

SYLLABUS FOR
M.D. COMMUNITY MEDICINE

MD - COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Programme Objectives :

A candidate upon successfully qualifying in the M.D.(Community Medicine) examination should be competent in the following areas:-

- I) Public Health Management
- II) Epidemiology
- III) Health Team Leadership
- IV) Teaching and Training
- V) Research

Specific Learning Objectives:

In the area of (I) Public Health Management, he/she should be able to:-

- i) Identify health problems of the community in the context of the sociocultural milieu
- ii) Prioritise health problems
- iii) Identify threats to the environment
- iv) Identify groups which require special attention (elderly, adolescents, gender the poor and other marginalized groups) including those facing occupational hazards
- v) Set objectives, prepare action plan, implement programmes and monitor, supervise and evaluate them
- vi) Manage Health Information System and respond appropriately to the information gathered
- vii) Assess costs and carry out programme budgeting
- viii) Implement public health laws
- ix) Initiate, implement and supervise National Health Programmes
- x) Establish Surveillance System and respond to public health threats efficiently and effectively
- xi) Anticipate, prepare for and respond to disasters
- xii) Plan human resources development
- xiii) Manage logistics and materials effectively
- xiv) Monitor and assure quality in programme implementation

In the area of (II)Epidemiology, he/she should be able to:-

- i) Conduct epidemiological investigation of communicable, non-communicable and other diseases of public health importance and suggest appropriate solution
- ii) Use effectively the tools of epidemiology for understanding disease causation and determinants of diseases

In the area of (III) Health Team Leadership, he/she should be able to :-

- i) Interact, communicate educate effectively persons from diverse backgrounds, areas and preferences to promote healthy behavior through community participation
- ii) Explain scientific information to public, decision makers and opinion leaders.
- iii) Nurture team spirit and harmonize activities of various members
- iv) Facilitate inter- sectoral coordination
- v) Promote and establish partnerships

In the area of (IV) Teaching and Training, he/she should be able to:-

- i) Assess the learning needs of any given group (students, staff or community)
- ii) Formulate learning objectives
- iii) Plan curriculum and prepare curriculum materials
- iv) Select and implement appropriate learning methods
- v) Evaluate learning experiences

In the area of (V) Research, he/she should be able to:-

- i) Critically evaluate data, identify gaps in knowledge and formulate research questions
- ii) Design and implement Epidemiological and Health Systems Research studies
- iii) Analyze data and present findings
- iv) Effectively communicate findings and Public Health Information
- v) Apply ethical principles to the collection, maintenance, use and dissemination of data and information

Post Graduate Training

To achieve the stated objectives, various modalities and methods are recommended:-

The proportion of these modalities and methods will vary from Institution to institution due to varying facilities for exposure and number of postgraduate students and recognized teachers. However, modality wise minimum exposure is suggested below:-

1. Orientation - is suggested alongwith PGs of other disciplines for a period of one week within three months of admission. During orientation course, they should be exposed to the concepts of human behavior, research methodology including ethics, statistics, Health Management including economics, health policies etc.
2. PG activities should be held at least thrice a week
3. Classroom and field learning-
 - a. Self directed: Atleast twice a week in which the student will present articles, abstracts from journals, seminars, groupwork, epidemiological and statistical exercises, case studies, family presentation by rotation
 - b. Lectures: The recognized teachers should take lectures. The frequency of lectures should be once a month. The frequency can be increased upto once a week depending on number of teachers
 - c. Participation in scientific activities, Participation in Panel, Symposia, details, workshops, conferences

4. Field posting and work

- a. Posting at subcentres/PHC/CHC/Urban Health Centres: Total period of one year
 - b. Posting in the hospital for exposure to clinical departments namely Pediatrics, Gynae & Obstetrics etc. for one month
 - c. Wherever possible work attachment at District Health Office and Directorate of Health Services - One month
 - d. Short duration posting in various camps, melas, public health emergencies, investigation of epidemics, implementation of National Health Programmes e.g. Pulse Polio, Leprosy etc.
 - e. Visits to various institution of Public Health Importances
5. Teaching exposure: They should conduct group teaching of undergraduate students. Each student must take-3D clas,ses. They should participate in the training programme conducted by department and should conduct few sessions. They should use the techniques of pedagogy

6. Research

- a. Thesis: The protocol must be submitted within 6 months and completed thesis should be submitted one year before the University examination
- b. They should be involved in departmental research projects
- c. They should publish atleast one paper in scientific journal

They should be exposed to computer application, internet, website, Media statistical softwares etc.

Skills to be Acquired during M.D.Post Graduate Training**POSTING - GENERAL OBJECTIVES:**

1. State details of operation of the health systems the candidate is practicing.
2. State the Administrative roles of each officer with whom candidate is posted.
3. State the methods used for implementation of public health laws in the area of posting.
4. Interpret epidemiological and bio-chemical data being monitored through the programme.
5. State the functioning of National Health programmes through the administrative units.
6. Apply levels of prevention relating to public health in the specialty of practice.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. Management of infectious diseases. Clinical Examination of patient.
2. Clinical examination of, children, management of common paediatric problems.
3. Clinical features of leprosy, management of common dermatological, SrD problems and HIV,/ AIDS.
4. Psychiatric: Identification of priority psychiatric problems with a view for referral. Organization of community based psychiatry services.
5. Obstetrics: High risk pregnancy, screening, referral systems.
6. F.P: Choice of women for family planning, incentives and disincentives targets.

7. PHC: Organization and functions, sub-centre and its role, budget of PHCs, monitoring and surveillance of PHC data.
8. Microbiology : Universal precautions and hospital infection control methods of sterilization and disinfection, coliform count, Collection of samples for sterility checks, regionalization of laboratories.
9. Blood Bank: :Screening donor storage and transport of blood and products - screening for HIV / Hbs Ag.
10. Public Health Laboratory: Analysis of milk and other blood samples. Implementation of PFA, collection and transport of specimen for analysis..
11. Town Planning : Zoning and urban problems.
12. MHO: Role of MHO in implementing public health activities, PFA, rabies control, excreta disposal, safe water, infectious disease control, meat inspection, hotel inspection factory licensing and implementation of immoral traffic act.
13. Joint Director District level health administration. Monitoring and surveillance -of programme.
14. Collector: Co-ordination, role of Collector in National programmes.
15. DTO: Organization of District tuberculosis Control programmes. Case finding, case holding, role of conventional regimens. Implementation of short term chemotherapy programme. Assessment of relapse, failure regimens. Role of referral for admissions, monitoring of epidemiological data.
16. NMEP: Techniques of blood exams, staining, identification techniques. Spraying techniques - monitoring of data at district level.
17. NFCP: Techniques of filariasis surveys. Treatment of carriers, anti larval methods.
18. UIP:Immunization criteria, target, groups,health education, surveillance of vaccine preventable diseases. Cold chain.
19. ICDS: Choice of beneficiaries for ICDS scheme. Assessment of Nutritional status, growth monitoring, data interpretation through ICDS programme.
20. TINP: Choice of beneficiaries for TINP scheme. Assessment of Nutritional status, growth monitoring, data interpretation through TINP programme.
21. IRDP: Role of economic development in relation to health care. Economic evaluation of income generation programmes.
22. The role of BDO in Block level administration of health care.
23. The role of panchayat, in administration of health care.
24. Port Hospital: Role of port hospital in isolation and quarantine. International travel.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF RESEARCH

As discussed under Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Social Sciences and

Nutrition THESIS

How to set objectives / Aims / goals

How to use library and review of

literature How to prepare protocol

Execution of thesis work

Analysis of data, writing of thesis, and presentation of thesis

SPECIFIC TRAINING TO PRODUCE TEACHERS IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE

- PEDAGOGICAL METHODS

Objectives of medical education

Process of learning

Basic elements of communication

Tools of instructions

Basic techniques of instructions

Materials of instruction

Evaluation of teaching programmes

Techniques of measuring knowledge, practices and attitudes

PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT METHODS OF TEACHING

Didactic teaching

Seminars

Journal clubs

Panel discussions

Symposia

FIELD INSPECTION AND PRACTICALS FOR FIRSTYEAR POST COMMUNITY MEDICINE

1. Microbiology applied to Public Health (Dept of microbiology)
 - Hands on experience In staining techniques and Interpretation of:
 - Leishman stain
 - Grams stain
 - JSB stain
 - Alberts Stain
 - Ziehl-Neelson Stain
 - Peripheral blood examination of Thick and Thin Smears and Reporting
 - Microscopic examination of stools and interpretation
 - Collection and Dispatch of Samples to laboratory
 - Experience in the collection, examination and interpretation of simple laboratory tests on blood, stool and urine.
 - Interpretation of commonly used serological tests such as Widal/HIV/Hepatitis B/VDRL/Viral Antibody Titres
- 2. Medical Entomology**
 - Collection of mosquitoes/fleas/ticks/others
 - Hands on experience on mounting and reporting -
Entomological survey
- 3. Epidemiological Exercises and Case Studies (including family studies) to illustrate principles and practice of Community Health**
 - Statistical Exercises to illustrate Principles and Practice
 - Investigation of an Outbreak of a disease and Measures of control
- 4. Diet and Nutritional Survey of a Community**
 - Collection and Dispatch of Food Samples
- 5. Study of Environment and its influence on health in**
 - Work places
 - House-hold
 - Community
 - This Includes the study of air pollution, noise pollution, temperature, humidity and other meteorological factors and their effect on health
- 6. Study of sanitation problems to illustrate the principles and practice of community health**
- 7. Environment Sanitation**
 - Collection of Water sample/Analysis/Reporting
 - Analysis of physical, chemical and microbiological quality of water
 - Adaptation of water supply methods and waste disposal methods to an Industry plantation setting
 - Study of Requirement of Water In Urban and Rural setting

8. Visits/Postings to the following Institutions

- Public Health Laboratory
- Sewage Treat Plant
- Vector Control Center(Hosur)
- Meteorology department
- Infectious Disease Hospital
- Malaria/DTC/Filaria units
- National Tuberculosis Institute
- Leprosarium
- Malaria Research Centre
- Polio surveillance Office
- Market Place.
- Slaughter House
- Hotel
- Milk Dairy
- Cinema House
- Food and Beverages Processing Unit

COURSE CONTENTS

Health Systems In India and The World - Historical Perspective

1. History of Public Health In India
 - History of Health Services in India
 - Indigenous Systems of Medicine in India
 - Bhole Committee's and other Committee Reports on Health Services, Health care and Health Professional Education In India
 - National Health Policy
 - An update of achievements of the country vis-à-vis the Health for All Indicators
2. History of Public Health In the World
 - Influence of the various systems of Medicine I.e. Chinese. Mesopotamian. Egyptian. Greek etc
 - Concepts in Public Health
 - . Disease Control
 - . Health Promotion'
 - . Social Engineering
 - Health for All
3. Primary Health Care
 - Concepts of Primary Health Care
 - Principles of Primary Health Care
 - Elements of Primary Health Care
 - Models of Delivery of Primary Health Care
 - Current status of Primary Health care the world over

4. The Health Care System in India - structure and Function

- Central Level
- State level
- District Level
- Taluk Level
- Primary Health centre Level
- Village Level
- Urban Level

SOCIO CULTURAL DIMENSION IN HEALTH

1. Principles of Sociology and the Behavioural Sciences -
Concepts of Sociology and Behavioural Sciences
 - Influence of Social and Cultural Factors on Health and Disease -
Sodal Structures and Social Organisation
2. Principles of Social Psychology
 - Principles of psychology
 - Principles of behavioural Sciences
 - Principles of sodal anthropology
3. Application of Sodology In Health and Development
 - Social Problems in Health and Disease
 - Use of Sodology In addressing problems In Health and Disease

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- Curriculum Planning, educational objectives
 - Balanced Diet
 - Nutritional Profiles of Major Foods
2. Nutritional Defidendes
 - Nutritional requirements
 - Protein Energy Malnutrition
 - Vitamin Defidendes
 - Defidendes of Trace elements
 3. Assessment of Nutritional status in a commmity and approach to a programme
 - Assessment of an Individual's Nutritional Status
 - Assessment of Commmity Nutritional Status
 4. Nutritional Programmes In India - Critical Review
 - Nutritional Problems in India
 - Programmes to combat these problems
 - Nutrional Surveillance
 - Sodal Problems in Nutrition
 5. Other Aspects of Nutrition
 - Food Bome Diseases
 - Food Hyglene
 - Food Adulteration including PFA Act

PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1. Water
 - Sources of water
 - Water Pollution
 - Principles of Learning
 - Teaching/Learning methods
 - Teaming skills Including Miao Teaming
 - Preparation and Use of Teaching Aids and Learning Research Materials
 - Methods of Evaluation

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION..

1. Principles of I EC Health Education
 - Objectives of Health Education
 - Content of Health Education
2. Communication Skills
 - Principles of communication
 - Communication blocks
 - Body language
3. The use of Media for IEC
4. Practice (Methods) of IEC and its application in community Health
5. Evaluation of impact

PRINCIPLES OF NUTRITION AND APPLIED NUTRITION

1. Nutrients. Daily Requirements. Balanced Diet. Primordial Prevention of lifestyle related disease
 - Classification of Foods
 - Daily Requirements of Nutrients
 - Purification of water
 - Water Quality Standards
 - Water borne disease - Epidemiology and Control- Investigation of outbreak of waterborne disease and report including water testing
2. Air
 - Indices of thermal comfort
 - Air Pollution including monitoring
 - Effects of air pollution and prevention and control
 - Ventilation

3. Housing Including domestic and Industrial housing standards
4. Noise and noise pollution
5. Radiation
6. Meteorological Environment including temperature, humidity and rainfall
7. Lighting
8. Disposal of Waste and Sanitation
 - Sources and Classification of wastes
 - Disposal of Solid Wastes
 - Excreta Disposal
 - Sewage Treatment
 - Healthcare and Hospital Waste Management
9. Environmental Pollution
 - Sources of Environmental Pollution
 - Monitoring of Environmental Pollution
 - Prevention and Management of Environmental Pollution
10. Medical Entomology
 - Insecta: Mosquito, flies, Lice, Fleas and Bugs
 - Arachnida: Ticks and Mites
 - Crustacea: Cyclops
 - Identification of the arthropods
 - Control of Arthropods and Diseases borne by them
 - Insecticides and Insecticide Resistance
 - Rodents and Anti-Rodent Measures
 - Integrated Vector Control

MATERNAL HEALTH, CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

1. Common maternal and Child health problems at an individual level
 - Antenatal Care
 - Risk Approach
 - Antenatal visits
 - Preventive services
 - Intranatal Care
 - Postnatal Care
 - Care of the mother
 - Child Health Problems
 - Low Birth Weight
 - Growth and Development
 - Childhood Infections
 - Care of the Infant

2. Genetics and health
 - Common genetic problems
 - Management of Genetic Problems
 - Preventive and Sodal Measures in Genetics
3. Structure of MCH and Family Welfare services in India - Problems of Maternal Health in India
 - Delivery of Maternal and Child Health Services - Trends in the MCH services
 - MCH related programmes in India eg. RCh,CSSM,ICDS - Family Planning
 - Methods of family planning - Indicators of MCH care
4. Demographic Trends in India
 - Demographic Cycle
 - Trends in the world
 - Demography related indicators
 - Demography trends in India
5. School Health services
 - Objectives
 - Components of school health services
 - Planning for school health services
 - Care of handicapped dildren
 - Behavioural and Learning Problems in Children
6. Social Paediatrics
 - Juvenile Delinquency
 - Child Abuse
 - Child Labour
 - Street Children
 - Child Guidance Clinic
 - Child Marriage
 - Child Placement

PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC METHODS IN HEALTH RESEARCH

1. Research Methodology
2. Principles of epidemiology
3. Epidemiologic Studies
 - Descriptive
 - Analytical
 - Experimental

BIOSTATISTICS

1. Collection/Organisation of data/Measurement scale
2. Presentation of data
3. Measures of Central tendency
4. Measures of variability
5. Sampling and planning of health survey
6. Probability, Normal distribution and Inductive statistics
7. Estimating population values
8. Tests of Significance(Parametric/Non-Parametric including qualitative methods)
9. Analysis of variance
10. Association, Correlation and Regression
11. Vital Statistics
12. Evaluation of health and measurement of morbidity/mortality
13. Life table and its uses
14. Use of computers
15. Census

PRINCIPLES OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

1. Infectious and Non Infectious Disease Epidemiology
 - Respiratory Diseases such as Small Pox. Chicken Pox. Measles. Mumps. Rubella. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Influenza, Tuberculosis, ARI etc
 - Intestinal Infections such as Poliomyelitis. Hepatitis. Food Poisoning. Cholera. Enteric Fevers. Amoebiasis, Worm Infestations etc
 - Arthropod Borne Infections such as Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue and others
 - Zoonotic Diseases such as Brucellosis. Rickettsial Diseases, Parasitic
 - Surface Infections including AIDS, STDs, Leprosy, Tetanus, Trachoma among others
 - Non-Infectious Diseases of Public Health Importance
 - Cardiovascular diseases. diabetes. blindness. accidents, cancers

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES

The origin, historical development, interventions, present state and attitude of the different National Health Programmes: National Family Welfare Programme(NFWP)

- National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme
- National Malaria Eradication Programme
- National Filariasis Control Programme
- National Acute Respiratory Infections(ARI) control Programme
- National AIDS control Programme
- National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme
- National Kala Azar Control Programme

- National Japanese Encephalitis (JE) Control Programme
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Control Programme
- National Programme for the Control of Blindness
- National Cancer Control Programme
- National Mental Health Programme
- National Diabetes Control Programme
- Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM)
- Reproductive child Health (RCH)
- Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)
- National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
- Minimum Needs Programme

The Implementation of NHPs at a program level and in the Community

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

1. Principles of Mental Health
 - Types, Causes and Warning signals of Mental Illness
 - Preventive aspects of mental health
2. The approach to Mental Health Problems In a Community
 - Primary Health Care approach to mental health problems
 - Mental Health Services in the country

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

1. Principles of Occupational Health
 - Occupational environment,
 - Occupational Hazards
 - Absentism
 - Problems of Industrialisation
 - Health Protection of Workers
 - Prevention of Occupational Diseases
2. Legislation of Occupational Health
 - Factories Act
 - Employees State Insurance Act
 - Workmen's Compensation Act
 - Mines Act
 - Plantation Labour Act
3. Bases of Industrial Toxicology
4. Principles of Industrial Psychology
5. Basics of Economics

HEALTH CARE OF THE AGED AND THE DISABLED

1. Community Geriatrics
 - Implications of demographic changes In Indian Population
 - Health Problems of the aged
 - Preventive Health Services for the aged
2. The Disabled and Rehabilitation
 - Problem of disabled in the country
 - Types of disabilities and their management
 - Rehabilitation of the disabled
 - Community Based Rehabilitation

HEALTH CARE OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

DESERT MEDICINE

VOLUNTARY SECTOR IN HEALTH

Role of the Voluntary Sector in Health

- Activities undertaken by VOs in the Health Sector
- Activities of specific VOs in Health
- Innovative Approaches in the Voluntary Effort in Health

HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT

1. Principles of Planning and Evaluation
 - Plan Formulation
 - Execution
 - Evaluation
 - Planning Cycle
2. Health Management
 - Methods and Techniques of Health Management
 - Behavioural Sciences in Management
 - Quantitative Methods in Health Management
3. Basics of Health Systems Research
4. Basics of Health Economics
5. Basics of Health Information Systems

RECENT ADVANCES AND TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

1. Rational drug policy
2. Computers in Health
3. Agricultural Medicine and Plantation Health
4. Introduction to Counseling
5. Community Ophthalmology

6. Qualitative Research
7. Disaster Management and public Health emergencies
8. Nosocomial Infection and Hospital Infection Control
9. Other-free Topics

SCHEDULE OF SEMINAR FOR MD POST GRADUATE STUDENTS

TOPICS

1. Integrated disease Surveillance programme
2. Prioritization of health problems
3. Monitoring/Evaluation of health programme
4. Management information system for health care
5. Operational research
6. Planning and organization of RCH services in one lalch population rural areas
7. Human resources planning in health care
8. Time and motion studies
9. Health Sector reforms
10. Essential drugs under primary health care
11. Health Insurance in organized sector - current status and future perspectives
12. Smpe ot Public Health laws In protecting the health of the community
13. National Rural Health Mission
14. Five Year Plans and health sector
15. Principles of material management

COMMUNITY MEDICINE - M.D. COURSE - 1st year Posting

Clinical Medicine Dept's 8.00 am to 1.00 pm

Community medicine Dept 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm (52 Weeks)

Department	Duration & Dates	Objectives
Community Medicine	8 weeks	Orientation Programme in the C.M. department, including UHC. Ankaputhur, R!1C-Sripuram visit. To attend all U.G. classes including field Programme & Practical Classes,
General Medicine	6 Weeks	To Attend out patient & In patient, Management of Infectios Disease with emphasis on epidemiological aspect, with posting in ICU. Including posting in Cardiology, Nephrology, etc.
Paediatrics Medicine	6 Weeks	Management of common Paedicatric problem - with emphasis Nutritional disease,infectious diseases,diarrhoeal diseases.Nutritional Rehabilitation. Immunization Programme, School health Programme, NICU, Social Paediatrics, Well Baby Clinic
OBG	6 Weeks	Antenatal, Postnatal, Social Obst, Gyn Op, Family planning,other RCH components, Cancer Screening, Counselling session for Sterility, Fertility Clinic, etc.
Psychiatry	4 weeks	Minor & Major Mental illness, Clinical Psychology & community. base Psychiatry Services, Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Visit to Institute of Mental health, Banian Centre,etc.

Dermatology	2 Weeks	Management of common dermatological, STD problems and HIV / AIDS including allergy, Leprosy - clinical features. Institute visit to Tambaram Sanitorium, HIV posting in T.B. Sanitorium. etc,
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	1 Week	Physical and occupational Rehabilitation procedures
Blood bank	1 Week	Visit to Transfusion Medicine in Dr. MGR University - 1 day
Chest & TB Medicine	1 Week	Acute & Chronic pulmonary disease with emphasis on epidemiology and rehabilitation
Hospital Medical Record	1 Week	Hospital medical records department (MRD),CSSD, Hospital Kitchen canteen,Hospital Waste Management.
Urban Health Centre	8 Weeks	UHC - Ankaputhur - Population health services
Rural Health Centre	8 Weeks	RHC - Sripuram -. Population health services

Note: Student will take part in Seminars, CME, Clinical society meeting, Journal clubs, Medical audits etc.

Sl. No.	Author / Editor	Title of the books	Edition of Year	Price	Publishers
1.	Maxy & Rosenal	Public Health and Preventive Medicine	12th Edn.	Rs. 2125 /	Appleton - Century Crafts or Oxford University Press
2.	By Walter W Holland	The Oxford Text Books of Public Health	1985 Edn. Vol. I	£30/	Oxford University Press Walton St. Oxford 8 x 2 6 D.P. U.K.
		-do-	Vol. II	£30/	-do-
		-do-	Vol. III	£30/	-do-
		-do-	Vol. IV	£30/	-do-
3.	By Hanlon & Pickett	Public Health Administration and Practice	1983 Edn.	\$37.95	B.T. Publication Pvt. Ltd.
4.	By Passmore & Eastwood	Davidson Human Nutrition and dietetia	8th Edn.	£ 9.50	
5.	By Hobson	The theory - and practice of Public Health	1980 Edn.		
6.	By DJP Barker & G. Rose	Epidemiology in Medical Practice	1976 Edn.	**	Churchill Livingstone Edinburgh London & New Yark
7.	By Abramson	Survey Methods in Community Medicine	4th Edn.	**	
	By Judy allsop	Health Policy and the National Health Service			
8.	By Leon Polnay and David Hull	Community Paediatrics			ELBS.

Journals

Name of the Journal:	Frequency of iss-ue:
ICM R Bulletin	Monthly
IJMR	Quarterly
Journal of communicable diseases	Quarterly
Indian journal of Public Health	Quarterly
Journal of Clinical Epidemiology	Monthly
Journal of Epidemiology and Community Medicine	Quarterly
Indian Journal of leprosy	Quarterly
A. Journal of Clinical Nutrition	Monthly
Indian Journal of TB	Quarterly
W.H.O. Publications :	
Bulletin	Bi Monthly
World Health	Bi Monthly
World Health forum	Quarterly
Technical Report Series	
Public Health Papers	

EXAMINATION**Paper I**

History of Public Health
Concepts in Community
Medicine Nutrition
Tropical Diseases
Environmental Health and Ecology Medical
Sociology and behavioral sciences
Microbiology including Entomology, Parasitology &
Immunology Biostatistics

Papaer II

Fundamentals of Epidemiology
Screening
Survey methodology
Communicable Diseases
Non-Communicable diseases
Disease Control Programe

Paper II

Health care of special groups
Preventive Obstetrics, pedimcs and geriatrics
Occupational Health
School Health
Adolescent Health
Mental Health
Genetics
Demography and Family planning

Paper IV

Health Planning and Management
Health economics
Information, Education and Communication
Health Organizations and Programmes
Health Care of the Community
Disaster Management
Hospital waste management
International Health
Essential Drugs
Recent advances in Community Medicine

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**PART I: (At the end of 1 Year)**

Theory	Duration	Marks
Tropical Medicine & Public Health Basic Sciences	3 Hours	100

Mark Qualifying for pass - 50% i.e. 50 / 100

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**Part II (At the end of 3 yr)****THEORY**

	Duration	Marks
Paper I Applied sciences and special groups	3 hrs	100
Paper II Health administration & management	3 hrs	100
Paper III Resent advances in Community Medicine	3 hrs	100
Total		<u>300</u>

