HAP 541 Principles and Practices of Clinical Prevention and Population Health

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

I. Evidence Base for Practice
   A. Epidemiology and Biostatistics:
      1. Define rates of disease to include incidence, prevalence and case-fatality.
      2. Compare and contrast various types of health data to include nominal, continuous and qualitative.
   B. Measuring Outcomes:
      1. Analyze the importance of infant mortality rates and life-expectancy as measures of health outcomes.
      2. Discuss the difference between cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness.
      3. Describe various measures of quality of health care, e.g., HEDIS.
   C. Health Surveillance:
      1. Recognize the importance of data collected through the vital statistics system and discuss its’ usefulness for public health purposes.
      2. Compare and contrast passive (reportable disease) and active surveillance as it relates to epidemics and bioterrorism.
      3. Differentiate between biological, social and behavioral risk factors for various diseases.
   D. Determinants of Health:
      1. Describe the usefulness of various determinants of health (distribution of morbidity and mortality by age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, and geography) in formulating preventive strategies.
      2. Differentiate contributors to morbidity and mortality including genetic, behavioral, socioeconomic, environmental and health care access.

II. Clinical Preventive Services-Health Promotion
   A. Screening:
      1. Describe considerations in designing strategies for testing and screening, e.g., range of normal, sensitivity, specificity, predictive value.
      2. Discuss criteria for successful screening, e.g., effectiveness, safety, cost, patient acceptance.
      3. Analyze evidence-based recommendations for various types of screening.
   B. Counseling:
      1. Describe key aspects of behavioral change, e.g., education, motivation, obligation.
      2. Discuss the components of effective clinician-patient communication, e.g., patient participation in decision making, informed consent, risk communication.
      3. Evaluate the criteria for successful counseling, e.g., effectiveness, safety, cost, patient acceptance.
      4. Analyze evidence-based recommendations for various types of counseling.
   C. Immunization:
      1. Compare and contrast various strategies for vaccination, e.g., live vs. dead vaccine, pre vs. post exposure, boosters, herd immunity.
      2. Discuss criteria for successful immunization, e.g., effectiveness, safety, cost, patient acceptance.
      3. Analyze evidence-based recommendations for various types of immunizations.
D. Chemoprevention:
   1. Compare and contrast various strategies for chemoprevention, e.g., pre vs. post exposure, time limited vs. long term.
   2. Discuss criteria for successful chemoprevention, e.g., safety, efficacy, cost, patient acceptance.
   3. Analyze evidence-based recommendations for various types of chemoprevention.

III. Health Systems and Health Policy
   A. Organization of Clinical and Public Health Systems:
      1. Explore the integration of Clinical Health Services, e.g., continuum of care – hospital, ambulatory, home, long-term care.
      2. Discuss the importance of public health roles, which are assessment, policy development and assurance.
      3. Differentiate between clinical practice and public health.
   B. Health Services Financing:
      1. Compare and contrast the coverage and reimbursement provided by Medicare, Medicaid, employment based and coverage for the uninsured.
      2. Explore the financing of health care institutions, e.g., hospitals, long-term care, community health centers.
      3. Evaluate the financing of public health services.
   C. Public Policy Process:
      1. Compare and contrast the process of health policy making by local, state, and federal governments.
      2. Describe methods for participation in the policy process, e.g., advocacy, advisory processes.

IV. Community Aspects of Practice
   A. Communicating Health Information with the Public:
      1. Identify the tools necessary for assessing community needs/strengths and options for intervention, e.g., Community-Oriented Primary Care.
      2. Compare and contrast benefits and drawbacks of using mass media.
      3. Explore criteria and resources for evaluating health information, e.g., websites, mass media, patient information.
   B. Occupational and Environmental Health:
      1. Analyze risks from employment and environmental exposures.
      2. Discuss methods for control of environmental and occupational exposures.
      3. Identify unique aspects of exposure and prevention in health care settings.
   C. Global Health Issue:
      1. Describe the roles of international organizations, e.g., WHO, UNAIDS, NGOs as they relate to public health.
      2. Compare and contrast disease and population patterns in other countries, e.g., burden of disease, population growth, health and development.
      3. Explore effects of globalization on health, e.g., emerging and reemerging diseases/conditions.
   D. Community Services:
      1. Discuss strategies for facilitating access to and developing partnerships for health care.
      2. Analyze evidence-based recommendations for community preventive service.