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Criteria 2: Teaching Learning Process

2.3.1 Student Centric Methods are used for enhancing learning experiences

Experiential Learning for undergraduates

Family Adoption Programs

Community Based Medical Education (CBME)

Field visit to Primary Health Centre

CRRIs- Hearing Screening Program in Community

Reflective Writing

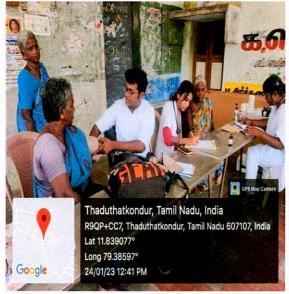
Skills Training

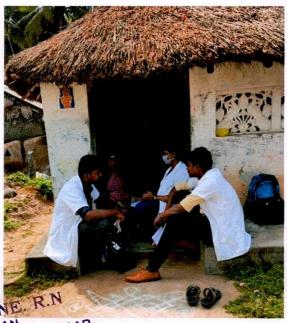
Hands on training on various suturing techniques

Department of Community Medicine

Name of the Method	Family Adoption Program				
Objectives of the Method	To develop communication skills and to describe the sociocultural factors, family (types), identified the environmental risk factors and personal hygiene, its role in health and disease. CM 2.2 Describe the socio-cultural factors, family (types), its role in health and disease & demonstrate in a simulated environment the correct assessment of socio-economic status. CM 3.4 Describe the concept of solid waste, human excreta and sewage disposal CM 3.5 Describe the standards of housing and the effect of housing on health. CM 3.6 Describe the role of vectors in the causation of diseases. Also discuss National Vector Borne disease Control Program. CM 17.2 Describe community diagnosis CM 5.1 Describe the common sources of various nutrients and special nutritional requirements according to age, sex, activity and physiological conditions CM 5.2 Describe and demonstrate the correct method of performing a nutritional assessment of individuals, families and communities by using appropriate methods CM 8.2 Describe and discuss the epidemiological and control measures including the use of essential laboratory tests at the primary care level for Non Communicable diseases (diabetes, Hypertension, Stroke, obesity and cancer etc.)				
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method					
Short description of the method (200 words)	Family Adoption Program was conducted for first year MBBS students by the Department of Community Medicine, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Puducherry, India. The program was started with introduction and briefing about Family Adoption. The students were divided into small groups and each group was guided by a faculty or postgraduate and exposed to the community. The students were introduced to the allotted family by the guide. The students collected demographic characteristics, identified the environmental risk factors and personal hygiene habits of the family members, addictions, immunization, family planning methods of the allotted house using the format. The students also identified the family members suffering from acute and chronic medical problems. Medical camp was organized in the village to treat the acute medical condition. To ensure early clinical				
	exposure, the students were asked to accompany the family				
NE. R.N AN A VINAYAGAR	members with medical problems to the medical camp and to observe the management by the treating doctor.				

	In continuation with Family Adoption program, students revisited the household allotted to them during their second year under graduation.					
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Pre and post-test evaluation (MCQ question) was also done on the beginning and at the last day of the program.					
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Feedback in the form of retro-pre and open ended questions were obtained from the students on the final day					







DT. KAGNE. R.N

DEAN

SRI MANAKULA VINAYAGAR

MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

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KALITHEERTHALKUPPAM,

PUDUCHERRY-805107.

	Community Based Medical Education (CBME)				
Objectives of the Method	To develop communication skills and to describe the socio-cultural factors, family (types), its role in health and disease				
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	CM 2.2 Describe the socio-cultural factors, family (types), its role in health and disease & demonstrate in a simulated environment the correct assessment of socio-economic status. CM 3.4 Describe the concept of solid waste, human excreta and sewage disposal CM 3.5 Describe the standards of housing and the effect of housing on health. CM 3.6 Describe the role of vectors in the causation of diseases. Also discuss National Vector Borne disease Control Program. CM 17.2 Describe community diagnosis CM 5.1 Describe the common sources of various nutrients and special nutritional requirements according to age, sex, activity and physiological conditions CM 5.2 Describe and demonstrate the correct method of performing a nutritional assessment of individuals, families and communities by using appropriate methods CM 8.2 Describe and discuss the epidemiological and control measures including the use of essential laboratory tests at the primary care level for non-Communicable diseases (diabetes, Hypertension, Stroke, obesity and cancer etc.)				
Short description of the method (200 words)	A CBME program was conducted for second year MBBS by the Department of Community Medicine, Sri Manakula Vinayaga Medical College and Hospital, Puducherry, India. The program was started with self-introduction and briefing with the student about the importance of the program. The students were divided into small groups and each group was guided by the faculty or postgraduate. The students were introduced to the allotted family by the guide. The students collected demographic characteristics, identified the environmental risk factors and carried out personal hygiene for the family members of the allotted house using the format. The student also identified the family members suffering from acute and chronic medical problems. Medical camp was organized in the village to treat the acute medical condition. To ensure early clinical exposure, the students were asked to accompany the family members with medical problems to the medical camp and to observe the management by the treating doctor. To know the perception of the community regarding the CBME program, two Focus Group Discussion (FGD) (one each among men and women) was conducted in the village. In continuation of community based medical education program Interns revisited the household allotted to them during their second year under graduation.				

Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)

Pre and post-test evaluation (MCQ question) was also done on the beginning and at the last day of the program.

Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key

Feedback in the form of retro-pre and open ended questions were obtained from the students on the final day





Process of Developing of Community Based Medical Education Programme Curriculum in Puducherry, India

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT
We have developed, implemented and evaluated context specific Community Based Medical Education (CBME) programme. The present CBME programme was developed and implemented in villages served by the Rural Health Training Centre (RHTC) of the Department of Community Medicine, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital (SMVMCH), Puducherry, India. It was a programme development and evaluation design consisted of feedback from students, group interview with small group tutors and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community members. Five batches consisting of 629 medical students over a period of five years were exposed to the CBME programme. The following steps were used in the process of curriculum development:

Need for a CBME programme: It was observed that students had difficulty in relating health problems with social, economic and environmental conditions. Medical Council of India (MCI) envisions the curriculum to be an active process, student-centred and addressing the needs of the community.

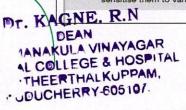
Development of expected outcomes: We reviewed previously published needs-assessment survey and FGD findings from local community. It was followed by Delphi study with experts.

Plan for teaching and learning: In a selected village, students were allotted three to four families for family study and each small group of students were supervised by trained small group tutors.

Feedback to students and faculty reflections: Students were given feedback on their assignments. It was followed by reflections by small group tutors to further improve the teaching programme.

Team formation and training: We formed a team consisting of faculty, post-graduates in community medicine, medical interns, medical social workers and active members of 'gram-panchayat' for implementation and supervision.

Evaluation: Students perceived improved ability to identify health problems and relate them with social, economic and environmental conditions. They learned to interact with local community on common health issues. Community members felt that students could sensitise them to various environmental issues such as mosquito breeding places, stagnation water and waste disposal.



Name of the Method	Field visit to Primary Health Centre				
Objectives of the Method	To describe the essential components of primary health care and explain the principles of primary health care CM 17.3 Describe primary health care, its components and principles Briefing on field visit and preparation of checklist will be done in the department before starting to field visit. In the primary health centre students were elaborated on the functions, manpower and various services of the primary health centre by medical officer In-charge, Staff nurse, Laboratory technician, pharmacist and ANM.				
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method					
Short description of the method (200 words)					
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/Posttest)	Reflective writing at the end of the visit.				
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	-				



Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	CRRIs- Hearing Screening Program in Community					
Objectives of the Method	 To encourage the CRRIs involvement in hearing screening of general population To reinforce correct Tuning fork test methods To appraise the importance of National Deafness screening Programs among CRRIs To enhance the communication skills 					
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	- Hearing Screening among the rural population at RHTC, Thiruvannainallur					
Short description of the method	 CRRIs posted in ENT were actively involved in the Hearing Screening activity at RHTC, Thiruvennainallur as part of "World Hearing day" Interns were encouraged to communicate with the patients, answer their queries and suggest the next line of management 					
Any kind of assessment	- Hearing disabilities identified by the CRRIs were confirmed by the					
done	faculties and any corrections were suggested.					
Feedbacks	 Interns felt very enthusiastic about the screening program and participated actively Got an opportunity to contribute to a National Program Got an insight into the Hearing impairment in the rural population Building the rapport and Communication with the patients was very satisfying 					

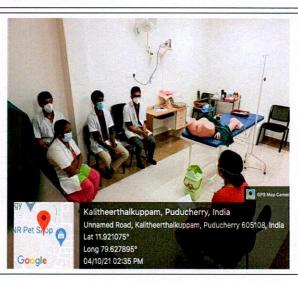
Department of Forensic Medicine

Name of the method	 Reflective Writing To improve the students perception of important clinical events in daily practice. To show how critical issues in the medical practice 					
Objectives of the method						
Competencies / topics	can be analysed in a better way. Medico-legal issues in critical areas.					
addressed by the method	Ethical, social and moral problems of various important topics in Forensic Medicine.					
Short description of the method	Before the starting of the session a case scenario will be displayed for all the students and time will be given for them to reflect on the given case on few criteria. Then there will be role play or video demonstration on the exact case by the students. Later the students will be again given similar case and asked to reflect.					
Any kind of the assessment	-					
done with the use of the						
method (Ex: Pretest / Post-						
test)						
Feedback obtained from the students and faculty regarding the method	Following feedback were obtained both from students: Students told that reflective writing gives them time to see a critical issue in different perspective. They were able to find the areas of improvement and things to be handled cautiously in future medico-legal issues.					
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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Name of the method	Skill training
Objectives of the method	1) To ascend the quality of teaching.
	2) To provide hands on to students with mannequins to improvise
	their clinical skills.
Competencies/Topics	PPH management, Conduct of labour
addressed by the method	Antenatal examination, Pelvic examination
Short description of the	A group of 25 students were sensitised theoretically on how to
method	manage a case of PPH. Then they were divided into 3 small groups.
	Each group was demonstrated the PPH drill, explained using a
	mannequin by the team of faculties. Then each student was made to
	demonstrate the PPH drill in mannequin.
Assessment done	Yes, the knowledge and clinical skill of the students conducting the
	drill were assessed by the faculty and documented
Feedback obtained from	Students feedback:
the students and Faculty	1)The hands on gave better understanding of the subject.
regarding the method	2)They said being in small groups, they could participate more
	effectively.
	Faculty feedback:
	1) small group teaching is an effective method of teaching.
	2) The teacher to student interaction is more effective when in small
	groups and students concerns could be addressed more effectively





Department of Ophthalmology

Name of the method	Skill Training				
Objectives of the method	To understand the correct method of ocular examination				
Competencies or Topic addressed by the	Visual acuity assessment				
method	Examination of extraocular movements (DOAP)				
Short description of the method	Theory part was taken to a group of 24 students				
	Practical method was then taught				
	Students were divided into two member team				
	and made to demonstrate vision testing and EOM on each other				
Any kind of assessment done by this method	Skill was assessed by the faculty				
Feedback obtained from students and	Student found the practical demonstration to gain in depth knowledge				
faculty regarding this method					
	Helped in improving teacher student interaction				
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Department of Paediatrics

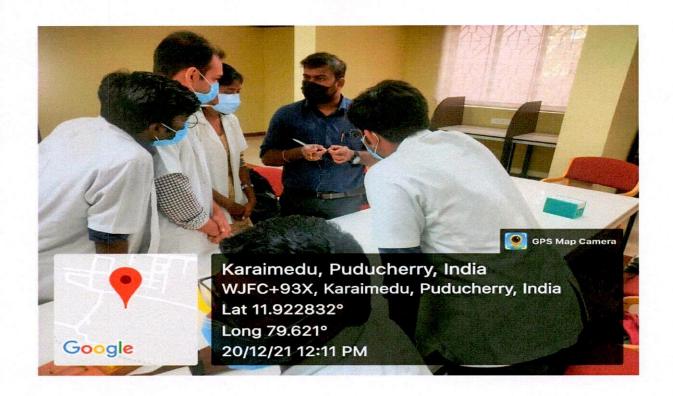
Name of the method	Skills lab training			
Objectives of the method	To provide hands for individual students for their clinical skills.			
Competencies or Topic addressed by the method	NRP (simulation in skills lab)			
Short description of the method	Demonstration of procedures will be show in mannequin in small groups followed by individual performances.			
Any kind of assessment done by this method	Skills lab teaching - pretest and posttest			
Feedback obtained from students and faculty regarding this method	Students feedback Students are of small group so they had better understanding of subject. They are able to participate in small groups. Students are much interested by bed side teaching method and using skills lab. Faculty feedback The teacher to student interaction is better in small group teaching.			





Department of General Surgery

Name of the Method	Hands on Training on Various Suturing Techniques (Workshop) To promote knowledge and to get familiarize with surgical instruments, suture materials, needles. • To improve & impart surgical skills to students • To train them on basic surgical techniques • To augment interest on the subject of General Surgery				
Objective of the Method					
Competencies / Topics addressed by the method	Small group – workshop Workshop materials : Instruments (Needle holder, Forceps, scissors) Suture material Suture pad				
Short Description of the method	A brief lecture on various surgical instruments, suture materials, needles were presented to the students followed by a video clip on basic suturing techniques was played and explained to students. The students were formed into groups of 7 and faculties were assigned for each group. They demonstrated various suturing techniques, handlings of instruments and handling of tissues. Teachers guided, helped students to lean and practice suturing				
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method(EX: Pretest / Posttest)	Students were assessed during the methods				
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	 Positive feedback were obtained Students became confident and developed interest to became a Surgeon 				





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Experiential Learning for Postgraduates

Model-based Surgical skill training of PGs during COVID

Reflective writing

Hands on training on temporal bone dissection

Hands on training on conventional and Intestinal Anastomosis

Skills Training

Prosection

Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	Model-based Surgical skill training of PGs during COVID pandemic - To provide Hands-on surgical training of procedures like Tonsillectomy for PGs in simulated environment, in view of reduced airway surgeries during COVID pandemic - To appreciate the correct usage of instruments during the surgery					
Objectives of the Method						
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	- Tonsillectomy procedure					
Short description of the method	 This is a Model designed for Hands-on practice of Tonsillectomy surgery, using real instruments. Almost all the important steps of tonsillectomy can be practiced on the model 					
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	- Steps followed during the procedure are assessed by the faculty using a Checklist, and any corrections are taught using the model					



Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5) Fy PubMed Central, Table 1: Eur Arch Otominolaryngol. 2020 Sep 26: 1-6. doi: 10.1007/s00405-020-06383-z [Epub ahead of print] - Google Chrome @ ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7519701/table/Tab1/?report=objectonly

Table 1

Summary of feedbacks of six postgraduate residents on a five-point scale based on their experience with tonsillectomy model for training

Steps performed using the model	PG1	PG2	PG3	PG4	PG5	PG6	Average score (%)
Simulation of oropharynx	4	4	5	4	5	4	4.33 (86.7%)
2. Simulation of Rose's position	4	5	5	4	4	5	4.5 (90%)
3. Application of Mouth gag	5	4	5	4	5	4	4.5 (90%)
4. Training with ET tube in situ	5	4	5	5	5	5	4.83 (96.67%)
5. Simulation of tensils	4	4 -	5	4	4	4	4.16 (83.33%)
6. Usage of tonsillectomy instruments	5	5	5	5	4	4	4.67 (93.3%)
7. Finding the plane of dissection near upper pole	5	5	4	5	5	4	4.66 (93.3%)
8. Dissection in peritonsillar space	5	5	4	5	5	5	4.83 (96.67%)
9. Eve's snare application	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.83 (96.67%)
10. Cutting and crushing of lower pole	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83 (96.67%)
11. Ligation of lower pole	5	5	4	4	4	5	4.5 (90%)
12. Simulation of bleeding during procedure	3	3	3	3	3	3	3 (60%)
13. Ligation of bleeding vessels in tonsillar fossa	4	4	5	+	5	4	4.33 (86.67%)
14. Understanding the concepts of tonsillectomy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5 (100°e)
15. Overall satisfaction with tonsillectomy training	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.83 (96.67%)
Total score (%)	69 (92%)	58 (90.67%)	70 (93.33° o)	67 (89.33%)	68 (90.67° e)	65 (86.67%)	67.83 (90.4%)

5—excellent, 4—good, 3—fair, 2—poor, and 1—bad

PG postgraduate resident

Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol, 2020 Sep 26 : 1–6. doi: 10.1007/s00405-020-06383-z [Epub ahead of print] PMCID: PMC7519701

PMID: 32979118

Model for hands-on tonsillectomy surgical training of postgraduate residents during COVID-19 pandemic

Poornima Shankar Bhat, Santhanakrishnan Kaliavaradan, Misha Muruganidhi, and P. L. Sethu

► Author information ► Article notes ► Copyright and License information <u>Disclaimer</u>

Associated Data

Data Availability Statement

Abstract

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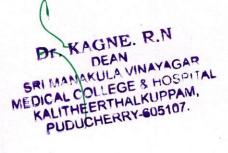
Purpose

Otorhinolaryngological surgeries being highly aerosol-generating carry the risk of transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Most centers have canceled elective surgeries. Surgical demonstration and hands-on training of postgraduate residents are challenging during the COVID-19 pandemic. Continued training of residents is of utmost importance in terms of time and skill development. Tonsillectomy is one of the most common and important surgeries in ENT. Resident training of tonsillectomy is essential. Here, we present a simple, inexpensive model for tonsillectomy hands-on training addressing critical steps of the surgery.

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Nature Public Health Emergency Collection —

Name of the Method	Experiential Learning-Reflective writing
Objectives of the Method	 To enhance experiential learning among PG students To build compassion and empathy towards the patients To encourage the PGs to develop an insight towards their learning experience
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Reflections on COVID-ward duties, Peripheral postings, Participation in Covid-vaccination drive
Short description of the method	 PGs are encouraged to Reflect upon their experience in a different setup other than the routine environment. They are encouraged to reflect on various aspects like 1.Concrete experiences: Experience in posting setup Learning by doing 2.Reflective Observations: ENT vs posting setup Application of theoretical knowledge Role of supervisors 3. Abstract conceptualization: Self development Understanding the reality Compassion Sense of responsibility 4. Active experimentation: Immediate future plans Suggestions to improve the curriculum Plans after completing postgraduation Suggestions to improve the policies
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/Posttest)	 PGs were assessed on their learning in peripheral postings by the senior faculties Discussions were held with the students about the experience and how it has impacted them
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	 PGs felt that reflective writing on their experiences in different setups gave an opportunity to express themselves, especially after the overwhelming conditions of COVID-pandemic duties Reflective writing helped the PGs to develop an insight into the experiences Helped to develop a future plan Helped in self-development





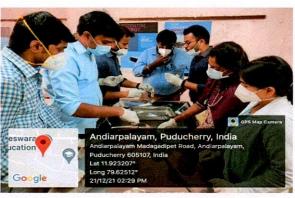


	Hands-On Training of Temporal bone dissection
Objectives of the Method	 To provide Hands-on surgical training of Otology procedures like Cortical mastoidectomy, Modified radical mastoidectomy, Labyrinthectomy on Cadaveric temporal bones To build confidence and skills in the PG students in Ear surgeries
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	- Otology Surgical Procedures
Short description of the method	- PGs are encouraged to practice their Otology procedural skills on Cadaveric temporal bones in the Temporal Bone dissection lab PGs are trained and guided by the faculties and peers. Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry, India MJCH+7FP, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry (605108, India Lat 11920496° Lung 79.9827928° 22/10/21 08:10 PM
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	 During dissection, the steps followed are assessed and mentored by the seniors and faculties. Dissected bones are assessed by the senior faculties and corrections are suggested.
Feedback obtained from the students and	 PGs felt Temporal bone dissection helps them to develop necessary skills in Otology procedures. Mentoring during the dissection is desired throughout the session

Department of General Surgery

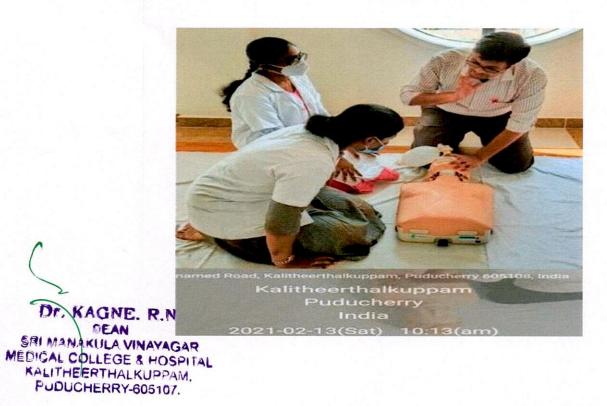
Name of the Method	Hands on training on conventional and Stapled intestinal Anastomosis for PG's
Objective of the Method	To improve surgical skills on hand sewn and stapled intestinal Anastomosis for PG's
Competencies / Topics addressed by the method	Hands on Intestinal Anastomosis training
Short Description of the method	Elaborative lectures were presented to the students on intestinal Anastomosis by resource persons. Students were divided into three groups. Faculties demonstrated various techniques on hand sewn intestinal Anastomosis, choice of suture materials, handling of instruments and tissues, techniques of intestinal Anastomosis using staplers in bovine intestine. Students were made to demonstrate procedure, assessed and corrected mistakes if any.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (EX: Pretest / Posttest)	Students were assessed during the methods
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Students gained confidence on Intestinal Anastomosis





Department of Anaesthesiology

Name of the method	PG skill teaching
Objectives of the method	To provide hands on training to students with mannequins to improve their clinical skills
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	BLS
Short description of the method	A group of 10 Post graduate students from department of anesthesiology were sensitised theoretically on how to manage patients who were unresponsive. BLS drill was demonstrated and explained using a mannequin by the team of faculties. Then the PG'S were divided into 5 teams of 2 each and a case scenario of different cardiac events were narrated to each team one by one. Effective Cardiac Pulmonary Resuscitation as a component of BLS was accessed from the PG'S using the mannequin.
Assessment done	Yes, the knowledge and clinical skill of the students conducting the drill were evaluated by the team of faculties.
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	1)The hands-on training was helpful in making them more confident clinically. 2)They wanted more hands-on teaching programs as part of their curriculum as and when possible.



Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

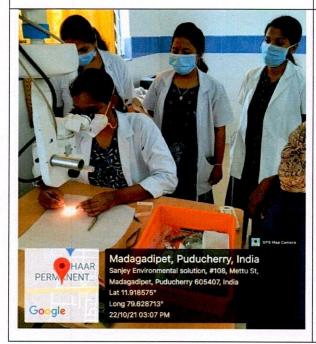
Name of the method	PG skill teaching
Objectives of the method	 To ascend the quality of teaching. To provide hands on to students with mannequins to improvise their clinical skills
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	PPH
Short description of the method	A group of 4 Post graduate students from department of obstetrics and gynaecology were sensitised theoretically on how to manage a case of PPH. PPH drill was demonstrated and explained using a mannequin by the team of faculties Then the PG'S were divided into 2 teams of 2 each and a case scenario of PPH was narrated to each team one by one and PPH drill was enacted by the PG'S using the mannequin.
Assessment done	Yes, the knowledge and clinical skill of the students conducting the drill were evaluated by the team of faculties and documented
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	 The hands on was helpful in making them more confident clinically. They wanted more hands on teaching programs as part of their curriculum as and when possible.





Department of Ophthalmology

Name of the method	Skill Lab (wet lab training)
Objectives of the method	To provide hands on training of surgical steps To improve their surgical skills using goat's eye
Competencies or Topic addressed by the method	Small incision cataract surgery steps (performing under guidance)
Short description of the method	PGs were taught surgical steps using videos They were then made to perform the surgical steps in goats' eye under microscope Suturing was also taught
Any kind of assessment done by this method	Nil
Feedback obtained from students and faculty regarding this method	Students felt that their hand eye coordination improved while practicing under microscope Their confidence improved Faculty- It is easy to teach using a goat's eye.





Department of Paediatrics

Skills Lab Session
To perform the Neonatal Resuscitation on a manniqin
NRP (skill lab session)
Skills lab session - demonstration of procedures will be show in manniquin in small groups and performs individually.
Feedback assesment filled by moderator. Pretest and post test for skills lab session
Skills lab session are more time consuming nd to be organised prior.
Register should be followed.



Department of Anatomy

Name of the method	Prosection
Objective of the method	To impart better 3dimensional understanding of the anatomy
Topics addressed by this method	Gross anatomy
Short description of the method	Each students have to identify the anatomical structure discussed during previous sessions. Using the students response as scaffold clinical questions will be discussed. This method reduces the dissection time so that application of anatomy in clinical practice can be discussed.
Assessment	Spotters
Feedback	Useful for exam preparation Better anatomical understanding

Integrated Learning/ Interdisciplinary Learning

Integrated Learning is implemented in the Institution even before the implementation of the "Competency Based Medical Education" in the form of Modular teaching. The Medical Education Unit of our institute plays an active role in implementing and overviewing the integrated sessions. Meetings are held with the heads of the departments to decide on the topics as modules for Integration, based on the guidelines of National Medical Commission. Alignment of the topics across the phases is also taken care of as reflected in the timetable. These measures help the students to obtain a holistic view on a particular concept/topic/module. Proper communication is made between the integrating departments well ahead of the sessions like sharing of objectives to promote effective delivery of the sessions. All the departments have an "Alignment and Integration Coordinator", under the Integration subcommittee of MEU for smooth implementation.



Participatory Learning in Small Group teaching

Fish Bowl Technique

Quiz

Surgical procedure- E learning module for undergraduate students

Computer Assisted Learning

Jigsaw technique

UNCLE (Unconventional Learning Exercises)

Seminar, Group Discussion, Journal Club

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Name of the method	Fish Bowl Technique
Objectives of the method	To provide equal opportunity for all students to participate for an interactive educative session.
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Abnormal uterine bleeding, Postmenopausal bleeding, Fibroid uterus
Short description of the method	Students were made to be seated forming an inner small and outer large circle.
	Students are seated in a circular fashion in 2 circles. inner circle. Faculty sits along with inner circle students. topic was discussed and the Faculty interacted with each student in the inner circle exchanging questions and attending queries in the first half of the session. Outer circle students were observing inner circle students. Then the students from the outer circle exchanged seats with those in the inner circle. The same mode of interaction was continued throughout the rest of the session
Assessment done	No
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	Students felt that all of them were given equal opportunity to speak. Even the introvert students came out for discussion in this technique.





Department of Otorhinolaryngology

DEAN

Name of the Method	Quiz
Objectives of the Method	 To encourage the students in advanced learning To enhance MCQ answering skills among the students To enhance students' interest in the subject
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Rhinology
Short description of the method	 This was a quiz conducted on Rhinology Prelims were conducted in the theory class, and best 4 teams were selected Quiz was conducted based on MCQs and Images Audience questions were also included to enhance participation of rest of the students
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	- Preliminary responses were corrected and correct answers were discussed Best 1 st and 2 nd teams were selected based on the scores.
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	 Students felt Quiz was helpful for them in understanding Rhinology better MCQ questions were very helpful More time was desired for preparation for quiz Students want more quiz programs to be conducted, on frequent intervals



Name of the Method	Online Quiz	
Objectives of the Method	 To encourage MCQ answering skills To enhance interest of students in the subject To promote higher order thinking 	
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	- ENT general Quiz	
Short description of the method	- This was an Online quiz conducted on ENT on LMS platform - Quiz was conducted based on MCQs -	
	** Instance compensation Compens	
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Scores were given on the Online Quiz	
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)		

Department of Ophthalmology

UG quiz
To assess the knowledge and awareness of eye donation among the students
Eye donation
Preliminary test was conducted based on MCQ Five teams were selected based on the marks scored Quiz was conducted to the selected team using PPT Winners were awarded
Nil
Students showed interest to participate They felt their knowledge improved on the topic concerned They also felt now they will be able to educate public about eye donation Faculty-Found it an interesting method to teach the students





Postgraduates

Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Name of the method	PG quiz
Objectives of the method	To check the in depth understanding of the postgraduates on that particular topic.
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	 Contraception Postpartum haemorrhage Gynecological cancers
Short description of the method	Quiz is usually conducted in a monthly basis. Topic of the quiz for the month will be announced one month earlier. Quiz will be framed in Kahoot. Each topic nearly 30 questions framed. Quiz was conducted for PGs in basement auditorium. Winner of the quiz was awarded at the end.
Assessment	Nil
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	PG students felt they developed interest in learning the topics in depth before quiz for winning in competition They felt indepth understanding of topic happens, as they are encountered with difficult questions
	They go back and check the points again after quiz



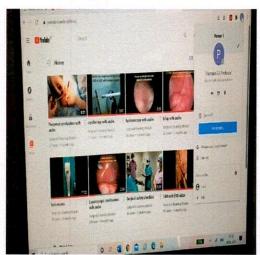


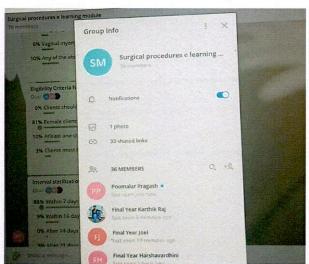
Undergraduates

Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Name of the method	Surgical procedure- E learning module for	
	undergraduate students	
Objectives of the method	1. To assess the effectiveness of E-learning in teaching	
	surgical procedures for undergraduate students	
	To analyse the student's feedback regarding usefulness of	
	E-learning in understanding surgical procedures	
Competencies addressed by the	must know surgeries in gynecology (cervix biopsy,	
method	dilatation curettage, copper-T insertion, diagnostic	
	hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, tubectomy, myomectomy,	
	abdominal hysterectomy, vaginal hysterectomy, ward	
	mayo surgery, Fothergill's repair, ectopic surgeries,	
	laparoscopic ovarian cystectomy)	
Short description of the method	Recording of videos for must know surgeries in	
	gynecology were done after appropriate patient	
	consent. Duration of each video were edited with a	
	time limit of 5 and 15 minutes for minor and major	
	procedures respectively. Audio description of surgical	
	steps were done.	
	You tube channel (Surgical E-learning Module) was	
	created and surgical videos were uploaded. You tube	
	links and additional teaching materials were uploaded	
	in college learning management system.	
	Telegram group was formed with the students, for posting	
	questions daily as a part of formative assessment.	
	Students were encouraged to ask their doubts through the	
	chat which were clarified instantly. Daily 2 videos were	
	uploaded from Monday to Friday for 2 consecutive weeks	
	at the end of 2 months OG posting.	

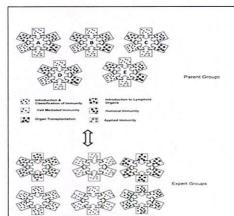
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Pretest and post test done showed a significant increase in knowledge level of the sudents.
Feedback obtained from the	Students mentioned that combining operation theatre
students and Faculty regarding	(OT) posting with e-learning module helped them to
the method	build their knowledge of surgical procedures. They
	can view procedures more clearly in videos than in
	OT. Telegram quiz helped them to increase their
	understanding on surgeries. They can learn at
	convenient time, pause and view the videos in case of
	difficulty in understanding.
	Students suggested to include vaginal deliveries and
	caesarean section in surgical E- learning module. 34
	students wanted e-learning module in other topics
	also.





Department of Physiology

Name of the Method	Jigsaw technique
Objectives of the Method	To facilitate active learning among the students
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	PY 2.10 Define and classify different types of immunity. Describe the development of immunity and its regulation.
	PY 10.17 Describe and discuss functional anatomy of eye, physiology of image formation, physiology of vision including colour vision, refractive errors, colour blindness, physiology of pupil and light reflex
Short description of the method	A physiological concept is chosen. It is divided into sub-topics. The students are divided into parent groups, where each student in the parent group is assigned a sub-topic of the chosen concept. Then expert groups will be temporarily formed by having one student from each parent group join other students assigned with the same sub-topic. After discussion among the expert groups, the students will return to their original parent groups. Each student in the parent-group will give a presentation of their concerned sub-topic. As a result, every student will get a holistic view of the chosen physiological concept. Finally, there will be a presentation to the entire batch of students
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Nil
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Enhanced Concept understanding (5) Referral habits (10), Teaching habits (3) Categorization of the topic under study (5) Integration of learnt information with other subjects (4), Time consuming (15) Took time to adapt to this technique (10)



Biomedicine: 2021; 41(3): 654-659

Research article

Jigsaw technique as an active learning strategy in Physiology for I MBBS Students

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Introduction and Aim: Innovative learning strategies may be introduced along with the conventional methods to enhance active learning by the students. Jigsaw technique is a co-operative learning method, where students play a dual role as an active learner and teacher. Hence the present study amend to introduce and assess the acceptability of the Jigsaw technique as an active learning strategy in Physiology for first year medical undergraduates.

the rigator securaque as an active rearring strategy are reprosport or any special undergraduates with six members in each group. Each member in the parent groups were formed from 36 first year medical undergraduates with six members in each group. Each member in the parent group was allotted a sub-topic in "Immunity". Members with the same sub-topic joined to from the expert groups. After three sessions of face-face and asynchronous online discussions spanning a duration of three weeks, facilitated by faculty, the students returned to their parent groups for peer teaching and presentation. The content of the presentation was evaluated by faculty with help of a checklist Feedback questionnaire was administered to both the students and the faculty to assess their perceptions and acceptability of Jigsaw technique.

Results: Jigsaw method was addressed as an innovative method that favored active participation, high interaction and promoted communication skills and referral labels among the students. However, it was time consuming, and sudents expressed difficulty in adapting to the technique.

Conclusion: Students consider the learning process enjoyable and effective with Jigsaw technique in Physiology. However, owing to the time consumption and its complexity it may be sparingly used in routine curriculum.

Keywords: Active learning, jigsaw technique, medical education; physiology.



Global Journal of Health Sciences and



Original Article

UNCLE (Unconventional Learning Exercises): An Innovative approach towards active learning in Physiology for I MBBS students

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Objectives: Physology is a constantly evolving subject; hence, it demands participation from the students for effective learning. In the current trend of medical education, medical teachers need to accumulate a good knowledge of efficient "Teaching-Learning Methods," that enable active student participation. "UNCLE-Unconventional Learning Exercise" is one such approach that facilitates learning frough discussions with colleagues and helps in acquiring facts through "Participatory learning" rather than through note memory. The present study atmed to assess the effectiveness of an active learning method "UNCLE" in learning physiology among I MBIS students.

Materials and Methods: Thirty I MBIS students were exposed to "Unconventional Learning Exercises" in small groups during the regular tutorial sessions. The study tools used for "UNCLIF" were worksheets with critical thrilling questions and analogies shown in flash cands. Fire and post sets cores were obtained for the evaluation of their learning. Feedback was obtained from the students to elicit their perception about the effectiveness of the new method.

Results: The post-test scores (77×1.37) were significantly greater than the pre-test scores (6.24×1.57) . The students reported the method to be innovative, interesting, refreshing, and more engaging. They reported that this method enhanced team-work and improved their communication didds.

Conclusion: UNCLE may be considered an effective active learning strategy in physiology for I MBBS st

Keywords: Active learning, Physiology, Unconventional learning exercises



Name of the Method	Unconventional Learning Exercises (UNCLE)
Objectives of the Method	To facilitate active learning among the students
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	PY 1.1 Describe the structure and functions of a mammalian cell
	PY 1.2 Describe and discuss the principles of homeostasis
	PY 1.5 Describe and discuss transport mechanisms across cell membranes
Short description of the method	Students were exposed to unconventional learning exercises through worksheets with critical thinking questions and flashcards with analogies.
	It is a form of collaborative learning exercise, where the students work in small groups
Any kind of assessment done with the use	Pre Test score - 6.24 ± 1.57
of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Post test score - 7.7± 1.37
Feedback obtained from the students and	- Favoured long term retention
Faculty regarding the method	- Innovative, interesting and easy learning, quick,
(Mention the key points, up to 5)	interactive learning
	- Enjoyed the learning process
	- Refreshing knowledge
	- Hidden points in the book are discovered





Compare this analogy to positive feedback mechanism

Department of Pharmacology

Name of the method	Computer assisted learning	
Objectives of the method	To understand the receptor mediated drug action	
Competencies/ Topics	PH 4.2	
addressed by the method	Demonstration of effect of drugs on animals using Computer assisted learning	
Short description of the method	Observing and interpreting the effect of drug acting on Rabbit eye, Frog oesophagus, and Vasopressors & Vasodepressors on blood pressure (dog)	
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pre-test/ Post-test)	Assessment done by giving Test drug	





Oesophagus fixed with pins.

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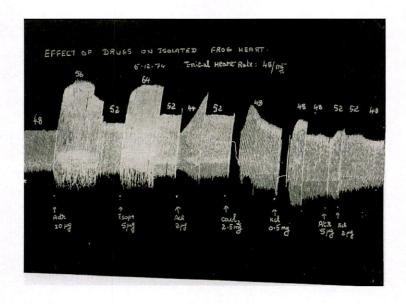
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Department of Pharmacology

Name of the method	Small group discussion		
Objectives of the method	To improve communication among the students and to develop leadership skills		
Competencies/ Topics addressed	PH 2.1		
by the method	AETCOM conducted on 31.07.2021		
Short description of the method	1)Batch divided into small groups and topics were assigned for discussion following which 2 students will represent each group and briefly present with the aid of charts prepared 2)All the other groups will give comments and feedback regarding the presentation 3)The session was closed with the concluding remarks by the faculty		
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pre-test/ Post-test)			
Feedback obtained from the students and faculty regarding the method	Yes, feedback as well as reflection was collected from the students and faculties 1) Builds relationship		
(Mention the key points, up to 5)	2) Opens the discussion		
	3) Gathers information		
	4) Understands the patient's perspective		
	5) Shares information		
	6) Manages flow		
	7) Overall rating		

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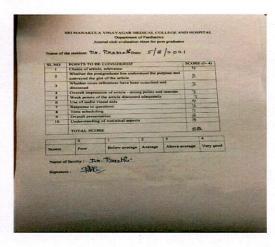


Department of Pediatrics

Name of the method	Seminar Group discussion Journal club
Objectives of the method	Able to know how to prepare PPT Able to make presentation more interactive. Able to know how well they understood topic Able to critically appraise the journal.
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	All topics in seminar and group discussion
Short description of the method	Seminar, group discussion, journal club classes all taken by using power point presentation by post graduates.
Assessment done	Feedback assessment filled by moderator. Monthly theory exam QUIZ
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	Have to make PPT more of interactive and within time limit. More case-based discussion. Register should be maintained

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Department of Radiodiagnosis

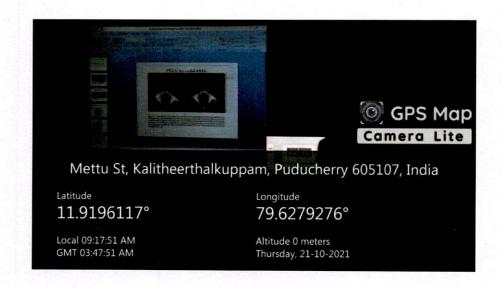
Name of the Method	Power point presentation for CRRIs
Objectives of the Method	 To improve the presentation skill To learn the radiological approach to various pathologies
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Radiological approach to various pathologies are addressed
Short description of the method	The CRRIs who get posted in the department of Radiodiagnosis are allotted topics related to basic radiological approach of various pathologies.
	The seminars are done with powerpoint presentation. Feedback is given for the same.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Feedback given by the post graduates and faculties

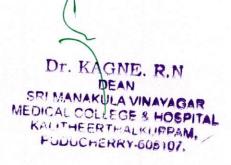
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Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method

(Mention the key points, up to 5)

- CRRIs are introduced to the radiological approach of various pathologies
- Increases the confidence of the CRRIs to do stage presentations.





Participatory Learning in Large Group teaching

Think, pair and share	
Clarification Pause	
Muddiest Point	
Entry Exit Ticket	
One minute Paper	
Interactive activities - Diagrams	
Symposium	
Picturing to Learn	

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Medical student's perception to different types of set induction in anatomy lectures

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Abstract: Set induction refers to the process of using a thought-provoking statement, interesting fact, or an audio-visual stimulus at the beginning of lecture to gain student's attention and give an overview about the lecture topic. In the present study, students were introduced to three types of set induction namely narratives, food-based analogies and humor-based images or activities at the beginning of anatomy lecture and their response to it is collected and analyzed. The objective of the study is to estimate the difference in a questionnaire-based perception score between the three different types of set induction; estimate sex differences in the questionnaire-based perception score. Students rated the validated, 7-item perception questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale. Students felt that food-based analogies and humor-based images were more interesting, motivated them to participate in lecture-discussion than the narrative set induction. The familiarity of set induction varied between all the three different types of set induction. There was no significant difference in the perception of different types of set induction between male and female undergraduate students. Based on the student's feedback, it could also serve as a memory aid and ease the students learning experience. Majority of students responded positively to the use of set induction and recommended for its use

Key words: Analogies, Food, Humor, Set induction



Taibah University

Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences





Tips for conducting effective and interactive e-lectures in medical

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Introduction

Medical educators face a dual challenge of curbing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic on the one hand and resuming academic activities on the other. The prospect of the second wave of virus transmission has rendered "E-Learning" as an essential component in medical education. Medical education in India is currently experiencing a major transformation from "traditional learning" to "blended learning," with e-learning playing an imminent role.

The implementation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculations of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergraduate medical curriculation of the "Competency-Based Medical Education" (CBME) in the undergradu

intertwined with every component of the medical profession. This challenge should be considered like any other advancement in the field of medical practice. Readiness in the mind opens the doors for innovations that may inculcate interactivity in the planning of lectures.³

Knowledge about the audience guides the planning of content delivery. It is essential to decide and share the ob-jectives of the session. Internet bandwidth and connectivity settings should be verified well before the session. The set-

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Name of the method	Think, pair and share
Objectives of the	1. To improve the involvement of students in the lectures
method	2. To increase the critical thinking capacity of the students
	3. To help them answer confidently in front of large group of audience
Competencies/Topics	Lecture classes in obstetrics and gynaecology.
addressed by the	This is done for large group teaching for 6 th and 8 th semester
method	students
Short description of	A clinical scenario or challenging questions were raised in the
the method	middle of the lecture. Students were instructed to think
	answer to the question. After a minute, they were instructed to
	pair with neighbouring students. Followed by that random
	pair of students are asked to share their answer to large group.
assessment	Not done
Feedback obtained	They found it interesting.
from the students	Due to fear of being questioned students were active in the
and Faculty	classroom.
regarding the	Some concepts which were not understood, were cleared
method	during discussion.





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Name of the method	Muddiest Point		
Objectives of the method	To identify the most difficult part of lecture (Large Group Teaching). To increase their understanding of their own learning.		
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Ectopic Pregnancy. Vesicular mole Abortions		
Short description of the method	At the end of the lecture, the following question was projected- "Which concept in the above lecture was vague and you need further explanation?". Students were given slips of paper and were asked to take a few minutes to write down the most difficult part of the lecture. The students responses were reviewed. The difficult points were recapped.		
Assessment	No		
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	 Students felt that their queries are clarified In routine class room, students wont come out with doubts, but allotting considerable amount of time and asking them to write in a piece, all students wrote their doubts and got clarified. 		





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Department of Paediatrics

Name of the method	Interactive Lecture Class
Objectives of the method	Able to make class attentive and interactive session. To know how well they have understood the topic. To encourage involvement of students in the lectures.
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Lecture classes in pediatrics. Eg.Topic on neonatal resuscitation programme.
Short description of the method	The lecture class, initial start with questions related to topic after which lecture is taken by using power point presentation.
Assessment	QUIZ - done by using pair & share correction method, answer are displayed after it. INTERNAL ASSESMENT - feedback seal, suggestion are given for this performance and overall improvement.
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	Have to make PPT more of interactive and Audio visual aids. To make them attentive for 1 hour of whole batch is difficult. If the topic exceeds the time then there is lack of time for assesment. And it is difficult to check whether all students have done assesment.





Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	Online Class- Clarification Pauses			
Objectives of the Method	 To encourage the students imbibe the important points made To reduce fatigue and promote active listening To encourage students to clarify if there are any queries 			
Competencies/T opics addressed by the method	- History taking and Clinical examination of Ear			
Short description of the method	- During the class, after an important point is made, a pause is given before the next point is made, and students are asked whether they have understood the point. Any queries raised are clarified by the peers and faculty.			
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Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	- Students are randomly asked to repeat and explain the points.			
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the	Google forms - Pauses given during the lecture are helpful in understanding the topic - Queries raised during the discussion are clarified well			
Mention the kenapoints rup to 30 & HOSPITAL ALKUPPAM,				

Name of the Method	"One-Minute Paper"		
Objectives of the Method	 To enhance active involvement of the students during the class To increase memory and recalling ability of the students To assess whether the students' understanding of the concept is cle 		
Competencies/T opics addressed by the method	- Various ENT topics- Anatomy, physiology, diseases, clinical examinations		
Short description of the method	- At the end of the session, all the students are encouraged to write a "One-Minute Paper" on the most salient features of the topic covered - Students submit their "One-Min papers" in Google Classroom-Classwork section within a specified time		
	Clinical Class: Tinnitus, vertigo, SSNH. Dr. Mariappan. One min paper. Assisgments. feedback. PATIMA M19039 Turned in - () DIT deputitment 10 10 2021 pull one-min Paper + vertigo is defined as the hallucination		
	of position. Patient not able to percieve real position of own body. * BPPY - Benign panoxysomal positional vestingo is the commonest cause of vertigo. due to accumulate of calcium component Crystals.		
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	 All the "One-Minute Papers" submitted are corrected by the faculties and marks are given out of 10. Individual feedbacks are given to the students in Google Classwork section for correction and further improvement 		
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to	End back The class was really good and understanding. Feed back The class was really good and understanding. The class was real useful to understand the anakomy of middle and. The class was really good and understanding. The class was real useful to understand the anakomy of middle and. The class was the pies converted in single day 130 It is easy fin me to cover the portions what taught that day: This pie and also help to compensable offline Return Private comments		
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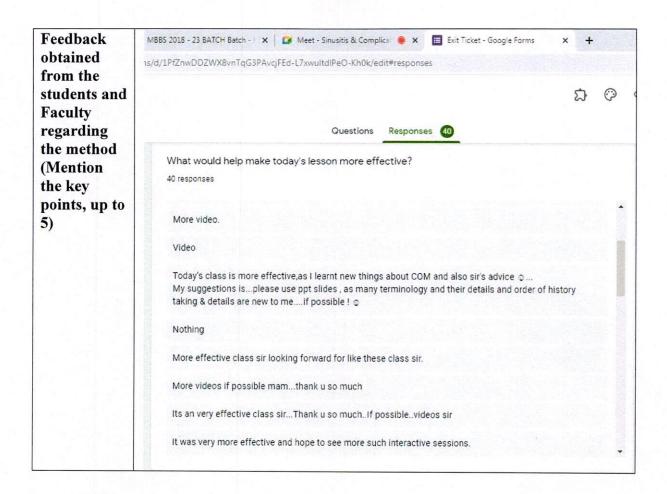
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Name of the Method	Online Class- Entry-Exit Ticket				
Objectives of the Method	 To encourage the students to come more prepared for the class To promote attentive listening among students during online sessions 				
Competenci es/Topics addressed by the method	 Nose and paranasal sinuses history taking and clinical examin Sinusitis and complications 	ation			
Short description of the method	 Entry- Ticket question is asked based on previous class topic in the section during the Zoom and Google classrooms, each student should answer it beforethe beginning f session. Exit-Ticket Question is asked based on the current session, which exits a student should answer before exiting the online class 				
	RIYA REBENEZER MBBS2018 VARSHINI B MBBS2018 VARSHINI B MBBS2018 I G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	In-call messages Let everyone send mess SRINITHI S MBBS2018 Superior-infraorbital for inferior-alveolar margin Medial-pyriform aperture Lateral-canine eminence AJIESH R MBBS2018 Sup-infraorbital foram inf-alveolar margin Med-pyriform aperture Lat-canine eminence CITI BABU V MBBS201 Sup_infraorbital foram inf_alveolar ridge Medially_pyriform aperture Laterally_canine eminence			
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/	- Answers are assessed by the faculty and corrections are explain class.	ned in the			

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Name of the Method	Online Class- Interactive Activities during the Class	
Objectives of the Method	 To break the monotony of the lecture and increase studen interest in the topic To promote attentive listening among students To improve diagram drawing and concept understanding 	
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	 Post-nasal Examination Indirect laryngoscopy examination 	
Short description of the method	- During the class, students are asked to draw the diagrams with specified findings and share with the class.	
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	- The diagrams are assessed by the faculty and corrections are explained in the class.	
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Feedbacks are obtained after each class using Google Classroom - Drawing the diagram gives better understanding of the topic - Improves the diagram skills - Corrections made are helpful - Increases the attentive span during class	

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Department of Ophthalmology

Name of the method	Symposium		
Objectives of the method	To understand in depth knowledge of students To assess the leadership quality of the students		
Competencies or Topic addressed by the method	Keratoplasty and Eye Banking		
Short description of the method	Topic was divided into subheadings and given to the students They were then made to talk on the particular talk given to them		
Any kind of assessment done by this method	Nil		
Feedback obtained from students and faculty regarding this method	In depth knowledge improved It helped the develop their academic performance Their communication skill and confidence improved		
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Department of Physiology

Name of the method	Picturing to learn			
Objectives of the method	To make the students to get a deeper learning in the class and also to assess the reach of our teaching to the students			
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Functional anatomy of heart Mechanism of action of Insulin Peristalsis			
Short description of the method	During the teaching of the topic in the lecture class, the concept was explained without showing any related picture. After explanation the students were asked to depict the concept in the form of a picture by drawing in a paper. Correct diagram was shown after that for reference and correction			
Assessment done	Based on the correct conceptions and mis conceptions in the diagram the percentage of marks were given for the topic "Route of blood flow through heart and the blood vessels attached to it. Only 6 students out of 135 students' drawing were more than 90% similar to correct diagram. Two students' drawings were completely wrong. Majority of the students (n=34) depicted 80 – 90 % of the correct diagram. 33 students scores were between 60-70%. 24 and 26 students scored 50 – 60% and 70-80% respectively. 9 students' drawings showed that they conceived below 50% of the explanation			
Feedback obtained from the	Feedback was not obtained			
students and Faculty regarding the method				
The second secon	The second deposition of the second deposition			



Department of Forensic Medicine

Name of the method	Large Group Presentation
Objectives of the method	 To make students learn the subject by teaching other students. To improve the presentation and communication of students at large group or large audience.
Competencies / topics addressed by the method	1. Autopsy, Thanatology, Sexual jurisprudence
Short description of the method	After dividing the entire class into small groups of 5 to 6 members, each group will be given a problem based scenario and time will be allotted for discussion on the given scenario. Later anyone person from the group will be randomly called by the faculty to present on the given scenario using a power point presentation. Following this other students will be encouraged to ask any doubts or to clarify any facts of the given scenario.
Any kind of the assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest / Post-test)	Assessment is done in the form of pre-test and post-test for the given session.
Feedback obtained from the students and faculty regarding the method	Following feedback were obtained both from students and faculties: 1. Students were eager to analyse the given topic using a real life problem based scenario. 2. Students were able to understanding the hidden practical issues in each case scenario. 3. Faculties also expressed that the students were better in finding out the practical solutions for the given scenarios.

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Problem Solving Methodologies

Case based Learning

Chart Based Learning

Case Presentation – Postgraduates

Problem Based Learning

Clinico pathological Discussion

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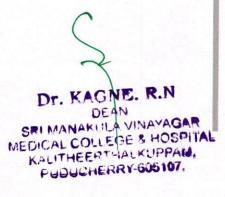
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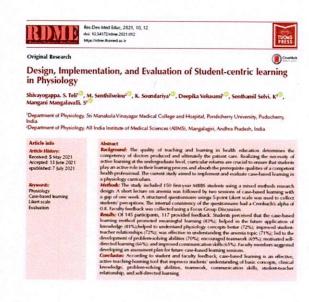
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Department of Physiology

Name of the method	Case Based Learning		
Objectives of the method	To make the students to learn the applied conditions of physiology by discussing a case scenario		
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	All the systems in physiology		
Short description of the method	Each tutorial group were divided into small groups with five students in each group. They were given a case scenario in a paper with the specific learning objectives. The students were asked to discuss and learn the information specified in the objectives. They were allowed to use any source of information to learn. The teacher's role was only to facilitate learning. At last, one student was asked to give an overview of what they learnt through discussion.		
assessment done	No assessment was done		
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	Feedback was obtained from students. The main responses were 1. Made the learning clear 2. More time should be given for discussion		





Department of Biochemistry

Name of the Method	Chart based learning
Objectives of the method	To enhance the knowledge of the students in applied biochemistry As a part of revising the clinical biochemistry for university exam preparation
Competencies / Topics addressed by the method	BI11.17
Short description of the method	Charts are prepared for various disorders and applied aspects of biochemistry All the charts will be taught by the faculty in large groups, only in the beginning. Thereafter, students will be made into small groups and each chart will be discussed among them, where faculty will act as facilitator.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Pretest / Posttest)	No
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, upto 5)	Feedback obtained. Students felt easy to crack the answers for applied/clinical questions asked during the university / internal exams. Enhanced their confidence on clinical biochemistry

An edematous baby with puffiness of face, distended abdomen and leg swelling was brought with the history of recurrent respiratory tract infection. His investigations revealed

In Blood

Total protein

Albumin Total Cholesterol : 350 mg/dl

: 2.5 gm/dl

In Urine

Protein _: 3.8 gm/day

RBCs _: 1 to 2 cells/ HPF

WBCs

2 to 3 cells/ HPF

a. What is the diagnosis for this baby?

- b. Mention the type of proteinuria present in this case
- c. What is the cause for hypoproteinemia?
- d. What is the reason for High cholesterol level in this patient?

Read the following parameters and answer the questions

Blood: Total bilirubin

: 0.6 mg/dl

Direct bilirubin

: 0.1 mg/dl

Indirect bilirubin : 0.5 mg/dl

Bilirubin

Urine:

Urobilinogen : Normal color compared to control

Bile salts

: Negative

: Negative

- a. Interpret the chart
- b. Mention the test to detect Urine Bilirubin.
- c. Name the test to estimate serum bilirubin levels?
- d. Name the protein which on break down forms bilirubin.

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Department of Pediatrics

Name of the method	of the method Case Presentation	
Objectives of the method	Able to take history taking and examination of given cases.	
	Able to diagnose the condition.	
	Able to perform relevant investigations and therapeutic procedure for the given case.	
	Plan and advise measures for the prevention of disease.	
Topics addressed by the method	Clinical cases	
Short description of the method	Case presentation will be presented by PG according to schedule and discussion with moderator and demonstration will take place bedside.	
Assessment done	Feedback assessment filled by moderator.	
	Monthly clinical exam	
Feedback obtained from the students and	Register should be followed.	
Faculty regarding the method	Monthly clinical exam will be able to asses student individually.	

	SRI MA	Clinical m	Department of I eeting evaluation	Paediatrics sheet for post grad		L
		[CASE P	RECENTATION	J		
Name	of the resid	ent: Doc - Ye	Unski Date:	1/9/2021		
SL NO:		POINTS TO	BE CONSIDERE	D	SCOR	
1.	Logical on	der in presentat	ion		3	
2.	Cogency o	f presentation			3	
3.			ical examination		3	SAN GOVERN
4.			cy of systems exa		3 2	
6.	Diagnosis findings)	(whether it fo	llows logically fro	om history and		
7.		al diagnosis - c	omplete/relevant		3 3	
8.	Investigat	ions required	(completeness of	list, relevant	3	
9.	Managem	erpretations of i	and details		3	
10.	(whether	defend diagno	o questioning nt and complete), osis, ability to jus y of plan of	nify differential management,	3	
100	TOTAL S				3	
0250					- 1/	
	idance for	Poor	Below	Average	Above	Verygood
5	coring:	Charles State	average	No.	average	
Con	nments and	suggestions if	ulty members:	Da. Asul	Cumara	on di

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Name of the Method	Problem based learning		
Objectives of the Method	To analyze and interpret the case scenarios		
Competencies/ Topics addressed by the method	Difficult case scenarios		
Short description of the method	Every month residents are given 4 – 5 case scenario and are made to solve it. They are asked to write prescription for that scenario. Their management skills are assessed		
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	Each resident is encouraged to solve a different scenario		
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	 Helps in imaging different case scenario Sharing of experience by the faculty of difficult cases 		

Name of the Method	Clinicopathological Case Discussion
Objectives of the Method	To discuss the challenging clinicopathological cases
Competencies/ Topics addressed by the method	To acquire basic knowledge in diagnosis of dermato pathological cases. Approach towards difficult to diagnose dermato pathological slides.
Short description of the method	Every month, dermatology and pathology department faculty are resident assemble and discuss about 8 to 10 cases which are interesting and rare. Exchange of knowledge takes Place between two departments.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	-
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Helps the resident to familiarize common and rare dermatology cases. Aids in approaching various reaction patterns

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Self-Directed Learning

Self-Directed Learning

Flipped Classroom

Assignments

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MUDUCHERRY 803 107.

Effect of Self-Directed Learning Module and Assessment on Learning of National Health Programme by Medical Undergraduates - A Mixed Methods Evaluation

M Rajalakshmi, Kalaiselvan Ganapathy

Department of Community Medicine, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Puducherry, India

Abstract

Background: Competency-based medical education (CBME) curriculum in India has introduced many new concepts like a foundation course, early clinical exposure, and self-directed learning (SDL). Sometimes SDL simply means self-study. Self-directed learning as defined by Knowles is a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others in diagnosing their learning needs, setting their own learning goals, identifying appropriate learning resources, and selecting appropriate learning strategies. SDL is seen as a prerequisite for life-long learners, especially medical graduates. We found poor uptake of SDL sessions in terms of learning and attendance by students. To develop and assess the effect of the SDL module in Community Medicine for Phase -3 MBBS students. Materials and Methods: The study design was a program development and evaluation design. The program development consists of free listing and Nominal Group Technique (NGT). The evaluation design consists of a formative assessment, an end-of-module assessment, and feedback from undergraduate students, postgraduates, and faculties. Data collection procedure: SDL module was developed, agreed and implemented among undergraduates of Phase - 3 MBBS students. Results: Free listing was conducted among undergraduate students who had completed the phase 3 MBBS examination and Nominal Group Technique was conducted among the faculties (n = 7) and Postgraduates of the Department of Community Medicine (n = 2) to explore the appropriate topics for SDL in Community Medicine. The topic with the highest ranking and which was finalized for preparation of the SDL module was "National Health Programme". Three fourth 118 (75%) of the students scored ≥50% at the end of the module assessment. Manual content analysis for the feedback was categorized into three themes such as facilitating factors, challenges, and solutions. Conclusions: Effective implementation and assessment of SDL sessions are one of the new concepts in the CBME curriculum.

Keywords: Community medicine, feedback, module, nominal group technique, perception

Department of Biochemistry

PUDUCHERRY-605107

Self-Directed Learning
To promote student centred learning
To get in-depth knowledge on the topic
To encourage team work
BI 3.5 Disorders associated with
Carbohydrate metabolism
BI 4.3 & 4.4 Disorders associated with
Lipid metabolism
This activity was conducted in online mode
during the lockdown period.
The students were divided into small groups
and topic / a disorder was allotted to each
group. Each group were assigned a faculty as facilitator.
Each group should gather information on
the assigned topic and make a powerpoint
presentation, which will be presented to the
faculty.
Only on the day of presentation the
presenter will be decided and revealed,
which made all the students to be ready for
presenting the topic.

Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Pretest / Posttest)	No
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, upto 5)	Feedback was obtained. Students appreciated this kind of activity, since it kindled their enthusiasm and creativity in learning and presenting the topic. As students are given one topic at a time, they were able to gather more information on that concerned topic. When the topic was presented in an open stage, students as audience acquired the knowledge on different topics in short course of time. This kind of activity during lockdown period, broke the monotony of the online classes conducted.

Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	Assignments- Online and Offline classes	
Objectives of the Method	 To promote understanding of the concepts To enhance presentation abilities of the students To promote memory and retention 	
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method		

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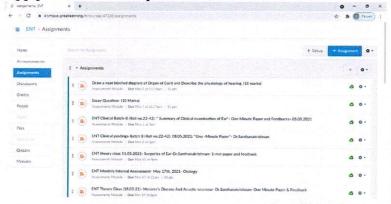
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Short description of the method

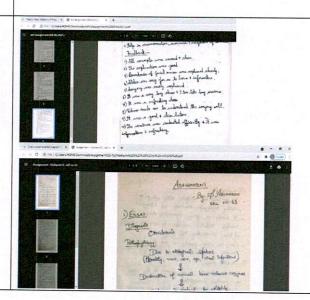
- At the end of the session, students are given assignments on various specific topics
- Students are asked to submit their assignments on Greatlearning App platform within specified time



Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)

- Assignments are assessed by the faculties and marks are given
- Feedbacks are given to students, and corrections are suggested.

Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)



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Patient Centric and Evidence Based Learning

Video Demonstrations

Grand Rounds

Clinical postings

Objective Structured Video Examination

Virtual Grand Rounds

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Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	Video Demonstrations	
Objectives of the Method	 To increase understanding of various clinical signs, maneuvers, surgical steps in ENT To increase students active involvement during the class To stimulate interest among the students regarding the topic To help in visual memory and retaining of the crucial steps of a surgical procedure 	
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	- Various ENT surgical procedures, clinical signs	
Short description of the method	 During the Lecture classes and in clinical postings, various surgical videos, clinical videos are demonstrated to the students Students are encouraged to ask queries, which are answered by the faculties. 	
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/Posttest)	- Formative assessment is done, at the end of the session, students are asked questions regarding the procedures and any doubts are clarified.	
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	-Students felt that video demonstration makes the class more interesting and interactiveVideos helps to understand the topic better -Helps in better remembering the topic -Students desired more videos to be included in each class	

Department of Pediatrics

Name of the method	Clinical postings
Objectives of the method	Able to take detailed history, perform examination for given case.
	Able to diagnose and list investigation & treatment for given case.
	To provide hands for individual students for their clinical skills.
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Pediatric case format and system wise history taking and examination.
	Neonate history taking and examination
	Instruments, spotters, vaccines, nutrition will all be discussed.
Short description of the method	The clinical posting, initial start with by giving the case scenario or case, so the student will have taken case within given time limit followed by which the case will be discussed by faculty, there also will be bed side demonstration for examination.
Assessment done	Ward leaving
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	Students feedback Students are of small group so they had better understanding of subject.
	They are able to participate in small groups.
	Students are much interested by bed side teaching method and using skills lab.
	Faculty feedback
1	The teacher to student interaction is better in small group teaching.
Dr. KAGNE. R.N	Ward leaving assesment - can have individual student interaction so we will be able to get feedback from them.

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Department of Ophthalmology

Name of the method	Grand rounds
Objectives of the method	To improve case presentation skills of PG To develop their clinical knowledge in depth
Competencies or Topic addressed by the method	3 rd cranial nerve palsy
Short description of the method	A case scenario was given to PGs They were made to write history and examination findings PGs discussed among themselves about the case and its management
Any kind of assessment done by this method	Faculties tested their skill of presenting a case
Feedback obtained from students and faculty regarding this method	PGs felt it was useful in improving their skills with regard to case presentation and its management in depth
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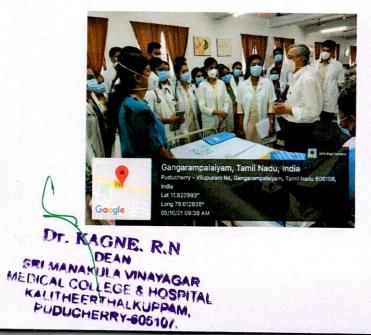
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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Name of the method	Grand rounds	
Objectives of the	To improve the case presentation skills of CRRI's and Post	
method	Graduates	
	2. To evoke the understanding about the disease pathogenesis	
	and arriving at multiple differential diagnosis	
	3. To understand the management of the disease and tailor	
	treatment depending on case to case basis.	
Competencies/Topics	High Risk Obstetric cases	
addressed by the	Gynecological Malignancies	
method	Benign Uterine Diseases	
	Postpartum Managemnt	
	Pre and post operative evaluation	
Short description of	Students present the case scenarios of patients admitted in the	
the method	Ante-natal, Post natal, Gynecological wards and Post operative	
	ward. Bedside discussions about the differential diagnosis of	
	every case, additional investigation, mode of surgery and follow	
	up are discussed in an interactive and thought provoking	
	manner.	
Assessment	Not done	
Feedback obtained	Students find this way of teaching to be useful in understanding	
from the students and	about the overall management of a case.	
Faculty regarding the	Faculties find this method of teaching to enable them have a	
method	close follow up of the case and prevent medical errors.	





Department of Otorhinolaryngology

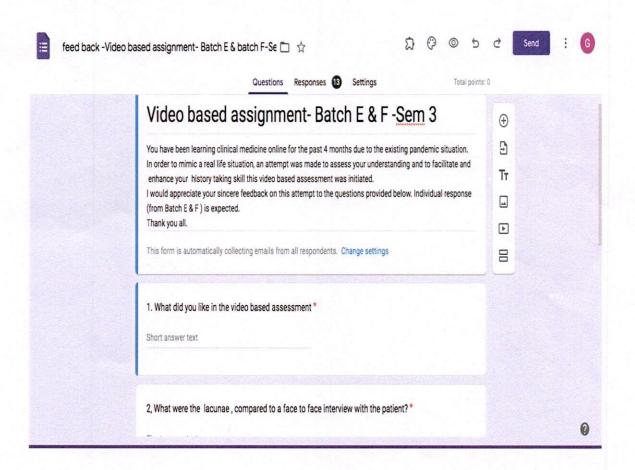
Name of the Method	Online Class- Simulated Patients
Objectives of the Method	 To reduce the barriers of online teaching in clinical learning To improve clinical history taking skills among the students To improve communication skills among students To impart Real-life like experience in dealing with the patients, as much as possible.
Competencies/ Topics addressed by the method	- Chronic Otitis media
Short description of the method	The student is asked to take history from a simulated patient, respond to patient's queries, and suggest a plan of management. The simulated patients are designed for different diseases and also with different kinds of temperament, to promote spontaneous and responsible response from the students.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	 Rest of the class observes the session using a checklist Positives and negatives of the sessions are discussed at the end of the session Students are asked to write case sheets based on the history and submit in the Google classroom.
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to	 Students felt simulated patients gave an opportunity to develop communication skills Tackling the difficult and anxious patient was overwhelming in the beginning, it gave a nice experience History taking aspect could be covered, but the clinical examination part is still challenging on online platform

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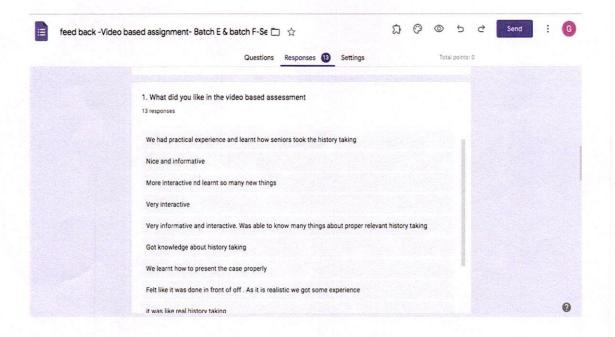
Department of General Medicine

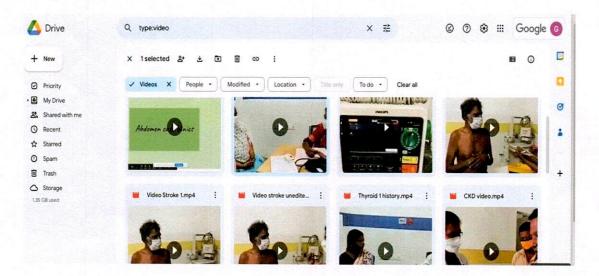
Name of the Method	Objective structured video examination
Objectives of the Method	To impart history taking skill to the first clinical year Students
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	IM11.7 - Elicit document and present a medical history that will differentiate the aetiologies of diabetes including risk factors, precipitating factors, lifestyle, nutritional history, family history, medication history, co-morbidities and target organ disease. IM10.12 - Elicit document and present a medical history that will differentiate the aetiologies of disease, distinguish acute and chronic disease, Identify predisposing conditions, nephrotoxic drugs and systemic Causes. IM8.9 - Elicit document and present a medical history that includes: duration and levels, symptoms, comorbidities, lifestyle, risk factors, family history, psychosocial and environmental factors, dietary factors. IM2.6 - Elicit document and present an appropriate history that includes onset evolution, presentation risk factors, family history, comorbid conditions, complications, medication, history of atherosclerosis, IHD and coronary syndromes. IM12.5 Elicit document and present an appropriate history that will establish the diagnosis cause of thyroid dysfunction and its severity IM18.3 Elicit and document and present an appropriate history including onset, progression, precipitating and aggravating relieving factors, associated symptoms that help identify the cause of the cerebrovascular accident
Short description of the method (200 words)	This teaching method was adopted during the lockdown period of first Covid wave. The students were about to commence their classes on "how to elicit history" when lockdown happened. In order to mimick the doctor patient interaction, this session was planned and executed utilising the faculty and post graduate students of General Medicine. In the planned competencies, a short video was taken, where a postgraduate student interacted with a real patient, focusing on 'eliciting history' alone. Each video was sent to a group of students well in advance through Google class room and the task for the student was to view individually and also interact with the other team members and present on the day of their class ,online.
	The facilitator then guided the students on the importance of those questions and clarified the doubts online. The interactions in some videos were made with some missing informations purposefully, to find out if the students were attentive enough to note it.
GNANYRINH of assessment EANone with the use of the JLA VINAYAGAR LEGENETHOS ATA: Pretest/ THALKUPPROSTEST)	Assessment(end of posting assessment) In the post Covid period the same videos were used for assessment, where each student has to write a case sheet after viewing.

This method enabled the students to remain connected to each other and also with their academics. Feedback was obtained online using Google forms which is shared below in Student's own words. "In this pandemic also, it was like a direct visual experience which is more useful rather than just describing it orally" Feedback obtained from "We had practical experience and learnt how seniors took the history the students and Faculty taking It was very useful and gave real life experience. Got to learn regarding the method how to Take proper history by watching the questions by the senior. (Mention the key points, it was like real history taking" up to 5) Very interactive. Audio clarity in some areas needed improvement.".



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Department of Dermatology

UDUCHERRY-605	of the Method	Image based teaching and assessment
Objec	tives of the Method	To interpret the images

Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	To identify and diagnose common diseases from the image bank.
Short description of the method	Clinical posting is carried out through images. Images are taken from the department image bank. For each class, 10 to 15 images are selected covering the clinical, complications and laboratorial aspects. At the end of posting computer assisted - OSCE is conducted in the digital library of our institutions.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	MCQ based pre test & post test Computer assisted OSCE (CA - OSCE) Students were more attentive in class
Feedback obtained from the students	
and Faculty regarding the method	CA - OSCE is less stressful
(Mention the key points, up to 5)	Objective way of assessment
Assessment for Undergrad amidst the COVID-19 Pand	salomed, with 10 marks for each semants. Subtramaniam. Subtraman

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Department of Dermatology

Name of the Method	Virtual grand rounds
Objectives of the Method	To interpret and analyze the findings in the case sheets

Competencies/ Topics addressed by the method	To present common cases from case sheets in COVID era.
Short description of the method	Every week, or Thursday, one resident is asked to present a case to faculty through old case - record. They are given a schedule well in advance. Faculty read about approach to me case, differential discussion, management.
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Details discussion of a case Helpful in university exam preparation

Letter to the Edito

Metamorphosis of "Traditional Grand Rounds" to "Virtual Grand Rounds' Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Survey among the Dermatology Postgraduates

Count formula (ORA) we considered to be a time-houser radiation conducted as a weakly educational and radiation (and artists) is made practically educational." (Exc-te-face many reaching instructions.) "Traditional." (Exc-te-face many reaching instructions.) "Indicate the control of the con

The maintenance of injustment of the Medical Records Department (MED) numbers only represent of Records Department (MED) numbers only represent of case records for academic purposes. In our case is customary to take sent clinical phenographs of its summer than the control of the admired passion every day to mounter their clinical than Core in these to control the passion sheet clinical case in the control of the department database with passion of senting providing access only to faculties and resident

In VOOR, a sense faculty member handputched the Cases a be advanted design des VOR, for ment 3 member from the sense of the control of the control of the control of the for perspectation schements. The residents were given the for perspectation schemes We have conducted VOR for content well on schemes. We have conducted VOR for the control of a weed-weathed demonstration half following the vocat is several of the control of the control of the faculty expinent, with due time allowment for each, thereby at included superior were covered for member of the faculty expinent, with due time allowment for each thereby at expinent, with due time allowed to member of the faculty expinent, with due to the control of the member of the faculty presented the case history in dentil from the selected of the second and the corresponding classical maps of the control of the control of the control of the control of property creeks. The differential disputers, (direct maps the distortion) approach to the case, and thereprent opnor promotive store interest of the control of the cont

A cross-sectional survey was conducted with self-administered feedback questionning among the 12 postgrathates. It included 11 questions, and the 12 postgrathates. It included 11 questions, and the The questionnaire had using a 3-point Liken scale alpha • 0.722). The data was exacted into the form package for the focal 5-cineton (5P55) version 2.0 c (595) fac. Chicago, Himoti, U.S.A). The results were expressed a percentage response.

All the residents who had attended the ORs session complient the questionnaire (response rate = 100%). To make a standards recorded over the 24 sessions was 19%. The destall of the response from rundents are tabulate in 100%. The rundent gave high mean coree for many of the control of the response from rundents are tabulate in 100%. The rundent gave high mean core for from programmy to provide variety of cases, and adequacy of muse for discussions.

According to National Medical Committees, postgradual wavefunctions consist of everyopes of ward retunds, annually service rounds and suching to the parasets. Teaching avoide providing daily care to the parasets. Teaching the control of the parasets of the parasets are considered as "ORs," conducted for teaching the contignature residence. The densit of these rounds are as entered and maintained in a log book." The difference revene the ward rounds and ORs are shown in Table 2.1"

and they remain a vital tool for imparring medical knowledges "OEs advances the trainess of all level knowledges "OEs advances the trainess of all level and trained and the second supplies of the second research updates in diagnosis, treatment of and provides a chance to acquire new knowledge and skill However, there is even a threat that OEs may be at risk of completely venishing in the future."

In our survey, we received welcoming feedbacks to the may armbures of the VOR. The limitations of the survey inclu-

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Learning from Humanities

Analogy Creation

Literary work - Poetry writing, Rangoli, Debate

Photo Contest

Poster Presentations

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Department of Otorhinolaryngology

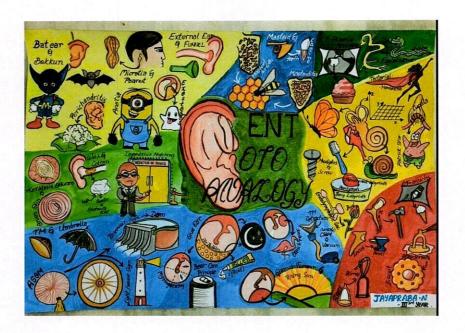
Name of the Method	Online- Analogy creation	
Objectives of the Method	 To encourage creativity among students To promote understanding and active learning of difficult concepts To enhance students' interest in ENT subject 	
Competencies/ Topics addressed by the method	- Anatomy, physiology and diseases of ENT	
Short description of the method	- This was an Online "Oto-Analogy competition" held on 20 th May 2021, for the UG students, to encourage their creativity. Students were asked to create analogies related to the EAR anatomy/physiology/diseases using images/ collages/ Poetry/ Videos	
	MANAKULA Medical college and Hospital Kalitheerthalkuppam, Madagadipet, Puducherry-605107 Department of ENT OTO-Analogy Online Competition Instructions: Open for all the U6 students of SMVMCH only - Any ANALOGIES related to EAR Anatomy or Physiology:- Drawings, Sketches, Images, Collages, Graphics, or Poetr - Unlimited entries allowed per student! - Last date: May 20th 2021 - Submit as image/pdf through Whatsapp to: 7867834401 - Full Name, Phase, Email ID to be mentioned separately - Best Three Creative ideas will receive attractive prizes!! - Participation E-Certificates for all the entries!	
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	More than 150 analogies were received. They were analyzed and 3 best entries were selected in each section by the subject experts. E-Certificates were given to all students and winners. The compilations of the analogies were shared on Social media platform(Facebook)	

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Feedback	Google forms	
mained from -	Competition ENT (Responses) (2).pdf - Adobe Reader	
Vie	w Window Help	
the students		
and Faculty MBI	3S (e 3. What were the good things about this competition?	4. Is there a
garding the	Gained more knowledge	No
od i	We can learn subject further!	No
	Helps us to think a lot and study more about that topic	Nil
n the	Help to improve our knowledge	No all fir
	It helped us to explore in depth about the ear	no changes
its, up	Faculty were motivating nd encouraging	No
	We could explore more on the topic in an interesting way	Nil
	Gave indepth knowledge of the subject.	Nilsuperb
	It make me to get better knowledge about the topic	No
	Preparation and collect of photos	Nil
	Giving analogy made us to explore our creativity	Nothing
	Concept understanding	No
	It helped us to explore more about the ear	no changes
	Easy understanding of concepts when it is pictured by self.	All things a
	Creativity	No
	deep understanding about the ear and its funtion	nothing its
	Increased creativity	It would have
	I developed my knowledge through this event.	Nothing, the
	Helped us to go through the chapter and think about it in a different perspective	No
6 2 3	Creative works	Nil
	I liked this as it's help in both studies and eca	No
8 1	I heard many things about the parts of ear	No
	This competition not only facilitated my talents, also it triggered me to study ear in detail That's awesome I	redNil
		Nothing
H The A	This event helps me to get clear ideas about ear anatomy and physiology	No
	During this stress time these kind of competition will help us to copeup with studies	everything



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NAME: SUVANGI CHANDA

1ST YEAR MBBS

EMAIL: chandasuvangis gmail.com

EAR ANALOGY POEM

Life is boring, walking around in plane space

So, me and my friend decided to go on a bold chase!

After travelling for miles, deciding for an adventurous place-

We came across what seemed a cave with a small opening and huge base.

One, two and three; we decide to apace;

As we enter, a long flappy cartilaginous winged dragon awaits-

"welcome to the pandemonium cave!

Three stages, one life, many uncertainties and no blaming fate.

Once you are trapped, there's no retrace. Shorter path seems easier but it weights."

On we go, hand in hand. The path is narrow, glo

"Be careful." Shouted my friend to me.

Ouch! Hit by a pillar. Ouch! another. Oh, there are many!

"Why is it stinking?" good you saw the green slime duly.

"Be careful comrade! Once you are trapped in the slime, you can't move forward!" someone shouted from the back cruelly.

Oh! Hello my name is Henry! I'm stuck and as per the guidelines this is my end duty.

Save yourself, keep walking. Don't get stuck in these slimes. The smell shall guide you. "Benvenutif"

We stumbled, we fumbled. Tired after such a hard work we reached till the exit, all thirsty.

அகச்செவி அகவல்

கக்கை நடு ஒரக்கிலே

புல் பூண்டு முளைத்ததடி!

காத்து அடிச்சால் போதும் என்று ஆடி அசைந்து இருக்குதடி!!

பக்கம் இரும்புகையிலே மையப்புழை நடு ஒன்று

மையம் தேடி அலை இறது 🖽

தண்பை பெரும்பை கொண்டு மையத்தில் இருப்பு கொள்ள அயராமல் உழைக்கு தடி!!!

கண்ட காட்டு எல்லாம்

பார்த்த படி பறைசாற்ற

பாம்பு ஒன்று , அமைத்த பாதையிலே

வேகம் கொண்டு போகுதடி!!!!

ஆளூனரிடம் அளக்கதானே- புரனி

பேச புயல் வேகத்தில் போகுதடி!!!!!!

-ஜீ. கோ. ஹேமந்த் ராஜ் (I MBBS , SMVMCH)

சொற்பொருள்: (Synonyms)

ஒப்புமை பொருள் : (Analogy)

அகச்செவி - Inner ear மையப்புழை - Vestibular நண்பை - Saccule பெரும்பை - Utricle

♦ நத்தை நடு — Cochlea ♦ புல் பூண்டு — Hair cells ♦ இருப்பு — Balance/ I ♦ பாம்பு — Nerve ♦ அளுனர் — Brain

Dr. KAGNE. R.N DEAN SRI MANAKULA VINAYAGAR MEDICAL COLVEGE & HOSPITAL KALITHEERTHALKUPPAM, PUDUCHERRY-605107

Department of Forensic Medicine

Name of the method	Debate
Objectives of the method	1. To make the students update their knowledge on th
	current and latest trends in the field of forensi
	medicine.
	2. To improve the communication skills of the students
Competencies / topics	1. Sexual offences
addressed by the method	2. Recent trends in Forensic medicine
	3. Legal cases in relation to Forensic Medicine
Short description of the	Voluntarily willing students will be asked to pick from
method	the list of topics available for the session one month
	before itself.
	Each student will be allotted to faculty to guide in
	preparing the debate session points.
	One week before the session students will be given
	resource materials collected by the debate speakers for
	reference reading.
	Along with the topic session debate will be conducted
	for a specific time period with voting for the best
	speaker followed by certificate distribution.
Any kind of the assessment	Assessment is done in the form of pre-test and post-test
done with the use of the	before and after the session.
method (Ex: Pretest / Post-	
test)	
Feedback obtained from the	Following feedback were obtained both from students
students and faculty	and faculties:
regarding the method	1. Students expressed that they felt confidence i
	themselves after delivering the session.
	2. They were able to get a 360 picture about the variou
	issues in the given topic.
D N	3. Faculties were able to find out to what extent
NE. R.N	student can go in depth to learn the trends in the give
LA VINAVAGAP EGE & HOSPITAL	topic.





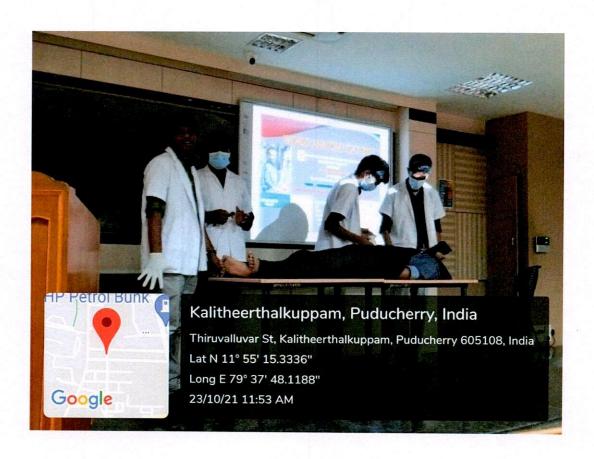




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Department of Anatomy

Department of Anatomy, SMVMCH organized world Anatomy Day celebration on 23rd October 2021. The theme was: Remembering my first teacher. The students presented their idea on importance of their first teacher - cadaver through their skills like Elocution, Painting, Role play, Rangoli, Poetry. Dr.A.Arul selvan ,Assistant professor of surgery delivered guest lecture on importance of cadaveric Dissection . The skills of the participants were assessed and the winners were awarded. Dr.Arul selvan and Mrs.Senthamizh Selvi were the assessor. Miss. Jennifer John and Mr. Hani Abdul Rasheed & team won the first and second prize.

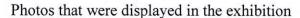


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Department of Community Medicine

World Rabies Day Photo contest - 2022

On behalf of World rabies day, Department of Community Medicine conducted a photo contest for MBBS student from first year to final year based on various categories for rabies in our college. Students submitted their photos through soft and hard copy. All the photographs along with description were displayed on 28th of September marking the World Rabies Day. Best photographs were selected by Dr.Karthikeyan (Dean academic and HOD of dermatology, Dr.Suryakumari (HOD of Anatomy department), and Dr.Sanjay (HOD, Department of Dermatology). Winners were awarded with cash prize as First prize -Rs.1500, Second prize-Rs.1000 and Third prize-Rs.500 by Dr.Kagne (Dean) and Dr.Kalaiselvan (HOD of community medicine) on the same day at 4.00pm. E-certificate was distributed to all the participants.







Students enthusiastically seeing the exhibition







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Project Based Learning

Model Preparation and Presentation



Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	Model Preparation and Demonstration
Objectives of the Method	 To nurture creativity among the students To impart better understanding of the difficult concepts To promote learning from Peers To improve presentation skills among students To enhance team-work capacity among students
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	Various ENT topics including anatomy, physiology, diseases, clinical examination
Short description of the method	 During the clinical postings, students were encouraged to prepare and present Models on Various ENT topics, using easily available materials Students presented and explained the Models to their peers, and faculties Discussions were held on each topic and queries were answered Suggestions for improvement of models were given
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/Posttest)	- Models were presented to the senior faculties, the positive and to- be-improved aspects were discussed with each student
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Google forms - Students were very actively involved and were very enthusiastic about model preparation - Gave in depth understanding of topic - Helped identify their creativity side!

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Role play

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Undergraduates

Department of Forensic Medicine

Name of the method	Role Play	
Objectives of the	1. To improve the students participation in understanding the subject better	
method	by active involvement in the subject	
	2. To make students improve their attitude and communication skills	
Competencies /	1. Ethics	
topics addressed by	2. Medical Negligence	
the method	3. Consent Process	
Short description of	Voluntary students will be called 3 weeks prior to the class and discussion	
the method	will be done on the topic. A case scenario will be given to them and after	
	one week the students will come up with a script for the role play which	
	will be rehearsed in the department. Later corrections if any will be done	
	and the final role play will be done during the session.	
Any kind of the	Assessment is done in the form of reflective writing on the given role play	
assessment done with	before and after the session.	
the use of the method		
(Ex: Pretest / Post-		
test)		
Feedback obtained	Following feedback were obtained both from students and faculties:	
from the students	1. Students have expressed more interest in learning the subject with more	
and faculty	understanding on the subject.	
regarding the	2. Faculties were happy to see the students performing the given scenario	
method	way better than what they expected.	





Department of Pharmacology

Name of the method	Role play
Objectives of the method	For effective Doctor Patient Communication and counselling
Competencies/ Topics addressed by the method	PH 2.1 AETCOM conducted on 31.07.2021
Short description of the method	1) Case scenario given for each group followed by roleplay by 2 representatives from each group (1 to act as doctor and 1 to act as patient) 2) Other groups were allowed to observe and give feedback for the roleplay 3) The session was closed with corrective PPT regarding Doctor Patient Communication skills by the faculty
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pre-test/ Post-test)	Assessment done based on check list
Feedback obtained from the students and faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Feedback as well as reflection was obtained 1) Builds relationship 2) Opens the discussion 3) Gathers information 4) Understands the patient's perspective 5) Shares information 6) Manages flow 7) Overall rating
	Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry, India Mettu St, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry 605107, India

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Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Name of the Method	Online Class- Roleplay
Objectives of the Method	 To improve clinical history taking skills among the students To improve communication and language skills among students To increase understanding of the disease symptoms and approach to management of the patient
Competencies/Topics addressed by the method	- Allergic rhinitis and Nasal polyposis
Short description of the method	The students are asked to take up the Roles as doctor and patient. They enact the interaction with history taking, counseling of the patient.
	PRODE X When Adjuster Protects Advantage Controls Adjuster Protects Adjuster Protects
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method (Ex: Pretest/ Posttest)	- Rest of the students are made to observe the Roleplay, and notice the session based on a checklist and discuss what went well and what could have been improved at the end of the session.
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method (Mention the key points, up to 5)	Google Classroom - Students felt very excited about the roleplay - Helped to develop the communication skills with the patient - Better understanding of disease process - Realistic expectations- Difference between textbook descriptions and real life scenarios - Interactive and interesting session

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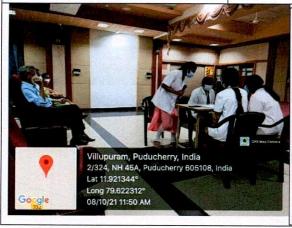
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PUDUCHERRY-505107

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Name of the method	Role play
Objectives of the method	To improve the communication skills among the students
	2. To get real life experience of the patients3. To understand the subject indepth
Competencies/Topics	Female and Male sterilisation techniques
addressed by the method	Hormonal and non-hormonal contraception
Short description of the method	Students were grouped into a team of 4-5 and each team will enact a play on one contraceptive method depicting patient doctor interaction in the clinic. The common patient concerns, side effects, efficacy and safety of different contraceptive methods were discussed during the role play by each team.
Assessment	Post test assesment was done.
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	Students found this role play to be fun and interesting. Faculty found the technique to be enjoyable and easy way to help students understand difficult scenarios.







Postgraduates

Department of Psychiatry

Name of the Method	Roleplay
Objectives of the method	To determine the role of the characters based on their characterisation. To develop communication and language skills
Competencies/ Topics addresses by the method	Mood disorders Burden faced by the care givers Treatment options
Short description of the method	The postgraduates of psychiatry department will be assigned role as a patient, care giver and doctor. They will act in front of the students and enrich them about history taking skills
Any kind of assessment done with the use of the method	Students were given 10 questions about mood disorders prior to role paly and the same questions were given post role play and their understanding about the topic is evaluated
Feedback obtained from the students and Faculty regarding the method	The role play session is very realistic and informative about the disorder Enhanced teaching strategy Motivates and aids in better manner of understanding Easy Learning module
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