



Processo Seletivo 2018 – 2º Semestre Prova Específica - Tema: Educação em Saúde

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TEXTO

Leia a Introdução do artigo publicado por Christopher J Ramnanan e Lynley D Pound na revista *Advances in Medical Education and Practice 2017:8 63–73* e responda às questões que a seguem.

"The traditional classroom lecture is still commonly used in undergraduate medical education. However, classroom lectures can be considered teacher-centered strategies that are conducive to passive learning on behalf of learners.¹ Conversely, active learning strategies (ie, opportunities for students to participate, self-direct, and engage in their own learning) are not only supported by adult learning theories but have also been shown to be beneficial to long-term learning and the development of self-directed learning skills.²,³ Moreover, accreditation standards now formally demand that medical programs include opportunities for medical students to work in active learning environments, so that they can develop lifelong learning skills (independent identification, appraisal, analysis, and synthesis of knowledge) desirable of modern physicians.⁴ Finally, there is now increased emphasis in formal medical curricula on developing competencies related to professionalism, medical ethics, the humanities, inter-professional collaboration, and other areas, resulting in less curricular face-to-face time devoted to many of the basic and clinical sciences.⁴

Given these temporal, accreditation, and pedagogical considerations in undergraduate medical education, many medical educators are now applying elements of the flipped classroom (FC) educational strategy to their teaching. In the conventional classroom model, students are first exposed to educational content via professorcentered, didactic lectures. Learning may then be reinforced by post-lecture assignments (homework) that offer opportunities for students to apply their newly gained knowledge independently (typically without interaction or contact with classmates or teachers). In the FC model, learners are first exposed to educational content prior to formal class sessions via readings, videos, or other electronic exercises that have been formally assigned. Given that students have already acquired knowledge through this initial "homework" phase, the subsequent classroom time can then be dedicated to activities that allow students to apply their knowledge to challenging problems in a setting that promotes collaboration with peers and feedback and direction from teachers. In terms of Bloom's revised taxonomy, the traditional lecture has largely invested classroom time (where teachers and students interact face-to-face) in promoting lower level cognitive work (gain and comprehension of factual knowledge), whereas the FC offers the opportunity for students to engage in higher order cognition (application, analysis, evaluation, and synthesis of knowledge).5





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Although faculty enthusiasm, positive student perceptions, and gains in learning outcomes have been, to some degree, characterized in various disciplines, 6-9 it remains unclear how the FC is received by undergraduate medical students. The goal of the present scoping review is therefore to explore the application of FC methodology in undergraduate medical education. This review will aim to identify trends in both the preclass and in-class phases of the approach. In addition, this review will focus on the medical student perspective and, specifically, define medical student perceptions (strengths as well as caveats) of this method as well as the impact (perceived and actual) that the FC has on medical student learning."

QUESTÕES (as questões poderão ser respondidas em inglês ou português)

- 1. O texto aborda duas estratégias de ensino e aprendizagem, uma mais antiga e outra inovadora. Nomeie-as e descreva brevemente as principais características de cada uma delas.
- 2. Discorra sobre os argumentos a favor da introdução da estratégia inovadora de ensino e aprendizagem abordada no texto.
- 3. Quais as diferenças entre as ordens mais baixas e as mais elevadas da cognição?
- 4. Quais as razões pelas quais o tempo de interação professor-estudante no currículo dos cursos de graduação em Medicina dedicado ao ensino e aprendizagem das ciências biomédicas básicas e clínicas vem progressivamente declinando?
- 5. Considerando os argumentos do texto e a sua própria percepção do cenário do ensino superior no Brasil, aponte as barreiras à eventual introdução da estratégia inovadora de ensino e aprendizagem em pauta.





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