# Advancing Interprofessional Education through the BOOST Gamification Model: Enhancing Motivation and Team Performance

### **AUTHORS**

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## **INTRODUCTION & AIMS**

- Interprofessional education (IPE) is essential for improving healthcare delivery, but there is often a gap between theoretical models and practical application, affecting effective students' motivation and engagement training for patient-centered care.
- Gamification, which involves adding game elements (e.g., leaderboards) to education, can increase motivation and engagement in learning.
- Despite its many benefits, gamification lacks a theoretical foundation in IPE to support its design and implementation.
- The BOOST gamification model is being developed to enhance student motivation and team performance in IPE settings.
- An experimental study compared the effectiveness of the BOOST model with traditional IPE activities in enhancing the outcomes.





## Leaderboard Participate in the course to gain experience points and level up! > IPE Briefing > Welcome information > Part 1 - Preparation > Part 3 - Enrichment Activity RANKING 320 319 321 Team 5 Team 11 Team 12 RECENT REWARDS Team 10

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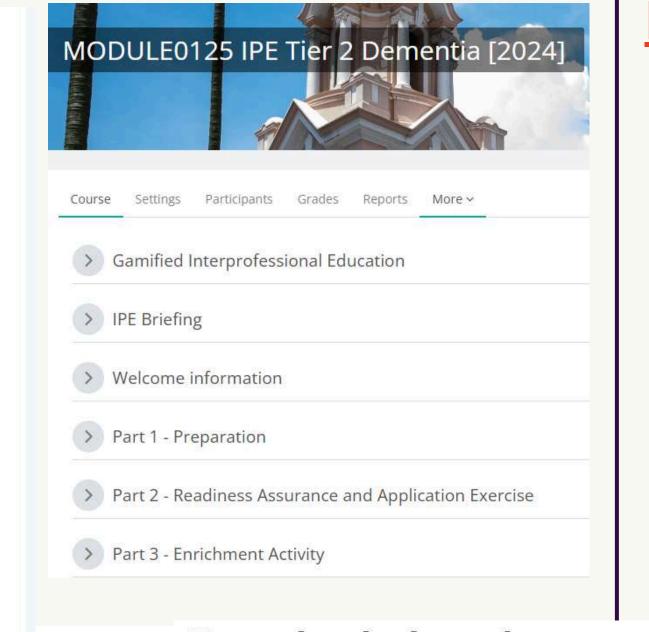
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## **METHODOLOGY**

- Participants: Students from various healthcare disciplines.
- <u>Procedures</u>: Pre- and post-intervention assessments to measure changes in motivation and team performance. Random assignment of participants into two groups.
  - BOOST Group: Engaged in IPE activities utilizing the BOOST gamification model.
  - Control Group: Participated in traditional IPE activities without gamification elements.
- Measures: Pre- and post-intervention assessments to measure changes in motivation and team performance.
- <u>Data analysis</u>: Repeated measures ANOVA and ANCOVA to compare the results between the BOOST group and the control group to determine the effectiveness of the BOOST Model.

Team

effectiveness

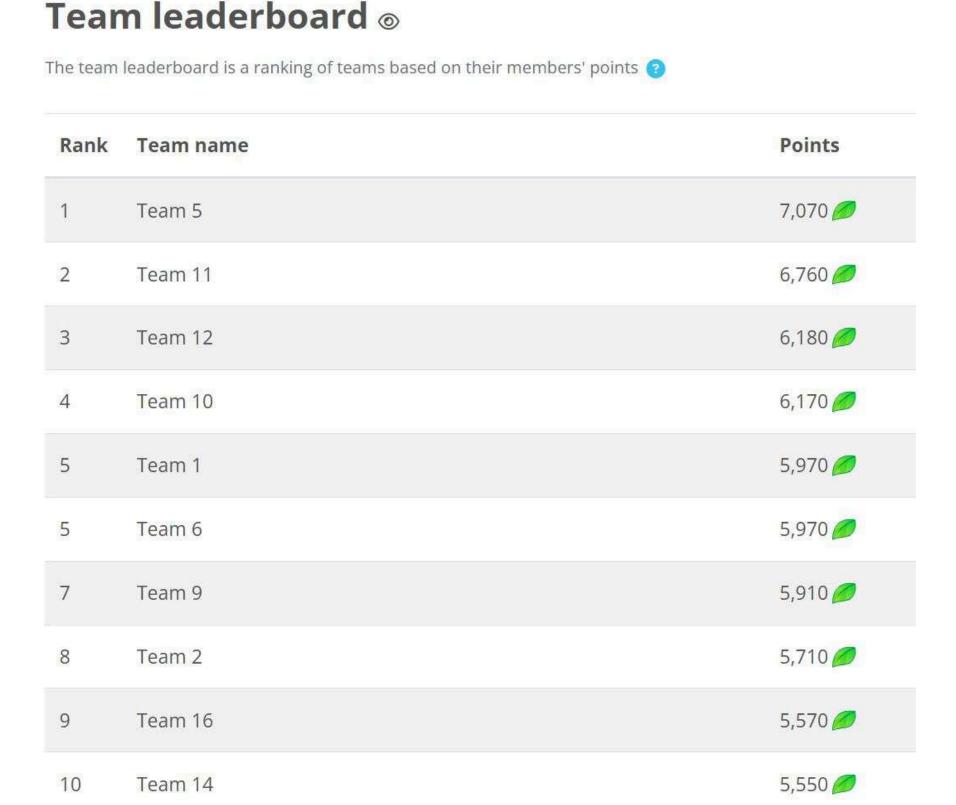
Collective

efficacy

CG

EG

CG



#### Variables Groups NEffect Effect Post-Presize $(\eta 2)$ test test 5.00 5.66 95 EG (.69)(.79)4.22\* .02 Autonomy 5.24 4.84 CG 97 (.78)(.80)4.48 5.23 EG 95 (.69)(.77)6.35\* .03 Competence 4.83 4.36 CG 97 (.84)(.60)5.45 4.71 EG 95 (.69)(.69)6.42\* Relatedness .03 5.01 4.56 CG 97 (.85)(.66)3.60 4.26 EG

(.68)

3.56

(.63)

3.58

(.72)

3.51

(.75)

97

95

Mean (SD)

(.50)

3.95

(.57)

3.82

(.67)

4.02

(.62)

5.80\*

1.48

.03

## **RESULTS**

10<sup>xp</sup> Course module

10<sup>xp</sup> Course module

10xp Course viewed

viewed

viewed

- Preliminary ANOVA findings suggest that students exposed to the BOOST model showed significantly higher intrinsic motivation and enhanced team performance compared to those in the control group.
- ANOVA results indicate that students in the two groups exhibited different levels of improvement in motivation and team performance over time.
- Follow-up ANCOVA results show differences in post-test motivation and team performance, accounting for pre-test scores as covariates.

## **KEY TAKE-AWAYS**

- The BOOST gamification model can improve student motivation and team performance in IPE context.
- Future studies should investigate additional applications of the BOOST model and its long-term effects on healthcare delivery outcomes stemming from IPE.
- The BOOST model should be implemented in various collaborative learning environments to confirm its acceptability and effectiveness.

Variables	Groups	N	Adjusted Mean	F	Effect size (η²)
Autonomy	EG	95	5.63	13.08***	.07
	CG	97	5.27		
Competence	EG	95	5.19	9.86**	.05
	CG	97	4.87		
Relatedness	EG	95	5.41	12.77***	.06
	CG	97	5.05		
Team effectiveness	EG	95	4.25	15.49***	.08
	CG	97	3.95		

Time × group

interaction