

# THE BME INSTRUCTIONAL INCUBATOR AND BME-IN-PRACTICE COURSES

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# THE PROBLEM

U-M BME undergraduates, graduate students, and BME faculty share the common interest of identifying ways to develop a stronger BME community and improving BME education.

A 2016 survey of 120 U-M BME graduates found that:

- Students expressed the feeling of divergence of their career paths from what they expected commenting that they desired more career guidance in their academic experience.
- Fewer alumni enrolled in medical school (26%), and many more entered industry (45%), than students originally intended (46%, 17%, respectively).

A 2016 survey of BME faculty showed similar interest in curriculum reform.

 Over 50% of the faculty would like to improve the curriculum, but 73% indicate that lack of time inhibits curricular change.

 New hires agreed that they would have benefitted from a structured, departmental teaching mentorship.

A survey of current students showed they too share the feeling of disconnect between their future roles as biomedical engineers and the curriculum until the third or fourth year due to the high number of prerequisites.

 Students want to learn more about BME. research areas, and career opportunities earlier in their education.

### THE SOLUTION





#### **Student Feedback**

### **BME INSTRUCTIONAL INCUBATOR**

Apply the design process	Phase	Tuesday (Experiential)	Thursday (Discussion)
to experiential education development	1	What is the current state of BME curriculum? What are the constraints on BME curriculum? What are the characteristics of strong instruction?	Active Learning Learning Theories Pedagogy
<b>Critique</b> current experiential learning curriculum in BME			
Design introductory BME experiential courses in the context of student learning theory Identify and	2	How do you design an exercise while taking into consideration: • student learning • pedagogy • misconceptions	Pedagogical Content Knowledge Metacognition Classroom Discourse and Effective Questioning Collaborative Learning/Cooperative Learning
<b>Communicate</b> with potential BME stakeholders to identify tangible, post-graduate skills and knowledge	3	Students design 1-credit modules	Problem/Project Based Learning Learning Cycles Assessment Revisiting Learning Theories and Active Learning

## **BME-IN-PRACTICE COURSES**





# TO DATE

#### 2 Iterations

Number
3
3
12
15
3
36

#### **7 BME-In-Practice Modules Offered**

- Tissue Engineering (2)
- Medical Device Development (2)
- Drug Development
- Regulations
  - Neural Engineering
- 62 undergraduates (76% women)

# **RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS**

Woodcock, C., Antoine, H., Tarnowski, M., Huang-Saad, A. Graduate student instructional practice learning through Instructional Incubator engagement. REES. South Africa. (2019)

Handley, J., Huang-Saad, A., & Woodcock, C.S. Exploring biomedical engineering students self-raised motivations for engaging in instructional design. American Society for Engineering Education: Annual Conference and Exposition. Salt Lake City, UT. (2018)

Malaga, K., Nu, Chrono, & Huang-Saad, A.Y. "Introduction to Neural Engineering: Design and Development of a BME-In-Practice Course through the BME Instructional Incubator." ASE -North Central Section Spring Conference 2018. Akron, OH. (2018).

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