Inclusive co-creation decompartmentalizes the bioscience classroom: flip-flopping of student-lecturer and lecturer-student roles

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1. Background and drivers for developing this pedagogic approach

The persistent awarding and progression gaps in Higher Education are a stark indicator of the horrifying inequalities of the (bioscience) classroom. Having been a disabled, mature, international and widening participation student myself, I strive for equality and to develop pedagogic approaches that enable every student to flourish and to feel they belong in the classroom. For bioscience curricula to represent and include all students, why don’t we co-create with students in equal partnership, thereby embedding and celebrating their diversity from the outset? Why is there often such a disconnect between what lecturers and students see as excellent and inclusive learning, fair assessment and useful feedback? What if we flip-flopped the traditional student-lecturer roles; could becoming a student be a radical way to improve my own pedagogy by seeing through my students’ eyes, and are student lecturers the ultimate way to decompartmentalize and enhance radically bioscience education?

My “inclusive co-creation” philosophy combines Universal Design for Learning (UDL), co-creation and student-lecturer flip-flop (Figure 1).

Figure 1. My inclusive co-creation approach is built on three pillars; (A) Universal Design for Learning (UDL), (B) co-creation where students are equitable partners and (C) student-lecturer flip-flop. Figure produced using BioRender.
2. Innovation: approach and evidence of impact

2.1 UDL lays the foundations for inclusive co-creation

UDL is a pedagogic framework which enables inclusive, barrier-free curriculum design through promoting flexible and varied options for students to learn and to demonstrate their knowledge and skills (1,2). This approach was crucial for supporting my large, diverse groups of learners at De Montfort University (DMU) (Figures 2 and 3).

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**Figure 2.** Students at DMU are highly diverse.

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As the Faculty of Health and Life Science UDL Champion, I contextualized the UDL CAST principles (3) into this one-page guidance document for DMU staff in 2017 (~3,000 staff; impacting ~25,000 students).
After three years of teaching on the Biomedical Science course, implementing a UDL approach, our **NSS increased by 12%** and I won the Vice Chancellor’s Distinguished Teaching Award. However, it became apparent that, despite my efforts to represent and include all students, I will always create curricula (to a certain extent) from my unconscious personal preferences and bias. Why not include students at the heart-and-start of bioscience curriculum design, rather than around the periphery or at the end of the process?

### 2.2 Inclusive bioscience co-creation: a start

I began by co-creating my teaching and learning with a relatively small (~20 – 50) cohort of final year Medical Science students, which we have done for the last four years. We met in Term 1 to discuss and develop the learning plan and teaching methods together. One year, students opted to produce posters and peer-teaching videos in groups; the next year, students selected team-based learning (TBL). During the pandemic, we devised a modified, remote TBL approach that I called CRISPR involving rewards upon unlocking padlocks. Every year, I obtained **100% student satisfaction** in an NSS-style survey and students found the approach inclusive.

> “The process of the way you teach is really great... I have dyslexia and I really struggle with other teachers and their content... how you teach makes it fun and enjoyable to attend.” – Third year student.

Whilst this is co-creation, I was still in the driving seat. I soon found that when students were supported and empowered to pursue their own projects, they excelled and far surpassed anything that I could have created alone, teaching me valuable skills that enhanced my own teaching (Table 1).

### 2.3 Flip-flop part 1: students as lecturers

Co-creation often describes working with student partners in a shared pedagogic endeavor, in a variety of ways ranging from student representative or consultant to student as producer (5,6). A potentially deeper and braver model of co-creation in which students are equal partners in module co-design and delivery was inspired by my students.

**Philippe de Gusmão Araujo** (BMS graduate) was inspired by the peer buddying scheme which my colleague Dr Jane Sherwood and I had devised. He proposed the idea of a Student Module Leader and in 2018-19 we co-led the Biochemistry and Cell Biology module together. His enhancements included re-ordering the teaching; by teaching some basic biochemistry in a block prior to the genetics and DNA structure, students felt more confident. Philippe recruited Student Lecturers who peer-taught drop-in sessions. More students attended these than my lecturer-led drop-ins! Philippe co-wrote the module handbook, co-led induction, peer taught and co-wrote the module enhancement plan.

Subsequently, as the COVID-19 pandemic catalysed a rapid transition to online learning in 2020, expansion of the student lecturer initiative seemed an innovative way to co-create inclusive, online bioscience curricula. In September 2020, I recruited a team of second year Student Lecturers to work alongside staff on several large, joint modules including my Biochemistry and Cell Biology module (Figure 5).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student-led project (Biomedical Science graduates)</th>
<th>Impact on students and upon my own teaching</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paige Tongue built <a href="#">ReviseOnTheGo</a> after I encouraged students to try multi-modal revision e.g. audio podcasts.</td>
<td>Paige’s website is now a widely-used resource by students nationally with <strong>3,600+ views</strong>. Paige introduced me to Wix websites which helped me to create <a href="#">www.lecturemotely.com</a> (<strong>16,600+ views</strong>).</td>
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<td>Brandon Moulds worked with me to create video podcasts of lab techniques, hosting them on his <a href="#">Lets Play and Learn</a> YouTube channel.</td>
<td>Brandon’s channel has <strong>3,300+ subscribers</strong> and <strong>452,800+ views</strong>. Our western blotting video has <strong>141,813 views</strong>. Brandon taught me to use Open Broadcaster software which I used for flipped classroom teaching.</td>
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<td>Sam Charlesworth created the <a href="#">univerCELL</a> PlayStation game for his dissertation project under my supervision.</td>
<td>Sam presented his game to ~<strong>120 people</strong> at the Playful Learning Conference 2019 [Ref K]. UniverCELL increased significantly first year students’ grades on a cell biology test with no significant differences around achievement or enjoyment based on students’ gender, age, ethnicity. Manuscript in preparation. Sam inspired me to offer future dissertation students the opportunity to create UDL-based games [Ref A,B,F].</td>
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2.4 Flip-flop part 2: lecturer as student

To experience directly what it is like to be a student, and to reflect radically upon my own pedagogic and pastoral approaches, I wanted to become a student myself (Table 2; to be elucidated via presentation).

Table 2. Learning from my own lecturer-as-student experiences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My lecturer-as-student experience</th>
<th>Key learning points and surprises</th>
<th>Evidence of impact and dissemination</th>
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</table>
| **Being a meta-analysis dissertation student (2017-18):** attended my colleague Dr Kim Fisher’s lectures | - I felt self-conscious; most students had a maths A level. How can I make my students feel more confident? | - Student dissertation published (Ref L)  
- Multiple students won awards for meta-analysis dissertations (Refs C-F) |
| **Music lessons (2019-2020):** Face-to-face and remote piano lessons, practising daily using elements of the Suzuki method, mock grade exams. Suzuki recorder taster lesson. | - Daily practice got me from absolute beginner to Grade 4 in one year. How do I get my students practising bioscience daily?  
- I really wanted to see other students learning  
- I experienced an anxiety attack the first time I tried to play to my teacher on Zoom | - Co-developed the STAR method which we shared at conferences (Ref X) |
| **Being a Mandarin Chinese student at DMU’s Confucius Institute (2019-2021):** | - Due to my Irlen syndrome, I couldn’t learn from didactic-lectures | - Blogged about the experience and shared with my students |
Weekly face-to-face and remote lessons (group and 1:1), weekly homework, took three exams (HSK1, HSK2, HSKK) • Flipped classroom was amazing • The lessons I enjoyed most were those that I co-created e.g. teacher asked me to create a game • Felt awkward being a mature student, tricky to make friends online • Ran a national webinar giving staff the opportunity to learning Chinese using a flipped classroom approach (pre-video with summary sheet > active live remote class) with 60+ attendees and 100% satisfaction (Ref Y)  

2.5 Putting this all together to build remote bioscience module with flip-flopped student-lecturer and lecturer-student input

Pre- and at the start of term, I worked closely with members of the module team who included Student Lecturers (Similoluwa Shobaloju, Hannah Bridge and Palak Gill), a Student Pedagogic Researcher (Furaiya Spibey) and my lecturer colleague Dr Shabana Cassambai; building in my reflections as a Lecturer-Student (Figure 4). Some of our co-created UDL approaches are shown in Figure 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Student-lecturer view</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lecturer-student view</strong></th>
<th><strong>Co-created approach</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Teaching</strong></td>
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<td>Students don’t want to be lectured at – we want to practice. Use live sessions for knowledge checking. Students need more help but some may get bored.</td>
<td>I couldn’t see properly so couldn’t learn in live lectures. Flipped classroom was amazing for pre-class knowledge and in-class practice, especially when it was fun and I joined in.</td>
<td>Flipped classroom: pre-recorded lecture video with summary sheet, followed by live knowledge checking session. Drop-ins and competitions to support and challenge.</td>
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<td><strong>Assessment</strong></td>
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<td>The assessment is currently too easy and doesn’t prepare us for year 2. We don’t know how to write a journal article. Students will need IT support. Give them an example and early mark scheme.</td>
<td>I did so many practice papers before my HSK2 exam but they only had model answers, there was no chance to spot mistakes... I didn’t find a mark scheme for my HSKK exam and my grade was 30% lower.</td>
<td>Working with my colleague Dr Shabana Cassambai, we co-create a one-page journal article capstone. Student lecturers co-created the unexemplar and rubric. Flipped feed-in, peer feedback and weekly tutorials.</td>
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<td><strong>Feed-in</strong></td>
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<td>Students need chance to practice skills, talk to each other and have fun. A remote escape lab could provide engaging and fun practice.</td>
<td>I learned Mandarin best through playing games with others even though I’m happy learning alone. We’ll need to prompt students to speak to each other online – I hated classes where nobody spoke.</td>
<td>Furaiya, my dissertation student, co-created a remote escape-the-lab game with the first years. They could work in groups, with help from “demonstrators”, or do it alone.</td>
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<td><strong>Community</strong></td>
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<td>Making friends is so important, especially in first year. Ideally with people whom they’ll be in practicals with.</td>
<td>I really missed out on having a group of study buddies when I was learning 1.1. I found it hard to learn when others were not at my level.</td>
<td>Inspired by the STAR approach, I put students into cousin groups (3-5) which were broken down into sibling groups (2s). Students could use the VLE or WhatsApp to meet up any time. Groups based on programme and tutor.</td>
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Figure 4. The process of blending our flip-flopped viewpoints to co-create our inclusive approach
Co-created, inclusive, flexible approaches for decompartmentalizing the remote bioscience classroom

Student Pedagogic Researcher Furaiya’s award-winning formative escape-the-lab game was a great success; students enjoyed it and the activity increased students’ summative grades and confidence in an inclusive way (Figure 6).

The new journal article-style assessment was also greatly successful, with a high pass rate (97%) and students with an entitlement to learning adjustments out-performing their peers (Figure 7). The new open-book, applied MCQ test, which replaced the summer exam, was more challenging but we saw a higher pass rate and average mark compared with the previous academic year (2021: mean average 57%, pass rate 88% c.f. 2020: mean average 54%, pass rate 85%). Students were very happy with the module overall (Figure 8).
Figure 6. Furaiya’s formative escape-the-lab activity increased students’ overall confidence in doing their assessed practical with no significant difference between demographic groups. (A) Furaiya’s escape-the-lab activity won a LearnSci Teaching Innovation Award. Overall confidence pre- and post-escape-the-lab activity was found not to be statistically different between (B) age groups*, (C) ethnicity*, (D) gender groups*, (E) learning style#. BAME - Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic. Responses on a Likert scale from 1 to 7. [Figure adapted from Furaiya Spibey’s dissertation; manuscript in progress].
Figure 7. Impact of inclusive co-creation on the Biochemistry and Cell Biology module
(CONFIDENTIAL – PANELS A AND B TAKEN FROM AN ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT CURRENTLY UNDER REVIEW)
(A) A normal distribution of summative assessment marks in the lab report was observed (n = 251, mean = 55.6 ± 7.3); (B) The mean summative mark of students in the lab report with an entitlement to learning adjustments was significantly higher (n = 18, mean = 59.3 ± 7.6) than students without (n = 233, mean = 54.3 ± 8.7; Mann-Whitney U test; p=0.0071); (C) Applied, open-book MCQ test results followed a normal distribution (Mean = 54% ±14, Pass rate = 88%, Range = 17-100, n = 250); (D) Overall module marks (2021 mean = 57% ± 10, pass rate = 88%).
**Figure 8.** Student feedback on the Biochemistry and Cell Biology module (A-D) responses to NSS-style questions, (E) A word cloud of positive comments, (F) Example of a free-text comment.

**Flip-flop manifesto:** I have learned more from this experience than in 17 years of CPD and teaching. I cannot recommend highly enough the transformational benefits of (1) experiencing life as a student in the 2020’s for oneself and (2) empowering and trusting students as Student Module Leaders and Student Lecturers. If these become norms and expectations in HE then I believe that everybody in the bioscience classroom will take a giant leap forward, together.

**Word count:** 1,497 (excluding figure legends and references)
Dissemination references: evidence of co-created awards, conferences and publications

Key: 🏆 = award 📣 = conference presentation 📚 = publication red text = undergraduate student


C 📣 Pandya M (Supervisor: JV Rushworth) “Playing board games to counteract Alzheimer’s disease: a meta-analysis.” Dean’s Dementia Dissertation Award Winner (Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, DMU), 2021

D 📣 Verma J (Supervisor: JV Rushworth) “Can the common spice saffron act as a preventative agent for Alzheimer’s disease: A meta-analysis.” Dean’s Dementia Dissertation Award Winner (Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, DMU), 2020

E 🏆 Loey N (Supervisor: JV Rushworth) “Beta-2 microglobulin as a potential biomarker for Alzheimer’s disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis.” Dean’s Dementia Dissertation Award Winner (Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, DMU), 2019

F 🏆 Kotecha AM (Supervisor: JV Rushworth) “Olfactory Dysfunction as a Biomarker for Alzheimer’s Disease: A Meta-Analysis.” Dean’s Dementia Dissertation Award Winner (Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, DMU), 2017


Bibliography of references


3. https://udlguidelines.cast.org/

