

<b>PUBLIC HEALTH WITH THE BASIS OF LEGAL REGULATIONS</b>	
<b>GENERAL INFORMATIONS</b>	
Course coordinator	Prof. Maja Miškulin ,MD, PhD
Assistant/Associate	Asst. Prof. Ivan Miškulin, MEEng, PhD Nika Pavlović, PhD
Study Programme	Undergraduate University Study of Medical Laboratory diagnostics
Status of the course	mandatory
Year of study, semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> year of study, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
ECTS	<b>2</b>
Workload (hours)	Lectures: 15 hours; Seminars: 15 hours
Expected number of students	30-35
<b>COURSE DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Course objectives</b>	
To enable students to assess the health status of the population, to understand and to interpret various public health indicators, and to familiarize them with the basic settings and tasks of public health, as well as global public health priorities and the functioning of the world's leading public health organizations. To acquaint students with the specifics of health care implementation and the structure of the health system and to enable them to implement various public health activities and interventions.	
<b>Enrolment requirements and entry competencies</b>	
In accordance with the conditions for enrolment in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of this study program.	
<b>Learning outcomes at the Programme level</b>	
<b>1.2, 2.6, 2.7</b>	
<b>Learning outcomes at the course level</b>	
After completing lectures, seminars, independent study and passing the exam, students will be able: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To present the concept and goals of public health, to distinguish between different measures of health and to evaluate the health status of the population.</li> <li>2. To distinguish the principles, goals and levels of health care, to review health care measures and to predict the roles of public health in the health care system.</li> <li>3. To comment on the prerequisites for the implementation of various public health activities and to critically evaluate individual public health interventions.</li> <li>4. To valorize the role and functioning of the world's leading public health organizations.</li> <li>5. To review the specifics of health care for particularly sensitive population subgroups.</li> <li>6. To argumentatively evaluate public health priorities in the Republic of Croatia and ways of solving them.</li> <li>7. To link the influence of lifestyle habits and the health of the population.</li> <li>8. To identify new public health challenges and to evaluate the possibilities of solving them in the context of the public health approach.</li> </ol>	
<b>Course content</b>	
<p><b>Lectures:</b> The term and concept of public health. Definition and goal of public health. The development of public health through history. Modern or new public health.</p> <p>Health and health criteria. Conceptual definition of health and its determinants. Conceptual definition of disease. Health and human rights. Health criteria.</p> <p>Health assessment. Reasons for health assessment. Health indicators and data sources. Priority evaluation and ranking process. World Health Survey. Croatian Health Survey. Registers.</p>	

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.

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.

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 behavior. 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. Pedophilia. 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 successful performance of seminars requires prior preparation of the student. The student can be justifiably absent from 30% of each type of classes.

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

Exam method: Written exam.

Teaching activity	ECTS	Learning outcome	Student activity	Assessment methods	Grade points	
					Min.	Max.
Attending classes	0.1	1-8	Class attendance	Attendance record	2	4
Seminars	0.9	4-8	Attendance and active participation in seminars by preparing a seminar presentation	Assessment of the quality of the seminar presentation	18	36
Final exam	1.0	1-8	Studying for the final exam	Written exam	30	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Evaluation of the final written exam:**

Percentage of correct answers (%)	Grade points
60.00-64.99	30
65.00-69.99	35
70.00-74.99	40
75.00-79.99	44
80.00-84.99	48
85.00-89.99	52
90.00-94.99	56
95.00-100.00	60

**Calculation of the final grade:**

Grade points earned in the final exam are added to the grade points earned during the course. Grading in the ECTS system is done by absolute distribution, i.e. based on total achievement and is compared to the numerical system in the following manner: A - excellent (5): 80-100 grade points; B - very good (4): 70-79.99 grade points; C - good (3): 60-69.99 grade points; D - sufficient (2): 50-59.99 grade points.

<b>Required reading (available in the library and through other media)</b>		
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	
<b>Additional reading</b>		
1. Jakšić Ž, Kovačić L, et al. Social medicine (in Croatian). Medicinska naklada, Zagreb, 2000. 2. Jonjić A, et al. Social medicine (in Croatian). Vitagraf, Rijeka, 2002. 3. Published recent scientific research in the subject area.		
<b>Course evaluation procedures</b>		
Anonymous, quantitative, standardised student survey on the course and the teacher's work implemented by the Quality improvement office of the Faculty of Medicine Osijek.		
<b>Note /Other</b>		
E-learning is not included in the class quota, but it is used in teaching and it contains links to various sites and video and audio materials available on websites.		