



The Hashemite University
Course Syllabus
Introduction to Public Health

1	Course title	Introduction to Public Health
2	Course number	1501209
3	Credit hours	3 hours
	Contact hours	Theory: 3
4	Course meeting time	Summer semester
	Course location	Alliance medical sciences theatre
5	Program title	Doctor of Medicine
7	Awarding institution	The Hashemite University
8	Faculty	faculty of Medicine
9	Department	Basic medical sciences
10	Level of course	first year medical students
11	Year of study and semester (s)	2018/2019 First semester
12	Final Qualification	MD degree
13	Other department (s) involved in teaching the course	None
14	Language of Instruction	English
15	Date of production/revision	01/2019

Course Coordinator:

Associate Professor Dr Eman A. Al- Kamil
 MBCHB, DCH, MSc, PhD
 Community Medicine
 Faculty of Medicine
 Office 3034 phone:5568
 e-mail: emana_Sa@hu.edu.jo
 Office Hours : Sunday 8-10, Tuesday 8-10, Thursday 8-10

Course Description:

This course is an introductory course intended to introduce undergraduate students in a variety of disciplines to the basic items of public health. The subject will enable the students to acquire skills and develop an attitude towards the community as the focus of care utilizing the Primary Health Care approach, and accept his responsibility for health promotion and disease prevention as part of the holistic approach to health care. The course will provide an introduction to community medicine, epidemiology, primary health care, mother and child health (MCH) and health care system.

Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs):

1. After the completion of the course the student will be able to:
2. Understand the concept and meaning of community medicine
3. Identify the aims and objectives of community medicine
4. Describe the community medicine development
5. Identify the components of community medicine
6. Identify the role of community doctor
7. Understand the measures of population health, fertility rates, mortality rates and morbidity rates.
8. Recognize the various types of health service
9. Describe the principles of primary health care.
10. Identify the component of primary health care
11. Identify the different services available in the MCH center for children under five.
12. Discuss the importance of maternal services, antenatal, natal and postnatal care.
13. Identify the main maternal health problems
14. Identify high risk pregnancy
15. Discuss the importance of vaccination
16. Identify the schedule of EPI
17. Identify the different contraindications to vaccinations
18. Discuss the importance of family planning program
19. Recognize the essential activities for birth control services

Topic Outline and Schedule:

week	Topic	Objectives
1-2	Introduction	<p><i>The concept of community medicine</i></p> <p>1-What is community medicine</p> <p>2- Aims and objectives of community medicine</p> <p>3- Components of community medicine</p> <p>4-Identify the role of community doctor</p> <p>5- Components of Community Medicine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Epidemiology B. Vital statistics C. Demography D. School health E. Mental health F. Primary health care G. Maternal health and Child health H. Control of communicable diseases I. Control of non-communicable diseases J. Environmental health K. Occupational health L. Nutrition M. Health Service Administration N. Health Education
3	Measures of population health	<p>Measures of population health</p> <p>1-Fertility indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crude birth rate B. General fertility rates C. Specific fertility rate <p>2-Mortality indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crude death rate B. Cause specific death rate C. Sex specific death rate D. Age specific death rate E. Case fatality rate <p>3-Morbidity indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>Incidence rate</i> B. <i>Cumulative incidence rate</i> C. Prevalence rate
4	The scope of prevention	<p>The scope of prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Transition - Causes of Health Transition <p>Levels of prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primordial prevention • Primary prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population strategy - High-risk individual strategy • Secondary prevention <p>Screening</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of screening - Requirements for the success of screening programme - Validity of a screening test • Tertiary prevention
5	What is epidemiology	<p>What is epidemiology?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Recent developments in epidemiology B. Definition, scope, and uses of epidemiology C. Epidemiology and public health D. Causation of disease E. Natural history of disease F. Health status of populations G. Evaluating interventions H. Achievements in epidemiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallpox • Methyl mercury poisoning • Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease • Iodine deficiency diseases • Tobacco use, asbestos and lung cancer • Hip fractures • HIV/AIDS • SARS
		First Examination (30 MCQ)
6	Disease Occurrence	<p><i>Disease Occurrence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>Descriptive epidemiology.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Characteristics of persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of disease with age • Distribution of disease with marital status • Distribution of disease with sex • Distribution of disease with education and occupation ❖ Characteristics of place ❖ Characteristics of time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secular changes • Seasonal changes B. <i>Analytical epidemiology:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk • Risk factor • Relative risk • Attributable risk • Association: Types of statistical association • Causal association : Epidemiological criteria (Bradford Hill criteria) • Biological criteria (Koch's Postulates). • Factors in causation
7	Types of Epidemiological	<p>Types of Epidemiological studies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observational studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Descriptive studies

	studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-sectional - Longitudinal <p>B . Analytical studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case - Control studies - Cohort studies <p>2. Experimental or interventional studies</p>
		Second Examination (30 MCQ)
8	Potential errors in epidemiological studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic error • BIAS - Sources of bias - Types of bias - Confounding - The control of confounding - Matching
9	Primary health care	<p>Primary health care</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Concept of primary health care 2- Principle of primary care 3- Strategies for the delivery of primary health care 4- Component of primary health care <p><i>Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</i> <i>Under five health services</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Services for children under five. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectives of preventive, curative and follow up services for infants and preschool children - Growth monitoring - High risk babies and children 1- Maternal services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antenatal care - Natal care - Postnatal care - Main maternal health problems - High risk pregnancy 2- Expanded program on vaccination(EPI) 3- Family planning program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of family planning program - Basic program components - Essential activities for birth control services - Factors favoring use of contraceptive method
		Final Examination (40 MCQ)

Teaching Methods and Assignments:

Development of ILOs is promoted through the following teaching and learning methods:

1. Theoretical Lectures

Evaluation Methods:**Grading Policy:**

Grades can be based on the following:

First Exam:	30%.
Second Exam:	30%.
Final Exam:	40%.
Total Points:	100

Course Policies:**Attendance policies:**

If a student is absent for a teaching session then they must discuss this with the course instructor. If a student is absent for more than 25% of the course then he may be liable to fail the course

B- Absences from exams and handing in assignments on time:

If a student misses an examination then they will have the opportunity for a make-up examination, according to the university regulations.

C- Health and safety procedures:

College Members and students must at all times, conform to Health and Safety rules and procedures.

D- Honesty policy regarding cheating, plagiarism, misbehavior:

As a student in this course (and at this university) you are expected to maintain high degrees of professionalism, commitment to active learning and participation in this class and also integrity in your behavior in and out of the classroom.

Students violate this policy would be subjected to disciplinary action according to the Hashemite University disciplinary policies

References:

Author	Title
Suryakantha, AH	Community medicine : with recent advances Publication: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, New Delhi : 2010. Edition: 2nd ed.
Rao, B. Sridhar	Principles of community medicine . Publication: A.I.T.B.S. Pub., Delhi : 2010 Edition: 5th ed.
	Selected articles and handout documents on health economic issues (will be available to students as paper or electronic versions).

26. Additional information:

The semester is 10 weeks:

- 9 weeks: (3 theory hours weekly)
- Last week for final exams according to university regulations.