

# **UG SYLLABUS**

**III MBBS PART –I COMMUNITY MEDICINE**  
**BHARATH UNIVERSITY**  
**CURRICULAM & SYLLABUS**

S.NO.	TOPICS	MUST KNOW	MAY KNOW	DESIRABLE TO KNOW
<b><u>PAPER-I</u></b>				
1.	<b>EVOLUTION OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE</b>	Medicine in Antiquity, Dawn of Scientific Medicine Modern Medicine Medical Revolution Health Care Revolution		
2.	<b>CONCEPTS OF HEALTH AND DISEASE</b>	Definition of health.  Determinants of health.  Characteristics of agent, host and environmental factors in health and disease and the multifactorial aetiology of disease.  Various levels of prevention and modes of intervention with appropriate examples.  Indices used in measurement of health.  Health situation in India : demography, mortality and morbidity profile and the existing facilities in health services.	Appreciation of health as a relative concept.  Disease classification: international classification of diseases.	
3.	<b>PRINCIPLES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY &amp; EPIDEMIOLOGIC METHODS</b>  <b>SCREENING FOR DISEASE</b>	Use of basic epidemiological tools to make a community diagnosis. Epidemiology : Definition, concept and role in health and disease. Definition of the terms used in describing disease, transmission and control.  Natural history of a disease and its application in planning intervention.  Modes of transmission and measures for prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.  Definition, calculation and interpretation of the measures of frequency of diseases and mortality.  Common sampling techniques, simple statistical methods for the analysis, interpretation and presentation of data, frequency distribution, measures of central tendency, measures of variability.  Need and uses of screening tests.  Accuracy and clinical value of diagnostic and	Institution of control measures and evaluation of the effectiveness of these measures.  Application of computers in epidemiology.	Principle sources of epidemiological data. Various types of epidemiological study designs.

		<p>screening tests (sensitivity, specificity, predictive values).</p> <p>Planning and investigation of an epidemic of a communicable disease in a community setting.</p>		
4.	<b>HEALTH INFORMATION &amp; BASIC MEDICAL STATISTICS</b>	<p>Health Information</p> <p>Sampling. Collection, classification and presentation of statistical data.</p> <p>Analysis and interpretation of data.</p> <p>Obtaining information, computing indices ( rates and ratio ) and making comparisons.</p> <p>Applying test of significance.</p>	<p>The scope and use of biostatistics.</p> <p>Use of statistical tables.</p>	
5.	<b>ENTOMOLOGY</b>	<p>Role of vectors in the causation of diseases.</p> <p>Clinical features of and mode of transmission of common vector borne diseases (Malaria, Filariasis, dengue, Jap. B. Encephalitis, Kala-azar).</p> <p>Methods of vector control.</p>	<p>Mode of action, dose and application cycle of commonly used insecticides.</p>	<p>Advantages and limitations of each method of vector control.</p>
6.	<b>ENVIRONMENT &amp; HEALTH</b>	<p>Concept of safe and wholesome water. Requirement of sanitary sources of water (sanitary well). Sources, health hazards and control of environmental pollution. Standards of housing and the effect of poor housing on health.</p>		<p>Methods of purification of water with stress on chlorination of water-large scale and small scale purification.</p> <p>Disposal of solid waste and liquid waste both in the context of urban and rural conditions in the country.</p> <p>Problems in the disposal of refuse, sullage and sewage.</p> <p>Concepts of safe disposal of human and animal excreta.</p> <p>Influence of physical factors – like heat, humidity, cold, radiation smoke and</p>

				<p>noise – on the health of the individual and community.</p> <p>Various biological standards.</p> <p>Physical, chemical standards; tests for assessing quality of water.</p> <p>Hospital waste management.</p> <p>Animal excreta.</p>
7.	<b>EPIDEMIOLOGY OF COMMUNICABLE &amp; NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</b>	<p>Extent of the problem, epidemiology and natural history of the disease.</p> <p>Relative public health importance of a particular disease in a given area.</p> <p>Influence of social, cultural and ecological factors on the epidemiology of the disease.</p> <p>Control of communicable and non-communicable diseases: Case definition, Diagnosing and management (laboratory and treatment).</p> <p>Principles of planning, implementing and evaluating control measures for the diseases at the community level bearing in mind the relative importance of the disease.</p> <p>Discuss prevention issues with regards to 5 levels of prevention.</p> <p>National Programmes.</p>		
8.	<b>DEMOGRAPHY &amp; FAMILY PLANNING</b>	<p>Definition of Demography.</p> <p>Population Pyramid.</p> <p>Stages of the demographic cycle and their impact on the population.</p> <p>Definition, calculation and interpretation of demographic indices like birth rate, death rate, growth rate, fertility rates, etc.</p> <p>Definition of Family Planning, Different family planning methods and their advantages and shortcomings. Recent advances in contraception.</p> <p>Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act. National Family Welfare Programme.</p>		<p>Reasons for rapid population growth in India.</p> <p>Need for population control measures and the National Population Policy.</p>
9.	<b>NUTRITION &amp; HEALTH</b>	Common sources of various nutrients.	Laboratory techniques	Special nutritional

		<p>Nutritional assessment of individual.</p> <p>Common nutritional disorders : protein energy malnutrition, Vitamin-A deficiency, anaemia, iodine deficiency disease, fluorosis, food toxins diseases and their control and management.</p> <p>National programmes in nutrition.</p>		<p>requirement according to age, sex, activity, physiological condition.</p> <p>Assessing the nutritional status of the family and the community by selecting and using appropriate methods such as: anthropometry, clinical, dietary, laboratory techniques.</p> <p>Diet for individuals and families and special groups.</p> <p>Food hygiene and food fortification.</p>
10.	<b>MEDICINE &amp; SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>	Social factors influencing health and disease.	Concepts in sociology. Poverty and social security.	Assessment of socio-economic status.
11	<b>COMMUNICATION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION</b>	<p>Effective communication with individuals, family and community using tools and techniques of information, education and communication.</p> <p>a) Barriers to effective communication.</p> <p>b) Principles, methods and evaluation of health education.</p> <p>Methods of health education – their advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Selection and use of appropriate media ( simple audio-visual aids ) for effective health education.</p>		
12	<b>HEALTH CARE OF THE COMMUNITY</b>	Definition of primary health care, Elements of primary health care, Principles of primary health care, help for all, health care delivery, Primary health care in India	Health status & health problems in India. MDG	
13	<b>PREVENTIVE MEDICINE IN OBSTETRICS , PEDIATRICS</b>	<p>Magnitude and causes of maternal morbidity.</p> <p>Concepts of ‘high risk’ and ‘MCH Package’, Child survival and Safe Motherhood, Integrated Child Development Scheme and other existing regional programmes – RCH I &amp; RCH II,</p>	Local customs and practices during pregnancy, child birth and lactation	Need for specialized services for these groups.

		<p>IMNCI.</p> <p>Under-5 : Morbidity, mortality, high risk and care (perinatal, infant and child). Monitoring of growth and development and use of Road to Health Chart and under 5 clinic.</p> <p>Organisation, implementation and evaluation of programmes for mothers and children as per National Programme guidelines; supervising health personnel; maintaining records; performing a nutritional assessment; promoting breast feeding.</p> <p>Immunization programmes, immunization schedules and cold chain.</p>		
<b>PAPER –II</b>				
1	<b>GENETICS AND COMMUNITY HEALTH</b>	Role of genetics in health and preventive measures in inherited disorder	Genetic predisposition in common disorders. Preventive and social measures – Eugenics, genetic counselling.	Population genetics
2	<b>SCHOOL HEALTH</b>	<p>Objectives and activities of the School Health Programme.</p> <p>Participation of the teachers in the school health programme including maintenance of records; defining healthful practices; early detection of abnormalities.</p>		
3	<b>HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT</b>	<p>Salient features of the National Health Policy.</p> <p>Process of health care delivery in India</p> <p>the health systems and health infrastructure at Centre, State and District levels;</p> <p>the inter – relationship between community development block and Primary Health Centre;</p> <p>the organization, function and staffing pattern of First Referral Unit / Community Health Centres Primary and sub-centre;</p> <p>the job descriptions of health supervisor (male and female), health workers, village health guide, anganwadi workers, traditional birth attendants;</p> <p>the activities of the health team at the primary health centre</p> <p>Management techniques : Define and explain</p>	<p>Constitutional provisions for health in India : Enumerate the three major divisions of responsibilities and functions ( concerning health ) of the Union and the State Governments.</p> <p>Appreciate the role of National and International Voluntary Agencies in health care delivery.</p>	<p>UNICEF, WHO. HEALTH COMMITTEE: National Rural Health Commission (NRHM) Five year plans.</p>

		<p>principles of management; explain the three broad functions of management (planning, implementation and evaluation) and how they relate to each other (Planning cycle).</p> <p>Appreciate the need for International Health Regulations and Disease surveillance.</p> <p>Disease management.</p> <p>Concepts in Health Economics – including cost effectiveness, cost benefit.</p> <p>Health for all, PHC concepts, principles &amp; element.</p> <p><u>HEALTH COMMITTEES</u>: Bhore, Srivastava, Mudaliar.</p>		
4	<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	<p>Community Mental health services.</p> <p>Alcoholism, drug dependence – Epidemiological factors and prevention.</p>		Importance of Mental Health
5	<b>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH</b>	<p>Employees State Insurance Scheme.</p> <p>Identification of the physical, chemical and biological hazards to which workers are exposed while working in a specific occupational environment.</p> <p>Preventive measures against these diseases including accident prevention.</p>	Diagnostic criteria of various occupational diseases.	Various legislations in relation to occupational health
6	<b>URBAN HEALTH</b>	<p>Reasons for Urban Health becoming an issue.</p> <p>Special health problems in urban areas e.g., homelessness.</p> <p>Organization of health services in urban areas including slums</p>		
7	<b>ADOLESCENT HEALTH</b>	Adolescent.	<p>Child guidance clinics.</p> <p>Juvenile delinquency.</p>	Tribal health. Children with special needs.
8	<b>COMMUNITY GERIATRICS</b>	<p>Health of the elderly and preventive measures (e.g., Osteoporosis).</p> <p>Care of elderly in organized and unorganized sectors and role of various health care provider including family.</p>		Economic and psychosocial needs of the aged.
9	<b>HOSPITAL WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	<p>Sources of Health Care Waste</p> <p>Classification of Health care waste</p> <p>Health hazards</p> <p>Treatment &amp; disposal technologies of Health care waste, Categories of health care waste</p>		
10	<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	Classification of Disaster, Disaster cycle		Personal Protection in different types of emergency
11	<b>MEDICAL ETHICS &amp; HEALTH ACTS</b>	<p>Hippocrate's Oath</p> <p>Principles of Bio-ethics</p> <p>Informed Consent</p> <p>Medical Negligences</p>		ICMR guidelines for ethical committee Euthanasia Ethical Medical Practice

## **SKILLS**

### **PART – I : GENERAL SKILLS :**

#### **MUST KNOW :**

Conduction of a clinico-social evaluation of the individual in relation to social, economic and cultural aspects; educational and residential background; attitude to health, disease and to health services; the individual's family and community.

Recognise common health problems of the community.  
Apply elementary principles of epidemiology in carrying out simple epidemiological studies in the community.  
Carry out health education effectively for the community.

#### **NICE TO KNOW :**

Assist in management of common health problems of the community.  
Work as a team member in rendering health care.

### **PART – II : SKILLS IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC TOPICS :**

#### **Communication –**

#### **MUST KNOW :**

The student should be able to communicate effectively with family members at home.  
Patients at clinics or at home.

#### **DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Carry out health education for individuals, family or a group

#### **NICE TO KNOW :**

Communicate effectively with peers at scientific forums.

#### **Team Activity –**

#### **DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**



Work as a member of the health team in planning and carrying out field work like school health.

### **Environmental Sanitation -**

#### **MUST KNOW :**

Chlorination of water; estimate the chlorine demand of water.  
Estimate the residual chlorine of water.

#### **DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Collect water samples for microbiological evaluation.

### **Communicable and Non-communicable diseases -**

#### **MUST KNOW :**

Eliciting clinico-social history and examination of the patient diagnosis and treatment. (It is already a part of general skills).

Fixing, staining and examining smears – peripheral blood smear for malaria and filariasis, sputum for AFB; slit skin smears for leprosy; Hb estimation; urine and stool examination. (This is more relevant under Microbiology & Clinical pathology).

Assessing the severity and / or classifying dehydration in diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infection, dog bite, leprosy, tuberculosis.

Adequate and appropriate treatment and follow-up of leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, filariasis, rabies, upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea and dehydration.

Advice on the prevention and prophylaxis of common diseases like tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS vaccine preventable diseases, tetanus, malaria, filariasis, rabies, cholera, typhoid, intestinal parasites.

#### **DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Take necessary steps in / disease outbreak / epidemics / natural disasters – investigation of epidemic, food poisoning; notification; organizing medical care following disasters.

## **Maternal and Child Health -**

### **MUST KNOW:**

Antenatal – examination of the mother; application of the risk approach in antenatal care.

Intranatal – conducting a normal delivery; early recognition of danger in intranatal period; referral of cases requiring special care.

Postnatal – assessment of the mother and new born, advice on appropriate family planning method; promotion of breast feeding; advice on weaning.

Assessment of growth and development of the child – use of the ‘road to health’ card; recording important anthropometric assessments of the child; giving immunization to the child; identifying high risk infants.

## **Statistics -**

### **MUST KNOW :**

Application of sampling techniques.  
Apply appropriate tests of significance to make a correct inference.  
Simple analysis and presentation of data.

## **Nutrition -**

### **MUST KNOW :**

Community survey and clinical diagnosis of nutritional deficiencies :  
Vitamin A deficiency (more skills in Ophthalmology).  
Diagnosis Malnutrition.  
Plan and recommend a suitable diet for the individuals and families bearing in mind local availability of foods, economic status.

### **DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Conducting a diet survey.

Community survey for Iodine deficiency.

**Occupational Health -**  
**DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Medical examination of workers. (skills obtained during internship).

**NICE TO KNOW :**

Assessment of a work site.  
Recommendation in improving work sites.

**Health care of the Community –** (skills obtained only during internship)

**DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Ensuring community participation in health care.  
Arranging intersectoral coordination where necessary.  
Working in liaison with other agencies involved in health care in various  
National Health Programmes.

**Health Management –** (skills only during internship)

**MUST KNOW :**

Be an effective team member.

**DESIRABLE TO KNOW :**

Guide and train workers.  
Supervision of workers and programmes.

**Family Planning :-** Advice on appropriate methods (during internship).

**12. Managerial :-** Organise antenatal and under-five clinic (during internship).

# **PG SYLLABUS**

**Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital  
Bharath University**

**M.D. Community Medicine – Curriculum**

**Year I**

**Paper I – Basic sciences in Community Medicine & Epidemiology**

- History of public health
- Concepts in public health
- Epidemiology
- Screening
- Social and Behavioural sciences
- Environment and Health
- Health Education and Communication
- Health information and Biostatistics
- Research methodology
- Medical ethics

**Year III**

**Paper I – Prevention, Management and control of diseases**

- Epidemiology of Communicable diseases & Applied Health Programs
- Epidemiology of Non - Communicable diseases & Applied Health Programs
- Nutrition and Health
- Family medicine and Primary Health Care
- Essential medicines and counterfeit medicines

**Paper II – Health care of Special groups**

- Preventive medicine in Obstetrics, Paediatrics and Geriatrics
- Demography & Family Planning
- Genetics and health
- Mental health
- Adolescent health
- Occupational health
- Vulnerable and Marginalized population

**Paper III – Public Health administration & Recent advances in Community Medicine**

- Health programmes in India
- Health planning and management
- Health care of the community
- International health
- Health economics
- Hospital waste management
- Disaster management

## **Year I**

### **Paper I – Basic sciences in Community Medicine & Epidemiology**

#### **History of Public Health**

- History of different systems of Medicine
- Public health events - Sanitary awakening, germ theory of disease, rise of Public health in various countries
- Primary Health Care

#### **Concepts in Public Health**

- Definition of health; appreciation of health as a relative concept; determinants of health.
- Characteristics of agent, host and environmental factors in health and disease and the multi-factorial aetiology of disease.
- Understanding of various levels of prevention with appropriate examples.
- Indices used in measurement of health. Health situation in India: demography, mortality and morbidity profile and the existing health facilities in health services.
- Difficulties in measurement of health.
- National Health Policy

#### **Epidemiology**

- Use of epidemiological tools to make a community diagnosis of the health situation in order to formulate appropriate intervention measures.
- Epidemiology - definition, concept and role in health and disease.
- Definition of the terms used in describing disease transmission and control.
- Natural history of a disease and its application in planning intervention.
- Modes of transmission and measures for prevention and control of disease and health related conditions.
- Principal sources of epidemiological data.
- Definition, calculation and interpretation of the measures of frequency of diseases and mortality.
- Common sampling techniques, simple statistical methods for the analysis, interpretation and presentation of data frequency distribution, measures of central

tendency, measures of variability, statistical tests of significance and their application.

- Epidemiological basis of national health programmes.
- Awareness of programmes for control of non-communicable diseases.
- Planning and investigation of an epidemic of communicable diseases in a community setting.
- Institution of control measures and evaluation of the effectiveness of these measures.
- Various types of epidemiological study designs.
- The derivation of normal values and the criteria for intervention in case of abnormal values in public health.
- Planning an intervention programme with community participation based on the community diagnosis.
- Applications of computers in epidemiology.
- Critical evaluation of published research.
- GIS Mapping
- Mathematical Modelling in Epidemiology

### **Screening**

- Definition, concepts and types of screening.
- Need and uses of screening tests.
- Accuracy and clinical value of diagnostic and screening tests (sensitivity, specificity, & predictive values).

### **Social and Behavioural sciences**

- Conduction of a clinico-social evaluation of the individual in relation to social, economic and cultural aspects; educational and residential background; attitude to health, disease and to health services; the individual's family and community.
- Assessment of barriers in health behaviour and identification of obstacles to good health, recovery from sickness and to leading a socially and economically productive life.
- Development of a good doctor – patient relationship, public relations and community participation for health sectors.
- Identification of social factors related to health and disease in the context of urban and rural societies.
- Impact of urbanisation on health and disease.

### **Environment and Health**

- Awareness of relation of Environment to Health.
- Awareness of the concept of safe and wholesome water.
- Awareness of the requirements of sanitary sources of water.

- Understanding the methods of purification of water on small scale with stress on chlorination of water
- Various biological standards of water purification.
- Physical, chemical standards; tests for assessing quality of water.
- Concepts of safe disposal of human excreta.
- Disposal of solid waste, liquid wastes both in the context of urban and rural conditions in the community.
- Problems in the disposal of refuse, sullage and sewage.
- Sources, health hazards and control of environmental pollution.
- Influence of physical factors – like heat, humidity, cold, radiation and noise – on the health of the individual and community.
- Standards of housing and the effect of poor housing on health.
- Low cost sanitation in rural areas.
- Public health engineering measures.

### **Entomology**

- Role of vectors in the causation of diseases.
- Steps in management of a case of insecticide toxicity.
- Identifying features of and mode of transmission of vector borne diseases.
- Methods of vector control with advantages and limitations of each.
- Mode of action, dose and application cycle of commonly used insecticides.

### **Health information and Biostatistics**

- Collection, classification and presentation of statistical data.
- Analysis and interpretation of data.
- Obtaining information, computing indices (rates and ratio) and making comparisons.
- Apply statistical methods in designing of studies.
- Choosing of appropriate sampling methods and sample size.
- Applying suitable test of significance
- Use of statistical tables.
- Application of appropriate statistical software (packages, like SPSS, Epi Info, etc.)

### **Health education and communication**

- Principles of IEC / Health Education / communication for behavioural change
- Objectives of Health Education
- Content of Health Education.
- The use and influence of Mass Media for IEC.
- Practice (Methods) of IEC and its application in Community Health.
- Quantitative and Qualitative Evaluation of impact of IEC programs.
- Communicate effectively with individuals, family and community using tools and techniques of information, education, and communication. To do so, the student should:



- (a) Appreciate principles of communication and barriers to effective communication.
  - (b) Principles, methods and evaluation of health education.
  - (c) List various methods of health education with their advantages and disadvantages.
  - (d) Select and use appropriate media (simple audio-visual aids) for effective health education.
- Use every opportunity for health education of the individual, family and the community.
  - General principles of teaching/learning, methods of instructions, methods of evaluation.
  - Various teaching aids (including audio-visual aids) and skills to use them correctly
  - Pedagogy skills including Micro-teaching
  - Behaviour change communication ( BCC )

#### **Research methodology**

- Various research methodologies and their applications in modern research

#### **Medical ethics**

- Ethics and values governing biomedical research
- Hippocrates oath
- Medical negligence
- Plagiarism
- Consent for research

### **Year III**

#### **Paper I – Prevention, Management and control of diseases**

##### **Epidemiology of Communicable and Non-communicable diseases & Applied Health Programs**

- Extent of the problem, epidemiology and natural history of the disease.
- Relative public health importance of a particular disease in a given area.
- Influence of social, cultural and ecological factors on the epidemiology of the disease.
- Control of communicable and non-communicable disease by:
  - a. Diagnosing and treating a case and in doing so demonstrate skills in:
    - (i) Clinical methods
    - (ii) Use of essential laboratory techniques

(iii) Selection of appropriate treatment regimes.

(iv) Follow-up of cases.

(v) Instituting measures, where necessary, for preventing disabilities/ deformities

(vi) Rehabilitation of the patient.

b. Principles of planning, implementing and evaluating control measures for the diseases at the community level bearing in mind the relative importance of the disease.

- Training of health workers in disease surveillance, control and treatment, health education.
- Institution of programmes for the education of individuals and communities.
- Investigating a disease epidemic.
- Level of awareness of causation and prevention of diseases amongst individuals and communities.
- Burden of diseases in respect to premature mortality due to re emerging communicable diseases and morbidity due to non-communicable diseases

### **Nutrition and Health**

- Nutritional problems of the country; Role of nutrition in Health and Disease.
- Common sources of various nutrients and special nutritional requirement according to age, sex, activity, physiological conditions.
- Nutritional assessment of individual, families and the community by selecting and using appropriate methods such as: anthropometry, clinical, dietary, laboratory techniques.
- Compare recommended allowances of individual and families with actual intake.
- Plan and recommend a suitable diet for the individuals and families bearing in mind local availability of foods, economic status etc.
- Common nutritional disorders: protein energy malnutrition, Vitamin A deficiency, anaemia, iodine deficiency disorders, fluorosis, food toxin diseases and their control and management.
- National Nutritional Policy.
- National programmes in nutrition and their evaluation.
- Food adulteration: prevention and control.

### **Family medicine and Primary health care**

- Family medicine in India and concept of Family physician
- Principles and Elements of primary health care

### **Essential medicines and counterfeit medicines**

- National Essential Medicines Formulary
- Standard treatment guidelines

- Rational use of medicines
- Counterfeit medicines
- Drug standards – CDSCO ( Central Drug Standard Control Organization )

## **Paper II – Health care of Special groups**

### **Preventive medicine in Obstetrics, Paediatrics and Geriatrics**

#### **Maternal and Child health**

- Need for specialized services for women and children.
- Magnitude of morbidity and mortality in these groups in a given area.
- Local customs and practices during pregnancy, childbirth and lactation.
- Concepts of —high risk and —MCH package, child survival and Safe motherhood, integrated Child Development Service Scheme and other existing regional programmes.
- Under-5: morbidity, mortality, high risk and care.
- Monitoring of growth and development and use of Road to Health Chart.
- Immunization
  - All respects (Basics of immunization; immunizing agents; administration, storage and transportation of vaccines; cold chain, side effects & complications etc.)
  - Newer vaccine.
- Organization, implementation and evaluation of programmes for mothers and children as per National Programme guidelines.
- National Policy for Children; IYCF; IMNCI

#### **Paediatrics**

- Interventional strategies for Juvenile Delinquency, Child Abuse, Child Labour, Street Children, Child Marriage.
- Child Guidance Clinic
- Child Placement
- Disabled / Handicapped children

#### **Geriatrics**

- Public health implications of increasing trends in longevity of life.
- Health planning strategies for enhancing quality of life of senior citizens.
- Need, relevance and components of Community Based Geriatrics care Programs.
- Social Security for the Aged.

### **Demography & Family Planning**

- Definition of demography and its relation to community Health.
- Stages of the demography cycle and their impact on population.
- Definition, calculation and interpretation of demographic indices like birth rate, death rate, growth rate, fertility rates.
- Reasons for rapid population growth in the world, especially in India.
- Need for population control measures and the National Population Policy.
- Identify and describe the different family planning methods and their advantage and shortcomings.
- Principles of Counselling; Client satisfaction.
- MTP ( Medical Termination of Pregnancy ) Act.
- Guidelines for MTP and infertility services.
- Organizational, technical and operational aspects of the National Family Welfare Programme and Participation in the implementation of the Programme. Target free approach.
- Recent advances in contraception.
- National Population Policies.

### **Genetics and health**

- Role of Genetics in Community Health and Genetic Counselling at Primary Care Level.
- Relevance and Impact of population Genetics
- Preventive and Social Measures in Genetics
- Implication of Gene therapy, Stem-cell research on future disease control program strategies

### **Mental health**

- Principles of Community Mental Health
- Epidemiological factors associated with the current and emerging mental disorders of public health importance.
- Planning and Intervention strategies for community based mental health programs
- Drug Abuse, Tobacco and Alcohol Addiction and its Prevention

### **Adolescent health**

- Problems of school children and adolescents
- Objectives of the School Health Programme& its activities.
- Organization, implementation, supervision and evaluation of School Health Programme.
- Oro-dental Health

### **Occupational health**

- Relevance of Occupational Environment to Health Hazards
- Identification of the physical, chemical and biological hazards to which workers are exposed to while working in a specific occupational environment.

- Diagnostic criteria of various occupational diseases.
- Preventive measures against these diseases including accident prevention.
- Basic Principles of Ergonomics and Work Physiology and their application in Occupational Health Intervention Programs.
- Relevance and meaning of Industrial Toxicology in the management of Health hazards.
- Understanding the Basic Scope of Occupational health Legislation such as ESI Act, Factories Act, Mines Safety Act, etc.
- Causes, consequences and Intervention Strategies for occupation related diseases of public health importance.
- Principles of Industrial Safety measures and Industrial house-keeping.
- Causes and reduction of Sickness Absenteeism.
- Principles of Industrial Psychology including work related stress management.
- Gender Issues in work environment.
- Providing Social security for industrial workers by the Industrial Corporate Sector in view of Globalization and Outsourcing of work.

#### **Health care of vulnerable and marginalized population**

- Tribal Health: Managing reaching to unreached, other areas of recent interest like increased prevalence of HIV infection among tribes of Andaman, Yaws among tribes of Orissa-post-eradication status, Leprosy among tribes of Dangs of Gujarat post-elimination status
- Sex workers, LGBTI ( Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Trans-Gender & Intersex )
- Migrant population
- Physically challenged / Differently abled
  - Vulnerability factors in health, for the physically and Socio- economically challenged people.
  - Intervention strategies for desired Behavioural change in the community, towards the physically challenged.
  - Multi-disciplinary approach in the health care of the physically challenged.
  - Community Based Rehabilitation for the physically challenged
- Prisoners health
- Orphanages

### **Paper III – Public Health administration & Recent advances in Community Medicine**

#### **Health Programmes in India**

- Components of individual National health Programs
- Review of factors associated with the success / failure / stagnation of the present status of these National Health Programs.

- Needs Assessments for New Programmes

### **RURAL HEALTH**

- Describe the roadmap for making health services available at the doorsteps in the villages, in light of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- Plan, execute, and evaluate health activities in concordance with the stated objectives of the NRHM.
- Relate health in the village with the Millennium Development Goals that are specific to health

### **URBAN HEALTH**

- Common health problems (Medical, Social, Environmental, Economic, Psychological) of urban slum dwellers.
- Organization of health services for slums dwellers.
- Organization of health services in urban areas.
- National Urban Health Mission

### **Health planning and management**

- Familiarity with management techniques: define and explain principles of management; explain broad functions of management; personnel and materials management.
- Public health program Management, Hospital/Health care delivery system
- Administration, Logistic/Material Management, Finance Management Disaster Management etc.
- Legal-enforcement in Public Health (Food Safety & Standards Act, PNDD Act and others).
- Relationship of Planning to Management
- Situational Analysis Methods
- Vision, Mission, Goal setting and objective formulation
- Criteria setting for Prioritization
- Resource Generation Methods
- Strategies Formulation
- Participatory Approaches to plan execution
- Monitoring and Evaluation Parameters selection and implementation
- Project Report Writing and Reporting
- Selected Management Techniques relevant to Health care.
- Relevance of Qualitative methods in Health Management
- Importance of Operation Research Methods in Health care Management.
- Basis of Health Systems Research
- Managerial skills in the area of

- (i) Planning and organization of health services.
- (ii) Supervision.
- (iii) Collection and compilation of data,
- (iv) Maintenance of records,
- (v) Transmission of data.

### **Health care of the Community**

- Describe the salient features of the National Health Policy concerning :
  - (a) Provision of medical care;
  - (b) Primary health care and Health for All;
  - (c) Health manpower development;
  - (d) Planned development of health care facilities;
  - (e) Encouragement of indigenous systems of medicine.
- The components of health care delivery, for this, he should;
  - Appreciate the need for International Health Regulations and Disease surveillance.
  - Be aware of the constitutional provisions for health in India.
  - Enumerate the major divisions of responsibilities and functions (concerning health) of the union, local and the state governments.
- Explain the process of health planning in India by demonstrating awareness of various important milestones in the history of health planning including various committees and their recommendations.
- The health systems and health infrastructure at Centre, state district and block levels.
- The inter-relationship between community development block and primary health centre. The organisation, function and staffing pattern of community health centre, primary health centre, rural health centre and sub-centre etc.
- The job descriptions of health supervisor (male and female); health workers; village health guide; anganwadi workers; traditional birth attendants.
- The activities of the health team at the primary health centre, Community health centre, district hospital.

### **International health**

- Appreciate the role of national, international voluntary agencies in health care delivery.
- Understanding the Supplementary, Complementary and Substitution Roles of the Voluntary Sector in Health Care.
- Case Studies of Health care strategies adopted by NGOs.
- Networking strategies for Govt. and NGO sectors in Health Program implementation

### **Health economics**

- Explain general principles of health economics and various techniques of health management e.g., cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit etc.

- Macro- and micro-economics, Health Financing and Health Insurance

#### **Hospital waste management**

- Public health importance of waste segregation and management
- Categorization of Hospital waste & Methods of waste disposal
- TNPCB guidelines

#### **Disaster management**

- Brief Review of definition, types and causes of Disaster.
- Understanding the short and long term Health Impact of Disasters
- Assessing priorities for Disaster Response
- Planning for Administrative, Operational, and Technical Intervention for Disaster Relief program including Multi-Sectoral Co-ordination.
- Disaster Preparedness training needs for Health Providers and the community.
- Post Disaster Follow up care

#### **Recent advancements in the field of community medicine**

- Latest updates in the field of community medicine