

The following draft curriculum can assist faculty in developing each of the core courses.

## **Public Health 101**

### **I. Overview and Basic Principles**

- Context and scope of public health, including history, philosophy, literature, essential services, ethics, and applications to current events — Public health placed in historical and modern perspective.
- Public health as cross-cutting and systematic — Interdisciplinary concepts introduced early and integrated throughout the course (e.g., examining the options for interventions to address public health concerns).
- Epidemiologic principles and population perspective — Rates, risk factors, and health status indicators of morbidity and mortality; disease determinants, causation, and types of epidemiologic research; and public health surveillance and vital statistics.

### **II. Population Health Tools**

- Health communication and informatics — Accessing and evaluating the quality of health information and data in the mass media, including the Internet.
- Health and social and behavioral sciences — Impact on health and methods for altering behaviors at the individual and population levels.
- Health policy, law, and ethics — Tools for implementing health decisions and potential tensions between individual rights and social responsibilities.

### **III. Morbidity and Mortality: Determinants, Burdens, and Interventions**

- Environmental and occupational health and safety — Impact and control on health status.
- Communicable diseases — Prevention, detection, and control from a population perspective.
- Non-communicable diseases, unintentional injuries, and violence — Effects on longevity and quality of life and methods to prevent, detect, cure, and minimize. Concepts of society's epidemiological and demographic transitions

### **IV. Health-Care and Public Health Systems**

- Health workforce — Professionals' roles and options within the health care and public health workforce.
- Organization of health care and public health systems — Institutions and structures of health care and public health systems, both national and international; the distinct roles and complementary responsibilities of health care and public health systems; and the mechanisms, including insurance systems, for paying for health services.

- Costs, quality, and access to health-care and public health services — Reasons for health-care costs, criteria for quality, and effects of inadequate access.

**V. Special Public Health Education Focus Areas**

- Health disparities and vulnerable populations — Overview of public health's commitment to vulnerable populations, including maternal and child care, aging, persons with disabilities, and socioeconomically disadvantaged populations.
- Public health preparedness and disaster management — Essential roles of public health in preparedness for and response to natural or terrorism-related disasters.