

"a great revision tool"

INTRODUCTION

Responsible antimicrobial use is not only an **RCVS day one competency**¹ but is of vital importance in reducing the development of future antimicrobial resistance. Feedback from final year veterinary students at the University of Glasgow mirrored the observations of tutors, in that while all were aware of the increasingly important issue of antimicrobial resistance, most felt lacking in their ability to make rational clinical decisions regarding antimicrobial use in the field.

"the interactive format was good for this subject"

METHOD

To consolidate learning, a small-group tutorial was implemented, using a case-based, collaborative discussion format. Students were given on-line access to a range of clinical scenarios and printed resources for pre and post-session self-directed learning (SDL).

Student feedback was gathered after the tutorial with an optional questionnaire, using a mix of Likert-type and free-response questions.

Approximately 50% of the final year cohort attended, with 76% of those attending completing the questionnaire. This data was used to evaluate the efficacy of this format in improving student confidence and clinical reasoning with regard to antimicrobial use.

RESULTS

Student feedback was **extremely positive**.

-100% of students agreed that the tutorial had improved their confidence and decision making ability in this area.

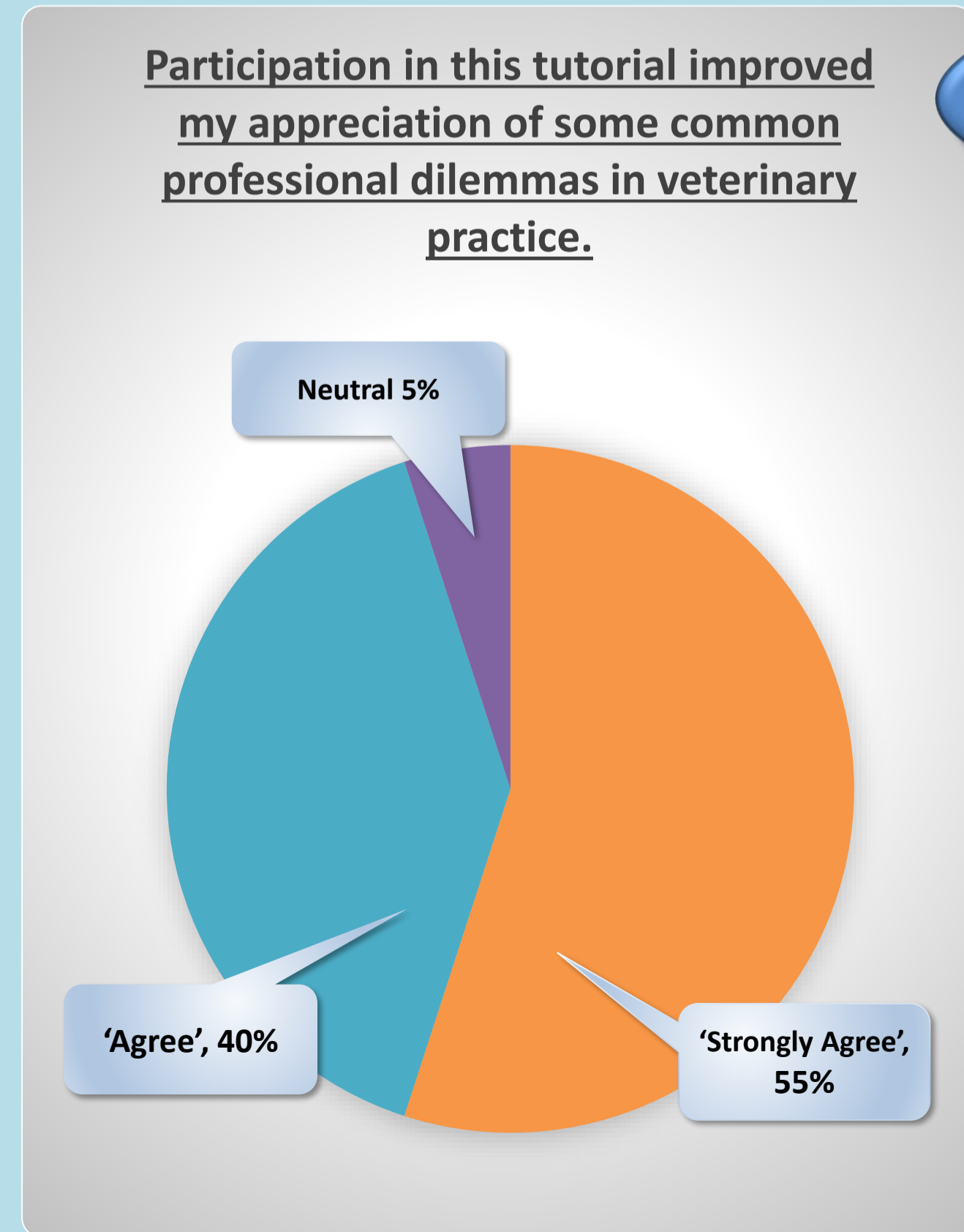
- several students requested **more tutorials**, given earlier in the course.
- most students found the pre-reading and scenario images helpful
- those that felt neutral were those students who admitted they had not prepared beforehand.
- most students felt that this format helped them independently source information.

CONCLUSIONS

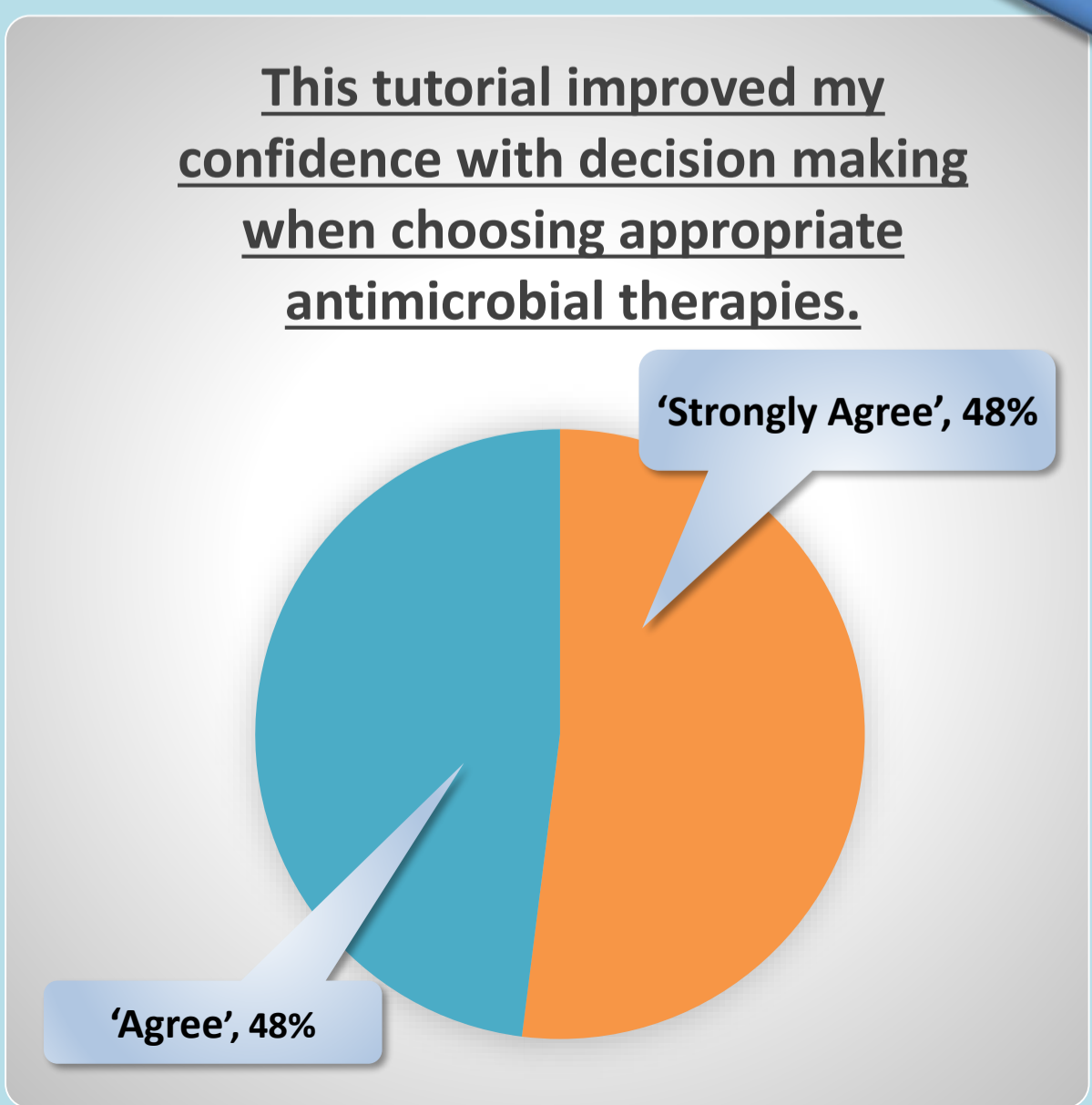
The overwhelmingly positive student feedback here supports previous conclusions that the more structured, guided inquiry method of case-based learning (CBL), as opposed to the more open enquiry approach of problem-based learning (PBL) is particularly well received by time-pressured students². Results also support the argument that **CBL is an effective strategy for increasing student self-confidence in clinical reasoning**, with the caveat that 'expressed self-confidence may not accurately reflect competence'³

Of crucial importance in the training of veterinary undergraduates in **key issues** of wider professional and global concern is that SDL, whilst encouraging interaction and engagement, also **promotes a culture of life-long learning**⁴.

However, the **less positive** responses from unprepared students also correspond with findings of a recent *flipped classroom* study, in that effective SDL and CBL is dependent on an ability of students to 'self-regulate learning.'⁵



"a good variety of common and useful cases"



"More tutorials like this earlier in the course would be helpful"

REFERENCES

1. RCVS. *RCVS Day One Competencies* [Internet]. London: Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; 2014. Available from <http://www.rcvs.org.uk/document-library/day-one-skills/DayOneSkills.pdf>
2. Srinivasan M, Wilkes M, Stevenson F, Nguyen T, Slavin, S. Comparing Problem-Based Learning with Case-Based Learning: Effects of a Major Curricular Shift at Two Institutions. *Acad Med*. 2007; 82:74-82.
3. Patterson JS. Increased student self-confidence in clinical reasoning skills associated with case-based learning (CBL). *J Vet Med Educ*, 33:426-431, 2006.
4. Chigwere M, Boudreaux, KA, Ilkiw, JE. Self-directed learning in veterinary medicine: are the students ready? *Int J of Med Educ*, 8:229-230, 2017.
5. Dooley LM, Frankland S, Boller, E, Tudor E. Implementing the Flipped Classroom in a Veterinary Pre-clinical Science Course: Student Engagement, Performance, and Satisfaction. *J Vet Med Educ*, [Internet]. 2018 [cited 2018 June]. Available from <http://jvme.utpjournals.press/doi/pdf/10.3138>

"engaging and kept me thinking"

