Preventable Diseases

Docentes
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Objectivos de aprendizagem
O curso tem como objetivo apresentar uma visão geral da aplicação de métodos e técnicas quantitativas e qualitativas para delineamento, análise e interpretação de estudos para avaliação, prevenção e controle de problemas de saúde pública. Ao final do curso espera-se que o aluno tenha adquirido conhecimento das diversas etapas que devem ser cumpridas para planejar, executar e interpretar dados de uma investigação em epidemiologia e saúde pública.

Conteúdos programáticos
- Delineamento de estudos epidemiológicos
- Medidas de efeito e cálculo de tamanho amostral em estudos epidemiológicos
- Pesquisa qualitativa: métodos e aplicações em saúde pública
- Inquéritos populacionais de saúde
- Intervenções e programas em saúde pública

Estrutura do curso
Aulas teóricas com duração máxima de 90 minutos, seguidas de exercícios e roteiros para discussão de publicações científicas relacionadas ao tema da aula. Para avaliação do aproveitamento, será levado em consideração a participação dos alunos em todas as aulas, exercícios e discussão de artigos. O conteúdo desta unidade curricular permite a revisão e aplicação de conceitos e abordagens já dominadas em cursos anteriores dedicados à epidemiologia e saúde pública, buscando-se integração entre conteúdos teóricos
e situações práticas em diferentes cenários epidemiológicos para planejamento de projetos de investigação no campo da saúde pública.

Bibliografia Principal


Public Health in Developing Countries (PHDC): Translating Research into Practice

Faculty

Susana Vaz Nery, PhD (Australian National University, Australia)
Amabélia Rodrigues, PhD (Bandim, Guiné-Bissau)
Maria Jesus Trovoada, PhD (Ministério da Saúde, São Tomé e Príncipe)
Eusébio Macete, PhD (CISM, Moçambique)

Learning outcomes

Public health is the science of protecting and improving the health of populations (from neighbourhoods to an entire country or the whole world) through promotion of healthy lifestyles, research for disease/injury prevention and control; and detection and control of diseases. The three main public health functions are: 1) The assessment and monitoring of the health of communities and populations at risk to identify health problems and priorities; 2) The formulation of public policies designed to solve identified health problems and priorities; 3) To assure that all populations have access to appropriate and cost-effective care. The course will focus on public health issues affecting mainly developing countries, from a research perspective, focusing on the contribution of research in specific infectious diseases to the development of policy guidelines that are then adopted by health systems. Researchers based in Africa and Timor-Leste will administer the course drawing from their own research experience. At the end of the unit the students are expected to: 1) be familiar with the quantitative indicators that measure health status and the global burden of disease; 2) understand the importance of raising evidence to substantiate public health policies; 3) acquire notions on the different components and importance of health systems and global cooperation in international public health; 4) be familiar with examples of research studies in infectious diseases that led to public health policy changes; 5) acquire notions of health behaviour change theory in public health interventions.

Syllabus

1. Introduction to Public Health: historical perspective from the Bretton Woods conference to the MDGs
3. Global cooperation in international public health
4. Introduction to health systems and management
5. Theories of health behavior and in the role of mass media in public health interventions.
6. The role of research in raising evidence necessary for formulating public health policies: case-studies from Guinea-Bissau (measles, HIV/TB), Mozambique (malaria, diarrhea) and Timor-Leste (WASH, STH).
Course Structure

General lectures are designed to introduce students to basic concepts of public health. Lectures (that include Q&A periods) will also be used to present research work that exemplifies the translation of research findings to changes in public health policies. Lecturers are researchers or public health practitioners. The course relies heavily on a problem-based teaching methodology, since the case studies presented are real research questions that aim to address specific public health problems. The lecturers are researchers or public health practitioners drawing from their own experience in Africa and Timor-Leste. Discussion sessions and group work (journal clubs) will be included. Student participation in lectures and discussion sessions will be evaluated, as are their group projects.

Main Resources
