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Cinemedicine Using Movices to Improve Studies Questionnaire Base Study on Under Graduate Dental Students

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Abstract: Along with the shift toward reforming medical curricula, there arising concerns about maintaining professional values of future physicians and how humanistic and psychosocial aspects of medicine can be taught and improved during their education [1–3]. Undoubtedly, ad-dressing these concerns requires providing opportunities for medical students to learn about humanity from the medical perspective. Hence,many medical schools around the world have started to pay more attention to helping students to build a humanistic perspective of doctoring as necessary competencies for becoming a good physician [4–6].Humanism, known as the art of medicine, can be defined as a system of

Aim: The aim of the study was the use of “cinemedicine” as a tool and technique in teaching psychosocial aspects of medicineto medical students at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS).

Objective: The aim of the study was the use of “cinemedicine” as a tool and technique in teaching psychosocial aspects of medicineto medical students at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) Based on study.

The aim of the study was the use of “cinemedicine” as a tool and technique in teaching psychosocial aspects of medicineto medical students at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) Based on year

Methodology: This was an educational study with quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Two hundred seventy medical students participated in this study. Nine sessions were held to teach psychosocial subjects in medicine using movies. Each session began with an initial explanation of the program objectives. After the show, medicine related points of the movie were discussed and analyzed by experts and students. In the end, questionnaires were distributed to assess the students' perceptions.

Results: A total of 200 students took part in this with females (100) and males (43) Age of the participants ranging from 18-25yrs.In this study females were more to demonstrate perception in dissection room experiences than male. Significantly third years showed greater familiarity with advanced applications than first, second and fourth year students.

Conclusion: The study highlights the. Implemented OF cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students Hence, the

teacher's role in the medical/dental profession would be to utilize the already developed concepts about implementation of cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students by the newly admitted undergraduate students and facilitate the development of a holistic concept of dental health benefits of genomics.

Keywords: Films, Undergraduate Curriculum Movie-based learning Film-based education Visual learning strategies Curriculum Medicine Teaching.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, innovative teaching strategies have become increasingly important in health professions education, including dental education. Traditional lecture-based methods, while effective for delivering foundational knowledge, may not always fully engage students or enhance deeper understanding and retention. As a result, educators are exploring alternative approaches that integrate creativity, emotional engagement, and real-life context into learning Cinemedicine, also referred to as movie based or film-based learning, is an emerging educational approach that uses films as a tool to facilitate learning. By combining visual storytelling with academic concepts, cinemedicine provides a unique platform for students to connect theoretical knowledge with practical and emotional experience.

AIM:

The aim of the study was the use of "cinemedicine" as a tool and technique in teaching psychosocial aspects of medicineto medical students at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS).

2. METHODOLOGY

Study Design and Participants: A cross sectional study was carried out at tertiary care teaching hospital Khammam.

Study population: The health Care students including those of first year students who responded to the offline paper print questionnaire survey

Study Instrument: A self-administered questionnaire was designed based on

CINEMEDICINE USING MOVICES TO IMPROVE STUDYIES QUESTIONNAIRE BASED STUDY ON UNDER GRADUATION DENTAL STUDENTS. Had a total 15 questions. Each participant has to fill their demographic data like name, age, and year of study. Participant have to select one option from the answers provided against questions and the questions were based on CINEMEDICINE USING MOVICES TO IMPROVE STUDYIES QUESTIONNAIRE BASED STUDY ON UNDER GRADUATION DENTAL STUDENTS.

Pilot study: A pilot study was conducted on a group of students to assess the validity and reliability of study.

Sampling method: The sampling method used is convenience method.

Inclusion criteria: The students who were interested in study and who are willing to participate.

Exclusive criteria: students who are not willing to participate are excluded.

Organizing the Study: The Study was designed in a paper based version of the self-administered questionnaire of 15questions focusing on knowledge awareness.

Included the sections of demographic date: name,age,sex and year of study demographic information and asked to answer all questions by selecting one option from the provided answers.

Statistical analysis: Date from the filled questionnaire was conducted in a tabular from in an excel worksheet and evaluated for analysis .The analysis was performed by.

3. RESULT

A total of 200 students took part in this with females (100) and males (43) Age of the participants ranging from 18-25yrs.In this study females were more to demonstrate perception in dissection room experiences than male. Significantly third years showed greater familiarity with advanced applications than first, second and fourth year students.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	200	19	24	22.65	1.753

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	90	45.0	45.0	43.9
	Female	110	55.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Year of Study

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I BDS	50	25.0	25.0	21.0
	II BDS	50	25.0	25.0	31.7
	IV BDS	50	25.0	25.0	80.3
	Intern s	50	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Distribution and comparison of responses based on gender:

Item	Response	Males		Females		Chi-Square value	P value
		n	%	n	%		
Q1	1	75	48	81	51.9	6.435	0.04*
	2	9	27.2	24	72.7		
	3	4	57.1	3	42.8		
	4	2	50	2	50		
Q2	1	11	23.9	35	76.1	4.544	0.05*
	2	19	67.9	9	32.1		
	3	17	47.2	19	52.8		
	4	43	45.3	52	54.7		
Q3	1	34	34.3	65	65.7	12.808	0.005*
	2	27	67.5	13	32.5		
	3	21	42.9	28	57.1		
	4	8	47.1	9	52.9		
Q4	1	41	42.3	56	57.7	0.270	0.874
	2	22	46.8	25	53.2		
	3	27	44.3	34	55.7		
	4	0	0	0	0		
Q5	1	26	44.1	33	55.9	4.609	0.330
	2	20	33.9	39	66.1		
	3	22	50	22	50		
	4	11	45.8	13	54.2		
Q6	1	42	44.7	52	55.3	3.278	0.351
	2	18	46.2	21	53.8		
	3	17	34.7	32	65.3		
	4	13	56.5	10	43.5		
Q7	1	36	40	54	60	6.131	0.04*
	2	28	59.6	19	40.4		
	3	26	38.2	42	61.8		
	4	0	0	0	0		

Q8	1	18	31.6	39	68.4	6.104	0.04*
	2	30	54.5	25	45.5		
	3	42	45.2	51	54.8		
	4	0	0	0	0		
Q9	1	33	35.9	59	64.1	8.954	0.030*
	2	25	64.1	14	35.9		
	3	23	44.2	29	55.8		
	4	9	40.9	13	59.1		
Q10	1	41	43.2	54	56.8	0.172	0.918
	2	25	46.3	29	53.7		
	3	24	42.9	32	57.1		
	4	0	0	0	0		
Q11	1	25	32.5	52	67.5	11.020	0.012*
	2	33	61.1	21	38.9		
	3	25	45.5	30	54.5		
	4	7	36.8	12	63.2		
Q12	1	27	36.5	47	63.5	16.682	0.001*
	2	27	56.2	21	43.8		
	3	19	31.7	41	68.3		
	4	17	73.9	6	26.1		
Q13	1	33	39.8	50	60.2	3.383	0.336
	2	23	56.1	18	43.9		
	3	23	40.4	34	59.6		
	4	11	45.8	13	54.2		
Q14	1	39	39.4	60	60.6	1.609	0.447
	2	36	48.6	38	51.4		
	3	15	46.9	17	53.1		
	4	0	0	0	0		
Q15	1	45	43.3	59	56.7	6.656	0.06
	2	27	54	23	46		
	3	18	35.3	28	64.7		
		0	0	0	0		

P≤0.05 is statistically significant

Distribution and comparison of responses based on year of the study:

Item	Response	I BDS		II BDS		IV BDS		INTERN		Chi-Value	P-Value
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Q1	1	41	23	45	25.2	44	24.7	48	26.9	6.546	0.02*
	2	5	50	1	10	3	30	1	10		
	3	3	37.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5		
	4	1	25	2	50	1	25	0	0		
Q2	1	3	6.5	4	8.7	7	50	3	18.3	3.556	0.04*
	2	7	25	7	25	3	10.7	9	13.7		
	3	10	27.8	6	16.7	7	19.4	5	13.9		
	4	23	24.2	23	24.2	27	28.4	23	42.1		
Q3	1	20	20.2	20	20.2	28	28.3	21	21.2	13.774	0.315
	2	7	17.5	8	20	18	45	3	7.5		
	3	11	22.4	8	16.3	11	22.4	11	22.4		
	4	5	29.4	4	23.5	3	17.6	5	29.4		
Q4	1	19	19.6	19	19.6	29	29.9	19	19.6	5.658	0.685
	2	13	27.7	11	23.4	14	29.8	5	10.6		

	3	11	18	10	16.4	17	27.9	16	26.2		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Q5	1	15	25.4	10	16.9	15	25.4	13	22	19.393	0.249
	2	7	11.9	14	23.7	20	33.9	9	15.3		
	3	8	18.2	11	25	14	31.8	8	18.2		
	4	5	20.8	1	4.2	8	33.3	8	33.3		
Q6	1	17	18.1	13	13.8	30	31.9	21	22.3	10.726	0.553
	2	12	30.8	8	20.5	11	28.2	6	15.4		
	3	10	20.4	12	24.5	15	30.6	8	16.3		
	4	4	17.4	7	30.4	4	17.4	5	21.7		
Q7	1	19	21.1	12	13.3	28	31.1	23	25.6	8.799	0.360
	2	12	25.5	9	19.1	13	27.7	7	14.9		
	3	12	17.6	19	27.9	19	27.9	10	14.7		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Q8	1	12	21.1	11	19.3	21	36.8	7	12.3	11.620	0.169
	2	12	21.8	13	23.6	10	18.2	10	18.2		
	3	19	20.4	16	17.2	29	31.2	23	24.7		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Q9	1	19	20.7	17	18.5	28	30.4	21	22.8	5.445	0.941
	2	11	28.2	8	20.5	10	25.6	6	15.4		
	3	10	19.2	10	19.2	16	308	9	17.3		
	4	3	13.6	5	22.7	6	19.2	4	18.2		
Q10	1	13	13.7	19	20	31	32.6	19	20	11.583	0171
	2	19	35.2	11	20.4	12	22.2	8	14.8		
	3	11	19.6	10	17.9	17	30.4	13	23.2		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Q11	1	16	20.8	12	15.6	24	31.2	17	22.1	8.073	0.779
	2	11	20.4	13	24.1	13	24.1	9	16.7		
	3	14	25.5	12	21.8	16	29.1	8	14.5		
	4	2	10.5	3	15.8	7	36.8	6	31.6		
Q12	1	10	13.5	15	20.3	20	27	19	25.7	10.642	0.560
	2	13	27.1	10	20.8	15	31.2	6	12.5		
	3	13	21.7	11	18.3	21	35	9	15		
	4	7	30.4	4	17.4	4	17.4	6	26.1		
Q13	1	14	16.9	15	18.1	25	30.1	21	25.3	5.487	0.940
	2	10	24.4	9	22	11	26.8	6	14.6		
	3	13	22.8	13	22.8	17	29.8	8	14		
	4	6	25	3	12.5	7	29.2	5	20.8		
Q14	1	19	19.2	14	14.1	32	32.3	22	22.2	11.925	0.155
	2	17	23	22	29.7	18	24.3	9	12.2		
	3	7	21.9	4	12.5	10	31.2	9	28.1		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Q15	1	16	15.4	25	24	28	26.9	24	23.1	11.488	0.176
	2	16	32	6	12	16	32	5	10		
	3	11	21.6	9	17.6	16	31.4	11	21.6		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

4. DISCUSSION

The study assessed cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students. The demographic analysis revealed that participants primarily between 18 and 25 years old, with a slight female majority (63%).

Students from all academic levels, including final years were included. While a significant portion of students acknowledged the opinions cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students and importance of maintaining a cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students presence, some lacked formal education on the subject. A considerable percentage expressed interest in various options in the cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students in to the dental health There was a split in opinion regarding sharing patient related content, indicating a need for qualities of a cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base dental health benefits of cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students .Additionally, a notable number of students had experienced poor knowledge, which raises concerns about opinions on the cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students.

5. CONCLUSION

The study highlights the. Implemented OF cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students Hence, the teacher's role in the medical/dental profession would be to utilize the already developed concepts about implementation of cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students by the newly admitted undergraduate students and facilitate the development of a holistic concept of dental health benefits of genomics .As an individual student, one may not have covered all the cinemedicine using movies to improve studies questionnaire base study on under graduate dental students.

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