

# Embracing generative artificial intelligence (GenAl) within paramedicine education: Innovate or stagnate!

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#### Introduction and Background

Students are expected to use technology as part of being active learners. Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) is rapidly evolving, resulting in a change to the way we view assessments. At UNDA, unauthorised and uncited use of GenAI tools in assessments are deemed to have breached academic integrity. Authors advocate that assessment design is important in addressing cheating in assessments (Hodgkinson et al., 2016; Lancaster & Clarke, 2016), and promote the use of authentic assessments, which aim to engage students in real world tasks (Collins et al., 2014; Moriarty et al., 2016).

#### **Problem**

Students including unauthorised GenAI in their assessments. As today's graduates will undoubtedly use genAI in their professional career, it was important to ethically incorporate the building of skills and knowledge around GenAI within the paramedicine program at UNDA.

## Method

- Case Study Methodology
- Critical Review Assessment Task
- Focused on use of hard and soft collars

Use a GenAl tool

Critically evaluate GenAl response

Include ethical practice - Ahpra Shared Code of Conduct

Integrate Professional capabilities for registered paramedics

Realisation of

the limitations of

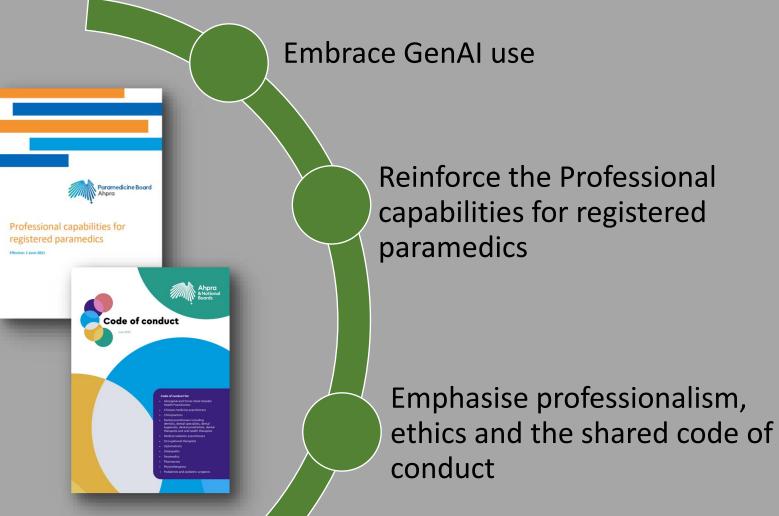
GenAl tools such

as ChatGPT



### Aims

In keeping with Ellis and Murdoch (2024), the focus was on the challenges for the paramedicine teaching team, rather than focusing on why students cheat.



breaches

"ChatGPT

information was

not what the

current evidence

showed"

# Results

More focus on the rubric

Higher quality of assessment = higher marks

PARAMEDIC STUDENT Reduction in Turnitin Al scores

"ChatGPT was wrong! It gave me information for dog collars!"

Reduce academic integrity

Increased open,
honest and
ethical
discussions led
by students

Enhanced levels of critical analysis and synthesis

Increased higher order thinking

"ChatGPT is very descriptive and didn't help with any synthesis or analysis which is what the rubric required"

#### References

Collins, D., Weber, J., & Zambrano, R. (2014). Teaching business ethics online: Perspectives on course design, delivery, student engagement, and assessment. Journal of Business Ethics, 125(3), 513–529. doi:10.1007/s10551-013-1932-7 Ellis, C., & Murdoch, K. (2024). The educational integrity enforcement pyramid: A new framework for challenging and responding to student cheating, Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education. doi:10.1080/02602938.2024.2329167 Hodgkinson, T., Curtis, H., MacAlister, D., & Farrell, G. (2016). Student academic dishonesty: The potential for situational prevention. Journal of Criminal Justice Education, 27(1), 1–18. doi:10.1080/10511253.2015.1064982 Lancaster, T., & Clarke, R. (2016). Contract cheating: The outsourcing of assessed student work. In T. Bretag (Ed.), Handbook of academic integrity (pp. 639–654). Springer. doi:10.1007/978-981-287-098-8\_17 Moriarty, C., Lang, C., Usdansky, M., Kanani, M., Jamieson, M., Gallant, T. B., & George, V. (2016). Institutional toolkit to combat contract cheating. http://undergrad.fiu.edu/academic-integrity/pdfs/Contract%20Cheating.pdf OpenAl. (2023). ChatGPT (August 8 version) [Large language model]. https://chat.openai.com/