

## **SYSTEMIC APPROACHES TO TEACHING AND LEARNING A MODULE OF BIOCHEMISTRY [SATL-BC]**

Suzana Golemi, Rajmonda Keçira, Neira Medja and Donalda Lacey  
Department of Biology – Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences,  
University of Shkodra (Albania)  
Correspondence Author Email: [zanakuci@yahoo.com](mailto:zanakuci@yahoo.com)

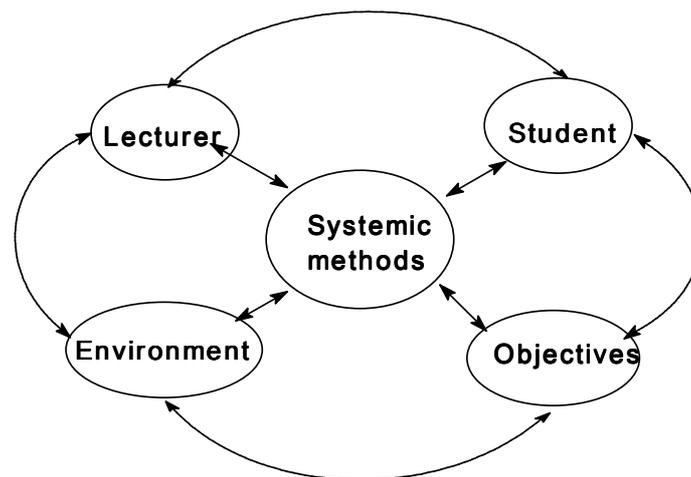
### **ABSTRACT**

In this article, we introduce the application of SATL in the subject of medical biochemistry. The strategy of this method is based on the collection, organization, and presentation of the map of concepts through the interactive system in the module of which the relations between the concepts and issues will be clarified. The main structural element of the SATL is the systemic diagram which bears all the attributes of a closed concept map. The systemic diagrams are created on the basis of the combination of the concepts that students already have and what they acquire through the study of the modules. The construction of systemic diagram helps students to understand the conceptual framework of the subject. Through the application of systemic methodology, students will study not only concepts, principles, and various metabolic procedures that occur in the organism they will also understand the vital role of biochemistry in medicine and how biochemistry principles are applied in everyday professional practices. [AJCE, 3(1), January 2013]

## INTRODUCTION

Methods and teaching techniques are standard procedures used by the lecturer in his/her interaction with students to introduce teaching materials and teaching activities to reach the goals and teaching objectives (1). For the diversity of the teaching methods, the lecturer should choose the one that makes teaching more efficient, more informative, more varied and more interesting.

There are several strategies that make teaching and learning much easier and understandable; the most important strategy is the systemic one which interlinks the lecturer, the student and the environment objectives. The systemic connections between the elements is displayed in the systematic diagram (Figure 1)



*Figure 1: Systemic diagram between the lecturer, the student and the environment objectives.*

### **The factors that affect the selection of teaching and learning methods**

- On the one hand, when the lecturer decides to define the method or the technique, he/she should consider students' strongest abilities, knowledge, talent, intuition and personal experience. On the other hand, the lecturer should have confidence in the method or the technique that she/he selects. The lecturer should know for sure that the method he/she

selects will serve the students best. At the end, the method should prepare high qualified generations, capable of responding to the developments of the future society.

- The students enter the auditorium with their own interest, motives, needs, abilities, experiences and culture. The lecturer should consider students' abilities and select the teaching method that will help the students to reach the expected results.
- Teaching should be oriented in such a way that it could reach the important goals and the objectives in class.
- The environment is important to help in the selection of the teaching and learning method. The lecturer always asks the question: "Is this the right environment for the selected method?"

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study presents a method of explaining the module "Water and human metabolism" in the subject of medical biochemistry through systemic diagrams drawing and explaining. The method is applied at the University of Shkoder "Luigj Gurakuqi", (Albania) in the Faculty of Medicine at the Department of Biochemistry with the students of the first study degree (BA), in the subject of medical biochemistry.

Systemic Approach in Teaching and Learning (SATL) methodology is holistic in essence and encompasses delivery of facts, concepts and skills in one package (as displayed in figure 2). Teaching is carried out through communication.

Learning process becomes pleasant if better communication skills of the teacher prevail upon the inherent inertia, associated with the students, while they focus upon a difficult subject.

SATLC technique is a better instrument for making the teacher's job easier, as it amply enhances the communication skills of the teachers.

## REFERENCES

- Alla, G. M., Conwan, R. M., & Stewart, J. M. (2004). *Clinical biochemistry: Textbook of biochemistry with clinical correlations* (2<sup>ed</sup> ed., pp. 603-633). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- Anderson, L., & Drathwohl, E. (2001). *A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing: A revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives*. New York: MacMillan.
- Collen, S., Allan, D. Marks., & Michael L. (2005). *Marks' Basic Medical Biochemistry. A clinical approach*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
- Collen, S. Ph., & Allan, D. M. (1990). *Harpes's Biochemistry. A large medical book* (2<sup>ed</sup> ed., 753-755). New York: Prentice – Hall International.
- Eaton, D. C. (1989). *Laboratory investigations in organic chemistry* (pp. 236-142). USA: McGraw-Hill
- Lygre, D. (1995). *General, Organic, and Biological Chemistry* (pp. 575-600). California: Brooks/ Cole Publishing Company.
1. Eilks, I., & Byers, B. (2009). *Innovative Methods in Teaching and Learning Chemistry In Higher Education* Cambridge: [Royal Society of Chemistry](#) Publishing.
- Fahmy, A. F., & Lagowski, J. J. (1999). The use of systemic approach in teaching and learning for 21 st century. *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 71( 5), 859-863.
- Fahmy, A. F., & Lagowski, J. J. (2003). Systemic reform in chemical education an international perspective. *Journal Chemical Education*, 80(9), 1078.
- Fahmy, A. F. M. and Lagowski, J. J. (2011). The systemic approach to teaching and learning SATL: operational steps for building teaching units. *AJCE*, 1(1),62-80.
- Fahmy, A.F.M., and Said, A. (2011). The systemic approach to teaching and learning (SATL): The Water Chemistry, *AJCE*. 1, (2),50-58(2011).
- Fahmy, A. F., & El-Hashash, M. (1999). Systemic Approach in Teaching and Learning Heterocyclic Chemistry. *Chemical Education International*, 3(1), 56-78.
- Fahmy, A. F., Hamza, M. A., & Lagowski, J.J. (2002). From systemic approach in teaching and learning chemistry (SATLC) to benign analysis. *Chinese Journal Chemical Education*, 23(12), 12-16.
- Kuchel, W.F., & Gregory, B. R. (1988). *Theory and problems of Biochemistry* (2<sup>ed</sup> ed., pp. 213-215). New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies.
- Bettelhei, A.F., & March, J. (1995). *Introduction of Organic and Biochemistry* (2<sup>ed</sup> ed., pp. 213-215). New York: Saunders College Publishing.
- Howard, B. L. (1991). *Test scores & What they mean* 5<sup>ed</sup> ed., pp. 56-73). New York: Allyn and Bacon.
- Leninger, L. A. (1972). New York : *Worth Publishers*.
- John, R. H. (1975). *Elements of General and Biological chemistry* (2<sup>ed</sup> ed.,) New York: WILEY.
- Garret, R. H., & Grishan, C. (1995). *Biochemistry. University of Virginia (Internacional Edition* pp. 312-314): Saunder College Publishing.

- Stryer, L. (1995). Biochemistry ( 4<sup>ed</sup> ed., pp. 603-633). New York: W. H. Freeman & Company.
- Novak, J. D. ( 1998 ). Learning, Creating and Using Knowledge (pp. 258-261). United Kingdom: Lawrence Erlbaum, Associates.
- Norman, R. & Iqbal, Sh. (2007). The role of laboratory work in university chemistry. *The royal society of chemistr. Chemistry education research and practice*, 8, 172-185.
- Singh, M. P. (2005). Modern teaching of chemistry (pp. 34-56). India: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
- Yadav, M. S. (2005). Teaching of chemistry (pp. 26-57). India: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
- Uljen, M. (1999). A School Didactic Model Framing an Analysis of Pedagogical Implications of Learning Theory (pp. 321-243). England: Psychology Press.
- Vinayak, M. (2008). Methods Of Teaching Chemistry (pp. 213-321). India: Crescent Publishing Corporation.
- Yorke, M. (2003). Formative assessment in higher education. Mives towards theory and th enhancement of pedagogic practice. *Higher education*, 45 (4), 477- 478. New York: Saundres College Publishing.