Online Learning Strategies for Enhancing Students' Understanding of Science & Health

Louisa A. Stark, Ph.D.







Genetic Science

Learning Center



University of Utah Department of Human Genetics

Talk Outline

- Today's students & technology
- Examples of online learning experiences
- GSLC research studies

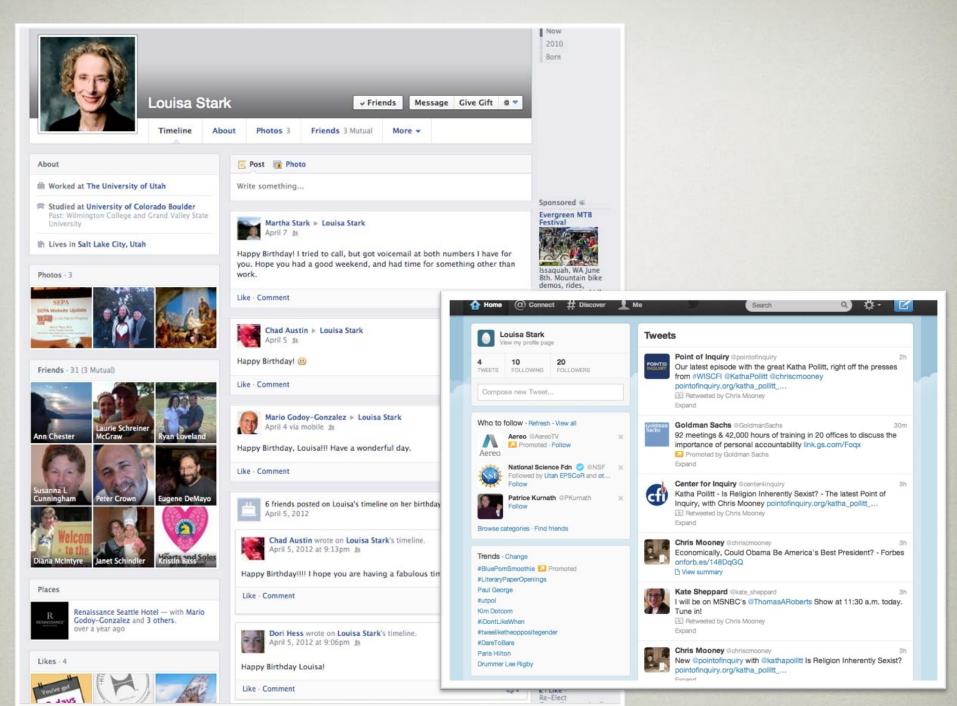






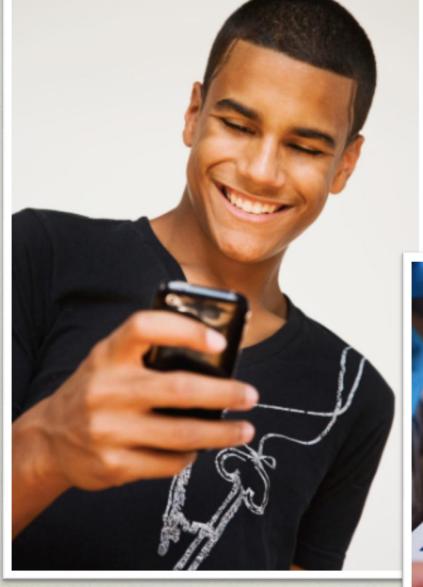




























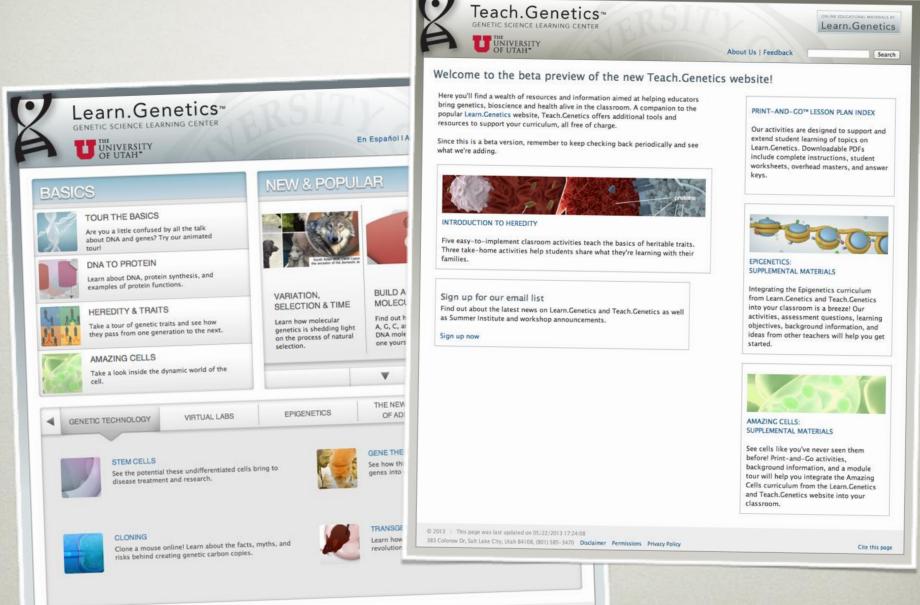








Learn. Genetics & Teach. Genetics



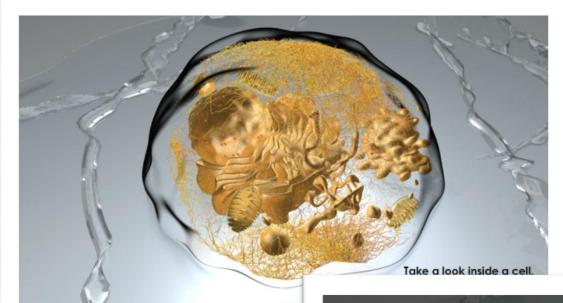
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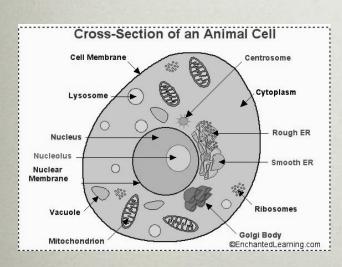
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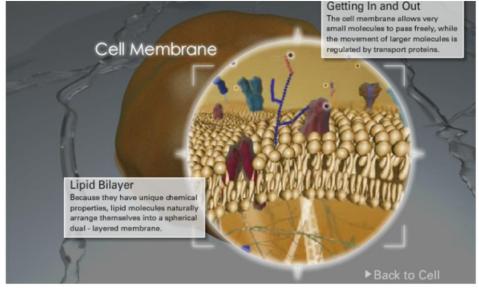
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Genetic Science Learning Center



► Make Cell Membrane Opac

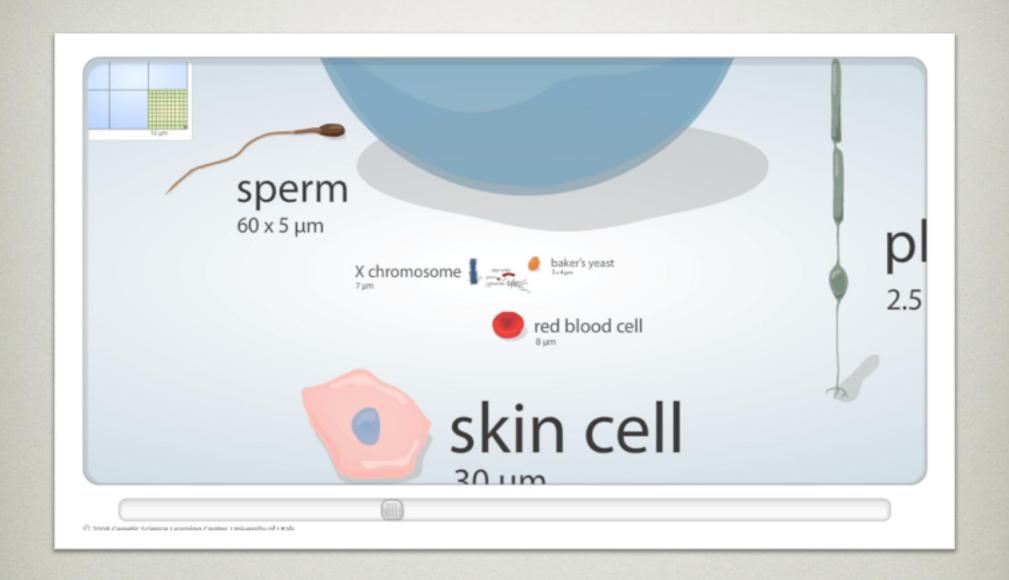








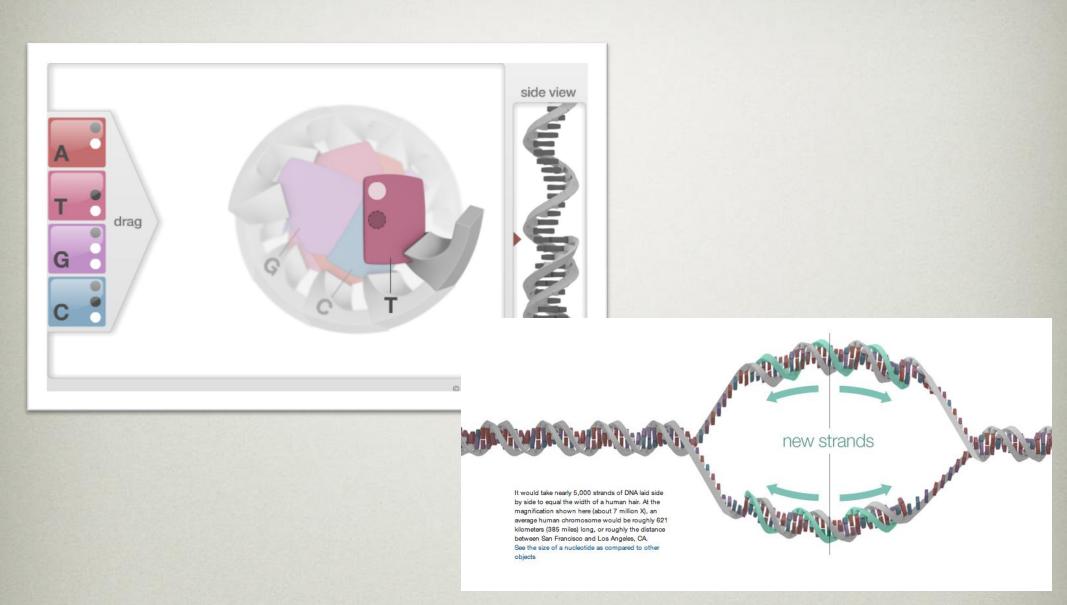




Cell Size and Scale



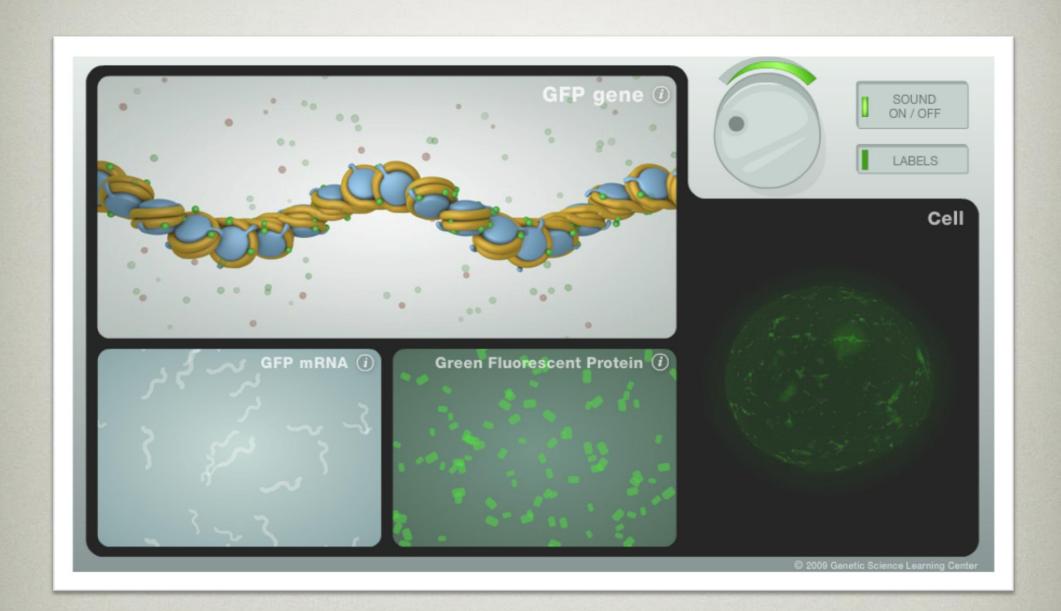




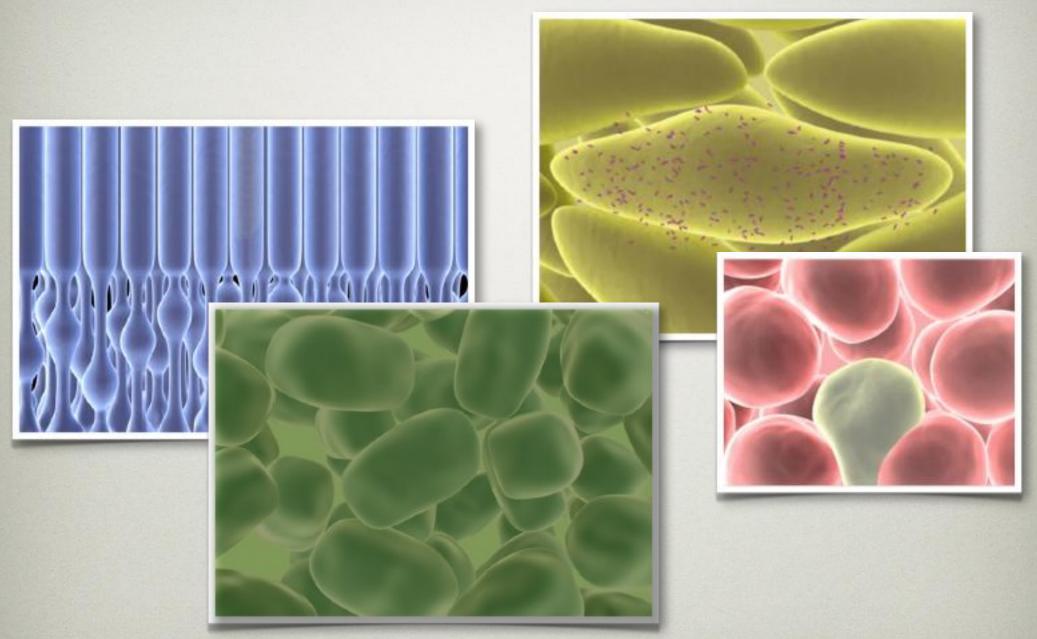
Build a DNA Molecule







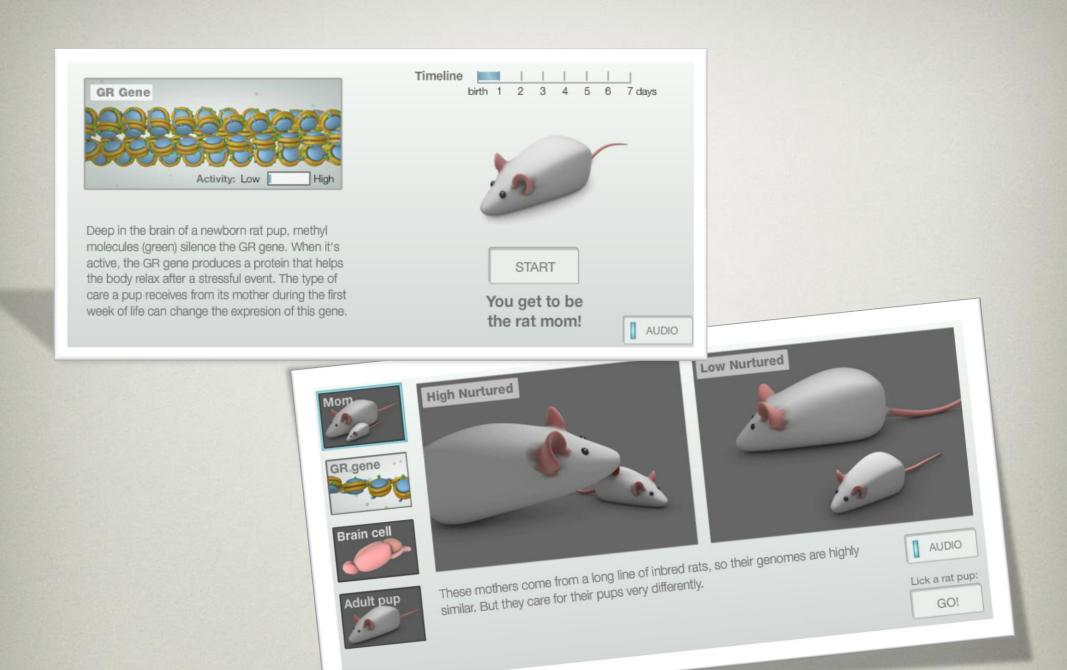
Gene Control



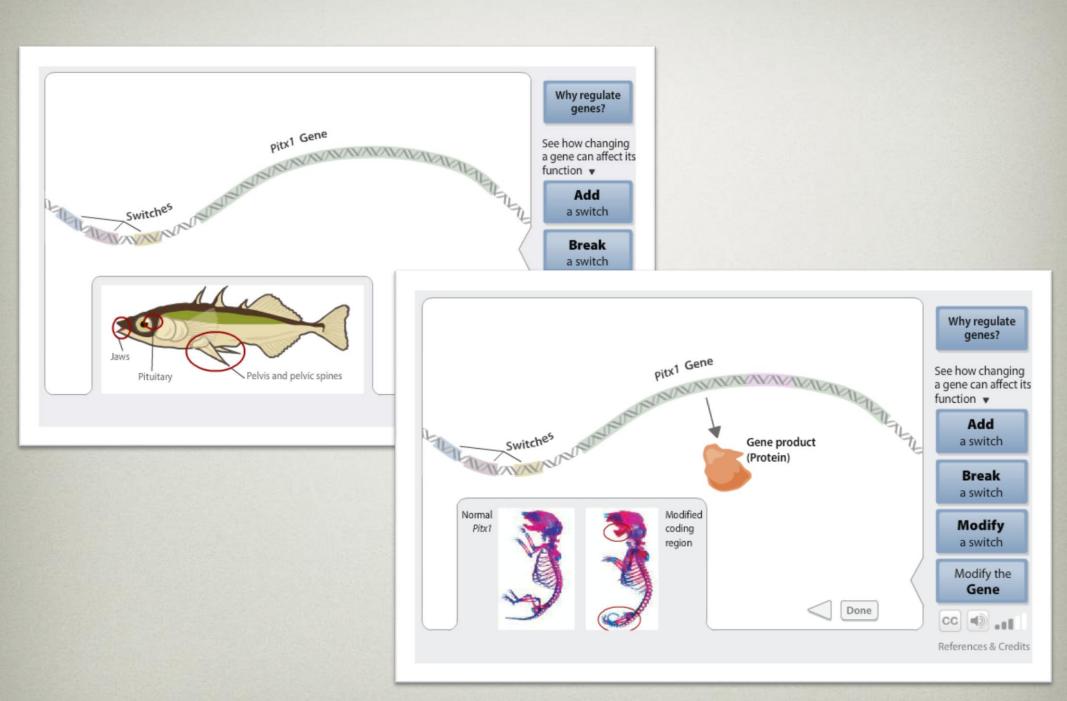


Dropping Signals





Lick Your Rats



Old Genes, New Tricks



Mouse Party



Mesa;

3 11 Mart 2007; 3:47:53









Utah Üniversitesi Genetic Science Learning Center , tarafından hazırlanan uyuşturucu maddelerin beyin ve insan sağlığı üzerindeki yıkıcı etkilerini anlatan etkili bir animasyon hazırlamış. Sadece fareleri tutup koltuğa oturmanız yeterli.

http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/units/addiction/drugs/mouse.cfm



▶ Publicado: Mar Feb 28, 2006 12:50 pm Asunto: Mouse Party

Esto es una animación flash que explica (en inglés) los efec varios ratones de laboratorio. Como la página misma explig efectos son mucho más complejos, pero para entender lo b sencilla, amena, y aleccionadora. Nunca está de más estar siete drogas: marihuana, cocaina, heroina, metanfetamina, ratones son majos. Hay que seleccionar uno y soltarlo sobr

WildLen

Флэшки, мульты, фильмы по теме

Давайте выкладывать тут ссылки на всякие интересные ролики.

как пам?:)

COMENTAR

Mou

SEARCH BLOG | FLAG BLOG | Next Blog-

rums fests ok?

Assinar este tópico | Enviar tópico por e-mail | Imprimir o tópico

tinhos na cadeira e verão o q acontece 🤪 🥋

Postado em 03/05/2007, 02:41 AM

ных веществ на мышек. Всем смотреть :)

тся тебе)))

etics.utah.edu/units...rugs/mouse.cfm

Mouse Party

This an interesting visual explanation of how various drugs affect our brain.

What's interesting to note is that it's not the drug itself that creates the 'high'. The drug only blocks naturally occurring inhibitors of certain neurotransmitters in the brain that induces the 'high'. For example, cocaine blocks dopamine transporters in the brain, whose job it is to clear dopamine from the synaptic clefts. With dopamine transporters being unavailable, the brain gets flooded with naturally occuring dopamine in certain areas of the brain, inducing the 'high'.

FOSTED BY PRASANT SIVADASAN AT 5:50 AM

its/addic ...drugs/mouse.cfm

מנשלח: ב' 11 60, 2006 152.51 mg - כוחרת הודעה: השפעות הסמים על המווח במצגה

http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/units/addiction/drugs/mouse.cfm

הממ.. רק חבל שוה על עכברים ולא על בני אדם... בכל אופן, מעניין.. 🥶

הקטסטרומה כבר כאו!!

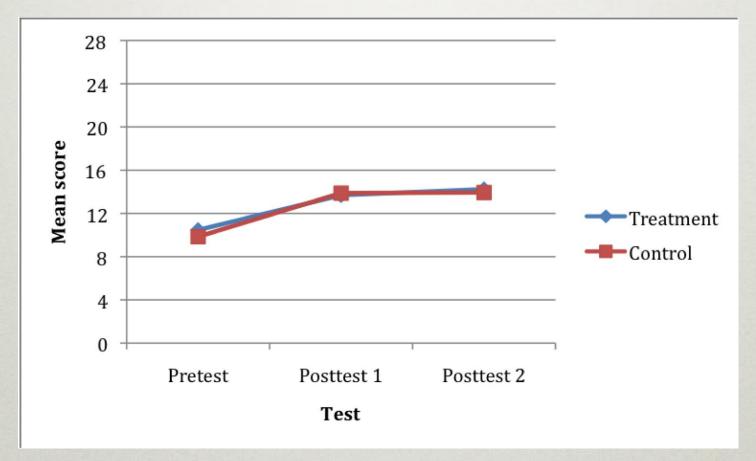






RCT Studies on GSLC Modules

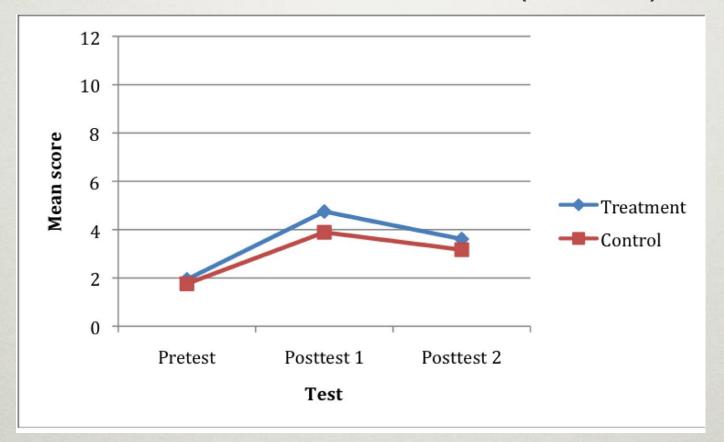
 Amazing Cells vs. standard instructional materials, including microscope lab (n=135)



Significant difference pre/immediate post: p<0.001 Cost: GSLC \$0; standard \$214

RCT Studies on GSLC Modules

 Epigenetics vs. NOVA scienceNOW; both multimedia & hands-on model (n=137)



Significant difference pre/immediate post: p<0.001

GSLC vs NOVA: p<0.05

Cost: GSLC \$0; NOVA \$42





Other Evaluation Studies on GSLC Modules

- Studies on 8 other GSLC modules (n=400-500 students/module)
 - Students showed significant learning gains (p<0.01 or p<0.001, depending on module)





Teacher Implementation Study

- Online surveys about Amazing Cells, Cloning, & Epigenetics
 - 1,024 educators, grades 4-12 & postsecondary
 - HS teachers most common; 1/5th outside US
 - Almost all LCD projector & student computers
 - Used Learn & Teach materials together
 - Used Interactive Explore activities most
 - Used activities giving general overview most
 - Used materials to supplement instruction





Teacher Implementation Study

- Interactive Explore activities typically projected to whole class
- >1/2 of teachers adapted Print-and-Go activities to fit students' needs (reading level or student knowledge)
- Some teachers used Print-and-Go activities independent of online Learn materials
- Constraints:
 - Time to explore modules
 - Fitting state standards
- THE UNIVERSITY
 OF UTAH



Appropriate difficulty level for students





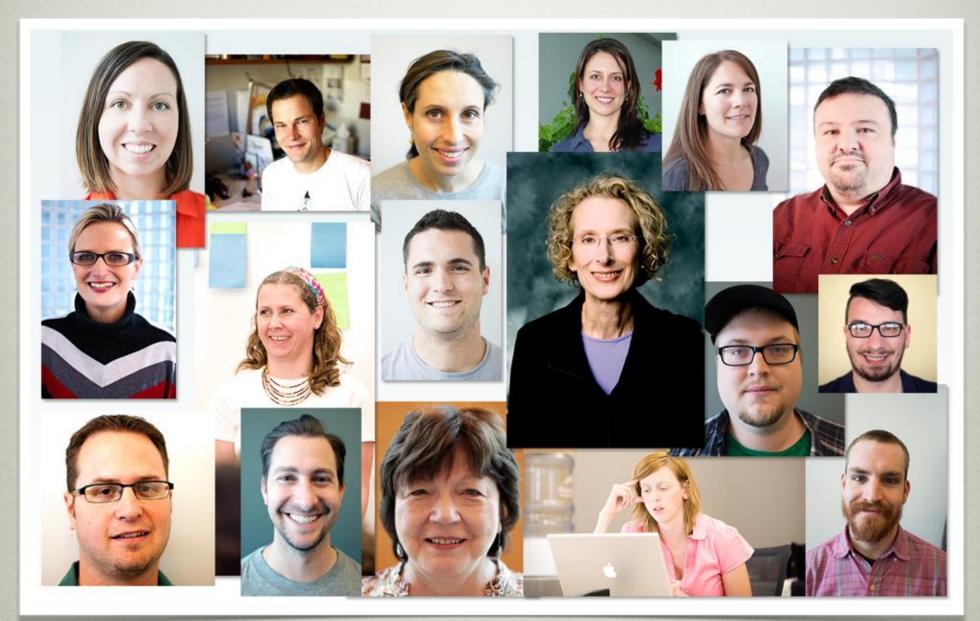






THE UNIVERSITY
OF UTAH

Genetic Science Learning Center Team



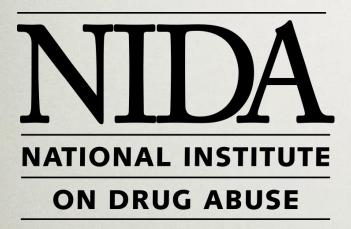




NIH Funding

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National Human Genome Research Institute



National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



Science Education Drug Abuse Partnership Award

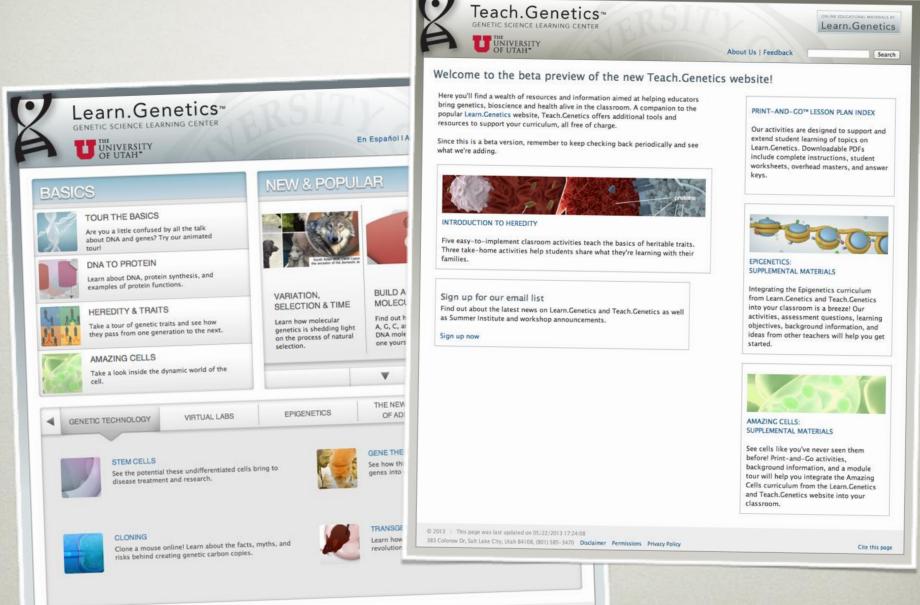
Supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health







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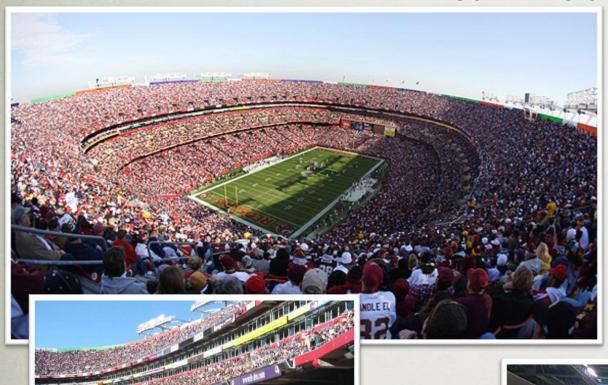
Learn.Genetics & Teach.Genetics

- Over 18 million visits in 2012
 - 900,000 visits in 2001 (NIH funding began)
- Over 47 million page views in 2012
- In top 99.995 percentile of most used websites





FedEx Field



Verizon Center







Stem Cells

STEM CELLS



THE NATURE OF STEM CELLS

Stem cells play many important roles in our bodies from embryonic development through adulthood.





tial for treating diseases.



GO, GO, STEM CELLS

Send activating signals to stem cells and watch them get to work!

learn more

STEM CELLS IN USE

Stem cell therapies have been curing diseases for decades.

explore.

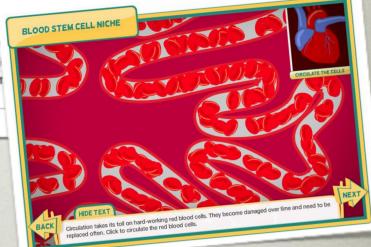
UNLOCKING STEM CELL POTENTIAL

Researchers are working on new ways to use etem ---

medicine.

THE STE

New devel





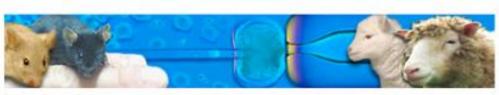
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Cloning

CLONING



WHAT IS CLONING ?

An introduction to cloning and how it's done.



CLICK AND CLONE

Try it yourself in the mouse cloning laboratory.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Links to current news and in-depth information about cloning.

acknowledgments

THE CLONE ZONE

Explore the history of cloning

IS IT CLONING? OR NOT

Test your cloning savvy with



learn more

WHY CLONE ?

Evaluate the reasons for using cloning technologies.

learn more.

CLONING MYTHS

Separating the facts from the fiction.

learn more

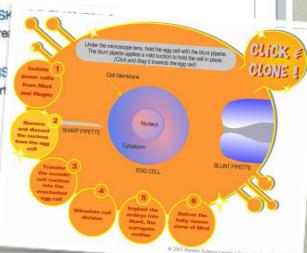
WHAT ARE THE RISK

The predictions and re-

learn more

WHAT ARE SOME IS

Consider some import technologies.





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Gene Therapy

GENE THERAPY: MOLECULAR BANDAGE?



WHAT IS GENE THERAPY ?

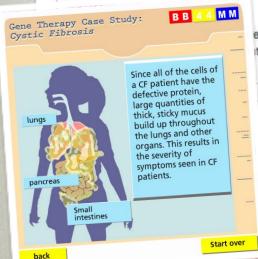
The what and why of gene therapy research.

CHOOSING TARGETS FOR GENE THERAPY

See how researchers decide which disorders are appropriate for gene therapy.

GENE DELIVERY: THE KEY TO GENE THERAPY

Putting therapeutic genes into cells is easier said than done. Find out why.



er cystic fibrosis and the tial treatment.

ormation about gene



TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Explore the methods for delivering genes into cells.



interactive explore SPACE DOCTOR

You are the doctor! Design and test gene th

..... ailing aliens.

FROM RESEARCH TO TRIALS

How long does it take? Follow a gene the

CHALLENGES IN GENE THERAPY

Why isn't gene therapy a smashing sucr

NEW APPROACHES TO GENE THE

Examine some up-and-coming technic

ENHANCEMENT. GENE THERADY



Retrouiruses are a group of viruses that carry their genetic naterial in the form of RNA rather than DNA. The most fam

X TARGET

Retrouiruses infect only dividing cells, so they cannot target cells Retrourases inreal and anomaly ceas, so may come larger that the stopped dividing. It is possible to target specific cell types by engineering proteins on the virus surface to recognize special proteins on the target cell's surface. The maximum length of RNA that can be inserted into a retrouirus is 8,000 base pairs (8 kilobase pairs).

Once a retrourus intects a cell, its RNA travels to the cell's nucleus. However, the virus's RNA-based genetic material mu cince of kindows interest a deligite when indeed for the delist indeeds, indeeds, the orders indeed account of the perfect of

The DNR mode from the virus' RNR template integrates into the host cell's genome in random locations. Once integrated, it will be displicated along with the rest of the DNR when the cell divides.

Since the retroutius genome integrates randomly into a cell's genome, there is the chance that it will integrate into a place subset of decorats another accounts in the man affect the cell's ability to divide accounts another accounts. Since the retrourus genome integrates randomly into a sell's genome, there is the chance that it will integrate int where it disrupts another gene. This may affect the cell's ability to divide properly, possibly causing tumor growth. consider an appropriation and the response in the patient. You can reduce this possibility by remov



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Personalized Medicine

PERSONALIZED MEDICINE (PHARMACOGENOMICS)

Why do people vary in their responses to prescribed medications, both with respect to how well it works and adverse reactions to it?

Researchers think the answer lies in our genes.

Scientists, physicians and the pharmaceutical industry are actively developing ways to customize medical treatments to suit our unique genetic signatures. The study of how genetic variations interface with drug response and disease risk is called pharmacogenomics.



YOUR DOCTOR'S NEW GENETIC TOOLS

Investigate a pharmacogenetic test that is being used in the clinic today.

learn more

MAKING SNPs MAKE SENSE

See how tiny variations in a person's DNA make-up can help predict drug response or disease risk.



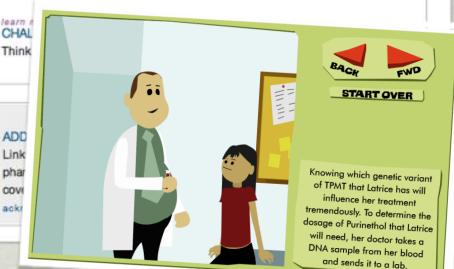
PUS-POPPIN' FROGS

You are the researcher! Use single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) data to prescribe medications for frogs with bad skin.

learn more

DRUG DEVELOPMENT TODAY AND TOMORROW

Consider how pharmacogenetics might remake the drug development process.

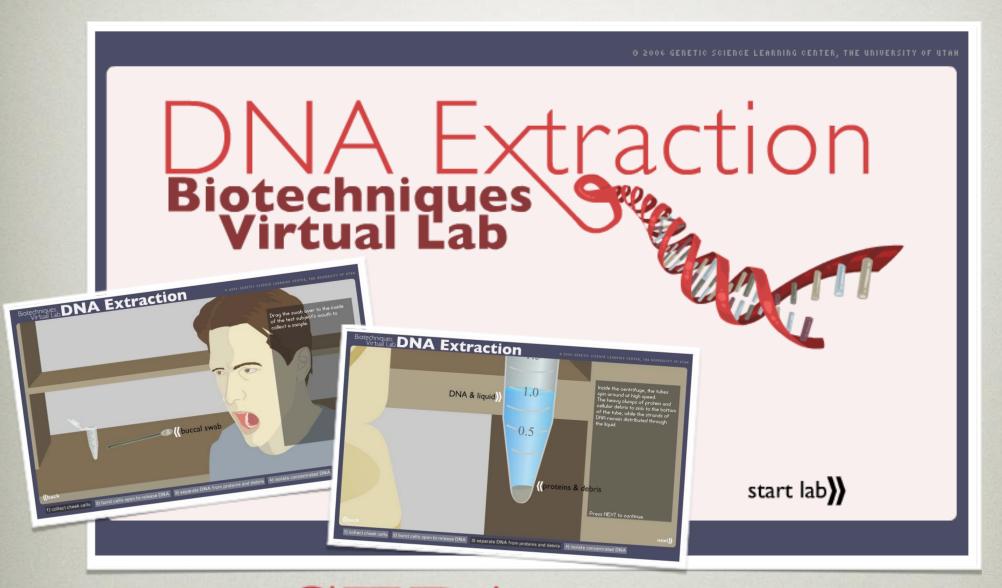




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DNA Extraction Virtual Lab









The New Science of Addiction

The New Science of Addiction: Genetics and the Brain



Drug addiction is a chronic disease characterized by changes in the brain which result in a compulsive desire to use a drug. A combination of many factors incl genetics, environment and behavior influence a person's addiction risk, making it an incredibly complicated disease. The new science of addiction considers all of these fa - from biology to family - to unravel the complexities of the addicted brain.





Beyond the Reward Pathway

What Is a Brain Pathway?

You can think of a brain pathway as a power line that connects two brain regions. Brain pathways are made up of interconnected neurons along which signals are transmitted from one brain region to another



The Dopamine Pathways

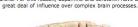
Dopamine is the neurotransmitter used by the reward pathway (also called the mesolimbic pathway, which is closely associated with the mesocortical pathway). But there are two other important pathways in the brain that utilize dopamine: the nigrostriatal pathway and the tuberoinfundibular pathway. Generally, drugs that affect dopamine levels in the brain affect all three of these dopamine pathways.

lormonal regulation laternal behavior (nurturing)

Mesolimbic and Mesocortical pa Ventral Tegmental Area to Nucleus Accumbens, Amygdala & Hippocar and Prefrontal Cortex

- Memory Motivation and emotional response
- . Reward and desire . Addiction . Can cause hallucinations and schizophrenia if not functioning properly Dopamine and another neurotransmitter called Serotonin are released by a small number of neurons in the brain. But each of these neurons connects to thousands of other neurons. For this reason, dopamine and serotonin have a

The Serotonin Pathways



The Few Rule the Many

hways Exist in the Brain

nsible for driving our feelings of

Learn More Take a Closer Look

The Other Brain Cells

Brain Imaging Technologies

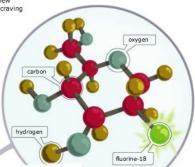
Modern brain imaging techniques like PET and MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) are becoming indispensible to researchers studying addiction and its effects on the brain. That is because addiction research requires looking inside the brain at areas where both drugs and natural chemicals act. Researchers can now determine how quickly drugs reach

eceptors in the brain and how long they stay there. Or, view changes in brain activity after long-term drug use, during craving or withdrawal, or following various treatments or drug abuse and addiction.

Choosing a Compound

Before a PET scan begins a patient is given a safe dose of radioactive compound. If the purpose of the PET scan is o study brain activity, doctors and scientists choose FDG fluorodeoxyglucose), which is a modified glucose nolecule.

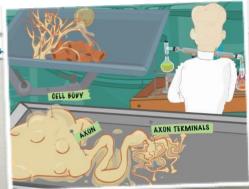
Glucose is a type of sugar, and it is the main energy ource for the brain. The injected or inhaled FDG will enter the person's bloodstream, where it can travel to the orain. If a particular area of the brain is more active, nore glucose or energy will be needed there. The more plucose is used, the more radioactive material is



Druge Alter the Brain's Reward Dath



NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE







Amazing Cells

AMAZING CELLS

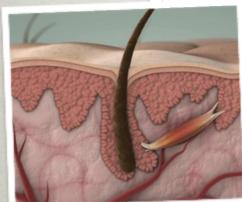
CELLS ARE COMPLEX & DYNAMIC

The cell's interior is structured in a way that streamlines cell function.



INSIDE A CELL

See the parts of a cell in action.



FIC: HOW VESICLES

s called vesicles carry materials

BANIZE CELLULAR

al for organized and efficient

CELLS COMMUNICATE

Cells communicate through signals, aided by pathways made mostly of A cell's response depends on the signal itself, as well as the cell type.



animation

AN EXAMPLE OF CELL COMMUNICATION: THE FIGHT OR FLIGHT RESPONSE

When the brain detects danger or a threat, cell signaling machinery springs into action, producing a variety of responses throughout the body.

HOW CELLS COMMUNICATE DURING THE FIGHT OR FLIGHT RESPONSE

An in-depth look at one axis of cell communication during the fight or flight response.





DROPPING SIGNALS

Cell signals travel through the body, coming in contact with many cell types. The response depends on the type of cell the signal reaches.

sperm 60 x 5 µm

X chromosome bakers yeast

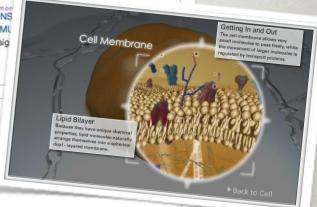
red blood cell

skin cell

WHEN CELL COMMUNICATION GOES WRONG

Cell communication can be disrupted in a number of ways, s ______resulting in disease.





CELLS IN PERSPECTIVE

In 1665, Robert Hooke coined the term cell to describe the structures he could see in cork with some of the first microscopes. Since then, technology has given us an increasingly complex view of the basic unit of life.



CELL SIZE AND SCALE

How big are cells compared with other objects, molecules and atoms?

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CELL

The endosymbiotic theory explains how relatives of ancient bacteria ended up in modern-day cells.

REAL CELL VIDEOS

Links to real cell videos and images on the Internet.



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Epigenetics

EPIGENETICS

WHAT IS EPIGENETICS?

The development and maintenance of an organism is orchestrated by a set of chemical reactions that switch parts of the genome off and on at strategic times and locations. Epigenetics is the study of these reactions and the factors that influence them.



introductory video

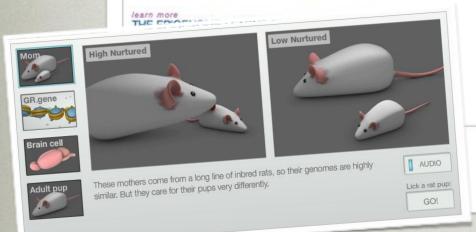
THE EPIGENOME AT A GLANCE

An introduction to the epigenome and how it instructs DNA.

interactive explore

GENE CONTROL

Change the level of gene expression in a cell with the turn of a dial!



EPIGENETICS & THE ENVIRONMENT

The genome dynamically respi behavior, toxins and other fac regulate gene expression.



INSIGHTS FROM IDENTICAL

Why do the physical characteris

they age? Follow the interaction of the environment and the genome in a pair of twins over time.

LICK YOUR RATS

What kind of mother are you? Care for a rat pup and shape its epigenome.

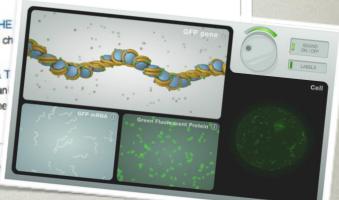
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What you eat can ch

video learn more EPIGENETICS & T

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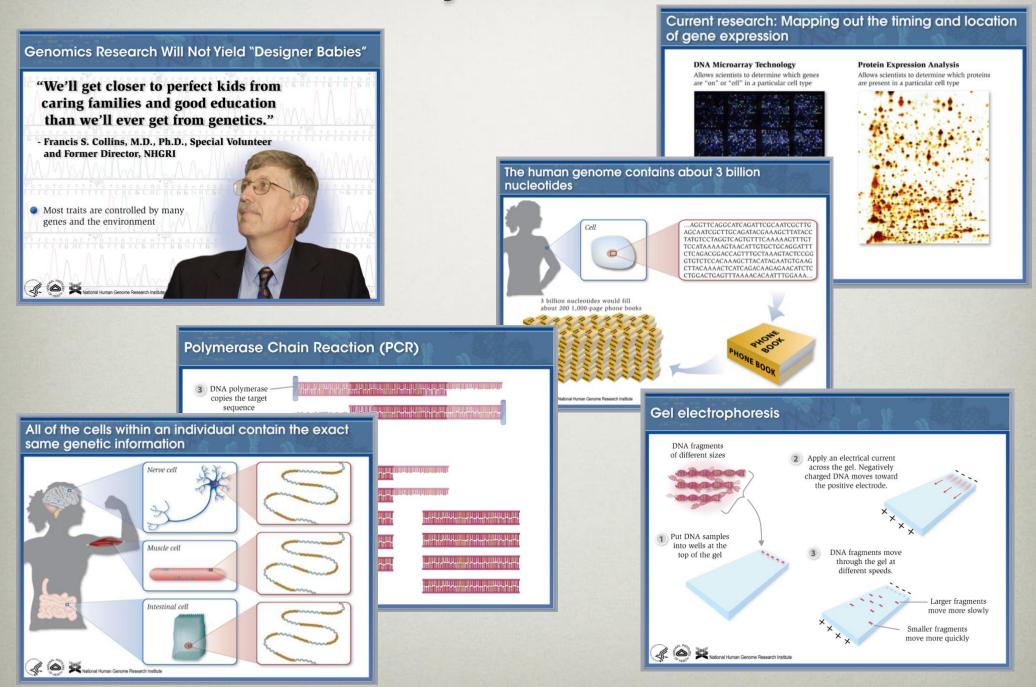


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NHGRI DNA Day Presentation Materials

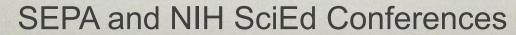


NHGRI Community Genetics Forum











In Production

- Human Microbiome
 - NIAID
- Learning, Memory & Multitasking
 - SEPA
- Neuroscience of Our Senses apps
 - NIH Blueprint for Neuroscience Research Science Education Awards
- Food to Fuel
 - SEPA





Other Funding











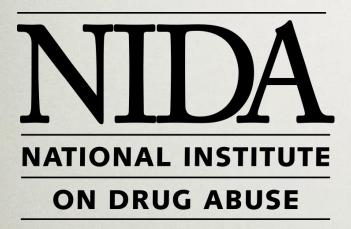




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National Human Genome Research Institute



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