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Traditional Lectures and Team-Based Learning in an Occupational Therapy Program: A Survey of Student Perceptions

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Traditional Lectures and Team-Based Learning in an Occupational Therapy Program: A Survey of Student Perceptions

Abstract

Background: Team-Based Learning (TBL) is an active instructional approach used in health care education that incorporates group work.

Methods: Two occupational therapy professors adopted a TBL instructional approach in two courses for first- and second-year occupational therapy master's degree level students. The investigators administered a survey to evaluate student perceptions of TBL and lecture-based instruction (LBI). A principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation identified two 5-item factors: "perceptions of LBI" and "perceptions of TBL." Internal consistency for each factor was strong (Cronbach's alpha 5 0.856 [preference for LBI]; 0.865 [preference of TBL]). A Wilcoxon matched pairs signed rank test was conducted to determine whether there was a difference in the ranking of two teaching approaches.

Results: The results indicated a significant difference in how the students ranked the instructional approaches, $z = -3.19$, $p < .05$, with the students having more positive perceptions of LBI than TBL.

Conclusion: The implications for occupational therapy educators are discussed.

Keywords

Active Learning, Team-Based Learning, Lectures, Occupational Therapy, Student Perceptions

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Occupational therapy educators strive to prepare entry-level practitioners who have the skills and expertise to meet the diverse health care needs of society. A variety of instructional methods are used in allied health educational programs, including traditional lecture-based instruction (LBI), case studies, problem-based learning, and other active learning approaches (Dewald, 2010; Russell, Comello, & Wright, 2007; Seruya, 2007). Case studies are used in the classroom to create a realistic experience of working with a client by providing information and details about medications, complications, and other data that reflect the complexity of the client in a variety of treatment settings (Trickey-Rokenbrod, 2016). Problem-based learning is an active approach that involves students learning in small groups to problem solve a realistic scenario and develop appropriate treatments for the client (Seruya, 2007). Students' perceptions vary regarding preference for a specific learning strategy (Lake, 2001; Machemer & Crawford, 2007; Struyven, Dochy, & Janssens, 2008).

Many educators are proponents of active learning approaches, which require student involvement in the learning process. Research suggests that active learning strategies play a role in the development of critical thinking and problem solving skills necessary for effective clinical reasoning and decision making abilities (Hill, 2002; Lake, 2001; Schaefer & Zygmunt, 2003; Stringer, 2002). Active learning strategies are increasingly being implemented in higher education, yet research is mixed regarding student preference for active learning compared to LBI (Covill, 2011; Lake, 2001; Machemer & Crawford, 2007; Struyven et al.,

2008).

Team-based learning (TBL) is a specific form of active learning that involves students working in small groups or teams (Mennenga & Smyer, 2010; Michaelson, Knight, & Finck, 2002). This instructional strategy has been shown to be feasible and effective in health professions and medical education (Abdelkhalek, Hussein, Gibbs, & Hamdy, 2010; Dunaway, 2005; Livingston, Lundy, & Harrington, 2014; Nieder, Parmelee, Stolfi, & Hudes, 2005; Thompson, Schneider, Haidet, Perkowski, & Richards, 2007). TBL has three main components. The first element requires students to complete a reading assignment prior to class. The second element takes place at the beginning of class, with each individual student taking a quiz on the reading material. The quiz is called a readiness assurance test (RAT). The third element has students collaborate in assigned groups to complete the same RAT together. After the individual and group RATs are complete, the groups apply the course concepts and use critical thinking skills to solve functional application problems (Haidet, O'Malley, & Richards, 2002; Michaelson et al., 2002; Parmelee & Michelsen, 2010; Vasan, DeFouw, & Compton, 2009). For example, the teams of students might work through a case study to come up with a treatment plan for a patient. TBL seems to have many educational advantages; however, there is limited research related to the implementation of TBL in occupational therapy education.

Literature Review

Lectures are the most common instructional approach used in classrooms across the country

(Prober & Heath, 2012). Traditional lecture-based instruction is instructor focused and consists of the teacher introducing and explaining course material to the students. In turn, the students are expected to passively take in the information for future application. Certain educators suggest that LBI does not promote critical thinking and that student engagement is low with this approach (Bligh, 2000; Kelly et al., 2005), while others suggest that lecturing can be an effective approach (Matheson, 2008; Richardson, 2007; Wilson & Korn, 2007). Sand-Jecklin (2007) found that nursing students tend to prefer passive learning strategies, such as lectures, while a study by Covill (2011) revealed that students perceive lectures to be an effective teaching method.

Regarding LBI, several researchers suggest that students lose the ability to retain attention after 10 to 15 min of lecture (Bligh, 2000; McKeachie, 1999), yet there is minimal support for this premise (Wilson & Korn, 2007). Other researchers report that lectures are valuable and are a cost-effective way for students to learn a large amount of material, if the material is compact and well-structured (Richardson, 2007; Wilson & Korn, 2007). Furthermore, lectures allow students to learn how to take notes and summarize key points, provide information that is not in the textbook, clarify complex topics, and allow the lecturer to relate the material to the profession (Matheson, 2008).

Active learning approaches are also used in higher education, and research suggests that student perceptions of active learning are mixed. For example, Macheimer and Crawford (2007) found that students value active learning as well as

lectures, with students placing the most value on learning approaches that improve exam performance. Of interest is that the students reported that they did not value working with others. A study by Lumpkin, Achen, and Dodd (2015) revealed that students have positive perceptions of active learning approaches, with the students reporting that engaging learning activities positively influence learning. Another study by Miller, McNear, and Metz (2013) found that students enjoyed active learning techniques over LBI, and the students demonstrated 22.9% higher average on final exams when compared to LBI.

TBL is an emerging instructional approach that involves active learning. Research examining the effectiveness of TBL is mixed. One study examining the impact of TBL on the academic performance of medical students found that the TBL students performed significantly higher on exam questions compared to those who learned through other instructional approaches (Koles, Stolfi, Borges, Nelson, & Parmelee, 2010). In the same study, the students who benefitted the most from the TBL approach were the ones who performed in the lowest class quartile (Koles et al., 2010). In 2009, Wiener, Plass, and Marz (2009) found that first-year medical students taught via a TBL approach scored significantly higher on multiple-choice examination questions than those taught using LBI. In a research review published in 2011, Sisk concluded that the TBL approach is as effective as LBI when short-term outcomes were assessed (2011). A study by Mody, Kiley, Gawron, Garcia, and Hammond (2012) compared LBI to TBL. These researchers found that medical

students scored similarly on general test questions, with the TBL group scoring significantly higher on problem-solving skills compared to the LBI group. More recently, Bleske et al. (2014) reported that students taught via LBI scored significantly higher on recall questions than those taught using a TBL approach, with no significant differences noted on questions that required higher level application (Bleske et al., 2014). Additional research suggests that using this approach fosters group collaboration (Hunt, Haidet, Coverdale, & Richards, 2003), engages learners (Searle et al., 2003), and improves knowledge outcomes related to content (Levine et al., 2004).

Research indicates that students in a variety of health education programs generally have positive perceptions of the TBL approach (Abdelkhalek et al., 2010; Addo-Atuah, 2011; Kim, 2008). Frame et al. (2015) evaluated student perceptions of TBL versus LBI in a pharmacy program. The authors concluded that when TBL is incorporated into the curriculum early, students have more positive perceptions of the approach than when a TBL course follows LBI courses.

Although research has been conducted related to the implementation of TBL in physical therapy, medical, nursing, and pharmacy programs (Abdelkhalek et al., 2010; Addo-Atuah, 2011; Dunaway, 2005; Haidet et al., 2002), there is no research related to the implementation of TBL in occupational therapy programs. The purpose of the current study was to compare occupational therapy students' perceptions of TBL and LBI approaches. The authors sought to answer the following research question: Do occupational therapy students prefer a

TBL approach to traditional LBI?

Method

Design

This study examined student perceptions of TBL and LBI using survey methodology. The faculty members in the Masters of Occupational Therapy Program at the University of Texas Health Science Center have traditionally used LBI, case studies, and problem-based learning approaches. Two occupational therapy professors attended a 2-day (16 hr) TBL training workshop that detailed the implementation and benefits of TBL. The information provided at the TBL workshop suggested that TBL is an appropriate teaching approach for the application of material, such as the use of concepts and problem solving in clinical scenarios.

After reviewing the curriculum and course learning objectives and identifying two courses that require the application of material, the TBL approach was adopted in two separate courses for first- and second-year occupational therapy master's degree level students. The courses were Leadership Development I and Occupation-Centered Practice in Community Mental Health. The mental health course requires students to use clinical reasoning in the selection of theoretical approaches, data gathering, treatment planning, and intervention with clients presenting with mental illnesses at various stages of recovery and community reintegration. The leadership course requires students to learn the American Occupational Therapy Association's (AOTA) *Occupational Therapy Code of Ethics and Ethics Standards* (2010a) and the AOTA's *Standards of Practice* (2010b) and apply these

when making decisions during professional situations. In the remainder of the courses, the faculty continued to use LBI, problem-based learning, and case study learning approaches. For example, the material in the Gross Anatomy course has always been presented using traditional LBI, and this instructional approach remained the same. The Institutional Review Board at the University of Texas Health Science Center approved this study.

Participants

Parmelee and Michaelsen (2010) recommended that TBL teams be thoughtfully constructed with diversity as an important consideration. Each TBL team consisted of five or six students, and the students were strategically preassigned to diverse groups, taking into consideration the students' leadership experience, self-reported personality type (introvert vs. extrovert), gender, and ethnicity (Parmelee & Michaelsen, 2010). In the two courses in which TBL was incorporated, the students were instructed to complete and study pre-class reading assignments. At the beginning of each class session, each student took an individual RAT consisting of 10 multiple-choice items. The teams then collaborated to complete the same RAT. All team members had to come to a consensus on the answer to each question. Once the team RATs were completed, the instructor reviewed the answers, provided immediate feedback, and facilitated class discussion. The teams then completed an application exercise in class followed by a wrap-up discussion.

Procedure

Prior to completing the surveys, all of the students provided consent for the use of their

anonymous responses. At the end of each course, a week after grades were assigned, the investigators administered an online survey using Qualtrics to gather feedback from the students about their perceptions of the two instructional methods. In the introduction to the survey, the students were asked to compare the TBL approach used in the leadership and mental health courses to the traditional LBI approach used in Gross Anatomy.

Survey

The survey questions were modeled after the instrument used by Vasan et al. (2009) in a study evaluating student perceptions of TBL implemented in a medical gross anatomy class to first-year students. Each question had a 5-point Likert scale response ranging from *strongly disagree* (5) to *strongly agree* (1). The survey for the current study consisted of two categories: attitudes toward TBL (five items) and attitudes toward LBI through traditional lecture instruction (five items). The occupational therapy students received the emailed survey 1 week after receiving each of their course grades in 2014, along with three follow-up reminder emails at 1-week intervals.

Data analysis

To explore the underlying constructs of the survey questions, a principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation was run. The analysis identified two 5-item factors: "perceptions of LBI" and "perceptions of TBL." Internal consistency for each was strong (Cronbach's alpha 5 0.856 [preference for LBI]; 0.865 [preference for TBL]). Mean scores of the 10 items were calculated, and the scores ranged from 0.1 to 0.7. A Wilcoxon matched pairs signed rank test was conducted to

compare perceptions of LBI to perceptions of TBL.

Results

Eighty-nine of the 106 first- and second-year master's level occupational therapy students who were invited to participate responded to the questionnaire for a response rate of 84%. Seven questionnaires were completed by males and 82 by females. The answers were assigned the following

point values: *strongly disagree* = -2, *strongly agree* = -1, *neutral* = 0, *agree* = 1, *strongly agree* = 2 (see Table 1). A Wilcoxon matched pairs signed rank test indicated a significant difference in the mean scores of the student perceptions of each approach, $z = -3.19, p < .05$, with the students having more positive perceptions of LBI compared to TBL.

Table 1

Student Attitudes Toward TBL and LBI Through Traditional Lecture Instruction

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I paid attention most of the time during the TBL discussion.	4%	8%	10%	22%	56%
TBL helped increase my understanding of the course material.	6%	9%	17%	45%	24%
I learn better from lectures than from small groups.	6%	18%	37%	27%	12%
Solving problems in a TBL group is an effective way to learn.	6%	8%	13%	52%	21%
Listening to lectures helped improve my understanding of the material.	6%	3%	9%	56%	26%
Listening to a lecture is an effective way to learn.	4%	4%	20%	56%	15%
TBL group activities helped me prepare for course examinations/quizzes.	6%	3%	9%	56%	26%
I paid attention most of the time during the class lectures.	2%	2%	11%	54%	27%
Listening to lectures helped me prepare for course examinations/quizzes.	4%	4%	8%	55%	28%
I learn better working in TBL groups than listening to lectures.	6%	24%	37%	25%	9%

Discussion

TBL was implemented in two master's level occupational therapy courses, and the results of a survey that was administered after the courses ended indicate that the students in the current study demonstrated more positive perceptions of LBI than TBL. This study is the first to investigate student

perceptions of TBL and LBI in an occupational therapy program.

Why might the students prefer a traditional lecture-based approach? Students are first exposed to LBI in elementary and high school; therefore, they are more familiar with LBI and likely are more comfortable with this passive approach to learning.

TBL and active learning involve more effort and require more advance preparation for class, and the students in the current study were not accustomed to this amount of pre-class preparation, which may explain their preference for lectures. In addition, the students may have sensed a direct connection between the LBI approach and the familiar traditional didactic assessment methods, which may have influenced them to indicate preference for LBI.

Miller et al. (2013) reported that students who participate in active instruction demonstrate higher grades on final exams compared to students taught by LBI, suggesting that students may better comprehend material after actively engaging in the learning process. However, 82% of the students in the current study believed listening to lectures helped improve their understanding of the material, with 69% reporting that TBL played a role in increasing understanding of the course material. Machemer and Crawford (2007) suggested that students place the highest value on learning approaches that improve exam performance, but the findings in the current study do not fully support that assertion, with these students reporting that both approaches helped them prepare for course examinations and quizzes, with 83% identifying LBI and 82% identifying TBL.

A number of studies suggest that students' perceptions of problem solving abilities improve with the use of the TBL approach (Haidet et al., 2002; Thompson et al., 2007; Vasan et al., 2009). Most of the students in the present study agreed with this assertion, with 73% of occupational therapy students reporting that solving problems during TBL is an effective way to learn. Because problem

solving is a critical skill for health care professionals, occupational therapy educators may want to consider incorporating this instructional approach into certain courses. For example, several application exercises used in the mental health course involved providing evaluation information on a patient case, with the teams then collaborating to write appropriate, measurable goals and develop a treatment plan. Class discussion followed, with the students sharing the rationale for the teams' responses. An example of a TBL approach used in the leadership course involved the students considering a clinical situation that included an ethical dilemma, and the teams worked together to apply the AOTA's *Code of Ethics and Ethics Standards* (2010a) to decide on the most appropriate course of action in that situation.

The constant advances in health care and interdisciplinary focus are two additional reasons occupational therapy educators may want to consider using TBL. Working in teams fosters communication skills and increases student engagement (Levine et al., 2004), and TBL requires collaborative group work with a focus on student learning and problem solving, as opposed to teaching information that may become outdated with time (Sand-Jecklin, 2007). For example, evidence-based practice related to occupational therapy practice is constantly evolving as new research findings are published.

It is important to note that the implementation of an active instructional technique, such as TBL, requires training and a commitment of faculty time and effort; therefore, faculty members must be invested in the use of TBL (Thompson et

al., 2007). The instructors in the current study spent a considerable amount of time learning and studying the TBL approach, developing the RATs, and writing the application scenarios. However, the approach was well received and the instructors will be able to reuse the scenarios with future cohorts with minimal changes (Mennenga & Smyer, 2010). If universities provide TBL instructional training and support and introduce the approach gradually, the students as well as the faculty may reap the benefits (Thompson et al., 2007). In addition, it is suggested that the TBL approach be implemented early in the curriculum so that students realize the possible educational advantages (Frame et al., 2015). Instructors should explain to students both why TBL is being used and the benefits of this approach (Parmelee & Michelson, 2010).

Even though TBL has been shown through research to be effective, LBI still has a place in the college classroom. Why? Lectures are an efficient, cost-effective approach to transmitting knowledge (Matheson, 2008). Also, because of the planning and implementation time required, TBL may not be feasible in courses that cover vast amounts of content. If educators continue using LBI, it may be beneficial to adjust traditional lectures. Richardson (2007) suggests the following ways to change LBI and make it more effective: eliminating concepts that are not necessary to understanding the topic, leaving room for students to take notes, using real-life examples that are current and relevant, and giving the students breaks approximately every 20 min during the lecture.

Recognizing and meeting students' individual needs during classroom instruction is

challenging. Students have varied opinions related to certain teaching approaches, and educators should take those opinions and perspectives into consideration when planning instruction. Using both TBL and LBI throughout the curriculum would provide opportunities to address various student learning styles, therefore enhancing student comprehension of the material. Courses with content that involves learning facts might be better suited to lectures, whereas courses that require problem solving might be more suited for a TBL approach. Both instructional techniques may be used to improve the understanding of course material.

As instructors, it is challenging to consistently provide effective instruction for students from diverse backgrounds. Taking previous research into consideration, along with the findings of the current study, instructors should consider varying their instructional strategies to meet the preferences and needs of individual students. Doing so would likely enhance student engagement with the material and improve learning (Sand-Jecklin, 2007).

Limitations

This study used a convenience sample of occupational therapy students from one university; therefore, the results are not generalizable to various populations. The survey was modeled after an instrument used in previous research (Vasan et al., 2009) but was not reviewed externally or piloted prior to use. Other limitations to consider include the lack of a control group or students taking the same class in a lecture format. The current study design could have been improved by comparing the

use of TBL in both types of courses, such as those that primarily addressed clinical reasoning skills and those that covered a vast amount of factual content.

Future Research

Several questions related to occupational therapy education warrant further investigation: Which teaching approach provides the better basis for critical reasoning in clinical situations? Is TBL better suited to certain types of courses over others? If instructors use different degrees of TBL, does this alter the students' satisfaction with the learning method?

Based on the literature, the use of TBL in occupational therapy education is limited. This paper compares occupational therapy students' preferences for TBL and LBI. The results of this survey revealed that students have significantly greater positive perceptions of LBI compared to TBL. Future studies related to the implementation of TBL and LBI in occupational therapy and health care education are recommended.

Dr. Anne Zachry is the Chair of the UTHSC MOT Program. She earned her PhD in Educational Psychology and Research from the University of Memphis in 2009. Her practice experience is primarily in pediatrics. Her research interests include infant and child development and early identification and sensory intervention for children with autism. She is certified to administer the Sensory Integration and Praxis Test. Her book, "Retro Baby: Cut Back on all the Gear and Boost Your Baby's Development with over 100 Time-Tested Activities" was published by the American Academy of Pediatrics and won the Benjamin Franklin Gold Award in 2014.

Brittany Nash is a graduate from The Ohio State University with a Bachelors degree in Sociology. She has a Master's in Occupational Therapy and a Doctorate in Physical Therapy from the University of St. Augustine. Her professional experience is in outpatient orthopedics and long term acute care. She holds a certification in manual therapy and is pursuing her certification in hand therapy.

Dr. Ann Nolen, former Chair of the UTHSC Department of Occupational Therapy, started with the program in 1992 and retired in 2016. In 2002, Dr. Nolen received the Tennessee Occupational Therapy Association (TNOTA) Service Award and the UT Alumni Service Award in 2005. Dr. Nolen is a past recipient of the UTHSC SGAEC Excellence in Teaching Award. In 2015, Dr. Nolen received the TNOTA Outstanding Achievement Award for the Advancement and Practice of Occupational Therapy. She is also a recipient of the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA) Jeanette Bair Writer's Award. In 2009, Dr. Nolen was appointed an AOTA Fellow.

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