Use of Audiovisuals

Audiovisual Aids

- Chalkboards
- Flip charts
- Dry-erase boards
- Overhead projectors
- Slides (projector or computer)

- Videotapes
- Multi-media
- Tape recorders
- Story boards
- Posters
- Hand-outs
- NONE

Click HERE to view the Audiovisual Do’s & Don’ts handout
or go to pages 20-23 of Educational Strategies Handout

Criteria for Selection of Audiovisuals

- Technical feasibility: technical expertise, professional & repair service, equipment fit & replacement
- Economic feasibility: budgetary allowance & justification of costs
- Social/political acceptability: learner’s willingness to use, impersonality of machines, acceptance by institutional administrations

Critical Factor: Size of Audience

Almost always C.I.C. exam question

Why Use Audiovisuals?

- ↑ retention
- Explain new concepts
- Summarize new concepts
- Present complex data such as statistics & graphs
- Give audience something other than instructor to look at
- ↑ audience involvement
Audiovisual Tips

- Advantages & disadvantages of each
- Need to assess room set-up
- Need to assess resources
- Make sure you have AV support
- Go to room early to trouble-shoot
  * Always have “Plan B”

A Good Slide....

- Has no more than 6-8 lines of text
- Can be read without magnification
- Projects well in a large room
- Uses largest font size to fill up slide

A Good Slide....

- Has a horizontal format
- Has 15-20 word limit
- Contains essential facts, not whole sentences

Additional Slide Tips

- Use black letters on white background
  OR
- Light text on dark background
- Don’t use all capital letters
- Avoid “fuzzy” fonts
- Use at least 24 font

Exercise

- Using guidelines for making slides, let’s evaluate the following slides

Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis B is the most common form of hepatitis in the United States
- Hepatitis B is transmitted by sexual contact, sharing intravenous needles, by contact with blood or body fluids
- There is no treatment for hepatitis B
Hepatitis B

- Most common form of hepatitis in U. S.
- Transmitted by sexual contact, sharing IV needles, & contact with blood/body fluids
- No treatment available

Orthopoxviruses

- Variola major
- Variola minor
- Vaccinia
- Monkeypox
- Camelpox
- Cowpox

Orthopoxviruses (Times New Roman)

Orthopoxviruses (Arial)

- Variola major (Times New Roman)
- Variola minor (Arial Shadowed)
- Vaccinia (Courier shadowed)
- Monkeypox (Arial not shadowed)
- Camelpox (Times New Roman-Shadowed)
- Cowpox (Arial not bolded)
If Using Graphs or Tables...

- Make sure audience can read them
- If not, use summary statements from them

Exhibit 1: Year-Over-Year Growth Rates in NHE

Source: Marian, monthly NHE estimates
Compares monthly NHE to the same month from the previous year

Barriers to Learning

- **Knowing vs. doing**: what people know does not always predict what they will be able to do or how they will perform
- **Passive learner response**: lectures have little effect on what the learner will do in work setting; learning should be more active process for the learner
- **Fear of failure**: learners may be afraid to perform new procedures the first time
- **Classroom intimidation**: learners may be afraid to speak out or be involved in an atmosphere they perceive to be intimidating
- **Ability to individualize the educational program to the learner’s personal needs**: cannot waste the learner’s time; education must be efficient & concise for learner needs

Barriers to Learning

- Classroom intimidation: learners may be afraid to speak out or be involved in an atmosphere perceived to be intimidating
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Enhance Understanding & Learning Retention

- Make information understandable & memorable
- Know content
- Be visible to all
- Make eye contact
- Dress professionally
- Speak clearly & enthusiastically
- Define/ redefine terms

Use Appropriate Font Size to Fill up Slide= 32 font

- HSV
- EBV
- VZV
- CMV= 24 font

Use Appropriate Font Size to “Fill up” Slide= 40 font

- HSV= 32 font
- EBV
- VZV
- CMV
Avoid “Busy Slides”

Hospital Infection Control Guidance

Inpatient setting
Care for probable SARS cases
- Probable SARS cases should be isolated and accommodated as follows in descending order of preference:
  - negative pressure rooms with the door closed
  - single rooms with their own bathroom facilities
  - cohort placement in an area with an independent air supply, exhaust system and bathroom facilities
- Turning off air conditioning and opening windows for good ventilation is recommended if an independent air supply is unfeasible. Please ensure that if windows are opened they are away from public places

Summary

- Different types of audiovisuals
- Advantages & disadvantages
- How to select AV’s
- How to make a good PowerPoint slide