Learning Through Videos Vs Text: Assessing The Effectiveness Of Video: Faculty Perspective

Rehan Uddin¹, Saba Iqbal², Mahwash khan³, Khadija Amjad⁴, Komal Naveed⁵

¹Professor of Dermatology & Director Faculty development, CMH, Lahore Medical College & IOD Lahore
²Assistant Professor, SHaPE, CMH Lahore Medical College & IOD, Lahore Pakistan
³Senior lecturer SHaPE, CMH Lahore Medical College & IOD, Lahore Pakistan
⁴Demonstrator SHaPE, CMH Lahore Medical College & IOD, Lahore Pakistan
⁵Demonstrator oral pathology, CMH Lahore Medical College & IOD, Lahore Pakistan
Corresponding Author:
Dr Saba Iqbal
Assistant Professor, SHaPE, CMH Lahore Medical College & IOD, Lahore Pakistan

Introduction

Nowadays students learn differently than those in the past, resulting in a different classroom environment. Video as a tool for teaching medical students was the topic of this study, which was designed to provide and add some clarity to knowledge on the subject.

Materials and Methods:

An analytic experimental intervention design study, take place in March 2022 (1 month). During the online CHPE 6 months course, After lectures on different teaching strategies. Send the movie link. After watching a movie, participants had to fill out a questionnaire.

Results:

In the CHPE program, 109 out of 118 student responses were recorded (response rate - 92%), age range 25-55 years; males dominate females, minimum qualification is MBBS, and high degrees are Ph.D. or FCPS. 59.9% of students said that the time they spent watching the movie was produced, while 7.4% considered it unproductive. According to the survey, 97.6% of students think the assignment is interesting, while 2.4% believe it was not. In addition, 31.2% of people watched this video in one go, and 33.9% watched it three or more times. Lastly, they were asked to identify a chapter from a textbook to which this film can be compared; 78% identified it as problem-based learning, 10% as task-based learning, 9% as small-group discussion, and one percent as a critical thinking scenario.

Conclusion:

Selected videos are a more effective and efficient teaching-learning tool for long memorization and critical thinking in the training of medical students.

Kyewords:

Medical Education, Teaching & Learning Strategies, Learning Tools, Video-based learning, Directed Learning Strategy

Introduction

In this time and age, we live in a media-driven and technology-friendly world, with rapid advancements in technological tools. Because of these rapidly changing specialized tools, teaching has become a more complex profession. The learning approach of today's students is vastly different from their previous era, resulting in a change in the classroom environment. (1) For example, various forms of technology have been integrated into the teaching methodology, like simulations, expanded use of videos, online lectures, and new teaching and learning tools.

Many digital and textual opportunities are available for teachers and trainees today to acquire knowledge. (2) However, it is unclear which medium is most effective for which situation. Many training tools are used in the field of education, ranging from audio, videos, and written papers, to many online tools. By combining motion with audio, visual, and textual information, video is seen as a rich and powerful medium for presenting information in a realistic way. (3,4) Video-based learning provides students with a useful tutoring tool that allows them to pause the video when needed, learn at their own pace, and access information in their preferred environment.(5)

As a result of different recent studies, virtual activities have been associated with help; for instance, medical students have benefited from such activities to develop specific skills and minimize burnout risk during clinical practice and medical education. (4) The arts, especially the visual arts, are also included among the activities useful for skill development. Many

scientific papers have indicated that can be guided observance of visual art to cultivate and teach qualities associated with empathy, for example, in medical and health education. (2) Moreover, visual arts can help develop clinical skills, such as observing, analyzing, and communicating visual information. (6)Metaphorical movies or video clips allow students to focus and identify recognizable shapes and contextual information. (7) At the same time, abstract art encourages the development of pattern recognition skills and greater tolerance of ambiguity with the freedom to follow one's imagination and emotions. (5) An important skill is to relate critical thinking and keep an open mind, self-awareness, and consideration and appreciation of different and diverse points of view that make each condition and patient experience unique.(8) This study aimed to provide and add up clarity on the significance and efficiency of video as a learning media and tool for the training of medical students

METHODOLOGY:

For this study, an experimental intervention design was constructed. To measure and analyze the efficiency of learning through video, specifically focusing on the learning outcomes of factual and procedural knowledge and students' interest. A study was done for one month (March 2022) duration. The participants had to watch a movie within a 20-day time frame and then fill in the related questionnaire. In CMH Lahore Medical College & Institute of dentistry (CMH LMC & IOD). Ethical approval/permission was obtained from CMH LMC & IOD Research and Ethics Board. Participation in this study was voluntary. 118 students were enrolled in the Certificate in health professions education (CHPE). The participants vary in background, age, gender, and qualifications.

Procedure:

Through the online CHPE course from CMH Lahore medical college & Institute of dentistry, we take 2 hours of interactive lectures on different teaching strategies. After the class, we sent the links to one selected movie and an online questionnaire. Cognitive presence refers to exchanging ideas and being able to apply what is learned in the course. All CHPE course Students who fill out the questionnaire completely were included.

In semi-structured self-designed questionnaire was used, consisting of the following two parts:

Part 1: Sociodemographic characteristics like gender, and course status, as mentioned in table 1

Part 2: The list of close-ended questions with five options as mentioned in table 2

Result

The total number of enrolled students in the CHPE Course was 118. Responses recorded were 109. So, the response rate was 92%. Our first

question was about the type of time when you watched the movie. 92.6% of students declare it quality or productive time, while only 7.4% think it is unproductive, dead, or leisure time. The second question was about which type of time you extracted to watch the movie; 59.9% called it quality/productive time, and 40.1% called it unproductive or dead time. Our next question was, "in which quadrant have you placed this assignment" 97.6% of students think it is interesting and easy to understand only 2.4% of students feel is a non-productive and poor understanding assignment.

Our next question was, "how did you watch this movie" 31.2% watched this movie in one go, 34.9% watched it in two sessions, and 33.9% watched this assignment-based movie in three or more sessions. Our last question was openended "Identify the chapter in your book (ABC of Teaching & Learning), To which you can relate this movie" 78% identified it as problembased learning (PBL), 10.2% observed it as Task-based learning (TBL), 9.7% related it as small group discussion (SGD) and remaining 1.1% relate it as the scenario of Critical thinking (CT), Decision making communicated the point of view it will convince.

-			
Age	47.45% (<35 years)	35.59% (35-50 years)	16.94% (>50 years)
(N=118)			
Gender	58.47% (Male)	41.52% (Female)	-
(N=118)			
Qualification	31.35% (Graduate)	40.67% (MPhil or	27.96% (Ph.D. or
(N=118)		Masters)	FCPS)
Status	35.59% (Demonstrator or	46.61% (Assistant,	17.79% (HODs,
(N=118)	Registrar)	Associated Professor)	Professors)

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of Participants

S/No	Questions	Response % (n=109)
------	-----------	--------------------

1	Where do you place	Productive time	Productive time	-	-
	the type of time	92.6%	7.4%		
	when you watched				
	the movie?				
2	Which type of time	Quality time	Unproductive	-	-
	did you extract to	59.9%	time		
	watch this movie?		40.1%		
3	In which Quadrant	Intersection/easy	Non-	-	-
	have you placed this	to understand	productive/poor		
	assignment?	97.6%	understanding		
			2.4%		
4	How did you watch	In one go	Two or more	-	-
	this movie?	31.2%	sessions		
			68.8%		
5	Identify the chapter	Problem-based	Task-based	Small group	Critical
	in your book (ABC	learning (PBL)	learning (TBL)	discussion	thinking
	of Medical	78%	10.2%	(SGD)	(CT)
	Education), To			9.7%	1.1%
	which you can relate				
	this movie.				

Table 2: List of close-ended questions

DISCUSSION

The core knowledge of any discipline is authoritatively represented through textbooks (2). Professors have always encouraged assigned course textbooks, notes, and research articles to assist students in preparing for different topics and activities in a classroom (3). These have been used as study tools for years and have helped me understand lecture slides, prepare notes, and find various definitions. (10)

As our CHPE course was already online, engaging the students to understand the complex concept was difficult. But from the past few years, studies have shown that it is high time to replace textbooks with video-based learning because when we read some text material, only our eyes perceive the message and our brain can understand, but in the case of the video, our eye and ear both are involved in the learning process, and brain compiles it more comprehensively.(11) It will produce long-term memory and deep understanding(4)

This is further exacerbated by the diminishing trend in the reading of printed material, which began in the 1980s and has gained popularity since then. Recent literature has deemed digital and social media as the culprit for this situation. (5) Furthermore, students have reduced schoolrelated expenses due to rising prices and inflation. The reason is that 65% of students refrain from purchasing textbooks even though they are required to do so. (6) Our study supports this; our results show that many students watch the movie in one go and find it an interesting way.

In recent years research shows that the video book is being used as a new tool to deliver course content and eventually replace the traditional textbook(9,13). Recent studies have found videos to be superior as a teaching tool compared to traditional books, as students learn better through visual and auditory senses rather than just words alone.(2,7,8) In Mayer's Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning(9), the author helps to explain the three principles. Two channels are used for processing visual and auditory information based on the first principle. After a saturation level has been reached, each track has a limited capacity for processing information at a time. And the third principle states that active processing must occur for any learning to occur every time.(13,17) Thus, to increase cognitive capacity, information should be a mixture of visual and auditory add, rather than a single (auditory or visual) mode but making sure to avoid any cognitive overload. (10)

For this recent era generation, the video book is relevant, comfortable, and engaging to them, and they have acclimatized themselves to using video resources when looking for any information or seeking out new knowledge. (8) Since Generation Z and Millennials have grown up with YouTube channels, Khan Academy, websites, and other on-demand services, video learning is becoming increasingly popular.(19) They have easy access to all these resources, allowing them to learn with less effort and master a new skill when and as they please. They prefer to watch YouTube videos and tutorials to acquire knowledge before doing a task or applying information. (11) One main reason is the allowance of greater tutor control on learners, which allows students to start, stop and replay the video or audio track as desired, allowing them to learn at their own pace around the clock.(21) Many authors support our results that this is reflected in students' positive attitudes toward video, which they find enjoyable, interesting, and stimulating. (5,12). Student engagement can be achieved when videos allow the faculty to provide context to the lesson. (10)

Conclusion:

Selected videos are a more effective and efficient teaching-learning tool for long them memorization and critical thinking in the training

of medical students. After considering the responses of participants that they had a more productive time watching the movie and that it helped their understanding, learning We can safely conclude that by making videos and online teaching software that are readily available online as part of the teaching strategies, we can gain our objective of imparting new knowledge and help people maintain the memory longer with details more effectively.

Suggestion: design a program with different learning objectives and achieve it all through watching videos

Acknowledgments:

The authors would like to acknowledge the students of CHPE, CMH Lahore Medical College & IOD, Pakistan.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest

Reference:

- 1. Learning in the 21st Century: Teaching Today's Students on Their terms in tern ationaleducationadvisoryb oard.
- Duff A, McKinstry S. Students' Approaches to Learning. Issues in Accounting Education. 2007 May 1;22(2):183–214.
- Scheurwater N. Video vs. text: Assessing the effectiveness of a video tutorial on the procedural--and factual knowledge of production workers and its potential benefits over a tutorial with text and still graphics.
- Annetta L, Murray MR, Laird SG, Bohr SC, Park JC. Incorporating Video Games in the Classroom. EDUCAUSE Quarterly [Internet]. 2006;(3):16–22. Available from:

http://net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/EQ M0633.pdf

- Yen PY, Kelley M, Lopetegui M, Rosado AL, Migliore EM, Chipps EM, et al. Understanding and Visualizing Multitasking and Task Switching Activities: A Time Motion Study to Capture Nursing Workflow.
- Yen PY, Kelley M, Lopetegui M, Rosado AL, Migliore EM, Chipps EM, et al. Understanding and Visualizing Multitasking and Task Switching Activities: A Time Motion Study to Capture Nursing Workflow.
- Buch SV, Treschow FP, Svendsen JB, Worm BS. Video- or text-based elearning when teaching clinical procedures? A randomized controlled trial. Adv Med Educ Pract. 2014;5:257– 62.
- Granitz N, Kohli C, Lancellotti MP. Textbooks for the YouTube generation? A case study on the shift from text to video. Journal of Education for Business. 2021;96(5):299–307.
- 9. Victoria. Department of Education and Training. High impact teaching strategies : excellence in teaching and learning. 32 p.
- Romanov K, Nevgi A. Do medical students watch video clips in eLearning and do these facilitate learning? Med Teach [Internet]. 2007 Jan 3 [cited 2020 Apr 11];29(5):490–4. Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1 080/01421590701542119
- 11. Fyfield M, Henderson M, Heinrich E, Redmond P. Editorial Videos in higher education: Making the most of a good

thing. Australasian Journal of Educational Technology. 2019.

- 12. Electronic learning (elearning) is moving from textbooks in electronic format.
- Smadi MALM, Mohammad AH, Rahman FA. Barriers in Instructional Technology Integration in Teachers in Social Studies at Jordan Elementary School. Pedagogia : Jurnal Pendidikan. 2020 Feb 27;9(1):35– 44.
- Kohnová L, Papula J, Salajová N. GENERATION Z: EDUCATION IN THE WORLD OF DIGITIZATION FOR THE FUTURE OF ORGANIZATIONS. In: INTED2021 Proceedings. IATED; 2021. p. 10199–208.
- Mayer R. A Cognitive Theory of 15. Multimedia Learning: Implications for Design Principles Design and Validation of Digital Games (Brain Games) to Train Executive Functions View project Learning Glass: A New Platform for Promoting STEM Engagement and Learning View project [Internet]. 2016. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 248528255
- Biggs J. Enhancing learning: A matter of style or approach? Perspectives on Thinking, Learning, and Cognitive Styles. 2014;73–102.
- Fyfield M, Henderson M, Heinrich E, Redmond P. Editorial Videos in higher education: Making the most of a good thing. Australasian Journal of Educational Technology. 2019.
- Lancellotti M, Thomas S, Kohli C. Online video modules for improvement in student learning. Journal of Education for Business. 2016 Jan 2;91(1):19–22.

- 19. Goff EE. Scholar Commons Scholar Commons Theses and Dissertations 2017 Applications of Multimedia Resources Developed as Part of the Applications of Multimedia Resources Developed as Part of the Virtual Cell Animation Collection in Undergraduate Introductory Virtual Cell Animation Collection in Undergraduate Introductory Biology Biology [Internet]. Available from: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/etd
- 20. Ahmed Khuwaja HM, Maqbool A, Abdul Rahim K, Gul S, Hanif S, Karim S. Status of Digital Learning Practices in Health Sciences Education in Pakistan. Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association [Internet]. 2020 Aug 5;29(Special Supplement):S30–5. Available from: http://www.jpda.com.pk/status-of-digitallearning-practices-in-health-scienceseducation-in-pakistan/
- Telli G, Aydın S. Digitalization of Marketing Education: New Approaches for Universities in the Post-Covid-19 Era Pazarlama Eğitiminin Dijitalleşmesi: Covid-19 Sonrası Dönemde Üniversiteler İçin Yeni Yaklaşımlar.