



PUBLIC HEALTH COURSES



IAPH

International Academy
of Public Health

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INTRODUCTION

The continuous professional development in Public Health (DPH) is necessary for all public health workforce. This is mainly to sharpen their skills, update their knowledge, and meet the ever-growing needs in the health system. The advanced nine-month professional degree program intended principally for graduating scholars to pursue a career in public health practice and become effective change agents in the society. The courses cover the core subjects of interdisciplinary education and training for the analysis of practical problems, solutions, and implementation with a special focus on the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR). Its strong field orientation is unique in the region.

The program is composed of three programs with five courses each:

- 1) Foundations in Public Health with a strong methodological focus.
- 2) Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, including social determinants and public health emergency management.
- 3) Priority Programs in Public Health.

Each program is composed of five courses. Each course comprises of 15 hours of direct contact and 15 hours of indirect contact with teaching staff, together accounting to 30 hours per week corresponding to 1.2 credits. The field work makes up for 200 hours per program during a field phase of 7 weeks corresponding to 8 credits in total. The field phase will be done in close cooperation with Jordanian and EMR-based public health and environmental health organizations, local authorities, and independent non-governmental organizations. The participants of the program will be guided by committed and experienced professors for all relevant subjects.

Programs Training Courses

There are 15 courses in three programs as follows:

Program 1: Foundations in Public Health

- Course 1: Introduction to Public Health
- Course 2: Basics in Informatics and Statistics
- Course 3: Basic Epidemiology
- Course 4: Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods
- Course 5: Public Health Management

Program 2: Communicable & Non-Communicable Diseases

- Course 6: Non-Communicable Diseases
- Course 7: Social Determinants & Inequity
- Course 8: Primary Community Health Care and Quality of Service
- Course 9: Communicable Diseases
- Course 10: Public Health Emergency Management

Program 3: Priority Programs in Public Health

- Course 11: Health Promotion
- Course 12: Women's Health
- Course 13: Environmental and Occupational Health
- Course 14: Health Economics
- Course 15: Governance of Population Health and Well-being

Each training course is delivered in (18-30) Learning Hours. These courses can be taken as part of the three-month programs for a Post Graduate Diploma Certificate, or as stand-alone course. Upon meeting the course requirements, the participant will be awarded a Certificate of Successful Completion by the International Academy of Public Health (IAPH) and accredited by the Agency for Public Health Education Accreditation (APHEA).

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

This course is designed to promote the application of public health sciences to a wide range of common problems and issues. It will portray the philosophy, history, underlying principles of public health, methods used in the assessment of public health problems, and current solutions to these problems. Objectives of the course are directed towards the basic knowledge of the New Public Health to understand and adopt the core public health competencies and essential public health skills.

Past and new public health challenges have occurred and re-occurred in the EMR. The social determinants of health, public health policy, demographic and disease shift towards non-communicable diseases, and public health ethics – also called population ethics as different from medical bioethics - dealing with the concepts of effectiveness and efficiency will be the focus of this course, complemented by human rights. The extraordinary pressures in the EMR act to increase costs and demands/needs, which threaten the sustainability of health systems as well as social and economic development, including the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of Universal Health Coverage.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Evaluate a range of public health definitions and their relative advantages
2. Explain the phases in the development of this discipline and make a difference between traditional and New Public Health
3. Assess the benefit of a framework for essential public health functions
4. Recognize the basic fields of public health research together with quantitative and qualitative methods used in the investigation of public health problems
5. Analyse the comprehensive system of public health within the current threats and challenges at national and regional levels

Course Outline

1. Definitions and principles of public health
2. History and phases of public health practice, especially the New Public Health
3. Achievements of public health
4. Essential public health functions and services
5. Public health competences
6. Regional challenges of public health
7. Methodological approaches in public health
8. Principles and limitations of evidence-based public health action
9. Health systems reforms
10. Principles of the assessment of the health status of populations
11. The right to health and population health ethics
12. Public health law
13. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
14. Main areas of public health research

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The main objective of this course is to prepare participants to: (a) use information in public health practice with a special emphasis on system management of public health information as a key strategic resource of organizations dealing with public health, and (b) use information and communication technology in order to increase their own effectiveness and efficiency as experts in the field of public health. Health informatics comprises a systematic application of information, computer sciences, and technologies in research and practice of public health. Work in the field of public health depends on the possibility and capability of information to be collected, organized, processed, evaluated, interpreted, and distributed. Computer and telecommunication technologies support these operations.

Furthermore, the course covers statistical terminology and the standard techniques of collecting, summarizing, presenting, analysing, and interpreting data as well as the use of statistical software. It provides an introduction to statistical reasoning with an overview of selected descriptive and inferential statistical methods and concepts commonly used in the fields of public health. The most common statistical software SPSS and Epi Info will be introduced. Emphasis will be put on the connection between the process that generates data and the statistical analysis including interpretation. The course is designed to develop scholars' ability to read scientific literature and to critically evaluate study designs and methods of data analysis.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss informatics as used in public health
2. Identify and demonstrate various tools used in information and communication technology
3. Investigate solutions by using web and other research tools
4. Describe the steps involved in database development and implementation of information systems for public health
5. Understand the meaning and proper application of a wide array of relevant statistical techniques
6. Collect and prepare health-related data for analysis

7. Recognize and apply appropriate analytical techniques to specific sets of public health-related data
8. Interpret statistical output
9. Critically evaluate reasoning processes involved in specific analyses

Course Outline

1. Role of informatics in public health
2. Visit to the computer laboratory
3. Making best use of laptops and Internet connection
4. Access to and use of main national/regional/global databases and analytical approaches
5. Overview of statistical methods in public health
6. Descriptive statistics (binomial and normal distribution, mean, median, Chi-square, t-test)
7. Descriptive population parameters and sampling methods
8. Formulating and testing sample-based hypotheses
9. Use of SPSS and Epi Info
10. Proportional hazard, univariate, and multivariate analysis
11. Statistical modelling including sensitivity and specificity
12. Correlation, linear and logistic regression models
13. Evaluation, discrimination, calibration, and validation of statistical models
14. Defining objectives and criteria for inclusion and exclusion from studies
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

This course is designed to introduce participants to basic epidemiological concepts and methods and provide them with core skills in epidemiology, that is with working knowledge of the acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of information about disease occurrence in populations. Learning topics will include concepts of causality, measurement of geographical and temporal distribution of diseases and their outcomes, risks, biases, and study designs (i.e. descriptive, case-control, cohort and intervention studies).

Participants will gain practical experience in planning epidemiological research studies along with the appraisal of epidemiological literature. Emphasis will be put on the application of appropriate epidemiological methods in public health practice, especially of descriptive methods in the formulation of health policy at each step of the policy cycle. The course also focuses on the application of epidemiological tools in health management and in geographic information systems.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss the role of epidemiology within the broader field of public health and identify its relationship to the fields of medicine, environmental health, social and behavioural sciences and health policy
2. Demonstrate a sound knowledge of basic concepts and methods of epidemiology
3. Use descriptive epidemiological concepts such as person, time, and place to describe the distribution of disease
4. Calculate and interpret epidemiological measures taught in the course (e.g. incidence, prevalence, risks, odds ratio, etc.)
5. Plan and design public health research
6. Demonstrate the application of epidemiological research for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of health policies

Course Outline

1. Epidemiology as an essential tool in public health
2. Epidemiological measurements (i.e. rates, proportions, populations exposed to risk)
3. Descriptive epidemiology (i.e. person, time, place)
4. Direct and indirect standardization of rates
5. Cross-sectional studies, advantages, and limitations
6. Epidemiological study types: case control studies and cohort studies
7. Measures of effect (i.e. absolute and relative risk) and population attributable risk
8. Intervention studies
9. Application of epidemiological methods in the evaluation of preventive measures
10. Population screening and epidemiological analysis of its effects
11. Developing an epidemiological questionnaire along with validating and piloting it
12. Data sources on morbidity and mortality
13. Geographic information systems
14. Preparation of tables and graphs
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

This course aims at applying and deepening the basic epidemiological methods and amending them with the competent use of qualitative methods. It includes assessment/measurement of population health status, the basics of health demography, evaluation of the most used instruments for health assessment, knowledge necessary for the right application of those instruments, and classification and evaluation of databases. The main objective of the course is to comprehend the basic concept of measuring health, basic characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of certain instruments, and to train the participants to adequately assess the health status of the population - in accordance with multiple indicators.

The development of effective public health programs and policies is based on scientific reasoning and systematic use of the best available evidence. This process includes implementation of several closely connected disciplines: epidemiology, statistics, and informatics. The use of analytic methods and data will be laid out as follows: defining public health problems, quantifying them, generating evidence from scientific literature, developing programs or policies, and defining the action plan for the chosen program/policy including data collection and analysis.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Demonstrate skills in the general principles of research design, data collection and management
2. Critically evaluate the significance and application of quantitative and qualitative methods in public health research
3. Comprehend the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research methods
4. Design and discuss a small research project using a quantitative and qualitative approach

Course Outline

1. The interlinkage of quantitative and qualitative methods in public health
2. Repetition and advancement of key quantitative methods (especially health indicators and demographic analysis)
3. The application and interpretation of quantitative and qualitative methods
4. Preparing, executing, and reporting of quantitative and qualitative research
5. Advanced interview techniques
6. Cultural validation and adaptation of questionnaires
7. Field diaries, checklists, and reports from the field
8. Selection of respondents in qualitative studies
9. Consensus methods (Nominal Group Techniques, Focus groups, Delphi method)
10. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis in qualitative research
11. Analysis of qualitative data
12. Scales and their psychometric and econometric analysis
13. Systematic and non-systematic review of literature
14. Introduction to meta-analysis and statistical software for meta-analysis: Review Manager software
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 18 Learning Hours

Description

This course explores and critically analyses factors that affect the development of health systems in countries in transition: health system classification, sources of financing, health systems functions, human resource development, health care systems reform, definition of management functions, managerial roles (interpersonal, information-oriented, and decision making) and competence (conceptual, technical, interpersonal/collaborative, political). Participants will become familiar with the method of decision making by consensus, which encourages individual differences, creativity and more innovative approaches addressing the challenges. It is very essential to grasp the knowledge of methods used in monitoring, evaluation and improvement of performance: to determine the job content and working conditions, interpersonal relations, and attitude toward management system and procedures, the workload, and its matches with employee competencies. The UN Sustainable Development Goals will also be referenced and used in this course.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Explain the concepts and methods used in monitoring, evaluation, and improvement performance planning of public health services
2. Analyze competence-based human resource management in public health practice and evaluate the workload, and match it with employee competences by specific performance indicators
3. Outline the development of a plan for performance improvement and its feasibility
4. Analysis, determine what performance indicators to use, and collect and process required data
5. Monitor and evaluate public health service performance
6. Develop a performance plan at the institutional level (strategy and action plan elements, governance and management of the workforce)
7. Understand and make use of the Sustainable Development Goals in health system and health services development

Course Outline

1. Principles of the management of health institutions
2. Priorities in health planning
3. Governance and administration of the health sector
4. Organization and quality of primary health care services
5. Stakeholders and health institutions in Jordan and other countries in EMR
6. Health indicators for systematic evaluation (EU, USA etc.)
7. Evaluation of health systems output
8. Budgeting the health services
9. Effectiveness and efficiency of health services
10. Management of change and conflict resolution
11. Rationale of health sector reforms
12. Exercise: Searching the literature for health systems reform
13. Principles of ongoing health care reforms in Jordan and other countries in EMR
14. Roundtable discussion with managers of health institutions
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The objective of this course is to provide scholars with the knowledge of main epidemiological characteristics of cardiovascular, endocrine, mental, neurological, and respiratory (COPD) diseases, cancers, and injuries and their burden on the population. Modifiable risk factors such as lifestyle (i.e. smoking, alcohol consumption, unhealthy nutrition, and physical inactivity), environmental, and socio-economic factors will be discussed. Attention will also be paid to methodological issues of epidemiological and genetic research studying the impact of these factors on health and disease and the prevention and control of major diseases. Emphasis will be put on risk factors for non-infectious diseases and possibilities of their prevention and/or mitigation.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Estimate the burden of the most important health disorders in terms of Years of Life Lost (YLL) and Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) and or analogous concepts (QALY, PYLL)
2. Recognize the most frequent risk factors for non-communicable disease
3. Discuss the importance and basic epidemiological characteristics of chronic non-communicable diseases
4. Discuss the epidemiological characteristics of injury
5. Understand the importance of primary prevention and screening in the prevention of certain health disorders
6. Apply principles of prevention of the most common health disorders in their environment (family, workplace, community)

Course Outline

1. The main non-communicable diseases as an issue of public health
2. Myocardial infarction
3. Cerebral stroke
4. Diabetes mellitus
5. Malignancies
6. Burden on the population
7. The main life-style risks: smoking (i.e. cigarettes, shisha), alcoholism, physical inactivity, and unhealthy nutrition
other risk factors' epidemiology
8. Hypertension
9. Hypercholesterolemia
10. Obesity
11. Public health measures of control
12. Health policy and health protection of the population
13. Effective advocacy for a healthy living

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

There is a considerable body of literature indicating a consistent relationship between socio-economic factors and health. The principal measures of socio-economic status have been education, income, and occupation. Education has been the most frequent measure as it does not usually change (as income or occupation might) after early adulthood. Information about education can be obtained easily and it is unlikely that poor health in adulthood influences level of education. Recent research has developed specific instruments for assessment of individual socioeconomic circumstances or conditions. These include material deprivation and self-perceived deprivation as important psychosocial pathways to ill-health. This course aims to provide the trainees with knowledge of how social determinants work at different levels (individual, family, local, national, and state) and provide them with skills that enable them to assess the main social and economic determinants of population health.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Understand that health is not only a medical issue but also a social one
2. Define how social determinants operate at different levels
3. Understand the impact of the socio-economic environment on health
4. Link key issues and trends of demography, population growth, urbanization and aging to population health
5. Critically appraise the differential burden of ill-health across populations and population sub-groups
6. Assess the main socio-economic determinants of health in their own populations according to education, income, occupation, absolute (material) deprivation, and relative deprivation
7. Apply the social determinants and gender framework to shape and inform health policies and interventions
8. Advance strategic thinking on tackling health inequalities and to set health interventions

Course Outline

1. The historical perspective
2. Recent developments on inequalities in health
3. Models of social determinants of health
4. Underlying social determinants of health
5. Social inequalities in health
6. Health and wellbeing
7. Socio demographic challenges of population growth
8. The role of urbanization
9. The Rationale of Studying Burden of Disease and Injuries
10. Theoretical Groundwork of the Burden of Disease and Injuries Study
11. Global Burden of Disease Study classification system for diseases, injuries and risk factors
12. Quantifying the burden of disease and injuries
13. Projected Burden of disease and injuries
14. The dynamics of aging

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The course intends to provide a broad overview of concepts, methods, and tools used for setting community priorities in primary health care, managing community health programs, the related policy making, and assessment and development of an advocacy and partnership collaboration for sustainable improvement of community health. The specific focus will be put on setting priorities for public health projects as a method for continuous improvement of community health outcomes and quality of health care services.

Scholars will be provided with the necessary knowledge and skills required for setting up a robust process for making difficult allocation choices for community health care, exploration of contemporary concepts, approaches, and tools available for setting community priorities, and acknowledging advantages and disadvantages of international priority setting examples. Scholars will gain the necessary proficiency for optimizing the allocation of limited care resources between potential beneficiaries and be aware of needed fairness of their actions and to limit the negative effects of rationing strategies.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Define the essentials of primary health care in the community
2. Explain the role of Total Quality Management/the example of community health care
3. Organize and lead health programs in the community
4. Observe the principles conceptualized by Donabedian

Course Outline

1. Introduction to the course and expectations of scholars
2. Definition and terminology of primary health care (PHC)
3. The organization of PHC in Jordan
4. Essentials of PHC: profiles of physicians, nurses, and assistant staff
5. Equal access to PHC for all people
6. The referral system to the 2nd and 3rd layer (hospitalization, rehabilitation)
7. Setting priorities in the community
8. Total Quality Management in community health services
9. Role playing of PHC situations
10. Visiting a PHC center
11. Donabedian's Structure, process, and outcome
12. The concept of Total Quality Management (TQM)
13. Essential partners in TQM
14. Research studies on PHC
15. SWOT analysis of assuring high PHC quality

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The objective of this course is to provide scholars with knowledge about the natural history of disease, prevention, and control of the most frequent and important communicable diseases. The program will cover the following topics: epidemiological (public health) surveillance, application of epidemiological methods in outbreak investigation, design and management of immunization programs, application of molecular epidemiology in diagnosis of some communicable diseases and international aspects of prevention and control of important infectious diseases.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Inform the community about relevant infectious diseases and potential risks
2. Organize a surveillance system
3. Investigate outbreaks and initiate/organize appropriate measures
4. Introduce preventive measures and immunization programs

Course Outline

1. The major infectious diseases as an issue of public health
2. International Health Regulations (IHR)
3. Respiratory infections
4. Tuberculosis
5. HIV/AIDS
6. Malaria
7. Antibiotics and resistance
8. Disinfection measures
9. Organization of vaccination programs
10. Early warning and response
11. Surveillance and outbreak investigation
12. Preventive measures
13. Bioterrorism and Bio-warfare: intentional epidemics and weaponization of biological agents

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The objective of the course is to present and explain contemporary challenges and threats to health. It will cover the basic management principles and skills in a situation of natural disasters (i.e. floods, drought, earthquakes, etc.) as well as of human made disasters (i.e. fires, explosions, road traffic injuries, industry injuries, wars, terrorism etc.). It is designed to enable scholars to develop effective strategies and systems for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The course will focus on management involving early warning systems and evacuation, decision making systems, information management, media management and, post disaster trauma management. Particular attention will be devoted to environmental and occupational health issues, bioterrorism, hazard assessment, vulnerability analysis, risk assessment, rapid health assessment, mental health strategies, and disaster communications.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Identify effective strategies and systems for disaster prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery
2. Apply risk management processes in order to identify, assess, and deal with disaster risks
3. Assess key implementation issues and requirements in disaster management involving early warning systems and evacuation, decision making systems, information management, media management, and post disaster trauma management
4. Apply epidemiological methods and tools in the context of humanitarian emergencies

Course Outline

1. History of natural and man-made disasters and definitions
2. Role and responsibility of public health
3. Epidemiological methods and tools in the context of emergency situations
4. Analysis of vulnerability of populations (assessments and risks)
5. Early warning and evacuation (disaster information systems)
6. Rapid assessment of the health situation
7. Rapid response to disasters: four steps
8. Readiness
9. Response
10. Recovery
11. Mitigation
12. Public health response to infections and bioterrorism
13. Coping with physical and mental impairment (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder)
14. Restitution of the living and working environment after disasters

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The course will prepare scholars to design, implement, and evaluate health promotion programs at all levels from international to local. Health promotion is fundamental to public health and forms an integral part of all public health activities. Scholars will review the development of health promotion, study key documents such as the Ottawa Charter, Jakarta Declaration, and related international statements. Both the theoretical and practical aspects of health promotion will be examined, exploring different models of health and methods of achieving behavioural change on a population and individual basis. The evidence base for effective health promotion will be explored alongside evaluation methods and indicators.

Scholars will also be introduced to the basic principles, methods, and applications of screening in early detection and prevention of disease. They will be taught to calculate basic parameters of screening tests: sensitivity, specificity, positive, and negative predictive values. Also, they will be introduced to consider ethical and economic aspects of screening, as well as the planning and organization of screening programs. Special attention will be paid to the assessment of the effectiveness of screening, such as randomized-controlled trials, prospective cohort, and case-control studies. Evaluation methods, such as cost-effectiveness, cost-utility, and technology assessment will be explored. Cervical, breast, antenatal, and neonatal screening tests etc. will also be studied.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the development of health promotion and explain the importance of the key international and national health promotion documents
2. Explain a range of different theoretical models of health promotion and describe the processes involved in achieving behaviour change
3. Justify priority topics for health promotion programs in the national context
4. Critically analyze a range of different methods for use in health promotion activities

5. Justify the importance of an evidence-based approach within health promotion
6. Discuss the principles of early detection and prevention of major diseases
7. Plan and organize screening programs in the community
8. Apply adequate evaluation methods

Course Outline

1. Concept, basic principles, and values of Health Promotion (HP)
2. Health protection, health education, and prevention overlap as HP
3. Theories and models of behavioural change towards health
4. HP and vulnerable population groups
5. Practical implementation at the community level
6. Health promoting hospitals
7. Evidence base and outcome evaluation
8. Priorities in HP
9. Importance of different media techniques for HP
10. HP through social networks
11. Activism in HP
12. The role of motivational interview in change of human behaviour
13. Management of HP programs
14. Promotion of sexual and reproductive health of youth in Jordan and other countries in EMR
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

This course provides a public health perspective of current women's health issues. Scholars will have opportunities to critically explore a broad array of women's health concerns, considering the contextual factors. The course content will emphasize the social, economic, environmental, cultural, behavioural, and political factors associated with women's health. Scholars will examine the programs and interventions, services, and policies that affect women's health and methodological issues of gender-based research. Topics also include the following aspects: epidemiology of major women's health concerns, different reproductive health issues, gender and health, health care and access to health care services, violence, and aging.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Analyze women's health issues relative to its public health implications
2. Identify trends in major health conditions that affect women
3. Understand the life course perspective on women's health and health care interventions, programs, and policies
4. Identify major demographic, behavioural, and environmental factors that are associated with women's health and how such factors may be incorporated into public health interventions, programs, and policies
5. Describe current recommendations for prevention and early detection of cancer in women
6. Comprehend the concept of gender-based research and basic health differences between women and men
7. Understand how data collection and measurement problems can affect the validity of some women's health indicators
8. Understand the value and limitations of various tools that are used to measure and monitor women's health
9. Identify global perspectives and initiatives on women's health

Course Outline

1. The major societal issues in women's health in a global perspective
2. Human rights, ethical questions, and the gender perspective
3. Legislation related to status and health of women in Jordan and other countries in EMR
4. Systematic response to violence against women
5. Life expectancy and disease burden according to gender and statistical analysis
6. Socioeconomic inequalities in women's health
7. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents
8. Public health aspects of ovarian, breast, and cervix uteri cancer
9. Screening for malignant diseases in women
10. Sexually transmitted diseases and women's health
11. Vaccination against the Human Papilloma Virus
12. Cross-cutting issues in public health research: e.g. gender, vulnerable groups, equity, social cohesion, etc.
13. Epidemiology related to gender in multiple sclerosis and new public health challenges
14. Role of women in public health and leadership
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The industrialization leads to the contamination of the environment and our living space transgressing national borders and continents. Preventive measures in the legislation certainly could and should help to reduce this problem, which has a major public health significance. This course will offer the scholars an overview on current environmental problems (surface and ground water pollution, drinking water quality and supply, food and beverages contamination, community or outdoor and indoor air pollution, community noise, soil pollution, waste water treatment and disposition, solid waste treatment and disposition) and proposed solutions as well as national and international regulations, agreements, and ongoing negotiations.

Furthermore, the scholars will be acquainted with “the Healthy Working Place” approach. They will learn about possibilities and the significance of the prevention of occupational diseases, work-related diseases, and occupational injuries. Also, the scholars will get to know different models for the organization of occupational health. Within this course, the scholars will get acquainted with the classification of professional harmfulness in an industrial environment, a concept of maximally permitted values and their public health significance. In the context of prevention of health damages caused by the occupational risks, the scholars will be acquainted with the basics of environmental and biologic monitoring and their limitations. In order to recognize and prevent possible negative effects of the industrial environment on the living environment and health of a wider population. Special attention will be given to possible effects of the working environment on the living environment and vice versa.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Define the most important environmental problems
2. Discuss safe drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and other environmental problems at the national and international levels
3. Analyze the main outdoor and indoor air pollution sources, main contaminants (chemical, physical, and biological), and their influence on human's health
4. Present practical proposals for appropriate preventive measures
5. Describe the importance of healthy food consumption (its controlled production, safety storage, suitable transport, and distribution)

6. Recognize the most important factors that endanger the health of workers
7. Demonstrate knowledge in the history, organization, and development of occupational health
8. Describe different organizational models in environmental and occupational health

Course Outline

1. Organization of occupational health services in Jordan and other countries in EMR
2. Types of occupational diseases
3. Injuries at work
4. Work environment and factors influencing the health of workers/employees (i.e. carcinogens, allergens, ionizing radiation)
5. Health promotion programs for the work environment
6. National and international regulations
7. Environmental pollution, historical development, and future perspectives
8. Environmental health at home
9. Surveillance of air, water, soil and food
10. Pollution and interaction in air, water, and soil
11. Noise and health
12. Treatment of hospital waste
13. Surveillance and supervision
14. The importance of a multi- and interdisciplinary approach
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The goal of this module is to inform the decision-makers in the health care system, planners, doctors, and managers, about the principles of health economics and to train them to use analytical methods of economic science. They will use these methods for solving practical problems they are facing in everyday work - that includes knowledge and skills regarding how to allocate resources in the health care system, how to plan the development of the service, how to evaluate its work, how to set priorities among services and programs, how to provide financial sustainability of the health care system, and how to regulate the private practice.

The fields included in this module are: equity in the health care system, estimate of needs and analysis of requests and use, stimulation of activities for efficiency increase and continuous quality improvement, application of the method of economic evaluation with measurement and assessment of costs, measuring and assessment of work results and effects on the health of people.

The objective of this course is to provide scholars with the economic perspective of health care. To meet this objective scholars will: gain an understanding of the fundamentals of microeconomics as they apply to health care, explore different methods of paying for healthcare and containing costs and develop an understanding of economic evaluation, which type of economic evaluation suits various resource allocation questions and the issues with economic evaluation for priority setting.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Recognize the basic principles of health economics, as well as basic microeconomic theory of supply and demand
2. Distinguish between different techniques of economic evaluation: cost-minimization analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, cost-utility analysis, and cost-benefit analysis,
3. Understand the market mechanisms in health care systems

4. Know how to measure and value costs and effects of health care interventions
5. Demonstrate a basic knowledge of how economics applies to research projects on evaluation of care
6. Understand managerial issues related to purchasing

Course Outline

1. The principles of health economics
2. Macroeconomic and health
3. Measurement of health outcomes and related costs
4. Supply, demand, and need forming prices in the health system
5. Market imperfection in health care and health insurance
6. Financing the health care system
7. Health insurance models and related incentives
8. Dynamics of cost in the health system
9. The competitiveness of health care organisations: costs and prices
10. Cost-utility, cost-effectiveness, and cost-benefit analysis
11. Allocation of resources based on the analysis of marginal costs
12. The process of decision making on the allocation of scarce resources
13. The example of dialysis versus renal transplantation
14. Roundtable discussion: centralisation versus decentralisation in health care
15. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method

Duration: 30 Learning Hours

Description

The course focuses on public health policy by using the policy management cycle (priority setting, establishing goals, outcome objectives and indicators, adoption of a policy through legislative procedure, budgeting and implementation, and evaluation of the entire process). The course is to raise awareness about the role of governance in strengthening health systems and public health and its overall contribution to policy development. Health policy must respond to unprecedented environmental, societal, economic, and geopolitical challenges. It must lead the way to a safer, fairer, and equitable future for all. Governance has been defined as the process through which governments and other social organizations interact, relate to citizens and take decisions in an increasingly complex and interdependent national and international environment. Good health governance requires a synergistic set of policies, many of which reside in sectors other than health as well as sectors outside of government, which must be supported by structures and mechanisms that enable collaboration. Challenging problems require systems approaches that involve a wide range of society and multiple levels of governance, from local to global, with increasing relevance of regional and local levels. Health is a major macroeconomic factor and, increasingly, a critical component of business models and strategies.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Define governance and governance for health and well-being
2. Position public health governance within a health policy framework
3. Optimize policymaking in the 21st century
4. Identify limitations of addressing health and well-being issues
5. Define good governance and governance indicators
6. Consider the impact of major UN agreements on governance
7. Identify key future governance policy criteria

Course Outline

1. Historical background on the development of specific health policies
2. Understanding health policy: The political process at local, national, and international levels
3. International Organizations and their role in public health such as IMF, UNICEF, WB, WHO, etc.
4. Evaluating the impact of stakeholder on the health system
5. Planning the development of the health workforce in quantitative and qualitative terms
6. Indicators of health workforce availability and readiness
7. The contribution of Health Technology Assessment (HTA) to a reasoned political decision making
8. Health system performance: Indicators and ranking of systems
9. Principles of ongoing health care reforms in Jordan and other countries in EMR
10. Design of a tobacco control strategy
11. Ways to support health policies with evidence
12. National health conferences and health reports
13. Roundtable discussion: Bismarck versus Beveridge
14. Scholarly presentations of seminar/field work

Training Delivery Methods

- In-class method
- Online method



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