Community Medicine including Humanities (Preventive and Social Medicine)

(Phase I, II and Part 1st of Phase III M.B.B.S.)

GOALS :

The broad goal of the teaching of undergraduate students in community medicine is to prepare them to function as community and first level physicians in accordance with the institutional goals.

OBJECTIVES :

Knowledge :

At the end of the course the student shall be able

- Explain the principles of sociology including demographic population dynamics.
- Identify social factors related to health, disease and disability in the context of urban and rural societies.
- Appreciate the impact of urbanization on health and disease.
- Observe and interpret the dynamic of community behaviours.
- Describe the elements of normal psychology and social psychology.
- Observe the principles of practice of medicine in hospital and community settings.
- Describe the health care delivery systems including rehabilitation of the disabled in the country.
- Describe the National Health Programmes with particular emphasis on maternal and child health programmes, family welfare planning and population control.
- List the epidemiological methods and techniques.
- Outline the demographic pattern of the country and appreciate the roles of the individuals, family, community and socio-cultural milieu in health and disease.
- Describe the health information systems.
- Enunciate the principles and components of primary health care and the national health policies to achieve the goal of “Health for all”.
- Identify the environmental and occupational hazards and their control.
- Describe the importance of water and sanitation in human health.
- To understand the principles of health economies, health administration, health education in relation to community.

Skills :-

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to make use of

- The principles and practice of medicine in hospital and community settings and familiarization with elementary practices.
- Use the Art of communication with patients including history taking and medico social work.
- Use epidemiology as a scientific tool to make rational decisions relevant to community and individual patient intervention.
- Collect, analyse, interpret and present simple community and hospital base data.

- Diagnose and manage common health problems and emergencies at the individual, family and community levels keeping in mind the existing health care resources and in the context of the prevailing socio-culture beliefs.
- Diagnose and manage common nutritional problems at the individual and community level.
- Plan, implement and evaluate a health education programme with skill to use simple audio-visual aids.
- Interact with other members of the health care team and participate in the organization of health care services and implementation of national health programmes.

Integration:

Develop capabilities of synthesis between cause of illness in the environment or community and individual health and respond with leadership qualities to institute remedial measures for this.

Course Content :

Total hours of teaching in community medicine and Humanities are 376. The distribution of them shall be as follows.

Phase	Semester	Theory	Practical Hours
I	I & II	30	30
II	III & IV	68	132
IIIPart1st	VI & VII	50	66

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T.Y. M.B.B.S.

Community Medicine (P.S.M.)

List of theory lectures

Phase I (1st and 2nd semester) 30 Hours

1. Introduction – Evolution of Community Medicine.
2. Health – Definition, spectrum of health and factors affecting – indicators of health.
3. Health Problem of World – Urban and Rural – Indian Health.
4. Health Care Delivery system in India – Urban and Rural.
5. Demography, Demographic cycle, Population trends – World and India.
6. Fertility and factors affecting it.
7. Family welfare and Population control.
8. Medical ethics and Doctor – patient relationship – Consumer Protection Act.
9. Sociology and Social factors effecting health.
10. Social Psychology – introduction, Group Behaviour, Motivation Personality.
11. Economics and health.
12. Health Education and Communication.
13. Hospital Management.
14. Nutrition and Health.
    - Constituents of food.
    - Food and food groups.
    - Diet planning and recommended dietary allowances.
    - Nutritional diseases.
    - Iodine deficiency disorders.
    - Diseases due to vitamin and mineral imbalance
    - Toxins in the food.
    - Assessment of Nutritional status.
    - Examination

Phase II – (3rd and 4th Semester) 68 Hours

General Epidemiology

- The concepts of disease.
- Natural history of disease.
- Epidemiological triad.
- Dynamics of diseases transmission.
- Concept of disease control.

Epidemiology

- **Definition, types, measurements in epidemiology, epidemiological studies, and clinical trial, investigation of an epidemic.**
- **Uses of epidemiology.**
- **Screening for disease.**
- **Disinfection, sterilization and control of Hospital acquired infections.**
- **Immunity.**

Environmental health

- **Introduction to environment health.**
- Water in relation to health and disease.
- Air pollution and ecological balance.
- Housing and health.
- Effects of radiation on human health (Ionizing, Non-ionizing & Nuclear warfare)
- Effects of Noise on human health.
- Meteorological environment.
- Solid waste disposal.
- Disposal of hospital waste.
- Liquid waste disposal

Medical entomology

Arthropods of medical importance and their control.

Biostatistics (Theory and Practical)

Introduction and uses.
Data- Types, Collection and Presentation.
Centering constants.
Measures of Variation.
Normal distribution.
Sampling methods and Sampling variability.

Tests of significance.

- SE of difference between two means.
- SE of difference between two proportions
- X^2 test. (Chi-square)
- Students 't' test
  - Paired .
  - Unpaired.
- Statistical fallacies.

Computers in Medicine

There use at all the stages to be demonstrated. The students should use computers in analysis and presentation of data

Epidemiology of communicable diseases.

- Air borne infections.
  - Exanthematous fevers.
  - Chicken pox, Rubella, and Measles
  - Factors responsible to eradicate small pox.
  - **Influenza and ARI.**
  - Diphtheria and Pertussis
  - Tuberculosis.

- Faeco-oral infections.
  - Poliomyelitis.
  - Hepatitis.
  - Enteric Fever and Cholera
  - Bacillary and Amoebic dysentery.
- Soil transmitted Helminths.
- Tetanus
- Rabies and other Viral Zoonotic disease.
- Leprosy.
- Leprosy.
- Malaria
- Filariasis.
- Arthropod borne viral diseases.
- Sexually transmitted diseases and their control.
- A.I.D.S.

Examinations at the end of 3rd and 4th semester.

(Phase III (6th and 7th Semester) 50 hrs.

(Teaching in 7th semester includes tutorials also.)

- Community development programmes and multisectoral development.
- Comprehensive medical care and Primary health care.
- National Health Policy.
- Maternal and Child Health care.
- Epidemiology of Non-communicable diseases.
- Occupational health.
- Problems of adolescence including Drug dependence.
- Geriatrics
- Vital statistics – sources and uses, Census, Fertility statistics.
- Management information system.
- Mental health.
- Genetics in public health.
- Health planning and management.
- National Health Programmes.
- International health and Voluntary Health Agencies.

Tutorials.

Examination at the end of 6th and 7th semester.