



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN PUBLIC  
HEALTH (MPH)**

**September 2013**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The solutions to many current global public health problems require practitioners who are highly trained and specialized in specific aspects of public health. That specialized training should strive to provide the student with the requisite knowledge base, inculcate appropriate attitudes and develop skills in collection, collation of information, formulation and presentation of views. It should also develop the capacity for independent thought, creativity, capability and skills effective in information dissemination with a view to finding practical solutions to public health problems. The Master of Public Health (MPH) programme prepares professionals for leadership roles in the management, improvement, and evaluation of health, health interventions, and the health care system.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

The MPH programme provides a comprehensive preparation of students to address the various challenges of public health. At the end of the programme, graduates should be able to:

- a) Apply the necessary skills as public health professionals for local and international careers as managers and policy makers.
- b) Provide a broad-based repertoire of knowledge, attitudes and skills for the diagnosis and analysis of public health issues.
- c) Plan, manage and evaluate various public health programmes.
- d) Provide an understanding and application of the principles of disease prevention and health promotion in the development of public health intervention strategies.

## **3. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

To qualify for admission into the Master Degree candidates shall be.

- a) Holders of at least an upper second-class honours degree from any recognised University in the discipline that is relevant to the applicants area of specialisation,
- b) Holders of lower second class honours degree from any recognised University evidence in the areas mentioned in 3(a) above or evidence of extensive research experience as demonstrated by publication in peer-reviewed journals.

- c) In addition to the above, applicants must meet the specific requirements of the Master Programme as approved by the senate.

#### **4. CREDITS TRANSFER**

A candidate may be exempted from some course units and credit (S) transferred from institutions recognized by the senate, subject to the following conditions:

- a) Must have passed in similar course units at Master's level. Request for exemption should be made in writing to the Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies through the Dean of the School of Health Sciences and must be accompanied by officially endorsed supporting documents.
- b) Candidates may be allowed to transfer up to one-third (1/3) of total number of course units.
- c) Application for transfer will be processed only after payment of the prescribed fees.

#### **5. COURSE STRUCTURE AND DURATION**

The duration of the programme shall be a minimum of two (2) academic years (4 semesters). An academic year is divided into two semesters, each comprising 16 weeks. The programme shall be by coursework, examination and thesis. The coursework will be covered during the first academic year of study while research and thesis will be undertaken in the second year of study.

Course shall be offered in units. A course unit is defined as that part of semester subject described by coherent syllabus and taught normally over a period of a semester. It is designed as total of 42 hours of study in semester. For this purpose, one 1-hour lecture is equivalent 2-hours tutorial or 3-hours practical or any combination as may be approved by the Board of the School of informatics and Innovative system. All course units will be taught for a total of 42 contact hours, including examinations except project work which will take 480 hours of practical attachment.

The programme designed offers training leading to the award of the degree of Master of Public Health (MPH), with options in the following areas: Health Systems Management and Health Policy, Epidemiology and Disease Control, Health Promotion. Options for each year will be advertised depending on faculty available for that year.

## **6. EXAMINATIONS REGULATIONS**

Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology Examinations rules and regulation shall apply.

7. **LIST OF COURSES**

**YEAR ONE SEMESTER ONE**

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	Contact hours			Weight (Unit)
		Lecture	Practical	Total	
HMP 5111	Principles of Public Health	42	0	42	1C
HMP 5112	Principles of Epidemiology	28	14	42	1C
HMP 5113	Social Dimensions of Health	42	0	42	1C
HMP 5114	Biostatistics	28	14	42	1C
HMP 5115	Research Methods	28	14	42	1C
HMP 5116	Health Care Organization and Management	42	0	42	1C
	<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>6</b>

**YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO:**

**OPTIONS**

**STUDENTS TO TAKE ALL COURSES IN THEIR OPTION**

**OPTION 1: HEALTH SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH POLICY**

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	Contact hours			Weight (Unit)
		Lecture	Practical	Total	
HMP 5127	Health Economics and Financing	42	0	42	1R
HMP 5128	Health Policy and Planning	42	0	42	1R
HMP 5125	Health Management Information System	28	14	42	1C
HMP 5129	Community Based Health Care	42	0	42	1C
HMP 5131	Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	42	0	42	1C
HMP 5132		42	0	42	1R
	<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>6</b>

### OPTION 2: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	Contact hours			Weight (Unit)
		Lecture	Practical	Total	
HMP 5126	Epidemiologic Methods	28	14	42	1C
HMP 5133	Non-communicable Disease Epidemiology and Control	28	14	42	1R
HMP 5134	Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Control	28	14	42	1R
HMP 5135	Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Investigation	28	14	42	1R
HMP 5136	Statistical Methods in Epidemiology	28	14	42	1R
		28	14	42	1C
	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>6</b>

### OPTION 3: HEALTH PROMOTION

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	Contact hours			Weight (Unit)
		Lecture	Practical	Total	
HMP 5138	Theory and Principles of Health Promotion	42	0	42	1R
HMP 5139	Human Behaviors and Health	42	0	42	1R
HMP 5141	Health Promotion and Practice	42	0	42	1R
HMP 5128	Health Policy and Planning	42	0	42	1R
HMP 5131	Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	28	14	42	1C
	<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>6</b>

#### YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE

COURSE CODE	Course Title	Contact Hours			Weight (Units)
		Lecture	Practical	Total	
HMP 5211	Practicum	0	42	42	1R

#### YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE & TWO

Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hours			Weight (Units)
		Lecture	Practical	Total	
HMP 5222	Thesis	0	960	960	1R

#### 4.0 COURSE DISTRIBUTION

##### YEAR ONE SEMESTER ONE

##### **HMP 5111: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

**42 HOURS**

Principles and key concepts in public health: primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Community participation, equity, access, lobbying, gender, and empowerment. Historical development of public health: The Biomedical model and the epidemiological transition model: their influence on public health. Evolution of Public Health in Kenya. Public Health concerns and determinants of health: nutrition, environment, occupational hazards, changing lifestyles, population dynamics. Public Health Strategies: surveillance, intervention, evaluation, Primary Health Care. Organization of Public Health: Government, Non governmental public health agencies. Impact of environmental changes on health: pollution; development and health: dams, industry, agriculture; waste disposal, climatic changes/ global warming, sanitation and hygiene. Medico-legal issues: Public health and Law; Environmental legislation: the Factories and Other Places of Work Act; the Public Health Act, public health and law.

**HMP 5112: PRINCIPLES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY****42 HOURS**

Definition, the scope, variations in severity of disease, models of disease causation. Epidemiological aspects of infectious disease: host-parasite relations, transmission mechanisms, types of epidemics, common-source, person to person spread of infectious disease, outline of investigation of an epidemic. Definitions: outbreaks, epidemic, incubation period, attack rate. Descriptive epidemiology: Person - age, sex, ethnicity, social class, occupation; place, time measures of morbidity and mortality; incidence and prevalence rates. Classification of causes of death and limitations. Disease determinants; Host, agent and environmental factors; natural history of disease; levels of disease prevention. Screening in the detection of disease and maintenance of health: Criteria for evaluation of screening and screening tests; principles underlying screening programmes. Vaccination: clinical and immunological aspects, schedules, adverse effects, vaccine efficacy. Sources of data on health status: Census, vital statistics, morbidity data, health record linkages, surveys (cross-sectional); Limitations of routine data. Population and health: Population trends - World, developing countries, Kenya; population dynamics, demographic and epidemiologic transition. Age-specific health care needs.

**HMP 5113: SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF HEALTH****42 HOURS**

Definitions, concepts and scope. Implications of social issues to health promotion. Cultural perception of health and disease: perception among different communities, traditional remedies, alternative health care, cultural differences in explanation of etiology, diagnosis and treatment of disease, rites of passage and their implication to health, belief and eating patterns and status of western medicine. Moral philosophy and ethics in health: common errors in ethical argumentation, moral skepticism and ethical subjectivism, ethical consideration of abortion, euthanasia, human cloning, ethics and research, medicine and law, ethical and legal implications of institutional corruption, and Abilene paradox. Poverty, health, and development: structural adjustment, consequences of cost-sharing to health services accessibility, status of health in national development planning, food security and economic growth. Health care equity and relevance. Community behavior change. Problems of substance abuse, hazard control, behavioral risk factor reduction including diet, exercise, smoking stress, and sexual practices, increasing adherence to medical treatments, and improving health services by altering client - provider behaviour. Gender and Health: Anthropological, sociological and psychological perspectives on health. Men, women and children's health. Gender aspects in the health profession.

**HMP 5114: BIOSTATISTICS****42 HOURS**

Concepts of probability; normal distribution, binomial distribution, Poisson distribution; Bayes' theorem. Types of data. Summarizing and presenting data. Sample size determination. Data analysis: confidence limits and confidence intervals, hypothesis testing; statistical tests; z-score, student t-test, chi-square test, odds-ratio and relative risk. Quantitative and qualitative techniques for describing, assessing and displaying data including patterns of disease morbidity, mortality and disease control measures. Normal, binomial and poisson distributions. Quantative treatment of biological data. Statistical analysis: variability, probability, parametric and non parametric test of significance; Continuous vs. categorical variables, Descriptive statistics. Statistical tests of association and trends: Categorical vs. non-categorical variables and chi-square tests. Relative risks and odds ratios; Data transformation, residuals, outliers, leverage, Influence and cook' distance, F-test, dummy variables, analysis of variance and covariance; Principles of demographic surveys including morbidity and mortality statistics and structure of human populations; Computer statistical packages. Clinical measurements, biometrics and survival data including biometric measurement in health and disease. Application of biostatistics in the evaluation of health services and determination of the impacts of health policy.

**HMP 5115: RESEARCH METHODS****42 HOURS**

Definition, nature, use and application. Scientific enquiry; concept, nature of, the process. Types of research. Types of research designs: Descriptive, Analytical, Experimental, Quasi - experimental. Bias; confounding. Research Methods: Qualitative- focus groups, key informants, case studies, interviews, observation. Quantitative – observational, experimental, case studies. Health Services Research: Techniques for monitoring and evaluation of performance; stakeholder analysis; health systems research; operationalization of research. Sampling Methods: simple random, stratified, cluster; sample size determination. Research instruments: questionnaires; interview guides-steps, characteristics and application. Data analyses, interpretation, and presentation. Ethics in Health Research: Confidentiality, informed consent; procedures and processes of ethical approval of research; International and National Guidelines in health research. Proposal development. Report writing. Dissemination of Research findings: methods of dissemination-scientific papers, reports, seminars; use of findings.

**HMP 5116: HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT      42 HOURS**

Management: Meanings, concepts, principles, evolution, theories, functions; process of managing; role of a manager in organizational change. Organization: Meaning, theory and principles; structure and types; authority and responsibility; leadership; delegation; decentralization of authority; aids to organizational design; organizational change and conflict; organizational mission and strategy; organization units of a district health authority; challenges in service organizations. International and National systems: World Health Organization; Kenya Health system, NGOs and private health care systems; influence of international economic order on health care. Personnel management: function; policy; problems and processes; public versus private sector; instruments, procedures and techniques of personnel administration; career and career development; manpower planning and development; Staff appraisal. Organizational Behavior and Structure: group dynamics; conflicts; team building; communication; division of labor in organizational management; concepts of power and politics in organizations; power structures; role analysis techniques; defining the client system; organizational psychology; impact on work performance - psychological stress at work; interpersonal relationships in the work place. Basics of health economics and health financing; scarcity and choice; concepts of health market. Sources of health finances; financing options; financing controls; principles of budgeting and accounting.

**YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO.**

**STUDENTS TO TAKE ALL COURSES IN THEIR OPTION**

**OPTION 1: HEALTH SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**

**HMP 5127: HEALTH ECONOMICS      42 HOURS**

Introduction: definitions, concepts, characteristics of health and health care, types of economic theories, structure of health economics. Health Economics Approaches: The demand & supply curve; features of economic models; utility and production functions, utility maximization; the household production of health: Grossman Model. The agency relationship, the supplier-induced demand. The market and failures; consumer, production, factor markets, demand/supply theory,

price, elasticity of demand, equilibrium, disequilibrium, index calculation, tax financing. Purchaser and Provider Split: rationale, contracting, experiences. Hospital as a firm. Hospital as an agent. The theory of firm. Hospital costs: long-run-costs, short-run-costs. Production functions. DRGs and hospital efficiency. Outcome measures. Regulation of health care systems. The theory of regulation. Regulation of demand and supply. International approach methods of regulation. Payment schemes: insurance, taxes, cost sharing, social security. Managed Care: HMOs, PPOs. The political economy of responsibility in health and illness. Economic Evaluation of Health Care: Economic tool-box: micro economic models and statistical tools; features of economic analysis; Incremental analysis; economic evaluation methods (Cost of Illness, Cost-Minimization Analysis, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Benefit Analysis); measures of gain in quality of life: QALY and DALY, CVM.

#### **HMP 5128: HEALTH POLICY AND PLANNING**

**42 HOURS**

Policy: definition, design, formulation, implementation, and evaluation; Context of health policy: historical, political, and economic; Roles of various stakeholders, interest groups and their interrelationships; constraints of the policy process; Policy analysis; methods, types of analysis, policy design models, monitoring and evaluating policy out comes developing policy implementation strategies; Health Sector Reforms: definitions, context, proposals for reforming the health care system reforms – decentralization, health insurance, social security, pension schemes, pharmaceuticals, autonomy; Role of international and national regulatory bodies; monitoring and evaluating reforms in health Planning: introduction; concept; elements; cycle and theories; health planning: rationale, basic assumptions; health services planning systems; local interest groups and the planning process; organizational linkages in planning for health; centralization and decentralization strategies; health services and the role of the hospital, consequences of privatization or autonomy of public hospitals. Influence of structural adjustment policies; implementation and evaluation. Management skills and techniques needed by policy analysts and planners; emerging issues in health policy and planning.

#### **HMP 5125: HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

**42 HOURS**

Definitions: management information system, data and information; concepts of management information system; data - sources, collection analysis, storage, retrieval; reporting, dissemination, utilization; classification of information; uses of information. Information for hospital

administrators: Types of information systems; personnel, financial, facilities and fixed assets; workload and operation; patient care, logistics. Computers and management of information: Existing state of health information systems; conceptual and practical aspects in the analysis, development, and utilization of computer-based information and control systems with emphasis on application to health care environment. Information for facility management: Range and quality and reliability of health and health service data; assessment of the costs and benefits of information systems; access, security and confidentiality; information personnel and training; systems sustainability. Organization of Hospital Information System (HIS); PHC and hospital information systems; integrated information system; Local Area Network (LAN), monitoring and evaluating a hospital information system.

### **HMP 5129:**

### **HME 5124: PROGRAM PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **42 HOURS**

**Concepts and Principles of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation:** Introduction to Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, relationship between monitoring and evaluation, defining program components, different types of M&E. **Project Planning:** Project design-project life cycle, stakeholder analysis and management, project control, critical path planning and project resources scheduling and project flowcharts. **Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks:** M&E frameworks: conceptual frameworks, logical frameworks, result frameworks and M&E plan, Developing indicators, Measurement of results, supervision of performance monitoring, planning and implementing participatory monitoring. **Evaluation Processes:** Planning an evaluation activity, data quality, Designing an evaluation and Conducting an evaluation, impact assessment. **Data Analysis And Report Writing:** Qualitative and Quantitative data analysis (process, methods, interpretation, presentation). Report writing and presentation skills. Designing Health and Information Systems and Management Information Systems (HIS/MIS). Emerging issues in M&E and HIS/IMS

### **HMP 5132: HEALTH CARE FINANCING**

#### **42 HOURS**

Definitions, concepts, principles: financial management, public finance, accounting/budgeting cycles, types of expenditures, revenues, accounting; sources of information, types, storage,

retrieval, analysis, interpretation, use, and presentation of financial reports. Sources of finances in public and private sector, financing options, issues in resource allocation- criteria, data need, Financial Management: historical financial information, duties of financial managers. Accounting: role, types; concepts and principles of basic accounting; accounting and control system; revenue generation and management, ways and methods of forecasting, issues of revenue generation. Health for all and the crisis in health financing; financing health services; organizational issues; health financing mechanisms; facility improvement fund (FIF), policy, purpose, organization and management; criteria for evaluating health financing mechanism; bridging the resource gap; broad policy options in health care financing. The budget and Budgeting: definition, function, types of systems. Government budgetary processes: cash management; constitutional and legal aspects of the budget and financial control; auditing and reporting function. Audit: principles, roles of various personnel, revenue collection and reforms in financial management: annual revenue and capital estimation, health insurance, social security, pension schemes, cost-recovery methods, user-charges, trends in revenue generation, revolving funds. Case studies in health care financing and health reforms.

## **OPTION 2: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASE CONTROL**

### **HMP 5126: EPIDEMIOLOGIC METHODS**

**42 HOURS**

Search for causal relations: Hypothesis generation descriptive and cross-sectional studies. Epidemiologic studies: Observational studies: prospective approach, prospective studies, retrospective approach, retrospective studies/case-control studies. Search for causal relationship: Evaluation of evidence-association vs. causation. Prospective vs. retrospective studies: advantages and disadvantages. Experimental methods: Clinical trials, community trials (prophylactic trials). Confounding bias: Sources of confounding, and strategies in dealing with confounding in observational and clinical studies. Interpretation of results: Differential exposure misclassification, non-differential exposure misclassification, differential disease misclassification, non-differential disease misclassification, strategies in dealing with selection bias. Bias in experimental studies: allocation of subjects, random allocation, attrition and strategies for elimination of bias in experimental studies. Appraisal and critique of published papers. Ethical considerations:

Confidentiality, consent and principle of no harm to subjects; procedures and process of ethical approval.

**HMP 5133: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CONTROL 42 HOURS**

Epidemiology: Causes and risk factors; behavioral, social, developmental, urbanization, ecological, physical, demographic and economic. High-risk groups. Consequences: Measurement of disease burden; morbidity, mortality, disability; Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs), quality of life assessment - concepts and uses; Economic costs, Social impact; Health service utilization and costs. Morbidity, mortality and disability data: Sources, quality, completeness, limitations; Surveillance systems for non-communicable diseases. Classification of diseases. Study designs and their application: Ecological, Case control, cohort, intervention studies; interpretation of results; Critique of specific studies. Uses of research data: policy decisions, choice of interventions, monitoring and evaluation. Prevention and control: Policy issues; Mental Health Act, Road Safety Policy; Population vs. individual preventive strategies. Screening programmes for cancers and cardiovascular diseases. Principles of injury prevention; Haddon's matrix. Planning and evaluation of primordial, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention programmes.

**HMP 5134: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CONTROL 42 HOURS**

Disease ecology: Historical and Biological factors affecting the dynamics of infection within the population; vector ecology, life cycles and control strategies. Life cycles of specific Protozoan and Helminth infections: Malaria, V. Leishmaniasis, Schistosomiasis, Filariasis, Hookworms. Transmission and Control: Groups and types, transmission and control of Bacterial and Rickettsial diseases - Salmonellas, cholera, Pneumonia and plaque. Control Strategies: Pathogenic and epidemiologic aspects of viral infections in man and their control strategies: Influenza, Yellow fever, Hepatitis, Measles and Poliomyelitis. Zoonotic infections of Public Health importance: Investigations and control. Skin and eye infections: Diagnosis, treatment and control, their significance to the health of a community. Epidemiology and control of sexually transmitted diseases: Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, LGV, Chlamydia and HIV/AIDS. Communicable disease immunology: Host and agents immune reaction mechanisms. Use of vaccines in communicable

disease control. Emerging and re-emerging diseases: Tuberculosis, Hemorrhagic fevers- Ebola fever.

### **HMP 5135: DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND OUTBREAK INVESTIGATIONS 42 HOURS**

Disease surveillance: Definition; Passive and Active surveillance. Uses of surveillance system: identification health needs, epidemics, fields of research, and measuring the impact of a program.

Sources of surveillance data: Hospital records, outpatient facilities and surveys. Methods and strategies: Case definition, Data registration, declaration, transfer and analysis of data, and feedback. Strategies: Exhaustive, disease-selective and service-selective. Disease outbreaks:

Definitions; Endemic, epidemic, types of epidemics, pandemic, holoendemic, and hyperendemic.

Measurements: Primary and secondary attack rates, case reproduction rate, Epidemic curves, single versus multiple exposure, secondary source, incubation period. Management and control:

Purpose of investigation, preliminary investigation, identification of cases, collection and analysis of data, implementation of control measures, dissemination of findings and follow-up.

Specific epidemics: Meningitis, Measles, Malaria, Food poisoning, Nosocomial and Zoonotic infections.

### **HMP 5136: STATISTICAL METHODS IN EPIDEMIOLOGY 42 HOURS**

Theoretical distributions: The principles, assumptions on; Normal, Binomial, Poisson, Chi-square and student t - distributions. Hypothesis testing: Null and Alternative hypothesis, level of significance, Type I and Type II errors, power of the test confidence intervals, testing the difference between two sample means and proportions, the McNamee test. Determination of sample size: The principles used in case-control, evaluative, cross-sectional, prospective, clinical trial studies. Regression: Simple, fitting of model to data, confidence intervals for regression line, interpretation of regression outputs, meaning of  $R^2$ , Pearson coefficient, multiple regression and logistic regression. ANOVA: 2x2 table, rxs tables, assumptions, analysis, and interpretation.

### **OPTION 3: HEALTH PROMOTION**

### **HMP 5138: THEORY AND PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH PROMOTION 42 HOURS**

Theoretical Developments in Health Promotion: Health behaviors and lifestyle changes. Declarations of conferences; Alma-ata declaration, Ottawa Charter, Adelaide Conference, Sundsuals Conference, Rio Summit, Jakarta Conference. Key Concepts in Health Promotion: The logistic (positive) concept of health, Social justice and equity in health supportive environments (enabling), lifestyles, social and gender inequalities. Principle of Health Promotion: Health education, prevention, protection, rehabilitation and maintenance components of Health Promotion. The principle governing the process of health promotion. Established models in Health promotion: The preventive model. The self-Empowerment model. The Radial political model. The topology of control model, Social action model. The PRECEDE framework.

### **HMP 5139: HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND HEALTH**

**42 HOURS**

Definition and key concepts: Attitudes, beliefs and behaviors, values. The basic principles and theories of Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology and Economics. The interrelationship between Behavioral Sciences and - disease causation, prevention, curative and rehabilitation, management, compliance, doctor patient interaction, service delivery. Psychosocial and cultural factors in health and illness, socio economic status, mobility, ethnicity, cultural beliefs; attitudes, and practices. The concept of stress, social support, coping and illness behaviors. Social, Psychological, life styles and Environmental determinants of health and disease. Application of behavioral sciences: Concepts and methods for health promotion. Health promotion activities; mobilization, interaction, action, participation, planning for intervention. Life styles and health - the margin of perspective. Relationship between life style factors: health care, environment, health status and physical environment. Ethical issues: definitions. Ethics in: professions, research and health care.

### **HMP 5140: HEALTH PROMOTION AND PRACTICE**

**42 HOURS**

Health Promotion process: Problem identification; behavioral and educational diagnosis; Actor identification; Objectives and priority setting; Educational interventions and selecting of strategies: target audience, selecting strategy (ies), social marketing; Intervention; Evaluation; Replanning; Action for Health Promotion process; policy development application and change; Training; Promotion and advocacy for Health Promotion; Activism, lobbying; Innovative strategies in Health Promotion: HP operations research, participatory approaches, use of appropriate technology. Communication definition, purpose, Theories of communication: theories of symbols; information; language' persuasion, disclosure, attraction and conflict communication

effects and functions. The communication process; application in different settings: Application in different setting and major issues in communication. Learning: definitions of learning, teaching, Principles of learning: motivation; relevance; individualization; practice; feedback; evaluation. Assessment: definition; purpose; what to asses; methods. Media: types; advantages; disadvantages application in health promotion. Educational approaches to community development. Production and use of IEC materials for health promotion.

### **HMP 5128: HEALTH POLICY AND PLANNING**

**42 HOURS**

Policy: definition, design, formulation, implementation, and evaluation; Context of health policy - historical, political, and economic; Roles of various stakeholders, interest groups and their interrelationships; constraints of the policy process; Policy analysis; methods, types of analysis, policy design models, monitoring and evaluating policy out comes developing policy implementation strategies; Health Sector Reforms: definitions, context, proposals for reforming the health care system reforms – decentralization, health insurance, social security, pension schemes, pharmaceuticals, autonomy; Role of international and national regulatory bodies; monitoring and evaluating reforms in health Planning: introduction; concept; elements; cycle and theories; health planning: rationale, basic assumptions; health services planning systems; local interest groups and the planning process; organizational linkages in planning for health; centralization and decentralization strategies; health services and the role of the hospital, consequences of privatization or autonomy of public hospitals. Influence of structural adjustment policies; implementation and evaluation. Management skills and techniques needed by policy analysts and planners; emerging issues in health policy and planning.

### **HME 5124: PROGRAM PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION 42 HOURS**

**Concepts and Principles of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation:** Introduction to Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, relationship between monitoring and evaluation, defining program components, different types of M&E. **Project Planning:** Project design-project life cycle, stakeholder analysis and management, project control, critical path planning and project resources scheduling and project flowcharts. **Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks:** M&E frameworks: conceptual frameworks, logical frameworks, result frameworks and M&E plan, Developing indicators, Measurement of results, supervision of performance monitoring, planning and implementing participatory monitoring. **Evaluation Processes:** Planning an evaluation activity,

data quality, Designing an evaluation and Conducting an evaluation, impact assessment. **Data Analysis And Report Writing:** Qualitative and Quantitative data analysis (process, methods, interpretation, presentation). Report writing and presentation skills. Designing Health and Information Systems and Management Information Systems (HIS/MIS). Emerging issues in M&E and HIS/IMS

## **YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE**

### **HMP 5211: Practicum**

**42 Hours**

Each student shall develop assessment tools to enable him/her carry out a situation analysis of an existing health project. The students shall on approval of the tools carry out the case study. Each student shall collect and analyze data, write and submit a report. The report shall constitute the University examination for this course. This practicum will be done immediately after the end of the first year second semester and will be done within two weeks in a health institution or research centre.

## **YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE AND TWO**

### **HMP 5212: Thesis**

**960 Hours**

The thesis will be a detailed written report on a research carried out independently by individual students over a period of two semesters. Each student will conduct his or her research with the approval and under the direction of the designated Departmental Course Coordinator. Research titles are selected with reference to the research interest and capabilities of staff. Projects should be professionally relevant and demand-driven to enhance individual employment prospects.