



## MedEdu Tabuk



**Weekly Newsletter of the Department of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine,  
University of Tabuk**  
**April 17, 2017. Volume 1; Issue 21.**

### Activity

#### Workshop on Writing and Revising Learning Outcomes

Time and Date: **8.30am. Thursday, 20<sup>th</sup> of April, 2017**

Meeting Room: Staff's activity hall in the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor opposite the Dean's office

Keynote Speaker: Prof. Ahmad Audeh, General Supervisor of The Measurement and Evaluation Unit, University of Tabuk

**Please refer to attachment for relevant reading**

### Academic Affairs Arrangement- Prof. Magdy ElShamy

#### For Female Section:

Reproduction System Module: Announcing the Final Results of the Module Exams.

Family Medicine Module: Mid Module Exam on Tuesday 18/4/2017

#### For Male Section:

Reproduction System Module: Announcing the Final Results of the Module Exams.

Family Medicine Module: Mid Module Exam on Tuesday 18/4/2017

### Faculty Development Program

#### Written assessment- Dr. Atif Ebrahim Mohamed Shubanah

Written assessment is the most commonly used form of testing in tertiary and professional education. There are many variations of these methods used for assessment in the health professions. Here, we presented the basic principles behind the most commonly used ones. Whilst there are many other topics that could be discussed in relation to written assessment.

They require a significant amount of time to prepare well, as each item needs to be written, reviewed, verified against the blueprint, and compiled into the whole test. Then the test needs to be reviewed to check for cross-cueing or repetition between items, and optical score sheets prepared to reflect the different categories of responses in the test (e.g. for key features items) and then printed for the assessment. Finally, it is clear that there are different uses for different items.

### Reader's Corner

**Babies of certain countries cry more!!!**

A new analysis of nearly 8,700 infants reveals that babies cry and fuss more in certain countries than in others. The study, by Prof Dieter Wolke of University of Warwick, looked at infants in eight countries: Denmark, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Japan and the Netherlands. The lengthiest crying and fussing spells happened in the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy and the Netherlands. Babies in Denmark, Germany and Japan cried and fussed the least. Babies in Australia and the United States fell in between these extremes. It's unclear why babies in certain countries would cry more, on average, but cultural issues or parenting styles could be the reason. Other factors relating to pregnancy experiences or genetics may also play a role. **Please refer to attachment for further reading**

### **Knowledge Refreshment- Dr. Abdullah A Alwakeel**

A 67-year-old man comes to the physician because of "tingling" feet. He says he has noticed that he has had difficulty walking over the past few months. He is constantly "stubbing" his toes against furniture and walls and has a generalized klutzy feeling. Laboratory studies show:

Hematocrit 37%

Hemoglobin 11 g/dl

MCV 103 mm<sup>3</sup>

A peripheral blood smear shows hypersegmented neutrophils and large, oval-shaped erythrocytes with poikilocytosis and a teardrop-shaped configuration.

**Supplementation with which of the following vitamins/nutrients would most likely have prevented this condition?**

- (A) Folic acid
- (B) Vitamin A
- (C) Vitamin B12
- (D) Vitamin C
- (E) Vitamin D
- (F) Vitamin K

**The correct answer for the previous Question is (A) Acute left heart failure. The patient has a low cardiac output and a high filling pressure and is hypotensive. There for, this patient has cardiogenic shock. The end result is left ventricular failure.**

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