

<b>SOCIAL MEDICINE</b>	
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Course coordinator	Assistant Professor Ivan Miškulin, PhD
Assistant/Associate	Professor Maja Miškulin, MD, PhD Nika Pavlović, PhD
Study Programme	Integrated undergraduate and graduate university study of Medicine
Status of the course	Mandatory
Year of study, semester	1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester
ECTS	<b>2</b>
Workload (hours)	Lectures (20); Seminars (10)
Expected number of students	70
<b>COURSE DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Course objectives</b>	
To enable students to understand and interpret various determinants of health and disease with an emphasis on social determinants of health as well as to introduce students with the basic principles of health care and the health care system. To introduce students to the main tasks of social medicine and its historical development and current structure and to enable them to recognize various social impacts on health, public health interventions and prerequisites for their implementation.	
<b>Enrolment requirements and entry competencies</b>	
In accordance with the conditions for enrolment in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of this study program.	
<b>Learning outcomes at the Programme level</b>	
<b>1.1., 1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 3.1., 3.4., 3.5., 4.2.</b>	
<b>Learning outcomes (5-10)</b>	
After the lectures, seminars, self-study and the passed exam students will be able: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To evaluate basic health, social and demographic indicators of health and disease.</li> <li>2. To critically judge social factors and to evaluate their impact on the health of the population.</li> <li>3. To interpret the way the health care system works and the role of public health and social medicine in the society.</li> <li>4. To valorise the relationship between the right to health and other human rights and the health of the population.</li> <li>5. To assess the impact of poverty and education on population health.</li> <li>6. To argue the basic principles of health care and to rank health institutions according to the levels of health care.</li> <li>7. To compare health promotion and disease prevention and to review their similarities and differences.</li> <li>8. To critically assess the characteristics of health care of particularly vulnerable population subgroups, to evaluate the impact of different life habits on the health of individuals and communities and to assess the significance of new public health challenges for the health care system.</li> </ol>	
<b>Course content</b>	
<b>Lectures</b>	
The term and concept of social medicine. Definition and goal of social medicine. The development	

of social medicine through history. Modern or new public health.  
Health and health criteria. Conceptual definition of health and its determinants. Conceptual definition of disease. Health and human rights. Health criteria.  
Health assessment. Reasons for health assessment. Health indicators and data sources. Priority evaluation and ranking process. World Health Survey. Croatian Health Survey. Registers.  
Health Care. Principles, goals and levels of health care. Health care measures. Health institutions in Croatia. Healthcare workers in Croatia. Public health in the health care system.  
The structure of public health in Croatia. History of public health in Croatia. Public health in the Homeland War. Croatian National Institute of Public Health. Structure and scope of work of public health in Croatia.  
Prerequisites for conducting public health activities. Planning. Economic aspects of the functioning of public health. Development and education of human resources in the field of public health. Establishment and development of partnerships in solving public health problems - cross-sectoral cooperation.  
Public health interventions. Health promotion. Disease prevention - primary, secondary, tertiary. Crisis management; information system and health research. Definition of a crisis situation. Crisis protection measures. The importance of an integrated information system for the collection and processing of public health data. Significance of health statistics and health research.  
The influence of environmental factors on health. Global significance of environmental impact on health. Influence of environmental factors on health in certain regions of the world. Population subgroups most affected by environmental impact on health. The relationship between environmental factors and health in Europe.  
The global context of public health. Health as a global public good. Global health - definition, importance and significance. Globalization. The relationship between globalization and health. Globalization and other primarily non-health aspects of life.  
National public health programs. National Tuberculosis Control Program. National HIV / AIDS Prevention Program. Suicide prevention program in children and youth. National Compulsory Immunization Program. National Programs for Early Detection of the Disease - National Breast Cancer Early Detection Program, National Colon Cancer Early Detection Program and National Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. National program to control bacterial resistance to antibiotics. National program of health care for people with diabetes. Publicly available defibrillation program. Draft of the National Program for Rare Diseases.  
National strategies and plans. National Health Development Strategy. Strategic plan for public health development. National Strategy for the Prevention of Harmful Alcohol Use and Alcohol-Induced Disorders. National Mental Health Strategy. Action plan for prevention of the obesity and weight loss.  
Global public health priorities. Millennium Development Goals. A global epidemic of non-communicable diseases. Health in Europe.  
The role and functioning of the world's leading public health organizations. World Health Organization (WHO). WHO Regional Office for Europe. European Center for Disease Prevention and Control. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.  
Emergencies and public health. Experiences with infectious diseases and wars. Disasters. Terrorism. Biological weapons. The role of public health in biological threat assessment.  
Communication in public health. The importance of communication in public health. Communication in the health care system. Communication with the media during the health crisis.  
Ethics in public health. Principles on which medical ethics is based. Ethics in public health through collective goals and individual autonomy. Access to human rights in public health.

## **Seminars**

Women's reproductive health and motherhood. Reproductive health care for women in Croatia. Sexually transmitted infections and reproductive health. Antenatal and perinatal health care in Croatia. The role of physicians in protecting women's reproductive health and motherhood. Health promotion in the protection of women's reproductive health and motherhood.

Health care for infants and young children. Infancy. The age of a small child. Preschool age. Health care of infants and young children in Croatia. The role of physicians in the health care of infants and young children. Health promotion in the health care of infants and young children.

Health care for school children and youth. School age. Adolescence. Health care of school children and youth in Croatia. The role of physicians in the health care of school children and youth. Health promotion in health care of school children and youth.

Health care for the elderly. Age and aging. Gerontology. Geriatrics. Centers for Gerontology of the Institute of Public Health and Gerontology Centers. Demographic aging of the Croatian population. Factors of morbid aging and negative health behaviour. Guidelines for healthy active aging. Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention measures for the elderly. Focused gerontological public health problems in the protection of the health of the elderly. The role of physicians in the health care of the elderly. Health promotion in the health care of the elderly.

Croatian public health priorities. Cardiovascular diseases. Malignant diseases. Mental health. Diabetes. Injuries. Oral health. Health promotion and the role of physicians in it within the aforementioned Croatian public health priorities.

Life habits and health. Smoking. Diet. Overweight. Physical activity. Alcohol and drugs. Sexual health. Health promotion and the role of physicians in it within the aforementioned lifestyle factors that significantly affect the health of the individual.

Some new challenges. Violence. Child abuse and neglect. Paedophilia. Mobbing. Poverty. Gambling addiction. Health promotion and the role of physicians in it within the aforementioned new challenges in public health.

**Mode of teaching**

Lectures; Seminars

**Student obligations**

Attending all types of classes is mandatory and the student is required to participate in all types of knowledge assessment. The student can be justifiably absent from 30% of each type of classes.

**Monitoring student work (*alignment of learning outcomes, teaching methods and grading*)**

Teaching activity	ECTS	Learning outcome	Student activity	Assessment methods	Grade points	
					Min.	Max.
Attending classes	0.1	1-8	Attendance at classes	Record	2	4
Seminars	0.5	7-8	Attendance and active participation in seminars by preparing a seminar presentation	Assessment of the quality of the seminar presentation	12	24
Final exam	1.4	1-8	Learning for the written exam	Written exam	36	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

*Evaluation of the final exam:*

Percentage of accurate answers provided (%)	Grade points
60.00-64.99	36
65.00-69.99	42
70.00-74.99	47
75.00-79.99	52
80.00-84.99	57
85.00-89.99	62
90.00-94.99	67
95.00-100.00	72

*Calculation of final grade:*

The grade points accumulated during the classes will be added to the points achieved at the final exam. The grading will be done by absolute distribution, i.e. on the basis of the final results, and it will be compared to the numerical system in the following manner:

A – Excellent (5): 90-100 grade points; B – Very Good (4): 80-89.99 grade points; C – Good (3): 70-79.99 grade points; D – sufficient (2): 60-69.99 grade points; E – sufficient (2): 54.99 -59.99 grade points.

#### **Required reading (available in the library and through other media)**

Title	Number of copies in the library	Availability through other media
Puntarić D, Ropac D, Jurčev Savičević A. Public health (in Croatian). Medicinska naklada, Zagreb, 2015.	15	
Jakšić Ž, Kovačić L, et al. Social medicine (in Croatian). Medicinska naklada, Zagreb, 2000.	15	

#### **Additional reading**

Published recent scientific research in the subject area.
<b>Course evaluation procedures</b>
An anonymous, quantitative, standardised student survey on the course and the teacher's work implemented by the Office for Quality of the Faculty of Medicine Osijek.
<b>Note /Other</b>
E-learning is not within the standard amount of the classes, but it is used in teaching and contains links to various pages, videos and audio materials available on the web pages.