Using Team Based Learning in Clinical Research Education

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SPEAKER

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Current Position

- Deputy Chairman, Institute Review Board Cathay General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan.
- Deputy Director, Nursing Department Cathay General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan.

Highest Educational Attainment

 M.S. Graduate Institute of Nursing, Chang Gung University, Taiwan

Experience

- Director of the Taiwan Association on Nursing
 - Practice in Nongovement Health Service
- Director of the Taiwan Society for Simulation in Healthcare

Cathay General Hospital Medical Network

Medical Center

1977.02

Clinical Medicine Center



2008.04



2005.12

Regional Hospital

Regional Hospital





Clinic

泰綜合醫院 Cathay General Hospital

Background

Team-based learning (TBL)

- It is a structured flipped classroom teaching method.
- Designed to enhance education by promoting active learning, collaboration, and critical thinking for problem solving.



Background

 Good clinical training is one of the most important topics and global trends in clinical trial quality and requires appropriate teaching methods.



Background

Educational sessions are used extensively by clinical research teams to provide ongoing clinical trial education and facilitate implementation of innovations or translation of new knowledge to change practice within the research system.



Purpose

- Good clinical training use workshop means the integrates professional knowledge with the best available empirical evidence for decisionmaking.
- Workshop emphasizes the combination of research and documentation with clinical practices.



Purpose

 The purpose of this study was to explore the effectiveness of a GCP workshop education approach for clinical trial teams.



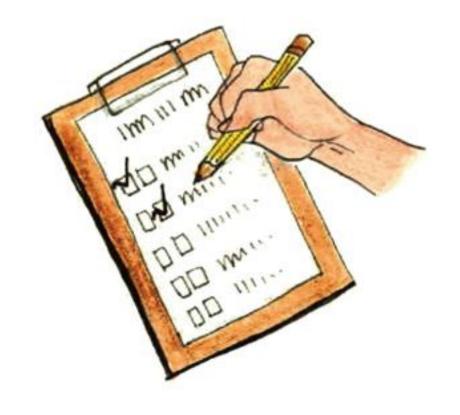
Materials

 To achieve the intended goals of the GCP training standards, Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) granted a project: Strengthening the Training and Qualifications of Clinical Research Professionals (MOHW112-FDA-D-113-000452).



Methods

 Data were collected via questionnaire, comparing knowledge through post-test, and assessing satisfaction at the end of the TBL workshop.



Results

 The study was conducted through four workshops held in northern, central, southern, and eastern regions of Taiwan with a total of 310 participants.



Results

- There are more female students (66.1%), the participation rate from the north is 98 (31.6%), and 128 (41.3%) are over 45 years old.
- The satisfaction survey results of the TBL workshop showed no significant difference in satisfaction between genders.



Results

variables	n(%)	Variables	n(%)
gender		service unit	
male	105(33.9%)	In Hospital	187(60.3%)
Female	205(66.1%)	CRO	4(1.3%)
age		Academia	54(17.4%)
Under 25 years old 26-30	13(4.2%) 25(8.1%)	Biotechnology	27(8.7%)
31-35	49(11.3%)	company IRB staffs	10(3.2%)
36-40 41-45	56(18.1%) 53(17.1%)	IRB members	12(3.9%)
Over 45 years old	128(41.3%)	Other	16(5.2%)



Table 1. Analysis of gender differences in satisfaction after TBL workshops

Question	Gei	P value	
Q a c 5 t 1 0 1 1	Male	Female	_
1. After the workshop, I have a better			0.553
understanding of the IRB review process.			
disagree	0(0%)	0(0%)	
middle	0(0%)	3(1.5%)	
agree	105(100%)	202(98.5%)	
2. After the workshop, I have a better			0.304
understanding of the significance of risk			
assessment.			
disagree	0(0%)	0(0%)	
middle	0(0%)	4(2%)	
agree	105(100%)	201(98%)	
3. It will be more helpful to write a research			0.553
plan after the workshop.			
disagree	0(0%)	0(0%)	
middle	0(.0%)	3(1.5%)	
agree	105(100%)	202(98.5%)	

(continued~)

Question	Gender		P value
	Male	Female	
4. After the workshop, I have a better understanding of the tracking frequency by the IRB.			0.553
disagree	0(0%)	0(0%)	
middle	0(0%)	3(1.5%)	
agree	105(100%)	202(98.5%)	
5. After the workshop, do you think the IRB plays the role of assisting and protecting the PIs?			0.554
disagree	1(1%)	3(1.5%)	
middle	0(0%)	2(1%)	
agree	104(99%)	200(97.6%)	
After the workshop, do you think the IRB plays a lose in hindering research?			0.850
disagree	26(24.8%)	49(23.9%)	
middle	5(4.8%)	13(6.3%)	

(continued~)

Question	Gender		P value
	Male	Female	_
7. After the workshop, do you think the IRB review			0.171
case process is transparent?			
disagree	0(0%)	0(0%)	
middle	0(0%)	5(2.4%)	
agree	105(100%)	200(97.6%)	
8. After the workshop, do you think it is time-			0.813
consuming to submit the research proposal for			
review?			
disagree	11(10.5%)	23(11.2%)	
middle	10(9.5%)	24(11.7%)	
agree	84(80.0%)	158(77.1%)	
9. Will you attend a workshop course next time?			0.209
disagree	0(0%)	1(0.5%)	
middle	0(0%)	5(2.4%)	
agree	105(100%)	199(97.1%)	

Conclusion

- TBL workshop can increase professional knowledge and skills; it is recommended to implement for advanced training course.
- TBL education provided by experts can bring about effective knowledge transformation through face-to-face teaching strategies.



Conclusion

 It concludes that due to the skills of the professors who organized the workshop and their level of expertise and experiences, they were able to induce more educational effects on the learners.



Limitations

- •Small sample size and lack of generalizability of results.
- In this study, TBL-workshop skills were assessed immediately after the workshop, then long-term outcomes did not examine.
- The research design only collects post-test results, and need to collect pre-test baseline for comparison in the future study.

Future Outlook

- In this study, TBL was used in the workshop and the success of the workshop might have been due to the use of TBL training strategy.
- Results from participants who experienced TBL sessions indicate that TBL improved teamwork, self-study, problem solving, communication skills, and professionalism.
- It is recommended that the effectiveness of TBL workshop will be explored in future study.

Photos





Thank you for your attention.