



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY - PLEVEN
ИМЕ НА ОЧОБНО ЗВЕНО

DISTANCE LEARNING CENTRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES

PRACTICAL EXERCISES – THESES

FOR E- LEARNING IN SOCIAL MEDICINE

ENGLISH MEDIUM COURSE OF TRAINING

SPECIALTY OF MEDICINE

ACADEMIC DEGREE: MASTER

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION: DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

PREPARED BY:

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PRACTICAL EXERCISES – THESES

PLEVEN, 2020

1. Social determinants of health and disease.

To enable the students to understand the subject matter of social medicine, the importance of social factors of health on individual and social level, and the mechanisms of their impact.

Practical work: Discussion on the structure of Social history of disease and Case analysis.

2. Family health. Medico-social characteristics of the family. Influence of the family background on health

To enable the students to understand and analyze the influence of the family background on individual health; to identify different types of family and their capacity to support health and well-being of its members.

Practical work: Discussion on the basic methods to study family health and Case analysis.

3. Sociological approaches to investigation: Sources and methods of collecting data. Questionnaire design - question and questionnaire formats, construction of questionnaire. Self-administered questionnaire. /2 hours/.

To enable the students to understand the essence and importance of sociological methods in medical research and practice, the special features of the questionnaire design and the gist of the self-administered questionnaire.

Practical work: Discussion of the questionnaire design

4. Sociological approaches to investigation: Interview - types, methods of conducting, the interview process, ways of recording information, analysis of interview data. Observation - types, observer roles, approaches to conducting. /2 hours/.

To enable the students to understand the gist of the interview and sociological observation, ways of conducting and the process of data analysis.

Practical work: Discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the different sociological methods

5. COLLOQUIUM ON SOCIOLOGY

6. Epidemiology: Basic concepts - risk, risk factor, ratio, rate, proportion, population at risk. Measuring disease frequency - prevalence, incidence rate, cumulative incidence. /2 hours/.

To enable the students to understand the subject matter of epidemiology and its importance. To introduce the basic concepts of epidemiology and the basic measures of disease frequency and develop skills of calculating these measures.

Practical work: Calculating of measures of disease frequency.

7. **Epidemiology: Comparing disease occurrence. Absolute comparison - risk difference, attributable fraction, population attributable risk. Relative comparison - relative risk and odds ratio. /2 hours/.**

To enable the students to understand necessity and importance of disease occurrence comparison, and the meaning of different measures of comparison.

Practical work: Calculating and interpreting measures of disease occurrence comparison on the basis of epidemiological studies examples.

8. **Epidemiology: Types of studies in epidemiology. Descriptive studies. Ecological studies. Cross-sectional studies. Potential errors in epidemiological studies. Systematic error - types of bias, confounding. /2 hours/.**

To inform the students about the types of studies in epidemiology - units of study, advantages and disadvantages. To enable the students to analyse the design and the results from descriptive, ecological and cross-sectional studies as well as to understand the potential errors in epidemiological studies.

Practical work: Discussing descriptive, ecological and cross-sectional studies.

9. **Epidemiology: Cohort and Case-control studies - types, design, conducting, potential errors. /2 hours/.**

To enable students to understand the characteristics of the cohort and case-control epidemiological studies; to enable students to analyze the design and the results from cohort and case-control studies as well as to understand the potential errors in them.

Practical work: Discussion of examples of cohort and case-control studies and estimating the risk of developing a disease.

10. **COLLOQUIUM ON EPIDEMIOLOGY**

11. **Morbidity – basic measures. Systems of morbidity registration. ICD - 10.**

To enable the students to define the basic measures of morbidity - incidence, point prevalence, period prevalence, iceberg of morbidity, attack rate; to compute and interpret crude and specific morbidity measures for a given set of data; to list the sources and methods of studying morbidity and to indicate the completeness and the accuracy of the data from each source.

Practical work: Exercise on computation of morbidity data. Analysis of statistical data on morbidity - describing disease pattern and trends.

12. Prevention - levels and strategies. Screening.

To enable the students to understand the aim of prevention to eradicate, eliminate or minimise the impact of disease and disability and to define the four levels of prevention: primordial, primary, secondary and tertiary.

Practical work: Calculating and interpreting measures of validity of screening test.

13. International trends and leading causes of communicable and non-communicable morbidity. Major risk factors of non-communicable diseases. Life-style risk factors.

At the end of the practical students should be able to define the concepts of infectious disease, emerging infectious disease and re-emerging infectious disease; non-communicable disease and chronic disease; list the major non-communicable diseases in developed and in developing countries; indicate the four groups of risk-factors of major diseases and their contribution to morbidity and mortality.

Practical work: Analysis of statistical data on morbidity. Group discussion on infectious morbidity and social problems of major non-communicable diseases and their determinants on the basis of the experience of Bulgarian population.

14. TEST ON MORBIDITY AND PREVENTION.

15. Sociological and epidemiological approaches in Public health – overview

TIME TABLE FOR SEMINAR IN SOCIAL MEDICINE

1. Social determinants of health and disease. **17 – 21 February 2020**
2. Family health **24 – 28 February 2020**
3. Sociological approaches to investigation: Sources and methods of collecting data. Questionnaire design - question and questionnaire formats, construction of questionnaire. Self-administered questionnaire.
02 – 06 March 2020
4. Sociological approaches to investigation: Interview - types, methods of conducting, the interview process, ways of recording information, analysis of interview data. Observation - types, observer roles, approaches to conducting.
09 – 13 March 2020
5. **COLLOQUIM ON SOCIOLOGY - postponed**
6. Epidemiology: Basic concepts - risk, risk factor, ratio, rate, proportion, population at risk. Measuring disease frequency - prevalence, incidence rate, cumulative incidence.
23 – 27 March 2020
7. Epidemiology: Comparing disease occurrence. Absolute comparison - risk difference, attributable fraction, population attributable risk. Relative comparison - relative risk and odds ratio.
30 March-03 April 2020
8. Epidemiology: Types of studies in epidemiology. Descriptive studies. Ecological studies. Cross-sectional studies. Potential errors in epidemiological studies. Systematic error - types of bias, confounding.
06 – 10 April 2020
9. Epidemiology: Cohort and case-control studies – types, design, conducting, potential errors.
21 – 24 April 2020
10. **COLLOQUIM ON EPIDEMIOLOGY.** **27 April – 01 May 2020**
11. Morbidity-basic measures. Systems of morbidity registration-ICD-10.
04 - 08 May 2020
12. Prevention - levels and strategies. Screening. **11 - 15 May 2020**
13. International trends and leading causes of communicable and non-communicable morbidity. Major risk factors of non-communicable diseases. Life-style risk factors.
18 - 22 May 2020
14. **TEST ON MORBIDITY AND PREVENTION.** **25 – 29 May 2020**
15. Sociological and epidemiological approaches in Public health – overview
01 – 05 June 2020

CONTROL

During the semester

During the semester students get individual assignments to prepare self-administered questionnaire. The assignment is assessed and taken into account in the semestrial mark as well as all results from tests and colloquiums. The threshold to pass tests successfully is 60% right answers.

Students have to pass three tests in the first semester: test on Sociology., test on Epidemiology and test morbidity. The tests will be re-scheduled in consideration to the face-to-face teaching time by the end of the semester or alternative form of one combined test will be applied at the end of the semester. Currently, you have access to sample test questions at the end of each practical.

The semestrial mark is calculated as average from individual assignment assessment and tests results.