



پژوهش در آموزش



Research in medical education

- پیشینه، تعریف پژوهش در آموزش
- کارکردها، چالش ها و قابلیت های پژوهش در آموزش
- کارکردها و قابلیت های پژوهش در آموزش
- متغیر های موثر در آن
- سوالات اساسی Why? What? How? Who? Where?
- روندها
- پژوهش در آموزش

* تعریف

* نقطه عطف در پژوهش در آموزش ع
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I1 What are the origins of MedEd research?

The 1910 Flexner Report, officially titled "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," was a landmark document that brought about medical education reform in North America. Abraham Flexner, a research scholar at the Carnegie Foundation, visited all 155 medical schools in operation at the time to assess the state of medical education. Disappointed by the existing medical education ecosystem, Flexner commented on the poor quality of curricula and teaching facilities, lack of standardization, and the schools' disproportionate emphasis on financial gain. Flexner instead advocated for formal analytic training via a strong foundation in biomedical sciences and hands-on clinical training in academic hospitals, a construct that still stands today.

Flexner also endorsed the idea of research geared towards improving patient care, but did not believe research itself was a worthy goal, with his motto: "think much, publish little." Accordingly, the Flexner report, though instrumental in the rethinking of medical education, was not the start of the medical education research movement itself. A review of history and limited literature notes the continued absence of the concept of MedEd research until the mid-1950s. Many organizations related to medical education (i.e. AAMC, AMA, LCME) already existed or were being formed at the time, but these focused more on oversight, funding, and other administrative functions. Studies suggest that the origins of MedEd research fall in between 1955 and 1959, with evidence for its rise in the AAMC's Journal on Medical Education (JOME, now Academic Medicine), annual meeting research sessions, and concurrent change in organizational structure.

Early MedEd research was conducted in the traditions of experimental psychology and cognitive science

localuser; 11/09/2019

I2 localuser; 11/09/2019

Y?

- شناخت و تبیین پدیده های آموزشی
- تولید زیر بنا سرمایه آینده
- راهنمای مدیران، برنامه ریزان و تصمیم گیرندگان
- توسعه هدفمند اجزای آموزش
- موتور محرکه ی هوشمند و علمی در آموزش

Med Ed research more than research

- Development
- Participation, involvement
- Feedback
- Readiness to change
- Honored in CV
- life-long learning

- Research in medical education
Input
Through-put
Output



Need assessment

Content analysis

Action research

Evaluation

Another conceptual Categorization in Med Ed Research

- **Economic Appraisal**
- **Effectiveness Questions**
- **Survey and Scoping Questions**
- **Comparative Effectiveness research**
- **Ethical research**
- **Policy Analysis**
- **Research synthesis**

انواع پژوهش در آموزش بر اساس روش

Who should do the medical education research?

Who cooperate in Med Ed research projects?

- A wide range from dean to students

مشکلات پژوهش در آموزش

Challenges

- * inter-professional education
- * Collaboration and inter disciplinary team working
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- Input
- Through-put
- Output

...Hot topic in Medical Education

- Patient safety
- Teaching the clinical sciences
- Scholarship in education
- Communication at Ed
- Student characteristics
- Objective structured clinical exam (OSCE)
- Inter-professional education

...Hot topic in Medical Education

- Teaching the basic sciences
- International medical graduates
- Nature of clinical reasoning
- Women's health
- Clinical clerkships
- Medical licensing exams
- Problem-based learning
- Knowledge retention

...Hot topic in Medical Education

- Professionalism in medicine
- Underrepresented minority students
- Costs of medical education
- Computer-assisted instruction
- Student assessment & evaluation
- Use of simulations
- Clinical skills training
- Admission to medical school
- Community-based training
- Clinical competence assessment
- Faculty development

Trends in Medical Education Research

- From class to community
- From quantitative approach to qualitative approach
- Collaboration and interdisciplinary team
- From theory to practice or applied theories
- From teaching to learning
- To virtual learning
- To more community involvement

Different form of Med Ed research projects

- Mentoring, Journal club
- Class projects, Thesis/dissertation
- both paid and unpaid
- formal and informal ways
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Structured steps for developing a scholarly Med Ed project:

- I. Refine your study question
- •II. Define your outcomes
- III. Identify designs and methods

I. Refine your study question

- •Review literature
- •Clearly state a problem
- •Develop a conceptual framework

II. Define your outcomes

- • answer your specific question directly
- • prediction
- • Plan to collect information about your outcome in an unbiased manner.

III. Identify designs and methods such as:

- •Description
- Observations
- •Experiments
- •Qualitative research
- •Validations
- •Systematic Reviews: Use an established method/criterion to summarize previously published studies
- Mix methods
- Action researches

Different funds

- Traveling
- Data gathering
- Oral/poster presentation
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Where can I read more about how to design, conduct, and report on Med Ed research?



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