activities and the assessment format are well aligned

What about PBL at Maastricht University?

- Is PBL still alive and kicking or not?



EDVIEW by Janneke Frambach

- A project about the do's, don'ts and don't knows of PBL
- To develop a shared view on UM education for the future
- Focusgroups with staff and students and a survey
- Medicine, Psy, Law, Health, Business

Findings

- High satisfaction with the choice for PBL given it fits well with current theories (4.0, scale 1-5)

UM interprets PBL as a constructive, collaborative, contextual and self-directed approach to learning with problems derived from professional practice

Findings

- Low satisfaction with PBL in practice (3.4, scale 1-5)
- Two major issues:
 - Large groups
 - Non PBL examinations

What is next?

- Focus on why not on how
- More flexibility, PBL variations, P(j)BL
- Better align the assesment
- Invest in teacher training

The current state of PBL at UM: a trend towards flexibility
It was apparent that when we currently talk about PBL at structure. Simultaneously, a trend can be observed of defini variations and alternatives being applied in several program respondents would like UM to be more creative and flexible

Innovations


- But, how to innovate PBL and assessment given the increasing number of students?

Redesign of the Bachelor Medicine Maastricht

Judith Sieben, Sylvia Heeneman and Jan-Joost Rethans

Redesign Bachelorcurriculum Geneeskunde || Medicine

Uitnodiging || Invitation
Come@Cocreate#5




<p>Doe mee met Come@Cocreate#5!</p> <p>Wanneer: Wo. 5 juni, 12.30-14.30 uur</p> <p>Locatie: Drielandenpunt, UNS40</p> <p>Vorbereiding: Zie Eleum > Organisations > Redesign bachelor Medicine > Come@Cocreate#5</p>	<p>Join Come@Cocreate#5!</p> <p>When: Wed. 5 June, 12.30-14.30 uur</p> <p>Location: Drielandenpunt, UNS40</p> <p>Preparation: Please refer to Eleum > Organisations > Redesign bachelor Medicine > Come@Cocreate#5</p>
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Redesign of the bachelor

- A personalized learning curriculum
- Design Thinking
- Explore the future – design the future – experience the future

UNDER CONSTRUCTION!



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Redesign of the bachelor

A personalized learning curriculum:

- Authentic professional learning tasks (APT)
- Learning to learn strategies
- Curriculum choices
- Mentoring and support
- Learning communities for students and teachers

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How does it look like?

- 4 learning communities of 80 students with their own learning plaza
- Learning team coaches 6 per community
- Coach discusses with student how to achieve which learning task in which period
- Assessment anytime or assessment as and for learning

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Take home messages

- Start from current instructional design and learning principles
- Organize learning starting from professionally relevant problems
- Ensure all other elements to be well aligned

Take home message

- **Avoid:**
 - a one-size-fits-all approach
 - a copy-paste approach
- **Adopt:**
 - a PBL approach that fits to your own context
 - a flexible PBL approach
 - a re-invent approach

Take home messages

- **Keep in mind:**
 - PBL with certain characteristics, preferably based on theory, might work in a specific context with particular goals in mind
 - Yes, there is a future of PBL as long as we continuously adapt and redesign





**TOEKOMST
VOORSPELLEN**

**IK VERANDER 'M
LIEVER**

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**PREDICTING
FUTURE**

*I prefer to
change
it myself*



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