MARATHA VIDYA PRASARAK SAMAJ'S
COLLEGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY, NASHIK

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HEALTHCARE EDUCATION FOR ADAPTIVE LEARNING

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This certificate is presented to

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presented **Poster/Paper** titled Impact of Moot Court Activity on Knowledge of B.H.M.S. Students : A Cross Sectional Study.

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IMPACT OF MOOT COURT ACTIVITY ON KNOWLEDGE OF B.H.M.S. STUDENTS: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Dr. Sanhita Sharma & Dr. Yogini Mahajan ; Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical College & Research Center, Nashik.

Background : Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (FMT) is an essential component of the Second BHMS Competency based dynamic curriculum, preparing students for medico-legal responsibilities in professional practice.

Aim: To assess the Impact of Moot Court Activity on the knowledge of B.H.M.S. students following CBDC in the subject of Forensic Medicine Toxicology, considering both active participants and observers.

Objectives: Primary Objective: • To assess the impact of moot court activity in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology on the knowledge of BHMS (Following CBDC curriculum) students.. Secondary Objectives: • To evaluate the effectiveness of Moot Court activity as an innovative teaching-learning method in FMT • To compare the knowledge gained between students who actively participated in the Moot Court and those who observed the proceedings.• To analyze student feedback regarding the relevance, usefulness, and engagement level of moot court activity in enhancing medico-legal understanding.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted among Second year BHMS students where a simulated Moot Court was organized, with selected students enacting roles such as judge, lawyers, witnesses, and medical experts, while the remaining students observed the proceedings. Knowledge was assessed using a structured pre-test and post-test questionnaire. Feedback regarding the usefulness of moot court was also collected. Data were analyzed.

Results: The analysis showed a significant improvement in knowledge scores after the moot court activity. The mean pre-test score was 74.50%, while the mean post-test score increased to 95.08% ($p < 0.001$). Both active participants and observers demonstrated knowledge gain, with greater improvement noted among active participants. Student feedback revealed high levels of satisfaction, with reports of improved understanding of medico-legal concepts, enhanced confidence, and better engagement compared to traditional lectures.

Conclusion: Moot court activity proved to be an effective, engaging, and innovative teaching-learning method in FMT strengthening medico-legal preparedness among BHMS students.

A Comparative Analysis of Respiratory Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (RPNF) and Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) Stretching of the Pectoralis Major on Pulmonary Outcomes in Individuals with Text Neck Syndrome

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Background: Excessive screen time often leads to poor posture—such as rounded shoulders and decreased scapular mobility—which can restrict neck and upper spine movement and limit ribcage expansion, ultimately impairing respiratory function.

Objective- To compare the effects of traditional Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) stretching versus Respiratory PNF (RPNF) applied to the pectoralis major on pulmonary outcomes in individuals suffering from Text Neck Syndrome (TNS).

Methodology: Two-group comparative intervention study. Participants. : 30 individuals diagnosed with Text Neck Syndrome, evenly divided into two groups (15 per group). Interventions : Group A: PNF stretching focusing on the pectoralis major. Group B: RPNF intervention targeting the same muscle. Duration/Frequency : (Assumed comparable frequency and duration for both groups; specifics not provided in abstract.). Outcome Measures: Chest expansion measurements, Breath-holding time test. Self-Evaluation of Breathing Questionnaire (SEBQ).

Results: Both groups demonstrated significant improvements across all measured pulmonary outcomes. However, the PNF group exhibited greater benefits in: Chest expansion. Pulmonary function. Overall breathing quality as assessed by the SEBQ.

Conclusion: PNF stretching of the pectoralis major appears more effective than RPNF in enhancing respiratory function and alleviating neck discomfort in individuals with Text Neck Syndrome.