GIR 2023 Articulate Demonstration Video Recording Script

[Opening image is a screenshot of Rise360 from their website]
At the University of Illinois College of Medicine, we use Articulate to create interactive, self-paced learning modules. I am highlighting specific modules and aspects of them that provide examples of diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility or DEIA.

The first module I am going to show is about pigmentation and hair disorders that we created for an M1 course called "Skin, Muscle, and Movement."
[transition to show the start page for this module located here: https://rise.articulate.com/author/r-tFa2VK66ArW_8hU-CZE4U3RtB-0XDE#/author/course/preview]

Don't worry, I won't go over the entire module, just certain parts that are of particular interest to our discussions on DEIA. I'm selecting a specific lesson on pigmented lesions.

[Click on Part 2: Pigmented Lesions, scroll down to the Case 1 question]
This is an example of a question that includes an image from VisualDx of a person with slightly darker skin pigmentation with multiple lesions and moles on their face. I will not get the answer correct here, but I'll give it a try.

[select solar lentigo as an answer choice]

Well, I'm not surprised I got that on wrong.

[transition to show the start page for this module located here: https://rise.articulate.com/author/lzbGiU5SJBbTMpJ8xVfvCZa308Zao4FA#/author/course/preview]

Another module I want to show briefly is about morphology in dermatology. I am jumping into a specific section of the module called morphology.
[jump to Morphology and scroll down to show the Articulate Storyline interaction.]

This is an interactive lesson for students to attempt to describe skin lesions. [click Get Started]. Let's dive in. Here, the students need to drag the terms on the left over the image that best matches it. They can click on the magnifying glass to see the image better. [select the first image and click on the magnifying glass to expand it and then close it] Notice these images all come from VisualDx. In this activity, we tried to cover a wider range of skin pigmentation as that best reflects society.

I want to show you one more thing here. First, I need to get into edit mode for this module.
[click on edit button and then Edit Content to the right of Morphology]

Now I'm in edit mode for this module clicking on Edit Content for Morphology and scrolling down until I see a specific image.
[click on Edit]

The image I am looking for shows round or coin-shaped lesions. This image does have a caption below it and we can add alt-text to it as well. To determine whether this image also has alt-text, I need to click on edit to the left of the carousel and then edit again next to the image I want to check.
[click on Edit for the first image, discoid.jpeg and then Edit Alt Tag]
Here, there is an option to edit alt-tags or alt-text.

Notice the description that was used here to help improve accessibility for students who might be using a screen reader or some other device to read the text to them. DiscoidRound / coin shaped is not a good description for this purpose. Let's try again. Let's type in something like 'photograph of an arm with round or coin-shaped red lesions'.

[type in: photograph of an arm with round or coin-shaped red lesions]

That's a better description in case we have someone who uses a screen reader. The previous description does not give enough information and might confuse the user.

When I have talked about alt-text for images with our faculty, the usual response is there are technical requirements to be a doctor and one of them is to be able to see.

[show https://settingsights.co.uk/about-me-the-story/]
That may be the case for the mot part, but this assumption or belief might be changing rapidly as there are improvements in technology and acceptance of people with different abilities. I guess we shall see what happens in the future, no pun intended.