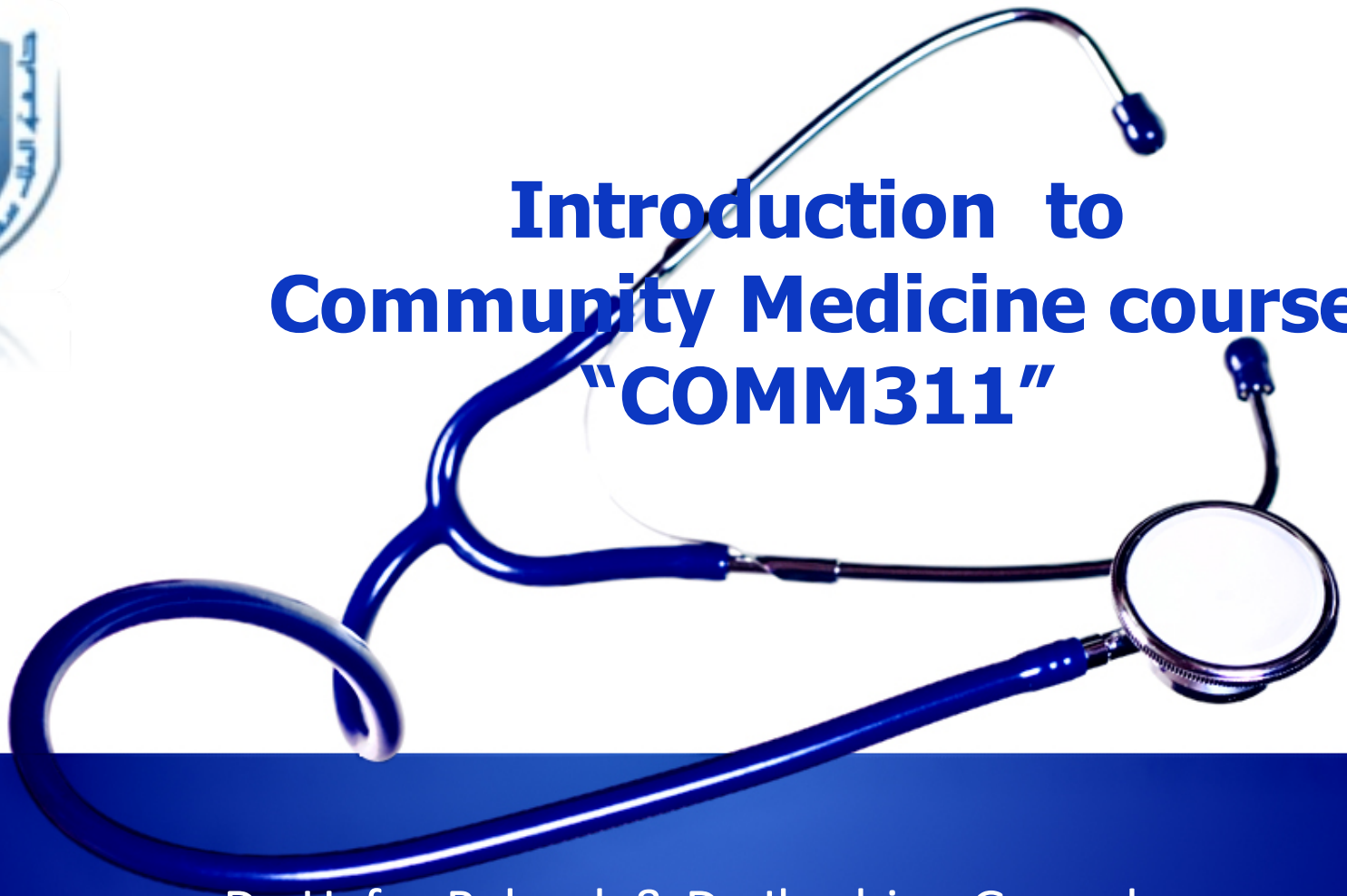




Introduction to Community Medicine course “COMM311”



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OBJECTIVES OF THE LECTURE



At the end of the session students should:

- 1- Be oriented with COMM-311 course objectives and contents
- 2- Understand the definitions and concepts of Community, preventive medicine and public health
- 3- Know the core functions & services of public health



Learning outcomes for students enrolled in the course.



At the end of course students should be able to:

- Know the principles of community and preventive medicine
- Acquire the skills to compute and interpret health indicators
- Acquire knowledge, attitude and skills to apply concepts of health promotion
- Understand the disease pattern and trends in KSA
- Identify major health problems in KSA and their risk factors

learning outcomes for students enrolled in the course.



- Understand the process of communicable diseases transmission and the procedures for prevention and control
- Understand the process of non communicable diseases and the procedures for prevention and control
- Plan and conduct health education sessions
- Recognize the health programs and policies in KSA
- Acquire knowledge about environmental and occupational hazards and their control
- Understand the needs of vulnerable populations

What is Community Medicine?



A branch of medicine that is concerned with the health of the members of a community, municipality, or region.

The emphasis in community medicine is on the early diagnosis of disease, the recognition of environmental and occupational hazards to good health, and the prevention of disease in the community.

Ref: Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 9th edition

What is Community Medicine?



- **OR:**
Specialty which deals with populations and comprises those doctors who try to measure the needs of the population, both sick and well, who plan and administer services to meet those needs, and those who are engaged in research and teaching in the field

(Faculty of Community Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians)

Community Medicine



- It is often considered synonymous with preventive and social medicine, public health, and community health. All these share common ground, i.e. prevention of disease and promotion of health
- Community medicine provides comprehensive health services ranging from preventive, promotive, curative, to rehabilitative services

Preventive medicine



- Preventive medicine focuses on the health of individuals, communities, and defined populations
- Its goal is to protect, promote, and maintain health and well-being and to prevent disease, disability, and death
- Ref: **The American College of Preventive**
<http://www.acpm.org/page/preventivemedicine>

Public health



- Public health and general preventive medicine focuses on promoting health, preventing disease, and managing the health of communities and defined populations.
- These practitioners combine population-based public health skills with knowledge of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention-oriented clinical practice in a wide variety of settings.
- Ref: **The American College of Preventive**
<http://www.acpm.org/page/preventivemedicine>

Public health



- Public health is a combination of scientific discipline (e.g., epidemiology, biostatistics, laboratory science, social science, demography) and
- skills and strategies (e.g., epidemiological investigations, planning and management, intervention, evaluation) that are directed to the maintenance and improvement of the health of people

Three core public health functions



3 Public Health Functions:

1. Assessment

Assessment & monitoring of the health of communities and populations

2. Policy development

Development of policies to solve local and national health problems

3. Assurance

To assure access to appropriate and cost-effective care

The 10 essential public health services



The 10 essential public health services



1. Monitor health status to identify community health problems
2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community
3. Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues.

The 10 essential public health services



4. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts
6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety

The 10 essential public health services



7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable
8. Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services
10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

Specialties



- **Epidemiology**
- **Biostatistics**
- **Demography**
- **Communicable disease epidemiology**
- **Non communicable disease epidemiology**
- **Health education and health promotion**
- **Mental health**
- **School health**
- **Community nutrition**
- **Environmental health**

Specialties



- Occupational health
- Adolescents' health
- Reproductive health
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
- Health programs and policies
- Health systems and services
- International health
- Health of people with special needs
- Geriatric Health



Who is responsible for
conducting Public Health
services?

Who is responsible?



Ministry of Health

+

Public health institutes/schools/university
hospitals

+

Other governmental agencies

+

community participation

COMM 311 Course Contents



5 groups of sessions:

- 1-General introduction and principles of Community Medicine
- 2-Communicable diseases' Epidemiology
- 3-Introduction to Non-Communicable Diseases
- 4-Health Programs in Saudi Arabia
- 5-Enviromental and Occupational Health

Teaching Methods



Teaching methods:

Lectures

Students' lead seminars

Tutorials

Teaching staff



- Dr Hafsa Raheel ----Associate Professor
- Dr Salwa Tayal ----- Associate Professor
- Dr Randa Rehman ----- Professor
- Dr Noura ----- Assistant Professor
- Dr Shatha -----Assistant Professor
- Dr Afnan Younus ----- Assistant Professor
- Dr Rufaida Dabab ----- Lecturer
- Dr Khawater -----Lecturer

- Mamdoh Masiari ----- Professor

Evaluation



Mid-term Exam	40%
Final Examination	40 %
Quizzes	10 %
Seminar presentation	5%
Seminar Report	5%

Attendance



- Attendance of lectures is mandatory.
- Attendance will be checked at each session and absenteeism will be dealt with according to university regulations.

Study Materials



- Lecture notes, presentations and seminar materials will be delivered. They are essential, but not sufficient
- Reading materials and references for each lecture will be specified

References for the course



- 1- John E. Park. Park's textbook of PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE
- 2- Epidemiology Leon Gordis
- 3- Hennekens. Epidemiology in Medicine.
- 4- APHA. Control of Communicable disease in Man.
- 5- WHO. Basic Epidemiology.
- 6- www.who.int
- 7- www.cdc.gov

For Communication



For further details please contact:

Course Coordinator

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