

Application of Virtual Lab Simulations for Complementing Laboratory Teaching

Innovative and Effective Teaching During COVID-19
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“Laboratory teaching assumes that **first-hand experience in observation and manipulation of the materials of science is **superior to other methods** of developing understanding and appreciation. Laboratory training is also frequently used to develop **skills** necessary for more advanced study or research.”**

Lab-Based Learning. (n.d.). Centre for Teaching and Learning, Queen's University. Retrieved August 28, 2020, from <https://www.queensu.ca/ctl/teaching-support/instructional-strategies/lab-based-learning>

Gage, N. L., et al. (1963). *Handbook of Research on Teaching*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co.



Five Objectives of Lab-based Learning

Concepts

Understanding and practice the use of hypothesis and theoretical models

Cognitive Abilities

Developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills

Understanding Nature of Science

Experiencing how scientific enterprise work

Skills

Manipulative and intellectual skills

Attitudes

Develop confidence, satisfaction, curiosity

Objectives of Laboratory Teaching

- Teaching experimental methods
- Supporting theoretical information of lectures
- Affective goals including scientific attitudes

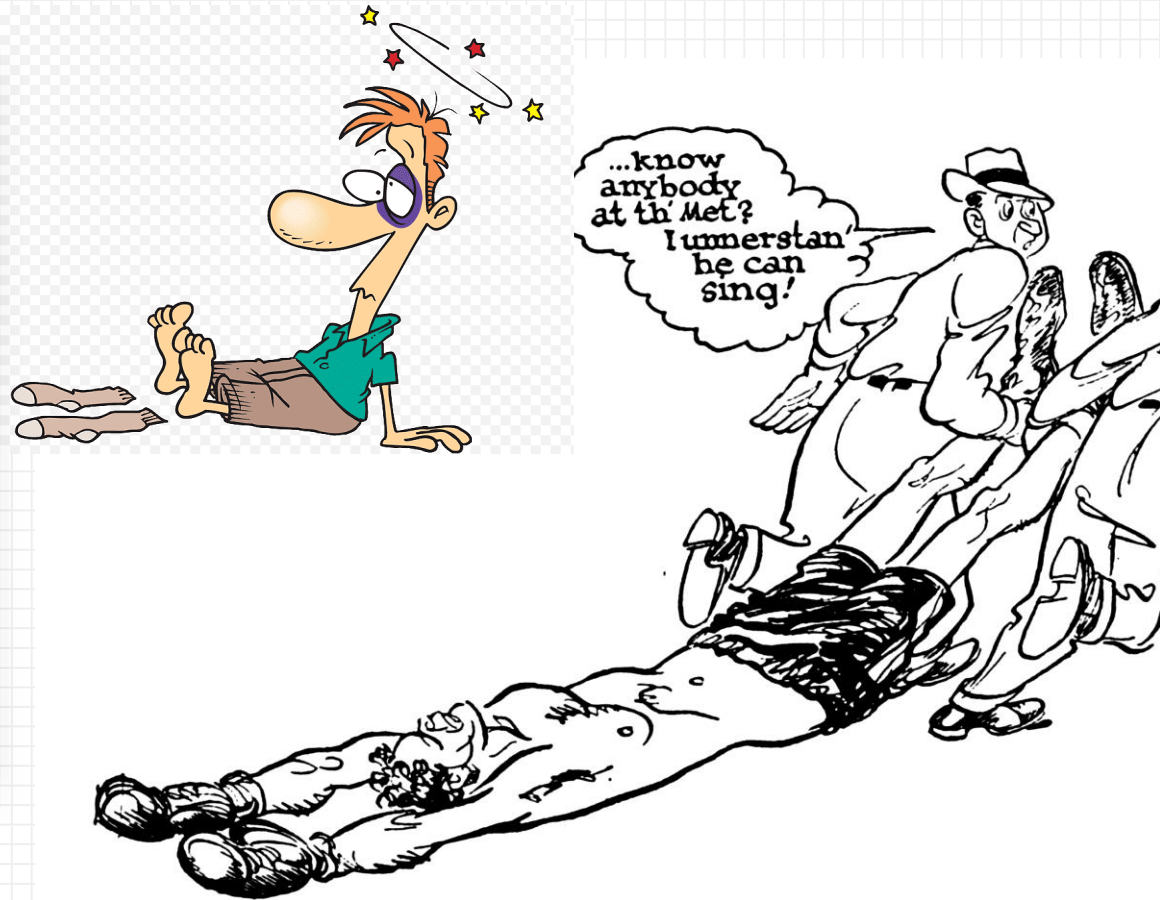


Lorenzo, M. G., Reverdito, A. M., Blanco, M., & Salerno, A. (2012). Difficulties of undergraduate students in the organic chemistry laboratory. *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, 42, 74-81. Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/2343809604?accountid=16720>

Laboratory sessions 3 and 4

ELISA Test Performance

1. Label eight 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes with samples or controls and your group number.
2. For **nuts, potato chips, milo, milk, positive and negative controls**, take 50 μL of sample or control extracts and mix it with 450 μL of sample diluent in corresponding tubes (10-fold dilution).
3. For **wheat bread and biscuits**, take 10 μL of sample extracts and mix it with 490 μL of sample diluent in corresponding tubes (50-fold dilution).
4. Complete a sample plate plan on page 9 showing the location of all standards, negative control, positive control and food samples.
5. Pipette 100 μL of each standard, diluted controls and sample extracts into the appropriate wells.
6. Incubate the plate at room temperature for one hour on a platform shaker.
7. Discard the content from the well and wash each well 6 times with deionized water. (**Washing steps in ELISA are very important. Make sure you have appropriate skills in these washing steps**)
8. Add 100 μL of gluten conjugate to each well.
9. Incubate the plate at room temperature for one hour on a platform shaker.
10. Discard the gluten conjugate from the well and wash each well 6 times with deionized water.
11. Add 100 μL of TMB Substrate to each well.
12. Incubate the plate at room temperature for 10 minutes.
13. **DO NOT DISCARD THE TMB SUBSTRATE FROM THE WELL.** Add 100 μL of Stop Solution to each well.
14. Read the plate with microplate reader at 450 nm.



Reality



Five Objectives of Lab-based Learning

Concepts ❌

Understanding and practice the use of hypothesis and theoretical models

Cognitive Abilities ❌

Developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills

Understanding Nature of Science ❌

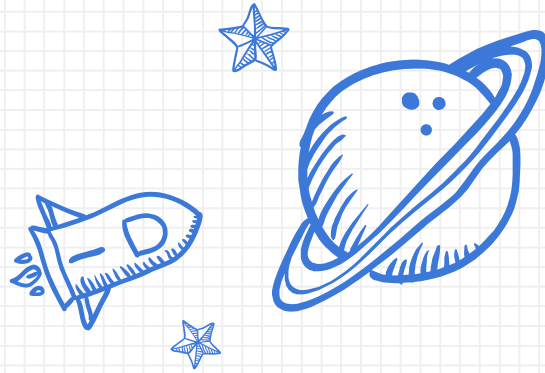
Experiencing how scientific enterprise work

Skills ❌

Developing Manipulative and intellectual skills

Attitudes ❌

Develop confidence, satisfaction, curiosity



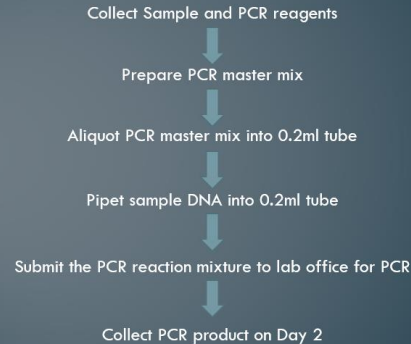
**Familiarisation and Realisation of Experimental Procedures is
Crucial for
Creating a Successful Lab Experience for Students and
Achieving the Objectives of Lab-Based Learning and Teaching**

Engaging Students

Pre-lab Flow Chart

- Unable to prepare a correct flow chart
- Reiterating lab procedures
- Passive learning if students are unable to draw a correct flow chart
- No evaluation of students' competence

PCR RFLP Flow Chart – PCR [Amplify target gene]



Engaging Students

Virtual Lab Experience

- Do the lab once
- Raising students' interest
- Performing lab impossible in real-life
- Gauging of student's competence



Seeing is Believing; Doing is Knowing



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- A man in a purple shirt and VR headset is interacting with a woman in a green sari. The man is holding a small white object, possibly a controller or a sample, and they are both smiling. They are in a well-lit room with other people and equipment in the background.

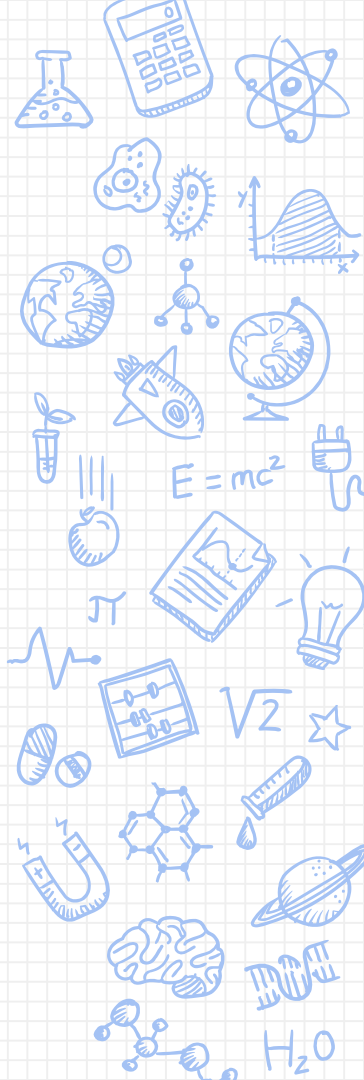
Parameters Useful For Gauging Students Competence

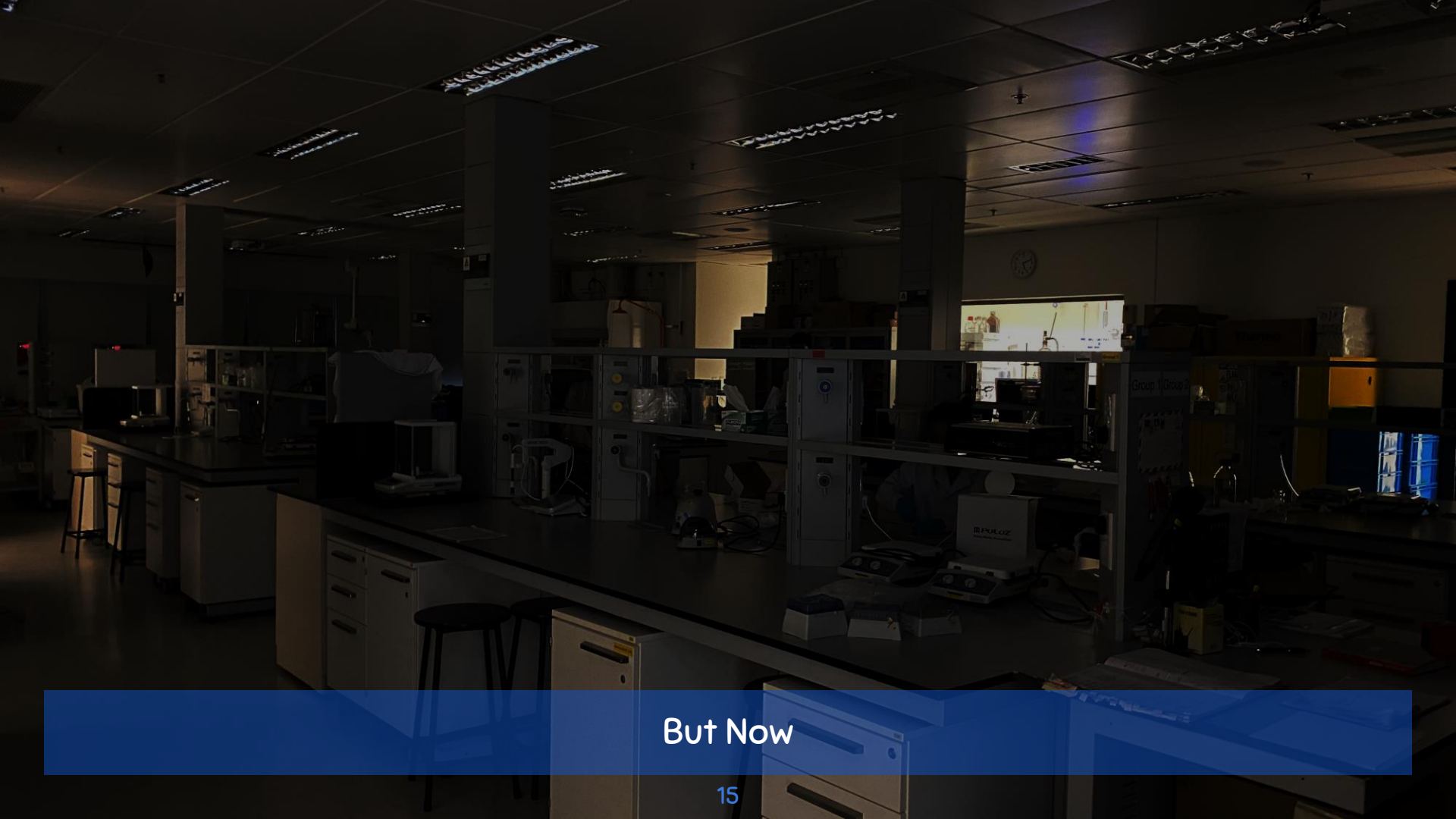
- Check-point Questions
- Number of Attempts
- Student's Score
- Supplement with flowchart



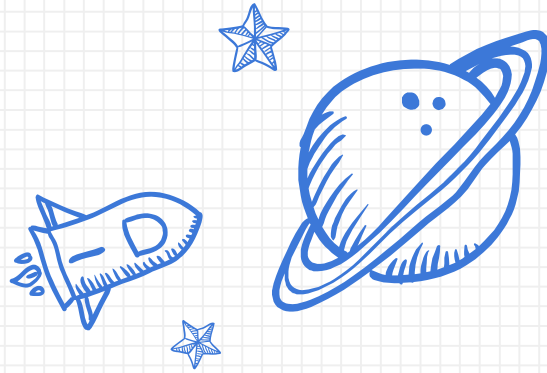
Students Feedback (Sample Size = 36)

	Completely Agree	Agree	Disagree	Completely Disagree
I gained relevant knowledge by using the simulation.	12 (33.3%)	19 (52.8%)	4 (11.1%)	1 (2.8%)
I found the simulation motivating	15 (41.7%)	19 (52.8%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)
I feel more confident about my lab skills after the simulation	8 (22.2%)	25 (69.4%)	2 (5.6%)	1 (2.8%)
I feel that I can apply what I have learned in the simulation to real world cases	7 (19.4%)	27 (75.0%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)





But Now



Virtual lab simulations may help engaging students and to maintain their interests and confidence in lab-based learning and studying in general

Acknowledgement

- QEM, OUHK “Virtual Reality (VR) for conducting laboratories experiments (Project Code: Q1024)”
- Support from the Dean of the School of Science and Technology, OUHK and colleagues of the Department of Science, OUHK
- Support from our students



A cluster of hand-drawn blue icons in the top-left corner, including a molecular structure, a globe, a lightbulb, and the chemical formula H_2O .

THANK YOU!

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