

Getting Faculty Involved in Assessing and Improving Students' Critical Thinking

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Importance of Critical Thinking Explosion of Information

Internet

N Email Blogs

E=MC²

MySpace

Wikipedia

Facebook

Phone Apps

Augmented Reality

Magazines

Television



Journals

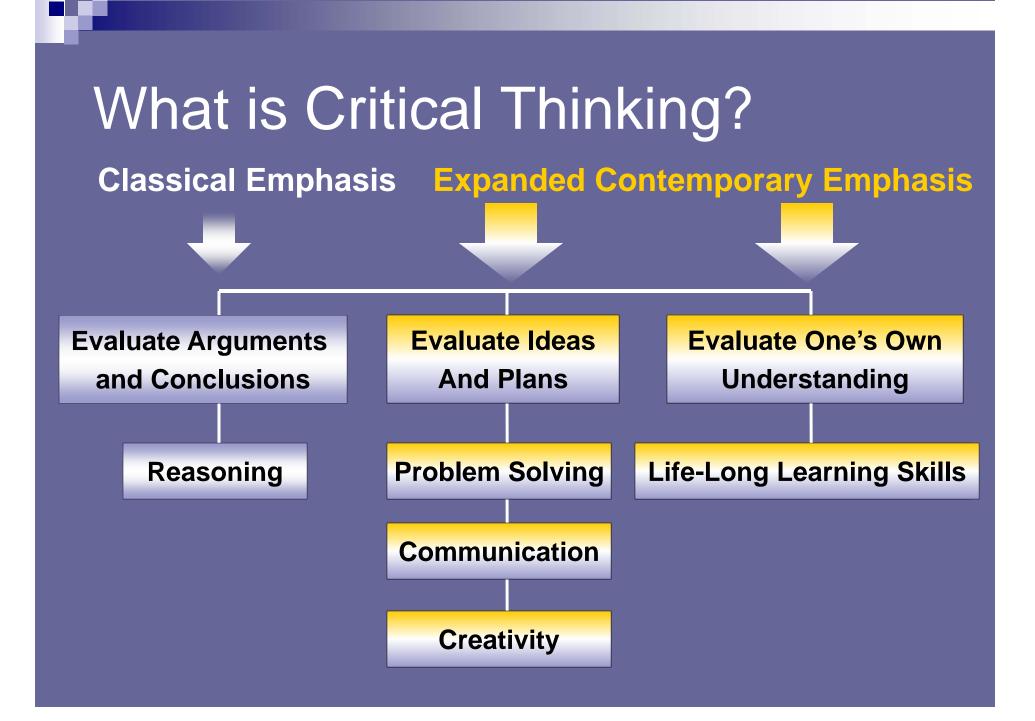
Radio





Evaluate Arguments and Conclusions

Reasoning



Why Assess Critical Thinking?

Need to Measure Success for Accountability

Assessment Drives Improvement Efforts

How We Assess - Determines What Students Learn

History of CAT Development

Preliminary Work At TTU 2000 - 2004



Collaborate With Other Institutions To Refine CAT 2004 - 2007



Develop Training Methods for National Dissemination & Collect Norms 2007 - 2010



Expand National Dissemination & Support Assessment in NSF Projects 2010 - 2014

Designing the CAT Instrument

Faculty Driven: High Face Validity Involved in Scoring

Construct Validity: Learning Sciences



Engaging for Students

Reliable & Consistent Scoring Essay Responses

Skills Evaluated by CAT Instrument

Evaluating Information

Separate factual information from inferences.

Interpret numerical relationships in graphs.

Understand the limitations of correlational data.

Identify inappropriate conclusions.

Creative Thinking

Identify & evaluate evidence for a theory.

Identify new information that might support or contradict a hypothesis.

Explain how new information can change a problem.

Learning & Problem Solving

Separate relevant from irrelevant information.

Integrate information to solve problems.

Learn & apply new information.

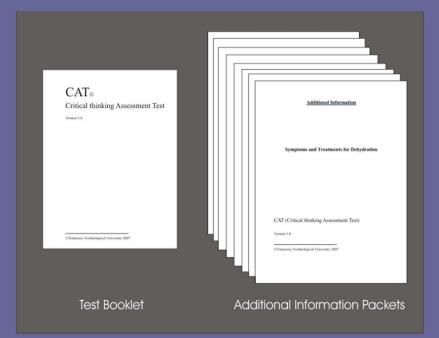
Use mathematical skills to solve real-world problems.

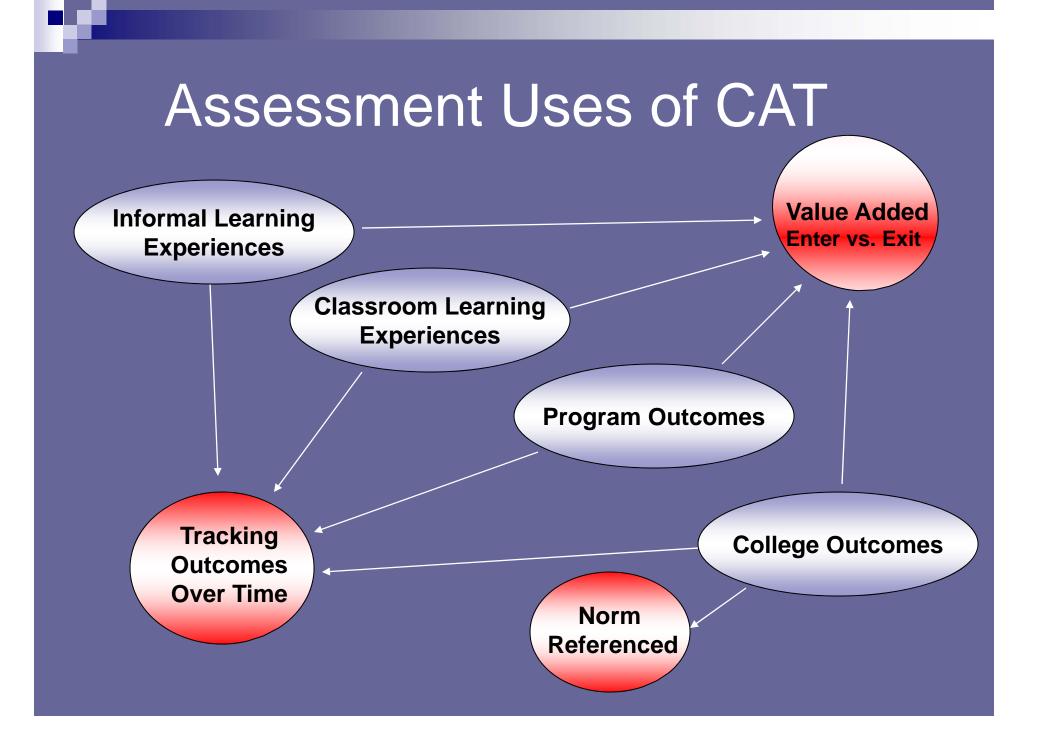
Communication

Communicate ideas effectively.

CAT features

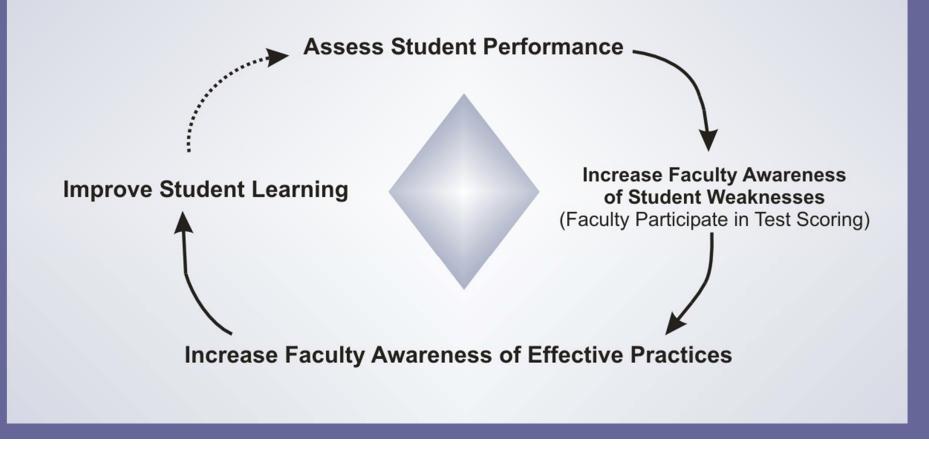
- One hour exam
- Simulates real-world problems
- Mostly short answer essay
- Faculty scored in workshops
- Detailed scoring guide
- Reliable
- Valid





Closing the Loop in Assessment and Quality Improvement

Closing the Loop in Assessment and Quality Improvement



Sample Disclosed Question

A scientist working at a government agency believes that an ingredient commonly used in bread causes criminal behavior. To support his theory the scientist notes the following evidence.

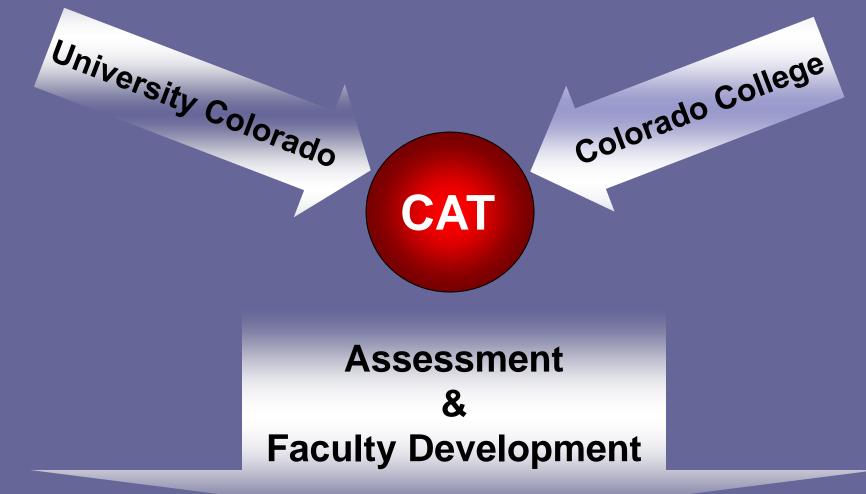
- 99.9% of the people who committed crimes consumed bread prior to committing crimes.
- Crime rates are extremely low in areas where bread is not consumed.

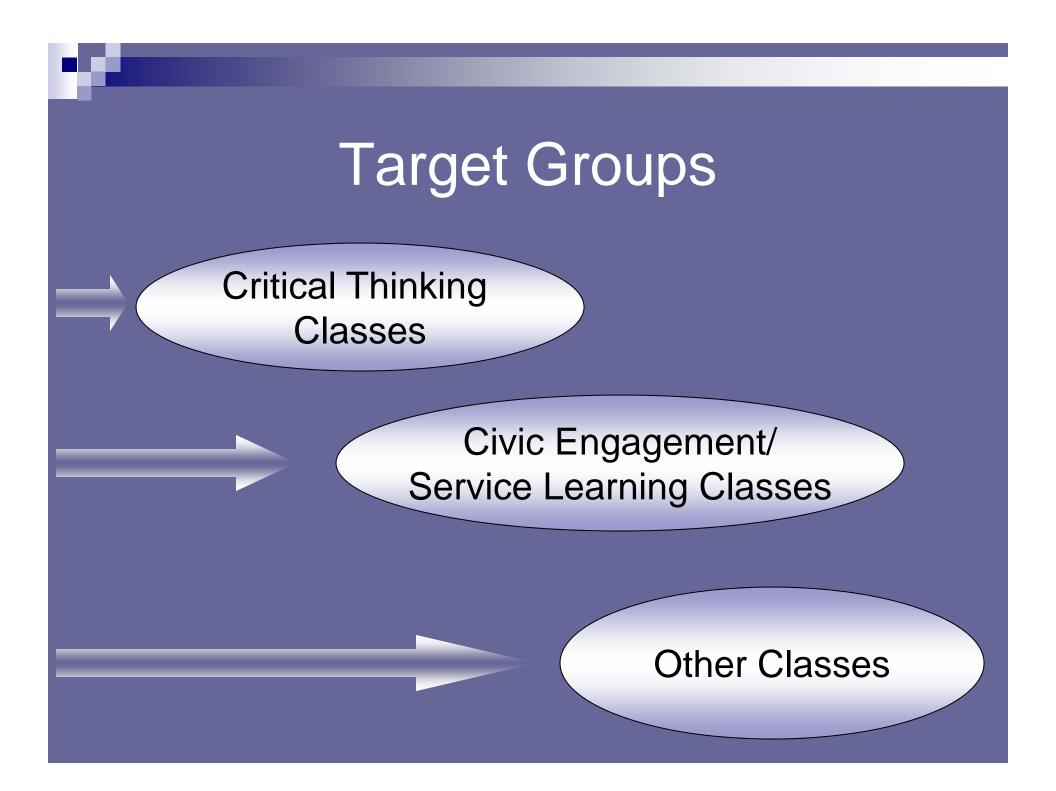
Do the data presented by the scientist strongly support their theory?	Yes	No
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Are there other explanations for the data besides the scientist's theory? If so, describe.

What kind of additional information or evidence would support the scientist's theory?

Teagle Foundation Grant







Faculty Development

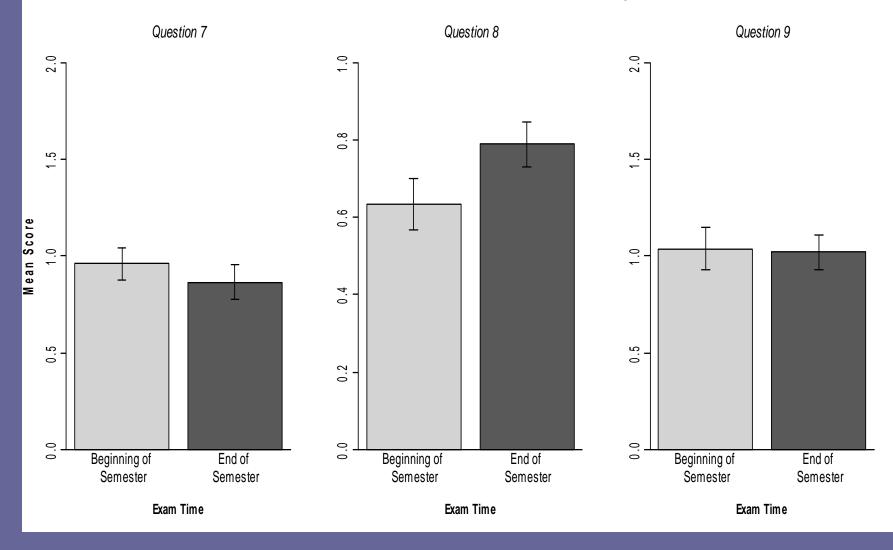
Curriculum Strengthening

General Experimental Layout

- Three Factor Design
- Two Schools: CC and CU
- Two Testing Periods
- Three Class Types

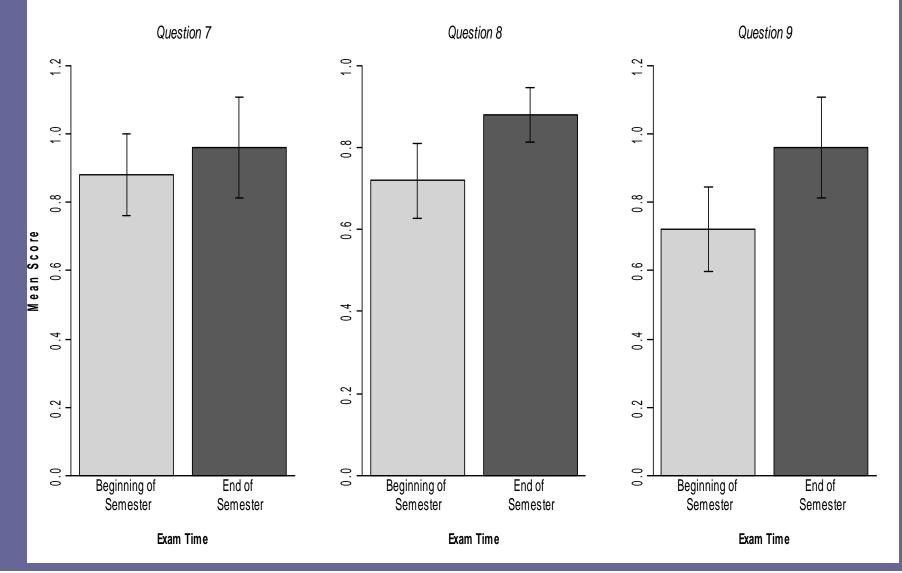
Preliminary Findings

Mean Score Relative to Exam Time for Control Group



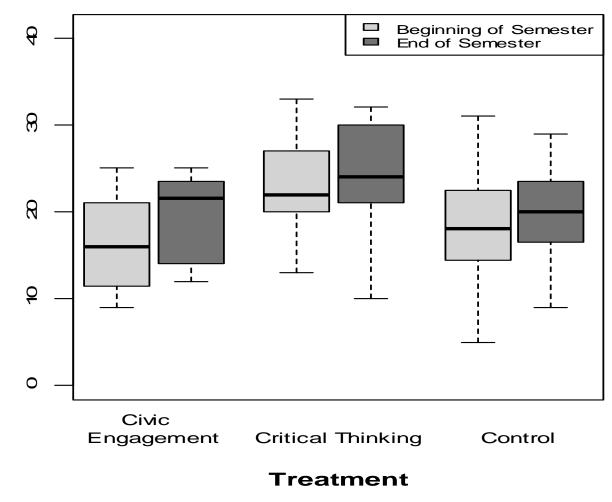
Preliminary Findings

Mean Score Relative to Exam Time for Civic Engagement Group



Preliminary Findings

U. of Colorado Exam Scores by Treatment and Exam Time



Using the CAT as a Diagnostic Tool California Northstate Pharmacy

Skills Needed in Pharmacy Student Performance on CAT

Implications for Training

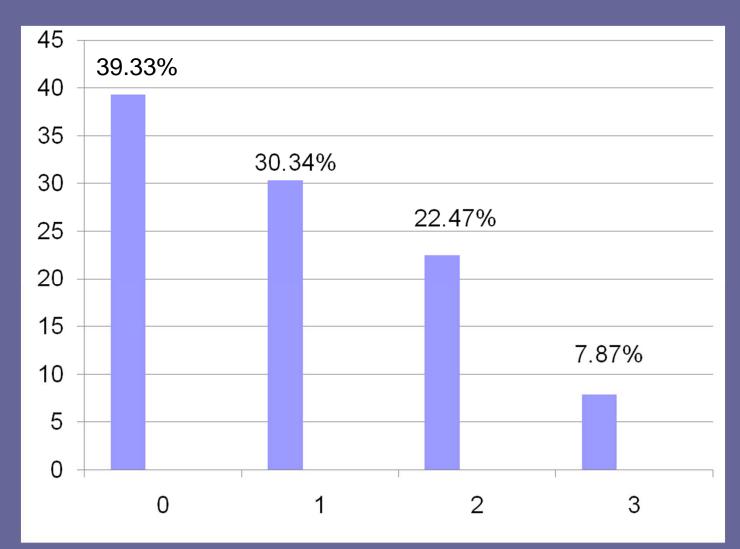
Pharmacy Practice Responsibilities that Require Good Critical Thinking Skills

- 1. Differentiate the best treatment for the patient based on age, race, organ function, and concomitant conditions.
- 2. Define the desired therapeutic outcomes given the patient's underlying disease state and prognosis.
- 3. Determine the patient's clinical response to treatment and decide whether to maintain the same course of therapy or make appropriate adjustments.
- 4. Delineate the possible causes of a patient's signs, symptoms, abnormal lab results, or failure to achieve expected treatment results.

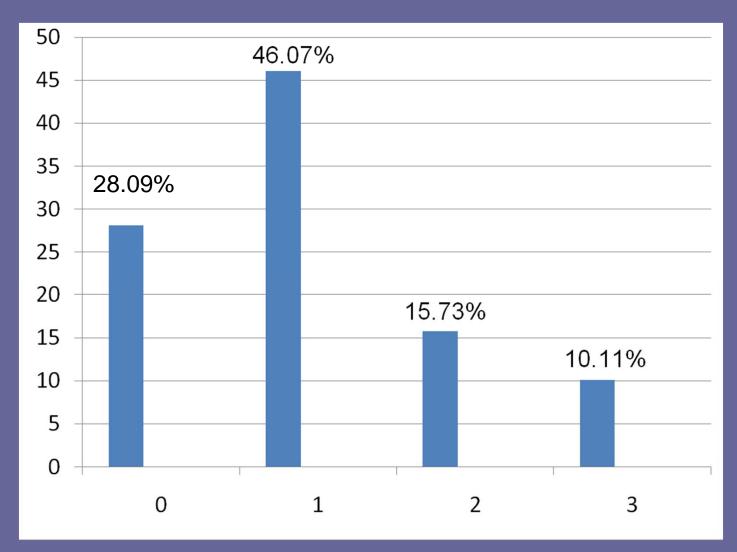
Critical Thinking Skills Assessed by the CAT

- Provide alternative explanations for a pattern of evidence that has many possible causes.
- Identify additional information needed to evaluate a hypothesis/interpretation
- Provide relevant alternative interpretations of information
- Separate relevant from irrelevant information when searching for information to solve a problem.
- Identify suitable solutions for a real-world problem.
- Identify and explain the best solution for a real-world problem using relevant information.

Alternative Explanations (0-3pts)



Alternative Solutions (0-3pts)



Diagnosis

92.2% of our students have difficulty generating alternative explanations for a pattern of results that has many possible causes.

89.9% of our students have difficulty identifying suitable solutions for real-world problems using relevant information

Treatment

 Design application exercises that challenge students to come up with alternative explanations for a patient's clinical response to pharmacotherapy.
Design application exercises that challenge students to come up with rational alternative treatment strategies. A 52 y/o male patient with a seizure disorder has been placed on 300mg of Dilantin daily. Despite this usual daily dose, the patient continues to have 1-2 seizures every 3-4 days.

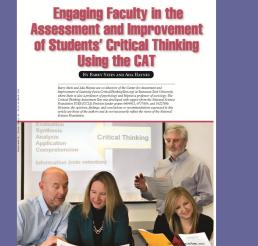
What are three possible explanations for the lack of anticonvulsant effectiveness in this patient's Dilantin therapy? Linda and Lance enter a tavern and are served identical vodka tonics. Lance gulped his drink down, walked out of the bar, and lived.

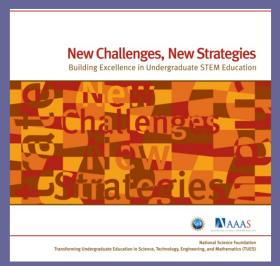
Linda nursed her drink and then died.

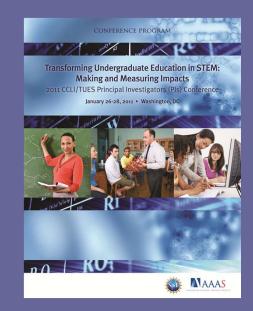
What was the cause of Linda's death?

A 62 y/o African American woman with newly diagnosed hypertension is being managed on 25 mg of Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ) daily. The patient has a history of acute gouty arthritis. She read on WebMD that HCTZ can precipitate an acute attack of gout.

What alternative medication can be used to manage her hypertension?







CAT National Dissemination Project

www.CriticalThinkingTest.org

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.