

EDUCATION

A SERIES EXTRACTED FROM :

JOINT DIPLOMA OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION, SUEZ CANAL UNIVERSITY, 2010-2011

Taxonomy of Educational Objectives and Assessment of the Cognitive Domain

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Assignment: For the course /program you have chosen last week, please
[The course I select is the PAEDIATRICS Program for 6th year TUCOM]

A: Write down at least two specific objectives in each domain

Cognitive domain:

By the end of the 6th year paediatrics course the students are able to:

1. Describe the management of common paediatric diseases.
2. Differentiate between normal and abnormal child growth.
3. Outline the role of vaccination in the prevention of child diseases.
4. Summarize the concept and principles of ORH national program.
5. Recognize the emergency paediatric diseases.
6. Solve the problem on nocturnal enuresis in primary school child.
7. Appraise the hypo-sensitization of paediatrics allergic diseases.
8. Summarize a plan for diagnosis of inborn disease.

Psychomotor domain:

By the end of the course, the students able to:

1. Perform history taking and physical examination of normal and ill children.
2. Conduct CSF sampling.
3. Perform urine sampling in neonate.

Affective domain

By the end of the course , the students able to:

1. Exhibit the use of disabled child clinical information.
2. Display handling of child morally, scientifically, and ethically.
3. Exhibit a positive attitude in the educational process and full participation in educational activities.
4. Display honesty in self- assessment.

B. Prepare table of specification for your cognitive test.

The table of specification was prepared as described by Amin et al [1] and Gronlund [2].

A. Weight of each topic

Topic No.	System or Topic title	Weight %	Items
1	Respiratory	10	2
2	Gastro-intestinal	10	2
3	Nervous	10	2
4	Musculo-skeletal	5	1
5	Oncology /haematology	10	2
6	Endocrine	10	2
7	Cardiovascular	10	2
8	Renal	10	2
9	Infections	5	1
10	Neonatology	10	2
11	Inborn diseases	5	1
12	Immunologic diseases	5	1
	Total	100	20

Topic No.	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Synthesis	Evaluation	Item	Score
1	Obj3		Obj2				2	10
2		Obj-4			Obj5		2	10
3	Obj3			Obj1			2	10
4						Obj5	1	5
5	Obj1				Obj5		2	10
6				Obj2	Obj5		2	10
7	Obj1				Obj5		2	10
8	Obj1		Obj6				2	10
9	Obj1						1	5
10	Obj1				Obj5		2	5
11					Obj8		1	10
12						Obj7	1	5
Total	7	1	2	2	6	2	20	100

Obj. = Objective

References:

1. Amin Z, Seng C, and Eng K. (2006). Practical Guide to Medical Student Assessment. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd., Singapore. Chapter 2.
2. Gronlund NE (2006). Assessment of Students Achievement. 8th edition. USA.

The summative assessment for PEDIATRICS 4TH year examination designed as follow. Below is a template of the content of the a selected course. The number of questions in each part is an example and not the whole questions.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC

4TH YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION IN PEDIATRICS

Notes: 1. All question must be attempted.

2. Time 3 hours

PART. I. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

(60 Questions- 1 Mark for each- Total marks = 60)

Q.1. The most common cause of summer diarrhea in Iraq is:

- a. Rota virus.**
- B. E. histolytica.**
- c. Giardia.**
- d. E. coli.**

Q.2. Which of the following is factor associated with an increased risk for developing fail to grow?

- a. Cerebral palsy**
- b. Diarrhea**
- c. Malnutrition**
- d. Food allergy**

Q.3. The initial goal of therapy for acute asthmatic attack is to:

- a. Patent air way.**
- b. Relief bronchial obstruction.**
- c. Alleviate inflammation.**
- d. Prevent the infection**

Q.4. In child with bleeding per rectum, the main cause is:

- a. Visible vessel.**
- b. Ulcer .**
- c. Hemorrhoids.**
- d. Rectal polyp.**

Q.5. The most common cause of meningitis in Iraq is:

- a. S. pneumonia**
- b. Staph. aureus.**
- c. H. influenza**
- d. Proteus.**

PART.II. MARK WITH (T) FOR TRUE OR (F) FOR FALSE.

(7 questions – 1 Mark for each, Total marks=7)

Negative marking is applied for this part.

Q.6. The following infestations are common in Iraq:

- a. Giardiasis.**
- b. Pin worm.**
- c. Scabies.**
- d. Leishmania.**

Q.7. C reactive protein test:

- a. specific biomarker of inflammation.**
- b. Is highly sensitive test**
- c. is a marker of systemic inflammation**
- d. is a marker of infection.**

PART. III. MATCH THE ITEMS IN GROUP A WITH THE CORRESPONDING ONE IN GROUP B. (8 mark).

Q.8. Match the therapeutic agent in group A with the disease in group B.

Group A

- 1. Benzathine penicillin**
- 2. Amoxicillin**
- 3. Septrin**
- 4. Tetracycline**
- 5. Nalidixic acid**

Group B

- a. Typhoid fever**
- b. Chronic tonsillitis**
- c. Cholera**
- d. Brucellosis**

Q.9. Match the characteristic below with the appropriate investigation.

Group A

- 1. Asthma**
- 2. Tonsillitis**
- 3. Bilharziasis**
- 4. Renal colic**

Group B

- a. Latex test**
- b. GUE**
- c. Ultrasound**
- d. PFT**
- e. Erect plain abdominal x-ray**

PART. III. Case history. (5 cases – each with 5 MCQ and 1 mark for each).

Ten year old boy presented with fever of 2 days duration, associated with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and tachycardia. This condition developed 3 hours after he ate a cheese sandwich in the school.

Q10. Your provisional diagnosis is:

- a. Food poisoning.**
- b. Typhoid fever**
- c. Malaria.**
- d. Tonsillitis.**

Q.11. In the above case, if nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea developed within half hour after the food ingestion, the causes is:

- A. Bacterial toxin within the food.**
- B. Fungal contamination.**
- C. Norwalk virus.**
- D. Bacterial contamination.**

References:

- 1. Gronlund, Norman E, (2006). Assessment of Student Achievement. 8th Edition. Pearson, USA, Chapters 4 -8.**
- 2. Amin Z, Seng C, and Eng K. (2006). Practical Guide to Medical Student Assessment. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd., Singapore. Chapters 7**