

Understanding the Microbiome through Personalized Learning

Sarah E Ruffell¹, Anithra R. Selvakumar¹, and Samantha Ruffell²

¹University of Waterloo, Department of Biology, 200 University Ave W., Waterloo, ON N2L 1N3, Canada

²Mark Hall Academy, First Ave, Harlow, CM17 9LR, United Kingdom
(sruffell@uwaterloo.ca; arselvakumar@uwaterloo.ca;
ruffells@markhallacademy.org)

With the necessity of online teaching becoming essential for many students and practitioners throughout academia, there has been a push for alternative methods of participation and inquiry-based learning. This activity was designed so that students could perform an experiment at home using every-day supplies, and then critically analyze their results using peer-reviewed literature. Students prepared growth medium and sterilized equipment using supplies at home. The materials needed were designed to be accessible to students with varying resources, located in different countries around the world. They then proceeded to swab their skin and collect observations on the resulting microbial growth. This is a self-directed experiment designed to be accessible to all students. It is well documented that students can engage more with a subject matter if they can relate to it and understand its importance. In this project students compared information collected regarding their skin and microbial flora to peer-reviewed literature to better understand their own microbiome and potential sources of acne and eczema. This project was a unique success as it gave students the agency to create microbial medium, observe culture growth, establish conditions for growth and then extrapolate knowledge and information from that. This self-directed, accessible and inquiry based task is optimal for a microbiology course requiring laboratory experience without the space and materials available in a university laboratory.

Keywords: microbiome, at-home, microbiology, inquiry-based learning

About the Authors

Anithra Selvakumar is an undergraduate biology student at the University of Waterloo.

Samantha Ruffell recently graduated from the BEd at the University of Windsor, and is now a teacher at Mark Hall Academy.

Sarah Ruffell has been a Lecturer at the University of Waterloo since 2020, where she teaches a variety of microbiology courses.

Mission, Review Process & Disclaimer

The Association for Biology Laboratory Education (ABLE) was founded in 1979 to promote information exchange among university and college educators actively concerned with teaching biology in a laboratory setting. The focus of ABLE is to improve the undergraduate biology laboratory experience by promoting the development and dissemination of interesting, innovative, and reliable laboratory exercises. For more information about ABLE, please visit <http://www.ableweb.org/>.

Advances in Biology Laboratory Education is the peer-reviewed publication of the conference of the Association for Biology Laboratory Education. Published articles and extended abstracts are evaluated and selected by a committee prior to presentation at the conference, peer-reviewed by participants at the conference, and edited by members of the ABLE Editorial Board. Published abstracts are evaluated and selected by a committee prior to presentation at the conference.

Citing This Article

Sarah E Ruffell, Anithra R. Selvakumar, and Samantha Ruffell. 2022. Understanding the Microbiome through Personalized Learning. Article 37 In: Boone E and Thuecks S, eds. *Advances in biology laboratory education*. Volume 42. Publication of the 42nd Conference of the Association for Biology Laboratory Education (ABLE). <https://doi.org/10.37590/able.v42.abs37>

Compilation © 2022 by the Association for Biology Laboratory Education, ISBN 1-890444-17-0. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner. ABLE strongly encourages individuals to use the exercises in this volume in their teaching program. If this exercise is used solely at one's own institution with no intent for profit, it is excluded from the preceding copyright restriction, unless otherwise noted on the copyright notice of the individual chapter in this volume. Proper credit to this publication must be included in your laboratory outline for each use; a sample citation is given above.