Integrated Problem-Based Learning in the Neuroscience Curriculum—

The SUNY Downstate Experience

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Rationale: This paper reports the author`s initial experience as Block Director in converting a Conventional Curriculum into a problem-based learning model (PBL) for teaching Psychopathology. As part of a wide initiative in curriculum reform, Psychopathology, which was a six-week course in the second-year medical school curriculum, became integrated into a combined Neuroscience block. The study compares curriculum conversion at State University of New York (SUNY), Downstate with the experiences at other medical centers that have instituted similar curricula reform.

Method: Student satisfaction with the Conventional and PBL components of the Neuroscience curriculum was compared using questionnaires and formal discussions between faculty and a body of elected students. The PBL experience in Psychopathology was also compared with that of the rest of the Neuroscience Block which used large student groups and expert facilitators, while the Psychopathology track was limited to small groups using mentors differing widely in levels of expertise.

Results: Students appeared to indicate a preference toward conventional lectures and large PBL groups using expert facilitators in contrast to small group mentors who were not experts.

Conclusion: The study reviews the advantages and pitfalls of the PBL system when applied to a Neuroscience curriculum on early career development. Through analyzing the SUNY Downstate Medical School experience and citing published data from other PBL tracks at recognized schools, such as McMasters, Michigan State, and the University of Melbourne the author offers a cautious and balanced approach towards integrating PBL into a conventional Neuroscience curriculum.
INTEGRATED PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING IN THE
NEUROSCIENCE CURRICULUM-THE SUNY DOWNSTATE
EXPERIENCE

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INTRODUCTION:

Problem-based learning, otherwise known as “PBL,” has been incorporated into the curriculum at many medical schools around the world.¹ The main purpose of this method is to help students acquire new information by providing them with a context to apply their knowledge to clinical problems. A further aim of PBL is to provide students with resources in self-directed learning.
skills that will persist throughout their careers. When compared with the conventional
curriculum, the PBL method generally increases use of limited resources at medical schools,
while debate continues as to its advantage in enhancing learning and test performance.
Therefore, the architects of the PBL method have encouraged the creation of different
methodologies to assess its effectiveness, which has provoked a broad debate on what medical
education is attempting to achieve.

The most thorough review to date on the value of PBL was published by Albanese and Mitchell
who conducted a twenty-year meta-analysis of the literature comparing PBL with conventional
curricula.

In 1999, the Dean of the Medical School at SUNY undertook an initiative to transform the
format of the second-year curriculum away from a conventional didactic model, and move
towards one that was PBL-based. This directive was applied to all the courses in the second-year
curriculum, which were divided into distinct blocks, most of them from four-to-six weeks.

As Course Director in Psychopathology, the author joined a panel representing a cross-section of
Academic Neuroscience Faculty charged with the challenge of transforming the Neuroscience
block into a PBL-dominated curriculum. This paper will present the way SUNY Downstate
Medical Center implemented the psychopathology segment of the curriculum. It will address the
methodologies involved in the implementation of the PBL learning method, student satisfaction
ratings, and test performance results.
Psychopathology in a PBL format would no longer exist as a separate entity. Instead, it would become incorporated into a Neuroscience block, consisting also of Neuropathology, Infectious Disease, Microbiology, Psychopharmacology, and Clinical Neurology. This required a splitting off of aspects of the general curriculum to create a “Neuroscience bundle.” For instance, the Department of Pharmacology would contribute lectures on neurone signal induction, neuropeptides, anaesthetic and tranquilizing agents towards Neuroscience, while topics such as cardiovascular agents and antimicrobials would be bundled into the Medicine block. Of the seventy hours dedicated to the Neuroscience curriculum, twenty hours consisted of Psychopathology lectures and PBL cases. Nine of the twenty hours were devoted to lectures in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Geriatrics, Somatoform Disorders, Sleep and Eating Disorders, Personality Disorders and Drug and Alcohol abuse. Eleven hours were devoted to PBL modules in psychosis, mood disorders, anxiety disorders and the dementias.

Prior to this initiative, the twenty-hour independent course of Psychopathology had consisted of three clinical videotapes, each containing a one-hour interview followed by an informal discussion, addressing the three core areas of Psychopathology; namely Psychosis, Mood disorders, and Anxiety Disorders, while fourteen hours had been devoted to lectures covering the rest of the spectrum of psychopathy.

In the new curriculum, the Psychopathology PBL track became “integrated” in that the Neuroscience lecture syllabus was structured to synchronize with the appropriate Psychopathology PBL group. For instance, the lecture on “Neuron Receptor Functions,” originally delivered as part of the Psychopharmacology syllabus, would now precede the
Schizophrenia workshop. Likewise, the lecture on Tranquilizers and Hypnotics would precede
the Anxiety workshop. The Neuropathology of the Dementias would precede the Dementia
workshop.

**METHOD:**

The study compares two modalities of implementing PBL. Since the Neuroscience Committee
was required to make a rapid transition from a conventional to a PBL curriculum with limited
time and resources, each sub-block was permitted to use its own discretion according to each
department’s resources.

The psychopathology curriculum was organized around four case-based modules, which defined
the core psychopathology curriculum. These consisted of the Psychotic Disorders, Mood
Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, and the Dementias. These modules were chosen because they
were judged by the committee as central to the psychopathology course, and because they lent
themselves to problem-generated discussions, using a problem-based learning model.
Nine hours were left for other aspects of the curriculum that either required specialty knowledge,
not easily acquired by most mentors, or because they were regarded as less essential to the
training of physicians (an example of this would be the Personality Disorders). These disorders
were maintained in lecture form.

In order to adhere to the principals of small workshop formats, where faculty would function in
the capacity of facilitator rather than teacher, the psychopathology portion of the Neuroscience
block was divided into twenty small groups of ten students. This involved the sustained participation of twenty faculty members over a six-week block of time. Few of the preceptors had previous experience with PBL.

In contrast, the remainder of the Neuroscience curriculum divided the PBL classes into eight groups of twenty-five students choosing to limit their PBL modules to eight groups of twenty-five students, thus exposing students to a much more consistent level of faculty expertise. This also functioned as a comparison construct.

A fundamental premise of the PBL method is that problem-solving and self-directed acquisition of knowledge creates a dynamic tension that leads to a more active, gratifying, and effective education. In order to achieve this, each PBL committee was charged with selecting a prototypical case report containing clinical and basic science principles, with a design that would impose a progression of challenges and decisions for the student based on evolving data.

In order to create a problem-based learning paradigm, a committee of experts was set up for each module. Each committee was charged with the mission of: 1) generating a case report, 2) using the case as a springboard for fruitful exploration and discussion, 3) providing questions and references for the students that would encourage self-directed reading, 4) creating a user-friendly manual for the mentors, and 5) generating a set of examination questions that would be based upon students’ attendance and participation in the case-based learning module.
It should be noted that the PBL model employed at SUNY differed from the “pure” PBL model which evolves over several sessions and where the learning tasks are defined by the participants and are not faculty-generated.

RESULTS:

A questionnaire was circulated at the end of the entire Neuroscience course, probing levels of student satisfaction with conventional lectures, PBL mentors, handout materials and perception of PBL effectiveness in Psychopathology, and the rest of the Neuroscience curriculum. The questionnaires were completed at the end of the Neuroscience block prior to the final exam with a response rate of 80%.

Prior to the change of curriculum, students’ attendance at lectures ranged from 25% to 30%. Attendance of the informal video sessions ranged from 85% to 90%. Attendance at the lectures in the new curriculum increased to 85% and remained at the 85% to 90% level for the PBL workshops. The enclosed Table summarizes the students’ response to the Psychopathology component of the new curriculum and the mean response to the entire Neuroscience curriculum. The Questionnaire assigned a score of 8 for “strongly agree,” 6 for “somewhat agree,” 4 for “somewhat disagree,” and 2 for “strongly disagree.” Favorability was endorsed as positive for a score of 6 or higher. The ratings were subjected to a chi square analysis to assess statistical significance.
The Course Directors subsequently had a formal feedback meeting with the elected Student Body of eight students to obtain a more specific and elaborate critique of the new curriculum. All second-year students were encouraged to pass on general comments to their representatives in the student body, in an attempt to upgrade the course. The Student Body reported a high turnout to the post-Neuroscience block feedback session, with strong consensus regarding student experiences. These comments also correlated well with the questionnaires but added qualitative depth. From the feedback questionnaire and subsequent in-depth discussion with the Student Body, the following salient points emerged regarding the Psychopathology course:

1. Many students believed that in our haste to convert from a conventional curriculum to a PBL model, faculty had sacrificed too many lectures by placing an overreliance on the PBL workshops as a substitute forum to disseminate a core knowledge base. Unprepared for this method, these students were left floundering and frustrated, having to use their own resources to acquire a core knowledge-base. This occurred much more frequently in the small psychopathology groups with junior mentors who struggled to utilize case material to convey didactic knowledge. This is reflected in Questions 4 and 5 of the Table, where students in the larger Neuroscience groups with expert mentors rated PBL experiences much more favorably. Students with negative experiences in the Psychopathology track complained that PBL mentors were unable to integrate case material adequately with didactic handouts. Instead, the core knowledge base was conveyed by esoteric references which students found time-consuming and arduous.
2. Traditional lectures, both in Psychopathology as well as Neuroscience as a whole, were still endorsed as highly favorable by a majority of students, as reflected in Questions 6 and 7 in the Table.

3. Many students rated the Psychopathology mentors (who had previously functioned as clinical supervisors) as inadequately trained in the PBL format. Students reported that these mentors would frequently revert defensively to a conventional teaching format, using the clinical case-study manuals provided to the PBL mentors as templates for didactic sessions, neither adequately conveying a critical base of knowledge, nor fulfilling the philosophical objective of the PBL method. In comparison, expert mentors both in Psychopathology as well as in the large Neuroscience groups were able to lead the discussion more effectively and integrate the case-generated discussions into the subject matrix.

4. There was a high favorability rating for Neuroscience PBL groups as reflected in students` response to Question 5. In comparison, only those students in Psychopathology assigned to PBL groups led by senior faculty reported having a gratifying experience, resembling the positive responses elicited in the general Neuroscience track where PBL groups were run exclusively by senior faculty mentors.
DISCUSSION:

PBL provides a potentially challenging, more motivating, and enjoyable approach to medical education, and may promote lifelong habits of self-directed learning.⁷ PBL is, however, more expensive than conventional curricula, especially in larger medical schools.⁵ In the early literature reviews, PBL graduates tended to rate their basic science background weaker than their conventional curriculum counterparts. These results suggest that PBL may not develop in students an effective cognitive foundation.⁶

McMaster students identified a lack of definition of core material as a weakness in student-directed PBL.⁸ Neame & Powers, in an article titled “Assisting Students to Learn How to Learn,” concluded “It is impractical to suggest that an unstructured, undergraduate medical course be designed in which the onus is entirely upon the student to define and undertake his own program of studies.” What these authors recommended was a gradual progression towards independent learning, via a graded reduction of imposed structure.⁹

Our PBL model emerged in response to an initiative made by the Dean of the Medical School. A Neuroscience Committee consisting primarily of Neuroscience Faculty Heads was established to construct the PDL-dominated curriculum. This report describes student responses following the first semester of the revised curriculum. Since Psychopathology differed in its implementation to the rest of the Neuroscience block, a comparison was made between two modalities. Our PBL model diverged from the original purist construct, where problems are defined by the participants and evolve in a linear progression through a series of workshops dedicated to a single case.
Time restraints in our revised Neuroscience curriculum imposed a limit of sessions per topic, necessitating a structure where problems would be faculty-generated, rather than student-generated. Other studies have indicated that while students favor PBL curricula, they also express dissatisfaction about a lack of a structure or direction.  

The salient criticisms by students of our curriculum change were two-fold: 1) Discussion in Psychopathology PBL workshops were not rated as highly as lectures delivered by Senior Faculty. 2) Large PBL groups with expert mentors were rated as superior to small groups using mentors of variable expertise.

As a result of these findings, we subsequently modified our curriculum to precede each PBL group with a didactic lecture delivered by a senior faculty member. However, we continued to use faculty-generated PBL cases.

In the Psychopathology module, favorability ratings of student satisfaction varied greatly between mentors. There was much more consistency in the rest of the Neuroscience block, where groups were larger, and facilitators more qualified. Our results coincided with the findings of Davis, et al., that experienced mentors trended towards directive behaviors, and that was positively endorsed by students, while junior faculty tended to be more student-centered (possibly because of their lack of knowledge base). Students related experienced clinicians as being more able to identify relevant learning issues and gaps in knowledge. This affirmed the decision of Block Directors in the Neuroscience Course who exercised greater caution by keeping their group size larger in order to consistently expose students to Senior Faculty mentors. This was reflected in questions 4 and 5, where students rated their PBL experience as
significantly superior in larger groups run by seasoned clinicians. Students also rated conventional lectures very positively, where lecturers were senior clinicians with strong academic tracks. In contrast, running twenty small PBL workshops required enlisting numerous faculty members with varying knowledge, depth, and teaching expertise. This was identified by students as a weakness in the new Psychopathology curriculum. Course directors are cautioned to address the need to allocate sufficient time for faculty development in use of the PBL method before making radical curriculum reform.

More recent reviews of the literature such as those by Azer, at the Faculty of Medicine at Melbourne; Gude, at the University of Oslow; and Iputo and Kwizera, in South Africa, credit the introduction of PBL at their Facilities for improving student attitudes and performance, using differing outcome measures. However, Azer, at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Melbourne, qualifies his observations with a word of caution. “PBL tutors usually feel that it is not that easy to change their teaching style to the PBL format. They are sometimes unsure about their role, or what strategy they might use to facilitate student discussion.” He then provides a list of recommended strategies in overcoming the adjustment to a process-driven discussion format.

While our findings still confirm the caution expressed by Albanese & Mitchell in implementing comprehensive curricula with rapid conversions to PBL, the data also adds some constructive findings to the evolving literature on this important subject. Before launching into a PBL dominated curriculum faculty should appropriate skill training to prospective PBL mentors to allow them to function comfortably using this teaching format.
An optimal framework may be one that captures the benefits of both conventional and PBL components, with the early dominance of conventional teaching and the introduction of PBL, in increasing complexity, commensurate with student development and faculty resources.

**Conclusions:**

The author reports the methodological challenges in making rapid curriculum reform at SUNY Downstate Medical School in which the Neuroscience course for second-year medical students was converted from a conventional lecture format into a PBL-dominated format. A comparison was made between the entire Neuroscience course and the Psychopathology track. While Psychopathology used small student groups with mentors of varying experience and expertise, the rest of the Neuroscience block conducted large groups confined to senior faculty functioning as expert mentors. Second-year medical students indicated a preference towards large groups with experienced mentors, which enhanced the appreciation of PBL learning.

Medical schools throughout the world have adopted a PBL learning approach in their curriculum. There is a general consensus that PBL engages more student involvement and challenges self-directed learning. Variations in success at different schools are probably impacted by multiple variables, such as culture, prior learning experience, and educational expectations. While senior
faculty usually receive high ratings by students, limited resources usually dictate the allocation of multiple PBL tutors, ranging widely in expertise. Bearing this in mind, Block Directors should allocate appropriate time resources to promote skills that help facilitate process problem-based discussions to provide tutors and students with an educational experience that is both effective and gratifying.
REFERENCES


Student favorability responses to Psychopathology and entire Neuroscience Curriculum

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<tr>
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<th>Psychopathology Course</th>
<th>Entire Neuroscience Course</th>
<th>Analysis of Differences Between Groups (df=1)</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>(X^2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>There were enough lectures.</td>
<td>88/160</td>
<td>94/160</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>There were enough PBL workshops.</td>
<td>138/160</td>
<td>118/160</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>The quality of the handout material at the lectures was adequate.</td>
<td>118/160</td>
<td>120/160</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>The quality of the handout material at the PBL workshops was adequate.</td>
<td>72/160</td>
<td>124/160</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>The mentors were competent in running PBL workshops.</td>
<td>84/160</td>
<td>132/160</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>The lecturers were competent.</td>
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<td>144/160</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>The lectures well-delivered.</td>
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<td>138/160</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Lectures should precede PBL seminars.</td>
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<td>94/160</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Preference for more PBL seminars.</td>
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<td>47/160</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>PBL seminars were effective.</td>
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<td>115/160</td>
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<td>Average Exam Scores.</td>
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