



Using technology to support the medical curriculum - the Edinburgh experience

Dr David Dewhurst

*Director of Learning Technology
University of Edinburgh*



Learning Technology Section

- Set up in 1999 - 27 staff
- four units
 - IT Services
 - Courseware development
 - Medical Illustration & digital graphics
 - Clinical/Resuscitation Skills
- supports both teaching and research
- generates income



IT Services

- **Computing support** - manages the Faculty Group network - servers, e-mail, some desktop support, dept. teaching labs
- plans, initiates, implements and manages **major IT projects**
 - expansion of University network to outlying hospitals
 - videoconferencing between sites
 - CAL teaching & learning facilities
 - move to new hospital
- **IT teaching** in CSPPD course
 - Office applications
 - web-page design
 - Medical Informatics



Medical Illustration

- **Photographic services**
 - reprographic photography
 - E6 processing
- **Graphic design** - posters, leaflets, brochures
- **Web-site development and management**
- **Slide production** - 35mm, PowerPoint
- **Medical Artwork**



Courseware Development

- **Electronic curriculum - EEMeC**
- **Computer-based assessment**
 - web-based self-assessment questions
 - anatomy ‘spot’ exams
 - virtual OSCEs
- **multimedia courseware**
 - clinical scenarios - patient centred PBL
 - clinical skills support
 - multimedia tutorials



The Edinburgh Electronic Medical Curriculum (EEMeC)

- Collaborative project between MTO and LTS
- Covers the new “Vision 2000” curriculum introduced 1998-99.
- Provides MBChB students with **online information, learning support and learning resources** for their course.



The advantages of EEMeC - It is:

- **current**: information and lecture material updated regularly
- **convenient**: easy to link to relevant resources - documents, web sites, CAL.
- **configurable**: the site is constantly evolving to incorporate new technologies and features.
- **searchable**: encourages self-directed learning
- **flexible**: can also be used as a resource for prospective students



Self-Assessment Question Database

- **Self-assessment questions** (usually MCQ) for students with useful feedback provided.
- **Editable by teachers from their own desktop PC** - can enter/update/delete questions in the database
- **Different question formats** and can incorporate images, video and sound
- **Searchable** by subject or level

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The MBChB

The new MBChB offers students the opportunity to integrate, from Year 1 onwards, their experiences in the community, in hospitals and the University with the skills, knowledge and attitudes of a future medical practitioner.

The MBChB course is the **core course** which students have to pass to practise medicine. It consists of four main elements:

[Molecules to Society](#)

[Biological Basis of Disease](#)

[The Process of Care](#)

[Preparation for Practice](#)

You can start using this electronic curriculum by selecting one of the four routes into the MBChB to the right or finding out more about EEMeC.

[Course Overview](#)

An introduction to the MBChB course structure and links to information based on material covered in each of the five years in the MBChB course.

[Timetable](#)

View the MBChB timetable in various forms and at different levels of detail to find out what happens when and to see how the modules relate one to another.

[EEMeC Explorer](#)

Explore or quickly find pages in EEMeC using these links to the main parts of the MBChB by year, theme, module etc.

[Discussion and Chat](#) **new**

Discussion areas and chat rooms for all years of the MBChB

[Archive](#) **new**

Previous sessions of EEMeC archived for reference purposes.

[Resources and Locations](#)

Maps and guides to all of the teaching and resource locations throughout the Medical School, The University and its associated

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◀ **Year 2 Course Contents**

The Biological Basis of Disease

Medical students spend their second year developing a sound understanding of the mechanisms of disease.

Students work through a sequence of modules beginning with Cell and Tissue Injury and the Body's Reaction which comprises inflammation, infection and immunology.

Term 2 covers genetics, neoplasia and thrombosis and atherogenesis. Modules on endocrinology and neuroscience in Term 3 complete the year.

Throughout Year 2, students continue with their Professional and Personal Development (PPD) Programme building their clinical, critical appraisal and transferable skills.

[More detailed Year 2 Overview](#)

You can find out more about the underlying principles of the MBChB and how Year 2 fits into it by reading about "[Vision 2000](#)".

[Map](#)

[Subjects](#)

[Overview](#)

[Resources](#)

[Assessment](#)

[Information](#)

[Contacts](#)

[Timetable](#)

[Discussion](#)

Netscape: EEMeC MBChB Year 2

Location: <http://www.eemec.med.ed.ac.uk/year2/index.htm>

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Year 2 Map

This shows the general outline of Year 2, including the "Biology of Disease" modules and the two "Options" spanning the Christmas and Easter vacations. The "Introduction to Clinical Practice" is linked to the modules through a series of "Clinical Case Conferences".

Year 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Biology of Disease	Infection, Inflammation & Immunopathology	Thrombosis Embolism Infarction	Neurosciences
Clinical Case Conferences	Infection	IHD	Stroke Diabetes
CSPPD	Introduction to Clinical Practice - Joint GP/Specialist program		

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Netscape: EEMeC MBChB Year 1

Location: http://www.eemec.med.ed.ac.uk/ver_them/index.htm

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Vertical Themes

There are several elements in medical education which do not fit into a single system or a single year of study, but pervade the whole course. For organizational convenience some or all of the learning may occur in a particular module, but once learnt these themes will recur as essential knowledge, attitudes or skills in later parts of the course.

Select one of the Themes listed on the right for more information on its content, structure and place within the MBChB.

Links to horizontal components from vertical themes are made using the appropriate year icon which appears in a blue rectangle.

Links to vertical themes from horizontal components are made using the appropriate theme icon which appears in an orange diamond.

Clinical Skills, Personal and Professional Development


Options


Public Health and Epidemiology

Pharmacology and Therapeutics

Key Clinical Topics

Psychological Aspects of Medicine





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◀ Timetable Results (Year 1)

The result of your timetable query is the following:

Term 1, Week 1

Time	Session	Title	Group	Venue	Staff
Tue 10 Oct					
09:00-09:30	-	Demonstration	How to use EEMeC	ALT	
09:30-10:30	HS 1	Lecture	Intro/The experience of chest pain	ALT	AMDP
10:30-12:00	HS 1	PST	Private Study Time		
12:00-13:00	BS 1	Lecture	Prokaryotic cells	ALT	MN
14:00-15:00	BS 1	Lecture	Elements of protein structure: amino acids....	ALT	IAN
17:00-18:00	-	Lecture	Acute Medical Situation Lecture: Emergency Resuscitation	LSLT	
Wed 11 Oct					

Back Forward Reload Home Search Netscape Images Print Security Shop Stop

Location: <http://www.its.mvm.ed.ac.uk/eemec/forum/year2/index.htm> What's Rela

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[[Search Articles](#) | [Post Articles](#) | [Discussions Home](#)]

CONTENTS

[Welcome to year 2 discussion Rachel Ellaway 8/18/2000](#)

Welcome to the Year Two Discussion Area

The contents frame shows the titles of all articles posted to the discussion. Selecting a title will cause the corresponding article to be loaded into this frame.

You may also:

- [Post a new article \(starting a new thread\)](#)
- [Search the articles for a word or pattern](#)

In addition, each article has links to let you reply to it (continue the thread) and navigate the article list.

Note: You may need to reload this page to see the most current entries.

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help

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- Blank
- Cell
- Male body
- Female Body
- Blood Circulation

Log Out

Click on the box below and start typing your chat

Hit the Return key to submit your text, which will be displayed below ...

Welcome to EEMeC Room 1.
rachel enters.

Circulation



Clear Eraser Undo Tools

MCQ Database

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Medical MCQ Database

Welcome to the Medical Multiple Choice Question Database. Please choose one of the quizzes from the list below.

Locomotor Disorders

- [Spondylarthropathies](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Polymyalgia Rheumatica & Giant Cell Arteritis](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Vasculitis](#) (Multiple True/False)

Medical Microbiology

- [Medical Microbiology](#) (Multiple True/False)

Pharmacology

- [Review 1](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Review 2](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Review 3](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Review 4](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Review 5](#) (Multiple True/False)

Physiology

- [Membrane Transport](#) (Multiple True/False)
- [Ion Channels](#) (Multiple True/False)

Question 7

[Skip to Next Question](#)

Immunology

- A. Individuals with Kartagener's syndrome are more susceptible to infectious diseases because they lack the C3 component of the complement cascade. True False
- B. ABO blood group antigens are present on epithelial cells. True False
- C. Blood group O individuals have no isohaemagglutinins in their plasma. True False
- D. Type I hypersensitivity reactions occur when an allergen interacts with IgD on the surface of mast cells. True False
- E. Type III hypersensitivity reactions are caused by immune complexes. True False

Submit Answers

Question 7 Feedback

Immunology

- A. Individuals with Kartagener's syndrome are more susceptible to infectious diseases because they lack the C3 component of the complement cascade. True False ✗
FALSE. Kartagener's syndrome is a lack of functional cilia. Individuals with this condition have recurrent upper respiratory tract infections. Kartagener's Syndrome: a genetic disorder which involves situs inversus, recurrent respiratory tract infections (chronic sinusitis, bronchiectasis), and infertility secondary to non-motile sperm. The immotility is a result of absence of the protein dynein, which should be present in sperm tails and in cilia of the respiratory tract.
- B. ABO blood group antigens are present on epithelial cells. True False ✓
TRUE. ABO blood group molecules are present on most cells of the body.
- C. Blood group O individuals have no isohaemagglutinins in their plasma. True False ✓
FALSE. Isohaemagglutinins are the antibodies (IgM) present in certain individuals that recognise the A or B blood group antigen molecules (and therefore the cells) of individuals with a different blood group. Blood group O individuals have neither A nor B blood group molecules and therefore have anti-A and anti-B isohaemagglutinins (as most people make antibodies to the antigens they lack, probably through similarities with microbial structures).