Master of Public Health (Epidemiology and Disease control) and Master of Public Health (Monitoring and Evaluation)

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH (EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASES CONTROL)

PHI 815: MEDICAL STATISTICS


HEH 800: HEALTH RESEARCH METHODS and ETHICS

Research meaning and purpose, terms and concepts. Types of research studies; descriptive, cross-sectional, observational, prospective and retrospective, case-control studies, clinical trials, community trials and experimental. Sources of confounding and bias. Sampling methods and sample size determination. Development of research instruments: questionnaires focus group discussion, direct field observation, laboratory experimental tests. Validation of research instruments. Data collection techniques; Data processing and storage. Writing a research report. Ethical issues in research. Components of research proposal. Research grant application.

HPH 802: PRINCIPLES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Introduction, concepts, scope, uses, and evolution of epidemiology ; Epidemiological measures of Mortality and Morbidity; Dynamics and Kinetics of disease transmission, modes of transmission ,Errors in measurements; Natural History , Spectrum of Disease and Prognosis of disease; Screening in health and ascertainment of validity of diagnostic test; Causal thinking in health; Risk in Epidemiology – Calculation and estimation of risks /Attributable risk/odds ratio/ relative risk etc Measures of association and potential impact; Epidemiological study designs- Experimental Designs, Observational designs;

HPH 803: HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT, POLICY and INFORMATICS


HPH 804: PROJECT PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project management: principles, concepts and progress; Types of projects, Project life cycle. Strategic contexts of the project. Functions of management: planning, implementation and evaluation. Project management information system. Leadership: teamwork and team development. Introduction to project planning and Management and Key concepts, Introduction t and Scope of monitoring and evaluation. Frameworks – Log Frame, Results Framework, Conceptual Framework, logic model: Indicators and Information Sources, measurement tools, Strengths and limitations of information sources, Guidelines for constructing core population coverage indicators, Calculating and Interpreting Coverage Indicators-Developing and Implementing an M&E Plan, Evaluation Design, Questionnaire Design, Facilitating Use of M&E Information

HPH 805: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND HEALTH PROMOTION


HPH 806: APPLIED EPIDEMIOLOGY


HPH 807: COMMUNITY HEALTH & PRIMARY HEALTH CARE


HPH 808: INFECTIOUS DISEASES DYNAMICS
Definition of terms: infection, pathogen, disease, infectious disease; principles of pathogen dynamics, basic principles of immunology; immunology of infection; nutrition and infection; emerging and re-emerging infections and zoonoses; relationship between environment, disease and host; dynamics of acute viral infections; dynamics of acute bacterial infections; dynamics of hospital infections, dynamics of protozoan and helminth infections; chronic and persistent infections; opportunistic pathogens; water and sanitation; diagnostic methods; epidemiology and control of infectious diseases; explore ADIS; Tuberculosis, Malaria in detail.

**HPH 809: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY**

The concepts of community, health and disease; population dynamics; distribution and determinants of health and disease in communities. Principles and practice of community health care: goals, attitudes, training, participation, equity, access, gender, lobbying, and empowerment; Historical development of community health and comparative analysis of health status. Introduction to Primary Health care: maternal and child health services, school health services, services for the disadvantaged groups and the elderly; home based care systems. Principles and elements of PHC. Historical development: Alma Atta Declaration, Bamako Initiative. Health care delivery. Community Strategy. Planning, implementation, and evaluation of PHC programmes.

**HPH 810: IMPACT EVALUATION**


**HPH 811: MONITORING & EVALUATING MATERNAL, CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMS**

indicators for stunting, wasting, and low weight, BMI-for-age curves, body composition assessment tools. Food security and economic indicators: definitions and frameworks

**HPH 812: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF MALARIA CONTROL AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES**

Role of monitoring and evaluation in design of malaria control programs. Roll Back Malaria (RBM) recommended malaria control interventions: vector control (insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying), prevention of malaria in pregnancy, case management. Program monitoring: sources of data, monitoring service utilization, monitoring program organization, health information systems. RBM and President Malaria Initiative (PMI) indicators: PMI monitoring indicators, guidelines for core population coverage indicators, management information system (MIS) indicators. Use of surveys in malaria control program evaluation: multi-stage cluster design. Measuring health practices, morbidity and mortality: examples from DHS, MICS, and MIS. Malaria operations research: Kenyan and other African examples. Modeling malaria impact: applying the child survival IMPACT model.

**HPH 813: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF HIV/AIDS AND TB PROGRAMS**

Introduction to M&E of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis programs (A) Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Programs: Role of BCC in HIV/AIDS; Program components to monitor; Indicators; M&E methods and tools (participatory monitoring; qualitative and quantitative monitoring); Data use and influence on data collection and analysis; (B) Voluntary Counseling and Testing Services (VCT): Monitoring VCT programs (goals and objectives). (D) Clinical care and treatment programs: definition of clinical care; essential elements of antiretroviral therapy (ART). (E) Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Programs: Definition of OVC; Monitoring OVC programs; Developing, goals, objectives, and M&E questions; indicators; Monitoring methods and tools; Evaluating OVC programs. (F) Tuberculosis Programs: Technical and programmatic approaches.

**HPH 815: Thesis**