

ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH



CATALOG 2018-2019

Rollins School of Public Health
Emory University
1518 Clifton Road, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Rollins School of Public Health Admissions and Student Services: 404.727.3956
Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

See page 248 for additional directory information.
Visit us on the web at www.sph.emory.edu.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY POLICY

Emory University is dedicated to providing equal opportunities to all individuals regardless of race, color, religion, ethnic or national origin, gender, genetic information, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and veteran's status. Emory University does not discriminate in admissions, educational programs, or employment on the basis of any factor stated above or prohibited under applicable law. Students, faculty and staff are assured of participation in university programs and in use of facilities without discrimination. The university also complies with all applicable federal and Georgia statutes and regulations prohibiting unlawful discrimination. All members of the student body, faculty, and staff are expected to assist in making this policy valid in fact. Any inquiries regarding this policy should be directed to the Emory University Office of Equity and Inclusion, 201 Dowman Drive, Administration Building, Suite 305, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Telephone: 404.727.6123.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY

Emory University has an approved Affirmative Action Plan and complies with Executive Order 11246, as amended, Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act Of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act, and applicable regulations thereunder. Any inquiries should be directed to the Emory University Office of Equal Opportunity Programs.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

If you are an individual with a disability and wish to acquire this publication in an alternative format, please contact the associate dean for academic affairs, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University 1518 Clifton Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Telephone: 404.727.7703.

Emory University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30033-4097; telephone number 404.679.4501) to award degrees at the associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels.

Letter From The Dean.....	5
The University.....	6
Rollins School of Public Health.....	8
Educational Resources	29
Academic Policies.....	37
Honor and Conduct Code.....	44
Degree Programs	55
Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education	57
Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics	72
Department of Environmental Health	92
Department of Epidemiology.....	110
Department of Health Policy and Management.....	132
Hubert Department of Global Health.....	147
Executive Master of Public Health.....	182
Interdepartmental Programs	197
Dual-Degree Programs.....	202
RSPH Certificate Programs.....	213
Special Programs.....	219
Doctoral Programs	221
Collaborative Programs.....	222
Centers	226
Additional Resources	237
City Of Atlanta	241

Trustees And Administration..... 243

Academic Calendar 247

Directory 248

THE UNIVERSITY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REVISE PROGRAMS, INFORMATION, REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, OR FINANCIAL CHARGES AT ANY TIME. WHENEVER CHANGES OCCUR, AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO NOTIFY PERSONS WHO MAY BE AFFECTED.



There has never been a more exciting or challenging time to enter the field of public health. Today's students must face complex issues, such as AIDS, chronic diseases, violence, environmental hazards, access to health care, SARS, bioterrorism, and the reemergence of infectious diseases. The Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) of Emory University is preparing students to meet these challenges in an environment unique among schools of public health.

Located in Atlanta, often called the "Public Health Capital of the World," the school is adjacent to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The national headquarters of CARE, the American Cancer Society, the Arthritis Foundation, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and The Carter Center are each fewer than five miles from the Rollins School of Public Health. Our students benefit from the school's partnerships with these national and international agencies and with the Georgia Department of Human Resources, district health offices, and local health departments. Each of these relationships provides unique opportunities for faculty and students to engage in hands-on research and actual public health practice.

The RSPH is an integral part of the Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center of Emory University, which has excellent schools of medicine and nursing, and programs in allied health, as well as the research facilities at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center of Emory University. We offer a flexible schedule of classes to accommodate the needs of students who work full or part time. The master of public health and master of science in public health curricula feature basic course work in the student's chosen department. Doctoral programs are offered in biostatistics, epidemiology, behavioral sciences, and health education, health services research and health policy, nutritional health sciences, and environmental health sciences. Joint-degree programs are available in conjunction with the schools of business, law, medicine, nursing, physical therapy, physician assistant, and theology, and cross-registration is available with the graduate school.

I am very proud of the school, faculty, staff, and, especially, our students. We welcome applications from individuals interested in combining academic training and knowledge with a commitment to solving the world's health problems. Please visit us in Atlanta or on the web at www.sph.emory.edu

Emory is a university internationally recognized as an inquiry-driven, ethically engaged, and diverse community, whose members embrace respect and employ creativity, critique, and collaboration in providing courageous leadership for positive transformation in the world through teaching, research, scholarship, health care, and social action.

Since its founding in 1836, Emory University has grown into a national teaching, research, and service center with an enrollment exceeding 13,380. A coeducational, privately controlled university affiliated with the United Methodist Church, Emory awards more than 2,500 degrees annually. In addition to the Rollins School of Public Health, the University's academic divisions include Emory College and Oxford College, the Laney Graduate School, and the schools of Medicine, Business, Law, Nursing, and Theology.

Among the centers for specialized research and study at Emory are the Winship Cancer Institute, the Center for Ethics in Public Policy and the Professions, the Emory Center for International Studies, the Center for Healthcare Leadership, the Center for AIDS Research, the Center for Molecular Medicine, the Center for Geriatrics, the Center for Clinical Evaluation Sciences, the Emory Vaccine Center, the Center for Research in Faith and Moral Development, the Michael C. Carlos Museum, and the Center for Russian and East European Studies. Campus-based independent affiliates include the African Studies Association, the American Academy of Religion, the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Faculty for the Humanities, Arts, and Sciences.

Emory University maintains formal exchange agreements with the following universities abroad: Oxford and Lancaster (England); St Andrews (Scotland); Beijing, Xiamen, and Xi'an Medical (People's Republic of China); Johannes Kepler (Austria); Kobe and Kwansai Gaukuin (Japan); Yonsei (Korea); Augsburg, Berlin, Gottingen, and Regensburg (Germany); University of Trieste (Italy); Montpellier University (France); University of Copenhagen (Denmark); the Pushkin Institute and St. Petersburg State University (Russia); and Tbilisi State University (Republic of Georgia).

Emory boasts an uncommon balance: It generates more research funding than any other university in Georgia, while maintaining a rich tradition of outstanding teaching. Emory also benefits from a student body that is the most ethnically and religiously diverse of any of the top 20 national research universities.

The university has committed its unique combination of resources to address some of the toughest challenges and greatest opportunities facing the world today—from religion, conflict and peace building, to race and social difference, to issues of global health and new understandings of what makes us human.

The Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center

The Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center joins those components of Emory University concerned with patient care, education of health professionals, research affecting health and illness, and policies for prevention and treatment of disease. The center is named for Robert W. Woodruff, a man whose vision and generosity left a lasting imprint on Emory and the city of Atlanta. The center consists of the following: Emory School of Medicine, Rollins School of Public Health, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Winship Cancer Institute and Emory Healthcare, the largest, most comprehensive health system in Georgia.

MISSION

The mission of the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) of Emory University is to demonstrate excellence in the discovery, dissemination, and application of knowledge as it trains and supports future leaders in health promotion and disease prevention through organized community efforts around the world.

At the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH), students learn to identify, analyze, and intervene in today's most pressing public health issues. The school's location in Atlanta, referred to as the "Public Health Capital of the World," is home to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CARE; the national home office of the American Cancer Society; The Carter Center; the Arthritis Foundation; the Task Force for Global Health; numerous state and regional health agencies; and the patient care, teaching, and health-related research programs of Emory University's Woodruff Health Sciences Center. This setting is ideal for hands-on research and collaborations with the world's leading public health agencies, as well as interdisciplinary work with national and international organizations.

The program is community oriented, and many students bring actual problem-solving experience with them. Students join the RSPH community from all 50 states and more than 50 foreign countries to contribute to the school and apply knowledge to promote health and prevent disease in human populations.

The school comprises six academic departments: behavioral sciences and health education, biostatistics and bioinformatics, environmental health, epidemiology, health policy and management, and global health. Twenty-three interdisciplinary centers include the Center for Behavioral Health Policy Studies; the Biostatistics Consulting Center; Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics; Center for Global Safe Water; Center for Injury Control; Center for Public Health Preparedness and Research, Center for Reproductive Health Research in the Southeast, Emory Center for AIDS Research; Emory Center for Translational and Prevention Science; Emory Center for Training and Technical Assistance; Emory Global Diabetes Research Center; Emory Preparedness and Emergency Response Research Center; Emory Prevention Research Center; Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics; Health and Exposome Research Center – Understanding Lifetime Exposures (HERCULES); Interfaith Health Program; Southeastern Institute for Training and Evaluation (SITE); Southeastern Center for Air Pollution and Epidemiology; The Joseph W. Blount Center for Health and Human Rights; and Women's and Children's Center.

More than 180 full-time, doctoral-level faculty members teach and conduct research in areas such as mathematical modeling of infectious disease transmission, exploration of relationships between nutrition and chronic disease, and investigation of cancer causation and control. Other research interests include identifying the social determinants of health-risk behaviors, AIDS, developing church-based health promotion programs to foster changes in nutrition and other health-related behaviors, detecting and preventing adverse outcomes in occupational settings, and evaluating the cost of health care and the allocation of health resources.

The RSPH offers dual-degree programs with Emory's business, medical, nursing, theology, graduate, and law schools, and with the physician's assistant and physical therapy program. In addition to these programs, the schools of public health and medicine collaborate on many levels. Research areas of mutual interest include nutrition, Alzheimer's disease, and the prevention and control of AIDS, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and adverse reproductive outcomes.

The RSPH also draws strength from several unique local resources. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the federal agency dedicated to developing and applying disease prevention and control programs, provides more than one-half of the school's 200-plus adjunct faculty members. Over 900 RSPH alumni are currently employed by CDC. The Carter Center is involved in global health intervention programs that provide student practicum opportunities. The school also shares research activities with the national headquarters of the American Cancer Society and international headquarters of CARE, both based in Atlanta.

ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Core Competencies

Upon graduation a student with an MPH/MSPH should be able to:

1. Apply epidemiological methods to the breadth of settings and situations in public health practice
2. Select quantitative and qualitative data collection methods appropriate for a given public health context
3. Analyze quantitative and qualitative data using biostatistics, informatics, computer-based programming and software, as appropriate
4. Interpret results of data analysis for public health research, policy or practice
5. Compare the organization, structure and function of health care, public health and regulatory systems across national and international settings
6. Discuss the means by which structural bias, social inequities and racism undermine health and create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational, community and societal levels
7. Assess population needs, assets and capacities that affect communities' health
8. Apply awareness of cultural values and practices to the design or implementation of public health policies or programs
9. Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention
10. Explain basic principles and tools of budget and resource management
11. Select methods to evaluate public health programs
12. Discuss multiple dimensions of the policy-making process, including the roles of ethics and evidence
13. Propose strategies to identify stakeholders and build coalitions and partnerships for influencing public health outcomes
14. Advocate for political, social or economic policies and programs that will improve health in diverse populations
15. Evaluate policies for their impact on public health and health equity
16. Apply principles of leadership, governance and management, which include creating a vision, empowering others, fostering collaboration and guiding decision making
17. Apply negotiation and mediation skills to address organizational or community challenges
18. Select communication strategies for different audiences and sectors
19. Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation
20. Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content
21. Perform effectively on interprofessional teams
22. Apply systems thinking tools to a public health issue

Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

MPH in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

Upon completion of the MPH degree, graduates will be able to:

- Apply the socio-ecological framework and theories from diverse fields to design public health research studies.
- Select research methods to design studies in health promotion research.
- Select valid and reliable instruments to measure variables in public health research and evaluation.
- Synthesize a range of multidisciplinary scientific literature.
- Examine health outcomes for specific populations using data analysis guided by behavioral science theory.
- Implement community-engaged approaches in community assessment and program evaluation.
- Apply qualitative and quantitative methods to public health research and practice.
- Design evidence-based and culturally relevant health promotion interventions.
- Apply evaluation methods to assess health promotion interventions.
- Analyze public health history for perspective on current health problems.
- Apply ethical principles to public health research and practice.

PhD in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

Upon completion of the PhD degree, graduates will be able to:

- Conduct original, theoretically informed research to identify multilevel determinants of health and health behaviors.
- Design theoretically informed interventions that operate at multiple levels to prevent disease, reduce health risks, and improve quality of life.
- Develop implementation and evaluation plans for interventions.
- Develop the skills needed to teach students about key public health content, theories, and methods.
- Apply principles of ethical conduct to public health research and practice.
- Gain professional development skills

Certificate in the Socio-Contextual Determinants of Health

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Identify the causes of social and behavioral factors that affect health of individuals and populations

- Describe the role of social and community factors in both the onset and solution of public health problems
- Describe the merits of social and behavioral science interventions and policies
- Specify multiple targets and levels of intervention for social and behavioral science programs and policies
- Critically evaluate the epidemiologic literature
- Formulate a testable hypothesis to determine an appropriate study design concerning the etiology and control of health problems

Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics

MPH in Biostatistics

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Identify data sources and research questions associated with a particular application area within public health
- Apply analytic methods to address specific research questions in the particular application area of interest
- Use standard statistical software for both data management and data analysis
- Demonstrate analytic skills within a specified application area
- Complete start-to-finish analyses addressing substantive questions within the application area of interest using standard statistical design and analysis techniques

MSPH in Biostatistics

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Use central concepts in statistical theory and inference

- Use statistical software for both data management and data analyses, including coding of custom techniques.
- Apply custom statistical methods as needed to address public health or medical problems
- Demonstrate advanced analytic skills within a collaborative setting
- Demonstrate technical accuracy with advanced analytic methods

MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Develop public health information systems as needed to support public health efforts
- Evaluate information systems that meet the needs of public health practice
- Assist in the development and adoption of information technology in public health
- Choose software allowing for the interface of data entry and statistical analysis software
- Apply statistical methods in the analysis of public health information
- Assess individual data elements and display results effectively and appropriately
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research

BA/MSPH in Biostatistics

The MSPH competencies related to this degree are the same as the MSPH in Biostatistics Competencies.

PhD in Biostatistics

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Use central concepts in statistical theory and inference
- Use statistical software for both data management and data analyses, including coding of custom techniques
- Demonstrate advanced analytic skills within a collaborative setting
- Demonstrate technical accuracy with advanced analytic methods
- Conduct independent research and develop novel methodology in statistics
- Apply new and existing statistical theory and methods as needed to address public health or medical problems
- Develop new statistical theory and methods to address a broad range of complex medical or public health problems

- Conduct complex statistical analyses for a broad range of applications
- Teach statistical theory or methodology at all levels

Certificate in Public Health Informatics

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Define public health information systems as needed to support public health efforts
- Assist in the development and adoption of appropriate information technology in public health
- Choose appropriate software allowing for the interface of data entry and statistical analysis software
- Apply appropriate statistical methods in the analysis of public health information
- Interpret data results effectively and appropriately
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research

Department of Environmental Health

MPH in Environmental Health

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe major environmental risks to human health ranging from the local to global scale
- Assess the sources and movement of contaminants through the environment
- Characterize the magnitude, frequency and duration of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of toxicology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of epidemiology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Evaluate the risks posed by environmental hazards using risk assessment methods
- Explain major policy issues in environmental health including regulatory frame-works
- Design environmental health programs, policies, interventions and/or research intended to improve the health of individuals, communities, and populations
- Communicate the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals

MPH in Global Environmental Health

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe major environmental risks to human health ranging from the local to global scale
- Assess the sources and movement of contaminants through the environment
- Characterize the magnitude, frequency, and duration of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of epidemiology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of toxicology to assess health effects of environmental exposures

- Appraise the environmental, behavioral and social factors that contribute to the emergence, re-emergence, and persistence of infectious diseases
- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Design environmental health programs, policies, interventions and/or research intended to improve the health of individuals, communities, and populations
- Communicate the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals

BS/MPH in Environmental Studies and Environmental Health

The MPH competencies related to this degree are the same as the MPH in environmental health competencies.

MSPH in Environmental Health and Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe major environmental risks to human health ranging from the local to global scale
- Characterize the magnitude, frequency and duration of environmental exposures
- Explain major policy issues in environmental health including regulatory frame-works
- Describe the role of toxicology in evaluating health effects of environmental exposures
- Develop an epidemiologic study to address an environmental health question
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analysis of environmental health data
- Interpret results of epidemiologic studies of an environmental health question
- Synthesize epidemiologic literature on an environmental health question
- Communicate the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals

PhD in Environmental Health Sciences

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Utilize advanced methods in exposure assessment of environmental contaminants
- Interpret advanced methods in exposure assessment of environmental contaminants
- Describe mechanisms of toxic action and how physiological and other factors can modify effects of environmental toxicants
- Use advanced epidemiological methods to examine associations between environmental factors and disease
- Use risk assessment tools to describe the risks associated with various environmental exposures
- Design novel research projects to examine key challenges in field
- Identify the ethical issues involved in the responsible conduct of research
- Teach graduate course content in environmental health sciences

- Disseminate research findings in multiple formats

Certificate in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (offered through the Center for Global Safe Water at Emory University)

Upon completion of the certificate program the student will be able to:

- Describe the multidisciplinary nature of WASH-related issues
- Practice WASH-related laboratory methods
- Examine potential solutions for WASH-related challenges at the household and community level
- Recognize the role in policy in shaping the WASH landscape
- Identify entities working in the WASH sphere
- Generate WASH-related knowledge through practice by completing
 - 1) a capstone or a thesis, and
 - 2) a WASH-related field experience (practicum or GFE)

Department of Epidemiology

MPH in Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MPH degree, the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MPH in Global Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Describe major global health priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities, and populations around the world
- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Design programs, policies, and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities and populations
- Critique major global priorities and the reason for their prioritization
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Communicate the key methods, findings, and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MSPH in Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question.

- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Implement causal models for different case-control designs in appropriate fashion
- Analyze advanced case-control and other innovative study designs
- Apply SAS procedures MIXED, GENMOD, GLIMMIX and NLMIXED in the analysis of correlated epidemiologic data
- Conduct epidemiologic studies using longitudinal/correlated data
- Demonstrate mastery of advanced analytic epidemiologic methods
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MSPH in Global Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Describe major global health priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Implement causal models for different case-control designs in appropriate fashion
- Analyze advanced case-control and other innovative study designs
- Apply SAS procedures MIXED, GENMOD, GLIMMIX, and NLMIXED in the analysis of correlated epidemiologic data
- Conduct epidemiologic studies using longitudinal/correlated data
- Demonstrate mastery of advanced analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities, and populations around the world
- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Design programs, policies, and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities and populations

- Critique major global priorities and the reason for their prioritization
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Communicate the key methods, findings, and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

PhD in Epidemiology

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Critically evaluate scientific literature
- Synthesize scientific literature findings across studies, balancing limitations and contributions of each study
- Render an informed judgment on the state of knowledge in an area of public health
- Articulate research questions that advance scientific knowledge about the topic
- Conduct an advanced, original research project in the student's discipline:
- Participate in data collection through one or more of the following: developing a questionnaire, piloting a study instrument, recruiting study participants, etc.
- Apply quantitative and reasoning skills, as well as content-area knowledge to analyze data from epidemiological studies
- Present epidemiologic findings clearly, in writing and orally, to students, professionals and the public
- Develop a proposal for extramural research funding
- Teach epidemiologic concepts to students and peers
- Complete training on the basic principles of ethics in human subjects research
- Recognize potential ethical issues in epidemiologic studies
- Prepare an application to an Institutional Review Board
- Utilize information technology tools which are critical to scientific productivity

Certificate in Maternal and Child Health

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Use data to identify issues related to the health status of a particular MCH population group, describing health disparities within MCH populations and offering strategies to address them.
- Demonstrate the use of a systems approach to explain the interactions among individuals, groups, organizations and communities.

- Use self-reflection techniques effectively to enhance program development, scholarship and interpersonal relationships, recognizing that personal attitudes, beliefs, and experiences (successes and failures) influence one's leadership style.
- Identify ethical dilemmas and issues that affect MCH population groups.
- Describe the ethical implications of health disparities within MCH populations with an awareness of ethical issues in patient care, human-subjects research, and public health theory and practice.
- An awareness of ethical issues in patient care, human-subjects research, and public health theory and practice.
- Initiate and act as catalyst for the discussion of these dilemmas and issues. Conduct personal self-assessments regarding cultural competence, assessing strengths of individuals and communities and responding appropriately to their needs based on sensitivity to and respect for their diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds and socioeconomic status.
- Describe strategies to assure culturally-sensitive public health and health service delivery systems, integrating cultural competency into programs, research, scholarship, and policies.
- Operationalize the "family-centered care" philosophical constructs and use these constructs to critique and strengthen practices, programs, or policies that affect MCH population groups.
- Describe how family perspectives play a pivotal role in MCH research, clinical practice, programs, or policy.
- Recognize and create learning opportunities for others.
- Participate in a mutually beneficial mentoring relationship.
- Identify strengths of team members appropriate to a given task, and facilitate group processes for team-based decisions valuing and honoring diverse perspectives.
- Participate in basic strategic planning processes such as developing a mission, vision, strategic goals, and activities, identifying community stakeholders and their level of engagement in the collaboration process.
- Understand the roles and relationships of groups involved in the public policy development and implementation process, including the branches of government.
- Analyze the potential impact of policies on diverse population groups.
- Use data, levels of evidence, and evaluative criteria in proposing policy change.
- Frame problems based on key data, including economic, political, and social trends that affect the MCH population.

Certificate in Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

1. Describe how knowledge of the genetic and molecular basis for human diseases can be applied in public health research and practice. Describe the importance of genetic epidemiology and molecular epidemiology to public health.
2. Identify key principles and methods for biological sample collection, including informed consent, sample handling and biobanking (e.g., chain of custody, quality assurance, use of samples and data).

3. Describe how genetic and molecular data are generated, including basic knowledge of current laboratory technologies. Describe the latest technologies in molecular and genomic data generation used to investigate disease, pathogenesis, and normal variation of traits. Identify potential sources of error and bias from technical and biological artifacts.
4. Recognize how molecular biology, biomarkers, and genetics can be incorporated into the design, analysis, and interpretation of epidemiological studies, including integration of findings from other genetic/molecular studies.
 - a. Describe the major genetic epidemiologic research study designs and their advantages and limitations. Apply knowledge of inheritance to understanding the genetic architecture of diseases and health conditions.
 - b. Describe the major molecular epidemiologic research study designs and their advantages and limitations.
5. Justify the roles of: epidemiologists, clinicians, basic scientists, bioinformaticians and statisticians in the design, analysis, and interpretation of epidemiological studies that incorporate genetic and molecular data.
6. Describe the ways that genetic and molecular tests are currently deployed in public health practice (*e.g.*, blood lipids screening, illicit drug and alcohol screening, foodborne outbreak investigations, influenza vaccination targeting, blood lead screening, genetic screening of newborn and prenatal genetic testing, precision targeting of tumor biomarkers, BRCA1 sequencing; microarray testing in intellectual disability, disease transmission modeling).
7. Interpret and critique published epidemiologic research studies that include genetic and molecular data, including the design and analysis of validation studies (for biomarkers) and/or replication studies (for genetic association studies). Demonstrate the ability to explain, both orally and in writing, the findings and implications of molecular and genetic epidemiologic studies.
8. Describe the legal, ethical and social issues that may be associated with the collection and application of: genetic and genomic information, molecular biomarkers.
9. Gain experience managing and analyzing genetic and molecular data.

Department of Health Policy and Management Core Competencies

MPH in Health Policy

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

6 Common:

1. Describe how the organization and financing of healthcare influences access, quality and costs
2. Apply management principles to planning, organizing, leading and controlling health care enterprises
3. Apply skills in financial accounting to healthcare administration decisions
4. Apply principles of health economics in analyzing the behavior of healthcare market stakeholders
5. Conduct economic evaluations of healthcare services

6. Utilize public finance theory to assess the efficiency and equity of proposals to reform the financing and delivery of health care services

5 Unique:

1. Incorporate legal principles of public health law in the assessment of health policies
2. Prepare health policy briefings suitable for the range of policy stakeholders involved with the formulation and implementation of a health policy under consideration at the national, state or local level
3. Use analytic reasoning and quantitative methods to address questions in public health and population-based research
4. Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention
5. Apply “systems thinking” for resolving health policy problems

MPH in Health Management

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

4 Common:

1. Describe how the organization and financing of health services influence access, quality and cost
2. Apply management principles to planning, organizing, leading and controlling health care enterprises
3. Apply skills in financial accounting to healthcare administration decisions
4. Apply principles of health economics in analyzing the behavior of healthcare market stakeholders

6 Unique

1. Apply analytic tools and theories to guide the management of financial assets in healthcare organizations
2. Incorporate human resources management principles in administering healthcare organizations
3. Apply marketing concepts in the design of health services
4. Incorporate legal principles in the administration and/or management of health care services
5. Be prepared to assume supervisory-level general management responsibilities in a health services delivery organization
6. Execute both an operations management and a strategic management analysis in the role of a health services consultant

MSPH in Health Policy and Health Services Research

Upon completion of the MSPH the graduate will be able to:

4 Common:

1. Describe how the organization and financing of health services influence access, quality and cost
2. Apply principles of health economics in analyzing the behavior of healthcare market stakeholders
3. Conduct economic evaluations of health services
4. Utilize public finance theory to assess the efficiency and equity of proposals to reform the financing and delivery of healthcare services

5 Unique:

1. Conceptualize a theoretically grounded original research project
2. Execute and analyze an original research question using quantitative and/or qualitative methods
3. Interpret findings from an original research investigation, identifying strengths and limitations of the analytic approach
4. Conduct a scientific presentation and communicate key steps of an original research investigation; and
5. Function in a collaborative team for the development and/or execution of an original health services research investigation

PhD in Health Services Research and Health Policy

Upon completion of the PhD the graduate will be able to:

- Apply economic concepts, theories and methods to the framing and analysis of research questions in health services and policy
- Apply political science concepts and theories and statistical techniques to the framing and analysis of research questions in health services and policy
- Describe major problems in health services and policy that are currently the subject of empirical investigations
- Apply advanced mathematical and theoretical economics to describe physician and hospital behavior, personal health decisions, the functioning of health insurance markets and related policy-relevant matters
- Effectively teach concepts and methods of health services and health policy research to students
- Design a health services or health policy research proposal involving both qualitative and mixed methods approaches
- Conduct a health services or health policy research activity investigation suitable for peer-reviewed publication as an independent researcher
- Function as an interdisciplinary team collaborator in the design and conducting of a health services or health policy research investigation

Certificate in Mental Health

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Epidemiologically describe the burden of mental illness on society—US and global populations
- Describe the major theories on the etiology of mental illness or categories of mental illness
- Evaluate empirical evidence on social determinants of mental illnesses or categories of mental illness
- Describe how cultural differences affect the experience of mental illness and the seeking of health services
- Identify population-based interventions that would reduce the onset of mental illnesses or categories of mental illness
- Describe how populations in the US receive and finance mental health services
- Identify policy initiatives that would improve access to mental health services in the US
- Identify gaps in coverage for mental health services in the US and global settings and their consequences for mental health

Hubert Department of Global Health

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Infectious Disease

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster
- and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Explain the science of infectious disease including types of organisms, mechanisms of pathogenesis, host response and susceptibility
- Apply principles of infectious disease epidemiology, laboratory detection and clinical strategies to identify specific infectious pathogens and diseases
- Interpret the geographic and demographic distributions and morbidities and mortality of major infections in the US and globally
- Implement strategies to prevent and control infectious diseases
- Develop and maintain surveillance for infectious diseases
- Appraise the environmental, behavioral, and social factors that contribute to the emergence, re-emergence, and persistence of infectious diseases

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Reproductive Health and Population Studies

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Critique current population, sexual, reproductive health policies and programs at local, national and global levels
- Discern quality and appropriateness of data sources to measure sexual, reproductive health and population issues
- Apply demographic, epidemiologic and anthropologic methods to measure population change and population patterns at local, national and global levels
- Develop a policy, project or program to address a sexual, reproductive health or population problem
- Propose recommendations to improve sexual, reproductive health or population change issue
- Compare the theoretical, use effectiveness and relative cost of different methods of fertility regulation
- Compare the patterns and determinants of use of fertility regulations methods

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Public Nutrition

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.

- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Assess the nutritional status of individuals using anthropometric, diet and biochemical methods
- Calculate the magnitude, distribution and trends of nutrition problems in populations
- Evaluate the causes and consequences of under and over-nutrition in populations
- Critique the evidence base for the efficacy and effectiveness of nutrition programs and policies
- Develop innovative approaches to address nutrition problems

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Community Health and Development

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Assess health needs and assets of communities
- Design programs that mobilize community assets for social and behavioral change
- Manage the resources of organizations working at the community, local, regional or national level in health or development.
- Assess personal management and leadership styles
- Operate in partnership with local, national and international organizations engaged in the health and social sectors
- Develop systems to monitor progress toward targets, objectives, and goals
- Evaluate programs and their operational components

Certificate in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies (CHE)

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Describe a complex humanitarian crisis in terms of magnitude, person, time and place
- Calculate basic epidemiology measures

- Evaluate the strengths and limitations of epidemiological data within the context of CHE
- Develop public health programs and strategies responsive to the diverse cultural values and traditions of the community being served
- Identify internal and external problems that may affect the delivery of essential public
- Collaborate with communication and informatics specialists in the process of design, implementation and evaluation of public health programs in CHE

Executive MPH Program

MPH in Applied Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Describe distributions of morbidity, mortality and risk factors in terms of magnitude, time, place and population
- Apply basic principles of public health surveillance in the practice of public health
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question and study aims
- Differentiate among the strengths, limitations and differences and similarities of various study designs
- Calculate and interpret basic design-specific measures of association and their standard errors
- Conduct basic epidemiologic research using multivariable models (e.g., linear, logistic, Cox, Poisson regression)
- Interpret individual published epidemiologic studies in which the major epidemiologic study designs are used
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a written scientific report
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MPH in Applied Public Health Informatics

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Support development of strategic direction for public health informatics within the enterprise
- Participate in development of knowledge management tools for the enterprise
- Use informatics standards
- Ensure that knowledge, information and data needs of a project or program users and stakeholders are met
- Support information system development, procurement and implementation that meet public health program needs
- Manage IT operations related to project or program (for public health agencies with internal IT operations)

- Monitor IT operations managed by external organizations
- Communicate with cross-disciplinary leaders and team members
- Evaluate information systems and applications
- Participate in applied public health informatics research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems
- Contribute to development of public health information systems that are interoperable with other relevant information systems
- Support use of informatics to integrate clinical health, environmental risk and population health
- Implement solutions that ensure confidentiality, security and integrity while maximizing availability of information for public health
- Conduct education and training in public health informatics

MPH in Prevention Science

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Apply behavioral and ecological theories and models in addressing public health issues
- Assess the effects of public health interventions and programs
- Make community-specific inferences from quantitative and/or qualitative data
- Develop materials to advocate for real-world public health problems through policy change
- Apply educational theory and instructional design models to the development of workforce training and curriculum materials
- Describe ethical considerations for public health interventions and communications
- Incorporate the use of public health informatics in professional practice
- Plan public health interventions and programs
- Oversee the management and fiscal procedures of public health interventions and programs
- Incorporate research design and program planning skills in the development of grant proposals
- Develop communication strategies for public health interventions and programs

ADMISSION TO THE MPH, MSPH, AND EXECUTIVE MPH PROGRAMS

Degree-Seeking

Departments normally admit degree-seeking applicants only starting in the fall semester (August). Under special circumstances, applicants may be considered in other semesters. The sequence of courses is designed for students entering in the fall.

The deadline for the receipt of the completed application and all required supporting documents from all applicants for fall semester is January 5 or the next business day, should it fall on a holiday or weekend. The Rollins School of Public Health participates in a centralized application service called SOPHAS. Applicants can access the online application through <http://www.sph.emory.edu/admissions/how-to-apply/index.html>. However, all application materials should be sent directly to the Schools of Public Health Application Service (SOPHAS).

A complete set of application documents includes the following: the online application (includes personal statement and work/ research/volunteer history), one transcript from each postsecondary institution attended (international transcripts must be evaluated by World Education Services [WES]); completed reference letters from at least two individuals; and an official graduate-level entrance examination score report.

Admission is competitive; therefore, applications should be submitted well in advance of the deadlines. Applications received or completed after the deadlines will be considered on an availability basis. Applicants whose files are completed by the January 5 deadline are normally notified of their admission decision within eight weeks.

For additional information regarding the application process, please refer to the RSPH Admission website, <http://sph.emory.edu/admissions/master/index.html>.

Admission Requirements

Minimum requirements for admission include satisfactory completion of a four-year baccalaureate degree or its equivalent and a strong interest in a career in public health. Work or academic experience in the health field is highly desirable but not essential. However, preference is given to students who have advanced training and applied experience.

In general, applicants are required to submit test scores from the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Applicants who have completed doctoral-level degrees from a US institution are not required to submit GRE scores unless otherwise specified by the department. Applicants who have recently taken the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) may submit these scores as alternatives to the GRE, except for the Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics. Some dual-degree programs accept other entrance examinations.

There is no minimum requirement for the GRE. A minimum GPA of 3.0 is preferred. It is important to note that the GRE and GPA are evaluated in the context of the overall application and other supporting documents.

The program encourages applications from international students who are proficient in speaking, reading, writing, and understanding the English language. All applicants whose native language is not English are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign

Language (TOEFL) and to earn a minimum score of 550 (213 computer-based test, 80 Internet-based test). Such applicants should schedule and take the TOEFL as one of the first steps in the admission process. The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is also acceptable. A minimum score of 6 is preferred. Applicants who are permanent residents of the US or who have completed a degree from a US institution are not required to submit TOEFL scores.

Applications to the MPH and MSPH degree programs are reviewed and applicants are admitted by a specific department selected by the applicant. Departments may have additional minimum admission requirements to those listed here. Applicants applying for the MPH or MSPH degree program should review the individual department's admission selection in this catalog and comply with any additional requirements.

The Executive MPH (EMPH) Program requires a minimum of three years professional experience in a field related to public health. Otherwise, the application procedure for the Executive MPH Program is identical to that of the MPH and the MSPH degree programs.

For additional information regarding the application process, please refer to the RSPH Admission website: <http://sph.emory.edu/admissions/master/index.html>.

Special Standing

The school usually allows students who are not degree candidates to register for courses. Individuals interested in taking courses as special-standing students must complete the special-standing application/admission procedure. The special-standing application deadline for receipt of properly completed applications and official degree transcripts is one month prior to the start of the semester of anticipated enrollment.

Enrollment of special-standing students in courses is contingent on the availability of space and the permission of the department and/or program. Students in special standing are ineligible for federal financial aid or for RSPH merit scholarships. Students in special standing who later complete the degree-seeking application process will be considered on the same basis as other applicants. Admission to special standing does not ensure that an individual will be accepted into a degree program.

If admitted to a degree program, students may apply up to nine semester hours of special-standing course work toward the MPH or MSPH degree. Additional information and application forms may be found at <https://sph.emory.edu/academics/special-standing-students/index.html>. The tuition for special-standing students is \$2,100 per credit, plus fees.

Transient Status

Students who are enrolled at another academic institution but wish to earn graduate credit at Emory and transfer the credit to that university may take course work in the RSPH. Such students should complete a transient status application that certifies good standing in another program. The degree-granting institution must also authorize the enrollment in selected courses. Transcripts and letters of recommendation are not required. Transient applications must be completed no later than thirty days prior to the semester selected for enrollment. Enrollment of transient students in courses is contingent upon the availability of space and the permission of the department(s) and/or program. The transient applicant must apply for each semester of enrollment.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Aid

Financial aid information is available through the Emory University Office of Financial Aid, which coordinates the need-based financial aid packages and can be reached at 404.727.6039. Loan options include the unsubsidized Stafford Loan, Graduate PLUS Loans, and Emory Student Loan programs. Non-US citizens are ineligible for federal loans. Students who apply for need-based aid may also be considered for need-based scholarships from the school. Refer to the RSPH website at www.sph.emory.edu/admissions/tuition/applying-for-aid/index.html or the public health section of Office of Financial Aid at www.emory.edu/financial_aid/health_professions/public_health/ for more information.

Rollins Earn and Learn Award

The Rollins Earn and Learn (REAL) Award provides funding for master's level public health students to support their academic interests with an applied public health experience. Student work opportunities are an integral part of the RSPH experience. Each year, more than 540 students find public health work opportunities with agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CARE, American Cancer Society, The Carter Center, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, and other local agencies while pursuing advanced studies. Additionally, many students find opportunities working on faculty research grants within the Rollins School of Public Health and throughout the Emory University/Emory Healthcare systems. These experiences may fulfill practicum requirements (also referred to as applied practice experiences) and may lead to thesis/capstone opportunities, referred to as integrative learning experiences.

Eligibility for the award is based on the submission of the FAFSA and availability of funds. Funds are earned and paid directly to students through biweekly paychecks. The amount of the award is the maximum the student may earn for the academic year. Students typically work 10–20 hours per week. The wage for graduate students is \$12/hour. Students may apply for positions through Emory's online system, Rollins Opportunities Link (Handshake). Access to Rollins Opportunities Link will be provided to incoming students in early August, followed by a public health job fair after orientation.

Cost of Living

Information regarding University and off-campus housing may be obtained from the Office of Residential Services (www.emory.edu/HOUSING/). Additionally, the Cost of Living Guide has been developed as a resource that can offer suggestions and additional information about cost savings and funding (<https://www.sph.emory.edu/admissions/tuition/cost-living/index.html>).

Tuition and Fees 2018-2019 Academic Year

Tuition and fees are subject to annual increases:

Degree Program	Length of Degree Program	Full-Time Semester Rate**
MPH (excludes EMPH)	4 semesters	\$16,900
MPH	3 semesters	\$22,700
MSPH	4 semesters	\$19,500
Dual Degree and 4+ 1 Programs	2 semesters	\$26,100
Executive MPH	6 semesters (3 course schedule) 9 semesters	\$11,300 \$1,700/credit hour
Part-time MPH/MSPH	(5+ semesters)	\$2,100/credit hour
Non-degree rate		\$2,100/credit hour
Graduate in Residence		\$1,100/semester

Fees: All students will be charged the following fees per semester:

Administrative fee (first semester only)—\$350; Transcript fee (first semester only)—\$70; Student Activity fee—\$92; Student Athletic fee—\$142; Mental Health fee—\$80

**All full-time degree-seeking students (with the exception of the distance program) are expected to be registered for at least nine credits per semester and will be charged the semester rate. Students are responsible for paying the total tuition for their academic plan (semesters x semester rate).

In the case of complete withdrawal within the first five weeks of a semester, an adjusted proportionate refund of tuition and fees will be granted. No refund will be awarded if a student is dismissed or if a student drops course work after the last day for course changes stipulated in the academic calendar. For the withdrawal schedule and policy statement on refunds, please refer to <http://www.sph.emory.edu/rollins-life/enrollment-services/financial-services/index.html>.

Honors and Awards

Delta Omega

Delta Omega is the national honorary society for public health professionals. Founded in 1924, it now has chapters at most schools of public health. Each year the chapter elects members from the student body, faculty, and alumni based on scholarship (among students), teaching, research (among faculty), and community service (among alumni).

James W. Alley Award

This award, in memory of James W. Alley, state health officer for Georgia from 1973 until 1990, recognizes the graduating MPH student who, in the eyes of the faculty and students, has provided the greatest service to disadvantaged populations during his or her career.

Eugene J. Gangarosa Award

This award, named after the former director of public health at Emory, is presented to the graduating student who has demonstrated a creative approach to solving public health problems and who shows promise for outstanding service in the international arena.

Thomas F. Sellers Jr. Award

This award, named after the former chair of community health at Emory, is presented to the faculty member of the RSPH who exemplifies the ideals of public health and who serves as a role model and mentor to his or her colleagues. The award is given to an individual who, like the man for whom it is named, represents the best qualities of collegiality.

Charles C. Shepard Award

This award, in memory of an outstanding scientist at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is presented to the graduating student who is deemed by the faculty to have prepared the most scholarly thesis.

Rollins School of Public Health Student Government Professor of the Year

This award, selected by students, honors an outstanding faculty member who demonstrates leadership, a genuine concern for students, and a sense of academic excellence. It is awarded annually by the RSPH student government.

Rollins School of Public Health Student Government Staff of the Year

This award, selected by students, honors an outstanding staff member who demonstrates leadership, a genuine concern for students. It is awarded annually by the RSPH student government.

Student Organizations

The Rollins School of Public Health is made up of a myriad of actively engaged individuals and groups. Below are the current groups chartered by our student government association, but new groups form each semester – check with the RSGA for the most updated list of student organizations.

Rollins Student Government Association (RSGA)

The Rollins Student Government Association is the governing student assembly of the Rollins School of Public Health. The purpose of the RSGA is to advocate for students and enrich the experience of their time at Rollins. The RSGA addresses students' needs and concerns regarding school facilities, current administration, academia, extra-curricular activities, and more. The RSGA presides over the department representatives of RSPH and the student organizations. The annual budget of the RSGA and RSPH Student Organizations are allocated from the student activity fees paid by students. Annual elections for the executive board member and departmental representative positions are held each November.

Association of Black Public Health Students (ABPHS)

ABPHS is designed to enhance the experience of minority students attending the Rollins School of Public Health, to encourage community engagement, and to raise consciousness of health issues concerning black communities in the U.S. and abroad. ABPHS strives to augment the graduate experience by providing opportunities for academic support, professional growth, community service, and social bonding within the Rollins community and greater Atlanta metro area.

Emory Global Health Organization (EGHO)

The goal of EGHO is to facilitate engagement in global health outside the classroom. To accomplish this, EGHO works through several different committees, each of which focuses on an important aspect of student interests. Through these communities, EGHO works to engage in global health issues through service and advocacy; foster global health awareness and encourage the growth of a global perspective; increase resources and opportunities available to all students with an interest in global health; and build connections with each other and with professionals in the field.

Emory Mental Health Association (EMHA)

The mission of EMHA is to foster a community of positive mental health, awareness of negativity, and stigma reduction. EMHA works to communicate this mission to Emory students and the greater Atlanta community with a shared goal of changing the conversation on mental health to one of acceptance and support. EMHA hosts several events throughout the year bringing mental health professionals and Emory students together to educate the community and advocate for current mental health topics.

Emory Reproductive Health Association (ERHA)

ERHA promotes reproductive health and rights awareness through community outreach, research and fund-raising locally and globally. The purpose of ERHA is to increase awareness of current local and global reproductive health issues through educational outreach through guest speakers, films, and distribution of information; be actively involved in the Emory and Atlanta communities by volunteering with local organizations focused on disparities in reproductive health; and to fundraise for reproductive causes, more specifically the Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality Due to Abortion (GEMMA) fund established by Roger Rochat.

Georgia Public Health Association (GPHA)

GPHA, a nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the public and personal health of Georgia's citizens, is the largest public health organization in the Southeast. It provides many opportunities for networking with public health professionals, attending continuing education seminars, and advocating for public health issues concerning Georgians.

Health Organization for Latin America (HOLA)

HOLA is a student-led organization dedicated to promoting, advocating for, and informing about the health of Latinos in the US and abroad. HOLA works toward its mission by sponsoring academic lectures on topics relevant to Latino health, coordinating volunteer opportunities that benefit Latino populations, and connecting students and organizations that

have a shared interest in promoting the health of Latinos. Additionally, HOLA strives to create a sense of community among students with a common passion for Latin America, through periodically hosting social events throughout the year.

Humanitarian Emergency Response Team (HERT)

HERT aims to provide students with an opportunity to collaborate with public health professionals and contribute to research projects related to Complex Humanitarian Emergencies (CHEs). Members are selected through a competitive application process.

Jewish Students in Public Health (JSPH)

JSPH works to increase awareness about health issues affecting the Jewish community at Emory and elsewhere while establishing a Jewish community and culture at RSPH. Our purpose is to increase awareness about genetic diseases and other health issues affecting the Jewish community of Emory and beyond through outreach. We provide a culture of Jewish learning and spiritual growth while also engaging the RSPH, Emory and Atlanta communities through service projects and social events.

Queer/Trans* Collaborative at Rollins (QT*C)

QTC is a consortium of LGBTQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other fluid identity) individuals connected to the Rollins School of Public Health. QTC is committed to increasing visibility, academic discourse, networking opportunities, future leaders, and solidarity among LGBTQ+ persons.

Rollins Association for Cancer Prevention and Control (RACPAC)

RACPAC is a professional graduate school organization aimed at connecting Rollins students with public health professionals and opportunities in the cancer field. Our mission is cancer prevention through advocacy, fundraising, community involvement and volunteering.

Rollins Association for South Asian Health (RASAH)

RASAH was established to promote and encourage engagement in issues of South Asian health amongst the Rollins and Emory University Community. RASAH seeks educational development and discussion within RSPH and among other Emory schools relating to South Asian health issues and to promote South Asian community engagement among students (e.g. health fairs). RASAH also acts as a resource for Rollins students pursuing research or fieldwork relating to or in South Asia.

Rollins Environmental Health Action Committee (REHAC)

REHAC believes that the environment influences our health and as health advocates we must also promote a safe and sustainable community. It seeks to improve and protect our living and working environment through locally focused and collaborative education, action and reaction.

Rollins mHealth Collaboration (RmC)

The RmC provides student and faculty a forum to explore the global mobile health phenomenon while building practical skills in mobile tech systems design, implementation, scaling and evaluation. Their two priority areas include: Introducing students and faculty to the field of

mHealth and educating students and faculty in mHealth systems design, implementation, scaling, and evaluation.

Rollins Latinx Alianza (RLA)

RLA is a student-led organization that fosters a space for solidarity, mobilization, and the education advancement of Latinx students, undocumented students, and allies at Rollins School of Public Health.

Rollins Peace Corps Community (RPCC)

RPCC is an organization where Returned Peace Corps Volunteers and other graduate students at Rollins network with their fellow colleagues.

Students for Social Justice (S4SJ)

S4SJ is a network of students committed to equity, change, and social justice within our personal, academic, and professional lives. S4SJ seeks to create a network of diverse friends and coworkers in order to form coalitions which bring a social justice framework to various topics; and to mobilize students for actions, advocacy and community engagement.

Student Outbreak and Response Team (SORT)

SORT is a collaborative effort between the DeKalb County Board of Health and the Rollins School of Public Health's Center for Public Health Preparedness & Research, whose mission is "To promote future public health leadership by providing students with hands-on experiences that contribute to improved community health." SORT provides current public health students with the opportunity to apply public health theory in practical settings. MPH students are chosen annually at the start of the fall semester via a competitive process to participate in this program.

Grading System

The symbols A, A-, B+, B, B-, C, and S (satisfactory) indicate credit, and F and U (unsatisfactory) indicate failure and no credit. The symbol W indicates withdrawal without penalty, WF indicates withdrawal while failing, and WU indicates unsatisfactory withdrawal. No course credit will be awarded for grades of F, U, W, WF, or WU. When a course, seminar, or research activity is scheduled to last for more than one semester, the notation IP (in progress) will be made at the end of the semester, and will remain until the final grade is awarded.

Quality Points

For each semester hour of credit, quality points are computed as follows:

A	= 4.0
A-	= 3.7
B+	= 3.3
B	= 3.0
B-	= 2.7
C	= 2.0
F	= 0

The grade of S carries academic credit but no quality points; U carries neither academic credit nor quality points. The grades of W, S, and U are not used in computing a student's grade point average (GPA). The grade of WF is counted as an F in computing a student's GPA.

Incompletes

If the student does not complete assigned work during the prescribed period, the notation I (incomplete) may be given. If the work is not completed within the time allowed by the instructor, which is a maximum of one traditional academic semester (fall or spring), a final grade of IF will be given, and the student may be required to repeat the course. A student having two or more incompletes will not be permitted to register for additional courses without special permission from the Executive Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory (S/U) Grading

Students may register for elective courses using a satisfactory/unsatisfactory (S/U) grading basis rather than a letter grade grading basis with the permission of the course instructor or the associate/assistant director of academic programs. The grade of S indicates at least passing course work (B-). All core courses must be taken for a letter grade. No more than six credit hours may be taken under the S/U grading basis, not including credits for which the only grading basis is S/U.

Grade Appeal Procedure

In keeping with the principles of academic freedom, responsibility for evaluation of a student's work rests with the course instructor. The grade appeal process is designed to ensure that the grading system is applied fairly to all individuals in the class.

When students believe that their work merits a different grade than that assigned by the course instructor, they should first contact their instructor as soon as possible, not to exceed one month after the grade is posted in OPUS. The instructor and student should discuss the grade.

If, following a discussion with the instructor, students believe their work was not fairly assessed, they may submit an appeal in writing within two weeks (and with any documents at issue) to the department ADAP in which the course was offered. This material will be reviewed in a timely way by the department chair in consultation with the course instructor. Should students believe the department review to be unfair, they may appeal the decision, in writing and within two weeks, to the executive associate dean for academic affairs, who may consult the academic standards committee. The student will be notified of the review outcome by the associate dean of academic affairs.

Variable Credit

Some designated courses, such as thesis, special study project, and directed study, are taken on a variable credit (VC) basis. Students should discuss with their advisers the number of hours for which to register. Other courses available for variable credit will be indicated on the schedule of courses.

Repeating Courses

A course with the letter R after the course number indicates a course that has varying topics and may be repeated for credit.

Grade Point Average and Academic Probation

Students are required to maintain an overall GPA of 2.7 for graduation. Students whose cumulative GPA falls below 2.7 after having attempted at least ten credit hours will be placed on academic probation in the traditional program, or six hours for students participating in the Executive Master of Public Health program. Students on probation must raise their cumulative GPA to 2.7 within the next ten attempted credit hours of enrollment for students in the traditional program and the next six attempted credit hours of enrollment for the students in the Executive Masters Public Health program. Failure to do so will result in exclusion from the program. Once the student has again achieved a 2.7 GPA and probation has been removed, the 2.7 GPA must be maintained until graduation. If the student again falls below the 2.7 GPA, she or he will be excluded from the program and has 30 days to appeal the exclusion.

Dismissal for Academic Deficiency

The Academic Standards Committee is charged with monitoring student academic progress. Department chairs will inform faculty of students who have been dismissed from the program. Any student who has been dismissed from the program by a majority vote of the Academic Standards Committee will be informed of the mechanism for appeal in a letter notifying him/her of dismissal. The student may appeal the dismissal directly to the Academic Standards Committee. The Academic Standards Committee will then make the decision of what steps, if any, the student is to take for reinstatement. This information is to be conveyed in written form to the student. A student who has been dismissed from the MPH/MSPH program may not approach faculty members regarding grade changes unless the student has received specific instructions from the Academic Standards Committee. If a student, without specific instructions from the Academic Standards Committee, contacts a faculty member regarding conditions for changing his/her status, the faculty member will refer the student directly back to the Academic Standards Committee.

Attendance

Although attendance generally is not recorded, students are expected to attend all classes and to negotiate absences with the course instructor.

Time Limit

Only course credits earned within five years prior to graduation may be applied toward the forty-two credit hour degree requirement for a master of public health, or the forty-eight credit hour degree requirement for a master of science in public health. Students who exceed the five-year limit may be required to repeat courses. Under extraordinary circumstances, students may petition the Executive Associate Dean for Academic Affairs with the support of their department chair for one extension, provided the petition is initiated no less than one semester before the five-year limit. The extension will be for a period of one year.

Graduation Requirements

Students must make formal application in OPUS for a degree to be awarded in a particular semester. Submitting the degree application for graduation in OPUS is due during the early part of the semester in which the student intends to graduate. There is a \$25 fee for applications submitted after the University deadline. There is no penalty for a student who applies for a degree but fails to complete all requirements for the degree in that semester. Please note, however, that all students must submit an application in the semester in which they intend to graduate, even if they have submitted an application in past semesters. If students are enrolled in a dual degree program, they must submit separate applications with each school. Students must be enrolled during the semester in which they intend to graduate.

- An overall GPA of 2.70 is required for graduation.
- Students must pass all required MPH/MSPH core and department core courses.
- Students must have completed at least 42 semester hours (MPH) or 48 semester hours (MSPH) within five years from original enrollment.
- Students must complete their financial responsibility of paying the total tuition for their academic plan (4 semesters, 3 semesters, Dual Degree and 4+1 Programs, Executive MPH, and Part-time)
- A passing grade (B- or better or S) must be achieved on the SSP/Thesis or in the Capstone Course.
- Students must complete an applied practice experience and have completed the information in the Web Portal for clearance.
- Students are required to be enrolled in the semester in which they wish to graduate.
- Students who wish to graduate in any semester MUST file an “Application for Degree” before the deadline for that semester.

Each semester, the deadline to apply for graduation is listed on the Academic Calendar. **All requirements must be met before a student is awarded the MPH or MSPH degree.** Students must have completed ALL course work and degree requirements to participate in the graduation ceremonies including their thesis, special studies project or culminating experience.

Graduate in Residence (GIR) Status

Graduate in Residence is a special registration category reserved for eligible RSPH students. To be eligible to register as a Graduate in Residence, students must have satisfactorily registered for

all degree requirements, fulfilled their financial requirements, and be in the final stages of completing their degree.

Students enrolled in this status will be assessed a reduced tuition rate. Students registered as Graduate in Residence will be considered full-time, will be eligible for limited federal loans, and will have the on-campus privileges of all full-time students. The Graduate in Residence status carries no academic credit and is not required to complete an RSPH degree program.

Students may be registered as a Graduate in Residence for no more than three semesters.

Before a student is registered for their second or third semester as GIR, continued progress towards the completion of the degree must be demonstrated to the department. If a student is not able to demonstrate progress towards completing degree requirements, the department may determine to deny this registration until due progress is demonstrated.

Leaves of Absence

A student in good academic standing may be granted up to two one-year leaves of absence upon recommendation of the student's department and approval of the dean. The student must demonstrate that during this period he or she must (or plans to) interrupt progress toward the degree. The student should be aware that the University will not certify to loan officers or governmental agencies that a student on leave of absence is in residence or actively pursuing a course of study.

For the purpose of determining eligibility for leave of absence, a student must be in good academic standing and have resolved all incomplete work. Time spent in leave of absence does not count toward the five-year limit. Students beyond this limit are not eligible for leave, but may apply for extension of the time within which to complete degree requirements, in full accord with the rules governing such extensions.

Leaves of absence are not to be used to resolve academic difficulties, reconsider continuation in study, or finish incomplete work. Rather, this policy is intended to allow students to "step out of" academic work for a specified period, during which they will be unable to continue work in any way, as when required to take advantage of a unique professional opportunity, deal with short-term disabilities, or meet competing responsibilities of a nature which preclude meaningful work toward the degree.

A student desiring to return to the Rollins School of Public Health after a leave of absence should request readmission at least thirty days prior to the beginning of the term in which he or she wishes to return.

Academic Advisement

Upon admission to the program, degree-seeking students are assigned advisers. Advisers for students will be their department's assistant/associate director of academic programs and designated faculty.

Course Work at Other Colleges/Institutions

Degree-seeking students in the MPH and MSPH programs may take courses at other

Emory schools with permission from the course instructor and the approval of their department. Graduate level courses may count towards the student's degree completion. Students may also take classes at Emory College (undergraduate school) as additional courses, but these credits will not count towards the completion of degree requirements. Students may petition the department and the executive associate dean for academic affairs for permission to take at other institutions relevant courses unavailable at Emory University. The RSPH participates in the Atlanta Regional Commission for Higher Education (ARCHE) cross-registration agreement. Students wishing to enroll in courses outside Emory should try to enroll at one of these participating institutions, if possible. Complete information pertaining to cross-registration is available in the RSPH Registrar's Office.

If a particular course is not available at an ARCHE member institution, the student may enroll as a transient student at a nonmember institution. Student requests to cross register or enroll as a transient student should be submitted in writing to the assistant director for academic programs and the department chair at least one month prior to registration. These requests should include course objectives, course requirements, and reading lists. Additional information about cross registration is available from the University Registrar at 404.727.6042.

Transfer Credit

Up to six semester hours of transfer credit may be allowed for relevant graduate-level courses taken at other academic institutions within the three previous years, provided these credits were not used toward another degree. The transcript must reflect a grade of an A or B for transfer credit to be granted. The request for transfer credit must be approved by the department chair or designee where the course is taught.

The acceptance of transfer credits does **NOT** prorate or change the student's responsibility for full payment of the established tuition plan for their degree.

Dual Degree Transfer Credit

The maximum number of semester hours of successfully completed course work that can be transferred toward the MPH degree program from another school or institution and or credit by examination by a participant in a dual degree program is **four (4) semester hours**. The transcript must reflect a grade of an "A" or "B" for transfer credit to be granted. Transfer credits must have been completed within three years prior to enrollment in the initial degree program.

Certificate Program Transfer Credit

Credits from another academic institution **may not be transferred** towards the completion of a stand-alone certificate program. If an applicant has completed coursework at the graduate school level at an accredited academic institution that he/she believes is similar in content, the applicant may submit a request to waive that particular course, affording them the opportunity to take another related course to complete the certificate requirements.

Course Audit

The charge for audit courses is the same as for credit courses. Courses audited may not later be used for credit by examination, nor may they be transferred to credit courses after the end of the course change period. Individuals interested in auditing a RSPH course must complete the

admission process and officially register for the course. Although the tuition fee is the same for credit courses, *audit hours do not count toward eligibility for federal financial aid.*

Transfer between Departments

Students may request a transfer from one department to another. The department to which the student seeks to transfer will review the student applicant. Both departments must agree to the transfer. Notification of agreement should be sent to Enrollment Services.

Curriculum Policy

The RSPH Education Committee decides curriculum policy. The purpose of the Education Committee shall be to initiate, develop, establish, and interpret standards pertaining to the curriculum of the MPH and MSPH degrees and their delivery and to approve, review, and evaluate academic course offerings of the RSPH.

Student Petitions

Student petitions requesting course waivers, course credit, and transfer credit must first be approved by the appropriate department chair(s) before the course is offered or taken. If there is a discrepancy regarding the petition decision between the student's department and the course department, the petition will be submitted for review to the Executive Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Enrollment During Semester of Graduation

The RSPH requires that students be enrolled in the University during the semester in which they graduate.

PhD Programs

Academic policies for the PhD programs may be obtained from the Laney Graduate School at 404-727-6028.

Immunization Requirement

For the protection of the health of the Emory Community and with a goal of making our campus environment as healthy as possible, immunizations are required of all students prior to enrollment at Emory University. Effective fall 2018, Emory University requires that all new first time, degree-seeking students and all new international students receive the required immunizations prior to enrollment. Entering students are required to provide documentation of all required immunizations using the Emory University Student Health Services Immunization Form. This form must be signed by a healthcare provider and returned to Emory University Student Health Services prior to enrollment. Students that fail to comply will be blocked from pre-registration for their second term of enrollment. Detailed information on the University's immunization requirement is posted on the Student Health Services website at http://studenthealth.emory.edu/hs/new_students/immunization/index.html

Student Grievance Procedure

RSPH students who wish to file a grievance or disagreement that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the RSPH Student Honor and Conduct Code should first discuss the concern with the Departmental Associate/Assistant Director of Academic Programs. Depending on the nature

and/or complexity of the complaint, the Associate/Assistant Director of Academic Programs may either choose to address the issue with the appropriate parties her/himself or choose to share the grievance with the department chair for further review and discussion.

Students who are not satisfied with the resolution through these channels, or believe the scope of the grievance cannot be resolved satisfactorily through these channels may present their grievance to the associate dean of student affairs. The associate dean of student affairs may choose to address the issue and resolve the grievance on an informal basis. If the student is not satisfied with this methodology, he/she may file a formal complaint.

To file a formal complaint, the student must submit a written statement addressed to the associate dean of student affairs. The statement must state the charge to be considered; describe fully the nature of the complaint, the evidence and all circumstances surrounding the event(s) which will support the charge. The associate dean of student affairs will convene a meeting of an Ad Hoc Grievance Committee, comprised of two faculty members and two students who are not affiliated with the department linked to the grievance. The Grievance Committee will independently review the written complaint. If necessary the Grievance Committee may request additional information from the grievant as well as statements and additional information from other persons involved in the situation. If necessary the Grievance Committee may request a meeting with these persons as well to gain additional information.

On the basis of the written statement and additional information, the Grievance Committee will make a recommendation to the executive associate dean of academic affairs, providing supporting documentation. Taking into consideration the information and supporting documentation provided, the executive associate dean will determine the legitimacy of the grievance and any further action to be taken. The executive associate dean will inform the student and the Grievance Committee of the final determination.

A student may appeal the determination to the Grievance Appeal Council through the executive associate dean of academic affairs. The executive associate dean of academic affairs will preside over this session. The decision of the Grievance Appeal Council is final. Use of the RSPH school grievance procedure will not prejudice in any way a student's rights under the University Student Grievance Procedure.

This section contains the specific policies adopted by the various governing bodies of the RSPH. All students in the RSPH are subject to the rules and regulations of the University as set forth in the Emory University Campus Life Handbook and in the RSPH catalog. Students should be familiar with these policies.

General University Policy

Registration

Registration is conducted on the dates indicated on the academic calendar. Students not completing registration on regular registration days are charged a late registration fee of \$150. Registration is not permitted after the schedule change period. Registration for any term is not complete until all requirements have been fulfilled and financial responsibilities are met. All matriculated, degree-seeking students are expected to preregister each semester.

Cancellation and Withdrawal

Students who need to withdraw from the University due to some hardship are required to complete a withdrawal form. This form is obtained from enrollment services and requires permission of the department assistant/associate director of academic programs. An adjusted proportionate reimbursement of tuition and fees will be granted within the first five weeks of a semester for a complete withdrawal. Refunds for first-time Emory University students who are federal (Title IV) aid recipients will be prorated in accordance with the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and any related regulations. A student who is dismissed will not receive a refund. No refund is received for partial cancellation of classwork after the deadline for the last day for course changes listed in the academic calendar. For more detailed information about refunds, refer to the refund schedule in the Emory University Schedule of Courses Bulletin, or call the Bursar's Office at 404.272.6089.

Transportation, Vehicle Registration, Parking, and Traffic Regulations

Metro Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) buses connect Emory to the rapid-rail system and all parts of the city. Students who intend to have cars on campus must adhere to the following regulations:

1. All students operating automobiles, motorcycles, and scooters at Emory must register their vehicles with the Parking Office at the beginning of every academic year immediately after arriving on campus or as soon as the vehicle is acquired. Proof of ownership is required at the time of registration. There is an annual fee for registration, which must be paid at the time of registration. The Parking Office is located at 1701 Lowergate Drive.
2. University traffic regulations are specified in a booklet provided at the time of vehicle registration. Persons with vehicles on campus are expected to know and abide by these regulations.

Rollins School of Public Health Honor and Conduct Code

The RSPH requires that all material submitted by a student in fulfilling his or her academic course of study must be the original work of the student and must uphold academic integrity. Students are expected to engage in ethical conduct consistent with the field of public health or

Emory University. Allegations of violations of the Honor and Conduct Code undergo a preliminary investigation by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. The matter may be resolved at that point or referred to a formal Hearing Committee consisting of students and faculty members who make their recommendation to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Students may petition to appeal that decision, in which case a second Hearing Committee may be convened. Policies and procedures governing honor and conduct code violations are contained in this document.

Introduction

In accordance with university bylaws, the president of the university has delegated to the dean and faculties of each school the responsibility of designing honor and conduct codes for its students. The Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) Honor and Conduct Code was established to ensure personal responsibility and professional standards consistent with the field of public health and the missions of both Emory University and RSPH. In cases where the code has been alleged to be compromised, it sets forth a set of procedures to deal with the allegations. This code applies to any student registered in a RSPH course. Registered students are responsible for upholding all aspects of the code.

Student Academic Honor

The RSPH requires that all material submitted by a student in fulfilling his or her academic course of study must be the original work of the student and must uphold academic integrity at the graduate level.

It is the obligation of every student to know the regulations regarding academic misconduct. Ignorance of these regulations will not be considered a defense. If a student is unclear about whether or not something violates the academic integrity of a course assignment and/or degree requirement, it is his/her responsibility to seek clarity with the instructor and/or academic advisor. In situations outside the classroom, the student should seek clarifications from an appropriate RSPH official.

Violations of Student Academic Honor

Violations of academic honor include any action by a student indicating dishonesty or a lack of academic integrity. Violations of academic honor include but are not limited to cheating, plagiarism, falsifying research data, falsification and forgery of University academic documents, facilitating academic dishonesty, and providing false evidence.

- *Cheating* includes, but is not limited to, seeking, acquiring, receiving, or passing information intended to facilitate performance on an examination prior to its authorized release or during its administration, or attempting to do so. Cheating also includes seeking, using, giving, or obtaining unauthorized assistance in any academic assignment or examination, or attempting to do so.
- *Plagiarism* is the act of presenting as one's own work the expression, words, or ideas of another person, whether published or unpublished (including the work of another student) without proper acknowledgment.
- *Falsifying data* includes, but is not limited to, creating information not actually collected, altering, or misrepresenting information and/or data.

- *Falsification and forgery of university documents* includes knowingly making a false statement, concealing material information, or forging a university official's signature on any university academic document or record. Such academic documents or records may include transcripts, add or drop forms, requests for advanced standing, requests to register for courses, etc. The falsification or forgery of non academic university documents such as financial aid forms, academic standing verification letters, student recommendation letters, or other documents related to the academic record will also be regarded as a violation of the honor code.
- *Facilitating academic dishonesty* includes but is not limited to intentionally or knowingly helping or attempting to help another to commit an act of academic dishonesty.
- *Providing false evidence* in any Honor Council hearing or refusing to give evidence when requested by the Honor Council are considered to be honor code violations.

Student Conduct

The practice of public health requires an active commitment to ethical conduct consistent with the field of public health throughout all program requirements including, but not limited to, internships, research, field work and practicum experiences. While this expectation is set, it is also important to outline behavior that is clearly the exception, or in violation of the code. RSPH respects the rights of organized and intentional student dissent and protests. In situations of student dissent and protest, the statements below should be interpreted in accord with Emory policies on student dissent and protest. The following conduct violations will be explored below.

Violations of Student Conduct

Violations of student conduct include any action by a student which violates ethical conduct consistent with the field of public health or Emory University. These actions may include, but are not limited to, dishonesty through misrepresentation or withholding of pertinent factual information; forging, falsifying, or misusing university documents or records; infraction of university rules and regulations which protect the university community; conduct in violation of university policies prohibiting discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct; theft; personal abuse; malicious damage/breaking and entering; disorderly conduct and disruption of class; misuse of electronic equipment and information technology; substance use; infractions of public law that involve and/ or are linked to Emory University; and actions that deliberately demean or violate the integrity of other university members.

- *Dishonesty through misrepresentation or withholding of pertinent factual information* in a student's personal dealings with other students, faculty, or staff of the University, or organizations or agencies of the University. This also includes falsification of information for the purpose of admission to the RSPH or job application while enrolled as a student.
- *Forging, falsifying or misusing university documents, records, identification cards, or other documents* so as to violate the requirement of academic honesty.
- *Infraction of rules and regulations established by university authority* to protect the interests of the university community. These rules and regulations assure that all members of the university community will be able to attain their educational objectives without hindrance in a conducive intellectual and educational atmosphere throughout the university community. Further they protect the activity, health, safety,
- *Sexual harassment and sexual misconduct* include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, stalking, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. The university's

policy on sexual harassment may be found on the Emory university website at <http://policies.emory.edu/1.3>. Sexual misconduct includes any incident that involves sexual contact that is forced on somebody without consent.

- *Theft* of any property of the university itself or of any property of any member of the University community, or its visitors or guests.
- *The intentional, wanton, or reckless physical abuse or verbal abuse* of any person by a student on the campus or on property owned or controlled by the university, or at a function under the university's supervision or sponsorship or such abuse of a member of the Emory community at any location or on-line forum.
- *Malicious damage/breaking and entering* by a student to the property of another member of the university community (student, faculty, or staff) or the property of the university itself, or to the property of any visitor or guest of the university or a member of the university community. Breaking into a locked room, office, or facility of the university, or entering a room, office, or facility that is clearly restricted is not permitted.
- *Disorderly conduct, disruption of class, and/or interference* by a student by violence, force, disorder, obstruction, or vocal disruption of university activity, or activity authorized or sponsored by the University or by any school, program, division or authorized student body, including disciplinary proceedings. Interference by a student with the instructor's right to conduct class as the instructor sees fit within the bounds of academic freedom and responsibility.
- *Misuse of electronic equipment and information Technology* is not permitted at Emory University. Computers, networks, and software applications are powerful tools that can facilitate Emory's core missions in teaching, learning, research, and service. Access and utilization of these tools is a privilege. Users of Emory's IT resources may not share their passwords or other access credentials; attempt to hack, bypass, or violate security controls; access, modify, or share sensitive data or information without appropriate authorization; use access credentials issued to other individuals or attempt to impersonate another individual in order to access IT resources. Additionally, users of Emory's IT resources may not use those resources for any unethical or illegal purpose, such as violating copyrights or license agreements for any type of intellectual property (e.g., software, music, audio/video recordings, photographs, illustrations, documents, media files, e-journals, e-books, databases); harassing other members of the Emory community; destroying or stealing equipment, software, or data belonging to others; intentionally damaging or destroying the confidentiality or integrity of IT resources or disrupting their availability; or monitoring or disrupting the communications of others.
- *Substance use that includes the use of illicit drugs or the non-medical use of prescription drugs* is not permitted at Emory University. Users, possessors, and/or providers of such drugs violate federal laws and state laws. Students who possess or use such drugs or who furnish drugs to others while on property owned or controlled by the university are committing a conduct offense. Additionally, providing alcoholic beverages to underage persons (under the age of 21) or to noticeably intoxicated persons is a conduct code offense, as is consuming alcohol by underage individuals, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy, <http://policies.emory.edu/8.8>. Tobacco use while on the property owned or controlled by the university is a conduct code offense Tobacco-Free Environment, <http://policies.emory.edu/4.113>.
- *Infractions of public law that involve and/or are linked to Emory University* that is the basis for an allegation or charge of violation of public law also may subject a student to an allegation of a student conduct violation. Acquittal or conviction in court does not necessarily exclude or

dictate action by the RSPH. Further, the RSPH may proceed with a conduct matter without awaiting the start or conclusion of any legal proceeding.

- *Actions contrary to the standards of the RSPH and Emory University*, including actions that are deliberately demeaning to other human beings or that violates the dignity and integrity of other members of the University and community.

Policies and Procedures

Student Honor and Conduct Code Structure

The Student Honor and Conduct Standing Council (subsequently referenced as the council) will be formed at the beginning of each academic year. The council shall consist of no fewer than 12 faculty members representing each department and degree program and no more than 20 student members reflecting the current RSPH student-body demographics. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, in collaboration with the Chair of the Education Committee, will nominate the faculty members who will be members of the Council for a two-year term. Six new faculty members will be named each year to provide a staggered membership. Student membership will be comprised of students who volunteer their service or are selected by RSPH leadership. These students will serve as Honor and Conduct Code liaisons to their departments and fellow students for a one-year term. Members will be selected to serve on individual Hearing Committees based on affiliation and availability.

- *The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs*, or his/her designee, reviews the findings and recommendations for sanctions of the Hearing Committee and of the Appeal Committee.
- *The Associate Dean for Student Affairs*, or his/her designee, serves as the student honor and conduct code adviser. The student honor and conduct code adviser conducts the preliminary investigation and writes up the initial findings and determination.
- *A Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator*, appointed by the associate dean for student affairs, coordinates the hearing procedures and provides consistency in the processes and proceedings. The facilitator identifies council members to serve on a Hearing Committee and an Appeal Committee, prepares the agenda and the evidence, and presides over the actual proceedings to assure fair and systematic processes.
- *Student's faculty or staff adviser (non-legal)*. The student charged may ask a faculty or staff member to assist and counsel him/her in preparing for and participating in the hearing. The adviser will not have the right to examine witnesses.
- *A Hearing Committee* will be comprised of a subset of the Student Honor and Conduct Code Standing Committee, and will include four members: two faculty members and two students. The hearing committee facilitator will serve as an ex-officio, non-voting member of each Hearing Committee. The hearing committee facilitator will preside over the proceedings.

No person involved in advising the student honor and conduct code adviser or his/ her designee during the preliminary investigation may serve as a voting member on the Hearing Committee for the specific proceeding. No individuals making the charge or directly involved with the case shall be members of the Hearing Committee.

In the case of an appeal, the Appeals Committee will be selected in the same method as the initial Hearing Committee and members are a subset of the council; however, no individual who served on the initial hearing committee shall sit on the appeals committee. If needed, a selected faculty member from the initial Hearing Committee may attend the Appeal Committee hearing as an ex officio, non-voting member to provide continuity with the original proceedings.

Making an Accusation

It is the responsibility of every member of the faculty, staff, and student body to cooperate in supporting the honor code. In pursuance of this duty, any individual, when he or she suspects that an offense of academic misconduct has occurred, shall report this suspected breach to either:

(a) the faculty member in whose class the suspected breach occurred; (b) a departmental assistant/associate director of academic programs (ADAP); (3) a faculty member of the Honor Standing Council; or (4) the associate dean for student affairs.

Accusations must be made within 30 days of when the alleged activity was discovered. Once an allegation has been made, the student honor and conduct code adviser will draft a written version of the complaint and the individual making that allegation must sign the complaint stating that he/she believes it to be accurate. An email of confirmation from the complainant will fulfill this requirement. The name of person making allegation will be shared with the student unless the person making the allegation submits a written request that he or she does not want his/her name shared during the preliminary investigation. If the preliminary investigation leads to a formal hearing, the name of the person making the allegation would be made known.

Rights of the Accused Student

The accused student has the following rights:

1. Be considered innocent until judged otherwise by the Hearing Committee appointed by the student honor and conduct code adviser for this purpose.
2. The right to be notified in writing of the charges against him/her. Written documentation of the charges must include the charges against him/her with enough specificity to enable him/her to prepare for the hearing on these charges.
3. The right to choose a faculty or staff advisor (non-legal) to counsel him/her.
4. The right to a hearing before the Student Honor and Academic Code Hearing Committee facilitated by the Hearing Committee facilitator and to know the date, time, and place of the hearing. The right to know the names of witnesses who may be present at the hearing. From the time he/she receives written notice of the allegation, the student charged has at least ten business days to prepare his/her case, unless he/she requests the hearing take place within a shorter period of time.
5. The right to receive the roster of names of the faculty and student members of the council with the notice of the formal hearing. The charged student may identify any individuals on the council who he/she would not find acceptable to serve on the Hearing or Appeal Committees. The student must provide the list of unacceptable individuals and reasons for their exclusion to the Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator within 48 hours of receiving the roster. The Hearing and Appeal Committee

facilitator will consider the written request of the person charged when she/he nominates members of these committees.

6. The right to be present during the hearing and/or appeal while all evidence is presented; the accused student does not have the right to be present during deliberations or voting of the committee. If the accused student is not present at the proceeding, it will be conducted with the accused student in absentia.
7. The right to have access to all written statements presented to the Hearing Committee and be allowed to hear and question witnesses who appear at the hearing.
8. The right to appeal the findings of the hearing. A student who wishes to appeal the decision of the Hearing Committee must make such a request in writing to the associate dean for academic affairs. The written appeal must be made within 10 business days of receiving written notice of the Hearing Committee's findings and sanctions. (see Appeals).
9. After the determination of guilt is established, the Honor Code Committee will be informed of prior honor and conduct code violations and the current status of the student, before sanctions are recommended to the associate dean for academic affairs.

Preliminary Investigation and Arbitration

The associate dean for student affairs serves as the student honor and conduct code adviser, or can appoint another official of the RSPH to fill this role. The prehearing process consists of a preliminary investigation with the possibility of going into arbitration. The preliminary investigation is designed to determine if there is sufficient evidence to substantiate a potential honor or conduct code violation. The student honor and conduct code adviser will have 10 business days to review the complaint report and determine whether evidence supports future action. The student honor and conduct code adviser may decide that insufficient evidence exists to substantiate a potential violation. In this case, charges will be dropped. If the student honor and conduct code adviser decides that evidence warrants further action, the adviser will notify the accused student in writing that he/she must make an appointment to meet with the adviser within five business days to review the complaint report. If the accused student fails to schedule or attend the meeting within that time frame, formal charges will be filed.

The possible outcomes of the preliminary investigation include:

1. *Charges are dropped:* The student honor and conduct code adviser finds that there is not sufficient evidence to proceed. In this case, charges are dropped.
2. *Case is referred to the Hearing Committee:* The student honor and conduct code adviser finds that there is sufficient evidence to support a guilty disposition but believes that the case, because of unusual circumstances or evidence, warrants a review by the Hearing Committee. These cases will go to a formal hearing.
3. *Arbitration:* The student honor and conduct code adviser finds that there is sufficient evidence to support a guilty disposition and offers appropriate disciplinary action to the student and the other parties involved. Within five business days of the initial meeting with the accused, the student honor and conduct code adviser will meet separately with all parties such as the accused, the witnesses, and the faculty member to acquire additional information regarding the alleged incident. Arbitration can have of two outcomes:
 - *Arbitration A:* If all parties are satisfied with the findings and the proposed disciplinary action, the case will be considered successfully resolved and no further action will be

taken. The issue and the final decision will be appropriately documented and maintained in the official student file to inform on any future allegations that may be brought forward.

- *Arbitration B*: If either the accused student or the other parties do not agree with the guilty determination or do not believe the recommended disciplinary action is appropriate, the case will go to a formal hearing.

Formal Hearing

If it has been decided that the case will proceed to a formal hearing, the accused will have no less than 10 business days between the date that the student receives written notice of the charges to prepare his/her case, unless the accused student requests that the hearing take place within a shorter period of time.

1. The Hearing Committee Facilitator is responsible for conducting the hearing in a fair and impartial manner.
2. At the hearing, the alleged violation will be read. Evidence against the student will be presented by the Hearing Committee Facilitator, followed by questions from the Hearing Committee and the accused student. The Facilitator then presents the evidence provided by the accused student, and the Hearing Committee members again may ask questions.
 - a. Evidence shall be admitted without regard to the rules of evidence in courts of law.
 - b. Evidence may include, but is not limited to, witnesses, documents, tangible evidence, and written statements from witnesses not present.
3. After thorough review of the case, the Hearing Committee will decide whether the person charged is guilty or not guilty of the charge(s). A majority vote of the committee will suffice for a finding of a violation. An abstention is not considered a vote. If the accused student is not present at the hearing, the hearing will be conducted with the accused student in absentia.
 - 4a. If the person is found guilty of an academic violation, the Hearing Committee may recommend one or more of the following actions, or such other action as the Hearing Committee deems appropriate:
 - a. Issue the student a warning with no further disciplinary action.
 - b. Request that the faculty re-evaluate the assignment in question and recalculate the grade.
 - c. Issue a failing grade on the assignment or for the course in question.
 - d. Place the student on academic probation for the remainder of the term or longer.
 - e. Suspend the student for the remainder of the semester or longer.
 - f. Dismiss the student from school.
 - 4b. If the person is found guilty of a conduct code violation, the Hearing Committee may recommend one or more of the following actions, or such other action as the Hearing Committee deems appropriate:
 - a. Issue the student a warning with no further disciplinary action.
 - b. Issue the student a warning with a requirement to make amends (apology, service, etc.)
 - c. Place the student on probation for a specified period of time.
 - d. Suspend the student for the remainder of the semester or longer.
 - e. Dismiss the student from school.
5. The associate dean for academic affairs will receive the Hearing Committee decision and recommendations for sanctions in writing within three business days of the hearing's close. The associate dean for academic affairs may choose to accept the recommendations for sanctions or suggest modifications to the recommended sanctions. The associate dean for academic affairs will communicate his proposed modifications to the Hearing Committee within three business

days of receiving the Hearing Committee's decision and recommendations. The Hearing Committee will collaborate with the associate dean for academic affairs to reach a consensus on the appropriate sanctions. The associate dean will send a letter to the charged student indicating the findings of the Hearing Committee, and the sanctions that will be taken. The finding will be made available to the accuser upon request. The associate dean for academic affairs will report any action taken to the appropriate University, RSPH, and/or other officials.

6. A copy of the written notification will be included in the student's official school file. A copy will also be maintained in the Honor and Conduct Code database as part of a permanent record. If the student violates the honor or conduct standards again, the sanctions would be harsher with the possibility of suspension or even dismissal.

Appeals

A student who wishes to appeal the Hearing Committee's decision must make such a request in writing to the associate dean for academic affairs. The written appeal must be made within 10 business days of receiving written notice of the Hearing Committee's findings and sanctions from the associate dean for academic affairs. In the letter to the associate dean for academic affairs, the student must indicate the reasons for the appeal. After reviewing the request for appeal, an Appeal Committee will be appointed to review the charge(s), finding(s), and recommendation(s).

1. The Appeal Committee:

a. Shall be composed of members of the Council. It will consist of one student, two faculty members, and the Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator. The Hearing



and Appeal Committee Facilitator will be responsible for conducting the hearing in a fair and impartial manner, and will be a non-voting member of the Appeal Committee. No voting member of the Appeal Committee shall have participated in the previous Hearing Committee. No member of the Appeal Committee can be involved in the case. If needed, a selected faculty member from the initial Hearing Committee may attend the Appeal Committee Hearing as an ex officio, non-voting member to provide continuity with the original proceedings.

b. Shall be furnished with all written data concerning the formal hearing, including evidence presented, committee findings, and sanctions.

c. May request oral or written statements from the accused student and other witnesses, and may request that additional documentary evidence be presented.

- d. Shall require a majority vote for a decision. An abstention is not considered a vote.
2. The following actions may be recommended by the Appeal Committee:
 - a. Affirm the prior decision.
 - b. Reverse the prior decision.
 - c. Modify the prior decision.
 - d. Decide that the case merits a new Formal Hearing. This hearing will be conducted in accordance with the original hearing procedures. In this case, the Hearing Committee will be composed of faculty and students who did not take part in the original Hearing Committee.
 3. Within three business days of the Appeal Hearing's close, the Appeal Committee will inform the associate dean for academic affairs in writing of its decision and recommended sanctions. The associate dean for academic affairs may:
 - a. Affirm the prior decision.
 - b. Recommend that the Appeals Committee revise the sanctions.

The associate dean for academic affairs will send recommendations for revisions to the Appeal Committee within three business days of receiving the committee's decision and recommended sanctions. If revisions are recommended, the associate dean for academic affairs will communicate his proposed modifications to the Appeal Committee within three business days of receiving the Appeal Committee's decision and recommendations. The Appeal Committee will collaborate with the associate dean for academic affairs to reach a consensus on the appropriate sanctions. The associate dean for academic affairs will write a letter with the final determination. The student charged with a violation shall be notified in writing of the decision and recommended sanctions within five business days. A copy of the letter will be placed in the student's file. If the Appeal Committee overturns the original finding, previous letters of notification will be removed from the student's file as appropriate.

Significant Violations of the Conduct Code

In the case of significant or extreme violations of the conduct code, the RSPH school administration may act outside the protocols listed herein in order to take necessary, protective action to insure that members of the RSPH committee are not subject to imminent harm. Significant or extreme violations include, but are not limited to, instances of physical assault, sexual assault, sexual harassment, breaking and entering, brandishing a weapon or other situation in which the administration perceives a likely imminent threat of physical harm to a member of the RSPH community. Such significant violations will be referred to the Emory University Threat Assessment Team and managed by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Nothing in this document constitutes a contract or creates a contractual obligation on the part of the Rollins School of Public Health and/or Emory University. The Rollins School of Public Health reserves the right to interpret and apply its policies and procedures, and to deviate from these guidelines, as appropriate in the particular circumstances and in accordance with the mission and goals of the Rollins School of Public Health and/or Emory University. The Rollins School of Public Health further reserves the right to alter or modify any statement contained in this document without prior notice.

Cases that involve sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, stalking, and/or sexual violence will be reported to the Emory University Title IX Coordinator in compliance with federal regulations as outlined in Title IX. Because of the sensitivity of such cases and depending on the nature of the alleged incident, the case may be investigated by the University Title IX Coordinator and/or designee and may be heard by a centralized hearing process.

In addition to the reporting of the incident to the Central Office, the basis of the hearing is preponderance of evidence which is based on patterns of behavior as opposed to undisputed factual evidence. Additionally both the accused and the accuser are advised of the findings of the case, and both have the right to appeal the decision.

Master of Public Health

Students pursuing a Master of Public Health (MPH) are required to complete forty-two semester hours of credit and a practicum. Prospective students must designate one of six departments when applying to the school: behavioral sciences and health education (BSHE), biostatistics and bioinformatics (BIOS), environmental health (EH), epidemiology (EPI), health policy and management (HPM), or global health (GH). There are also joint MPH programs with the departments of Environmental Health and Global Health (Global Environmental Health, GEH) and the departments of Global Health and Epidemiology (Global Epidemiology). The number of required and elective courses within a specific department varies.

Master of Science in Public Health

Students pursuing a Master of Science in Public Health (MSPH) are required to complete forty-eight semester hours of credit and a required practicum. Prospective students must designate one of the following departments when applying to the school: biostatistics and bioinformatics (BIOS), epidemiology (EPI), health policy and management (HPM), or global health (GH). There are also joint MSPH programs with the departments of Environmental Health (EH) and Epidemiology (EPI) and the departments of Global Health and Epidemiology. The number of required and elective courses within a specific department varies.

Applied Practice Experience

An Applied Practice Experience (APE) provides students the opportunity to integrate and apply the knowledge and skills gained through their coursework at the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) in a professional public health environment. The intent is for students to have a variety of experiences in different public health environments while in graduate school, such as government, non-government, non-profit, industry, for-profit, and appropriate university-affiliated settings involving community engagement.

Specifically, the APE is a significant educational experience that requires a minimum of 200 hours in a public health agency, institution, or community under the supervision of a Field Supervisor. The Field Supervisor is a public health professional or qualified staff person at the APE site and who can evaluate student attainment of relevant competencies, learning objectives, required deliverables, and overall work performance.

The APE must be approved by an APE Advisor (i.e. a designated faculty or other qualified person within the student's academic department) prior to its start. Tracking of APE details and approvals is conducted through the RSPH APE Portal. Students are provided access to the RSPH APE Portal and may begin counting hours toward the APE requirement only after completing a minimum of 9-credit hours at RSPH (credit hours from other institutions or work experience prior to enrollment at RSPH will not count toward this requirement). For more information, visit the APE page on the RSPH website. Students must register for the APE course through OPUS.

Professional Development

Aside from exploring individual sub-disciplines and public health interests, it is important for students to grow in their ability to function as a public health professional, which inherently

involves interacting with other professions. Therefore, there are professional development requirements that seek to help prepare students for the public health workforce. These requirements are described below.

PUBH 500: Introduction to Public Health

This self-paced, self-administered online module provides students with foundational knowledge of public health history and identifies the core functions and services of public health. Students are also introduced to major causes of morbidity and mortality in the US as well as the science of prevention in population health.

PUBH 501: Inter-professional Team Training

This training prepares students with basic skills necessary to perform effectively on inter-professional teams. Students will receive foundational instruction and will have the opportunity to demonstrate skills in the following areas: apply principles of team dynamics to advance teamwork; communicate effectively in inter-professional teams to solve a problem; use the various roles and responsibilities represented among team members to promote solutions; and engage in inter-professional practice with mutual respect and shared values.

PUBH 502: Public Health Professional Development Seminar

The ever-evolving field of public health requires a new type of public health professional and leader – one who is not only skilled in a specific discipline, but also has the ability to work effectively in different leadership contexts. This course will introduce public health students to concepts of emotional intelligence and different leadership styles and types, including collaborative leadership and its application to negotiation and mediation. Additionally, the course will present basic principles of budget and resource management.

Core Courses

The following courses are required of all MPH and MSPH students. Within each Department, there are exceptions to these core courses. These exceptions are listed in each department section of this catalog.

Course	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BSHE 500	Behavioral Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods	3
BIOS 500L	Lab	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
or EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods	4
HPM 500	Introduction to the U.S. Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2

Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

www.sph.emory.edu/bshe

Colleen McBride, Chair

Our department's mission is to better the health of all people by advancing knowledge and training tomorrow's leaders in how to change behavior and social conditions that influence health. To this end, we have developed Masters and Doctoral curricula that emphasize the methodological skills that address and crosscut the critical public health challenges we face now and in the decades ahead. Our department stands out from others in that Atlanta is home to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CARE, the American Cancer Society, the Carter Center and numerous state and regional health agencies. This provides a real-world laboratory giving unprecedented opportunities for practicum and internship experiences for trainees to apply the skills they are gaining. The faculty in our department are dedicated teachers and mentors who have been recognized for their achievements locally, nationally, and globally.

Admission Requirements for the MPH Degree

Students with a variety of academic and professional backgrounds are eligible to apply to the department. Some pursue the MPH degree directly after completing their undergraduate studies in the natural sciences, social sciences, or the humanities. More often, students apply to the department after work experiences in public health. Admission is based on prior academic performance in postsecondary education, abilities as assessed by standardized tests (GRE, MCAT), and demonstrated commitment to working in public health. Completion of a college-level statistics course or other quantitative courses prior to application is highly recommended. Students are only admitted in the fall to facilitate adherence to the standard course sequence. For more information see the MPH Admissions Information area on our website.

Required Courses for the MPH Degree in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	3
BIOS 500L	Statistical Methods I Lab	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
<i>or</i> EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with Lab	4
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
BSHE 520	Theory Driven Research and Practice	3
BSHE 524	Community Assessment	3
BSHE 526	Program Planning in Health Education	3
BSHE 530	Program Evaluation	3

BSHE 532	Quantitative Data Analysis	3
BSHE 538	Qualitative Methods for Research & Evaluation	3
BSHE 539	Qualitative Data Analysis	3
or BSHE 542	Socio-Behavioral Measurement	3
BSHE 540	Research Methods in Health Promotion	3
BSHE 579	Applied History of Public Health	2
BSHE 590	Capstone Project	4
or BSHE 591W	Thesis Mentorship	1
and BSHE 599R	Thesis Project	3
BSHE 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
Total credit hours		42

Integrative Learning Experience

As the culminating experience of their education, students in the department are required to complete either a thesis or a capstone seminar. Both types of projects are designed to be original contributions to the knowledge base of behavioral sciences and health education. Students write theses under the supervision of a thesis chair who must be a BSHE faculty member and at least one other committee member. Whether students choose to collect their own data or utilize existing data sets, students have the opportunity to work toward a publishable manuscript. In the capstone seminar students are asked to apply and integrate the skills and competencies gained during their training to a select topic. Capstone projects are completed under the supervision of an instructor in a semester-long course.

Admission Requirements for the PhD Degree

To be admitted into the PhD program in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, a student must complete all the admission requirements specified by the Laney Graduate School. Students must have completed a master's degree. Those with a master's degree outside of public health may need to take additional public health courses beyond the core doctoral curriculum.

To select the entering cohort, the department considers performance in undergraduate and graduate courses, standardized exam performance (Graduate Record Examination scores taken within the previous five years), letters of recommendation, research or published papers, fit with departmental areas of scientific strength, and other relevant experience. We recommend a verbal reasoning score of at least 590 (or 159 for those applicants who tested on or after August 1, 2011), a quantitative reasoning score of at least 680 (or 153 for those who tested on or after August 1, 2011), and an analytical writing score of 4 or 5. International students whose native language is not English must attain a score of 560 or more on the paper Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or a score of 100 or higher on the computer-based TOEFL. Please see the Behavioral Sciences and Health Education Departmental website for complete degree requirements: <https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/bshe/programs/phd/index.html>)

Students apply for this program through the Laney Graduate School. The online application and additional instructions are provided at <http://www.gs.emory.edu/admissions/index.html>. The deadline for applications to the PhD program is December. 1

Financial Assistance for the Behavioral Sciences and Health Education PhD Program

Students admitted to the BSHE PhD Program receive merit-based support packages consisting of full tuition scholarships each year and annual stipends for two years. The awards are renewed each year, contingent upon satisfactory academic performance. Doctoral students receive annual stipends for the initial two years and in following years typically have the opportunity to be supported on research projects by faculty investigators, fellowship and/or grant funding obtained by the student, and by teaching in BSHE. Students may work as research assistants or in other activities related to their professional development during the summer months for additional income. Some courses may be required in the summer semesters. Required courses are listed in the course description section.

Faculty

Melissa (Moose) Alperin, Research Assistant Professor. AB, Brown University, 1988; MPH, Emory University, 1991; EdD, University of Georgia, 2015. Public health workforce development; competency-based instruction; distance education and online instruction; scholarship of teaching and learning.

Kimberly R. Jacob Arriola, Professor and Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. BA, Spelman College, 1994; MA, Northeastern University, 1996; PhD, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2001. Improving public commitment to organ and tissue donation; equity in access to transplant; the development and evaluation of culturally sensitive health promotion interventions.

Carla J. Berg, Associate Professor. BA, Dakota Wesleyan University, 2001; MA, University of Kansas, 2003; PhD, University of Kansas, 2007; MBA, Emory University, 2017. Cancer prevention; health disparities; multiple health risk behaviors; tobacco control; substance use; young adults and adolescents; positive psychology.

Linelle Blais, Research Associate Professor. BA, Rhode Island College, 1986; PhD, University of Rhode Island, 1993. Individual and organizational change, program development and evaluation, and translation of science to practice.

Gene H. Brody, Research Professor. BA, University of California, 1972; MA, University of Arizona, 1973; PhD, 1976. Social determinants of health disparities with a focus on longitudinal analyses that include biomarkers of weathering and accelerated biological aging; protective factors that shield youth and young adults from racial discrimination and economic hardships; deterring involvement in drug use and promoting physical health.

Dawn L. Comeau, Research Associate Professor. BA, Simmons College, 1991; MA, San Diego State University, 2000; MPH/PhD, Emory University, 2009. Social determinants of health and health disparities, sexual identity, HIV, community-based research, program evaluation, and curriculum design.

Hannah L. F. Cooper, Professor. BA, Yale University 1993; SM, Harvard University, 1998; ScD, 2003. Social epidemiology of drug use and drug-related harms; qualitative research methods; health disparities; urban health; epidemiologic and social theory; drug policy and related police strategies; geospatial and multilevel methods.

Natalie D. Crawford, Assistant Professor. BS, Spelman College, 2004; MPH, Columbia University, 2006; PhD, 2011. Social determinants of health and health disparities.

Kirk Elifson, Research Professor. BA, Knox College, 1965; MA, Vanderbilt University, 1968; PhD, 1972. Substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, methodology, violence.

Cam Escoffery, Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1992; MPH, 1995; PhD, University of Georgia, 2002. Cancer prevention and control, chronic disease prevention and self-management, evaluation, implementation science.

Yue Guan, Research Assistant Professor. BFA, Peking University, 2008; MB, 2009; ScM, Johns Hopkins University, 2012; PhD, 2015 Genetic counseling; genomic risk communication; dissemination and implementation research in public health genomics.

Regine Haardörfer, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg; MS, State of Bavaria; d, Western Governors University; PhD, Georgia State University. Research methodology, CBPR, multilevel modeling, structural equation modeling, tobacco control, weight gain prevention.

Kimberly S. Hagen, Research Assistant Professor; Assistant Director, Emory Center for AIDS Research (CFAR). BA, University of the South, 1979; MEd, University of Georgia, 1995; EdD, 1998. HIV/AIDS, vaccines, politics of program planning, curriculum development, instructional design, public health program evaluation.

Kelli Stidham Hall, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Kentucky, 2003; MS, University of Kentucky, 2003; M.Phil, Columbia University, 2009; PhD, Columbia University 2009. Unintended pregnancy and contraceptive behavior; social determinants of family planning; adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

Michelle C. Kegler, Professor. BA, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, 1983; MPH, University of Michigan, 1985; DrPH, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1995. Community-based chronic disease prevention, tobacco control, obesity prevention, program evaluation, and coalitions/community partnerships.

Kelli A. Komro, Professor, Director of Graduate Studies. BA, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1987; MA, Connecticut College, 1989; MPH, University of Minnesota, 1991; PhD, 1994. Adolescent Health/Child Health; Behavior and Health; Community Based Research; Health Outcomes; Health Promotion; Maternal and Child Health; Epidemiology; Health Disparities; Public Health Policy; Social Epidemiology; Group-Randomized Trials; Time-Series Field Experiments.

Delia L. Lang, Research Associate Professor, Director, MPH Program; and Director, Office of Evidence Based Learning. BA, California State University at San Bernardino, 1994; MA, 1997; MPH, Loma Linda University, 1999; PhD, 2001. Public mental health, public health pedagogy.

Richard M. Levinson, Charles Howard Candler Professor and Executive Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. BA, University of Connecticut, 1964; MA, University of Wisconsin, 1966; PhD, 1975. Social determinants of health risk behavior, access to and utilization of health services.

Melvin Livingston, Research Associate Professor. BA, University of Florida, 2007; PhD, 2013. Design and analysis of quasi-experimental trials evaluating community interventions and state policies; multi-level modeling, structural equation modeling, econometric methods, power analysis.

Colleen M. McBride, Grace Crum Rollins Professor and Chair. BA, University of Wisconsin, 1980; MA, University of Arizona, 1982; PhD, University of Minnesota, 1990. Behavioral epidemiology and genomics.

Lisa McCormick, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Southern Mississippi, 1992; MPH, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 2000; DrPH, 2010. Emergency medical care; emergency medicine.

Robin E. McGee, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Richmond, 2002; MPH, Emory University, 2006; PhD, 2017. Public mental health, employment and health, mindfulness, mixed-methods research and program evaluation.

Kathleen R. Miner, Professor and Associate Dean for Applied Public Health. BA, California State University, Long Beach, 1968; MEd, Georgia State University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 1984. Public health workforce development with an emphasis on adult education based competency-based instruction in areas that include tobacco use prevention and control; diabetes and chronic disease prevention; graduate professional education; public health informatics; and bioterrorism and disaster preparedness.

Eric J. Nehl, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Ball State University, 1998; MS, 2001; PhD, Indiana University, 2009. Cancer prevention; health disparities; multiple health risk behaviors; research methods, measurement, and statistics; public health theory.

Anna Rubtsova, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Kiev Polytechnic University, 1996; M.Sc., London School of Economics and Political Science, 1999; MA, Emory University, 2008; PhD, 2011. HIV/AIDS prevention; maternal and child health; sexual health/behavior; psychosocial aspects of aging and women aging with HIV.

Jessica M. Sales, Associate Professor. BS, University of Iowa, 1998; MA, Emory University, 2000; PhD, Emory University, 2004. Adolescent health; maternal and child health; HIV prevention; STI prevention; sexual health promotion; reproductive health; biopsychosocial approach to health research; life course approach to health research.

Aaron Siegler, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 2002; MHS, Johns Hopkins University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2012. HIV prevention; health disparities research; technology-based interventions; geospatial analysis; clinical trials.

Claire E. Sterk, Charles Howard Candler Professor and President, Emory University. Doctoral, University of Utrecht, 1983; PhD, Erasmus University Rotterdam, 1990. Social determinants of health; design and evaluation of health promotion programs for special populations; epidemiology of drug use; mental health; HIV/AIDS.

Colin L. Talley, Research Associate Professor. BA, University of Houston, 1988; MA, San Diego State University, 1993; MA, University of California, San Francisco, 1995; PhD, 1998. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer public health; history of HIV/AIDS; health disparities; history and social studies of multiple sclerosis; history of public health, medicine, and disease in the United States.

Lisa A. Tedesco, Professor and Dean, Laney Graduate School. BS, University of Bridgeport, 1972; MEd, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1975; PhD, 1981. Behavioral determinants of oral health, education policy.

Nancy J. Thompson, Professor. BA, Emory University, 1971; MPH, 1977; PhD, Georgia State University, 1989. Mental health; mindfulness and health; behavioral and psychiatric epidemiology; injury and violence prevention and control.

Alexander C. Wagenaar, Research Professor. BA, Calvin College, 1977; MSW, University of Michigan, 1978; PhD, 1980. Public health law research; public policy evaluation; time-series research designs; injury prevention; alcohol control policy; health effects of economic security policies; inequality and disparities

Elizabeth Walker, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 2002; MAT, Johns Hopkins University, 2005; MPH, Emory University, 2008; PhD, Emory University, 2013. Mental health, comorbidity of mental disorders and chronic conditions, and scholarship of teaching and learning.

Michael Windle, Professor. BA, University of Missouri–St. Louis, 1977; MA, Southern Illinois University–Edwardsville, 1980; PhD, Pennsylvania State University, 1984. Alcohol and drug use among youth, youth violence, mental health.

Briana A. Woods-Jaeger, Assistant Professor. BA, Duke University, 2002; MA, University of Washington, 2006; PhD, 2010. Traumatic stress prevention; health inequities; development and implementation of culturally responsive mental health interventions; community-based participatory research; qualitative research.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Karen L. Andes, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Arizona State University, 1987; MA, Northwestern University, 1989; PhD, 1994. Emory University, Hubert Department of Global Health.

Benjamin Druss, Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1985; MD, New York University, 1989; MPH, Yale University, 1995. Emory University, Department of Health Policy and Management.

Dabney Evans, Research Associate Professor. Executive Director, Institute of Human Rights. BA, Arizona State University, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, University of Aberdeen, 2010. Emory University, Hubert Department of Global Health

Paula Frew, Assistant Professor. BA, University of California at San Diego, 1990; MA, San Diego State University, 1997; MPH, Emory University, 2001; PhD, University of Georgia, 2007. Emory School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases.

Laurie Gaydos, Research Associate Professor. BA, Brown University, 1998; PhD, 2004, UNC Chapel Hill. Department of Health Policy and Management

Julie Gazmararian, Associate Professor. BBA, University of Michigan, 1983; MPH, University of South Carolina, 1985; PhD, University of Michigan, 1982. Emory University, Department of Epidemiology.

Carol R. Hogue, Professor. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; MPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1971; PhD, 1973. Emory University, Department of Epidemiology.

Debra Houry, Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1994; MPH, Tulane University, 1998; MD, 1998. Emory University School of Medicine.

Kara L. Jacobson, Senior Associate. BA, Emory University, 1991; MPH, 1993. Emory University, Department of Health Policy and Management, Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality.

Nadine Kaslow, Professor. BA, University of Pennsylvania, 1978; MA, University of Houston, 1981; PhD, 1983. Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.

Melissa Kottke, Associate Professor. BS, Iowa State University, 1997; MD, University of Minnesota, 2001; MPH, Emory University, 2009; EMBA, Emory University, 2012. Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Dorian Lamis, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 2003; MA, East Tennessee State University, 2005; PhD, University of South Carolina, 2013. Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.

Michelle Lampl, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor. BA, University of Pennsylvania, 1975; PhD, 1983; MD, 1989. Emory University, Department of Anthropology.

Ighovwerha Ofotokun, Professor. BSc, 1983, University of Ibadan; MB:BS, 1990, University of Benin; MSc, 2005, Emory University. Emory University School of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases.

Barbara O. Rothbaum, Professor, Director of the Trauma & Anxiety Recovery Program. BA, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982; MSc, University of Georgia, 1984; PhD, University of Georgia, 1986. Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry.

Randi Smith, Assistant Professor. BS, Washington State University, 2002; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2006; MD, University of California-San Francisco, 2008. Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Surgery.

Drenna Waldrop-Valverde, Professor. BS, University of Alabama, 1993; MS, University of Southern Mississippi, 1995; PhD, University of Memphis, 1999. Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Kathryn M. Yount, Asa Griggs Candler Chair of Global Health. BA, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1991; MHS, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 1994; PhD, 1999. Emory University, Hubert Department of Global Health.

Adjunct Faculty

Martha E. Alexander, Adjunct Instructor. BA, University of Kentucky, 1978; MA, University of Tennessee, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1986.

Daniel Crimmins, Adjunct Professor. BA, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1975; MA, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1978; PhD, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1984.

Robert J. Davis, Adjunct Professor. AB, Princeton University, 1986; MPH, Emory University, 1990; PhD, Brandeis University, 1993. Everwell TV.

Teaniese Davis, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Spelman College, 2001; MPH, University of Maryland, College Park, 2004; PhD, University of Georgia, 2012.

Linda DeGutis, Adjunct Professor. BS, DePaul University, 1975; MSN, Yale University, 1982; DrPH, Yale University, 1994.

Kristen Dunkle, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Case Western Reserve University, 1994; MPH, University of Michigan, 2000; PhD, 2003.

Elizabeth Fallon, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1998; MS, 2002; PhD, 2004; MPH, Georgia State University, 2015.

Alina Flores, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Pennsylvania State University, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2000; DrPH, University of Illinois at Chicago, 2016.

Ariela Freedman, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Lawrence University, 2000; MAT, National Louis University; MPH, University of Minnesota, 2006; PhD, Emory University, 2011.

Karen Glanz, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1974; MPH, 1977; PhD, 1979. University of Pennsylvania.

Kathy Hageman, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Iowa, 1993; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2010.

Rachel Hall-Clifford, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of the South, 2001; MS, University of Oxford, 2002; MPH, Boston University, 2005; PhD, 2009.

Na He, Adjunct Professor. MD, Shanghai Medical University, 1991; MS, 1994; PhD, University of California at Los Angeles, 2003.

Jerrold M. Jackson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Florida State University, 2006; MSW, Florida State University, 2008; PhD, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, 2013.

Camara Jones, Adjunct Professor. BA, Wellesley College, 1976; MD, Stanford University, 1981; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1982; PhD, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Cynthia M. Jorgensen, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Boston University, 1981; MA, 1982; PhD, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1988. U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Carol Koplan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Brandeis University, 1964; MD, Tufts University, 1968.

Howard Kushner, Professor Emeritus. AB, Rutgers University, 1965; MA, Cornell University, 1968; PhD, 1970.

Michelle Lampl, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor. BA, University of Pennsylvania, 1975; PhD, 1983; MD, 1989. Emory University, Department of Anthropology.

Corinne Leach, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Franklin and Marshall College, 2000; MS, Villanova University, 2002; PhD, University of Kentucky, 2008; MPH, Harvard University, 2009.

Anthony F. Lemieux, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Boston College, 1997; MA, University of Connecticut, 2000; PhD, 2003.

Leandris Liburd, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1980; MPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982; MA, Emory University, 2003; PhD, 2006.

David McQueen, Adjunct Professor. BA, Antioch College, 1963; MA, John Hopkins University, 1967; ScD, John Hopkins University, 1973.

Jean O'Connor, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998. MPH/JD, Emory University, 2001. DrPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2009.

Ashli Owen-Smith, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Smith College, 2001; MSPH, Harvard University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2009.

Julia Ellenberg Painter, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Cornell University, 2001; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2010.

Shilpa Narendra Patel, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of California at Riverside, 1997; MPH, Boston University, 1999; PhD, Emory University, 2012.

Amy Patterson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Williams College, 1999; MHS, Johns Hopkins University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2012.

Jennie P. Perryman, Adjunct Instructor. AB, Georgia State University, 1974; MSN, Medical College of Georgia, 1978; PhD, Georgia State University, 1999.

Eric Pevzner, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Michigan State University, 1995; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2005.

William Pridemore, Adjunct Professor. BA, Indiana University, 1992; MA, Indiana University, 1994; PhD, University of Albany, 2000.

Rakale Quarells, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Howard University, 1991; MS, 1993, PhD, 1998.

Puja Seth, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, College of Charleston, 2000. MA, UNC Wilmington, 2002. PhD, University of Georgia, 2007.

Elisabeth Sheff, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, California State University at Sonoma, 1994; PhD, University of Colorado at Boulder, 2005.

David Sleet, Adjunct Professor. BA, San Diego State University, 1966; MA, 1968; PhD, University of Toledo, 1973. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Iris Smith, Professor Emeritus. BA, Fordham University, 1971. MPH, Emory University, 1979. PhD, Georgia State University, 2000.

Kevin D. Stein, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1990; MA, University of South Florida, 1994; PhD, 1996.

Jo Ellen Stryker, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Massachusetts, 1995; MA, University of Pennsylvania, 1998; PhD, 2001. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Andrea Linn Swartzendruber, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Goshen College, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 1999; PhD, Johns Hopkins, 2012.

Florence Kpulaban Tangka, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Reading, UK, 1989; MS, Rutgers University, 1994; PhD, University of Florida, 2001.

Melissa Taylor, Adjunct Instructor. BA, York College; MA, University of Maryland. Director, Strategic Planning, and Research Senior Vice President, Porter Novelli.

J. Lee Westmaas, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Waterloo, 1989; MA, University of California–Irvine, 1994; PhD, University of California–Irvine, 1996.

Kari White, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of New Mexico, 1998; MA, 2001, University of Arizona; MPH, Tulane University, 2003; PhD, University of Texas at Austin, 2011.

Gina Wingood, Adjunct Professor. BA Boston University, 1985; MPH, UC Berkeley, 1990; ScD, Harvard University, 1995.

Eric Wright, Adjunct Professor. BA, Lewis and Clark College, 1984; MA, Indiana University, 1987; PhD, Indiana University, 1994.

Behavioral Sciences and Health Education Course Descriptions

BSHE 500 (2) Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health

Adopts an ecological perspective, describing social, cultural behavioral and psychological factors that affect a population's health. It assesses population needs, assets and capacities that affect communities' health and the means by which structural bias, social inequalities and racism undermine health and create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational, community and societal levels. The course addresses the selection of methods to evaluate public health promotion programs including qualitative approaches.

BSHE 516 (3) Behavioral Epidemiology

Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and EPI 504 or 530. Provides students with basic knowledge about epidemiological applications in a behavioral area. Content stresses ways in which behavioral research differs from other applications of epidemiology with respect to approaches to measurement, terminology, and analytic methods

BSHE 517 (2) Adolescent Health

Introduces the major issues in adolescent health, such as physical and psychosocial growth, teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, and violence and abuse. Examines adolescent health services and adolescent health care-seeking behavior. Presents students with the major theoretical perspectives in adolescent health from an interdisciplinary point of view.

BSHE 520 (3) Theory Driven Research and Practice

Introduces the basic principles and functional areas of health promotion and education. Describes prevalent educational and psychological theories of learning and behavior change used by health educators in a variety of work settings. Explores considerations for incorporating health promotion and education activities into the design of local, regional, national, and international public health programs. Students plan activities for health promotion and education.

BSHE 522 (3) Principles of Curriculum and Instruction in Health Education

Prerequisite: BSHE 520. Introduces methods used by education practitioners in designing health interventions. Presents decision-making models for health education strategies selection for specific

target populations. Explores techniques in group facilitation, mass communication, behavior modification, classroom instruction, and organizational development. Students will conduct health promotion and education activities.

BSHE 524 (3) Community Assessment

Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530; BIOS 500; BSHE 520. This is a community-engaged course in which students obtain and interpret data about a community and its health determinants, assets and gaps through a socio-ecological perspective by collaborating with a public health/community agency. Students will define a community and analyze social, structural, policy and behavioral factors contributing to a health issue. Furthermore, students will use community-engaged approaches in assessing community needs and assets, employ professional and communication skills in engaging with community stakeholders, design primary and secondary data instruments, collect mixed methods data (i.e., key informant interviews, windshield surveys, surveys, etc.), conduct data analysis and data triangulation, and write a community assessment report. They will utilize diverse dissemination strategies to communicate findings from the community assessment. The final report and presentation will be shared with the community organizations.

BSHE 526 (3) Program Planning in Health Promotion

Prerequisites: BSHE 520. Drawing on behavioral science and health education perspectives, this course will critically review: 1) social-ecological and behavioral determinants of a health problem or issue; 2) community assessment literature, methods and data to describe the health problem and priority population; 3) theories or approaches to guide strategies or activities to employ in a health program; and 4) evaluation of public health interventions. Students will apply basic program planning skills, including problem analysis, needs assessment, intervention design, implementation and evaluation.

BSHE 530 (3) Program Evaluation

Prerequisites: BSHE 520; BSHE 540; BSHE 532. Covers all aspects of evaluation research, including formative process, outcome evaluations, and issues related to the collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. The instructor facilitates the student application of evaluation methodology to a community project.

BSHE 532 (3) Quantitative Analysis

Prerequisite: BIOS 500. Presents theory-driven data analysis for behavioral sciences and health education using regression methods for continuous and binary outcomes (including moderation and simple mediation). Students will identify and analytically investigate theory-driven research questions with the goal to investigate behavioral, social and cultural factors that contribute to the health and well-being of individuals, communities, and populations using existing and new datasets. Furthermore, students will learn how to interpret and present data, and communicate findings for a variety of audiences (e.g. for peer-review publication, public health practitioners, policy makers, community organizations).

BSHE 535 (2) Macrosocial Determinants of Health

Advances understanding of how macrosocial factors (also called “contextual” or “structural” factors) affect health. Introduces students to the theoretical underpinnings of related research, current methodological and conceptual challenges, and interventions to improve population health by altering macrosocial factors or mitigating/amplifying their effects. The course has three modules, one on each of the following sets of macrosocial determinants: (1) Policies, Laws, and Their Enforcement; (2) Neighborhood Physical Environment; and (3) Neighborhood Social Environment.

BSHE 538 (3) Qualitative Methods for Research and Evaluation

Prerequisite: BSHE 520. Focuses on the acquisition of interpretive, behavioral, and analytic strategies that social scientists use to understand social reality. Students are expected to undertake their own qualitative studies, as well as to learn the philosophical underpinnings of the method. Classic ethnographic studies, particularly those with applicability to public health, serve as models for learning techniques and conducting research

BSHE 539 (3) Qualitative Data Analysis

Prerequisite: BSHE 538. Allows students to develop mastery of a variety of practical techniques and theoretical approaches to qualitative data analysis, including the use of qualitative data analysis software (MAXqda). Students will be given the option of conducting lab exercises on an expanded set of secondary data or students' own data that was collected as part of their MPH or PhD thesis research.

BSHE 540 (3) Research Methods in Health Promotion

Provides a foundation in designing and conducting health behavior research. Students learn about various types of research, with an emphasis on conducting observational studies. The goals of the course include a) achieving competence in designing and implementing studies based on scientifically sound research methodologies and b) gaining the ability to critically evaluate health behavior research.

BSHE 542 (3) Socio-Behavioral Measurement

Prerequisites: BSHE 520; BSHE 540; BSHE 532; BIOS 500. Provides students with theoretical and applied knowledge of measurement in the behavioral sciences and health education. Foundational knowledge of measurement is taught through the lens of theory. Students will review existing self-report measurement literature and adapt instruments to new populations. Students will learn how to locate and assess data from diverse sources. Specific emphasis will be placed on social determinants and longitudinal data.

BSHE 554 (2) Social Marketing in Public Health

Provides students with an overview of concepts and strategies used in social marketing and public health information campaigns; emphasizes skills to create audience-oriented public health intervention efforts, including formative research, audience segmentation, channel analysis, and the application of behavioral theory.

BSHE 555 (2) Public Health Communication

Introduces the study of public health communication including its theoretical foundations, organizational models, and strategies for intervening at multiple levels with diverse populations.

BSHE 560R (1-3) BSHE Seminar

Explores and analyzes selected topics in health education and promotion. Topics have included: grant proposal writing, global program planning, health advocacy, and global health education.

BSHE 565 (2) Violence as a Public Health Problem

Introduces students to the concept of violence as a public health problem. Focuses on the epidemiology, surveillance, and prevention of interpersonal and self-directed violence.

BSHE 567 (2) LGBTQ Public Health

Focuses on the possible benefits and costs of public health organizations' approach to consider the LGBTQ populations as special health populations with distinctive needs like those based on race, gender, or age. This course will explore key issues in public health for gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgendered persons.

BSHE 579 (2) Applied History of Public Health

Examines issues of population health affecting behavioral sciences and health education in historical and comparative perspective. By calling on the tools and disciplines of public health,

students will reach a more complex understanding of how particular population health issues have been understood in different times and places and what those responses may illuminate about strategies for current and future responses.

BSHE 583 (1) Mindfulness and Health

Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to define mindfulness, describe its benefits for physical mental health, critically evaluate related literature, and perform mindfulness exercises.

BSHE 584 (2) HPM 577 The Mental Health/Medical Interface in the United States

This seminar explores the complex and dynamic relationship between general health and mental health in the United States. Gaps in parity and a proposal for achieving parity are discussed in the context of health reform.

BSHE 585 (1) Introduction to Public Mental Health

Provides an overview of mental health issues from a public health perspective. It covers the concepts of mental illness versus mental health, describes the burden of mental illness, discusses diagnosis of prominent mental illnesses and their prevention, and addresses racial and ethnic disparities. Students also complete an experiential exercise to give them a perspective on what it is like to have a mental illness.

BSHE 586 (2) Prevention of Mental and Behavioral Disorders

The goals of the course are to increase knowledge about the prevention of mental and behavioral disorders, including substance abuse, and the promotion of mental health. This will be accomplished through classroom presentations and discussions, associated readings, and exposure to actual interventions in the community.

BSHE 590 (4) Capstone Project

Provides students with knowledge and skills about the behavioral and social sciences in public health as they are applied to health disparities. Students critically examine the concepts, theories, and methods applied to study a health outcome of interest and evaluate related interventions. Students undertake an independent project that will result in a final 30-50 page paper and an oral presentation.

BSHE 591M / EH 580 (2) Injury Prevention and Control

This course provides a basic introduction to injury as a public health problem. Students learn about key injury prevention and control concepts, as well as the epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of various causes of intentional and unintentional injury. This class features content experts from CDC and other local agencies.

BSHE 591W (1) Thesis Mentorship

This course introduces the thesis as a unique scholarly contribution to public health research, practice, and instruction. Organized as a directed study with the thesis chair, the course provides students with the knowledge and skills to develop and refine research questions, conduct a review and analysis of the public health knowledge base, select a theory or organizing framework, formulate a plan for data collection and an IRB application, and draft the initial three chapters of their project

BSHE 592 / HPM 592 (2) Case Studies in Public Mental Health

Prerequisite: BSHE 585. This is a required course for all MPH or MSPH students enrolled at RSPH who plan to pursue the Certificate in Mental Health. Participating certificate students will be identified based on their enrollment in this course. Students in the course will work in interdisciplinary teams to examine and provide solutions to real life public mental health problems while interacting with experts from the field.

BSHE 595 (0) Applied Practice Experience

An Applied Practice Experience (APE) is a unique opportunity that enables students to apply practical skills and knowledge learned through coursework to a professional public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. The APE must be supervised by a Field Supervisor and requires approval from an APR Advisor designated by the student's academic department at RSPH. Registration for the course is required.

BSHE 597R (VC) Directed Study

Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes course work.

BSHE 599R (3) Thesis Project

Enables students to apply the principles and methods learned in an academic setting through the preparation of a monograph embodying original research applicable to public health, incorporating a proposition that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical techniques and is potentially publishable or has potential public health impact.

BSHE 701 (1) Public Health Research: Discovery to Practice

Doctoral education in the public health sciences trains students to drive innovation and discovery in public health. Apart from the usual doctoral milestones of coursework, the qualifying exam, and the dissertation, much of the doctoral process is self-directed. Identifying your goals for your doctoral experience and how to achieve them can be daunting. This conversation-based course is designed to provide students the tools to develop a personal strategy for successfully navigating the doctoral experience. Through this course, doctoral students will identify their personal and professional goals and develop a personal plan for reaching these objectives and goals. Students will engage with faculty and other doctoral students to learn how they have successfully navigated through common training and scientific challenges. By interfacing with colleagues they will gain appreciation of the breadth of the public health field and the multiple sub-disciplines and approaches that are used to translate science into practice.

BSHE 710 (3) Research Designs in the Behavioral and Social Sciences

This course is designed to provide doctoral students with (a) a solid understanding of both qualitative and quantitative research designs that are commonly used for the implementation of descriptive (describing behavioral phenomena with an investigatory focus), relational (description of the relationships between two or more variables), and experimental (to facilitate causal assertions) research studies; and (b) an appreciation of the breadth and depth of research being conducted in BSHE. It provides students with the fundamental language, concepts, and constructs associated with the scientific approach as well as instruction in the design and implementation of health behavior research studies.

BSHE 712 (1) Grant Writing

This course provides an overview of two discrete, but related topic areas, critical for advanced standing students whose interest lies in prevention research. First, this course provides students with basic knowledge about the grant application process, the criteria of how grants are reviewed at NIH, the art and science of "grantsmanship," the essential elements needed for preparing an NIH application, and how to "put the pieces together" to create a clear, cogent and compelling application. Second, this course will address ethics in public health research. Students will become familiar with the ethics, principles and the regulations applicable to prevention research.

BSHE 714 (1) Proposal Development I

The Professional Seminar will focus on the development of the student's own research interests that are expected to lead to the development of a grant proposal that will also be used to

partially fulfill doctoral requirements via a dissertation proposal. Each student will present the current status of their research and lead a critical discussion based on their work. The student presentation and critical discussion are intended to support further development of the specific aims, significance, methods, and data analytic aspects of the proposal.

BSHE 715 (2) Proposal Development II

The Professional Seminar will focus on the development of the student's own research interests that are expected to lead to the development of a grant proposal that will also be used to partially fulfill doctoral requirements via a dissertation proposal. Each student will present the current status of their research and lead a critical discussion based on their work every other week of the semester. Students are expected to prepare drafts of their proposals and distribute them to the instructor and fellow-students three-days prior to class meetings. Fellow students and the instructor are responsible for reading and providing critiques of the proposals. This iterative process of proposal draft submission and feedback based on critiques continues for the semester, culminating in a final paper. The student presentation and critical discussion are intended to support further development of the background, methods, and data analytic aspects of the proposal. This seminar continues work begun by students during the Proposal Development I seminar.

BSHE 716 (1) Teaching in Public Health

This seminar covers methods and issues in teaching the Public Health workforce, including an examination of principles of learning, ethical issues, developing learning objectives and engaging activities, and teaching diverse audiences. It prepares doctoral students for their role as Teaching Assistants and Teaching Associates for Master of Public Health courses.

BSHE 721 (3) Applying Theory to Public Health Research and Practice

This course provides the student with advanced knowledge of the foundational theories and is designed to provide an understanding of multilevel theories, including societal level influences, social structures and institutions, community contexts and processes, sociocultural factors, interpersonal relationships, and individual attitudes and beliefs, as well as theories related to organizational change, implementation and dissemination. Content includes an examination of social and behavioral theories and approaches that presently shape our understanding of health and health behavior and that inform our intervention strategies from a socio-ecologic perspective.

BSHE 725 (3) Health Promotion Interventions

The purpose of this course is to have doctoral students use a comprehensive planning model (intervention mapping) to plan, implement, and evaluate an intervention to address a public health problem for a defined population. They will apply conceptual frameworks underlying a range of intervention strategies and levels of socio ecology for solving public health problems. The course will also examine intervention design across various levels of social ecology, implementation, process and outcome evaluation, and implementation science.

BSHE 728 (3) Advanced Statistical Methods in the Behavioral and Social Sciences

The purpose of this doctoral level course is to introduce advanced topics in statistical analysis, i.e. those beyond multivariable regression procedures. Specifically the course will: 1) introduce students to theory-driven ethical quantitative data analysis. 2) familiarize students with advanced statistical techniques and provide students with an introductory "working" knowledge of understanding data and analytic techniques as they are applied in the behavioral and social sciences. 3) develop the student's ability to design robust data collection and analysis plans for answering research questions

benefitting from advanced analyses. 4) provide students with a forum to discuss the statistical analysis aspects of their own research proposals (or dissertation).

BSHE 730 (2) Hierarchical Linear Modeling

This course is designed to provide doctoral students with theoretical and applied knowledge of hierarchical linear modeling (HLM). Foundational knowledge of HLM is taught by extending knowledge of regression analysis to designs involving a nested data structure. The course covers both cross-sectional and longitudinal data structures. Furthermore, advanced topics such as HLM for ordinal outcome variables and dyadic data will be presented.

BSHE 732 (2) Structural Equation Modeling

This course is designed to provide doctoral students with theoretical and applied knowledge of structural equation modeling (SEM). Foundational knowledge of SEM is taught by extending knowledge of regression analysis and mediation analysis to designs involving more than 3 variables. Analyses for measured and latent variable path models will be covered. This course also includes instruction in programming in and interpretation of the output for computer software for conducting SEM. Beyond the basics, advanced topics such as SEM for clustered (i.e. multilevel) data and latent transition analysis will be discussed.

BSHE 797R (VC) Directed Study

Provides in-depth exposure to an advanced special topic not covered in regular courses.

BSHE 798R (VC) Research Hours

Directed student-driven research and writing.

BSHE 799R (VC) Dissertation Research

Directed doctoral dissertation research and writing (for post-candidacy students only).

Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics

<https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/bios/index.html>

Lance A. Waller, Chair

Biostatistics is the science that applies statistical theory and methods to the solution of problems in the biological sciences. The biostatistician differs from the traditional statistician in that he or she is confronted by a wider range of problems dealing with all the phenomena that affect people's physical, social, and mental well-being. Thus the biostatistician works closely not only with biological researchers but also with epidemiologists, survey researchers, local community planners, state and national health policy analysts, and government officials. At present, there is considerable demand for biostatisticians in research institutes, government agencies, and industry.

Public Health Informatics is the science underlying the integration of computer science, information science, and public health science applied to the acquisition, management, processing, analysis, and synthesis of public health data, information, and knowledge supporting public health research, education, and practice. Public health informaticians work closely with computer and information scientists as well as public health scientists to introduce new technology and systems to enhance public health activities. There is similarly considerable demand by federal, state, and local public health agencies as well as businesses in the health care industry for individuals with knowledge and skills in both the public health sciences and computer and information sciences.

Bioinformatics is defined as the field of science in which biology, computer science, biostatistics, and information technology merge to form a single discipline. Bioinformatics more properly refers to the creation and advancement of algorithms, computational and statistical techniques, and theory to solve formal and practical problems arising from the management and analysis of biological data. Bioinformaticians work closely with biologists, mathematicians, clinical researchers, statisticians, and health scientists. Currently there is a tremendous demand in academia, industry, and government for individuals well-trained in the field of bioinformatics.

The Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics offers the master of science in public health (MSPH) and the master of public health (MPH) degrees in biostatistics, and the MSPH in public health informatics through the RSPH. In addition, the department offers a PhD degree in biostatistics through the Laney Graduate School, including an optional Concentration in Bioinformatics, Imaging, and Genetics (BIG). At present, the faculty in biostatistics has 31 full-time doctoral level scientists and 28 associate and adjunct faculty members. The research activities of the faculty are diverse and include studies of national and international scope. The department has gained attention for work on the mathematical modeling of infectious diseases, including work on smallpox, AIDS, and estimation of vaccine efficacy.

Current research areas include the design, management, and analysis of clinical trials, survival analysis, environmental statistics, statistics of vector-borne and parasitic diseases, mathematical

modeling of infectious disease, neuroimaging, metabolomics, bioinformatics, statistical genetics, spatial statistics and geographic information systems, sample survey design and analysis, discrete multivariate analysis, linear models, categorical data analysis, and statistical computing, as well as statistical issues related to cardiology, ophthalmology, neurology, air pollution epidemiology, Alzheimer's disease, breast cancer epidemiology, reproductive epidemiology, aging, and quality of life. Faculty of the department have collaborated with researchers at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The Carter Center, the Georgia Department of Human Resources, the Emory School of Medicine, the World Health Organization, and other health-related organizations.

The department coordinates the activities of the Biostatistics Collaboration Core, which serves as a resource for advice on the design, conduct, and analysis of studies in the health sciences. Students may get hands-on experience in practical biostatistical problems by working with faculty on real-life consulting problems. Research-oriented students are often employed as graduate research assistants.

Students can enter the department from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Some applicants pursue a degree directly after completing undergraduate studies. For others, they pursue a degree after completing medical or public health training or experience. To the extent possible, we tailor the curriculum of each student to his or her background and interests. Students with prior relevant course work may receive academic credit toward their degree program.

Department Admission Criteria

The Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics seeks to train students who are likely to become highly motivated, effective public health professionals. Applicants are selected on the basis of their quantitative skills and their potential to make a contribution to the practice of biostatistics in a public health setting. Admission criteria for the MPH and MSPH in Biostatistics are: (1) previous studies and grades, especially in quantitative areas such as mathematics, statistics, and computer sciences; (2) Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores, especially the quantitative and analytic portions; (3) letters of recommendation that allow the evaluation of the applicant's quantitative abilities and background in public health; (4) course work, experience, or interest in health-related subjects; and (5) multivariate calculus (calculus III) and linear algebra. Applicants must submit GRE scores unless they have a relevant doctoral degree from the U.S.. Scores should reflect at least the 50th percentile for the verbal and quantitative sections and a 3.5 for the analytical writing section. International applicants from non-English-speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

For information about our program, please contact Melissa Sherrer, MEd, at 404.727.3968 or msherre@emory.edu.

Which Degree Program Should I Choose?

The degree programs are distinct and it is important to understand which one best fits your needs. The following table details some of the major differences between the programs

	MPH in Biostatistics	MSPH in Biostatistics	MSPH in Public Health Informatics
Program Focus	Applied biostatistics, general public health applications	Preparation for doctoral programs in biostatistics, clinical and biomedical statistics, including public health	Information applied to public health
Credits Required	42	48	48
Elective Credits	2	5	8
Thesis Required?	Yes	Yes	No, capstone
Cohort Size	5-10	15-20	5-10
Sample Key Skills	Study design, data management, data analysis, survey analysis in public health	Study design, data analysis, statistical theory in biomedical research (including public health)	Database design, geographic information systems, project planning and implementation
Sample Career Path	Public health agency, local health department, public health-based NGO, medical school, doctoral study in public health discipline (e.g. epidemiology, environmental health, global health)	Pharmaceutical company, clinical research organization, public health agency, doctoral study in statistics or biostatistics	Public health agency, local health department, global health organization

Program Requirements for the MSPH Degree in Biostatistics

The MSPH program in biostatistics is typically completed in four semesters. The objective of this program is to train students for careers as biostatisticians in government and private health agencies, industry, and research institutes. The MSPH program also may serve as preparation for a doctoral program in biostatistics.

Required Courses for MSPH in Biostatistics

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
BIOS 507	Applied Linear Models	4
BIOS 508	Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis	2
BIOS 512	Probability Theory I	4

BIOS 511	Statistical Inference I	4
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis Method	2
BIOS 526	Modern Regression Analysis	3
BIOS 531	SAS Programming	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
	Electives (see below)	5
BIOS 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
BIOS 599R	Thesis	6
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0

Electives: A student must take five credit hours of elective courses, of which at least two hours must be in biostatistics. The total number of credit hours required for the MSPH degree is forty-eight. To receive the MSPH degree, the student must pass all the required, core, and elective courses, maintain a cumulative GPA of at least B-, complete a practicum, and submit an acceptable MSPH thesis.

Program Requirements for the MPH Degree in Biostatistics

The MPH program in biostatistics is typically completed in four semesters. The MPH degree is a broad-based credential in all areas of public health. Required course work include not only biostatistics and epidemiology, but also health policy, management, environmental health, and social behavior. The MPH degree in biostatistics is usually a terminal degree, with graduates becoming involved in the design and analysis of studies in a variety of practical settings in public health.

Required Courses for the MPH Degree in Biostatistics

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
BIOS 507	Applied Linear Models	4
BIOS 508	Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis	2
BIOS 510	Introduction to Probability Theory	4
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis	2
BIOS 531	SAS Programming	2
BIOS 511	Statistical Inference I	4
BIOS 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
BIOS 599R	Thesis	6
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0

PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
Electives		2

The total number of required credit hours is forty-two. To receive the MPH degree, the student must pass all the required, core, and elective courses, maintain a cumulative GPA of at least a B-, complete a practicum, and submit an acceptable MPH thesis.

Program Requirements for the MSPH degree in Public Health Informatics

Public health decision-making requires sound quantitative data to support deployment of resources for massive prevention and intervention campaigns and related health surveillance activities. Along with an explosive growth in public health data collection activities in the last two to three decades, the need for trained professionals in public health information sciences (public health informatics) has grown. Public health informaticians bridge the widening gap between the technical expertise of the computer scientist and that of the public health scientist, each working in a highly complex and dynamic environment. This program is designed to provide knowledge of techniques used to manage information in the public health sciences. Graduates of this program will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to introduce new technology and distribute information systems to support public health decision-making.

Public health informatics draws from the disciplines of computer science, information science, and public health science to support the activities involved in the management and processing of public health data, information, and knowledge in effective public health practice. Public health informatics requires expertise in a variety of areas, including information retrieval, expert systems, networking, public health science, and education. The goal of public health informatics is to accomplish the information-processing tasks of public health practice, education, and research by bringing information science and technology tools to support these tasks.

The objective of this degree program is to prepare students in the principles and skills necessary to use technology effectively to access, organize, create, synthesize and distribute computer based information related to public health. Students will learn techniques to enable them to integrate a variety of heterogeneous public health information systems and databases. Students also will learn how to break down the barriers that prevent sharing and dissemination of protected health information. Graduates of this program will have the skills and abilities to analyze how public health information is acquired, organized, and used. They will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to introduce new technology and distribute information systems to support public health decision-making. The curriculum follows directly from a strategic vision of graduates of the program as those who will be able to conceive of, develop, and manage new systems and applications of technology that address public health priorities. It will provide students with an understanding of the basic terminologies in public health as well as a deeper understanding of the issues arising in population-level disease surveillance and health outcomes, two areas unique to public health that are also its most data-intensive, as well as a firm foundation in geographic information systems, advanced database management systems, and analytics as these areas relate to public health.

Department Admission Criteria for MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Students should have strong quantitative and computational background as evidenced by good scores on the mathematical and analytical sections of the Graduate Record Exam, as well as their undergraduate (and any graduate) course work. In particular, they should have GRE scores in the 70th percentile or higher on all three exams. Applicants should have a background and/or interest in the health or biomedical sciences. Students must have computational competencies gained from introductory classes in database management systems, which they can gain either through prior course work or through experience. Prior course work in numerical analysis and calculus are desirable. International applicants from non-English speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Degree Requirements for the MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Students typically complete this program in four semesters.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the U.S. Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	4
<i>or, for the adequately prepared student:</i>		
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods	4
INFO 500	Principles of Public Health Informatics I	2
INFO 501	Principles of Public Health Informatics II	2
INFO 503	Management Principles for Informatics	2
INFO 511	Analytics	3
INFO 521	Database Development for Public Health	3
INFO 532	Principles of Geographic Information Systems	4
INFO 540	Informatics and Analytics for Public Health	2
INFO 550	Software Engineering	2
INFO 595R	Practicum	0
INFO 598R	Capstone	4
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development	0
	Electives	8

The total number of required credit hours is forty-eight. To receive the MSPH degree, the student must pass all of the required, core, and elective courses, maintain a cumulative GPA of at least B-, complete a practicum, and submit a capstone project.

Admission Requirements for the PhD Degree

To be admitted into the PhD program in biostatistics, a student must complete all the admission requirements specified by the Laney Graduate School. Requirements for admission include a

baccalaureate degree from an accredited four-year college, an overall academic average of B or better, and satisfactory scores on the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) that includes the verbal, quantitative, and analytical sections. Evidence of command of the English language, as indicated by TOEFL scores, is required for international applicants whose native language is not English.

Students enter from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Course work in college-level advanced calculus (multivariate calculus) and linear algebra is required for admission, and additional course work in real analysis is preferred. No previous background in statistics is required. Those with a statistics background, however, may receive academic credit toward their PhD degree program. Students may elect to receive an MS degree after successfully obtaining PhD candidacy. For doctoral students, the Department offers a Concentration in Bioinformatics, Imaging, and Genetics (BIG). Please see the Biostatistics website (<https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/bios/degree-programs/phd/index.html>) for complete degree requirements.

The Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics has a pre-doctoral and postdoctoral training program in environmental biostatistics. The focus here is on the interaction between statistical analysis and complex environmental data, for example statistical methods for environmental policy (e.g., pertaining to setting and enforcing standards for priority pollutants, quantitative risk assessment, and assessments of environmental justice concerned with differential impacts of environmental exposures across sociodemographic groups); and statistical methods in quantitative disease ecology (e.g., quantifying environmental impacts on vector-borne diseases and zoonoses such as rabies and Lyme disease, including investigations of the phylogeography or spatial patterns of particular genetic strains of such diseases). The training program examines such issues through coursework and a “research rotation” for trainees. The program involves faculty from the following academic disciplines: biostatistics, environmental health, epidemiology, and biology.

Financial Assistance for the Biostatistics PhD Program

Graduate student support for the PhD program is available in the form of tuition scholarships and stipends. These awards are offered at the time of admission to applicants with excellent quantitative skills and genuine interest in biostatistics. Awards may be renewed for up to four additional years of support, depending upon satisfactory academic progress and available funds.

Faculty

David Benkeser, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 2010; MPH, University of Georgia, 2010; PhD, University of Washington, 2015. Causal inference, infectious disease.

Jose Binongo, Research Associate Professor. PhD, University of Ulster (UK), 2000. Collaborative biostatistics, statistics education.

Donna J. Brogan, Emerita Professor. BA, Gettysburg College, 1960; MS, Purdue University, 1962; PhD, Iowa State University, 1967. Sample survey design and analysis, breast cancer epidemiology, women’s health.

Howard Chang, Assistant Professor. BS, University of British Columbia, 2004; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2009. Environmental epidemiology, Bayesian methods, spatial and spatial-temporal statistics.

Zhengjia Nelson Chen, Research Associate Professor. BS, Peking University, 1995; MS, 1998; MS, University of Southern California, 2001; PhD, 2008.

Julie Clennon, Instructor. MSc, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2001; PhD, 2006. Spatial Analysis/GIS, disease surveillance, global health, infectious disease, safe water and sanitation.

George Cotsonis, Senior Associate. MA, University of West Florida, 1978. Statistical computing, consulting.

Xiangqin Cui, Research Associate Professor. BA, Nankai University, 1991; MS, Nankai University, 1994; PhD, Iowa State University, 2001. Veteran Affairs.

Kirk A. Easley, Senior Associate. Associate Director, Biostatistical Consulting Center. MS, Louisiana State University, 1981. Statistical consulting.

Lisa K. Elon, Senior Associate. BS, Virginia Tech, 1978; MS, North Carolina State University, 1983; MPH, Emory University, 1997. Sample survey analysis, longitudinal cohort study.

Ying Guo, Associate Professor. BS, Renmin University, 1998; MS, 2001; PhD, Emory University, 2004. Multivariate survival data with focus on developing new statistical methods to characterize and model agreement among survival times, statistical imaging.

Michael J. Haber, Professor. BSc, Hebrew University (Jerusalem), 1965; MSc, 1968; PhD, 1976. Categorical data analysis, statistical methods for infectious diseases data, evaluation of vaccine effects.

John J. Hanfelt, Professor. AB, Harvard University, 1984; MS, George Washington University, 1988; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 1994. Longitudinal data analysis, genetic epidemiology, estimating functions, approximate likelihood.

Yijuan Hu, Rollins Assistant Professor. BS, Peking University, 2005; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2011. Statistical genetics, missing data, semiparametric inference.

Yijian (Eugene) Huang, Professor. BS, Zhejiang University, 1990; MS, University of Minnesota, 1994; PhD, 1997. Survival analysis, covariate measurement error, semi and nonparametric inferences.

Mary Kelley, Research Associate Professor. BS, University of Pittsburgh, 1988; MS, 1995; PhD, 2004. Mental illness research, health outcomes research, schizophrenia research.

Yi-An Ko, Research Assistant Professor. BS, National Taiwan University, 2004; MS, University of Southern California, 2007; MS, University of Michigan, 2009; PhD, 2014. Statistical Modeling, Cardiovascular Diseases, Biomarkers, Genetic Epidemiology.

Jeanne Kowalski, Associate Professor. BA, Chatham College, 1990; MA, University of Pittsburgh, 1996; PhD, 1998. Cancer biostatistics and clinical trials.

Suprateek Kundu, Assistant Professor, BSc, Calcutta University, 2006; MStat, Indian Statistical Institute, 2008; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2012. Bayesian networks, high dimensional data, imaging analysis.

Michael H. Kutner, Professor. BS, Central Connecticut State College, 1960; MS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1962; PhD, Texas A&M University, 1971. Linear models, variance components, experimental design, clinical trials.

Traci Leong, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of California Davis, 1990; MS, Stanford University, 1991; MS, Emory University, 2004; PhD, 2005. Statistical methods for clinical trials, statistical consulting, pediatric research.

Yuan Liu, Research Assistant Professor. MS, University of North Carolina, 2004; PhD, 2008.

Robert H. Lyles, Professor. BS, Vanderbilt University, 1988; MS, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1991; PhD, 1996. Longitudinal data analysis, prediction of random effects, measurement error models, missing data.

Amita K. Manatunga, Professor. BSc, University of Colombo, 1978; MSc, Purdue University, 1984; PhD, University of Rochester, 1990. Multivariate survival analysis, frailty models, longitudinal data.

Christina Mehta, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 2000; MSPH, 2004; PhD, 2014. Women's Interagency HIV Study, biostatistics.

Renee H. Moore, Research Associate Professor. BS, Bennett College, 1999; MS, Emory University, 2005, PhD, Emory University, 2006. Statistical consulting, childhood obesity.

Azhar Nizam, Senior Associate. BA, Grinnell College, 1985; MS, University of South Carolina, 1987. Multiple comparisons, statistical education.

Limin Peng, Associate Professor. BS, University of Science and Technology of China, 1997; MS, 2000; PhD, University of Wisconsin, 2005. Survival analysis, empirical processes, causal inference, Bayesian statistics, bioinformatics.

Zhaohui S. Qin, Associate Professor. BS, Peking University, 1994; PhD, University of Michigan, 2000. High-throughput genomics analysis.

Benjamin Risk, Assistant Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 2003; MS, University of California, Berkeley, 2009; MS, Cornell University, 2014; PhD, Cornell University, 2015. Neuroimaging statistics, spatio-temporal processes, multivariate statistics, environmental statistics.

Jeffery Switchenko, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Bowdoin College-Brunswick, 2006, PhD, Emory University, 2012. Cancer, spatial analysis, bayesian.

Lance A. Waller, Rollins Professor and Chair. BS, New Mexico State University, 1986; MS, Cornell University, 1990; PhD, 1992. Spatial statistics, environmental epidemiology, geographic information systems, Bayesian methods.

Laura Ward, Associate. BSPH, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2007; MSPH, Emory University, 2009. Collaborative biostatistics, study design, data management.

Paul S. Weiss, Senior Associate. BS, University of Michigan, 1993; MS, 1996. Survey sampling design, research methodologies, statistical computing.

Hao Wu, Associate Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1996; MS, Iowa State University, 2000; MPH/PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2010. Quantitative genetics and genomics analysis.

Tianwei Yu, Associate Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1997; MS, 2000; MS, University of California, 2004; PhD, 2005. Expression array/SNP array analysis.

Hong Rebecca Zhang, Senior Associate. BS, Fudan University, 1985; MS, Florida State University, 1990. Data management, statistical analysis.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Karen Conneely, Associate Professor. BS University of Illinois, 1994; MA, Princeton University, 1997; PhD, University of Michigan, 2008.

Michael P. Epstein, Professor. BS, Duke University, 1996; MS, University of Michigan, 1998; PhD, 2002. Emory University Department of Human Genetics.

W. Dana Flanders, Professor. MS, University of Vermont, 1972; MA, Columbia University, 1974; MD, University of Vermont, 1977; MPH, Harvard University, 1979; DSc, 1982. Department of Epidemiology.

Vicki Stover Hertzberg, Professor. BS, Miami University, 1976; PhD, University of Washington, 1980. Categorical data analysis, clinical trials, reproductive epidemiology, statistical genetics.

Adjunct Faculty

Huiman X. Barnhart, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, South China Normal University, 1983; MS, Jinan University, 1986; MA, University of Pittsburgh, 1988; PhD, 1992. Duke University.

Joseph Bauer, Adjunct Associate Professor BA, State University of New York 1981; MA, 1984; PhD, 1992. American Cancer Society.

F. DuBois Bowman, Adjunct Professor. BS, Morehouse College, 1992; MS, University of Michigan, 1995; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2000. Addiction/substance abuse, bioinformatics, mental health, statistical modeling.

Andrew N. Hill, Adjunct Lecturer. BS, University of Auckland (New Zealand), 1986; MS, 1987; PhD, University of Canterbury (New Zealand). US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Brent Johnson, Adjunct Associate Professor. PhD, North Carolina State University, 2003. Clinical trials, HIV/AIDS, regression models.

Jian Kang, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Beijing Normal University, 2005; MS, Tsinghua University, 2007; PhD, University of Michigan, 2011. Statistical image analysis, Bayesian methods, spatial statistics and nonparametric statistics.

James L. Kepner, Adjunct Professor, BS, Illinois State University, 1973; MS, University of Iowa, 1976; PhD, 1979. American Cancer Society.

Andrzej S. Kosinski, Adjunct Associate Professor. MS, AGH (Krakow), 1983; MSc, Oxford University, 1984; PhD, University of Washington, 1984. Duke University.

Barbara Massoudi, Adjunct Assistant Professor, MPH, University of Pittsburgh, 1990; PhD, 1994. RTI International.

Kenneth Portier, Adjunct Professor, BS, Nicholls State University, 1973; MS, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1976; PhD, 1979. American Cancer Society.

Philip H. Rhodes, Adjunct Professor. BA, Northwestern University, 1975; MS, University of Washington, 1983; PhD, Emory University, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Glen A. Satten, Adjunct Professor. BA, Oberlin College, 1979; MA, Harvard University, 1981; PhD, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Maya Sternberg, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Carnegie Mellon University, 1989; MS, Emory University, 1996. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

G. David Williamson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1973; MS, Georgia Southern College, 1978; MS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1980; PhD, Emory University, 1987. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Brani Vidakovic, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Belgrade, 1978; MS, 1981; PhD, Purdue University, 1992. Department of Biomedical Engineering.

Biostatistics Course Descriptions

BIOS 500 (3) Statistical Methods I

Fall. Prerequisite: Algebra. Introduces parametric and nonparametric statistical methodology, including descriptive measures, elementary probability, estimation, hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, common nonparametric methods, and base contingency table analysis. Empirically demonstrates underlying theory. (This course is for informatics and non-bios major students. If does not fulfill any requirements for a biostatistics major student.)

BIOS 500 Lab (1)

Fall. Prerequisites: Concurrent enrollment in BIOS 500. This lab complements the Bios 500 courses by using hands-on demonstrations of statistical concepts and methods taught in lecture. The statistical software, SAS, will be introduced as a programming tools to accomplish many of these tasks.

BIOS 501 (3) Statistical Methods II

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 500 or equivalent. Addresses estimation and hypothesis testing within the context of the general linear model. Examines in depth the analysis of variance, multiple regression, and logistic regression. Previews select advanced techniques. (The course does not fulfill core or elective requirements for biostatistics students.)

BIOS 501 Lab (1)

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 500 Lab, and concurrent enrollment in BIOS 501. A continuation of the BIOS 500 Lab. Students learn SAS programming for the statistical methods covered in BIOS 501.



BIOS 502 (2) Statistical Methods III

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 501. This course introduces students to data analytic methods not covered in BIOS 500 and BIOS 501. It is focused on multilevel models, particularly modeling longitudinal data. Other hierarchical models will also be introduced to analyze other types of clustered data. Students will learn how to specify an appropriate statistical model so that specific research questions of interest can be addressed in a methodologically sound way.

BIOS 505 (4) Statistics for Experimental Biology

Spring. Intended for PhD candidates in the biological and biomedical sciences. Introduces the most frequently used statistical methods in those fields, including linear regression, ANOVA, logistic regression, and nonparametric methods. Students learn the statistical skills necessary to read scientific articles in their fields, do simple analyses on their own, and be good consumers of expert statistical advice.

BIOS 506 (4) Biostatistical Methods I

Fall. Prerequisite: matrix algebra. For biostatistics majors. Focuses on mathematically sophisticated presentations of principles and methods of data description; exploratory data analysis; graphics; point and confidence interval estimation; hypothesis testing; relative risk; odds ratio; Mantel-Haenszel test, chi-square tests, simple linear regression; correlation; and one and two sample parametric and nonparametric tests. Draws examples from biomedical literature. Real data set analysis is done, using statistical computer packages.

BIOS 507 (4) Applied Linear Models

Spring. Prerequisites: Biostatistics major, BIOS 506 or equivalent; one year of calculus, linear algebra, and matrix algebra. Provides sound statistical methods for the analyses of continuous data from observational studies and designed experiments. The analyses methods include multiple linear regression with model building (selection of predictor variables, diagnostics, residual analysis, collinearity, and simultaneous inferences); one-way, two-way, and multifactor analysis of variance (both balanced and unbalanced studies); analysis of covariance; fixed effect, random effect, and mixed effect models; mathematically sophisticated introduction to linear models in matrix form. Study designs include sample size planning, randomized block designs, nested designs, repeated measures designs, split-plot designs, and Latin squares designs. Discusses design-related analysis issues. Demonstrates appropriate programs such as SAS and S-Plus.

BIOS 508 (2) Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 506. This course will introduce the students to categorical data analysis. It will cover topics such as distributions, goodness of fit, contingency tables (traditional approach), logistic models for contingency tables, logistic regression, logistic models for multi- category data, poisson regression, and matched paired data.

BIOS 510 (4) Introduction to Probability Theory I

Fall. Prerequisite: calculus and multivariate analysis. Focuses on axiomatic probability, random variables, distribution theory, special parametric families of univariate distributions, joint and conditional distributions, distributions of functions of random variables, and probability modeling.

BIOS 511 (4) Statistical Inference I

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 510. Focuses on sampling distributions, parametric point and interval estimation, tests of hypotheses, decisions theory, and Bayesian inference.

BIOS 512 (4) Probability Theory I

Fall. Prerequisite: Calculus and multivariate analysis. Introduction to probability, random variables, distributions, conditional distributions, expectations, moment generating functions, and convergence concepts.

BIOS 516 (1) Introduction to Large-Scale Biomedical Data Analysis

Fall. Prerequisite: BIOS 501 or equivalent, or permission from the instructor. This is the overview course for the Bioinformatics, Imaging and Genetics (BIG) concentration in the PhD program of the Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics. It aims to introduce students to

modern high-dimensional biomedical data, including data in bioinformatics and computational biology, biomedical imaging, and statistical genetics. This course will be co-taught by all BIG core faculty members, with each faculty member giving one or two lectures. The focus of the course will be on the data characteristics, opportunities and challenges for statisticians, as well as current developments and hot areas of the research fields of bioinformatics, biomedical imaging and statistical genetics.

BIOS 520 (2) Clinical Trials Methodology

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 500 or BIOS 506. Covers the organization, methodology, and reporting results of clinical trials. Topics covered include conceptualization, data collection, ethical considerations, and protocol adherence and compliance, as well as statistical techniques such as randomization, double-blind techniques, sample size determination, and analysis considerations.

BIOS 522 (2) Survival Analysis Methods

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 506, BIOS 507, BIOS 510 or BIOS 512. Deals with the modern methods used to analyze time-to-event data. Provides background theory, but emphasis is on using methods and interpreting results. Provides coverage of survivorship functions, Kaplan-Meier curves, logrank test, Cox regression, model-fitting strategies, model interpretation, stratification, time-dependent covariates, and introduction to parametric survival models. Computer programs are used. A data analysis project is required.

BIOS 524 (2) Introduction to Analytic Methods for Infectious Diseases

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 506 and BIOS 510 or equivalent. Introduces dynamic and epidemiological concepts particular to infectious diseases, including elements of the infection process; transmission patterns; epidemic, endemic, micro and macroparasitic diseases; zoonoses; basic reproduction number; dependent happenings; and effects of intervention.

BIOS 526 (3) Modern Regression Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 507 or instructor's permission. This course introduces students to modern regression techniques commonly used in analyzing public health data. Topics include: (1) parametric and non-parametric methods for modeling non-linear relationships; (2) methods for modeling longitudinal and multilevel data that account for within group correlation; (3) Bayesian regression modeling; and (4) methods for multivariate outcomes.

BIOS 531 (2) SAS Programming

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 501 or equivalent, or BIOS 506 (concurrent), OR permission of the instructor. This course offers instruction in basic SAS programming. It assumes no prior knowledge of SAS, and begins with an introduction to the data step and procedure call. Topics covered include: dataset manipulation, report writing, arrays, looping, simulation, SAS macro, SAS Interactive Matrix Language (IML), SAS Graphics, and SAS Output Delivery System (ODS). The final exam for the course is the Base SAS Certification exam. Students who pass this exam successfully receive a certificate of completion from the SAS Institute.

BIOS 532 (2) Statistical Computing

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 531, BIOS 506, and BIOS 510, or permission of instructor. Programming style and efficiency, data management and data structures, hardware and software, maximum likelihood estimation, matrix methods and least squares, Monte Carlo simulation, pseudo-random number generation, bootstrap, and UNIX-based computing and graphical methods.

BIOS 534 (3) Machine Learning

Fall & Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 or equivalent, multivariate calculus, linear algebra, or permission of the instructor. This course covers fundamental machine learning theory and techniques. The topics include basic theory, classification methods, model generalization, clustering, and dimension reduction. The material will be conveyed by a series of lectures, homeworks, and projects.

BIOS 540 (2) Introduction to Bioinformatics

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500, 501, 506, or permission of instructor. This course is an introduction to the field of Bioinformatics for students with a quantitative background. The course covers biological sequence analysis, introductions to genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics, as well as some basic data analysis methods associated with the high-throughput data. In addition, the course introduces concepts such as curse of dimensionality, multiple testing and false discovery rate, and basic concepts of networks.

BIOS 544 (2) Introduction to R (Non-BIOS students only)

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 501. The goal of the course is to will provide an introduction to R in organizing, analyzing, and visualizing data. Once you've completed this course you'll be able to enter, save, retrieve, summarize, display and analyze data.

BIOS 545 (2) R Programming for BIOS students

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 506 or equivalent and basic programming experience using a high level language. This course will introduce students to essential concepts of the R programming with example applications in statistical analysis. Topics include understanding language syntax and data types, constructing informative graphics, authoring functions, learning effective debugging strategies, developing reproducible research documents, and creating packages and documentation for distribution.

BIOS 550 (2) Sampling Applications

Fall. Prerequisite: BIOS 501 or BIOS 506. Focuses on how to select probability samples and analyze the data, using simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling, and multistage sampling. The software package PC-SUDAAN is used for data analysis.

BIOS 555 (2) High-Throughput Data Using R and BioConductor

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 501 or equivalents. Basic programming experience in R. This course covers the basics of microarray and second-generation sequencing data analysis using R/Bio Conductor and other open source software. Topics include gene expression microarray, RNA-seq, ChIP-seq and general DNA sequence analyses. We will introduce technologies, data characteristics, statistical challenges, existing methods and potential research topics. Students will also learn to use proper Bioconductor packages and other open source software to analyze different types of data and deliver biologically interpretable results.

BIOS 560R (VC) Current Topics in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. A faculty member offers a new course on a current topic of interest for both PhD and master's students.

BIOS 570 (2) Introduction to Statistical Genetics

Spring. No prerequisites. This is an introductory course for graduate students in Biostatistics, Bioinformatics, Epidemiology, Genetics, Computational Biology, and other related quantitative disciplines. The course will cover statistical methods for the analysis of family and population based genetic data. Topics covered will include classical linkage analysis, population-based and family-based association analysis, haplotype analysis, genome-wide association studies, basic principles in population genetics, imputation-based analysis, pathway-based analysis, admixture

mapping, analysis of copy number variations, and analysis of massively parallel sequencing data. Students will be exposed to the latest statistical methodology and computational tools on gene mapping for complex human diseases.

BIOS 590R (1) Seminar in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. Features invited speakers, departmental faculty, students, and others who discuss special topics and new research findings. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only.)

BIOS 591P (2) Biostatistical Methods II (EPI students only)

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 500 lab. This course covers statistical methodology for the analysis of continuous outcome data, utilizing standard linear modeling approaches. Methods and topics to be discussed include correlation, simple and multiple linear regression, model diagnostics and selection, interaction, analysis of covariance, and one- and two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).

BIOS 591P (1) Biostatistical Methods II Lab

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 500 lab. By the end of the course students will be able to perform simple and multiple linear regression and ANOVA analyses using SAS software. Students will be able to perform exploratory analyses and model diagnostics, will be able to implement model selection strategies, and will be able to report analysis results using the proper techniques.

BIOS 595 Applied Practice Experience

An Applied Practice Experience (APE) is a unique opportunity that enables students to apply practical skills and knowledge learned through coursework to a professional public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. The APE must be supervised by a Field Supervisor and requires approval from an APE Advisor designated by the student's academic department at RSPH. Registration for the course is required.

BIOS 597R (VC) Directed Study

Fall and spring. Provides in-depth exposure to specific topics not covered in regular courses, for example, statistical genetics and specialized experimental designs.

BIOS 599R (VC) Thesis

Fall and spring. Master's thesis research.

BIOS 707 (4) Advanced Linear Models

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 507, BIOS 511, and a course in matrix algebra. Focuses on generalized inverse of a matrix; vectors of random variables; multivariate normal distribution; distribution theory for quadratic forms of normal random variable; fitting the general linear models by least squares; design matrix of less than full rank; estimation with linear restrictions; estimable functions; hypothesis testing in linear regression; and simultaneous interval estimation.

BIOS 709 (4) Generalized Linear Models

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 511 and BIOS 707. Studies analysis of data, using generalized linear models as well as models with generalized variance structure. Parametric models include exponential families such as normal, binomial, Poisson, and gamma. Iterative reweighted least squares and quasi-likelihood methods are used for estimation of parameters. Studies methods for examining model assumptions. Introduces generalized estimating equations (GEE) and quadratic estimating equations for problems where no distributional assumptions are made about the errors except for the structure of the first two moments. Illustrations with data from various basic science, medicine, and public health settings.

BIOS 710 (4) Probability Theory II

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 510 and BIOS 511. Focuses on axioms of probability, univariate and multivariate distributions, convergence of sequences of random variables, Markov chains, random processes, and martingales.

BIOS 711 (4) Statistical Inference II

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 710. Examines the fundamental role of the likelihood function in statistical inference, ancillary and sufficient statistics, estimating functions, and asymptotic theory. Presents conditional, profile, and other approximate likelihoods; various ancillary concepts; generalizations of Fisher information in the presence of nuisance parameters; optimality results for estimating functions; and consistency /asymptotic normality of maximum likelihood and estimation function-based estimators. Briefly discuss alternative approaches to inference including Bayesian, Likelihood Principle, and decision theory.

BIOS 722 (2) Advanced Survival Analysis

Fall or spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 510, BIOS 511, and BIOS 706. Provides in-depth coverage of theory and methods of survival analysis, including censoring patterns and theory of competing risks, nonparametric inference, estimating cumulative hazard functions, Nelson estimator, parametric models and likelihood methods, special distributions, two-sample nonparametric tests for censored data, censored data, time-dependent covariates, stratified Cox model, accelerated failure time regression models, grouped survival analysis, multivariate survival analysis, and frailty models.

BIOS 723 (4) Stochastic Processes

Fall or spring. * Prerequisites: matrix algebra and BIOS 710. Provides dual coverage of the theory and methods for dealing with the diversity of problems involving branching processes, random walks, Poisson processes, birth and death processes, Gibbs sampling, martingale counting processes, hidden Markov chains, inference on semi-Markov chains, and chain of events modeling. Draws applications from the biological sciences, including the theory of epidemics, genetics, survival analysis, models of birth-migration-death, and the design and analysis of HIV vaccine trials.

BIOS 724 (2) Analytic Methods for Infectious Disease Interventions

Spring. * Prerequisite: BIOS 511. Focuses on advanced analytic, statistical, and epidemiological methods particular to infectious diseases, including analysis of infectious disease data and evaluation of intervention.

BIOS 726 (2) Applied Multivariate Analysis

Fall.* Prerequisites: BIOS 511. Investigates multivariate techniques. Main subjects are inferences about multivariate means, multivariate regression, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and covariance (MACOVA), principal components, factor analysis, discriminant analysis and classification, and cluster analysis. Demonstrates programs such as SAS and S-Plus.

BIOS 731 (2) Advanced Statistical Computing

Fall.* Prerequisites: BIOS 510, 511 and prior programming experience, or permission from one of the instructors. This course covers the theories and applications of some common statistical computing methods. Topics include Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC), hidden Markov model (HMM), Expectation-Maximization (EM) and Minorization-Maximization (MM), and optimization algorithms such as linear and quadratic programming. The class has two main goals for students: (1) learn the general theory and algorithmic procedures of some widely used statistical models; (2) develop fluency in statistical programming skills. The class puts more

emphasis on implementation instead of statistical theories. Students will gain computational skills and practical experiences on simulations and statistical modeling.

BIOS 732 (2) Advanced Numerical Methods

Fall.* Prerequisites include BIOS 532, BIOS 710 and BIOS 711, or permission of the instructor. BIOS 711 may be taken concurrently. The course covers topics in traditional numerical analysis specifically relevant to statistical estimation and inference. The topics covered include numerical linear algebra, the root finding problem (maximum likelihood) methods such as IRLS, Newton-Raphson, and EM algorithm, and Bayesian techniques for marginalization and sampling for use in statistical inference (MCMC methods). Additional topics may include numerical integration and curve fitting.

BIOS 735 (2) Estimating Function Theory

Fall. Prerequisite: BIOS 711 or permission of instructor. Examines topics in the theory of estimating functions. Applications from biomedical studies are used to illustrate the concepts discussed in class

BIOS 736 (2) Statistical Analysis with Missing and Miss-measured Data

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 511 and knowledge of S-plus. For PhD biostatistics students; others must obtain permission of instructor. Introduces concepts and methods of analysis for missing data. Topics include methods for distinguishing ignorable and nonignorable missing data mechanisms, single and multiple imputation, and hot-deck imputation. Computer-intensive methods are used.

BIOS 737 (2) Spatial Analysis of Public Health Data

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 506, 507, 510, 511. Familiarizes students with statistical methods and underlying theory for the spatial analysis of georeferenced public health data. Topics covered include kriging and spatial point processes. Includes a review of recent computational advances for applying these methods.

BIOS 738 (2) Bayesian and Empirical Bayes Methods

Fall.* Prerequisites: BIOS 510 and BIOS 511. Includes Bayesian approaches to statistical inference, point and interval estimation using Bayesian and empirical Bayesian methods, representation of beliefs, estimation of the prior distribution, robustness to choice of priors, conjugate analysis, reference analysis, comparison with alternative methods of inference, computational approaches, including Laplace approximation, iterative quadrature, importance sampling, and Markov Chain Monte Carlo (Gibbs sampling). Various applications, such as small area estimation, clinical trials, and other biomedical applications, will be used.

BIOS 745R (1) Biostatistical Consulting

Fall. Prerequisite: BIOS 507. Focuses on the roles, responsibilities, and other issues related to the biostatistician as consultant or collaborator in the biomedical field. Initially focuses on preparing students to act as consultants through discussions of consulting models, interpersonal communication, ethics, common client types, time and financial management, and other issues. Students then collaborate with researchers to develop the design and/or the analysis of quantitative investigations, initially under supervision of a faculty member and later independently. This collaboration is reviewed and critiqued by faculty and students. May be taken more than once for credit, but not as fulfillment of biostatistics elective.

BIOS 760R (VC) Advanced Topics in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. A faculty member offers a new course on an advanced topic of interest, such as spatial analysis, time series, missing data methods, causal inference, and discrete multivariate analysis.

BIOS 770 (2) Advanced Statistical Genetics

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 511, BIOS 570, and BIOS 710, and BIOS 711 or instructor's permission. This course provides a comprehensive survey of the statistical methods that have been recently developed for the designs and analysis of genetic association studies. Specific topics include genome-wide association studies, likelihood inference and EM algorithm, case-control sampling and retrospective likelihood, secondary phenotypes in case-control studies, haplotypes and un-typed SNPs, population stratification, meta-analysis, multiple testing, winner's curse, copy number variants, next-generation sequencing studies, rare variants and trait-dependent sampling.

BIOS 777 (1) How to Teach Biostatistics

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 507, BIOS 511, and summer TATTO workshop. Prepares students for teaching introductory level courses in biostatistics. The topics discussed are: syllabus development, lecturing, encouraging and managing class discussion, evaluating student performance, test and examinations, cheating, the role of the teaching assistant, teacher-student relationships, teaching students with weak quantitative skills, teaching students with diverse backgrounds, teaching health sciences students, teaching medical students, use of audio-visual techniques, and use of computers. Each student is required to teach a certain subject to the other students and the instructor, followed by a discussion of presentation strengths and weaknesses.

BIOS 780R (1) Advanced PhD Seminar

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 511. Acquaints students with a variety of areas of biostatistical research and provides the chance to do preliminary reading in an area of interest. Each student reads a few papers in an area of interest, and presents the material to the group. Topics and readings can be suggested by the faculty member in charge or by the students. This course may be repeated for credit. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only.)

BIOS 790R (1) Advanced Seminar in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. Invited speakers, faculty, and advanced students discuss special topics and new research findings. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only.)

BIOS 795R (VC) Candidacy Research

Fall and spring. Provides in-depth exposure to advanced special topics not covered in regular courses.

BIOS 797R (VC) Directed Study

Fall and spring. Provides in-depth exposure to advanced special topics not covered in regular courses.

BIOS 799R (VC) Dissertation

Fall and spring. Dissertation research

INFO 500 (2) Principles of Public Health Informatics I

Fall. No prerequisites. In the emerging field of public health informatics, this course defines PHI as the application of information systems and technology to public health practice and research.

INFO 501 (2) Principles of Public Health Informatics II

Spring. Prerequisite: INFO 500. Provides an overview of some of the major areas in which information systems are used in public health. Discusses the opportunities presented and challenges faced in the design, development, deployment, and maintenance of these systems.

INFO 503 (2) Management Principles for Informatics

Fall. Prerequisites: INFO 500 and INFO 501. The purpose of this course is to allow students to gain understanding of multiple dimensions to management related to provision of information

services. At the end of this course, students should be able to evaluate and justify information technology investments, evaluate the utility of alternative information system delivery modes, and plan strategically for future information system development.

INFO 511 (3) Analytics

Spring. Prerequisite: INFO 500 or CS equivalent. This course covers the principles of data visualization, both for presentation and analysis. Using commercial and open source software, we will explore different data visualization techniques and the design principles.

INFO 521 (3) Database Development for Public Health

Fall. Prerequisites: Must be a 2nd year student. This course will cover the principles utilized in data management and database development for purposes of Public Health Surveillance. The students will learn to create a relational database using Microsoft Access 2010, as well as gaining an understanding of the important terminology, standards and data management principles utilized by data management teams.

INFO 530 (2) Geographic Information Systems

Fall. Introduces the use of geographic information systems (GISs) in the analysis of public health data. Addresses basic GIS operations such as buffering, layering, and spatial queries, and develops GIS skills through homework and case studies. Addresses introductory cartography and basic statistical aspects of spatial analysis.

INFO 532 (4) Principles of Geographic Information Systems

Fall. Prerequisites: Experience with Windows-based computing is essential to successful completion of the course. The course introduces the use of geographic information systems (GISs) in the analysis of public health data. We develop GIS skills through homework and case studies, and particularly address basic GIS operations such as buffering, layering, and spatial queries as well as more advanced GIS capabilities such as geodatabases. In addition to GIS issues we address introductory cartography, and basic statistical aspects of spatial analysis.

INFO 540 (2) Informatics and Analytics for Public Health Surveillance

Fall. Prerequisites: INFO 500, or CS equivalent, INFO 511. In this class students will learn about the use of advanced state-of-the-art computing technologies to synthesize very large datasets to support decisions in public health surveillance and research.

INFO 541 (2) Electronic Medical Records

Fall. No Prerequisites. In this class, students will learn about the use of the electronic health record as it relates to public health surveillance. It covers the background and history of the EHR, the issues and barriers in its adoption, the ethical and legal issues surrounding it, and its use in public health surveillance.

INFO 542 (2) Knowledge Management

Spring. No Prerequisites. Knowledge management refers to how organizations gather, use, and store the knowledge they acquire. This class will cover the differences between data and knowledge, the strategic use of knowledge to inform decision-making, implementation and knowledge transfer, and the cultural issues surrounding knowledge.

INFO 544 (2) Network Science in Public Health

Fall. No Prerequisites. In this class we will cover the key concepts of networks. We will illustrate how network science can be used in public health research and evaluation. Lecture sessions will be followed by laboratory sessions in which important topics from the prior lecture are developed further. In particular students will gain hands-on experience with software tools for analyzing and visualizing network data.

INFO 550 (2) Software Engineering

Fall. Prerequisites: INFO 511 and INFO 532. This course seeks to teach principles of software engineering through hands-on experience in constructing a real-life project. During this project the student will be exposed to SE tools, including version control, deployment software, and integrated development environments (IDEs).

INFO 560R (VC) Current Topics in Public Health Informatics

Fall and spring. A faculty member offers a new course on a current topic of interest to both master's and doctoral students.

INFO 595 (0) Applied Practice Experience

An Applied Practice Experience (APE) is a unique opportunity that enables students to apply practical skills and knowledge learned through coursework to a professional public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. The APE must be supervised by a Field Supervisor and requires approval from an APE Advisor designated by the student's academic department at RSPH. Registration for the course is required.

INFO 597R (VC) Directed Study

Fall and spring. Provides an in-depth exposure to specific topics not covered in regular courses, such as statistical genetics and specialized experimental designs.

INFO 598R (4) Capstone

Fall and spring. This class is the culminating experience of the Public Health Informatics program. As such its purpose is to integrate much of what the student has learned in the program. This course provides a productive, supportive and critical environment for Public Health Informatics students who are completing a capstone project for their culminating experience. The course prepares them, using their capstone project as a platform, with skills and competencies needed for successful careers in public health informatics. Students identify topics of interest, engage with scholars and literature on their topic, and through a series of written, poster and oral presentations, make an original, substantive contribution to the field. Public health informatics skills gained during the program are applied and integrated, including critical thinking on methodological and policy issues surrounding the topical issues presented; effective communication strategies for complex public health informatics topics; and applying public health informatics theory and principles to practical public health situations and professional practice. *Course will not be taught each year.

Department of Environmental Health

<https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/eh/index.html>

Paige Tolbert, Chair

The Department of Environmental Health uses a transdisciplinary lens to examine the interface between human health and the environment. The focus is on chemical, physical, and microbial hazards that occur in the workplace, home, and general environment, and the perspective is expansive, from the molecular to planetary level and from the local to global scale. Many disciplines contribute to recognizing, assessing, and controlling these risks, ranging from epidemiology to toxicology, from microbiology to engineering, from exposure science to medicine, and from policy analysis to economics.

The department includes a multidisciplinary core faculty and a large adjunct faculty. Major interests of the core faculty include biomarker development and application, neurologic outcomes, air pollution, children's environmental health, safe water and sanitation, disease ecology, and climate change. The adjunct faculty includes scientists at the CDC, (including the National Center for Environmental Health, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health), the American Cancer Society, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Georgia Division of Public Health, nearby universities, and the private sector. The combined faculty has expertise in all critical aspects of environmental health.

The MPH training program equips students with the skills to tackle the environmental health challenges of the future. The core of the program is a set of required and elective courses that provide the foundation for a final synthetic thesis or capstone project. In addition, Atlanta offers an unparalleled selection of activities in environmental health. Students are encouraged to engage in opportunities to conduct research, provide community service, and gain valuable field experience.

MPH/MSPH Admission Criteria

Applicants range from recent college graduates to experienced practitioners. Criteria for selection include background and experience relevant to environmental health, potential to contribute to the field, academic excellence, and recommendations. All applicants should have completed both college-level biology and chemistry; calculus, college-level statistics, and organic chemistry are recommended. GRE or MCAT scores are required.

Environmental Health MPH Requirements

Six competency requirements are identified as central to the environmental health curriculum: general environmental sciences, toxicology, epidemiology, environmental health practice, environmental health policy, and recognition, evaluation, and control of hazardous exposures. Required course work corresponds to these six competency areas; a minimum of 42 credits are required to graduate. Additionally, a final thesis or capstone project and practicum are required.

Interdepartmental Programs

The Department of Environmental Health offers several interdepartmental programs. The Global Environmental Health (GEH) MPH is a collaborative curriculum sponsored by the Department of Environmental Health and the Hubert Department of Global Health.

Environmental Health and Epidemiology (EH-EPI) MSPH is a joint program with the Departments of Environmental Health and Epidemiology. The department also participates in several dual-degree programs with several schools and programs including the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing (MSN/MPH), the Emory University School of Law (JD/MPH), the Emory University School of Medicine (MD/MPH), and the Laney Graduate School (MPH/PhD). Check the admissions website for the complete list. View the interdepartmental program section in this catalog for more information on EH joint and interdepartmental programs. A five-year bachelor's/master's degree (BS/MPH) is offered through the Emory College Department of Environmental Sciences and the Rollins School of Public Health Environmental Health program. Students can earn a Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Health in five years. See the Dual Degree section in this catalog for details about the BS/MPH program.

Environmental Health MPH Required Courses

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BSHE 500	Behavioral Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
EH 501	Introduction to Environmental Health	1
EH 510	Foundation of Exposure Science	2
EH520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EH 530 or	Environmental Epidemiology	2
EHS/EPI 747	Advanced Environmental Epidemiology	2
EH 550	Environmental and Occupational Health Practice	2
<i>or</i>		
EH593R	Data Analysis in Environmental Health	1
EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	3
EH 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
<i>or</i> GH 555	Proposal Development	2
EH 599R	Thesis	4
<i>or</i> EH 594	Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health Professionals	4

Suggested Electives

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 501*	Statistical Methods II with lab	4

EH 515	Air Quality in the Urban Environment	2
EH 523	Neurotoxicology	2
EH 527	Biomarkers and Environmental Public Health	2
GH 580	Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Disease	2
EH 543	Sustainability	1
EH 548	Research Methods for Studies of Water and Health	3
EH 549	Critical Analysis of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Research	2
EH 571	Environmental Health Policy: Power, Science, Justice	2
EH 580	Injury Prevention and Control	2
EH 581	Public Health Consequences of Disasters	2
EH 582/GH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	2
EH 583	Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology	4
EH 584	Built Environment and Public Health	2
EH 586	Advanced Seminar in Climate Change and Health	2
EH 587	Introduction to Satellite Remote Sensing of the Environment and its Applications to Public Health	3
EH 590R	Initiation & Mgt. of Research Projects Under Constrained Conditions	1
EHS 730	Computational Systems Biology: Modeling Biological Responses	2
EHS 740	Molecular Toxicology	3
EHS 750	The Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease	2
EHS 760	Advanced Risk Assessment	2
INFO 530	Geographic Information Systems	2

* Strongly recommended

Total credits required for MPH Program 42

Environmental Health Sciences PhD Program

The Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Environmental Health Sciences (EHS) program is offered through the Laney Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Emory University and housed in the Department of Environmental Health in the Rollins School of Public Health. The program is part of a vision to improve human health by better understanding the impact of environmental factors in the development of disease. It provides comprehensive training for students to become fluent in population-based and laboratory-based research in environmental health science by bridging the interdisciplinary areas of population sciences and laboratory-based toxicological and analytical chemistry research. Competitive candidates will have a strong background in the environmental, biological, or behavioral sciences and a strong motivation for a career in environmental health sciences. Director of Graduate Studies: **Stefanie Sarnat**, Associate Professor. Contact: ehsphd@emory.edu. Visit <http://www.gs.emory.edu/> for additional information and application instructions. Do not apply through SOPHAS for doctoral programs.

Faculty

Dana B. Barr, Research Professor. BA, Brenau College, 1987; PhD, Georgia State University, 1994. Biomarkers, biomonitoring, exposure assessment, analytic chemistry, pesticides, and other hazards.

Vaughn Barry, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Mount Holyoke College, 2002; MPH, University of Minnesota, 2006; PhD, Emory University, 2014. Environmental epidemiology.

W. Michael Caudle, Research Associate Professor. BS, Colorado State University, 1998; PhD, Emory University, 2007. Neurotoxicology.

Xuan Chen, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Peking University, 2005; MS, North Carolina State University; 2009; PhD, 2013. Health economics, risk assessment, rural health.

Thomas F. Clasen, Professor and Rose Salamone Gangarosa Chair, Sanitation and Safe Water. BA, St. Mary's University of Minnesota, 1978; JD, Georgetown University Law Centre, 1981; MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2002; PhD, University of London, 2006. Sanitation and safe water.

Todd M. Everson, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Colorado State University, 2006; MPH, Oregon Health and Science University, 2011; PhD, University of South Carolina, 2015.

Matthew C. Freeman, Associate Professor. BA, Wesleyan University, 2000; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2011. Global safe water and sanitation.

Matthew O. Gribble, Assistant Professor. BA/BS, Stanford University, 2009; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2013. Water pollution epidemiology and related methodology.

Mitchel Klein, Research Assistant Professor. BA, State University of New York, 1979; MAT, Indiana University, 1986; PhD, Emory University, 1998. Epidemiologic methods.

Karen Levy, Associate Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1995; MSc, University of California, Berkeley, 2002; MPH, 2006; PhD, 2007. Environmental change and the transmission and incidence of infectious diseases. Epidemiology of waterborne disease with emphasis on household water quality, transmission of enteric waterborne pathogens, impacts of climate change on incidence of water-borne disease, and evolution and spread of antibiotic resistance.

Yang Liu, Associate Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1997; MS, 1999; PhD, Harvard University, 2004. Modeling of the spatial and temporal distribution of atmospheric aerosols; satellite remote sensing in public health research.

Carmen J. Marsit, Professor. BS, Lafayette College, 2000; PhD, Harvard University, 2004. Epigenetics, genomics, children's environmental health, metals, biomarkers, system biology, cancer.

Daniel Rochberg, Instructor. BA/MS, Stanford University, 1999. Climate change.

P. Barry Ryan, Professor. BS, University of Massachusetts, 1973; MS, University of Chicago, 1975; PhD, Wesleyan University, 1979. Environmental exposure assessment, community-based environmental epidemiology, environmental chemistry with emphasis on environmental fate and transport.

Jeremy A. Sarnat, Associate Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1990; MS, Indiana University, 1992; MS, Harvard University School of Public Health, 1998; ScD, 2001. Air pollution, exposure assessment, and epidemiology.

Stefanie Ebelt Sarnat, Associate Professor. BSc, University of British Columbia, 1997; MSc, University of British Columbia, 2000, ScD, Harvard University, 2004. Air pollution epidemiology.

Noah Scovronick, Assistant Professor. BSc, Emory University, 2003; MSc, University of Cape Town, 2006; MS, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2009; PhD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2014. Climate change.

Melissa Smarr, Assistant Professor. BS North Carolina Central University, 2007; PhD University of Michigan, 2014. Maternal and child health.

N. Kyle Steenland, Professor and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Scholar. BA, Stanford University, 1968; MA, PhD, State University of New York-Buffalo, 1974; MS, PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 1985. Environmental and occupational epidemiology.

Paige E. Tolbert, O. Wayne Rollins Professor and Chair. AB, Harvard University, 1979; MSPH, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1986; PhD, 1989. Environmental epidemiology.

Qiang Zhang, Associate Professor. MD, Harbin Medical University, 1995; MS, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 2003, PhD, University of Connecticut, 2003. Computational modeling of biological systems to understand and predict adverse health outcomes of environmental perturbations.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Robert F. Breiman, Professor. BS, University of Arizona, 1975, MD, 1979. Emory Global Health Institute.

Thomas Gillespie, Associate Professor. BSc, University of Illinois at Urbana, 1996; MS, University of Florida, 2000; PhD, 2004. Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory College.

Debra Houry, Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1994; MPH/MD, Tulane University, 1998. Emory School of Medicine, Department of Emergency Medicine.

Uriel Kitron, Professor. BSc, Hebrew University, 1975; PhD, University of California, 1981; MPH, University of Michigan, 1982. Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory College.

Juan Leon, Associate Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1996; MPH/PhD, Northwestern University, 2003. Rollins School of Public Health, Hubert Department of Global Health.

Benjamin A. Lopman, Associate Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1999; MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2000; PhD, Open University/Health Protection Agency, 2004. Rollins School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology.

Michele Marcus, Professor. BS, City University of New York–Brooklyn College, 1974; MPH, Columbia University, 1981; MPhil, 1984; PhD, 1986. Rollins School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology.

Linda A. McCauley, Professor and Dean. BSN, University of North Carolina, 1971; MN, Emory University, 1979; PhD, University of Cincinnati, 1988. Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Christine L. Moe, Eugene J. Gangarosa Associate Professor of Safe Water and Sanitation. BA, Swarthmore College, 1979; MS, University of North Carolina, 1984; PhD, 1989. Rollins School of Public Health, Hubert Department of Global Health.

Eri Saikawa, Assistant Professor. BE, University of Tokyo, 2003; MPA, Indiana University at Bloomington, 2005; PhD, Princeton University, 2010. Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory College.

Lisa M. Thompson, Associate Professor. BA, Tulane University, 1984; BS/MS and FNP, San Francisco State University, 1996; MS, University of California, Berkeley, 2004; PhD, University of California, Berkeley, 2008. Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Gonzalo M. Vazquez Prokopec, Associate Professor. Master's equivalent, University of Buenos Aires, 2003; PhD, 2007. Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory College.

Adjunct and Visiting Faculty

Scott M. Bartell, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California, Berkeley, 1994; MS, University of Washington, 1996; MS, University of California–Davis, 2001; PhD, University of California–Davis, 2003.

Jesse E. Bell, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Emporia State University, 2003; PhD, The University of Oklahoma, 2009. National Centers for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and CICS-NC and NOAA’s National Climate Data Center.

Suzanne Binder, Adjunct Professor. BS, McGill University, 1976; MD, Tufts University School of Medicine, 1981. Consultant.

Nisha Botchwey, Adjunct Associate Professor. AB, Harvard University, 1997; MCRP, University of Pennsylvania, 1999; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 2003; MPH, University of Virginia, 2011. Georgia Institute of Technology.

Patrick N. Breysse, Adjunct Professor. BS, Washington State University, 1978; MHS, The Johns Hopkins University, 1980; PhD, The Johns Hopkins University, 1985. US Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Joe Brown, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Alabama, 2001; MPhil, University of Cambridge; PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2007. Georgia Institute of Technology.

William H. Bullock, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of South Alabama, 1986; MSPH, Tulane University, 1991, DHSc, Nova Southeastern University, 2007. CSX Transportation.

Paula A. Burgess, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Emory University School of Medicine, 1979; MPH, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, 2001. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Dennis B. Creech, Adjunct Lecturer. BS, The Citadel, 1972; MS, Emory University, 1977. The Kendeda Fund.

Lyndsey Darrow, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Stanford University, 2000; PhD, Emory University, 2008. University of Nevada, Reno.

Owen J. Devine, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Pennsylvania State University, 1979; MS, University of Georgia, 1982; PhD, Emory University, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

V. Ramana Dhara, Adjunct Associate Professor. MBBS, Armed Forces Medical College, 1976; MPH, Rutgers University, 1987; SED, University of Lowell, 2002. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (retired).

Henry Falk, Adjunct Professor. BA, Yeshiva College, 1964; MD, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1968; MPH, Harvard University, 1976. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (retired).

Thomas L. Fariss, Adjunct Professor. BS, College of William and Mary, 1983; MD, University of Virginia, 1987; MPH, George Washington University, 1994. Kimberly Clark Corporation.

Bruce Fowler, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Washington, 1968; PhD, University of Oregon Medical School, 1972. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Tim Frederick, Adjunct Instructor. BA, University of Miami, 1989; MPH, Emory University, 1996. US Environmental Protection Agency.

Philip L. Graitcer, Adjunct Professor. BA, Duke University, 1966; DMD, Temple University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1972. Consultant.

Roby Greenwald, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Clemson University, 1994; MS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2001; PhD, 2005. Georgia State University.

Richard C. Hertzberg, Adjunct Professor. BS, Harvey Mudd College, 1968; PhD, University of Washington, 1977. USEPA (retired). Biomathematics Consulting and Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment.

Jeremy J. Hess, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Brown University, 1995; MPH (IH), Emory University, 2002; MD, 2003. University of Washington.

Vincent R. Hill, Adjunct Associate Professor. BSc, Johns Hopkins University, 1990; MSc, 1991; PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2001. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Bilqis Amin Hoque, Adjunct Professor. BSc, Bangladesh Agricultural University, 1977; MSc, University of Reading, 1980; PhD, Oklahoma State University, 1984. Environment and Population Research Center, Bangladesh.

Ciannat Howett, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1987; JD, University of Virginia, 1992. Sustainability Initiatives, Emory University.

Brian Hughes, Adjunct Instructor. BS, Clemson University, 1982; MS, Southern Illinois University, 1986. Consultant.

Barry L. Johnson, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Kentucky, 1960; MS, Iowa State University, 1962; PhD, 1967. Assistant Surgeon General (retired). Consultant.

Mark E. Keim, Adjunct Professor. BS, Southern Illinois University, 1987; MD, 1991; MBA, Emory University, 2014. Consultant.

Muin J. Khoury, Adjunct Professor. BS, American University of Beirut, 1975; MD, 1979; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Amy E. Kirby, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 1997; PhD, University of Buffalo, 2003; MPH, Emory University, 2012. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Flemming Konradsen, Visiting Fellow. BSc, University of Copenhagen, 1990; PhD, 1998. Global environmental health, especially water and sanitation in developing countries, malaria vector control, pesticide self-harm. University of Copenhagen.

Judy Kruger, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, University of Waterloo, 1993; MS, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1997; PhD, 2001. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Richard A. Lemen, Adjunct Professor. BA, Central Methodist College, 1967; MSPH, University of Missouri, 1971; PhD, University of Cincinnati, 1992. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (retired). Consultant.

George E. Luber, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Florida, 1993; MA, Northern Arizona University, 1997; PhD, University of Georgia, 2002. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health.

Mia Mattioli, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 2008; MS, Stanford University, 2010; PhD, Stanford University, 2012. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael A. McGeehin, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Scranton, 1977; MSPH, University of Colorado, 1989; PhD, Colorado State University, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health.

- A. Stanley Meiburg**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Wake Forest University, 1975; MA, 1978; PhD, The Johns Hopkins University, 1986. USEPA.
- M. Deborah Millette**, Adjunct Instructor. BA, University of Dayton, 1972; MPH, Emory University, 1990. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (retired). Consultant.
- Maria C. Mirabelli**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 1995; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2005. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health.
- M. Moiz Mumtaz**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Osmania University, 1970; MS, 1972; MS, Oregon State University, 1976; PhD, University of Texas, 1984. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- H. Edward Murray**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Texas A&M University, 1969; MT, US Navy, 1972; MS, University of Arizona, 1976; PhD, University of Texas, 1979. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Melvin Myers**, Adjunct Associate Professor, BS, University of Idaho, 1967; MPA, Indiana University, 1977. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (retired).
- Christopher J. Portier**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Nicholls State University, 1977; MS, University of North Carolina, 1979; PhD, 1981. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health (retired).
- Justin V. Remais**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California, Berkeley, 1998; MS, 2002; PhD, 2006. Disease ecology of environmentally mediated tropical diseases, impact of land use and climate change.
- Anne Riederer**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, Brown University, 1989; MSc, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, 1991; ScD, Harvard University School of Public Health, 2004. Consultant.
- Shubhayu Saha**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Calcutta University, 1977; MA, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 1999; PhD, North Carolina State University, 2008. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Glen Satten**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Oberlin College, 1979; MA, Harvard University, 1981; PhD, Harvard University, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Thomas H. Sinks Jr.**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Tulane University, 1973; MS, 1982; PhD, Ohio State University, 1985. US Environmental Protection Agency.
- James M. Smith**, Adjunct Professor. BS, West Virginia University, 1964; MS, 1966; PhD, 1969. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health (retired).
- Matthew J. Strickland**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA/MA, Case Western Reserve University, 2000; MPH, Ohio State University, 2002; PhD, Emory University, 2007. University of Nevada, Reno.
- Pamella D. Thomas**, Adjunct Associate Professor. MD, University of the West Indies, 1974; MPH, Medical College of Wisconsin, 1990. Consultant.
- Michael J. Thun**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1964; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1975; MS, Harvard University, 1983. American Cancer Society (retired).
- Mary C. White**, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 1977; MPH, University of Michigan, 1979; ScD, Harvard University, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Andrea Winquist**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Bethel College, 1988; MD, Northwestern University, 1993; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Environmental epidemiology, health effects of air pollution and PFOA.

Jonathan S. Yoder, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Clearwater Christian College, 2001; MSW, University of Florida, 1999; MPH, University of South Florida, 2001. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ying Zhou, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1997; ScD, Harvard University, 2002. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Environmental Health Course Descriptions

EH 500 (2) Perspectives in Environmental Health

Fall, spring. Presents the ecological paradigm as applied to public health. Introduces the core areas of environmental health -- human toxicology, environmental epidemiology and exposure science – and how they help us understand environmental influences of disease, exposure pathways, regulatory efforts, and the health impacts of various environmental exposures. Discusses various aspects of environmental health, including environmental contamination, food safety, occupational health, chemical and physical hazards, injuries, vector control, global climate change and rapid industrialization, and developing nations' perspectives.

EH 501 (1) Introduction to Environmental Health

Fall. EH department students only. Required foundation course for students in all master's programs administered by Department of Environmental Health. Introduces students to major topics in environmental health, including mechanisms of toxicity, pesticides and other chemicals, children's health, WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), infectious disease, air pollution, climate change, and planetary health. Describe tools used to understand these EH topics, such as exposure science, epidemiology, toxicology, biomarkers/omics, risk assessment, implementation science, and policy. Provides students with an introduction to the EH faculty, their perspectives and research interests on these major EH topics, and an overview of EH courses.

EH 510 (2) Foundations of Exposure Science

Spring. In this course, students will be introduced to the concepts of exposure science and the exposome. Students will learn how contaminants are transported from sources to receptors and, in particular, how human receptors are affected by such contact. All environmental media including air, water, soil, and dietary intake will be considered. Measures of exposure include direct measurements of environmental media contamination as well as biomarkers of exposure will be presented and discussed in detail. Students will examine the literature of exposure science through readings and research.

EH 515 (2) Air Quality in the Urban Environment: A Survey of Research Methods and Recent Findings

Spring. The link between the air we breathe and human health affects millions globally, placing urban air quality as a major public health concern. This course examines ways to characterize urban air pollution as well as its public health implications based on recent clinical, epidemiological, and toxicological research. The course will be highly interactive and will provide instruction on conducting basic, applied air quality research in academic, governmental, and grassroots settings.

EH 520 (3) Human Toxicology

Fall. Prerequisites: college-level biology and chemistry or instructor's permission. Examines the basic concepts of toxicology in environmental and occupational surroundings. Discusses distribution, absorption, metabolic conversion, and elimination of toxic agents. Mechanisms of injury to body systems following exposure to toxic chemicals are explored at systemic, organ,

and cellular levels. Topics include classes of toxicants and methods for detecting and evaluating their effects.

EH 523 (2) Neurotoxicology

Spring. Prerequisite: EH 520 or instructor's permission. This course is designed to permit in-depth analysis of the impact of neurotoxic agents on human health. Each course meeting will consist of a lecture on a particular class of neurotoxic agents, with emphasis on human health impact mechanisms of action, followed by critical analysis of relevant neurotoxicology literature. Topics covered include pesticides, metals, industrial toxicants, venoms and poisons, and drugs of abuse.



EH 524 (2) Risk Assessment I

Fall. Surveys the general principles and practices of environmental health risk assessment for toxic exposures in the environment and interactions with other factors contributing to human health risks. A variety of case studies will be used to demonstrate the basic methods and results of risk assessment, including estimation/evaluation of potential risk based on empirical evidence (e.g., laboratory animal studies, human disease clusters), hazard and dose-response assessment for regulatory decisions, and uncertainty analysis and risk communication.

EH 527 (2) Biomarkers and Environmental Public Health

Spring. The study of human susceptibility to environmental toxic chemicals has undergone a major transformation as the knowledge of how toxic chemicals behave in the human body has become more readily available. Coupled with the advanced Human Genome Project and the ecogenetic research programs, the use of biomarkers will allow us not only to accurately assess the exposures to those toxic chemicals, but to predict the resulting adverse health outcomes as well. This course is designed to introduce the use of biomarkers in environmental public health from qualitative and quantitative perspectives and the concept of exposomics, the totality of exposures throughout all life stages.

EH 530 (2) Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530 or equivalent. Reviews basic epidemiological principles in the context of environmental and occupational health. Key concepts include confounding, information bias, selection bias and interactions between exposures and susceptibility factors that may jointly contribute to health outcomes. Students review and critique a number of published articles; on completion of this class, students will be savvy consumers of epidemiologic studies.

EH 543 (1) Sustainability

Fall. Explores principles, policies and practices related to sustainability. The course will cover the general approach to sustainability from environmental, social and economic perspective. Lectures will also cover specific sustainability-related topics, including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, buildings, greenspace, land use, community revitalization, behavior change, purchasing, and curriculum development. The focus of our work together will be to analyze the role of the public health professional in shaping sustainability policy and furthering sustainability practices.

EH 548 (3) Research Methods for Studies of Water and Health

Spring. GH 529 (Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries) or equivalent recommended as background. This hands-on course covers methods needed to carry out field studies focused on water and health. Through lecture and laboratory exercises, students will learn critical skills in measuring water quality exposure assessment and waterborne disease health outcomes that will enable them to conduct their own field studies and analyze the resulting data. The focus will be on issues of microbiological contamination in developing countries, but chemical contamination and domestic cases will also be covered.

EH 549 (2) Critical Analysis of Water, Sanitation, and Research

Spring. Covers new and emerging topics in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) research. Through reading of current literature, students will be exposed to different study designs and methods, theoretical approaches, and current debates among researchers. Each semester will focus on three to four different topics based on recent publications and topics of interest. Course work will focus on the ability to critically read and assess literature, understanding of the breadth of methods available to address WASH research topics, writing of research papers, and summaries of key findings for lay audiences. Potential topics include women and water, climate, animal-borne WASH illness, sanitation marketing, food safety, cholera in Haiti, point-of-use water treatment sustainability, integrated water resource management, menstrual hygiene management, water safety plans, and WASH in emergency settings.

EH 550 (2) Environmental and Occupational Health Practice

Spring. Presents an overview of organizational, legal, and administrative issues in environmental and occupational health practice such as program design in industry, worker's compensation, drug screening, employee assistance programs, and ethical issues.

EH 570 (3) Environmental and Occupational Health Policy

Spring. This course introduces students to the major laws and regulations applicable to environmental and occupational health in the United States. We will also explore the history, politics, economics, and ethics of environmental and occupational health policy. Readings, discussion and guest speakers explore issues of equity and environmental justice. Case studies, in-class activities and a policy analysis assignment will emphasize the challenges of environmental and occupational health policy.

EH 571 (1) Global Environmental Health Policy: Power, Science and Justice

Spring. This course is designed to help students, as future public health practitioners, understand and anticipate the ways in which politics, defined as interests and institutions, affect public health interventions. This is a course on "applied" politics, not one on environmental justice or the political determinants of health outcomes. The course is structured around key stages in the policy process: agenda setting, policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Using cases drawn from a range of countries, supplemented by occasional guest speakers, the course will explore whether and how lessons learned from specific cases can be generalized to others.

EH 580/BSHE 591M (2) Injury Prevention and Control

Fall. This course provides a basic introduction to injury as a public health problem. Students learn about key injury prevention and control concepts, as well as the epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of various causes of intentional and unintentional injury. This class features content experts from CDC and other local agencies.

EH 581 (2) Public Health Consequences of Disasters

Fall. This course considers public health aspects of preparedness and management of natural and man-made disasters, including hurricanes, floods and biosecurity threats, with an emphasis on understanding their complexity and impact. The course is taught using texts, peer-reviewed articles, and presentations by top field experts. The course is designed to stimulate understanding and to encourage exchange of ideas regarding lessons learned from the past and the implications for current and future policies and disaster planning.

EH 582/GH 582 (2) Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response

Fall. This course will explore the public health effects of global climate change, epidemiologic and other methods for understanding and studying these effects, the public health adaptation response, and potential mitigation efforts and activities. Public health responses will be discussed with particular focus on global health issues. The course will emphasize a practical approach to vulnerability and risk assessment, and students will develop skills assessing the risks of particular climate-related health impacts.

EH 583/ENVS 483 (4) Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology

Spring. Prerequisites: at least one GIS class (INFO 530 or ENVS 250); statistics is also recommended. This course covers patterns of health and disease in place and time; application of geospatial technologies and methods for epidemiology; analysis of time-space relations; clusters and diffusion of disease; and geographical epidemiology of selected infectious and noninfectious diseases.

EH 584 (2) Built Environment and Public Health

Fall. Recommended prerequisites: INFO 530 or GIS knowledge. This interdisciplinary course, examines how cities and neighborhoods can have both positive and adverse effects on human health, and produces recommendations to improve these outcomes. This course is an elective planning and public health course that explores the interconnections between these fields and equips students with skills and experiences to plan healthy communities. The planning and public health disciplines emerged together with the common goal of preventing outbreaks of infectious disease. Since that time, the two disciplines diverged in their foci; public health following a clinical model and planning focusing on urban design and physical form. However, as the intimate connections between the built environment and disease continue to be revealed, the planning and public health fields have begun to converge once again. This course covers planning and public health foundations, natural and built environments, vulnerable populations and health equity, and health policy and global impacts. For their end of semester assessment students complete a healthy communities plan on a community of particular interest, applying current evidence and best practices studied throughout the semester. Half of the course takes place at Georgia Tech; allow for travel time.

EH 586 (2) Advanced Seminar in Climate Change and Health: Research and Policy

Spring. Recommended prerequisite: EH 582/GH 582. This course builds on EH/GH 582 exploring the interaction of methodological and policy issues surrounding the public health effects of climate change. Methodological topics will include advanced modeling issues, epidemiologic methods, bias, remote sensing, issues of measurement error and uncertainty analysis. Meanwhile, policy discussions will emphasize how scientific evidence based on these

methods is injected into policy debates. Topics will include issues of scientific consensus, objectivity, uncertainty and the ethics of scientist advocacy. The course will cover the impact of environmental change on the practice of environmental epidemiology; problems and opportunities in using models to project impacts; the necessity of, and strategies for, interdisciplinary work; strategic concerns in emerging areas of public health practice; challenges deriving policy on issues of great importance and cost; the role of health scientists in determining adaptation funding priorities, technology transfers and global treaties; and applied public health tools, including vulnerability assessments and health impact assessments.

EH 587 (3) Introduction to Satellite Remote Sensing of the Environment and its Applications to Public Health

Spring. Prerequisites: at least one GIS class (INFO 530) or equivalent. This course covers instruction on basic principles behind satellite remote sensing; the terminology and instrumentation of satellite remote sensing and structure of satellite data; solid-surface and atmospheric remote sensing techniques; case studies of applying satellite remote sensing in public health and environmental science; and analysis of the spatial patterns of air pollution using satellite data.

EH 590R (1) Environmental Health Seminar: Initiation and Management of Research Projects under Constrained Conditions

Spring. Students will learn critical aspects of managing research projects in resource- limited environments. Key topics covered include: local permits and ethical clearances, international transport of biological and environmental material, formalizing partnerships, introducing a project to relevant stakeholders, administrative management, recruitment of staff and terms and conditions for staff, staff security, quality assurance systems, and data sharing/authorships among partners. Learning will take place through role-plays, student presentations, instructor case presentations, and group problem-solving exercises. One hypothetical project will be used as a case throughout the module. Taught in a short- course format, usually over four days.

EH 590R (1) Special Topics: Oceans and Human Health

Spring. This course examines the reciprocal relationship between marine environmental conditions and human well being. A major focus is how anthropogenic changes to earth systems (e.g., climate change, perturbations of the mercury biogeochemical cycle, and the global spread of persistent organic pollutants) have systemic effects that can influence human health in direct and indirect ways. This course will strengthen students' ability to think about systems-level influences on health.

EH 593R (1) Data Analysis in Environmental Health

Fall and spring. This course provides a general review of analytic methods commonly used in the analysis of environmental health data. This is an application oriented class with an emphasis on working through the analytic steps given the research goal and the data in hand. Much of the discussion is interactive, working through relevant issues in individual student theses that lead to achieving an appropriate analysis, including the coding of statistical software. Additional topics may be discussed based on the particular interests and research activities of the students. Prerequisite: EH department students only; students must bring thesis data to the class.

EH 594 (4) Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health Professionals

Spring. This course provides a productive, supportive and critical environment for Environmental Health (EH) and Global Environmental Health (GEH) students who are completing a capstone project for their culminating experience.

The course prepares students, using their capstone project as a platform, with skills and competencies needed for successful careers in environmental health. Students will identify topics of interest, engage with scholars and literature on their topic, and through a series of written, poster, and oral presentations, make an original, substantive contribution to the field.

Environmental health skills gained during the EH and GEH programs are applied and integrated, including critical thinking on methodological and policy issues surrounding the topical issues presented; effective communication strategies for complex environmental health topics; and applying environmental health theory and principles to practical public health situations and professional practice. Further, students will critically review each other's work with an emphasis on methodological understanding, appropriate assessment of applied and research needs posed by the topic, intended audience, communication methods, and policy concerns.

EH 595 (0) Applied Practice Experience

An applied practice experience is a unique opportunity for graduate students to integrate and apply practical skills and training learned through course work and prior experiences in a professional public health environment. In some cases, students can use a work-study, graduate assistantship, or teaching assistant position structured to meet the practicum requirement. An applied practice experience is a significant educational experience that generally requires 200 to 400 clock hours in a public health agency, institution, or community under the supervision of site administrators and the guidance of the student's department, the Office of Applied Public Health, and/or Career Services.

EH 596 (1) Research Design in Environmental Health

Fall. Introduces basic concepts for conducting research in environmental health. The course takes place during the first half of the fall semester. Students will have opportunities to identify and/or refine potential culminating experience project topics. Students will also review: criteria of their potential projects. Students will then have opportunities to develop, refine and apply their analytical and writing skills in the development of their culminating experience project proposal. Students will complete a brief plan for the steps in the development of their potential projects. Students will then have opportunities to develop, refine and apply their analytical and writing skills in the development of their culminating experience project proposal. Students will refine their research questions and/or project objectives, formulate plans for data management and analysis, and prepare and present their project proposal to departmental faculty for review, comment and approval.

EH 597R (VC) Directed Study

Students pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes course work.

EH 599R (VC) Thesis

Students prepare a monograph that embodies original research in environmental or occupational health. This incorporates a proposition that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical techniques and is potentially publishable or has potential public health impact. All students in the EH department will be graded as satisfactory/ unsatisfactory on the thesis project.

The following courses are for the Environmental Health Sciences (EHS) Doctoral curriculum. Master's students may enroll based on EH department permission and space availability.

EHS 600R (2) Research Rotation (fall, spring)**EHS 610 (1) Environmental Health Sciences Seminar (fall, spring)****EHS 701 (1) Public Health Research: Discovery to Practice**

Fall. The field of public health necessitates the translation of research into programs that promote population health. This course focuses on how research in each discipline of public health can be disseminated and put into practice, contributing to the improvement of population health. This course also lays the foundation for students to move beyond the disciplinary silos common to doctoral work and enrich their studies through multiple perspectives. This course prepares students to understand the language and approaches of several disciplines comprising the field of public health (in academia and practice), thereby fostering greater potential for collaboration and improvement in population health.

EHS 710 (2) Advanced Laboratory and Field Methods in Exposure Science

Spring. EHS710 is a course for more advanced students. In this course, students will be introduced to the concepts of exposure science and the exposome. Students will learn how contaminants are transported from sources to receptors and, in particular, how human receptors are affected by such contact. All environmental media including air, water, soil, and dietary intake will be considered. Measures of exposure include direct measurements of environmental media contamination as well as biomarkers of exposure will be presented and discussed in detail. Students will examine the literature of exposure science through readings and research. While working in small groups of 2-4 individuals, students will design and implement a small-scale field study of exposure to a contaminant or contaminants of public health importance and present their results in class.

EHS 730 (2) Computational Systems Biology: Modeling Biological Responses

Fall. Understanding biological responses to external perturbations, their health outcomes and risks increasingly requires a systems biology approach. This course teaches the dynamical modeling aspect of systems biology. Such an approach is necessary to make sense of biological pathways/circuitries comprising genes, RNAs, proteins, and metabolites, and to understand how they are quantitatively organized as complex networks to carry out integrated, systems-level functions and respond to biological, pharmaceutical and environmental perturbations. This interdisciplinary course introduces the basic concepts and principles in systems biology, and numerical simulation techniques for mechanically understanding and predicting biological responses.

EHS 740/IBS 740 (2) Molecular Toxicology

Spring. Prerequisites: introductory biochemistry, EH 520, EHS student, or instructor's permission. This course builds upon select topics presented in EH 520 and serves to elaborate the understanding of the interaction between environmental chemicals and human health from a cellular and molecular framework. Topics include molecular mechanisms of toxicity, reproductive toxicity, pesticides and neurotoxicity, induction of liver enzymes and toxicity, endocrine disruption, and application of computational models to toxicology.

EHS 747 / EPI 747 (2) Methods in Environmental Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, BIOS 501; EPI 534 is also preferred, or EHS student or instructor's permission. Explores design and analysis issues specific to occupational and environmental epidemiology. Case studies representative of a variety of exposures, outcomes,

and study designs are used to illustrate the application of epidemiological principles to the study of exposures occurring in the workplace and in the general environment.

EHS 750 (3) Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease

Spring. This course takes a global perspective, exploring the diverse environmental phenomena that influence the transmission of infectious diseases. Complex dynamics, feedbacks, and spatial flows inherent in the transmission of environmentally driven infectious diseases are examined, focusing on vector-borne diseases, tropical parasites, and waterborne pathogens. The epidemiological significance of environmental processes are explored, including weather, climate extremes, hydrology, development projects, and land use change. Anthroponotic and zoonotic diseases of global significance are examined with respect to how environmental factors shape their distributions, intensity, environmental fate, transport, and persistence. The specific epidemiological consequences of climate change, dams, irrigation, agricultural intensification, and de/reforestation are emphasized, and analytical tools for their study presented and critiqued, including methods for modeling coupled environmental-epidemiological systems.

EHS 760 (2) Advanced Risk Assessment

Spring. Prerequisite: EH 524 or EHS student. Educates and trains students in the processes of risk assessment, risk model selection, and use of toxicology and environmental informational databases to create risk assessment calculations and determinations.

EHS 777R (2) Problem Based Learning in Environmental Health Sciences (fall, spring)

EHS 790R (1) Research Design and Management (fall, spring)

EHS 797R (VC) Directed Study (fall, spring)

EHS 798R (VC) Pre-candidacy Research

EHS 799R (VC) Dissertation Research

Courses of Interest Outside Emory

Students may be interested in taking courses that are not available at Emory through the Atlanta Regional Council for Higher Education (ARCHE) program. Ask your department for more information about the ARCHE program. Examples students in the EH department may be interested in include:

Courses at the Georgia Institute of Technology School of Civil Engineering

CEE6311 (3) Microbial Principles

Microbiological principles with emphasis on microbial nutrition and growth, inhibition and control of growth, biochemical thermodynamics, metabolic pathways, enzyme and microbial kinetics.

CEE6312 (3) Chemical Principles-EnvE

Fundamental principles of chemical equilibria and environmental organic chemistry in dilute aqueous systems with emphasis on chemical speciation and environmental engineering applications.

CEE6313 (3) Fate of Contaminants

Effects of physical, chemical, and biological processes on the fate and transport of contaminants in unsaturated and saturated porous media.

CEE6330 (3) Physicochemical Process

Theory and application of the physical and chemical processes of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, softening, filtration, and disinfection in water and wastewater treatment.

CEE6761 (3) Contaminated Sedimentary Geochemistry

Acquaints students with fate of major pollutants, nutrients, organic compounds, such as pesticides, PAHs, and trace metals in sedimentary systems.

CEE6792 (3) Air Pollution Meteorology

Vertical temperature and wind structure, topographic effects, natural removal processes, atmospheric dispersion of stack effluents, air pollution climatology, meteorological management of air pollution.

CEE6794 (3) Atmospheric Chemical Modeling

Application of modern numerical methods to the prediction of atmospheric chemical and physical compositions; specific applications using computer models developed by the students are included.

The following courses are taught at the undergraduate level:

CE 4100 (3) Environmental Engineering Systems

An introduction to the field of environmental engineering and issues associated with water, air, and land pollution. Includes current topics such as hazardous waste, risk assessment, groundwater contamination, global climate change, ozone depletion, acid deposition, and sustainable technologies.

CE 4110 (2) Water Quality Engineering

Introduction to reclamation of water and wastewater for potable and industrial uses and groundwater remediation. Includes principles of physical, chemical, and biological treatment processes such as coagulation, sedimentation, softening, filtration, secondary biological treatment, and reactor design.

CE 4120 (2) Hazardous Substance Engineering

A senior-level course providing an introduction to the technical aspects of hazardous waste and toxic substance management. Topics include legislation, exposure and risk assessment, procedures for conducting remedial investigation/feasibility studies, waste treatment methods, basics of solute transport, on-site treatment methods, landfill design, waste minimization, and recycle and reuse.

CE 4130 (2) Environmental Engineering Facilities Design

Focuses on design of facilities for water, wastewater, air quality, hazardous waste, and solid waste. Includes supervised design problems and inspection trips.

Courses at the Georgia Institute of Technology College of Architecture, City Planning Program

CP 8823 Environmental Planning and Management

This course exposes students to the role ecological principles may play in urban planning. Students learn about ecological structure and function and the principal technological and design-based tools currently employed in environmental management. The lab component of the course introduces students to a range of spatial analysis and remote sensing techniques.

CP-8823-NB Impact Assessment

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a public health and planning tool used to inform decision-makers about the potential health impacts of proposed projects, programs, and policies that do not traditionally focus on health outcomes (e.g. transportation, education, housing), but are likely to affect the public's health. This course is particularly appropriate for students interested in the links between public health and community design. In the course, students will first consider the rationale for conducting HIAs, learn the necessary steps to conduct an HIA, review national and international case studies, and discuss how HIA findings may impact decision-making. Students will conduct an HIA of a current proposed project, policy or program, evaluate a completed HIA and propose approaches to institutionalizing HIA in a sector or region.

Department of Epidemiology

<https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/epi/index.html>

Timothy L. Lash, DSc, MPH, Chair

The Department of Epidemiology offers courses of study leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) and the Master of Science in Public Health (MSPH) degrees in epidemiology through the Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University, and the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in epidemiology through the Laney Graduate School of Emory University. The programs are designed to help students achieve the knowledge, skills, and philosophy they will need to have an influential career in public health. Graduates pursue careers in public health agencies, academic institutions, and in the private sector, including health organizations and industry.

Areas of Research

The department provides outstanding opportunities for education and research. Faculty interests include cancer, cardiovascular diseases, genetic and molecular epidemiology, epidemiologic methods, infectious diseases, nutrition and physical activity, reproductive and perinatal health, social epidemiology, and women's and children's health. Students often take advantage of the Department's close working relationship with the adjacent US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by participating in collaborative research projects. Those interested in developing skills in cancer epidemiology will find opportunities with the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, supported by the National Cancer Institute; the American Cancer Society, whose national headquarters are in Atlanta; and the Winship Cancer Institute at Emory University. Research opportunities are available in other departments at RSPH, The Carter Center, the Georgia Division of Public Health, the Morehouse School of Medicine, the seven large teaching hospitals affiliated with Emory Healthcare, and other state and local health departments. These resources, as well as others in the clinical and basic science divisions of the Emory University School of Medicine and the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing provide students with a wide range of study and research opportunities.

Areas of Concentration

The Department offers required courses that focus on epidemiologic study design and analysis. This knowledge allows students to apply their skills to any research or service area they choose. Students are free to choose, with advisement, electives that will allow informal concentrations in many areas of study, including, but not limited to: cancer, cardiovascular diseases, genetic and molecular epidemiology, epidemiologic methods, infectious diseases, nutrition and physical activity, reproductive and perinatal health, social epidemiology, and women's and children's health.

MPH/MSPH Admission Requirements

Requirements for admission to the MPH and MSPH degree programs in epidemiology include a baccalaureate degree, completion of one college-level science and one college-level math course, and the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) or the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). At least one semester of calculus or statistics, and biology are preferred.

Calculus is required for admissions to the MSPH degree program. Applications are evaluated on the basis of several criteria. The applicant's overall academic performance in his/her undergraduate/graduate programs is considered, with particular attention focused on the applicant's science and math coursework. Previous work experience, letters of recommendation, scores on GRE or equivalent tests, and the applicant's statement of purpose are also considered. If an applicant's academic transcripts do not document course work in mathematics, the applicant should provide a written summary of the course work and a brief description of the contents of the course(s). Reference letters should be sent from professors, supervisors, and mentors who have related knowledge and experience with the rigors of graduate study and who can speak to an applicant's ability to succeed in the program. Students are only admitted to matriculate in the fall semester.

PhD Admission and Requirements

Prerequisites for the PhD degree include college level calculus, and college level biology. Application information is available online at <http://www.gs.emory.edu/admissions/application.html/>. Applications and all supporting credentials must be received by December 1 for consideration for admission the following fall. Students are only admitted to matriculate in the fall semester. Please visit <https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/epi/degree-programs/phd/index.html> for additional information.

Epidemiology MPH/MSPH Program Degree Requirements

Students seeking an MPH are required to complete 42 credit hours, including a thesis. The curriculum consists of core courses in public health and graduate courses in epidemiology and biostatistics. The MPH program requires three or four semesters of study. The MSPH is a professional degree designed for students who desire to acquire more in-depth skills in analytic methods. The MSPH curriculum consists of core courses in public health and advanced coursework in epidemiology and biostatistics. For this degree 48 credit hours and four semesters of study are required. All students must create and present a scientific poster on their applied practical experience or thesis while enrolled.

Thesis

All MPH and MSPH students in the Department of Epidemiology complete a thesis as part of their requirements for graduation. It is a creative effort demonstrating the student's mastery of epidemiologic concepts and should be of a quality that is worthy of publication. The purpose of the thesis is to enable the student to develop skill in performing research in epidemiology and in presenting the results of such a study. Projects may be made available by the epidemiology faculty for student consideration, or students may develop their own project. In both cases, the project must be completed in consultation with the student's faculty thesis adviser. The faculty thesis adviser must approve the project before the project begins and must evaluate and grade the final thesis for graduation.

Required Courses for the MPH Degree in Epidemiology

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
Total Required Core Hours		8
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II with lab	3
EPI 591U	Application of Epidemiologic Concepts with lab	3
EPI 595R	Applied Practice Experience	0
EPI 599R	Thesis	4
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
Electives		9
Total for MPH degree in epidemiology		42

Required Courses for the MSPH Degree in Epidemiology

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
Total Required Courses		8
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
EPI 591U	Applications of Epidemiologic Concepts	3
EPI 538	Advanced Epidemiologic Methods	2
EPI 595R	Applied Practical Experience	0
EPI 599R	Thesis	4
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
EPI 750	Analysis of Longitudinal Data	3
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II with lab	3

Electives	10
Total for MSPH degree in epidemiology	48

Interdepartmental Programs

The Department of Epidemiology offers two interdepartmental programs. A joint MSPH degree is offered in **Environmental Health and Epidemiology (EH- EPI)** with the Department of Environmental Health. It also offers a joint MPH or MSPH degree in **Global Epidemiology** with the Hubert Department of Global Health.

For more information and specific course work, please refer to the Interdepartmental Programs section.

Which Degree Program Should I Choose?

The four masters degree programs are distinct and it is important to understand which one best fits your needs. The following table details some of the major differences between the four programs. Competencies for each program are included earlier in the catalog.

	MPH in Epidemiology	MSPH in Epidemiology	MPH in Global Epidemiology	MSPH in Global Epidemiology
Program Focus	Service, Research	Research	Service, Research with Global Focus	Research in Global Settings
Credits Required	42	48	42	48
Elective Credits	9	10	5-6	6-7
Thesis?	Required	Required	Required	Required
Sample Key Skills	Identify, collect, manage, analyze, interpret and report population-based data to inform prevention and control	Those for Epidemiology MPH plus additional abilities in advanced analytic epidemiologic methods for research	Identify, collect, manage, analyze, interpret and report population-based data information prevention and control in global settings	Those for Global Epidemiology MPH plus additional abilities in advanced analytic epidemiologic methods for research
Sample Career Path	Working in health department, federal agency, industry, research, continuing on in	As for Epidemiology MPH, plus work in research organizations that require advanced	Working in health department, federal agency, WHO, CARE, industry, research,	As for Global Epidemiology MPH, plus work in international research organizations

	doctoral program	analytic skills for epidemiologic research	continuing on in doctoral programs	that require advanced analytic skills for epidemiologic research in global settings
--	------------------	--	------------------------------------	---

Please visit <https://sph.emory.edu/departments/epi/degree-programs/index.html> for more information about degree requirements and course plans.

Faculty

Alvaro Alonso, Associate Professor, MD, University of Navarra, 2000; MPH, National School of Health, 2002; PhD, University of Navarra, 2005. Cardiovascular epidemiology.

Ruth L. Berkelman, Emerita Rollins Professor of Public Health and Preparedness. AB, Princeton University, 1973; MD, Harvard Medical School, 1977.

John R. Boring III, Emeritus Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1953; MS, 1955; PhD, 1961.

Robert M. Bostick, Professor and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Scholar. BS, Wofford College, 1973; MD, Medical University of South Carolina, 1976; MPH, University of Minnesota, 1990. Cancer epidemiology, etiology and primary prevention of colon cancer, use of biomarkers of risk and molecular epidemiologic methods in observational studies and chemoprevention trials.

John Carter, Emeritus Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 1936; PhD, Rice University, 1968; MPH, Emory University, 1991.

Allison Chamberlain, Assistant Professor, BA, University of Virginia, 2004; MS, Georgetown University, 2007; PhD, Emory University, 2010. Infectious disease, emerging infections, surveillance.

Lauren Christensen-Lindquist, Research Assistant Professor, MPH, Emory University, 2009; PhD, 2015. Maternal Child Health, women’s and children’s health epidemiology.

James W. Curran, Professor and James W. Curran Dean of Public Health. BS, University of Notre Dame, 1966; MD, University of Michigan, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1974. AIDS, emerging infectious diseases.

Carolyn D. Drews-Botsch, Professor. BA, University of California-San Diego, 1981; MPH, University of California-Los Angeles, 1983; PhD, 1988. Reproductive and ophthalmic epidemiology, methods.

Veronika Fedirko, Assistant Professor. BSc, National University of Kyiv–Mohyla Academy, 2002; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, 2009. Molecular biomarkers of carcinogenesis, including genetic, epigenetic, and metabolic biomarkers.

W. Dana Flanders, Professor. BS, University of Vermont, 1972; MA, Columbia University, 1974; MD, University of Vermont, 1977; MPH, Harvard University, 1979; DSc, 1982. Quantitative epidemiology, methods.

Neel Gandhi, Associate Professor. BA, Williams College, 1994; MD, Brown University, 1999. Con- current epidemics of tuberculosis and HIV, with a particular interest in drug-resistant tuberculosis.

Julie A. Gazmararian, Professor. MPH, University of South Carolina, 1985; PhD, University of Michigan, 1992. Health outcomes; health literacy; maternal and child health; domestic violence.

Michael Goodman, Professor. MD, Kaunas Medical Academy (Lithuania), 1984; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 1995. Cancer epidemiology; prostate cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, respiratory and neurobehavioral outcomes in children.

Jodie Guest, Research Professor. PhD, MPH, Emory University, 1999; Co-founder of the HIV Atlanta VA Cohort Study (HAVACS) antiretroviral-induced lipid abnormalities, nephrotoxicity, inflammatory markers of endothelial cell activation, hepatitis c coinfection, MRSA, and food insecurity.

Terryl Hartman, Professor. MS, Texas A&M University, 1985; PhD, University of Minnesota, 1995; MPH, Harvard University, 1996. Cancer prevention and control, dietary assessment and analysis.

Carol J. R. Hogue, Professor and Jules and Uldeen Terry Professor of Maternal and Child Health. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1971; PhD, 1973. Women's and children's health epidemiology, social epidemiology, reproductive health.

Penelope P. Howards, Associate Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1990; MS, Penn State University, 1994; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2004. Reproductive health, maternal and child health.

Cecile Janssens, Research Professor. MA, Utrecht University, 1996; MSc, Netherlands Institute of Health Sciences, 2001; PhD, Erasmus University, 2003. Public health genomics, prediction of complex diseases by genomic profiling and the evaluation of the usefulness of genetic testing.

Samuel Jenness, Assistant Professor. BA, Boston University, 2002; MPH, Boston University, 2005; PhD, University of Washington, 2015. Infectious disease, prevention and control of HIV and other STIs.

Dayna Johnson, Assistant Professor. BA, Purdue University, 2004; MPH and MSW, University of Michigan, 2007; MS, University of Michigan, 2010; PhD, University of Michigan, 2014.

Jeb Jones, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Georgia State University, 2005; MPH, Emory University, 2012; PhD, Emory University, 2016. HIV/AIDS prevention, risk assessment, infectious disease dynamics.

Vijaya Kancherla, Research Assistant Professor. BHMS, University of Health Sciences, 2000; MS, Southern Illinois University, 2004; PhD, University of Iowa, 2010. Epidemiology and surveillance of birth defects.

David G. Kleinbaum, Emeritus Professor. AB, Hamilton College, 1962; AM, University of Rochester, 1964; PhD, University of North Carolina, 1970.

Michael Kramer, Associate Professor. BA, Earlham College, 1991; MMSc, Emory University, 1997; MS, Alderson-Broadus College, 2004; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Maternal and child health, social and spatial epidemiology.

Timothy L. Lash, Rollins Professor and Chair. BS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1987; MPH, Boston University, 1992; DSc, Boston University, 1999. Epidemiologic methods and cancer prevention.

Tené Lewis, Associate Professor. MA, University of California, 1998; PhD, 2003. Psychosocial epidemiology and health disparities particularly as they apply to cardiometabolic diseases.

Jonathan Liff, Emeritus Associate Professor. BA, University of Chicago, 1973; MS, University of Illinois, 1979; PhD University of Washington, 1985.

Benjamin Lopman, Associate Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1999; MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2000; PhD, Open University/Health Protection Agency, 2004. Infectious disease, epidemiology of viral gastroenteritis.

Michele Marcus, Professor. BS, Brooklyn College, 1974; MPH, 1981; PhD, Columbia University, 1986. Reproductive, environmental, neuroepidemiology.

Lauren McCullough, Rollins Assistant Professor. BA, Vanderbilt University, 2005; MSPH, Meharry Medical College, 2007; PhD, University of North Carolina, 2013. Cancer pathophysiology, genetics, epigenetics and lifestyle factors.

John E. McGowan Jr., Emeritus Professor. BMS, Dartmouth Medical School, 1965; MD, Harvard University, 1967.

Godfrey P. Oakley Jr., Research Professor. MD, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1965; MSPM, University of Washington, 1972. Pediatric and perinatal epidemiology, with emphasis on birth defects, developmental disabilities, genetics.

Bradley Pearce, Research Associate Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1985; PhD, University of Miami, 1990. Schizophrenia heterogeneity and toxoplasma exposure, schizophrenia biomarkers, pathophysiological mechanisms of autism risk in patients.

Travis Sanchez, Research Associate Professor. DVM, University of Georgia, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 2000. Disease surveillance, HIV vaccine development, infectious disease.

Amit Shah, Assistant Professor. BA, Princeton University, 2002; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 2006; MSCR, Emory University, 2011. Cardio-vascular disease epidemiology.

Anne C. Spaulding, Associate Professor; ScB, Brown University, 1984; MD, Medical College of Virginia, 1989; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 2005. Infectious and chronic disease epidemiology in correctional and drug-using populations.

Shakira Suglia, Associate Professor. BS, University of Massachusetts, 1995; MS, University of Albany, 1997; ScD, Harvard University, 2006. Adolescent health, child health, chronic disease, social determinants of health.

Patrick Sullivan, Professor. BS, Emory University, 1988; DVM, University of Tennessee, 1992; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1994. Infectious disease, surveillance, animal models for infectious diseases, zoonotic diseases, HIV vaccine development.

Yan V. Sun, Associate Professor. BS, Peking University, 1996; PhD, Wayne State University, 2001; MS, 2003. Human genetics.

Viola Vaccarino, Wilton Looney Professor. MD, Milan University Medical School, Italy, 1984; PhD, Yale University School of Medicine, 1994. Cardiovascular disease epidemiology.

Kristin Wall, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Texas, 2006; MS, University of Texas, 2008; PhD, Emory University, 2012. HIV/AIDS, cancer screening.

Kevin Ward, Research Assistant Professor. BIE, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1993; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, 2008.

John L. Young, Jr., Emeritus Research Professor, BA, Baylor University, 1963; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1965; DrPH, 1974.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Mohammed K Ali, Assistant Professor. MBChB, University of Cape Town, 2003; MSc, University of Oxford, 2006; MSc, 2007; MBS, Emory University, 2012. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Susan A. Allen, Professor. BS, Duke University, 1980; MD, 1984; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1995. Emory University School of Medicine.

Sara Auld, Assistant Professor. BA, Stanford University, 2001; MD, Columbia University, 2007; MSCR, Emory University, 2007. Emory University School of Medicine.

Robert Bednarczyk, Assistant Professor. BS, Lebanon Valley College, 1993; MS, SUNY-Albany, 2006; PhD, 2010. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Carla Berg, Associate Professor. BA, Dakota Wesleyan University, 2001; MA, University of Kansas, 2003; PhD, University of Kansas, 2007. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Henry M. Blumberg, Associate Professor. BA, Washington University, 1979; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1983. Emory University School of Medicine.

Otis W. Brawley, Professor. BS, University of Chicago, 1981; MD, 1985. American Cancer Society.

Kenneth Castro, Professor. BS, University of Puerto Rico, 1974; MS, Northeastern University, 1976; MD, State University, MD 1980. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Amy Y. Chen, Associate Professor. BA, University of Texas, Austin, 1988; MPH, University of Texas, Houston, 1999; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 1992. Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Emory University School of Medicine.

Thomas Clasen, Professor. JD, Georgetown University, 1981; MSc, London School, 2002; PhD, University of London, 2006. Department of Environmental Health.

Hannah Cooper, Associate Professor. BA, Yale University, 1993; SM, Harvard University, 1998; ScD, 2003. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Carrie Cwiak, Associate Professor, MPH, Emory University, 2003; MD, St. Louis University, 1997. Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics.

Carlos Del Rio, Hubert Professor and Chair. MD, Universidad La Salle, Mexico, 1983. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Neal Dickert Jr., Assistant Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1997; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2006; MD, 2006. Emory University School of Medicine.

Cristina Drenkard, Assistant Professor. MD, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina, 1981; PhD, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Argentina, 2002. Emory University School of Medicine.

Anne Dunlop, Assistant Professor. MD, Mayo Medical School; MPH, Emory University. Emory University School of Medicine.

John William Eley, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1979; MD, 1983; MPH, 1990. Emory University School of Medicine.

Matthew Freeman, Assistant Professor. BA, Wesleyan University, 2000; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Department of Environmental Health.

Scott Fridkin, Professor. MD, Loyola University. Emory University School of Medicine.

Aimee Webb Girard, Assistant Professor. BS, Mercer University, 1997; PhD, Emory University, 2006. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Neela Goswami, Assistant Professor. BS, Stanford University, 2002; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 2006; MPH, University of North Carolina, 2013. Emory University School of Medicine.

Abhinav Goyal, Associate Professor. BS, Northwestern University, 1996; MHS, Duke University, 2006; MD, Northwestern University, 1999. Emory University School of Medicine.

Matthew O. Gribble, Assistant Professor. BA/BS, Stanford University, 2009; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2013. Department of Environmental Health.

Kelli Stidham Hall, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Kentucky, 2003; MS, University of Kentucky, 2003; M. Phil, Columbia University, 2009; PhD, Columbia University, 2009. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Ellen L. Idler, Professor. BA, College of Wooster, 1974; MA, Rutgers University, 1976; PhD, Yale University, 1985. Department of Sociology, Emory College.

Jesse Jacob, Assistant Professor. MD, University of South Florida, 2001; MBA, 2011; MSCR, Emory University, 2011. Emory University School of Medicine.

Theodore Johnson, Associate Professor. AB, Brown University, 1985; MD, Northwestern University, 1990; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1997. Emory University School of Medicine.

Colleen Kelly, Assistant Professor. MD, Emory University, 2004; MPH, 2004. Emory University School of Medicine.

Amy Kirby, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 1997; PhD, The State University of New York, SUNY-Buffalo, 2003; MPH, Emory University, 2012. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Uriel Kitron, Professor. BSc, Hebrew University, 1975; PhD, University of California, 1981; MPH, University of Michigan, 1982. Department of Environmental Studies, Emory College.

Mitchel Klein, Research Assistant Professor. BA, State University of New York, 1979; MA, Indiana University, 1986; PhD, Emory University, 1998. Department of Environmental Health.

Kelli Komro, Professor. BA, University of Washington, 1987; MPH, University of Minnesota, 1991; PhD, University of Minnesota, 1994. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Jeffrey P. Koplan, Professor. BA, Yale University, 1966; MD, New York University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1978. Emory University School of Medicine.

Christian Larsen, Professor, MD, Emory University, 1984, PhD University of Oxford, 1990; Emory University School of Medicine

Juan S. Leon, Assistant Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1996; MPH/PhD, Northwestern University, 2003. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Karen Levy, Assistant Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1995; MSc, University of California, Berkeley 2002; MPH, 2006; PhD, 2007. Department of Environmental Health.

S. Sam Lim, Associate Professor. BA, Duke University; MD, State University of New York at Brooklyn. Emory University School of Medicine.

Michael Lindsay, Assistant Professor. BS, Morehouse College, 1975; MD, Yale University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Emory University School of Medicine.

Carmen J. Marsit, Professor. BS, Lafayette College, 2000; PhD, Harvard University, 2004. Department of Environmental Health.

Scott J. N. McNabb, Visiting Professor. BS, University of Oklahoma, 1972; MS, 1979; PhD, 1986. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Ann C. Mertens, Professor. BS, St. Louis University; MS, University of Minnesota; PhD, University of Minnesota. Emory University School of Medicine.

Christine L. Moe, Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1979; MS, University of North Carolina, 1984; PhD, 1989. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Jennifer Mullé, Assistant Professor. MHS, Johns Hopkins, 2000; PhD, 2005. School of Medicine.

K. M. Venkat Narayan, Professor. MBBS, St. Johns Medical College, 1980; MSc, University of Edinburgh, 1987; MFPHM, Royal College of Physicians, 1988; MBA, Herriot Watt University, 1995. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Saad Omer, William H. Foege Chair in Global Health and Professor. MBBS (MD), Aga Khan University, 1998; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2003, PhD, 2007. HIV, infectious disease, vaccines. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Walter Orenstein, Professor, BS, City College of New York, 1968; MD, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1972. Emory University School of Medicine

Matthew Oster, Assistant Professor. BS, Vanderbilt University, 1999; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 2004; MPH, Emory University. Emory University School of Medicine.

Ruth Parker, Professor. BS, Davidson College, 1977; MD, University of North Carolina, 1981. Emory University School of Medicine.

Rachel Patzer, Associate Professor. MPH, Emory University, 2007; PhD, 2011. Emory University School of Medicine.

Laura Plantinga, Assistant Professor. ScM, Johns Hopkins University, 2002; PhD, Emory University, 2014. Divisions of Renal Medicine, Transplant, and Geriatrics, Emory University.

Roger Rochat, Research Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 1962; MD, University of Washington, 1966. Women's and children's health. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Stephanie L. Sherman, Professor. BS, North Carolina State University, 1971; PhD, Indiana University, 1981. Emory University School of Medicine.

Aaron Siegler, Research Assistant Professor. MHS, Johns Hopkins University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2012. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

N. Kyle Steenland, Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1968; MA, State University of New York, Buffalo, 1971; PhD, 1974; MS, University of Pennsylvania, 1981; PhD, 1985; MS, University of Cincinnati, 1989. Department of Environmental Health.

Aryeh Stein, Professor. BSc, Queen Elizabeth College, 1984; MPH, Columbia University, 1989; PhD, 1992. Hubert Department of Global Health.

David S. Stephens, Professor. BS, The Citadel, 1970; MD, Bowman Gray University, 1974. Emory University School of Medicine.

Nancy Thompson, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1971; MPH, 1977; PhD, Georgia State University, 1988. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Paige Tolbert, Professor and Chair of Environmental Health. BA, Harvard University, 1979; MSPH, University of North Carolina, 1986; PhD, 1989. Department of Environmental Health.

Bryan Williams, Associate Research Professor. BS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988; MS, 1990; PhD, Pennsylvania State University, 1992. Emory University School of Medicine.

Peter W. Wilson, Professor. BS, Yale University, 1970; MD, University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio, 1974. Emory University School of Medicine.

Inci Yindirim, Assistant Professor. MD, Hacettepe University, 1999; MSc, Hacettepe University, 2007; PhD, Boston University, 2009. Emory University School of Medicine.

Adjunct Faculty

Hani Atrash, Adjunct Associate Professor. MD, King Abdul-Aziz University, 1991; MMed, 2009. King Abdul-Aziz University.

Zachary Binney, Adjunct Instructor. AB, University of Chicago, 2008; MPH, Emory University, 2013; PhD, Emory University. Binney Research, Analytics, and Sports Services, LLC.

Allison Brown, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 1997; MPH, Yale University, 2004; PhD, The Johns Hopkins University, 2010. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Peter Cegielski, Adjunct Associate Professor, BA, Harvard University, 1979; MD, University of California, 1984; MPH, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lyndsey Darrow, Adjunct Associate Professor. PhD, Emory University, 2008. University of Nevada.

Cherie Drenzek, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Wayne State University, 1986; MS, Wayne State University, 1988; DVM, Michigan State University, 1995. Georgia Department of Public Health.

Ivo Foppa, Adjunct Associate Professor. DrMed, University of Bern, 1991; MS, Harvard University, 1995; DSc, Harvard University, 2001. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Cindy Friedman, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Ross University, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Katherine Gass, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Oberlin College; MPH, Emory University; PhD, Emory University. Task Force for Global Health.

Mia Gaudet, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MSPH, University of North Carolina, 2001; PhD, 2005. American Cancer Society.

Stefan Goldberg, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Columbia College, 1977; MD, University of Colorado, 1981. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Neela Goswami, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Stanford University, 2002; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 2006; MPH, University of North Carolina, 2013. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Xuesong Han, Adjunct Professor. MS, Tsinghua University, 2004; PhD, Yale University, 2010. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Yuling Hong, Adjunct Professor. BM, Shanghai Medical University, China, 1987; MS, Erasmus University (Holland), 1993; PhD, Karolinska Institute (Sweden), 1997. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Dale J. Hu Jr., Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1983; MD, University of California at San Diego, 1987; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Brendan Ibe, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MBBS, Abia State University (Abia), 2000; MPH, New York Medical College, 2013. Georgia State Department of Health.

A. Danielle Iuliano, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Emory University, 2000; MPH, Emory University, 2002; PhD, University of Pittsburgh, 2008. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sherman James, Adjunct Professor. AB, Talladega College, 1964; PhD, Washington University, 1973.

Matthew Magee, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPH, University of Illinois, 2006; PhD, Emory University, 2013. Georgia State University.

Marjorie L. McCullough, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Michigan State University, 1983; MS, MGH Institute of Health Professions, 1986; ScD, Harvard University, 1999. American Cancer Society.

Paolo Raggi, Adjunct Faculty, MD, University of Bologna, Medical School, 1985. The Long Island College Hospital.

Eli Rosenberg, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Cornell University, 2006; PhD, Emory University, 2012. University at Albany-SUNY.

Edgar Simard, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Southern Connecticut State University, 1999; MPH, Emory University, 2004; PhD, State University of New Jersey. American Cancer Society.

Victoria Stevens, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 1981; PhD, Emory University, 1988. American Cancer Society.

Kathleen E. Toomey, Adjunct Associate Professor. AB, Smith College, 1973; MPH, Harvard University, 1979, MD, 1979. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Andrea Winquist, Assistant Professor. MD, Northwestern University, 1993; PhD, Emory University, 2009. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Carla A. Winston, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA/MA, Stanford University, 1994; PhD, Emory University, 2003. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Epidemiology Course Descriptions

EPI 504 (2) Fundamentals of Epidemiology

Spring. Non-EPI students only. Emphasizes the underlying concepts of the epidemiological approach, stressing study design. Discusses the calculation and interpretation of measures of frequency, association, and public health impact. Discusses sources of study error including the influence of chance, bias, confounding, and effect modification. Introduces basic concepts of standardizing rates, surveillance, and screening.

EPI 508R (1) Maternal and Child Health Leadership Collaborative Seminar

EPI 508R (1) Maternal and Child Health Leadership Collaborative Seminar

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI/GH/BSHE/HPM 596, students enrolled in the MCH certificate only or instructor permission. As a cross-institutional course lead by faculty from RSPH, Morehouse School of Medicine, and Georgia State University, the Leadership Collaborative Seminar will provide a biweekly interdisciplinary forum focused on building the necessary attitudes and relationships to prepare the next generation of health leaders to provide and promote coordinated, comprehensive, culturally competent care, programs, and policies for diverse MCH populations. RSPH students will interact with learners from the Georgia LEND (Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental Disabilities) and the Satcher Health Leadership Institute. Sessions will feature structured interviews with emerging MCH leaders, didactic content, problem-based learning on advancing health equity, opportunities for self-reflection, and group discussion – all with the goal of assisting participants in integration of learning across program curricula. The seminar series will also include presentations and interactions with prominent leaders in public health, health care, and human services. Learners will complete background readings as well as independent learning activities and directed opportunities for self-reflection in preparation for each session.

EPI 509 (2) Overview of Children with Special Health Care Needs

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI/GH/BSHE/HPM 596, students enrolled in the MCH certificate only or instructor permission. This course will provide a one-semester overview of children with special

health care needs and their families, including neurodevelopmental disabilities, to prepare learners to include the population in public health program planning, implementation, evaluation, and research. The course will be presented in a hybrid format with in-person and web-delivered didactic presentations, project-based learning, and field-based experiences. During weeks that the course does not meet in person, students will be responsible for completing and responding to assigned online learning modules that are currently being developed by a consortium of Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (LEND) programs. Online content will be reviewed in the subsequent in-person session.

EPI 510 (1) Introduction to Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology

Fall. This course will introduce basic principles of genetic and molecular epidemiology through interactive discussion with leading researchers in the field. This is a stand-alone course but is also a prerequisite for the Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology Certificate Program.

EPI 515 (3) Introduction to Transforming Public Health Surveillance

Fall. Prerequisites: None. Transforming Public Health Surveillance (TPHS) provides a review of the history, purposes, activities, uses, elements, data sources, models, analyses, actions, reports, evaluation, and ethical and legal issues of public health surveillance (PHS). It helps students understand the critical importance of the direct association between PHS and public health action, plus develop skills and competencies with the use of data-information-messages and the information and communication technologies that enable, enhance, and empower them. TPHS describes informatics approaches to enable and enhance data sharing, analytics, and visualization through interoperability that adapts to meet the challenges as PHS moves from analog to digital and demonstrates how PHS core functions (i.e., detection, registration, confirmation, analysis, feedback, communication, and response) will be enabled, enhanced, and empowered by these opportunities. Cross-listed with GH 515.

EPI 516 (2) Issues in Women's Health

Fall, even years. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530; BIOS 500 (may be concurrent enrollment). Presents issues in women's health that are a biological function of being female, but not pathologies of reproduction. These include cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, and breast and cervical cancer. Addresses health problems related to the physiological and psychological aspects of being female. These include depression, premenstrual syndrome, addictive behavior, and violence perpetrated by and against women.

EPI 518 (2) Practical Introduction to Survey Design

Spring, not offered every year. This short course is a practical introduction to survey research, seeking to provide students with hands-on skills to develop and implement electronic surveys. In the course, students will work in teams to develop and launch a survey, with the following phases: item development, item cognitive assessment, electronic survey programming, survey recruitment on Facebook (each team will have a recruitment budget), collection of survey data from online participants, and presentation of survey results. The course focus is predominantly on electronic survey provision, including web-based implementations. Other areas of emphasis include item creation, item optimization through qualitative techniques, sources of survey error, and strategies to mitigate survey error.

EPI 523 (1) Correctional Healthcare

Spring. Pre-requisite: EPI 530 or EPI 504 and BIOS 500, or instructor permission. Ten million persons pass through a jail or prison each year in the United States. This half-semester, seminar-style course explores the possible impact of the criminal justice system on the epidemiology of infectious diseases and on health indicators in general. The correctional setting will be used as a case study to illustrate how environment, public policy, behavior and biology all interact to

determine the well-being of a population. Lessons learned from studying correctional health are applicable to understanding the determinants of health for other institutionalized populations and in other controlled settings. We will make a field trip to a local correctional facility.

EPI 530 (4) Epidemiologic Methods I with Lab

Fall. Prerequisite/concurrent: BIOS 500. Required for epidemiology majors. Emphasizes the concepts and premises of the science of epidemiology. Stresses methods of hypothesis formulation and evaluation. Introduces techniques for quantifying the amount of disease (or other health indicator) in populations, followed by discussion of epidemiologic study designs useful for identifying etiologic factors and other relevant correlates of disease. Students gain facility with the calculation of basic epidemiologic measures of frequency, association, and impact. The concepts of random variability, bias, and effect modification are examined in detail. The use of stratified analysis, including Mantel-Haenszel techniques, is explored. Inferences from study results are discussed. Students are required to analyze and critique studies from the current medical and scientific literature.

EPI 533 (1) Programming in SAS

Fall, Spring. Permission only in fall semester. Required for epidemiology majors. This is an applied computer course that provides an introduction to the SAS programming environment and instructs students in the techniques needed to enter data into a database and to properly organize and edit data into a final dataset that is ready for epidemiologic analysis.

EPI 534 (3) Epidemiologic Methods II with Lab

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, and BIOS 501 or 591P (BIOS 591P or 501 may be taken concurrently). This course emphasizes the statistical foundations of epidemiological methods, as well as the appropriate statistical methods for cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies. The concepts of matching, confounding, and interaction are further developed. This course also presents an introduction to epidemiologic modeling using logistic regression for matched and unmatched studies. Students will learn to perform analyses using SAS.

EPI 535 (2) Field Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Uses a series of case studies to teach the principles and practice of epidemiology, ranging from surveillance and descriptive epidemiology to outbreak investigations and analytic methods. Focuses on the use of sound epidemiological judgment. Cross-listed with GH 535.

EPI 536 (2) Applied Data Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530, BIOS 500. The purpose of this course is to prepare the student for analysis of epidemiologic data from various study designs including cross-sectional, case-control, and follow-up studies. The student will have the opportunity to apply the methods taught in the epidemiology methods sequence to actual data sets. After completion of the course, the student will be prepared to do the data analysis for their thesis. The course will use the statistical program, Stata, for all analyses and therefore some time will be spent in learning the fundamentals of Stata. We will analyze multiple data sets and apply epidemiologic and statistical methods such as exact tests for 2x2 tables, stratified analysis, logistic regression, and survival techniques appropriate for epidemiologists. The course will be applied and will emphasize the use of Stata to solve various epidemiologic problems using a wide range of data sets.

EPI 537 (2) Epidemiology of Chronic Disease

Fall. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 530. Emphasizes the distribution and determinants of chronic disease within the population. Research design and analysis are not the primary focus of the

course, but methodological issues are considered when pertinent to the interpretation of findings.

EPI 538/738 (2) Advanced Epidemiologic Methods I

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 501 or BIOS 591P (EPI 534 and BIOS 501 may be taken concurrently with permission). Covers a wide variety of topics in epidemiological methodology. Topics include basic epidemiological measures, confounding, misclassification, selection bias, types of case-control studies, Berkson's bias, matching, and estimation of epidemiological parameters.

EPI 540 (2) Case Studies in Infectious Disease

Fall. Prerequisites/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530 and BIOS 500 or permission of instructor. Provides training in the investigation, control, and prevention of infectious diseases by both descriptive and analytic epidemiological techniques. Students work with infectious diseases of national and international interest. Cross-listed with GH 517.

EPI 541 (2) Hospital/Healthcare Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530 and BIOS 500. This course provides provides didactic sessions on the current changing face of healthcare epidemiology and training in the investigation, control, and prevention of hospital-acquired infectious diseases and other hospital events by the use of appropriate epidemiologic techniques, both descriptive and analytic.

EPI 542 (1) Tuberculosis: A Re-emerging Health Problem

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Provides training in the domestic and international public health aspects of tuberculosis, its epidemiology and diagnosis, the theory and practice of treatment and the means of prevention in developed and developing countries, and the interaction between HIV and tuberculosis. Cross-listed with GH 562.

EPI 544 (1) Epidemiology of Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases

Fall. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Covers the basic epidemiology of infectious foodborne and diarrheal diseases of the United States and the world. Uses the study of these diseases and outbreak investigations to develop broadly applicable epidemiologic skills. Explores dynamic relationship between changing global environment and human health—evolving and emerging pathogens, changes in food production and distribution, and changes in the human population.

EPI 546 (2) Methods in HIV Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and BIOS 500, or instructor permission. Explores the epidemiology of the HIV epidemic in the United States through a detailed examination of the major types of epidemiologic studies that have led to our current understanding of the epidemic. Students gain an understanding of important issues in the epidemiology of HIV in the United States, and, as importantly, increase their understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of various epidemiologic study designs and the interpretation of data from such studies.

EPI 547 (2) Public Health Applications of Molecular Epidemiology

Spring, odd years. Prerequisite: EPI 530 and knowledge of DNA and RNA. Molecular epidemiology encompasses topics beyond the recent era of “-omics.” Biospecimens have been analyzed to evaluate exposures and health states for decades. We will discuss a range of public health applications of molecular epidemiology. For each, we will review the biospecimen and analyte, how the biospecimen is collected and analyzed, and how the results are used, or may be used, to protect or improve public health. Examples of topics we will study include (a) cholesterol & triglycerides associated with heart disease, (b) blood alcohol & breathalyzer

associated with injury, (c) illicit drug screening and employment, and (d) serum $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ as a marker of dietary sweets intake.

EPI 550 (2) Epidemiology and Dynamics of STD and HIV Transmission

Fall. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Explores the social, biologic, and public health issues of sexually transmitted diseases and their overall importance in public health. Topics include the basic biology and epidemiology of the major STDs, the implication of transmission models for prevention, and the psychosocial, behavioral, and economic aspects of STD/ HIV. Cross-listed with GH 550.

EPI 552 (2) Human Genome Epidemiology

Spring. This introductory course will expose students to a range of topics that illustrate the use of epidemiologic methods to analyze and interpret genomic information at the population level through a combination of lectures, weekly reading assignments, and student-led case studies. At the end of the course participants should be able to identify the types of data needed to translate genetic discoveries for medicine and public health and be able to review and evaluate such data in the scientific literature.

EPI 553 (2) Writing and Presenting Epidemiologic Research

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500 and EPI 534 or instructor permission. The primary objective of this course is to develop skills in planning, writing, and presenting epidemiologic information in scientific reports, journal manuscripts, scientific conference posters and oral presentations, and MPH theses or PhD dissertations.

EPI 554 (3) Religion and Public Health

Fall. May not be offered every year. This course will provide graduate students with a sociologically oriented interdisciplinary survey of research on the intersection of public health and religious practices and beliefs, in individuals and populations. Religion is one factor among many others in the social environment that to some extent determines the health of populations. Religion also has a role in the organization and practice of medicine and public health, in the lives of individuals, their families and social networks, health professionals, and the institutions in which they interact. The course will emphasize evidence from quantitative social science and epidemiology, the role of religion in the historical development of public health institutions, and the theoretical social science origins of religion and health research. Under the large umbrella of religion and health research, we will be attempting to map the part of the field that is distinctively oriented to public health, rather than to medicine.

EPI 556 (2) Applied Genomic Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and EPI 552 or instructor permission, Knowledge of R is preferred. Genomic epidemiology is an increasingly important approach to studying disease risks in populations. This course will introduce the basic genetic principles as they apply to the identification of genetic variations associated with disease; illustrate the population and quantitative genetic concepts that are necessary to study the relationship between genetic variation and disease variation in populations; and provide hands-on experience to address the analytical needs for conducting genomic epidemiologic research. Students will gain experience with R and PLINK using high dimensional genetic data.

EPI 558 (2) Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance

Spring. Develops tools to understand the microbiological, behavioral, and economic factors that contribute to the expanding epidemic of infectious diseases that may become untreatable due to the emergence of resistance. Provides a framework for intervention studies. Cross-listed with GH 558.

EPI 560 (2) Cardiovascular Disease Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504, or EPI 530. Evaluation of epidemiologic concepts in research studies of the cardiovascular system. A variety of topics in cardiovascular pathophysiology are covered to help with interpretation of cardiovascular disease literature. Special emphasis is placed on networking with clinical and research faculty as well. Translation of research into clinical practice and research design are also covered.

EPI 561 (2) Obesity Epidemiology

Fall. The focus of this course is on the epidemiology of obesity, its determinants, and consequences, and population-based methods for investigating obesity. The course will entail a survey of obesity research, including: (1) the biology and physiology of adiposity; (2) behavioral, environmental, and (epi) genetic determinants of obesity; and (3) the health consequences of obesity and their underlying biologic underpinnings. Advanced methodologic concepts in the practice of research, including those related to measurement, modeling and interpretation, will be emphasized in this course.

EPI 562 (2) Emerging Infectious Diseases

Spring. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530 or permission of instructor. Previous course work in microbiology strongly preferred. Examines factors that contribute to the emergence and re-emergence of infectious diseases, and provides a framework for assessing the public health threat from infectious diseases and for recommending an appropriate response. Fundamental principles of infectious disease surveillance and epidemiology, as well as pathogenesis, are addressed. Cross-listed with GH 518.

EPI 564 (2) Public Health Preparedness and Bioterrorism

Fall. Acquaints students with major topics associated with natural and man-made public health emergencies, including major weather events, bioterror events, pandemic scenarios, and other chemical, biological and radiological events. Includes activities such as table top exercises and discussions of the societal, legal and ethical implications of planning for and responding to major public health emergencies. Students become knowledgeable in the planning considerations for major public health emergencies at multiple levels of public health. Cross-listed with GH 564.

EPI 565 (2) Data Sources and Methods in MCH Epidemiology: An Introductory Course in Applied MCH Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and BIOS 500. This course introduces students to data sources and methods commonly used by epidemiologists in state or provincial health departments. Data sources include: vital statistics, census, population-based surveillance, and surveys (e.g. PRAMS). Methods include record linkage, trend analysis, bias in MCH research, cluster investigation, small area analysis, and secondary data analysis. Although an introductory course, EPI 530 and BIOS 500 are prerequisites. Because students learn hands-on techniques, laboratory exercises will be used to supplement class sessions.

EPI 566 (2) Immunization Programs and Policies

Spring. Provides an introduction to the entire spectrum of vaccines and immunization: from basic bench research through testing, licensure, and use; program design, implementation, and evaluation; and social, economic, and political factors affecting the use of vaccines. Emphasizes the international setting, though examples are also taken from developed countries. Cross-listed with GH 566.

EPI 567 (2) Epidemiology of Aging Populations

Spring. This course introduces the student to the epidemiology of aging populations, including distributions of and trends in chronic disease morbidity and multimorbidity; non-disease specific

issues in aging, such as functional disability and mortality. The course will focus on methods for epidemiologic research in aging population, which will be reinforced through weekly readings and group discussions of relevant literature.

EPI 568 (2) Bias Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and EPI 591U or instructor permission. Observational epidemiologic studies yield estimates of effect that differ from the true effect because of random error and systematic error. Epidemiologists design studies and analyses to minimize both sources of error. When presenting results, epidemiologists use statistics to quantify the impact of random error on estimates of effect, but often only qualitatively describe residual systematic error (uncontrolled bias). Bias analysis provides one method of quantifying residual systematic error. Students in this course will learn how to use simple, multidimensional, and probabilistic bias analyses to account for systematic error in their estimates of effect. Students should expect to gain new skills, as the emphasis of the course will be on the implementation and conduct of bias analysis, rather than statistical theory.

EPI 570 (3) Infectious Disease Dynamics: Theory and Models

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 540/GH 517 and EPI 740; Knowledge of R prior to beginning of class is required. Infectious disease dynamics involve complex processes in which there are often dependencies between individual-level and population-level disease risks. Examples include contagion effects, where one's risk is a function of evolving disease prevalence in the population, and herd immunity, which allows for complete community protection with only partial intervention coverage. This course presents the theory, mathematical framework, and quantitative methods for investigating the mechanics of infectious disease dynamics to understand these processes. The focus will be on learning mechanistic (also called mathematical) models for epidemics. Students will learn: why these models are used in infectious disease research compared to other quantitative methods; how to read and evaluate the epidemiological literature on epidemic modeling across many specific diseases; and hands-on skills to develop basic computational models for epidemic spread. Class hours will be evenly split between lecture and computer lab time each week.

EPI 584 (2) Epidemiology of Cancer

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530 or permission of the instructor. The primary objective of this course is for the student to gain basic knowledge about cancer and issues and methodologies relevant to investigating cancer etiology, prevention, and control using epidemiologic methods. Secondary objectives are for the student to gain experiences in critiquing published cancer epidemiology articles and conducting a literature review and writing a summary of a topic in cancer epidemiology.

EPI 585 (2) Advanced Topics in Cancer Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 584 or instructor permission. The primary objective of this course is for the student to gain comprehensive knowledge about cancer and methodologies and current issues central to cancer epidemiology. It is assumed that students enrolled in the course have successfully completed introductory courses in epidemiology as well as an introductory course in cancer epidemiology (EPI 743 "The Epidemiology of Cancer" or have comparable background in cancer and/or in the epidemiology of chronic diseases). The course builds on knowledge gained in other courses (including EPI 743) and covers the biological basis of carcinogenesis and its implications for epidemiologic research, an integrated view of current issues central to cancer epidemiology, an in-depth examination of methodological issues relevant to cancer research, and integration of knowledge across cancer sites. Secondary objectives are for the student to gain

experiences in critiquing published cancer epidemiology articles and writing a short proposal on a topic related to current issues in cancer epidemiology.

EPI 589 Psychosocial Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of disease. Psychosocial Epidemiology is a growing subfield of Epidemiology that examines how psychological and social factors influence physical health and disease in human populations. Because the field of Psychosocial Epidemiology is heavily influenced by observational data, the concepts of confounding, mediation and effect modification will be emphasized throughout the course. Class sessions will consist of presentations by the professor; interactive discussions about key topics, assigned readings and in-class assignments; viewing and discussion of educational DVDs; and student presentations.

EPI 590R (1–3) Epidemiology Seminar

Fall and Spring. Various topics by Epi faculty. Recent topics include: Measurement in Epidemiologic Studies, Systematic Review and MetaAnalysis, Prediction Research, Epidemiology of Respiratory Infections, Concepts and Methods in Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Concepts and Applications in Spatial Epidemiology, and R Bootcamp for Epidemiology.

EPI 591L (2) Methods in Nutritional Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 533 or instructor permission. This course is designed for students interested in studies of diet and health outcomes. The course provides an overview of methods for estimating dietary intakes. Issues related to the collections, processing, analysis and manipulation of dietary data in relation to foods dietary patterns, nutrients, and dietary supplements will also be addressed. Students will also have the opportunity to apply methods for manipulating dietary data including variation in diet, comparing methods for energy adjustment, manipulating raw data to create food grouping variables for dietary pattern analysis and calculating a dietary score.

EPI 591S (2) Social Epidemiology

Fall and Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530. This course will focus on the contribution of social factors to health and disease in human populations. With an emphasis on both theory and methods, seven topics of contemporary interest to public health research will be covered in depth: (1) social status; (2) race, ethnicity and racism; (3) geography/place; (4) immigration; (5) health literacy; (6) stress; and (7) social support.

EPI 591U (3) Application of Epidemiologic Concepts with Lab

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, EPI 533 EPI 534 and BIOS 591P concurrently. This course builds on the concepts introduced in EPI 530. Specifically, causality, bias (including confounding, information bias, and selection bias), and effect measure modification will be revisited in greater depth. These topics will be presented conceptually in the lectures while a semester long lab project will be used to illustrate how these topics are addressed analytically and through study design. A basic knowledge of SAS is required. This course is required for Epidemiology, Global Epidemiology, and Environmental Health Epidemiology students.

EPI 594 (2) Methods in Advanced Social Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: INFO 530 or INFO 532, EPI 740, and EPI 591S or BSHE 535 or instructor permission. This advanced graduate course is a blended seminar and lab format introducing students to some of the challenges of quantitative research in modern social epidemiology. With a focus on application, the course explores the intersection of social epidemiologic theory and quantitative

methods for better understanding multilevel causal mechanisms, complex social selection and confounding, and the spatial patterning of exposures, covariates and health outcomes.

EPI 595R (0) Applied Practice Experience

Fall, Spring, Summer. An Applied Practice Experience (APE) is a unique opportunity that enables students to apply practical skills and knowledge learned through coursework to an applied professional public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals through a supervised field training experience in a professional public health work environment. The APE must meet RSPH guidelines and have departmental approval. In order for a student to successfully complete the APE requirement, they must have a minimum of 200 clock hours in one or more public health agencies, institutions or communities, competency attainment and 2 deliverables. In addition to registering for the course, all APE details, deliverables and approvals are required to be entered and tracked in the RSPH APE Portal.

EPI 596 (3) Foundation in Maternal and Child Health

Spring. This is the foundational course for the Maternal and Child Health Certificate and is limited to MCH certificate students. It covers historical and theoretical underpinnings of maternal and child health problems and programs aimed to reduce morbidity, mortality, and health disparities. Skills in program planning and evaluation are taught through multidisciplinary teams working with academic and field-based faculty in local, state, federal, and nongovernmental agencies. Maternal and child health is defined as a field of public health that addresses underlying forces for these problems, the historical framework for ameliorating those problems, and current programs and policies that have evolved from that historical context. Maternal and child health programs are unique to reproduction and life course development; more common in women, infants, children, or adolescents; more serious in women, infants, children, or adolescents; or have manifestations, risk factors, or interventions that are different in women or during life course development.

EPI 597R (1–3) Directed Study

Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes for course work.

EPI 599R (4) Thesis

Fall, Spring, Summer. Students prepare a monograph that embodies original research applicable to public health. This incorporates a hypothesis that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical and epidemiological techniques, and is potentially publishable and has public health impact

EPI 701 (1) Public Health Research: Discovery to Practice

Fall. Doctoral education in the public health sciences trains students to drive innovation and discovery in public health. Apart from the usual doctoral milestones of coursework, the qualifying exam, and the dissertation, much of the doctoral process is self-directed. Identifying your goals for your doctoral experience and how to achieve them can be daunting. This conversation-based course is designed to provide students the tools to develop a personal strategy for successfully navigating the doctoral experience. Through this course, doctoral students will identify their personal and professional goals and develop a personal plan for reaching these objectives and goals. Students will engage with faculty and other doctoral students to learn how they have successfully navigated through common training and scientific challenges. By interfacing with colleagues they will gain appreciation of the breadth of the public health field and the multiple sub-disciplines and approaches that are used to translate science into practice.

EPI 730 (2) Grant Writing

Spring. PhD students only. Provides an opportunity to apply information learned in methods and substantive courses to the very practical task of gaining funding for research projects.

EPI 731 (3) Analytical Foundations of Epidemiology

Spring. PhD students only. Designed specifically for Epidemiology PhD students to learn statistical theory in the context of epidemiologic concepts and examples. The aim of the course is for students to understand the theories that underlie the statistical techniques used in epidemiologic research, and to enhance critical thinking and integration of this material with broader epidemiologic principles.

EPI 738/538 (2) Advanced Epidemiologic Methods I

Spring. PhD Student Section. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 501 or BIOS 591P (EPI 534 and BIOS 501 may be taken concurrently). Covers a wide variety of topics in epidemiological methodology. Topics include basic epidemiological measures, confounding, misclassification, selection bias, types of case-control studies, Berkson's bias, matching, and estimation of epidemiological parameters.

EPI 739 (2) Advanced Epidemiological Methods II

Fall. PhD students only. Prerequisite: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 510 (may be taken concurrently). Permission required. Deals with a variety of topics in quantitative epidemiological methodology. Topics include concepts of study design and the relationship to hazard rates and ratios, conditional logistic regression, polytomous logistic regression, continuation odds ratio models, and Poisson regression.

EPI 740 (3) Epidemiological Modeling

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 501, or BIOS 591P. Epidemiologic modeling covers concepts, methods, and application of key mathematical modeling approaches used to evaluate multivariable data from epidemiologic studies: logistic regression, Cox regression, Poisson regression, collinearity, modeling strategy for determining a best model, goodness of fit, and ROC curves. This course also teaches a broader philosophy and approach for constructing the appropriate models for answering the question under study.

EPI 744 (2) Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and EPI 534 or permission of instructor. A survey course to review the current knowledge about various topics related to factors that affect pregnancy outcome. Introduces methodologic issues that are specific to these studies. Methodologic issues are addressed in the context of choosing study design options and evaluating current research, including choice of study populations, prevalence issues, selection issues, confounding, misclassification, and etiologic heterogeneity.

EPI 746 (2) Reproductive Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Reviews the epidemiology of human reproductive function and the methodologic issues involved in studying reproduction. Topics include male and female infertility, pregnancy loss, the impact of infectious diseases on reproduction, contraceptive efficacy, unintended pregnancy, and environmental and occupational impacts on reproduction.

EPI 747/EHS 747 (2) Advanced Environmental Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, and BIOS 501 or 591P or permission of instructor. Explores design and analysis issues specific to occupational and environmental epidemiology. Case studies representative of a variety of exposures, outcomes, and study designs are used to illustrate the application of epidemiological principles to the study of exposures occurring in the workplace and in the general environment.

EPI 750 (3) Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Epidemiological Research

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530, EPI 534, EPI 740, and BIOS 500, BIOS 501 or 591P. Permission required. Offers methods for analyzing longitudinal data sets to evaluate epidemiological research involving relationships between exposure and disease variables.

EPI 790R (1) PhD Journal Club

PhD students only. Presents discussions by invited guests, faculty, and students of special topics and research findings.

EPI 791 (1) Teaching Epidemiology

Fall. PhD students only. This course provides an opportunity for students to learn and apply principles and skills involved in organizing and teaching an introductory level course in epidemiologic methods. The course is designed to be taken concordantly with the student's teaching assistantship experience. Topics include preparing lecture materials, evaluating students' learning, and diversity in the classroom (both culturally and with respect to learning styles). There will also be an opportunity for students to discuss teaching issues and challenges with their peers and the instructor, and to offer advice and solutions based on their experience. Students will also explore teaching more broadly, to include conveying important public health topics to a lay audience.

EPI 797R (1-3) Directed Study

PhD students only. Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes for course work.

EPI 798R. Pre-candidacy Research PhD students only. Dissertation research.

EPI 799R (VC) Research

PhD students only. Dissertation research.

RES 999/PUBH MPH Graduate in Residence

Full-time status. Must have completed all course hours.

Department of Health Policy and Management

<http://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/hpm/index.html>

Kenneth E. Thorpe, Chair

The Department of Health Policy and Management (HPM) offers courses of study leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) and the Master of Science in Public Health (MSPH) degrees through the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) and the a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree through the Emory University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in collaboration with the departments of economics and political science. The residential MPH programs of the HPM department are oriented to professional public health practice with concentrations in either health management or health policy. The MSPH in health policy and health services research focuses on building analytic skills for the assessment and development of health-related public policy. Additional information on admission processes, course sequencing, and course scheduling can be found on the HPM website.

The HPM department cooperates with other Emory schools in offering several residential dual degree programs. The collaboration with Goizueta Business School leads to the MBA and the MPH with a concentration in health policy. The joint offerings with the Emory School of Medicine lead to MD and MPH degrees for medical students; the MMSc and MPH for physician assistants students; and, the DPT and MPH degrees for physical therapy students with a concentration in health services management. The collaborations with Emory University School of Law, the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, the Candler School of Theology, and the Center for Ethics lead, respectively, to the JD and MPH, the MSN and MPH, the MDiv and MPH, the MTS and MPH, or the MA and MPH with concentrations in either health services management or health policy. Interdisciplinary in philosophy and content, the courses of the Department of Health Policy and Management are designed to provide students with a comprehensive background in the conceptual and analytical knowledge necessary to understand and improve health status and health services delivery. The orientation of the HPM courses aligns academic knowledge with best professional practice. The teaching programs of the department are reinforced by its adjunct faculty members, all of whom are working in the health sector. They provide students with a professional practice perspective in the ever-changing and evolving health care system.

The HPM faculty is interdisciplinary. Academic backgrounds and active research commitments include economics, political science, management, epidemiology, and sociology, as well as the clinical health sciences. Major research areas include comparative health systems analysis and health reform initiatives in the United States, Europe, as well as both emerging and developing economies. Individual members are conducting research in clinical economics of cardiovascular disease and cancer, outcomes and effectiveness research, quality of life measures, payment systems, physician reimbursement and physician profiling, mental health policy, women's health policy, and health care labor markets. PhD dissertations and MSPH theses are independent research projects that may build on the research activities of the faculty. MPH students are encouraged to identify research opportunities with individual members of the faculty. The department conducts collaborative research with other components of Emory University and

with The Carter Center, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, voluntary organizations, U. S. corporations, and Atlanta-based hospitals and health care institutions.

Department Admission Criteria

Students in the master's programs come from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Some are mid-career professionals who have considerable experience as managers, policy makers, or clinicians. Others are more recent graduates from a variety of academic backgrounds who are beginning their professional careers in public health. Combined with students in the dual-degree programs, the result is a diverse student body that is encouraged to contribute its knowledge and experience to classroom experience. Applicants are expected to demonstrate both strong academic skills, including analytical, quantitative, and verbal skills, as well as leadership potential in their chosen field. The residential MPH option may be completed on either a full-time or part-time basis. The MSPH may only be completed on a full-time basis. Students are admitted only at the fall semester. Please see the Department of Health Policy and Management website for more information at <https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/hpm/degree-programs/index.html>

PhD Department Admission and Program Requirements

The Department of Health Policy and Management offers a PhD program in health services research and health policy through the Laney Graduate School. An online application is available at www.graduateschool.emory.edu. Students specialize in economics and political science and take core course work in the departments of economics and political science along with those courses in the department. The Department of Health Policy and Management offers doctoral seminars in health policy, health economics, and empirical methods.

The admissions process focuses on qualifications indicating that the candidate is likely to excel as a scholar in an academic or applied research organization. Demonstration of quantitative aptitude, as indicated by previous course work or GRE scores, is particularly important.

International students whose native language is not English must attain a minimum score of 560 or more on the paper Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or 200 or higher score on the computer-based TOEFL. Please see the Department of Health Policy and Management website at <https://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/hpm/degree-programs/phd/index.html> for specific admissions deadlines, a full description of the doctoral degree course and dissertation requirements.

MPH-MSPH Departmental Program Requirements

The MPH in both HPM residential options and the MSPH in health policy research build on the public health core of epidemiology, biostatistics, environmental health, and the behavioral sciences. Required MPH course work includes Health Policy and Resource Allocation, Financial Accounting, Health Economics, and Introduction to Health Care Management. During the first semester as a graduate student, MPH students choose either the policy or management option. Courses are sequenced and scheduled with prerequisites. Students not following the recommended course-sequencing pattern may find it necessary to extend their programs beyond their original expectations. Each MPH option concludes with a set of capstone courses. The HPM residential MPH programs require 42 semester hours for graduation. The 48-hour MSPH requires a series of research theory and methodology courses as well as the completion of a

master's thesis. The MSPH is highly recommended for those considering doctoral work or a career in applied health services research. In addition to the required courses, all HPM students have the opportunity to expand their education through a variety of electives. After one semester of MPH or MSPH coursework, each student is responsible for completing a field work experience or practicum

Which Degree Program Should I Choose?

The three masters degree programs are distinct and it is important to understand which one best fits your needs. The following table details some of the major differences between the three programs.

	MPH in Management Track	MPH Policy Track	MSPH in Health Policy Research
Program Focus	Management	Policy	Research
Credits Required	42	42	48
12-Month Option	Yes	No	No
Elective Credits	4	6	9
Thesis Option?	No	No	Required
Cohort Size	40	40	6-8
Sample Key Skills	Accounting, marketing, human resources	Advocacy, policy analysis, economics, financing	Research design methods, programming, analysis
Sample Career Path	Managing a hospital or nursing home	Legislative advocacy, consulting	Think tank, government, doctoral program,

MPH PROGRAMS

MPH Required Core Courses

Course	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods	3
BIOS 500L	Statistical Methods I Lab	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
or EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I (prerequisite or concurrent with BIOS 500)	4
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Education Experience	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0

MPH Required HPM Core Courses

Course	Course Title	Credit Hours
HPM 501	Health Policy and Resource Allocation	3

HPM 502	Introduction to Management	2
HPM 510	Financial and Managerial Accounting	3
HPM 521	Introduction to Health Economics	3
HPM 595	Applied Practice Experience	0

Health Policy Option Requirements

HPM 522	Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs	4
HPM 523	Public Financing in the Health Care System	3
HPM 561	Public Health Law	2
<i>Or</i> HPM 557	Healthcare Administration Law	2
HPM 576	Capstone: Health Policy Analysis	3
HPM 575	Capstone: Advanced Health Policy Analysis	3
Electives		6

Health Care Management Options

HPM 511	Financial Management for Health Care Organizations	3
HPM 540	Human Resource Management in Health Care	2
HPM 545	Health Care Marketing	2
HPM 557	Health Care Administration Law	2
<i>Or</i> HPM 561	Public Health Law	2
HPM 560	Capstone: Strategic Management	3
HPM 550	Capstone: Operations Management	5

MSPH PROGRAM

MSPH Required Core Courses

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
<i>Or</i> EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I (prerequisite or concurrent with BIOS 500)	4
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Education Experience	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0

MSPH in Health Services Research

Required HPM Courses

HPM 501	Health Policy and Resource Allocation	3
HPM 581	Research Seminar I (Process)	2
HPM 583	Research Seminar III (Analysis)	2
HPM 585	Quantitative Methods I (Database Management—SAS)	3
HPM 586	Quantitative Methods II (Statistical Analysis – Stata)	3
HPM 587	Advanced Research Methods	1
HPM 521	Introduction to Health Economics	3

HPM 522	Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs	4
HPM 523	Public Financing in the Health Care System	3
HPM 595	Practicum	0
HPM 730	Theory-Based Research Design Seminar II	4
HPM 599	Thesis	
VC		
Electives		9

Faculty

E. Kathleen Adams, Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1970; MS, 1972; PhD, University of Colorado, Boulder, 1979. Maternal and child health policy, public financing of health care, Medicaid and low-income populations, access and provider supply.

Edmund R. Becker, Professor. BS Westminster College, 1971; MA, Ohio University, 1973; PhD, Vanderbilt University, 1981. Health care organization and financing, health politics and policy, organizational theory and behavior, physician payment and productivity, unions and labor relations.

Sarah C. Blake, Assistant Research Professor. BA, University of South Carolina, 1992; MA, The George Washington University, 1996; PhD., The Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, 2013. Health policy, program evaluation, women's health, maternal and child health, quality improvement, long-term care, and emergency preparedness.

Walter M. Burnett, Research Professor. BA, Wesleyan University, 1959. MA University of Iowa, 1964; PhD University of Iowa, 1965. Strategic Management, medical care organization, health policy analysis.

Puneet Kaur Chehal, Assistant Professor. BA, University of California, Davis, 2008; MA, Duke University, 2015; PhD, Duke University, 2017. Public health insurance programs, health economics, and low-income populations.

Steven D. Culler, Associate Professor. BA, College of Wooster, 1977; MA, 1979; PhD, University of Illinois, 1981. Health care financial management, cost effectiveness analysis, outcomes research, and health economics.

Janet R. Cummings, Associate Professor. BA, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1999; PhD, University of California at Los Angeles, 2009. Mental health services, health disparities, geographic variations in health care access and utilization, and children's health.

Benjamin G. Druss, Rosalynn Carter Chair in Mental Health, Professor. BS, Swarthmore College, 1985; MD, New York University, 1989; MPH, Yale University, 1995. Mental health services, mental health policy research.

Laura Gaydos, Associate Research Professor. BA, Brown University, 1998; PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2004. Adolescent/child health, faith-based health, health policy, maternal and child health.

Ilana Graetz, Associate Professor. BA, University of California - Berkeley, 2002; PhD, University of California - Berkeley, 2012. Health policy, health information technology, mobile health, patient-reported outcomes, and health disparities.

Jason Hockenberry, Associate Professor. BS, Kutztown University, 2002; PhD, Lehigh University, 2008. Health economics.

David H. Howard, Professor. BA, Vassar College, 1994; PhD, Harvard University, 2000. Health economics, medical decision making.

Kara Jacobson, Senior Associate. BA, Emory University, 1991; MPH, Emory University, 1993. Associated with the Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality. Health outcomes, health promotion and prevention programming, health literacy, arthritis.

Joseph Lipscomb, Professor and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Cancer Scholar; BA, Vanderbilt University, 1970, PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1975. Outcomes research with a focus on cancer, quality of care assessment, cost-effectiveness analysis, health workforce planning, decision modeling.

Victoria L. Phillips, Associate Professor. BA, Tulane University, 1986; DPhil, Oxford University, 1991. Health economics, economic evaluation, decision analysis, comparative effectiveness, the financing and delivery of care, particularly for people with chronic illness.

Kimberly Rask, Research Associate Professor. Director, Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality; BA, Bryn Mawr College, 1980; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1984; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 1991. Access to medical care, public hospital needs of underserved populations. Jointly appointed with the Emory University School of Medicine.

Richard B. Saltman, Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1969; MA, 1971; PhD, Stanford University, 1980. Comparative health policy, organization theory, United States health policy, health systems reform, accountability and governance.

Kenneth E. Thorpe, Robert W. Woodruff Professor and Chair, Department of Health Policy and Management; BA, University of Michigan, 1978; MA, Duke University, 1980; PhD, Rand Graduate Institute, 1985. Director, Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality. United States health policy and finance.

Silke von Esenwein, Assistant Research Professor. BS, University of Massachusetts, 1998; MA, Emory University, 2000; PhD, Emory University, 2004. Healthcare integration, mental health policy, reproductive health policy.

Adam S. Wilk, Assistant Professor. AB, Dartmouth College, 2006; PhD, University of Michigan, 2015. Health economics, Medicaid and vulnerable populations, provider team coordination and decision-making, and dialysis care delivery and policy.

Courtney R. Yarbrough, Assistant Professor. BA, University of Georgia, 2004; MPA, University of Georgia, 2012; PhD, University of Georgia, 2017. Pharmaceutical markets and policy, substance abuse policy, community social capital and health outcomes.

Emeritus Faculty

Fredric D. Kennedy, Emeritus Professor. BE, Yale University, 1956; BS, 1958; MBA, University of California, Los Angeles, 1961; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1974.

Stephen Margolis, Emeritus Professor. BA, Yeshiva University 1963; PhD, Cornell University, 1970.

Jane C. Nelson, Emeritus Professor; BA, Barry College, 1965; MEd, University of Washington, 1969; PhD, University of Florida, 1977; MPH, Emory University, 1992.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Amy Y. Chen, Assistant Professor and Director; BA, University of Texas at Austin, 1988; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 1992; MPH, University of Texas School of Public Health, 1999. Health services research. Emory University School of Medicine; Atlanta Veterans Affairs Hospital.

Michael M.E. Johns, Chancellor. BS, Wayne State University, 1964; MD, University of Michigan Medical School, 1968. Executive Vice President for Health Affairs.

Jeffrey P. Koplan, Professor and Director, Global Health Initiative. BA, Yale University, 1966; MD, New York University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1978. Director, Global Health Initiative.

Jonathan Lewin, Professor. BS, Brown University, 1981. MD, Yale University, 1985. Executive Vice President for Health Affairs, Emory University. Executive Director, Woodruff Health Sciences Center. President, CEO & Chairman of the Board, Emory Healthcare.

Sara Markowitz, Professor and Director of Studies. Economics and English, BA, cum laude, Rutgers University, 1993. Economics, MA, Hunter College, City University of New York, 1998. Economics, PhD, Graduate Center, City University of New York, 1998. Professor of Economics, Emory University.

Deborah A. McFarland, Associate Professor. BA, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1968; MPH, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1973; MSc, London School of Economics, 1984; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1987. Health policy, health financing in UNITED STATES and developing countries, comparative health policy, health systems reform, equity and the poor. Jointly appointed with the Department of Global Health.

Ani B. Satz, Associate Professor of Law. BA, University of Tulsa, 1994; PhD Monash University (completed at Princeton University), 2001; JD, University of Michigan, 2001. Health law, law and philosophy, torts, and disability law. School of Law.

Adjunct Faculty

Greg Anderson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Tennessee, 1995; MS, University of Tennessee, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2004. Senior Scientist, Office of Infectious Diseases, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sarah Benator, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Michigan 2006; JD, Emory University School of Law, 2009; MPH, Emory University, 2010. The Sanders Law Firm, P.C.

Curtis S. Florence, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Alabama, 1989; PhD, University of North Carolina, 1997; Health and labor economics, econometrics.

Robert E. Gross, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Maryland, 1971; MBA, Loyola College, 1977. Databases in health care, health care revenue cycle. PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Leigh S. Hamby, Adjunct Professor. BS, Emory University, 1984; MD, Emory University, 1988; MSHA, University of Alabama, 2000. Vice President, Piedmont Hospital.

Redge Hanna, Adjunct Associate Professor. Georgia College, NHA 2000, Corporate Director Service Performance Emory Healthcare.

Henry Heiman, Adjunct Professor. BA, Washington University, 1979. MD, University of Cincinnati, 1984. MPH, Emory University, 2009.

Manoj Jain, Adjunct Professor. BE, Boston University 1985; MD; MPH. Medical Directory QSource, Tennessee's Quality Improvement Organization since 1999.

Ramzi Kanso, Adjunct Associate Professor, BS Accounting, the University Alabama, MBA, CPA, CFF, CISSP. Vice President, Global Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Chief Audit Executive at fortune Multinational Healthcare Company.

Michael Killeen, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Journalism, University of Georgia, 2002. MBA, Georgia College, 2015. Vice President, Lenz Marketing.

Robert K. Merritt II, Adjunct Associate Professor; BA, Washington and Lee University, 1987. MA, Emory University, 1991. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael O'Toole. Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2000; MS, 2006. Piedmont Healthcare.

William Pearson, Adjunct Associate Professor. MHA, Medical University of South Carolina, 1999. PhD, University of South Carolina, 2004. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Christopher E. Press, Adjunct Associate Professor. BBA, Ohio University, 1976; MBA, University of Cincinnati, 1980. Morgan Health Care Consulting.

Ali R. Rahimi, Adjunct Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 2000; MD, Medical College of Georgia, 2004. Division of Cardiovascular Medicine and Department of Quality. Kaiser Permanente of Georgia and The Southeast Permanente Medical Group.

Lawrence Sanders Jr. Adjunct Professor. BA, Clemson University, 1977; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1981; MBA, University of Pennsylvania, 1988. Southwest Hospital and Medical Center.

Richard Sanders, Adjunct Professor. BA, Duke University, 1992, JD, Emory University, 1996. Private law practice.

Frederic E. Shaw, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of New Hampshire, 1973; MD, University of Vermont College of Medicine, 1977; JD, Columbia Law School, 1992. Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Brooke K. Tripp, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1999; MPA, University of Georgia, 2001. Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jon W. Wollenzien Jr., Adjunct Professor. BBA, Marshall University, 1985; MS-HCA, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, 1990; DBA, Nova Southeastern University, 1999. Palmetto Health Council Inc.

Elizabeth Woodcock. Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Duke University, 1992; MBA, The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, 1999; Speaker, author and consultant.

Health Policy and Management Course Descriptions

HPM 500 (2) Introduction to the US Health Care System

Fall, spring. Required for all MPH students. Introduces students to the US health care system, both the public and private sector. Examines the structure of the health system, current topics in health care reform, the policy process, and advocacy for public health.

HPM 501 (3) Health Policy and Resource Allocation

Fall. Required for HPM students. Examines the historical development, structure, operation, and current and future directions of the major components of the US health care system. Emphasizes the influences and contributions of medical technology, research findings, and societal values to health care-related policy decisions, the establishment of system priorities, and the allocation of health care resources.

HPM 502 (2) Introduction to Health Care Management

Fall. Required for HPM students. Introduces the theory and principles of management. Topic areas include motivation, leadership, organizational change, human resources administration, organizational theory, strategic planning, and management control systems. Teaches practical applications of management theory through case studies and group discussions.

HPM 510 (3) Financial and Managerial Accounting

Fall. Introduces the basic accounting concepts, analytical techniques, decision-making tools, and vocabulary needed for effective management of health care organizations. The first part of the course is devoted to the fundamentals of accounting, including preparation and analysis of financial statements. The second part covers the generation, use, and interpretation of accounting information for making managerial decisions

HPM 511 (3) Financial Management for Health Care Organizations

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 510. Introduces the fundamental theories and relationships guiding financial decision making as they apply to the management of health care organizations. Focuses on the key managerial issues related to maintaining and expanding a health care organization's assets. Selected topics in this course include short-term assets management, discounting cash flow analysis, capital acquisition decisions, and capital budgeting decisions.

HPM 521 (3) Introduction to Health Economics

Fall. Introduces basic supply and demand concepts applied to health care markets, using microeconomic theory. Topics of discussion include what does or does not make health care distinctive as an economic good, the market for health care in theory and practice, and the behavior of stakeholders within the market given the incentives they face.

HPM 522 (4) Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 521 or permission of instructor. Prerequisites: HPM 500 or HPM 501, and HPM 521. Examines the theory, methods, and applications of economic evaluations (cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, cost-utility) of health care programs, using examples from both developing and developed countries. A focus is decision analytic modeling. Applications range from economic evaluations of medical procedures to economic evaluations of intervention programs in developing countries.

HPM 523 (3) Public Financing in the Health Care System

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 501 and HPM 521. Focuses on the principles of public finance to enable students to understand US taxation and subsidization policies that affect health. The burden of the revenue structure used at the national and state levels to finance health care is studied. Students learn to apply the concepts of microeconomics and public finance to critically evaluate equity and efficiency in the financing of health care in the US with an emphasis on federal and state policies.

HPM 531 (3) Contemporary Issues in Health Economics and Healthcare Management

Fall. In this course students will develop and practice the skills needed to stay on top of the contributions of leading thinkers in healthcare management, policymaking, and research to our understanding of health care markets and the systems key stakeholders. Students will review, integrate, and apply key principles and frameworks of health economics and financial management through the examination of key contemporary issues in this setting including pharmaceutical pricing, collaboration among diverse providers under bundled payments, and hospital consolidation and antitrust.

HPM 533 Qualitative Methods for Health Services Research

Spring. This course introduces students to the theoretical and practical applications of qualitative research. Emphasis is placed on qualitative methods most commonly associated with health services research, including informant interviews, document reviews, and focus groups. Students will gain practical experience with qualitative methodology as well as learn the basic approaches to mixing qualitative and quantitative methods. Students will complete a research proposal by the end of the semester that reflects a mixed method study.

HPM 534 (2) Grant Writing in Public Health

Fall. Basic introduction to grant writing for students with little or no grant writing experience. Topics covered will include determining which grants you should apply for, the basic components of a grant proposal, data sources and resources, and the funder's perspective. Each student will plan and write sections of a short foundation grant proposal.

HPM 540 (2) Human Resource Management in Health Care

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 501 and HPM 502 or permission of the instructor. Provides an overview of interpersonal dynamics, conflict resolution, and human resource management in health care organizations.

HPM 545 (2) Health Care Marketing

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 501 and HPM 510 or permission of the instructor. Presents the basic concepts of marketing in the context of the delivery of health care services in the United States. Students undertake an applied marketing project on a group basis.

HPM 550 (3) Capstone: Operations Management

Spring, summer. Prerequisites: HPM 501, HPM 502, HPM 510, HPM 511, HPM 521, HPM 540, HPM 545, HPM 561 or 557. This course integrates various analytical approaches developed in prerequisite courses into practical decision making by analyzing the problems of day-to-day operations within the health care organizations and the specific tools used to address those problems. Operations involve the efficient management of an organizations people, material, methods, equipment, and environment. This course will develop the student's ability to make decisions and to apply problem-solving skills to operate a modern day health care organization. The course will examine the manner in which services are provided in the health care sector with attention being focused towards customer service, production, performance and decision-making.

HPM 553 (3) Pharmaceutical Economics and Policy

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 521 or permission of the instructor. Examines the role of pharmaceuticals in the delivery of health care and the economic principles and public policies that impact pharmaceutical markets. Includes topics related to drug pricing, competition, regulation, research and development, access to drugs, and substance abuse. Analyzes the strategies of various actors in pharmaceutical markets—branded and generic drug manufacturers, insurers, pharmacy benefit managers, physicians, and patients.

HPM 554 (2) Quality Improvement Methodologies for Health Care

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or HPM 501 or permission of the instructor. Presents a theoretical framework to facilitate the continuous improvement of quality in health care organizations. Introduces multiple approaches, including outcome measurement and case management. Emphasizes team development, analytical statistics, and process knowledge.

HPM 555 (2) Health Care Management in the Outpatient Setting

Fall, Summer. This course introduces students to management in the outpatient setting. Health care is transitioning into the lowest cost environment to provide care for patients. This shift from inpatient to outpatient care has created significant needs for strong managers who understand the complexity of providing care in this setting. By using a variety of case studies and practical experiences, students will be able to apply the concepts learned in a real-world setting. Students will learn advanced techniques with Microsoft Excel that will help prepare for future roles in health care management.

HPM 556 (3) Physician Performance

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or HPM 501 or permission of the instructor. Provides a systematic review of the major determinants of the performance of physicians, who by one estimate directly or indirectly influence 70 to 90 percent of all medical activities. Covers practice variation; medical appropriateness; patient and physician characteristics; uncertainty and medical decision-making; organizational characteristics and financial incentives; error and negligence; measuring MD performance via physician profiling, report cards, managed care; changing practice; utilization management; standards and professional society guidelines.

HPM 557 (2) Healthcare Administration Law

Spring. Introduces students to legal aspects of contemporary issues associated with the administration of health services organizations. Through readings, lectures and group interactions, the course will analyze the legal relationships between individual providers, payers, and regulatory entities and their impact on administration of these organizations.

HPM 559 (3) Negotiation and Conflict Management in the Health Care Setting

Spring. The purpose of this course is to understand the basic theory and processes of negotiation so that the student can negotiate successfully in a variety of organizational settings. Students will develop these skills by preparing for and simulating a variety of case study negotiations.

HPM 560 (3) Capstone: Strategic Management

Fall, summer. Prerequisites: HPM 501, HPM 502, HPM 510, HPM 511, HPM 521, HPM 540, and HPM 545 and HPM 557 or 561. This course is intended as the integrative Capstone course for management students completing their degree in Health Policy and Management. Examines the formulation and implementation of business strategies in health care organizations, models of strategic management, and the role of stakeholders in the strategic management process. Reviews specific analytical tools used in strategy formulation, choice, and implementation, with an emphasis on real- world health care applications.

HPM 561 (2) Public Health Law

Spring. Introduces students to public health law and provides an experience in legal thinking. The central themes of the course are how law provides the authority for governmental action to protect the public's health, how law structures the relationships among public health governmental entities, and how law limits public health action. The course covers the nature of law as it applies to public health, the relationship between the legal powers of the states and the federal government, sources of individual rights, health ethics, and how these apply to specific areas of public health practice. Students are also exposed to the political and advocacy aspects of the law-making process as it relates to public health.

HPM 562 (3) Health Insurance Concepts

Fall. Introduces the basic structure, pricing, and management of financial risks by private health insurance plans, and the estimation of future expenditures for public health insurance programs. Examines the operation of health insurance plans from both the buyer and the insurer perspectives; how health plans employ actuarial estimates to project the cost of their benefit packages and determine the premiums they charge; and methodology as it pertains to the projection of costs in public health insurance programs.

HPM 564 (3) Health Outcomes

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 501 and BIOS 500 (or the equivalent), or permission of the instructor. Focuses on the construction, analysis, and application of health outcome measures – including especially patient-reported outcomes (PROs) – to a range of health policy topics. These include evaluation of health system performance at the macro (national/international) level, assessment of health care provider performance, comparative

effectiveness research, quality-of-care appraisal, and patient-provider decision making at the bedside. Emphasis is on the basic measurement tools and analytical approaches being used now by outcomes researchers in academia, federal and state government policy shops, the drug and medical device industry, and management consulting firms that advise both government and industry.

HPM 565 (2) Health Care for the Indigent

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or HPM 501 or permission of instructor. Explores the problems of uninsured Americans in obtaining health care. Reviews the scope of the current problem and the role of existing programs, as well as future directions for health policy. Addresses practical issues in program administration, with an emphasis on Medicaid and other indigent care programs.

HPM 569 (3) Women’s Health Policy: A Lifecycle Approach

Spring. Instructs students in understanding the historical, social, political, legal, and economic factors and values that have influenced the development and implementation of health policy pertaining to women in the United States. Addresses current key policy and advocacy issues and examines varying views of women’s rights, roles, and responsibilities in the health care system.

HPM 570 (3) Comparative Health Care Systems

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or HPM 501 or permission of instructor. Explores and analyzes the current reform process in European and developed Asian health systems. Emphasizes normative policy as well as financial objectives, and the conflicting interests of key actors. Includes consideration of implications for health system reform in the United States.

HPM 573 (3) Access to Health Care: Measures, Determinants and Current Issues

Fall. Topics in the course include the measurement of access and examination indicators of access over time and across states and constituent groups. The determinants of access including age, race, ethnicity, income, insurance and health risk are presented. Current topics in access are integrated into the course. These include racial disparities, immigrant status, geographic variation, the uninsured and access under Medicaid.

HPM 575 (3) Capstone: Advanced Health Policy Analysis

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 501, HPM 510, HPM 521, HPM 522, HPM 523, HPM 561 or 557 and HPM 576. This class will teach students how to conduct public health policy analyses that examine options to address emerging issues, conduct analysis of the options and communicate recommendations.

HPM 576 (3) Capstone: Health Policy Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: HPM 501, HPM 510, HPM 521, HPM 522, HPM 523, HPM 561 or 557. Students will learn how to use the tools of economics, statistics, and decision analysis to forecast the impact of proposed policies. The class will cover the formal and informal roles of policy analysis in government decision making, study design and how to judge the accuracy of estimates of program effects, and how to clearly and succinctly describe methods and results for non-technical audiences. Students critique two policy analyses and perform two original analyses of their own. Previous analyses have predicted the impact of contraceptive coverage on employers’ health care costs, increasing cigarette taxes on state revenue, and mandatory nurse staffing levels on patient outcomes.

HPM 577 (2) The Mental Health/Medical Interface in the United States

Spring. The seminar explores the complex and dynamic relationship between general health and mental health in the United States. Gaps in parity and proposal for achieving parity are discussed in the context health reform.

HPM 578 (2) Political Institutions and Health Policy Implementation

Spring. To effectively participate in the policy process as an analyst, policymaker, advocate, or citizen, it is necessary to understand the institutional and political context within which policy is made. This course provides an introduction to the US political institutions, mechanisms, and entities that influence the federal and state health policy-making process, including the legislature, executive branch, courts, interest groups, political parties, and the media. Case studies will be used throughout the course to illustrate key learning objectives.

HPM 579 (1) Mental Health and Public Health Interface

This course will provide a perspective on mental health and public health by offering a description of how the fields interface. The instructor will integrate presentations by experts from the field who address issues related to mental health and public health. The class will provide a cross-cutting, cross-departmental experience including topics in mental health surveillance and epidemiology, mental health services and policy, mental health and behavioral science, and global mental health. The class will span two semesters, offering one semester hour of credit for each year. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only)

HPM 581 (2) Research Seminar I

Fall. The seminar introduces the health services research process, research design issues, ethical problems faced by researchers and the development of the MSPH thesis. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy and health services research.

HPM 583 (2) Research Seminar III

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 581, 730. The seminar provides HPM MSPH students with the guidance necessary for developing a quantitatively-based thesis using large secondary data sets. It begins with development of a researchable health policy question and the selection of appropriate databases and operational definitions. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy research.

HPM 585 (3) Quantitative Methods I

Fall. The course is an introduction to SAS software with a focus on organizing and merging large databases for purposes applying statistical analysis. The course complements the introduction to SAS in the BIOS 500 lab. Enrollment is limited to students in the HPM MSPH program.

HPM 586 (3) Quantitative Methods II

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 585 and BIOS 500. This course introduces student the STATA software with a focus on using the software for statistical analysis for data which has been organized using the SAS software. The course builds on the concepts intro in BIOS 500 and concludes with regression analysis. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the HPM MSPH program or permission of the instructor is required.

HPM 587 (1) Advanced Research Methods

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 730, 586. The course provides the opportunity for students to explore in depth the major research methods used in health policy research. The emphasis is on employing methods which are consistent with the limitations of study data and study assumptions. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy research or the HPM doctoral program.

HPM 590 (VC) Seminar: Selected Topics in Health Services Management

Prerequisite: permission of instructor.

HPM 591 (VC) Seminar: Selected Topics in Health Policy

Prerequisite: permission of instructor.

HPM 591F (2) Informatics for Public Health Management and Policy

Designed for individuals with careers focused on decision and/or policy-making responsibilities in health care organizations. Highlights the policy and management issues associated with the mixture of information technology health care and public health decision making. To build a basic decision-making perspective and skills, each student prepares and presents a decision based project proposal.

HPM 592 / BSHE 592 (2) Case Studies in Public Mental Health

This course is the core course for the Certificate in Mental Health. Offered each spring, any current first year student enrolled in the MPH or MSPH program at RSPH that plans to pursue the Certificate in Mental Health must enroll in BSHE 592/HPM 592. Participating certificate students will be identified based on their enrollment in this course.

HPM 595R (0) Applied Practice Experience

An Applied Practice Experience (APE) is a unique opportunity that enables students to apply practical skills and knowledge learned through coursework to a professional public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. The APE must be supervised by a Field Supervisor and requires approval from an APE Advisor designated by the student's academic department at RSPH. Registration for the course is required.

HPM 598R (VC) Special Study Project

Presentation of a paper that defines a problem in public health, reviews the literature on this subject, details the methodologies for data collection and analysis, describes findings and conclusions, and discusses implications for public health.

HPM 599R (VC) Thesis

Preparation of a monograph based on original research applicable to public health. Should be publishable or have potential public health impact.

HPM 720R (4) Doctoral Seminar in Health Policy

The purpose of this year-long seminar is to acquaint students with the major areas of health policy research, active areas of research in health policy and economics, and faculty from the Department of Health Policy and Management and elsewhere in the University who conduct health policy research. The course will address a different topic every week, and the instructor for that week will provide an overview of the topic, discuss the research methods that are used to study the topic, highlight the seminal works in the area, and lead a discussion of the readings.

HPM 730 (4) Theory-Based Research Design Seminar II

Spring. This course guides students through the process of writing a health services research proposal that is grounded in theory. The course work emphasizes the development of a conceptual framework tailored to a specific research topic by drawing on existing theory, conceptual frameworks, and scientific literature. Other course topics include conducting literature searches and critically reviewing relevant literature; defining and measuring theoretical constructs; developing testable hypotheses; identifying potential omitted variable bias; and executing an effective research presentation.

HPM 740 (4) Doctoral Seminar in Health Economics

This reading course is designed to acquaint students with advanced mathematical theoretical economics. Students will learn theoretical models of health behavior, estimate health production functions, learn the economics of insurance and adverse selection. They will develop tools to

evaluate the advantages/shortcomings of health care markets (hospitals, insurance, pharmaceutical).

HPM 750 (2) How Health Policymakers Think About Making Policy: Insights from Political Science and Organizational Behavior

Fall. Prerequisites: Doctoral standing or permission of the instructor. The course focuses on key concepts and factors that influence real-world health policymaking. Following an initial session on the concepts of governance and stewardship, the course examines key issues in the behavior of public sector organizations and the complexities of implementing public sector policy. The course then examines how policy implementation issues influence different policy paradigms in public health, concluding with a discussion of recent writings about social determinants of health.

HPM 760 (4) Doctoral Seminar in Health Services Research

This class is designed to acquaint students with the major tools of health services research. The course will also highlight existing and emerging issues in health services research, policy and management. Discussions of options for addressing the issues, and a review of the empirical literature evaluating their impact are examined.

Hubert Department of Global Health

<http://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/gh/index.html>

Carlos del Rio, Chair

Dabney Evans and Juan Leon, Co-Directors of Graduate Studies

The Hubert Department of Global Health (GH) offers a course of study leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) degree. Students have the option to select one of four areas of concentration: infectious diseases, community health development, public health nutrition or sexual and reproductive health, and population studies. Graduation requires 42 hours of credit, 70 percent of which are school, department, or concentration required courses. Flexibility and personal attention are hallmarks of the program. The department also offers an accelerated three-semester, 42 credit hour MPH program for applicants with at least three years of full-time, relevant work experience or a professional graduate degree in a field relevant to public health. A great strength of the department is the cultural and ethnic diversity of our students, faculty and staff. In the 2017–2018 academic year, the student body included students from 34 different countries and 30 states in the United States. The department is the host of several important fellowship programs that bring mid-career professionals from developing countries to our program. We currently host Humphrey, Foege, Fulbright, and King Abdullah Fellows from around the world.

Our dynamic faculty members have been recognized with numerous awards and honors and are the department's greatest assets. Among the Rollins School of Public Health's 169 full-time faculty, 46 hold primary appointments in the Hubert Department. They are complemented by 46 jointly appointed faculty (with other departments at RSPH, Emory Medical School, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and other schools in the University) and more than 100 adjunct faculty. Our faculty share broad interests and have special expertise in a wide range of Global Health issues.

A major strength of the Rollins School of Public Health is the opportunity for students to participate in fieldwork as a part of their program. These field experiences include a wide range of program, research, and service opportunities. Opportunities are available both with local agencies such as the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Cancer Society, CARE, and The Carter Center as well as an extensive network of national and international organization. Funding for travel is available on a competitive basis.

Graduates of the program find employment abroad with international and bilateral agencies, government departments, nongovernmental organizations, and research and academic institutions. Many also work with US-based organizations concerned with global issues. Some graduates go into clinical fields and others go on to pursue a PhD. Finally, many graduates find opportunities in the domestic sector in a variety of settings, demonstrating that the knowledge and skills learned in the department are widely applicable.

The department co-sponsors a PhD program in Nutrition and Health Sciences. This program is administered by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Emory University. MPH graduates have successfully gained admission to this PhD program in the past.

Interdepartmental and Dual Degree Programs

The Department of Global Health offers two interdepartmental programs and twelve dual degree programs. For more information about each of these programs, please see the Interdepartmental Degrees or Dual Degree sections of this catalog. The first interdepartmental program, facilitated in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Health, is the Global Environmental Health MPH. This program is designed to provide students with the basic skills required to address environmental health issues worldwide.

The second interdepartmental program, facilitated in collaboration with the Department of Epidemiology, is the Global Epidemiology MPH or MSPH. This program is designed to provide students with quantitative research methodologies that enable graduates to contribute to the global public health sector.

The department also offers twelve dual-degree programs facilitated in collaboration with other schools within the University. We offer a MSN/MPH with the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, a MBA/MPH with the Goizueta School of Business, MD/ MPH, DPT/MPH, and PA/MPH with the School of Medicine, an MA/MPH in bioethics and a PhD/MPH with the Laney Graduate School, a JD/MPH and JM/MPH with the School of Law, an MDiv/MPH and MTS/MPH with the Candler School of Theology as well as an MPH/External Professional Degree Program. In addition to the previous internal dual degree programs, the department also offers an external MD/MPH program.

Department Admission Criteria

The Department of Global Health actively seeks a multicultural body of graduate students. Minimum requirements for admission include satisfactory completion of a four- year baccalaureate degree or its equivalent, a demonstrated commitment to global health and an appreciation of cultural diversity. Work or academic experience in the health field is desirable but not essential. Preference is given to students who have applied experience in the global arena. This might include working with underserved communities either in other countries or within the local state or region, volunteer or mission experience, Peace Corps, AmeriCorps, etc. In general, all applicants (US and non-US) are required to submit test scores from the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Test scores submitted may not be more than five years old. Waivers are granted only for applicants who have prior doctoral-level degrees from US institutions. Applicants who have recently taken the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) may submit these scores as alternative to the GRE. International applicants from non-English-speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Global Health Program Requirements

Completion of the MPH degree with a specialty in global health requires forty-two semester hours of course work. Full-time students complete these requirements in two years. Students are required to take RSPH/departmental core courses as well as courses from their selected area of concentration. Students may fulfill their elective requirements by taking courses here at Rollins,

or in some cases, from other graduate programs within Emory University. Students must also complete a four credit hour thesis project, which may take the form of a research thesis, a special studies project, or a systematic review of the literature. Topics should be relevant to global public health.

The Department of Global Health places great importance on the practicum, which is designed to complement academic training with practical, hands-on experience. All students must show evidence of substantial practical public health experience relevant to the field of global health prior to receiving clearance for graduation. The practicum may provide an opportunity for some students to gather data or experience required in the development of their thesis or special studies project.

Please find the School, as well as Department core requirements outlined below. Additional requirements will be explored by concentration.

Department of Global Health Core Requirements

RSPH Core

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to US Health Care Systems	2
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Development	0

Department Core

GH 501	Evidence Based Policy, Programs and Research	3
---------------	--	---

Methods Section (9 credits)

Students are required to complete a minimum of 9 credits in approved methods courses. The student's Faculty and Academic Advisor will assist with course selection.

GH 599R	Thesis/Special Study Project	4
GH 595	Applied Practice Experience	0

Total Core Required Courses		30
------------------------------------	--	-----------

Infectious Disease Concentration

Infectious diseases are responsible a substantial burden of disease globally, and their control remains critical to protect the health and development of all populations. In addition to well-recognized problems, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria respiratory infections and diarrheal illnesses, emerging infections like pandemic H1N1 influenza A (2009), Ebola, MERS-CoV, Zika, and multi-drug resistant organisms, present ongoing threats to all health systems. Defining the causes, patterns, and options for the control and prevention, or treatment of infectious diseases is key to a comprehensive public health strategy for all countries. The

infectious disease concentration is designed to prepare students to assume responsible and challenging positions to address significant global infectious disease problems. Students will acquire the necessary skills to provide leadership, research, and service and to work as members of teams committed to the prevention and control of infectious diseases throughout the world.

Course Requirements

In addition to departmental and core required courses, students in the Infectious Disease (ID) concentration must take a course on International ID as well as Public Health Surveillance. Students may also complete additional course work in epidemiology/ research, program management, health promotions or other specialties in order to develop these skills sets. Students have the potential to develop their special studies project or thesis with adjunct faculty at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Emory School of Medicine, The Carter Center, the DeKalb Board of Health, CARE, and other local agencies.

ID Concentration Core

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Both courses required		
GH 511	International Infectious Diseases	2
GH 515	Transforming Public Health Surveillance	3
Concentration Suggested Electives		
GH 512	Health in Complex Emergencies	2
GH 516	Global Perspectives in Parasitic Diseases	3
GH 517	Case Studies in Infectious Diseases	2
GH 518	Emerging Infectious Diseases	2
GH 529	Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries	2
GH 535	Field Epidemiology	2
GH 536	Religion and Health in Context: HIV	3
GH 544	Field Trials and Intervention Studies	2
GH 550	Epi and Dynamic of STD/HIV Transmission	2
GH 558	Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance	2
GH 562	Epi of Tuberculosis	1
GH 563	AIDS: Global Public Health Implications	2
GH 564	Public Health Preparedness	2
GH 566	Immunization Programs and Policies	2
GH 571	Vaccines and Vaccine Preventable Diseases	2
GH 574	Malaria Prevention and Control	2
GH 580	Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Diseases	2
GH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	2
BSHE 516	Behavioral Epidemiology	3
EPI 541	Hospital/Healthcare Epidemiology	2
EPI 544	EPI of Foodborne and Diarrheal Disease	2
EHS 750	Public Health Ecology: The Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease	3

Public Health Nutrition Concentration

The field of Public Health Nutrition seeks to understand the complex causes of malnutrition, including both over and under-nutrition, and the consequences of malnutrition on growth, development, communicable and non-communicable disease and economic productivity through the life course and across generations. Public health nutrition also concerns itself with the development and evaluation of programs and policies to improve diets and nutritional status. The public health nutrition practitioner requires a solid understanding of the biology of nutrition, the individual, community, and socio-political determinants of dietary intakes and nutritional status, and the principles of design, implementation, and evaluation of interventions. As such, the Public Health Nutrition concentration takes a broad perspective with respect to both content and methodological approaches to equip students for careers in public health nutrition. Graduates can use these skills to serve government agencies, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, applied research institutions, and universities in the US and globally.

Course Requirements

The concentration requirements include a methods course in nutritional assessment and a combination of nutrition courses based on areas of interest (maternal and child nutrition, food security, chronic disease prevention, etc). Thesis projects are often conducted in conjunction with ongoing faculty research projects, or within an international agency or local action group program.

Public Health Nutrition

Concentration Core

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
GH 545	Nutritional Assessment (required)	3
<i>Plus one course from this group (life course nutrition)</i>		
GH 534	Diabetes: A Model for Global Non-communicable Disease Prevention and Control	2
GH 546	Maternal and Child Nutrition	3
GH 551	Diet and Chronic Disease	2
GH 552	Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition	2
GH 579	Non-Communicable Disease Prevention and Control	3

Select one course from this group (research/program methods)

GH 567	Shaping a Healthy Global Food System through Policy	2
GH 568	Community Engaged Food Security (ALT Spring)	3
EPI 537	EPI of Chronic Diseases	2
EPI 591L	Methods in Nutrition Epidemiology	2

Suggested Life Course Electives

GH 538	Food and Nutrition in Humanitarian Emergencies	1
GH 548	Human Nutrition I*	6
GH 549	Human Nutrition II*	6
NRSG 614	Human Lactation and Breastfeeding Management	2

Suggested Research & Program Methods Electives

GH 502	Survey Methods	2
GH 503	Applied Survey Methodology	3
GH 514	Communicating for Healthy Behavior and Social Change	2
GH 515	Transforming Public Health Surveillance	3
GH 522	Qualitative Research Methods	3
GH 525	Qualitative Data Analysis	3
GH 543	Fundamentals of Qualitative Data Analysis	2
GH 555	Proposal Development	2
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluating Global Health Programs	3
GH 580	Control of Food and Waterborne Diseases	2
EPI 544	Epidemiology of Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases	1
EPI 561	Methods in Obesity in Epidemiology	2

Sexual Health, Reproductive Health, and Population Studies Concentration

The concentration in sexual and reproductive health and population studies (SRP) addresses current domestic and global issues in these domains using social, behavioral, and epidemiological methods. Students and faculty in the concentration explore a range of topics in three core areas: (1) Reproductive Health includes fertility, family planning, abortion, women's and children's health; (2) Sexual Health includes gender identity, sexuality, sexual health and behavior, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS; and (3) Population Studies includes aging and mortality, life-course and chronic disease, migration, family and social networks, and population and economic development.

The concentration prepares students for programmatic or research work in these fields, according to their personal career goals. Students who wish to pursue a programmatic focus develop expertise at the Masters level in public health policy and program management or evaluation. All students are encouraged to learn methods of data collection and analysis relevant to cross-cultural analysis. Every effort is made to have students gain an interdisciplinary perspective on sexual and reproductive health and population studies. Interdisciplinary courses are offered within the department, and students are encouraged to seek courses from other departments in the school and University. This concentration also maintains close ties with CARE and with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with which some of the world's foremost scientists in the field of reproductive health are affiliated. A number of these scientists play an important role in the concentration by serving as course lecturers and by mentoring students.

SRP Concentration Core

The Sexual Health, Reproductive Health, and Population Studies concentration requires that students complete six credit hours of core courses from the following list. Additionally, students may elect to take courses from the suggested elective list depending on the skill set they desire.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Fertility and Reproduction: Choose one		
GH 530	The Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality from Abortion	2
GH 541	Technology of Fertility Control	2
Sexual and Reproductive Health		

GH 559	Gender and Global Health	3
GH 586	Gender-Based violence in Global Perspective	3
Population Studies		
GH 569	Population and Development	2
Concentration Suggested Electives		
GH 502	Survey Research Methods	2
GH 503	Applied Survey Methodology	3
GH 507	Health as Social Justice	2
GH 514	Communicating for Healthy Behavior and Social Change	2
GH 515	Transforming Public Health Surveillance	3
GH 526	Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Rights	2
GH 537	Programming for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies	1
GH 539	Reproductive Health Program Management	2
GH 546	Maternal and Child Nutrition	3
GH 550	Epidemiology and Dynamics of STD/HIV Transmission	2
GH 555	Proposal Development	2
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluating Global Public Health Programs	3
GH 563	AIDS: Global Public Health Implications	2
GH 593	Topics in Religion and Health: Sexual and Reproductive Health	3
NRSG 614	Human Lactation and Breastfeeding Management	2
EPI 516	Issues in Women's Health	2
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	2
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II	3
EPI 565	Data Sources and Utilization in MCH Epi	2
EPI 746	Reproductive Epidemiology	2
BIOS 501	Statistical Methods II	4

Community Health and Development Concentration

The community health and development concentration prepares professionals to work at community, district, and national levels to strengthen indigenous capacity to address their priorities, improve health, and move towards well-being. Graduates of this concentration will have the capacity to work with grassroots organizations, private voluntary groups, governmental agencies, and other sector providers to design, implement, manage, and evaluate community-based public health initiatives. Emphasis will be given to the development of public health skills, the acquisition of knowledge about working within local communities in different cultural settings and development contexts, and promoting social and behavioral change for healthier communities.

CHD Concentration Core

This concentration requires three core courses, one from each group below, and concentration electives. Students are also encouraged to take additional elective courses of their choice based on the skill set they may desire (i.e., epidemiology, health promotion, or program management).

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Community Interaction - One course required		
GH 507	Health as Social Justice	2
GH 508	Health and Human Rights Seminar	2
GH 513	Community-Based Participatory Research	3
GH 519	Faith and Health: Transforming Communities	3
GH 568	Community-Engaged Food Security	3
GH 572	Community Transformation	2
Management		
GH 521	Program Management	3
Community Metrics and Measurement		
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluating Global Health Programs	3
Concentration Suggested Electives		
GH 502	Survey Methods	2
GH 503	Applied Survey Methodology	3
GH 505	Social Entrepreneurship for Global Health	1
GH 509	Translation and Implementation Science	2
GH 514	Communicating for Healthy Behavior and Social Change	2
GH 515	Transforming Public Health Surveillance	3
GH 519	Faith and Health: Transforming Communities	3
GH 522	Qualitative Research Methods	3
GH 524	Health Systems Performance and Health Systems Financing	2
GH 525	Qualitative Data Analysis)	3
GH 529	Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries	2
GH 530	GEMMA Seminar	2
GH 539	Reproductive Health Program Management	2
GH 545	Nutritional Assessment	3
GH 556	Foundations of Global Health Ethics	3
GH 552	Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition	2
GH 561	Applications of Public Health Economics in Low and Moderate Countries	3
GH 582	Global Climate Change	2
GH 594	Opportunities in Global Cancer Prevention and Control	2
EPI 534	Epi Methods II	4
EPI 565	Data Sources and Methods in MCH Epidemiology	2
EPI 591U	Application of Epi Concepts	3
BIOS 501	Statistical Methods II	4
BIOS 550	Sampling Application I	2

Accelerated Global MPH Program

The Hubert Department of Global Health offers an accelerated MPH program for applicants who have met the requisite admissions criteria. This is a 42 credit hour degree program that requires three semesters, or 12 months, in residence. It includes a practicum and thesis requirement. Once matriculated, it is not possible to transfer into, or out of, this program.

Admission into the accelerated program is very competitive and requires that applicants meet the following criteria.

- A professional, graduate degree in a field relevant to public health
- At least 3 years of relevant public health experience

All applicants must also include a statement outlining their proposed thesis topic and thesis chair in their admissions packet. Applicants are encouraged to contact HDGH faculty in advance of their application in order to explore thesis opportunities and support.

Accelerated Global MPH Curriculum

The curriculum outlined below represents the standard three semester accelerated MPH. Individual schedules may vary.

Course Number	Course Name	Credit Hours
<i>Fall Semester</i>		
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I (with lab)	4
EH 500	Environmental Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I (with lab)	4
GH 501	Evidence Based Global Health Policy, Programs and Research	3
HPM 500	US Health Care Systems	2
GH XXX	Methods Coursework	3
Elective		2
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Development	0
Credit Hours		17
<i>Spring Semester</i>		
GH 560	Monitoring & Evaluating Global Public Health Programs	3
GH XXX	Methods Coursework	6
GH 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
Electives		5
Credit Hours		16

Summer Semester

GH 599	Thesis	4
Elective/Directed Study		5
Credit Hours		9
Total Credit Hours		42

Interdepartmental Programs

The Hubert Department of Global Health offers two interdepartmental programs. A joint MPH or MSPH degree is offered in **Global Epidemiology** with the Department of Epidemiology. A joint MPH degree in **Global Environment Health** is offered with the Department of Environmental Health. For more information and specific course work, please refer to the Interdepartmental Programs section of this catalog.

Faculty

O. Yaw Addo, Research Assistant Professor. BSc., University of Ghana, 2001; MS, University of Cincinnati, 2007; PhD, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 2010. Maternal-Child Health; Nutritional & Life course Epidemiology; Child growth & maturation and related outcomes, Global Health & Nutrition surveillance.

Mohammed K. Ali, Associate Professor. MD, University of Cape Town, 2003; MSc (cardiovascular medicine), University of Oxford, 2007; MSc (global health), University of Oxford, 2007; MBA, Emory University, 2012. Cardiovascular disease and diabetes, translation and implementation sciences, health services research, preventive medicine.

Karen L. Andes, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Arizona State University, 1987; BA, Arizona State University, 1987; MA, Northwestern University, 1989; PhD, Northwestern University, 1994. Sexual and Reproductive Health, Latino Health (US and LAC), Qualitative Research Methods and Analysis, Community Based Participation Action Research, Urbanization and Slums.

Solveig Argeseanu, Associate Professor. BA, George Washington University, 1997; MSc, London School of Economic and Political Science, University of London, 2001; MA, University of Pennsylvania, 2003; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 2006. Demography, mortality, health over the life course, migrant and refugee health, family and social influences on health, obesity.

Robert A. Bednarczyk, Assistant Professor. BS, Lebanon Valley College, 1993; MS, SUNY-Albany School of Public Health, 2006; PhD, SUNY-Albany School of Public Health, 2010. Adolescent and adult vaccines, vaccine policy, human papillomavirus, adolescent health.

John B. Blevins, Research Associate Professor. BA, Furman University, 1989; MDiv, Duke University, 1992; PhD, Emory University, 2005. Religion and public health, religion and sexual health, religion and HIV/AIDS, community-level HIV prevention, community health assets mapping.

Robert F. Breiman, Director, Emory Global Health Institute, and Professor. BS, University of Arizona, 1975; MD, University of Arizona, 1979; Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases, UCLA, 1987; Child mortality, acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, bacterial and viral vaccines, typhoid fever, urbanization, surveillance, emerging infectious diseases.

Kenneth G. Castro, Professor. BSc, University of Puerto Rico, 1974; MSc candidate, Northeastern University, 1976; MD, State University of New York at Stony Brook School of Medicine, 1980. Social internal medicine. Montefiore Medical Center, NY. 1983; EIS Program, CDC, 1985; Infectious diseases, Emory University, 1989. Global and domestic infectious

diseases with a focus on HIV, tuberculosis, diagnostics, clinical trials, and epidemiologic studies aimed at informing evidence-based policies.

Cari Jo Clark, Associate Professor. BA, University of Kansas, 1996; MPH, Yale School of Public Health, 1999; ScD, Harvard School of Public Health, 2005. Health effects of exposure to child maltreatment and intimate partner violence and the design and evaluation of violence prevention strategies in low and middle-income countries.

Carlos del Rio, Hubert Professor and Chair. MD, Universidad La Salle (México), 1983. HIV/AIDS, Sexually transmitted infections (especially *N. gonorrhoeae*) and TB. Emerging infections and antibiotic resistance.

Dabney P. Evans, Co-Director of Graduate Studies, Research Associate Professor. Executive Director, Institute of Human Rights. BA, Arizona State University, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, University of Aberdeen, 2010. Health and human rights, violence against women, complex humanitarian emergencies, sexual and reproductive health, capacity building.

Ghada N. Farhat, Research Associate Professor. BSc, American University of Beirut 1998, MPH, American University of Beirut 2000, PhD, University of Pittsburgh 2006. Non-communicable diseases with a focus on breast cancer; public health training and research capacity building in underdeveloped setting.

William H. Foege, Presidential Distinguished Professor of Public Health Emeritus. BA, Pacific Lutheran College, 1951; MD, University of Washington, 1961; MPH, Harvard University, 1965.

Disease eradication and agricultural projects of Global 2000 of The Carter Center, child survival and development, global tobacco plague, medical ethics, preventive medicine, injury control.

Stanley O. Foster, Professor Emeritus. AB, Williams College, 1955; MD, University of Rochester, 1960; MPH, Emory University, 1982. Strengthening the capacity of learners to work with communities to help them identify and overcome barriers to health and well-being.

Karla I. Galaviz, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Guadalajara, 2007; MSc, Queen's University, 2010; PhD, Queen's University, 2014. Diabetes and HIV; Implementation science; Lifestyle medicine; Translational Epidemiology.

Eugene J. Gangarosa, Professor Emeritus. BA, University of Rochester, 1950; MD, 1954; MS, Bacteriology, 1955. Control of foodborne and waterborne diseases, child survival issues, primary health care, minority health issues, migrant health.

Unjali P. Gujral, Research Assistant Professor. BA., University of California, Irvine, 2003; MPH, Yale University, 2010; PhD, Emory University, 2015. Diabetes and Cardiovascular disease; Ethnic differences in cardio-metabolic physiology; South Asian cardio-metabolic health.

Monique Hennink, Associate Professor. BA, Flinders University of South Australia, 1987; PhD, University of Southampton, 1998. Demography, reproductive health, and sexual behavior, HIV/AIDS, culture and behavior, microcredit and health, qualitative research methods, Africa and Asia.

Sophia A. Hussen, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Harvard University (Biological Sciences), 2000. MPH, University of Michigan (Health Behavior and Health Education), 2002. MD, University of Pennsylvania, 2006. HIV/AIDS, adolescent health, health disparities.

Renuka Kapoor, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Delhi University, 1996; MS, Kurukshetra University, 1998; PhD, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 2005; MPH, Emory University, 2017. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Exposure risk assessment, WASH and behavior, WASH in healthcare settings.

Miriam Kiser, Research Assistant Professor. RN, New Hampshire Technical Institute, 1978; BA, Georgia State University, 1990; MPH, Emory University, 1993; DMin. Wesley Theological Seminary, 2011. Senior Program Director, Interfaith Health Program. Health as social justice; community engagement; leadership development; religion as a social determinant of health.

James V. Lavery, Professor and Conrad N. Hilton Chair in Global Health Ethics. BA University of Western Ontario, 1985; BSc, McMaster University, 1981; MSc University of Toronto, 1994; PhD University of Toronto, 1999. Global health, ethics, research ethics, community engagement, social innovation in ethics, “Humanizing” global health, *Brokered Dialogue*.

Juan S. Leon, Co-Director of Graduate Studies. Associate Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1996; MPH/PhD, Northwestern University, 2003. Infectious disease, immunology, enteric and foodborne diseases, diarrhea, norovirus, parasitology, chagas heart disease, rotavirus, vaccines, Latin America, Latino immigrants.

Felipe Lobelo, Associate Professor. MD, Rosario University, Bogota, Colombia, 2002. PhD University of South Carolina, 2008. Interests are in Chronic Disease prevention, Physical activity, Obesity and Cardio-metabolic diseases in high and low-to-middle income countries.

Glen F. Maberly, Professor Emeritus. BSc, University of New South Wales, 1975; MB/BS, 1977; MD, 1983. Micronutrient malnutrition, endocrinology.

Fauzia Malik, Lecturer. BA, Punjab University, 1992; MSc, Quaid-I-Azam University, 1998. Community-based participatory interventions, project planning and evaluations, maternal and child health, health-related behavior, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention.

Reynaldo Martorell, Robert W. Woodruff Professor of International Nutrition. AB, St. Louis University, 1969; PhD, University of Washington, 1973. Maternal and child nutrition; child growth, micronutrient malnutrition; functional consequences of nutrition in early life; design and evaluation of nutrition interventions; food and nutrition policy; obesity in low and middle-income countries.

Lauren Maxwell, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, 2000; MPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2010; PhD, McGill University, 2017. Epidemiology, causal inference, meta-analysis, sexual and reproductive health and rights, violence against women and girls.

Deborah A. McFarland, Associate Professor. BA, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1968; MPH, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1973; MSc, London School of Economics, 1984; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1987. Health systems strengthening in LMICs, health economics of infectious diseases, neglected tropical diseases, health policy and governance, health financing, equity and the poor.

Joanne A. McGriff, Research Assistant Professor. AB, Princeton University, 1997; MD, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry (NY), 2003; MPH, University of Rochester (NY), 2003; JM, Emory University School of Law, 2017. Associate Director, Center for Global Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; WASH in healthcare facilities; WASH and behavior; global mental health; Haiti.

Scott J. N. McNabb, Research Professor. BS, University of Oklahoma, 1972; MS, 1976; PhD, 1986. Public health surveillance; scientific communication; public health informatics; management & leadership; distance learning; monitoring and evaluation.

Christine L. Moe, Eugene J. Gangarosa Chair and Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1979; MS, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1984; PhD, 1989. Environmental transmission of infectious agents; epidemiology of foodborne and waterborne diseases; environmental microbiology; water, sanitation, and health.

K. M. Venkat Narayan, O. C. and Ruth Hubert Professor. MBBS, St. Johns Medical College, 1980; MSc, University of Edinburgh, 1987; MFPHM, Royal College of Physicians, 1988; MBA, Herriot Watt University, 1995. Diabetes, obesity and nutrition.

Saad B. Omer, William H. Foege Professor, MBBS, The Aga Khan University Medical College, 1998; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2003; PhD, 2007. Vaccine trials, vaccine policy, mother-to-infant transmission of HIV, spatial epidemiology and GIS.

Helena Pachón, Research Associate Professor. BS, Cornell University, 1993; MS, 1996; MPH, Harvard University, 2002; PhD, Cornell University, 2006. Nutrition, with a focus on fortification.

Shivani A. Patel, Rollins Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Michigan, 2003; MPH, University of Michigan, 2009; PhD, Johns Hopkins, 2013. Social epidemiology and health disparities, cardio-metabolic disease, obesity, India

Usha Ramakrishnan, Professor. Director, Doctoral Program in Nutrition and Health Science. BS, University of Madras, 1983; MS, 1985; PhD, Cornell University, 1993. Childhood malnutrition, maternal and child nutrition, micronutrient malnutrition.

Roger W. Rochat, Research Professor. MD, University of Washington, 1966. Coordinator Humphrey Fellowship Program, Reproductive Health, Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality from Abortion, MCH Epidemiology, program evaluation.

Lisa R. Staimez, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Arizona, 1999. MPH, Yale University, 2003; PhD, Emory University 2013. Diabetes pathophysiology, epigenetics and type 2 diabetes, lifestyle interventions, nutrition and diet.

Aryeh D. Stein, Professor. BSc, University of London, 1984; MPH, Columbia University, 1989; PhD, 1992. Nutritional epidemiology, diet and chronic diseases, life course epidemiology, intergenerational effects on health, monitoring and evaluation of public health programs.

Sandra L. Thurman, Director, Joseph W. Blount Center for Health and Human Rights and Senior Lecturer. BS, Mercer University; MA, Community Pastoral Care, Saint Paul's University, Limuru, Kenya. HIV/AIDS, religion and public health, human rights.

Jorge E. Vidal, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Puebla, Mexico, 1999; MSc, National School of Biological Sciences, Mexico, 2002; PhD, Center for Research and Advanced Studies, Mexico, 2006. Infectious diseases, respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases caused by bacterial pathogens, bacterial gene expression during human and animal disease, bioterrorism, antibiotic resistance.

Rachel Waford, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Western Kentucky University 2004, MA, Western Kentucky University 2006, PhD, University of Louisville, 2013. First Episode Psychosis; Early identification, intervention, and prevention for severe mental illness in young people; Community education and advocacy for mental illness.

Amy Webb Girard, Assistant Professor. BS, Mercer University, 1997; PhD, Emory University, 2006. Maternal and child health, particularly in relation to nutrition and food security, breastfeeding, and HIV.

Mary Beth Weber, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 1999; MPH, Emory University, 2002; PhD, 2012. Diabetes and obesity, translational research, lifestyle interventions, lifestyle behaviors.

Kate Winskell, Associate Professor. BA, Wadham College, University of Oxford, 1988; MA, Courtauld Institute, University of London, 1990; PhD, 1995. Communication for social and behavioral change, sexuality, and HIV/AIDs.

Melissa Young, Assistant Professor. BS, Iowa State University 2006. PHD, Cornell University 2011. Maternal and Child Nutrition, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, child growth, micronutrient malnutrition, program implementation and evaluation.

Kathryn M. Yount, Asa Griggs Candler Chair of Global Health and Professor, Hubert Department of Global Health and Department of Sociology. BA, University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill, 1991; MHS, Johns Hopkins University, 1994; PhD, 1999. Gender, empowerment, gender-based violence, women’s and children’s health, research methods for the social sciences in lower-income populations and settings.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Susan Allen, Professor. BA, Duke University, 1980; DTMH, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, 1983; MD, Duke University, 1984; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1995. HIV/ AIDS, discordant HIV couples, couples’ voluntary counseling and testing (CVCT), HIV vaccine clinical trials.

Carla J. Berg, Associate Professor, BA, Dakota Wesleyan University, 2001; MA, University of Kansas, 2003; PhD, 2007. Tobacco control; market research; cancer survivorship; youth health risk behaviors.

Ruth L. Berkelman, O. Wayne Rollins Professor. BA, Princeton University, 1973; MD, Harvard Medical School, 1977. Infectious diseases, emerging infections, surveillance, preparedness. Epidemiology Department.

Henry Blumberg, Professor. BA, Washington University, 1979; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1983. Emory University School of Medicine. Tuberculosis (clinical and translational research), research training, and global health.

Peter Brown, Professor. BA, University of Notre Dame, 1975; MA, State University of New York, Stony Brook, 1976; PhD, 1979. Department of Anthropology, Emory University.

Thomas F. Clasen. Professor and Rose Salamone Gangarosa Chair in Sanitation and Safe Water. BA, St. Mary’s University of Minnesota, 1978; JD, Georgetown University, 1981; MSc, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, 2002; PhD, University of London, 2006. Water and sanitation; diarrheal diseases; enteric pathogens; household air pollution; respiratory infections; health impact evaluations.

Jonathan Colasanti, Assistant Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 2004; MD, University of Miami, 2008; MSPH, University of Miami, 2012. HIV care continuum and care delivery, data-2-care, opportunistic infections, community health workers, primary care delivery in Nicaragua.

Cheryl Day, Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; PhD, Harvard University, 2003. Tuberculosis, HIV/TB co-infection, human immunology, T cells, NK cells

Jessica K Fairley, Assistant Professor. BS, Georgetown University, 1997; MD, Georgetown University, 2003; MPH, Emory University, 2016. Epidemiology and transmission of leprosy and other neglected tropical diseases; travel medicine.

Matthew C. Freeman, Assistant Professor. BA, Wesleyan University, 2000; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2011. Water, sanitation and hygiene; enteric pathogens; neglected tropical diseases; monitoring and evaluation.

Paula Frew. Assistant Professor. BA, University of California at San Diego, 1990; MA, San Diego State University, 1997; MPH, Emory University, 2001; PhD, University of Georgia, 2007. Community Engagement in Clinical Trials.

Mary R. Galinski, Professor and Director Malaria Host-Pathogen Interaction Center (MaHPIC). BS, State University of New York, 1979; MS, New York University School of Medicine, 1983, PhD, 1987. Malaria, infectious diseases, parasitology, systems biology.

Neel R. Gandhi, Associate Professor. BA, Williams College, 1994; MD, Brown-Dartmouth Program in Medical Education, 1999. Department of Epidemiology. Tuberculosis, HIV, and drug-resistant TB epidemiology.

Neela D. Goswami, Assistant Professor. BS Stanford University, 2002. MD, Johns Hopkins, 2006; MPH, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2013. Domestic infectious diseases with a focus on HIV, tuberculosis, patient-centered research.

Craig Hadley, Associate Professor. BS, University of Utah, 1998; PHD; University of California Davis. Anthropology, food security, mental health, public health nutrition, mixed methods.

Robert A. Hatcher, Professor Emeritus. BS, Williams College, 1959; MD, Cornell University, 1963; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1973. Emory University School of Medicine.

James M. Hughes, Professor Emeritus. BA, Stanford University, 1966; MD, Stanford University, 1971. Emory University School of Medicine (Infectious Diseases). Emerging infections, antimicrobial resistance, foodborne and water-related diseases, vectorborne and zoonotic diseases, and public health preparedness.

Ameeta Kalokhe, Assistant Professor. BS, University of Michigan 2001, MD, Wayne State University 2005, MSc Emory University 2011. Intersection of HIV and gender-based violence, intimate partner violence prevention and evaluation of its health impact.

Keith P. Klugman, Emeritus William H Foege Professor of Global Health. MBBCH, PhD, University of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg), 1981; DTMH, 1985; FRC Path, London, 1991; FRSS Afr (South Africa), 1996. Director of the Pneumonia Program, Gates Foundation.

Phyllis Kozarsky, Professor of Medicine. BA, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, 1974; MD, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1978. Travel Well International Travelers' Clinic, Emory University Midtown Hospital.

Eva Lathrop, Assistant Professor. BA, Bowdoin College, 1992; MD, University of Vermont, 1999; MPH, Rollins School of Public Health, 2009. Emory University School of Medicine.

Vincent Marconi, Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1996; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 2000. Infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS, antiretroviral treatment in the US and South Africa.

John E. McGowan Jr., Professor emeritus. BMS, Dartmouth Medical School, 1965; MD, Harvard University, 1967. Department of Epidemiology. Healthcare epidemiology, antimicrobial resistance and its relationship to antimicrobial use, especially in healthcare settings. Infectious diseases epidemiology.

Walter A. Orenstein, Professor, BS City College of New York 1968, MD Albert Einstein College of Medicine 1972, DSc (Hon) Wake Forest 2006. Vaccine policy, polio eradication, measles and rubella elimination, influenza.

Michael Phillips, Professor. McGill University, BSc 1971; McMaster University, MD 1974; University of Washington, MA 1984; University of Washington, MPH 1985; University of Washington, PhD, 1986. Mental health.

Polly J. Price, Professor of Law and Professor of Global Health. BA, Emory University, 1986; M.A. Emory University, 1986; J.D., Harvard Law School 1989. Global public Health Law, public health policy, infectious disease control.

Paulina A. Rebolledo, Assistant Professor. MD, Universidad La Salle, 2003; MSC, Emory University, 2008. Diarrheal diseases in pediatric populations, Global health, Rotavirus vaccine immune response in vulnerable populations.

Ira K. Schwartz, Associate Professor. BS, Union College, 1972; MD, University of Chicago, 1977. Emory University School of Medicine.

Andi L. Shane, Associate Professor. BA, University of Pennsylvania, 1990; MPH, Columbia University, 1992; MD, Louisiana State University. Emory University School of Medicine. Diarrhea prevention, infectious disease applications of probiotics and prebiotics, healthcare associated infections, vaccine immunogenicity in global settings, clinical trial design.

Lynn M. Sibley, Professor. BS, University of Colorado, 1973; MS, University of Utah, 1980; MA, University of Colorado, 1987; PhD, 1993. Emory University Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Sydney A. Spangler, Assistant Professor. BS/BSN, University of Utah, 1997; MSN, University of Utah, 1999; PhD University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2009. Reproductive health disparities, effects of stigma and discrimination in access to care, global maternal and newborn health. Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Laurence Sperling, Professor. BA, Emory University, 1985; MD, 1989. Emory University School of Medicine.

Parmi Suchdev, Associate Professor. BS/BSA, University of Arizona, 1998; MD/MPH, Northwestern University, 2002. Micronutrient malnutrition, maternal and child nutrition, nutrition and infection, global health education.

Patrick Sullivan, Professor. BS, Emory University, 1988; DVM, University of Tennessee, 1992; PhD, 1994. Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University. Infectious disease, surveillance, animal models for infectious diseases, zoonotic diseases, HIV vaccine development.

Peter W. F. Wilson, Professor. BS, Yale University, 1970; MD, University of Texas at San Antonio, 1974. Cardiovascular and metabolic disease epidemiology, risk prediction, genetic epidemiology.

Adjunct Faculty

David Addiss, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California-San Diego, 1977; MD, Medical College of Georgia, 1981; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Mark Anderson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Franklin and Marshall College, 1983; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1991; MD, University of North Carolina, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Abdullah Mufareh Assiri, Adjunct Associate Professor. MBBS, King Saud University, 1994.

Abhay Bang, Adjunct Professor. MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1994; MBBS, Nagpur University, India; MD, Nagpur University, India. Society for Education, Action, and Research in Community Health, India.

Michael Beach, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Humboldt State University, 1979; PhD, Purdue University, 1987. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Caryn Bern, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1974; MD, Stanford University, 1978; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1989. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert S. Bernstein, Adjunct Associate Professor. AB, University of Pennsylvania, 1965; MS, Pennsylvania State University, 1968; PhD, 1971; MD, University of Connecticut, 1977; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1979. Management Sciences for Health.

Robert J. Berry, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Utah, Utah, 1968; MD, Cornell University Medical College, New York, 1973. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.

Oleg Bilukha, Adjunct Associate Professor. MD, Lviv State Medical Institute, Ukraine; PhD, Cornell University, Ithaca NY. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch, National Center for Environmental Health.

Suzanne Binder, Adjunct Professor. BS, McGill University, Montreal, 1976; MD, Tufts University School of Medicine, 1981. Consultant.

Muireann Brennan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. Medical Degree, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1985; MD, Trinity College, Dublin, 1990. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Claire Broome, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1970; MD, 1975. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Elizabeth Kelly Callahan, Adjunct Lecturer. BA, University of Cincinnati, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 2009. Director, Trachoma Control Program - The Carter Center, Health Programs.

Elliott Churchill, Adjunct Senior Associate Professor. MS, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1965; MA, 1964. Senior Communications Officer, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1968–2008 (retired).

Susan Temporado Cookson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Duke University, 1975; MD, University of North Carolina, 1985; MPH, Emory University, 2003. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Adolfo Correa, Adjunct Professor. BS, Chemistry, San Diego State University, 1969; MS, University of California, San Diego, 1970; MD, 1974; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1981; PhD, 1987. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Andreea Creanga, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, 2002; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael Deming, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California at Berkeley, 1968; MD, University of California at San Francisco, 1976; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1976. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Richard Dicker, Adjunct Professor. BS, Tufts University, 1974; MD, University of Massachusetts, 1979; MSc, Harvard University, 1983.

Ann M. DiGirolamo, Adjunct Assistant Professor, BA, Emory University, 1986; PhD, Indiana University, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 2001. CARE USA.

Rupali Doshi, Adjunct Assistant Professor. AB, Brown University, 2000; MD, Brown University, 2004; MS, Emory University, 2012.

Paul Emerson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, University of Nottingham, 1991; PGCE, Bath Spa University, 1992; MSc, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, 1994; PhD, University of Durham, 2001. The Carter Center.

Taroub Faramond, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, University of Leningrad, School of Medicine, 1982; MPH, Rollins School of Public Health, 1995. Women influencing Health, Education and Rule of Law.

- Laurie A. Ferrell**, Adjunct Lecturer. BBA, Radford University, 1990; MPH, Emory University, 1998.
- C. Rafael Flores Ayala**, Assistant Adjunct Professor. MAppStat, Louisiana State University, 1981; PhD, University of California at Los Angeles, 1989. Program design, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Thomas R. Frieden**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Oberlin College, 1982; MD/MPH, Columbia University, 1986. Director, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Richard Garfield**, Adjunct Professor. RN Hahnemann Medical College 1976, MPH, Columbia University 1980; DrPH, 1987. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Helene Gayle**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Barnard College, 1976; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1981; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1981. CARE.
- Richard Gelting**, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of New Hampshire, 1984; MS, Stanford University, 1988; PhD, Stanford University, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- M. V. George**, Adjunct Professor. MA/PhD, Australian National University, 1966. Emory University, Department of Sociology.
- Roger I. Glass**, Adjunct Professor. AB, Harvard University, 1967; MD, 1972; MPH, 1972; PhD, University of Goteborg, 1984. Fogarty Center, NIH.
- Teresa Gonzalez-Cossio**, Adjunct Professor. BSc, Universidad Iberoamericana, 1980; MS, Cornell University, 1984; PhD, 1994. National Institute of Public Health.
- Phillip Lawrence Graitcer**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Duke University, 1966; DMD, Temple University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1972. Department of Environmental and Occupational Health.
- Edward Gregg**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, College of William and Mary, 1988; MS, Wake Forest University, 1990; PhD, University of Pittsburgh, 1996. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Patricia M. Griffin**, Adjunct Professor. AB, Immaculata College, 1971; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1977. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Danny Haddad**, Assistant Professor. MSc, State University of Groningen, the Netherlands, 1996; MD, State University of Groningen, The Netherlands, 1998. Global Ophthalmology, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Trachoma, Childhood Blindness, Health disparities.
- Douglas Hamilton**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Earlham College, 1974; PhD, Vanderbilt University, 1982; MD, 1984. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Thomas Handzel**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Cornell University, 1983; MS, University of North Carolina, 1990; PhD, 1998. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Alan R. Hinman**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1957; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1961. Task Force for Child Survival and Development.
- Donald R. Hopkins**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Morehouse College, 1962; MD, University of Chicago, 1966; MPH, Harvard University, 1970. The Carter Center.
- Dale Hu**, Adjunct Professor. BA Psychology, Stanford University, California, 1983; MD, University of California, San Diego, 1987; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.
- Cheng Huang**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Xiamen University, 1998; MA, Peking University, 2002; MA, University of Pennsylvania, 2003; PhD, 2007.
- Michelle Hynes**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Colorado, 1991; MPH, Columbia University, 1998; PhD, Emory University, 2012.

Jeffrey L. Jones, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of California, Davis, 1974; MD, 1978; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sumaya Karmini, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Mazar-e-Sharif Medical University, Afghanistan, 1999. Refugee Women's Network.

Senait Kebede, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2002; Doctor of Medicine, AAU, Ethiopia, 1985.

Christine Ndunge Kiiti, Adjunct Professor. BS, Houghton College, 1988; MA, Wheaton College, 1992; PhD, Cornell University, 2002. MAP International, USA.

Denise Koo, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard College, 1984; MD, University of California, San Francisco, 1989; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1988. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ekaterina Kurbatova, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Samara State Medical University, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2004; PhD, Samara State Medical University, 2006. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Eugene Lamb, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, University of Alberta, 2001; MSc, University of Alberta, 2004; MD, University of Alberta, 2008; DLSHTM, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2010. Medical Epidemiologist, Emergency Response and Recovery Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta

Kimberly Lindblade, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Arizona, 1990; MPH, University of Michigan, 1992; PhD, 1999. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Barbara Lopes-Cardozo, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPH, Tulane University, 1993; MD, University of Amsterdam, 1981. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Stephen P. Luby, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Creighton University, 1981; MD, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Shabir Madhi, Adjunct Professor. MBBCh, University of the Witwatersrand, 1990; MMed Pediatrics, 1998; PhD, 2003. Department of Science and Technology/National Research Foundation–Vaccine Preventable Diseases.

Frank Mahoney, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Temple University, 1976; MD, University of Texas, 1983. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael D. Malison, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Catholic University of America, 1973; MD, University of Miami, 1978. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lise D. Martel, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA/MEd, Saint Mary's University, 1993; MS, University of Hawaii, 2003; PhD, 2007. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Brian McCarthy, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Notre Dame, 1968; MSc, Rutgers University, 1969; MD, State University of New York, 1973.

Marjorie McCollough, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Michigan State University, 1983; MS, MGH Institute of Health Professions, 1986; ScD, Harvard University, 1999. American Cancer Society.

Lesley McGee, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc and BSc (Hon), University of Natal, South Africa, 1993, 1994; PhD, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, 2002. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ziad Memish, Adjunct Professor. MD, University of Ottawa, 1987. Saudi Ministry of Health.

V. Mohan, Adjunct Professor. MBBS, University of Madras, 1976; MD, 1981; PhD, 1987. Madras Diabetes Research Foundation.

Diane Morof, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA Brandeis University, 1995; MS, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1999; MD, University of Chicago, 2000.

Dale L. Morse, Adjunct Professor. BS, Cornell University, 1971; MD, University of Rochester, 1975; MS, Harvard School of Public Health, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ruchira Tabassum Naved, Adjunct Professor. MS, Peoples Friendship University, 1985; PhD, Peoples Friendship University, 1989.

Lynnette Neufeld, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BAsC, University of Guelph, 1990; MS, Cornell University, 1995; PhD, 2000. Head of Division of Nutritional Epidemiology, National Institute of Public Health, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Reena Oza-Frank, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Ohio State University, 1999; MS/MPH, University of Tennessee, 2003; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Ohio Department of Health.

Amy Patterson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Williams College, 1999; MHS, Johns Hopkins University, 2005.

Juan Pena-Rosas, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1983; MPH, University of Puerto Rico, 1991; PhD, Cornell University, 1993. World Health Organization.

Henry B. Perry III, Adjunct Professor. BA, Duke University, 1968; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1971; MD, 1974; PhD, 1976. International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh.

Bobbie Person, Adjunct Instructor. BS, Medical College of Virginia 1976; MPH, Emory University, 1989; US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Dorairaj Prabhakaran, Adjunct Professor. MBBS, Bangalore Medical College, 1985; MD, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 1990; DM, 1993; MSc, McMaster University, 2006. Centre for Chronic Disease Control, New Delhi, India.

Michael Pratt, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of California at Davis, 1978; MSPE, University of Washington, 1981; MD, 1987; MPH, University of Minnesota, 1989

Robert E. Quick, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1974; MS/MPH, University of California-Berkeley, 1981; MD, University of California, San Francisco, 1983. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Deepa Raj, Adjunct Associate Professor. BSc, University of Madras, 1988; MSc, University of Madras, 1990; MPhil, University of Madras, 1992; PhD, 1998. Madras Diabetes Research Foundation.

K. Srinath Reddy, Adjunct Professor. MSc, McMaster University, 1988; DM, All India Institute of Medical Science, 1980; MD, All India Institute of Medical Science, 1977; MBBS, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, 1973. Public Health Foundation, India.

Richard Rheingans, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Yale University, 1987; MA, 1992; PhD, Cornell University, 1993.

Frank O. Richards Jr., Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Williams College, 1975; MD, Cornell University, 1979. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Juan A. Rivera, Adjunct Associate Professor. LIC, Universidad Ibero-Americana, 1979; MS, Cornell University, 1984; PhD, 1988. Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, 2004.

Rania Salem, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, American University, 2001; MSc, University of Oxford, 2004; PhD, Princeton University, 2011.

Scott Santibanez, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, West Virginia University, 1990; MD, 1994; MA, Columbia Theological Seminary, 2011.

Mona Saraiya, Adjunct Professor. BA-University of Chicago 1987, Rush Medical College 1991. MPH Emory University 1995. Cancer Epidemiology with a focus on HPV vaccination and HPV-based screening, and global cancer issues.

Peter Schantz, Adjunct Professor. AB, University of Pennsylvania, 1961; VMD, University of Pennsylvania, 1965; PhD, University of California, Davis, 1971. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Daniel Sellen, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, MA, University of Oxford, (UK), 1987; AM, University of Michigan, 1989; PhD, University of California, 1995. University of Toronto.

Omar Shafey, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Tulane University, 1984; MPH, San Diego State University, 1992; PhD, University of California, San Francisco, 1997. American Cancer Society.

Cyrus Shahpar, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Johns Hopkins University, 1996; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1998; MBA, University of California, Irvine, 2007; MD, 2007. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Julia Smith-Easley, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of South Carolina, 1993; MPH Rollins School of Public Health, 1997. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Rob Stephenson, Associate Professor. BSc, Southampton University 1995, MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 1996. PhD, Southampton University 1999.

Edward Geoffrey Jedediah Stevenson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University College of London; MA, Emory University, 2007; MPH, 2011; PhD, 2011.

Leisel Talley, Adjunct Instructor. BS, George Washington University, 1995; MPH, Emory University, 2000. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert V. Tauxe, Adjunct Professor. BA, Yale University, 1975; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1980; MPH, Yale University, 1980. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Justin Basile Echouffo Tcheuguia, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPhil, University of Cambridge, 2006; PhD, 2010.

Peter Teunis, Adjunct Professor. PhD, Utrecht University, 1982; PhD, 1990. Biostatistician, Centre for Infectious Disease Control, RIVM, Netherlands.

Basia Tomczyk, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSN, University of Minnesota, 1980; MSc, University of California, San Francisco, 1989; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1994; DrPH, 1999. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Timothy Uyeki, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS Biology, Oberlin College, 1981; MPP, University of California, Berkeley, 1985; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1990; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1996. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Deputy Chief, Epidemiology and Prevention Branch, Influenza Division.

Daniel Vermeer, Adjunct Professor. BA, Hope College, 1988; MA, University of Virginia, 1994; PhD, Northwestern University, 2002. The Coca-Cola Company .

Bruce G. Weniger, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, State University of New York College at Old Westbury, 1970; MPH, University of California, Los Angeles, 1978; MD, 1978. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Holly Ann Williams, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Pittsburgh, 1976; MN, University of Washington, 1979; PhD, University of Florida, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch (IERHB)

Hussain Yusuf, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MBBS, Dhaka Medical College (Bangladesh), 1990; MPH, Yale University, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

James A. Zingeser, Adjunct Assistant Professor. DVM, Michigan State University, 1979; MPH, University of Michigan, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Global Health Course Descriptions

GH 500 (2) Critical Issues in Global Health

Fall/Spring. Introduces students to crosscutting issues in global health through a series of cases addressing humanitarian emergencies, maternal and child health in the context of extreme poverty, non-communicable diseases, and pandemics. The course will contextualize current efforts in global health historically and describe likely future trends. Readings will be drawn from a range of disciplinary perspectives and students will work in cross-disciplinary groups. A major goal of this course is to equip students with some critical perspectives and resources they will need as public health professionals and global citizens in our increasingly small and interdependent world.

GH 501 (3) Evidence Based Policies Programs and Research

Fall. The goal of the course is to equip students with critical perspectives to address current and future global health challenges and opportunities as public health professionals and global citizens in this increasingly interdependent world. The course explores historical milestones, actors, assumptions, context and theories driving selected global health priorities in policy, programs and research. To do this, the course will enhance the skills of critical thinking, assessment of evidence from multiple perspectives and application of evidence in formulation of policies, programs and research priorities. A recurring theme throughout the course is that there are common global drivers influencing the health of populations in high, middle and low-income countries and that crosscutting issues of inequality and systems transcend settings. Global Health students only.

GH 502 (2) Survey Research Methods

Fall. This course provides an introduction to the collection of quantitative data. Taking an applied approach, we learn the entire process of designing a study, including instrument design, sampling methods, budgeting and training, fieldwork components, and data management. Special focus is given to research in less-developed countries and to cross-cultural research. Participants develop their own studies, including survey instruments and method protocols.

GH 503 (3) Applied Survey Methodology: Spring. This course provides an introduction to the collection of quantitative, representative data. Taking an applied approach, we cover the entire process of designing a study, including instrument design, sampling methods, budgeting and training, fieldwork components, and coding and editing of data. The focus is on collecting data in less-developed countries. Students develop their own surveys and accompanying methods proposals, which they may use for their practicum or other projects.

GH 504 (2) Effective Oral Communication

Fall. Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory grading. This course is designed to convey the principles and practice of dynamic and persuasive oral communication of scientific information. Its goal is to develop competencies in effective oral communication of scientific research using various techniques to diverse audiences. Course topics include (1) communication as an interactive process; (2) persuasive vis-à-vis informative presentations; (3) distinguishing data, information, and messages; (4) analyzing a target audience; (5) condensing complex messages into soundbite size; (6) effective approaches for visual aids including PowerPoint, YouTube, Prezi, tables, graphs, charts, and photographs; (7) understanding the messages presenters give by their

personal image; and (8) strategies for dealing with the media. Students give oral presentations as part of their final grade. No prerequisites.

GH 505 (1) Social Entrepreneurship for Global Health

Fall. Prerequisite: Second-year Global Health students or permission of instructor. GH505 provides an introduction to the relatively new, but fast-growing use a business approaches to address social problems; micro financing, made famous by Muhammed Yunus, is an example of social entrepreneurship. The course will examine how social entrepreneurs who produce mission-driven products or services can reduce their dependence on government funds and charitable donations. Students will be exposed to case studies from experienced social entrepreneurs, including the lead instructor, and will also develop their own social enterprise plan. Knowledge and skills acquired through the course include: organizational leadership, market opportunity assessment, product/service development, and budgeting.

GH 507 (2) Health as Social Justice

Fall. Offers an interdisciplinary approach to understanding the complexities inherent in improving the health of communities. Examines the multiplicity of social factors that affect health and working models of approaches to favorably alter them. Initiated by students, and cross-listed with the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, the Emory University School of Law, and Candler School of Theology. Emphasis is on enhancing one's life as a professional including both leadership roles and personal dimensions by expanding self-awareness and strengthening critical thinking skills. The pedagogy and class design utilize a participatory, learner-directed approach to education. This approach makes possible an engaged experience with issues fundamental to social justice—power relations, empowerment, and participation.

GH 508 (2) Health and Human Rights Seminar

Spring. Examines a spectrum of issues related to health and human rights including three main topics: health as a human right, the impact of human rights abuses on health, and strategies for the adoption of a human rights framework to public health program planning and practice. Case studies among vulnerable populations of interest to public health professionals in each of these topics are utilized to support critical inquiry into the field of health and human rights.

GH 509 (2) Translation and Implementation Science

Spring. This course aims to introduce students to translation of scientific knowledge into real-world implementation (policy, practice, behavior change). The course covers: determining burdens; identifying proven interventions and barriers that impede implementation; designing innovative and creative solutions, and the studies to test these; and informed decision-making as well as implementation and sustainability. Students will be exposed to case studies of health interventions globally which illustrate theoretical concepts while providing inspiration and motivation.

GH 510 (2) Epidemiological Methods in Humanitarian Emergencies

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500, EPI 530, and GH 512. This course will cover epidemiologic methods used in complex humanitarian emergencies such as rapid assessment, surveillance, survey design (with a focus on cluster surveys) and analysis. In addition, the class will include other topics such as outbreaks in emergencies. Teaching methods will combine lectures and case studies of recent humanitarian emergencies. Classes will be very participatory. Five-day intensive held over spring break.

GH 511 (2) International Infectious Diseases

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Offers an epidemiological, clinical and public health perspective of selected acute infectious diseases of current national and international interest. Emphasizes

the agent, methods of transmission, the host, role of surveillance, and methods of control and prevention.

GH 512 (2) Health in Complex Emergencies

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and EPI 530. The course covers the technical and management principles that are the basis of planning, implementing, and evaluating health programs for acutely displaced populations in developing countries. Emphasis is placed on refugees in camp situations. The course also includes modules on assessment, nutrition, epidemiology of major health problems, surveillance, and program management in the context of an international relief operation. Five-day intensive held over January break.

GH 513 (3) Community-Based Participatory Action Research

Spring. GH 513 provides an introduction to Community-based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR), and similar research approaches – ones that are community-based and community-centered, participatory in their inclusion of community members as protagonists, and action-oriented in the sense that they explicitly seek to promote change. Students will develop familiarity with a range of classical and innovative research approaches, including assets-based approaches such as appreciative inquiry and critical approaches such as autoethnography. The course will be divided roughly in half, with the first half being more instructor-guided and the second half, student-generated and led.

GH 514 (2) Communicating for Healthy Behavior and Social Change

Spring. Serves as a practical introduction to the methods and theories used in the development, planning and implementation of communication interventions to promote healthy behavior and social change. Participants learn how to describe and analyze behaviors, conduct formative research, design an intervention strategically, write a creative brief to guide materials design, and develop and pretest materials. Case studies range from community-level group communication to mass media campaigns, and address a range of health issues, with particular focus on sexual and reproductive health, especially HIV/AIDS. Global students only.

GH 515 (3) Transforming Public Health Surveillance. Fall. Prerequisites: None.

Transforming Public Health Surveillance (TPHS) provides a review of the history, purposes, activities, uses, elements, data sources, models, analyses, actions, reports, evaluation, and ethical and legal issues of public health surveillance (PHS). It helps students understand the critical importance of the direct association between PHS and public health action, plus develop skills and competencies with the use of data-information-messages and the information and communication technologies that enable, enhance, and empower them. TPHS describes informatics approaches to enable and enhance data sharing, analytics, and visualization through interoperability that adapts to meet the challenges as PHS moves from analog to digital and demonstrates how PHS core functions (i.e., detection, registration, confirmation, analysis, feedback, communication, and response) will be enabled, enhanced, and empowered by these opportunities. Cross-listed with EPI 515.

GH 516 (3) Global Perspectives in Parasitic Diseases

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 530 (may be taken concurrently). Focuses on prevalent parasitic infections seen in this country as well as those seen primarily abroad. Topics include parasite lifecycles, immunology, diagnostic methods, clinical manifestations, treatment and follow up, complications, epidemiology, prevention and control, methods of transmission, and future research priorities.

GH 517 (2) Case Studies in Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and BIOS 500 (may be taken concurrently) or with permission. Provides training in the investigation, control, and prevention of infectious diseases by both descriptive and analytic epidemiological techniques. Students work with infectious diseases of national and international interest. Cross-listed with EPI 540.

GH 518 (2) Emerging Infectious Diseases

Spring. This course provides a domestic and international perspective to topics related to emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. Subjects include factors for emergence and reemergence; surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory science, preparedness, and response for these infections; and study of specific diseases that exemplify these principles. Class sessions will generally consist of guest lectures and student group presentations. Cross-listed with EPI 562.

GH 519 (3) Faith and Health: Transforming Communities

Spring. Serves to help students oriented toward pastoral, social service, and community health roles better understand the theoretical relationship between religious practices at personal and social scale, and the health of the community as a basis for developing and leading practical initiatives. Students become familiar with both religious and health science literature in this area. Examines the characteristics of healthy congregations and the various roles they play that are critical to the formation of coherent and whole neighborhoods and communities. Examines those leadership practices that build the capacity for collaboration between religious organizations, including congregations and their partners in the public sector. Cross listed with SR 698.

GH 521 (3) Program Management

Fall. Second year global health students only. This course is specifically designed for those who will be working in developing countries and/or countries in economic and political transition-working in the public sector, the nongovernmental sector, the community or international organizations. In this course, we focus on two primary resources in any organization or program-people and money-and the processes leading to high performance and quality. While derived from management theory and practice, the focus of this course is less on theory and more on application. This course focused on increasing your ability to analyze, explain and diagnose managerial and organizational dilemmas and generate solutions that are feasible. This will be done primarily through cases, group discussions and exercises. Lectures will provide background and theory.

GH 522 (3) Qualitative Research Methods for Global Health

Spring. This course will provide students with practical skills and theoretical principles for conducting and evaluating qualitative research. Weekly sessions will focus on different tasks in the process of conducting qualitative research. This course will include theory and concepts underpinning qualitative research, qualitative research design, ethical considerations and challenges, instrument design, key data collection methods used in public health (interviewing, group discussions and observations), and summarizing and presenting data. The course provides instruction on the challenges of applying qualitative methods in international settings and guidance on fieldwork planning and implementation to assist students in preparing for their practicum activities. This course uses a variety of approaches to foster the development of practical skills in qualitative research; formal lectures, interactive group sessions, discussions with experts, and task-based assignments. This course is a prerequisite for Qualitative Data Analysis (GH525).

GH 524 (2) Health Systems Performance and Health Systems

Financing Methods and Evidence

Spring. Prerequisite: GH 501. Introduces the major policy issues in health care financing for developing countries and transition economies. Topics include models of health care financing used by countries; performance of the systems with respect to equity, efficiency, and effectiveness; evaluation of current financing and health sector reform proposals; and redefinition of the roles of government and the private sector. Investigates health care financing in the economic, political, and social contexts of the country-specific health system reform efforts and broader themes in international development.

GH 525 (3) Qualitative Data Analysis

Fall. Prerequisite: GH 522 or equivalent. This course is designed to provide students with the theoretical principles and practical skills for analyzing qualitative data. The course will provide an overview of the theoretical principles of qualitative data analysis, and practical tasks of data preparation, data analysis, writing and presenting data. Students will develop skills in using MAXQDA10 software to analyze qualitative data through weekly lab sessions. During the course students will learn techniques for analyzing qualitative data through guided classroom activities, lab sessions and structured assignments. The course is ideal for second year MPH students who collected qualitative data during their summer practicum; students without their own data may use a class data set. Each student will work with their individual data in course assignments.

GH 526 (3) Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Rights

Fall. Open to students from all of the graduate and professional schools. Examines the theory and practice of global and human rights from an interdisciplinary perspective. Examines issues of history, origins, and legitimacy of universal human rights, and discusses standards, institutions, and processes of implementation. Examines human rights across a variety of substantive areas, including: conflict, development, globalization, social welfare, public health, and rights of women and other vulnerable groups.

GH 529 (2) Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries

Spring. Provides students with techniques needed to develop, evaluate, and sustain successful drinking water and sanitation interventions for developing countries. Focuses on practical field and laboratory tools needed for different stages of projects, including: assessment of perceived and actual need, alternative strategies for different environmental settings, assessing cost and financial sustainability of projects, laboratory and field techniques for assessing exposure to microbial and chemical agents, and measuring health outcomes (for baseline or effectiveness assessment). Includes lectures, extensive case studies, and field and laboratory exercises.

GH 530 (2) The GEMMA Seminar: The Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality from Abortion

Spring. Students will develop skills in abortion and maternal mortality measurement using WHO and CDC criteria in populations with safe or unsafe abortions. Students will also use case studies to evaluate the influence of political and legal decisions, ethics, human rights conventions, social justice and religious approaches on abortion practice, contraception, post-abortion care, and abortion-related mortality. They will use Values Clarification and Attitudes Transformation (VCAT) techniques to clarify and inform their own values on abortion. They will learn to describe the impact of terminology and values on national and international abortion debates, describe/learn about clinical abortion services and treatment for unsafe abortion, develop grant proposals to support program activities that prevent abortion mortality, and develop well-articulated arguments to advocate for the global elimination of maternal mortality from abortion.

GH 531 (1) Mental Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

Fall. Prerequisites: GH 510 and GH 512. This course covers essential principles necessary to understand and address mental health issues in complex humanitarian emergencies. Using epidemiological and ethnographic approaches, the course will highlight mental health surveys; outcome evaluation methods; best practices and evidence-based interventions for beneficiary populations; and preparation and training for emergency responders and aid workers. Three day intensive held over December weekend.

GH 532 (1) Risk Communications for Global Public Health Emergencies

Fall. The objective of the course is to encourage and facilitate improved risk communication for public health emergencies among public health authorities and partner organizations through the building of risk communication core capacities as part of the surveillance and response requirements of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

GH 533 (1) Preparedness and Planning for International Emergencies

Spring. This course covers the essential principles of emergency preparedness and planning in the international context. Students will become familiar with concepts of Sphere standards, cluster system, Incident Command System (ICS), emergency operation plan development, and tabletop exercises. The common pitfalls and challenges of emergency preparedness and planning will be discussed. Students will have the opportunity to review an existing plan and tabletop exercise and provide input for their improvement. Two-day intensive held over February weekend.

GH 534 (2) Diabetes: A Model for Global Non-communicable Disease Prevention and Control

Spring. Provides students with both content and skills in the field of diabetes, a pandemic of international public health concern, which encourages effective public health programming for diabetes and other chronic diseases. Through a uniquely public health approach, examines a spectrum of issues related to chronic diseases, such as diabetes, and address the implications for public health practice. Published papers on each of these topics are utilized throughout the course to support critical inquiry into the burgeoning field of diabetes public health.

GH 535 (2) Field Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Uses a series of case studies to teach the principles and practice of epidemiology, ranging from surveillance and descriptive epidemiology to outbreak investigations and analytic methods. Focuses on the use of sound epidemiological judgment. Cross listed with EPI 535.

GH 536 (3) Religion and Health in Context: HIV

Spring. This course will explore the ways in which religion has been utilized over the last twenty-five years to make sense of the HIV epidemic and to mobilize or hinder productive responses. These processes of making meaning and responding have occurred in a variety of contexts; the course will critically explore a broad spectrum of religious, political, and public health contexts to demonstrate the ways in which religion is invoked in response to questions and practices of health and wellness. The readings for the course are designed to introduce the class topic and students are expected to complete assigned readings prior to class. In many instances, class time will include lecture and discussion of readings but at other times, the class sessions will function to develop ideas introduced in the readings more fully. In other words, students should not expect the class sessions merely to fully summarize assigned readings. Written assignments are designed to test not only students' knowledge of the material but also their ability to integrate that knowledge with critical reflection on both theory and practice.

GH 537 (1) Programming for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: Spring. Prerequisites: GH 510, GH 512, MISP online certificate. This course builds on students' knowledge of epidemiologic principles and health needs in complex humanitarian emergencies. It takes an applied epidemiological approach covering three essential components to sexual and reproductive health in complex humanitarian emergencies: program management, monitoring, and evaluation; policy and advocacy; and emerging issues and methods. The course will use a mix of lectures, discussions, and applied learning exercises to discuss how humanitarian conflict affects sexual and reproductive health outcomes, key guidelines and program priorities in the field, and areas of innovation and knowledge gaps.

GH 538 (1) Food and Nutrition in Humanitarian Emergencies

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500, EPI 530, and GH 512. Malnutrition during humanitarian emergencies, including acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, is very common. This course will discuss how organizations decide when, what type, and how much food to distribute during crisis. It also will address other programs that are used to prevent malnutrition, how organizations concerned with nutrition evaluate nutritional status in individuals and populations and the various types of feeding programs that are implemented in emergency situations. The course will include practical field exercises on nutrition as well as visits by guest practitioners from the field. Five-day intensive held in August.

GH 539 (2) Reproductive Health Program Management

Fall. This course fulfills one of the three core course options for the Sexual & Reproductive Health and Population Studies concentration in the Global Health program as well as the Reproductive Life component of the Maternal and Child Health certificate, and is an elective course available to all students. This course introduces the history, ethical dimensions, and scope of reproductive health problems, programs and policies. It provides case studies to examine implementing important programs in socially diverse settings. Students will learn skills in program development, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and using logic models. Assignments include evaluating local logistics for health supplies and applying Jim Collins' Good to Great criteria in evaluating organizations. Students will apply learned skills in final case study of fistula care in India.

GH 541 (2) Technology of Fertility Control

Fall. Covers the effectiveness, benefits and WHO/CDC/ACOG guidelines for contraceptive methods—and recent efforts to improve use of effective contraception in the United States. Includes historical and ethical perspectives on contraception policies, laws, and accessibility throughout the world—and their impact on fertility. Includes information on Norplant implants, morning-after approaches to birth control, the reversal of sterilization procedures, abortion, withdrawal, and male and female condoms. Will include a case study including program planning and budgeting for providing improved contraception in response to the Zika epidemic in Puerto Rico.

GH 543 (2) Fundamentals of Qualitative Data Analysis

Fall. This course will provide an intensive overview of qualitative data analysis including the use of MAXqda software. On completing the course, students will be able to assess the quality of a qualitative data set, define objectives for a specific analysis project, develop and implement an approach using appropriate tools of analysis (e.g., segments, codes, memos, variables), and develop descriptive and comparative accounts of project findings. In addition to lectures and conceptual discussions, the course will incorporate applied exercises using secondary data and MAXqda10 software in order to develop student skills in handling real-life textual data,

implementing analysis procedures and techniques with software, and working in a team-based analysis setting.

GH 544 (2) Field Trials and Intervention Studies

Fall. This course will develop understanding of design, conduct, and analysis of field trials and intervention studies. The course will focus on methods relevant to community and facility based trials in resource poor settings. However, several skills covered in this course will also be applicable to field and clinical trials in developed countries.

GH 545 (3) Nutritional Assessment

Spring. Provides an overview of methods for assessing the nutritional status of both individuals and populations for purposes of etiologic research and disease prevention and control. Teaches the use of biochemical, anthropometric, and questionnaire methods for assessment of diet, body composition, physical activity, and biochemical characteristics. Research methods appropriate for measurement of any exposure in epidemiological or population studies are given special emphasis, including standardized data collection procedures, quality control, assessment of validity and reliability, and analytic methods to assess the effect of measurement error and to adjust for its effects when examining relations among variables. Covers methods for both acute and chronic disease.

GH 546 (3) Maternal and Child Nutrition

Spring. Emphasizes the significance and role of nutrition during pregnancy, lactation, and childhood in developing countries. Discusses the role of programs in developed countries.

GH 548 (6) Human Nutrition I

Fall. Prerequisites: one year of biology and organic chemistry and permission of instructor. The goal of the course is for students to learn the fundamental principles that underlie nutrient regulation and function and their integrative role in metabolic pathways. This course will address macronutrient requirements and how nutrient biochemical and metabolic processes are implicated in health and disease pathology as well as the potential for disease prevention or management through nutrient-dependent processes. These objectives will be accomplished by lectures and discussion sessions that focus on the basic principles of nutrient requirements, cell biology, physiology and biochemistry relevant to nutrition, followed by the role of macronutrients in health and disease. Cross-listed with IBS 580.

GH 549 (6) Human Nutrition II

Spring. Prerequisites: chemistry, undergraduate biology, and permission of instructor. Provides a graduate-level introduction to human nutrition and disease, at both the clinical and research levels, and an understanding of the experimental bases for current clinical nutritional practice. Cross-listed with IBS 581.

GH 550 (2) Epidemiology and Dynamics of STD and HIV Transmission

Fall. Explores the social, biologic, and public health issues of sexually transmitted diseases and their overall importance in public health. Topics include the basic biology and epidemiology of the major STDs, the implication of transmission models for prevention, and psychosocial, behavioral, and economic aspects of STD/HIV. Cross-listed with EPI 550.

GH 551 (2) Diet and Chronic Disease

Fall. Provides an overview of the epidemiology of the intersections among diet, physical activity, obesity, and chronic disease from a life course and global perspective and the potential for policy level and individual level approaches to address the key diet-related diseases of our time—cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. Discusses changes in the prevalence of diet-

related chronic disease and the potential for preventive measures in both developing and developed countries.

GH 552 (2) Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition (MNM)

Fall. Provides an understanding of the causes and consequences of global micronutrient malnutrition, including its complex biological, social and economic determinants. Describes policies, strategies, programs, and projects aimed at eliminating maternal and child MNM, including evidence of efficacy and effectiveness. Defines roles and responsibilities of the public, private and non-profit sectors in implementing national programs and advocating for MNM elimination. Describes available systems for MNM monitoring and evaluation.

GH 553 (2) Vision Health—A Global Perspective

Spring. The purpose of the course is to provide basic knowledge of the epidemiology of the major causes of vision loss globally as well as knowledge of what can and is being done to prevent vision loss from these causes. The need for a multidisciplinary approach will be emphasized and vision loss makes a good model for other public health problems, especially non-communicable diseases. Reading from literature (available online to Emory students) will be assigned daily. Teaching methods will be a mix of didactic lectures by faculty, cases studies for discussion, and student presentations. All students will be expected to use suggested reading materials to prepare short presentations on specific topics for the class.



GH 555 (2) Proposal Development

Spring. Over the course of the seven week class, students will develop an NIH-style research proposal. Enrollees in the class will learn the following skills: identifying appropriate literature for designing and supporting your research questions; formulating aims and hypotheses for research; selecting appropriate methodologies to answer your research questions; planning field work, timelines and simple budgets; clear and concise scientific grant writing; and peer review. Individual class projects can be used as the basis for seeking funding for research projects including summer practicums.

GH 556 (3) Foundational Ethical Challenges in Global Health: Fall. The goal of this course is to provide students with knowledge, skills and opportunities to critically examine and address ethical challenges associated with key aspects of global health. The course aims to complement other global health and public health courses by emphasizing critical analysis of the ethical and practical implications of global health and the assumptions, conventions, and practices that dominate the field. Each topic will be introduced through real-world cases and scenarios and students will be challenged to develop conceptual thinking and problem-solving skills by

participating in the scenarios, which will build on the assigned readings, and reflect common activities and challenges in global health ethics practice.

GH 558 (2) Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance

Spring. Develops tools to understand the microbiological, behavioral, and economic factors that contribute to the expanding epidemic of infectious diseases which may become untreatable due to the emergence of resistance. Provides a framework for intervention studies. Cross-listed with EPI 558.

GH 559 (3) Gender and Global Health

Spring. This course provides an overview of theories, case studies, and social interventions related to gender and global health, with a focus on poor settings. Students are exposed to major theories in the social sciences and public health that have advanced an understanding of the institutional and ideological bases of gender inequities and of the power dynamics within couples and families that influence women's and men's health and wellbeing in these settings. The theoretical and empirical underpinnings of existing social policies and interventions intended to empower women in resource-poor countries are stressed, and case studies of the health-related consequences of these policies and interventions are discussed. By the end of the course, students will have developed the ability to evaluate critically and to identify the relationships between theory, evidence, and social interventions related to gender and health in poor settings.

GH 560 (3) Monitoring and Evaluation of Global Public Health Programs

Spring. Provides students with the technical skills to conceptualize and design process and impact evaluations of international public health programs or projects. Helps students understand the role of monitoring and evaluation in policy analysis, planning, program design and management.

GH 561 (3) Applications of Public Health Economics in Low and Moderate Income Countries

Fall. Prerequisites: GH 500 or GH 501. This course is an applied course that uses economic theory and concepts to focus on critical public health issues in low and moderate income countries, particularly focusing on public goods, their use and provision. We will also apply evolving theories of behavioral economics to decisions faced by individuals and households in very resource constrained environments using examples and cases from sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, south and central Asia where the greatest proportion of those living in absolute poverty reside.

GH 562 (1) Epidemiology of Tuberculosis

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Provides training in domestic and international public health aspects of tuberculosis, its epidemiology and diagnosis, theory and practice of treatment and means of prevention in developed and developing countries, and the interaction between HIV and tuberculosis. Cross listed with EPI 542

GH 563 (2) AIDS: Global Public Health Implications

Fall. This course explores the history of AIDS, changing trends in global epidemiology, recent advances in HIV clinical and social sciences, and the challenges to and multidisciplinary strategies for addressing the global HIV epidemic in the next 20 years. It will utilize a 'reverse classroom' methodology with on-line lectures and documentaries, interactive classroom discussions with global health experts, and site visits to local HIV organizations.

GH 564 (2) Public Health Preparedness

Fall. This course will acquaint students with the comprehensive nature of public health preparedness and response efforts for disasters whether natural or man-made. We discuss all

aspects of public health preparedness and include discussions of specific preparedness elements necessary for responses to natural disasters and man-made events including deliberate or unintentional biological, chemical, or radiologic incidents. Ethical and legal issues related to preparedness and bioterrorism are also discussed. The course includes several in-class case exercises. Students interested in public health preparedness, infectious diseases, and bio-defense are encouraged to take this course. This course is cross-listed with EPI 564.

GH 566 (2) Immunization Programs and Policies

Spring. Provides an introduction to the basic scientific epidemiologic, economic, programmatic, and political aspects of vaccines and immunization. Emphases immunizations in the developing world, with examples also drawn from US experience. Cross-listed with EPI 566.

GH 567 (2) Shaping a Healthy Global Food System through Policy

Alternating Spring. Determinants of food consumption are complex but heavily influenced by policy. This course will explore the policies that influence health through their shaping of local and global food systems, including state/local, national, international, and institutional policies. Students will evaluate strategies to improve the policy landscape for nutrition and health and through case studies will gain skills in policy analysis and various styles of policy-writing.

GH 568 (3) Community Engaged Food Security

Alternating Spring. Determinants of food choices are complex but a primary determinant is access. Limited access to healthy foods at individual, household, and community level is associated with a range of health outcomes including malnutrition, depression, exposure to infectious diseases and chronic disease. This course will explore the determinants and outcomes of access to healthy foods, evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of existing food security strategies, and conduct community-engaged research in local communities on food access issues. State, national, and international policies and their influence on food access will be explored. Community-based strategies to ameliorate food access issues will be explored.

GH 569 (2) Population and Development

Fall. This course provides an introduction to population dynamics and international development as important contexts of public health. Participants will learn about how issues such as economic growth, environmental change, international politics, and culture interact with population forces such as fertility, aging, mortality, and migration, in ways that affect health and public health practice. The course will provide an introduction to concepts and methods from demography to basic data analysis using Stata. Training will include lectures and structured debates, reading and discussion of published research and policies, and critical research and writing.

GH 571 (2) Vaccines and Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Fall. This course will develop in-depth understanding of epidemiological, biological, and applied aspects of commonly used vaccines and vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) of public health importance. The course content will be structured to review specific vaccines and VPDs (rather than overarching aspects of immunization programs covered in GH 566/EPI 566). Where relevant, the course lecturers will use examples from both developed and developing countries.

GH 572 (2) Community Transformation: A Five-day Experiential Workshop on Partnerships and Empowerment

Fall/Spring. Registration for the course is by application only. Through participatory learning, this course introduces a process that can be used to help communities identify and reflect on their key issues and take action. Additionally, it expands the understanding of methods for community empowerment and facilitates through group exercise and reflection approaches to the community empowerment process.

GH 574 (2) Malaria Prevention, Control, and Treatment

Spring. This course will offer a practical introduction to the prevention, control and treatment of malaria. Participants will understand the biology of both the malaria parasite and the mosquito vector, and how their interactions with the human host result in the epidemiology of malaria. In addition, this class will review the history of malaria control and current prevention and control activities, to include vector control, reducing the burden of malaria in pregnancy and case management. There will be practical sessions related to vector control and malaria diagnostics. Teaching methods will combine lectures and practical lessons

GH 580 (2) Environmental Health Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Diseases

Spring. Introduces the major disease-causing microorganisms in the environment and their transmission through water, food, and air. Describes the organisms, pathogenesis, clinical diseases, reservoirs, modes of transmission, and epidemiology and surveillance systems. Discusses the transport, survival, and fate of pathogens in the environment, the concept of indicator organisms as surrogates for pathogens, and the removal and inactivation of pathogens and indicators by water and wastewater treatment processes. Presents examples of the public health impact of foodborne and waterborne diseases in developing countries.

GH 581 (0) HIV/AIDS Seminar

Spring and fall. Offered exclusively to International Fellows. The HIV/AIDS Seminar is designed as a forum for Fellows participating in an international fellowship program (Humphrey, Foege, Muskie, Fogarty, etc.) to engage in open discussion regarding topics related to HIV/AIDS with one another and with experts in the field. Weekly discussions will be led by representatives from RSPH, Emory, the CDC, and from organizations across Atlanta. Topics will vary to cover a range of issues related to HIV/AIDS. The seminar will also include site visits to various organizations and facilities in the Atlanta metropolitan area related to HIV/AIDS service and research.

GH 582 (2) Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response

Fall. Explores the role of global climate change in changing patterns of infectious disease transmission, water and air pollution, drought, extreme precipitation and heat, and loss of coastal and arable land. The particularly serious vulnerability to climate change among developing world populations will be emphasized, as will the largely developed country emission sources driving the phenomenon. Topics include a review of the public health effects of global climate change, epidemiologic and other methods for understanding and studying these effects, the public health adaptation response, and health impacts of potential mitigation efforts and activities. Cross-listed with EH 582.

GH 583 (2) Introduction to Global Mental Health: Fall This course focuses on the history and current state of global mental health. The goal of this course will be to explore global influences and cultural variances of mental health. We will explore these effects on incidence and prevalence, early identification and intervention, access to care, and measurement and evaluation. Social determinants of mental health and mental illness will be reviewed with emphasis on low and middle-income countries (LMICs). This course will also focus on closing “gaps” to mental health care globally, with specific focus on promising practices for mental health promotion and illness prevention, and the adaptation and application of psychological treatments in LMICs.

GH 584 (2) Evidence-Based Decision Making with Principal Focus on Immunization, Infectious and Chronic Diseases

Spring. In medicine and public health, decisions constantly have to be made – should a particular drug be licensed? Does a particular vaccine need a universal or a targeted recommendation? What screening tests should be routinely performed? For each of these decisions, there is a tremendous amount of information that needs to be addressed, assessed, and deliberated on. This course is designed to provide an overview of these processes and related deliberative bodies to help future public health professionals understand how their research and practice are used in evidence-based decision making.

GH 586 (3) Gender-Based Violence in Global Perspective: Alternating Spring. This course provides an overview of theories, case studies, and interventions related to gender-based violence, with a focus on lower-income settings and populations. Students are exposed to major theories that have advanced an understanding of the multilevel, social-ecological determinants of GBV, and the implications of GBV for adverse health outcomes across the life course, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health. Issues regarding GBV in highly vulnerable populations (including for example conflict-affected, adolescent, LGBTQ populations) are discussed to gain an understanding of GBV as gender justice and social justice issue, more broadly. Promising interventions for the primary and secondary prevention of GVB victimization and perpetration are emphasized with a focus on evidence based on rigorous impact evaluations. Ethical issues in conducting research on GBV are thoroughly addressed, enabling students to conduct their own research following international ethical guidelines. Legal frameworks and grass-roots social movements also are discussed. By the end of the course, students will have developed the ability to evaluate critically and to identify the relationships between theory, evidence, and practice related to gender-based violence in lower-income settings.

GH 591Q (1) Epi Info

Spring. Epi Info is a data entry and analysis program developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that runs under the Microsoft Windows operating system. Available for download free of charge, Epi Info is widely used by public health professionals and is a popular choice in low resource settings. The purpose of this class is to provides an overview of the main Epi Info programs including the creation of data entry screens, the construction of databases, data storage and analysis.

GH 592 (1) Successful Scientific Writing for Public Health Professionals

Spring. Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading. This course takes an active, participatory approach to learning how to communicate the findings of scientific research and investigations more effectively in writing and expedite the publication of peer-reviewed manuscripts. With approximately 21 contact hours of in-class instruction, problem solving, and practical application, it is conducted in weekly, three-hour sessions over the course of the first 7-weeks (or the half) of the Springs semester. Working in small groups, students spend much of their class time critiquing actual published and unpublished manuscripts, including their own, and solving a wide range of exercises that exemplify the real-world challenges that authors face. Free-form, in-class discussions make it possible for class members to learn from one another's experiences. Students bring to class a draft thesis, study data, or a draft manuscript in development. They will be required to turn this material into a manuscript ready for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.

GH 593 (2) Religion and Health in Context: Sexual and Reproductive Health

Fall. This course will offer a sustained critical analysis of the complicated relationship between religion and sexuality, particularly in relation to issues of central concern to sexual and reproductive health. In the course students will examine the teachings of Christianity and

Islam on sexuality from global perspectives, place those teachings in historical contexts, critically assess the impact of those teachings in the context of sexual and reproductive health initiatives in both national and international contexts, and work to align religion and sexual and reproductive health initiatives through group projects and case studies.

GH 594 (2) Opportunities in Global Cancer Prevention and Control

Fall. Prerequisites: Completed or concurrently enrolled in EPI 504, 505, or 530. The goal of this course is to provide students with an understanding of the global elements of cancer prevention and control. As a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide, cancer is increasingly being identified as a key concern for global health and an important development issue. This course will cover fundamental topics in global cancer prevention and control, including: cancer control planning, cancer surveillance, economic evaluation, primary and secondary prevention strategies, and policy interventions. The course will emphasize the applicability of existing cancer research and evidence-based practice to resource-limited settings. Class meets last half of fall semester.

GH 595 (0) Applied Practice Experience

An Applied Practice Experience (APE) is a unique opportunity that enables students to apply practical skills and knowledge learned through coursework to a professional public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. The APE must be supervised by a Field Supervisor and requires approval from an APE Advisor designated by the student's academic department at RSPH. Registration for the course is required.

GH 596 (3) Foundations in Maternal and Child Health

Fall. This is the foundational course for the Maternal and Child Health Certificate. It covers historical and theoretical underpinnings of maternal and child health problems and programs aimed to reduce morbidity, mortality, and health disparities. Skills in program planning and evaluation are taught through multidisciplinary teams working with academic and field-based faculty in local, state, federal, and nongovernmental agencies. Maternal and child health is defined as a field of public health that addresses underlying forces for these problems, the historical framework for ameliorating those problems, and current programs and policies that have evolved from that historical context. Maternal and child health programs are unique to reproduction and life course development; more common in women, infants, children, or adolescents; more serious in women, infants, children, or adolescents; or have manifestations, risk factors, or interventions that are different in women or during life course development.

GH 597R (1–3) Directed Study

All. Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes for course work.

GH 599R (4) Thesis

All. Students prepare a research thesis or a systematic review of the literature that embodies original work applicable to public health. It incorporates a proposition that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical techniques, and is potentially publishable or has potential public health impact.

Executive Master of Public Health

www.sph.emory.edu/emph

Melissa (Moose) Alperin, Director

The Executive Master of Public Health (EMPH) is a distance-based master of public health program designed to meet the needs of public health professionals and other professionals with a strong interest in the field. The forty-two credit-hour program allows working professionals with at least three years of professional experience to remain employed while pursuing an advanced degree that will enable them to remain competitive and meet the challenges of public health in the future.

The master of public health (MPH) degree can be earned in two years (6 semesters) or three years (9 semesters). The Executive MPH program requires students to attend classes on campus for three days at the beginning and end of each semester for a total of 6 on-campus days per semester. All other course work is delivered online through a web-based course management system. Courses are highly interactive and work is often collaborative.

Students are required to take a number of core courses designed to address the core competencies of public health practice. Core courses include biostatistics, epidemiology, health policy, social behavior, environmental health, and global health. Students also complete an applied practical experience (internship) and an integrated learning experience (thesis or capstone depending on the track). In addition to the core requirements, students choose one of three areas of track: Applied Epidemiology, Applied Public Health Informatics, or Prevention Science.

Admission Requirements

Students may enter the EMPH program from a variety of professional backgrounds, but must have a minimum of three years of professional public health or related experience. Admission is based on appropriate experience, prior academic performance in postsecondary education, abilities assessed by standardized tests (GRE or MCAT – Applied Epidemiology applicants only), and a commitment to working in public health. New students are admitted in the fall semester.

Core Requirements

Course	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 503D*	Introduction to Biostatistics	2
or BIOS 516D	Applied Biostatistics I	2
BSHE 504D	Social Behavior in Public Health	2
EH 500D	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504D**	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
or AEPI 530D	Applied Epidemiology I	3
GH 500D	Addressing Key Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500D	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
PRS 500D	Strategies and Resources for Online Learning	0

PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501D	Inter-professional Education & Training	0

**Applied Epidemiology students take BIOS 516D (versus BIOS 503D)*

***Applied Epidemiology students take AEPI 530D (versus EPI 504D)*

Applied Practice Experience (APE)

APE is a unique opportunity for EMPH students to integrate and apply practical skills and training learned through course work and prior experiences in a professional public health work environment. APE is a significant educational experience that generally requires 200 hours in a public health agency, institution, or community under the supervision of site administrators and the guidance of the EMPH program, the Office of Applied Public Health, and/or Career Services.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PRS 595R	Applied Practice Experience	2

Integrative Learning Experience

As the culmination of their educational experience, students will work with a faculty adviser to design a culminating integrative learning experience that demonstrates the student's mastery of a public health discipline that is relevant to his or her short and long-term career objectives. Students in the Applied Epidemiology track will complete a research thesis. Students in the Applied Public Health Informatics track will complete a series of two capstone courses. Students in the Prevention Science track may select between completing a thesis or a series of two capstone courses.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
<u>Applied Epidemiology</u> AEPI 599R	Thesis-Applied Epidemiology	4
<u>Applied Public Health Informatics</u> APHI 580D	PH Informatics, Leadership and Strategy Capstone	2
APHI 581D	Advanced Data Science And Decision Support Capstone	2
<u>Prevention Science</u> PRS 561D	Public Health Advocacy Capstone	2
PRS 562D	Program Planning Capstone	2
or PRS 599R	Thesis-Prevention Science	4

AREAS OF TRACK

Applied Epidemiology Track

The Applied Epidemiology track is geared to meeting the needs of the student who anticipates working as an epidemiologist in a practice-based setting such as: clinical research settings, pharmaceutical or other health care industry companies, international agencies, and

foundations where epidemiologists are employed. In addition to core courses, applied epidemiology students take the following courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
AEPI 515D	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	2
AEPI 530D	Applied Epidemiology I	3
AEPI 534D	Applied Epidemiology II	3
AEPI 536D	Epidemiological Modeling	3
AEPI 537D	SAS Programming	2
AEPI 538D	Applied Data Analysis	2
AEPI 5XXD	Topics in Applied Epidemiology	2
AEPI 565D	Advanced Modeling	2
APHI 501D	Applied Public Health Informatics	2
BIOS 516D	Applied Biostatistics I	2
BIOS 517D	Applied Biostatistics II	2
BIOS 518D	Applied Biostatistics III	2
PRS 502D	Thesis Seminar	0
PUBH 502D	Public Health Professional Development	0

Applied Public Health Informatics Track

The Applied Public Health Informatics track is designed for working professionals who have a background in either public health or computer or information science and/or technology. Public health informatics is the systematic application of information and computer science to public health practice and research. The track is designed to provide students with the foundational principles, terminologies, and methodologies as well as an in-depth application of data sources, tools, and policies as they relate to the growing field of public health informatics. Students also will learn to design and evaluate components of public health information systems, to create and manage informatics projects for successful outcomes, to develop evaluation and research skills, and to enable informatics solutions to facilitate decision-making. In addition to core courses, Applied Public Health Informatics students take the following courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
AEPI 515D	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	2
APHI 520D	Introduction to Public Health Informatics	2
APHI 525D	Overview of Data Sources, Standards and Information Systems	2
APHI 527D	Public Health Technology Systems and Architectures	3
APHI 535D	Project Management and System Lifecycle	3
APHI 540D	Data Management and Enterprise Architecture	2
APHI 545D	Information Security, Privacy, Legal and Ethical Issues	2
APHI 550D	Business and Communication Aspects of Public Health Informatics	3
APHI 555D	Applied Public Health Informatics Evaluation	

	and Research	2
APHI 580D	PH Informatics Leadership and Strategy Capstone	2
APHI 581D	Advanced Data Sciences and Decision Support Capstone	2
APHI 585D	Informatics Solutions for Public Health Decision Making	2

Prevention Science Track

The Prevention Science track provides the EMPH student with the foundations of behavioral theories, program planning, research design, evaluation, and health communication through traditional and emerging technologies. Students will acquire the skills necessary to plan, implement, and evaluate community programs, and to communicate health and behavioral information. The Prevention Science curriculum prepares students in the essential public health services and competencies. The courses place a strong emphasis on application of prevention science knowledge, behavioral theories, and models to real-life public health situation and settings. In addition to core courses, prevention science students take the following courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
AEPI 515D	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	2
APHI 501D	Applied Public Health Informatics	2
PRS 505D	Integrated Communication Strategies	2
or PRS 530D	Quantitative Analysis	2
PRS 533D	Qualitative Analysis and Mixed Methods	2
PRS 532D	Qualitative Research Methods	2
PRS 535D	Questionnaire Design and Analysis	2
PRS 538D	Community Needs Assessment	3
or PRS 540D	Conduct of Evaluation Research	3
PRS 542D	Curriculum Development for the PH Workforce	3
PRS 575D	Planning and Performance Measures for Nonprofits and Other Local Agencies	3
PRS 580D	Research Design and Grant Preparation	3
PRS 561D	Public Health Advocacy Capstone	2
PRS 562D	Program Planning Capstone	2
<i>For thesis students only</i>		
PRS 502D	Thesis Seminar	0

Executive Master of Public Health Faculty and Instructors

Melissa (Moose) Alperin, Director of Executive MPH Program and Research Assistant Professor. BA, Brown University, 1988; MPH, Emory University, 1991; EdD, University of Georgia, 2015. Public health workforce development, competency-based instruction, distance education and online instruction, scholarship of teaching and learning.

Greg Anderson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Tennessee, 1995; MS, University of Tennessee, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2004. Infectious disease surveillance, resource allocation, quality improvement methodologies, bioterrorism preparedness and response, and molecular genetics of antimicrobial resistance.

Grant T. Baldwin, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 1996; PhD, University of Michigan, 2003. Unintentional injury prevention, application of behavioral and social science theory, community-based participatory research, community needs assessment, behavioral and social science research methods.

Jose Binongo, Research Associate Professor. BS, Ateneo de Manila University, 1984; MS, Sophia University, 1990; MEd, University of Virginia, 2004; PhD, University of Ulster (UK), 2000. Collaborative biostatistics, statistics education.

Linelle Blais, Associate Director (Prevention Science track) and Research Associate Professor. BA, Rhode Island College, 1986; PhD, University of Rhode Island, 1993. Individual and organizational change, program development and evaluation, and translation of science to practice.

Dewey A. Blaylock, Affiliated Instructor. BS, University of West Florida, 1978; MS, University of West Florida, 1980. Laboratory information management systems, public health information security, healthcare information flow modeling.

Lisa M. Carlson, Affiliated Instructor. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BA, Yale University, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1993. Ethics, qualitative methods, research administration, collaboration.

W. Michael Caudle, Research Associate Professor. BS, Colorado State University, 1998; PhD, Emory University, 2007. Neurotoxicology.

Kelley G. Chester, Affiliated Professor. BBA, Georgia Southern University, 1993; MPH, Georgia Southern University, 2007; DrPH, Georgia Southern University, 2010. User-centered design, collaborative design and reengineering of business processes in public health, electronic health records, meaningful use, public health informatics training for professionals in the field.

Cari Jo Clark, Assistant Professor. BA, University of Kansas, 1996; MPH, Yale School of Public Health, 1999; ScD, Harvard School of Public Health, 2005. Health effects of exposure to child maltreatment, intimate partner violence, and the design and evaluation of violence prevention strategies in low and middle income countries.

J. Mark Conde, Associate Director (Applied Public Health Informatics track) and Assistant Dean for IS. BA, Hiram College, 1980. Public health informatics, laboratory informatics, biosurveillance and preparedness information systems, theoretical and practical aspects of public health information systems development.

KC Decker, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Auburn University, 2001; MS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2002; Applied Scientist in Engineering Management, George Washington University, 2009. Public health informatics, data science, analytics, emergency management, policy and evaluation.

Paula Edwards, Affiliated Professor. BS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1996; PhD, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2006. Industrial and systems engineering, healthcare analytics and data governance, decision support systems, human integrated systems, user-centered design.

Jennifer Frediani, Assistant Professor (Nursing). BS, Georgia State University, 2002; MS, Georgia State University, 2006; PhD, Emory University, 2014. Nutrition and disease.

Laurie Gaydos, Deputy Director of Executive MPH Program and Associate Professor. BA, Brown University, 1998; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2004. Public policy, women's health, reproductive health, maternal/child health, mixed-methods research methods, program evaluation, research design.

Eduardo Gonzalez Loumiet, Affiliated Instructor. BBA, Loyola University, 2003; MBA, University of Miami (Coral Gables), 2007. Healthcare technology, public health informatics,

entrepreneurship, public speaking, personal branding, project management, cloud computing, cybersecurity.

Frederic J. Grant, Affiliated Professor. BS, Ohio State University, 1975; MBA, Georgia State University, 1980; PhD, Capella University of Minnesota, 2006; MPH, Emory University, 2011. Public health informatics, applied research methodologies, health system strategic planning and development, emergency preparedness, modeling and simulation.

Jeremy Alexander Grey, Affiliated Professor. BA, The College of New Jersey, 2006; PhD, University of Minnesota, 2013. HIV prevention, infectious disease modeling, health disparities.

Jodie Guest, Associate Director (Applied Epidemiology track) and Research Professor. BA, Baylor University, 1990; MPH, Emory University, 1992; PhD, Emory University, 1999. Co-founder of the HIV Atlanta VA Cohort Study (HAVACS), antiretroviral-induced lipid abnormalities, nephrotoxicity, inflammatory markers of endothelial cell activation, Hepatitis C coinfection, MRSA, and food insecurity.

Johanna M. Hinman, Affiliated Instructor. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BA, Carleton College, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1998. Health education and health promotion, program planning, community-based participatory research, community engagement and partnerships.

James B. Jellison, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Michigan State University, 1991; MPH, East Tennessee State University, 2009. Public health surveillance and informatics, epidemiology, geographic information systems, health information technology, interoperability standards, business process and requirements analysis, data modeling, evaluation.

Jeb Jones, Thesis Advisor and Research Assistant Professor. BS, Georgia State University, 2005; MPH, Emory University, 2012; PhD, Emory University, 2016. HIV/AIDS prevention, risk assessment, infectious disease dynamics.

Cynthia Jorgensen, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Boston University, 1981; MA, Boston University, 1982; DrPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1988. Application of theory in behavior change strategies, health and risk communication, formative research, multi-media campaigns, social media, cross cultural communication, program planning and evaluation.

Vijaya Kancherla, Research Assistant Professor. BHMS, University of Health Sciences, 2000; MS, Southern Illinois University, 2004; PhD, University of Iowa, 2010. Epidemiology and surveillance of birth defects.

Wesley Kennemore, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Alabama, 1987; MS, Saint Mary's University, 1997; MD, Windsor University School of Medicine, 2011. Public health informatics, public health laboratories.

Denise Kenson, Affiliated Instructor. BS, Georgia State University, 1997. CSM (Certified Scrum Master), agile development, enterprise solution strategist, application development, portal and ecommerce, database management, software architect, strategic planning and analysis.

Juan Leon, Thesis Advisor and Associate Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1996; MPH/PhD, Northwestern University, 2003. Community-based research, global health, infectious disease, MCH, public health practice, rural health, safe water and sanitation, vaccines, disease pathogenesis, environmental health.

Nicole Luisi, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Moravian College, 2003; MPH, East Stroudsburg University, 2005; MS, University of Massachusetts Amherst, 2014. HIV/AIDS prevention, behavior and health, longitudinal study design, web-based surveys, data collection and management.

John E. McGowan Jr., Emeritus Professor. BMS, Dartmouth Medical School, 1965; MD, Harvard University, 1967. Antibiotic resistance, health care epidemiology, global health.

A. D. McNaghten, Adjunct Instructor. BS, Ohio University, 1988; MHSA, 1990; PhD, 1994. Disease surveillance, global health, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease.

Kathleen R. Miner, Professor. BA, California State University (Long Beach), 1968; MEd, Georgia State University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 1984. Design and evaluation of domestic and international community-based interventions related to public health workforce development.

Rita Noonan, Affiliated Professor. BS, University of Connecticut, 1986; MA, University of Connecticut, 1989; PhD, Indiana University, 1998. Injury and violence prevention, evaluation, and translation research.

Jean O'Connor, Affiliated Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2001; JD, Emory University, 2001; DrPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2009. Public health law, tobacco and other drugs, obesity, health care access, policy development and evaluation, public health advocacy.

William S. Pearson, Adjunct Professor. BS, Bob Jones University, 1994; MHA, Medical University of South Carolina, 1999; PhD, University of South Carolina, 2004. Delivery systems for primary care and the management of chronic disease.

Jamie M. Pina, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Massachusetts, 2001; MSPH, Emory University, 2006; PhD, University of Washington, 2011. Public health information management, syndromic surveillance, evaluation methods for information systems, usability and user experience, global health informatics, and games for health.

Daniel Rutz, Affiliated Instructor. BS, University of Wisconsin, Platteville, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 2001. Health medical and public health emergency risk communication, planning, and response; global domestic violence and HIV/AIDS prevention strategies; building journalist competencies in public health and medical reporting, especially in developing countries.

Iris Smith, Professor Emeritus. BA, Fordham University, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 2000. Substance abuse, program evaluation, behavioral research.

Megan Turk, Affiliated Instructor. BS, Emory University, 2002; MBA, Emory University, 2005. Informatics, data analysis, strategic planning, project management.

Rebecca Upton, Affiliated Professor. AB, Colgate University, 1992; AM, Brown University, 1994; PhD, Brown University, 1999; MPH, Emory University, 2014. Qualitative and mixed methods, gender and reproductive health, fertility studies, HIV/AIDS, global public health, family and migration studies.

Andrew Voetsch, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Emory University, 1993; MPH, Emory University, 1995; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2005. Adolescent health/child health, disease surveillance, global health, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease.

Laura Ward, Associate. BSPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2007; MSPH, Emory University, 2009. Collaborative biostatistics, study design, data management.

David N. Westfall, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Florida, 1968; MD, University of Florida, 1972; MPH, Emory University, 2009. Health care finance, application of evidence-based public health interventions to local public health issues, public health workforce training and development.

Executive Master of Public Health Course Descriptions

AEPI 515D (2) Introduction to Public Health Surveillance

Prerequisite: AEPI 530D or EPI 504D or by special permission. Teaches the basic principles of public health surveillance, including the establishment of a public health surveillance program, the collation and analysis of data, and the preparation and distribution of a report. Helps students recognize the importance of a direct association between a public health surveillance program and a public health action.

AEPI 530D (3) Applied Epidemiology I

This class will provide an introduction to the principles of epidemiology, including 1) the use of descriptive measures to describe the health of populations or groups of people, 2) approaches to assessing potential associations between personal characteristics, behaviors, or exposures and the occurrence of disease or other adverse health outcomes, 3) the basics of study design, including case-control studies and cohort studies and attendant approaches to defining case or exposure status.

AEPI 534D (3) Applied Epidemiology II

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D and AEPI 530D or by special permission. Continuing from Applied Epidemiology I, further insight into confounding is explored as well as effect modification. Methods of hypothesis formulation and analysis of 2x2 tables (point estimation and confidence levels) are described in detail as well as sample size calculations. Different approaches to control for extraneous variables in the design of studies are presented, such as randomization, matching, and restriction. The use of stratification for assessing effect modification and confounding is provided followed by an introduction to mathematical modeling. Different issues in the use of matching in case-control studies are presented. Statistical packages such as SAS, Epi Info, and OpenEpi are used.

AEPI 536D (3) Epidemiological Modeling

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D, AEPI 530D and AEPI 534D or by special permission. Methods for analyzing multivariable data sets in order to evaluate epidemiological research relationships between exposure and disease variables. Will include logistic regression (conditional and unconditional) and survival analysis.

AEPI 537D (2) SAS Programming

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D, AEPI 530D or by special permission. Provides in-depth instruction on use of SAS programming for applied epidemiology.

AEPI 538D (2) Applied Data Analysis

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D, BIOS 518D, AEPI 530D, AEPI 534D and AEPI 536D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to prepare the student for actual analysis of survey data. Students will design and implement a survey and then analyze data by applying the methods taught in the epidemiology methods sequence.

AEPI 5XXD (2) Topics in Applied Epidemiology

Prerequisite: BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D, BIOS 518D, AEPI 530D, and AEPI 534D or by special permission. Provides case-study based training around a variety of topics in applied epidemiology.

AEPI 565D (2) Advanced Modeling

Prerequisites: AEPI 530D, AEPI 534D, AEPI 536D, AEPI 538D, BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D, and BIOS 518D or by special permission. Advanced Modeling will cover multivariate methods for analyzing epidemiologic data that involve examining associations between exposures and outcomes for which the outcome data are the time to an event, event rates, or a count of events. The course covers survival analysis and Poisson regression

AEPI 599R (4) Thesis

Prerequisites: PRS 502D or by special permission. Provides an opportunity to integrate the content and skills learned in the academic setting through the participation in scholarly research or other culminating project.

APHI 501D (2) Applied Public Health Informatics

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Enables participants to apply the technologies and methodologies available to improve the use and management of information for problem solving and decision making. Topics include types of data resources available, evaluating data in its context, and ways that the data may be used to affect outcomes.

APHI 520D (2) Introduction to Applied Public Health Informatics

Prerequisite PRS 500D. Provides students with foundational principles, tools, methodologies, data sources, terminologies, and policy issues as they relate to the emerging field of public health informatics. Current national e-health and health care reform priorities and strategies, and their implications for technologies in public health, will be discussed. In addition, students will review the historical and contemporary aspects of public health practice that have required the development of public health informatics. This course also provides the foundation for the remaining courses in the applied public health informatics track. Participants to apply the technologies and methodologies available to improve the use and management of information for problem solving and decision making. Topics include types of data resources available, evaluating data in its context, and ways that the data may be used to affect outcomes. Note: This course is for students with an introductory knowledge of public health informatics.

APHI 525D (2) Overview of Data Sources, Standards, and Information Systems

Prerequisite: APhi 520D and BIOS 503D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with an overview of current public health data sources, standards, and information systems. The students will learn to identify types and sources of data as well as their utility to public health. The students will be able to identify the characteristics and features of applications and information systems that support point of service, surveillance, response and population health activities. The students will learn the features of effective public health information system design and best practices in choosing applications, integrating them, and exchanging information across systems. Finally, students will learn to determine the role of standards in enabling information exchange, interoperability, and how to move forward the evolution of standards.

APHI 527D (3): Public Health Technology Systems and Architectures

Prerequisites: APhi 520D or by special permission. Prerequisites: APhi 520D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to give the informatics student more breadth in the technology domain around computing. One has to understand enough around modern computing and data systems to partner with the IT/IS professionals to make sure an appropriate design and successful deployment of the technology meets the needs of the PH process and outcomes. This course provides a functional exposure from the basic ideas of computing through complex human interactions with technology and architectures that we base our modern systems upon to serve the current and future requirements in public health.

APHI 535D (3): Project Management and System Lifecycle

Prerequisite: APhi 520D, BIOS 503D, APhi 525D, APhi 527D, and APhi 545D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with the skills and methods used in the management of technology deployment in public health scenarios. The evaluation of information system lifecycles and how they affect the planning and management process is also examined and students will gain experience with the tools to apply the impacts. Students will

learn about ways to ensure that the milestones, change management, and quality assurance procedures are in place to deliver the solutions to meet public health needs. Students will also learn techniques, resources, and tools that assist in the analyses and documentation of workflows and business processes, which can be translated into requirements for public health information systems that drive the planning and management process. This course relies heavily on scenarios which require students to apply tools or methods taught in each module.

APHI 540D (3): Data Management and Enterprise Architecture

Prerequisite: A PHI 520D, BIOS 503D, A PHI 525D, A PHI 527D, A PHI 535D, and A PHI 555D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with key data terminology, concepts, and model derivation principles for data management and data systems architecture design within the context of public health. Students will learn to apply data design methodologies that are driven by effective requirements capture and public health program outcomes. The students will utilize standard requirements derivation methods to discover and extract data attributes and the data relationships that support a public health intent, outcome, or knowledge purpose. They will also learn to aggregate, normalize, and integrate data from multiple health and public health sources into relational model structures. Finally, students will learn best practices and methodologies that are used to architect interoperable public health data systems based on use of standard systems architectures.

APHI 545D (2): Information Security, Privacy, Legal, and Ethical Issues

Prerequisite: A PHI 520D, BIOS 503D or by special permission. This course will enable students to put into practice information security and privacy frameworks and controls that will help determine the best balance or risk posture to protect data and individual privacy. Students will learn key provisions of national and state legislation for protecting the privacy of individuals and populations and understand public health's unique role within these regulations. In addition, students will work with different technology layers and associated controls that may be put in place to minimize the risk to institutions and the individual information that they protect.

APHI 550D (3): Business and Communication Aspects of Public Health Informatics

Prerequisite: A PHI 520D, BIOS 503D, A PHI 525D, A PHI 527D, A PHI 535D, A PHI 540D, A PHI 555D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with an introduction to the business practices associated with public health informatics. Students will learn to plan for and manage fiscal and operational resources in the midst of shifting budgetary environments. Students will learn the various processes of business technology planning, business case development, resource acquisition, allocation, and managing changing informatics requirements. In addition, students will learn to procure information technology services in order to purchase, develop, modify, and maintain public health information systems using generally accepted business practices and systematic decision-making methods.

APHI 555D (2): Applied Public Health Informatics, Evaluation and Research

Prerequisite: A PHI 520D, BIOS 503D, A PHI 525D, A PHI 530D and A PHI 535D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with a foundation in the methods and techniques for evidence-based practice of public health informatics. Students will learn basic research design concepts, be introduced to various methodologies, and critique the scientific and grey literature. Students will use scientific evidence in the solution of public health informatics challenges. Students will develop evaluation and research skills that will allow them to use authoritative sources for information management strategies and to apply established frameworks for the evaluation of public health information systems.

APHI 580D (2): Public Health Informatics Leadership and Strategy Capstone

Prerequisite: APHI 520D, BIOS 503D, APHI 525D, APHI 527D, APHI 535, APHI 540D, APHI 545D, APHI 550D and APHI 555D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with an opportunity to integrate knowledge learned from the course prerequisites and apply it in practical ways to real world situations. Emphasis is placed on the use of emerging technologies to provide new informatics capabilities to public health organizations. Students will develop the skills to ensure that the strategic direction of informatics aligns with the public health mission and goals of an organization, as well as broader e-Health priorities in the community. Students will be able to describe the drivers for and approaches to integration of data within an agency, interoperability across internal information systems within an agency, and interoperability with systems outside of the agency. Students will learn how to critique strategic policies that influence public health informatics and how to assess the impact of these policies on informatics priorities within organizations.

APHI581D (2): Advanced Data Science and Decision Support Capstone

Prerequisite: APHI 520D, BIOS 503D, APHI 525D, APHI 527D, APHI 535, APHI 540D, APHI 545D, APHI 555D and APHI 580D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students with an opportunity to integrate knowledge learned from the course prerequisites and apply it in practical ways to real world situations. Emphasis is placed on translation and fusion of heterogeneous data for addressing public health issues. Students will further develop the skills to identify, transform, and derive data platforms and data interpretations to execute short and long term data strategies.

APHI 585D Informatics Solutions for Public Health Decision Making

Prerequisite: APHI 520D, BIOS 503D, APHI 525D, APHI 535, APHI 545D, APHI 550D and APHI 555D or by special permission. The purpose of this course is to provide students an exploration of classic data warehouse and data fusion methods along with developing an understanding of the variability of data structures that support knowledge derivation and decision support in public health. The course will extend into new areas of knowledge and decision support methods and systems by exploring “big data” concepts and approaches to systems that support these new architectures. Another critical area for decision-making is the visualization of data. Data visualization, data reporting, and active data manipulation approaches and tools will be explored. This will include advanced tools like GIS, OLTP, and dashboard systems.

BIOS 503D (2) Introduction to Biostatistics

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Introduces the most basic statistical concepts and methods: descriptive statistics, graphical display of data, probability, z-tests, t-tests, chi-square tests, and a brief introduction to linear regression. The course does not concentrate on teaching statistical packages, but some computer work might be assigned.

BIOS 516D (2) Applied Biostatistics I

Prerequisite: PRS 500D This course covers fundamental concepts and methods used in data analysis. These include techniques in graphical and numerical descriptive statistics; elementary probability calculation using the normal distribution; point and confidence interval estimation and hypothesis testing for population means and proportions, differences between means and between proportions, and contingency table analyses (risk ratio and odds ratio). Students will use SAS to perform the statistical analysis.

BIOS 517D (2) Applied Biostatistics II

Prerequisite: BIOS 516D. This course starts with a review of the previous course, focusing on power and sample size. Nonparametric analogues of the parametric tests introduced in the preceding semester are also covered. Students then learn about linear regression, which

introduces them to statistical modeling. Additional topics include interaction and confounding, dummy and effect coding of categorical variables, variable selection, polynomial regression, transformations and Poisson regression. As in the previous course, students will use SAS to perform the statistical analysis. Requirements include weekly homework, weekly quizzes, midterm and final exams, and data analysis project.

BIOS 518D (2) Applied Biostatistics III

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D. This course starts with ANOVA and ANACOVA and post-ANOVA multiple comparison procedures for cross-sectional data. Students are then introduced to longitudinal data analysis. As in previous courses, students first learn to create descriptive and graphical summaries appropriate to longitudinal data prior to conducting formal inference. Students study multilevel models and extend the statistical methods to more complex analytic situations that involve curvilinear and discontinuous growth trajectories and complex risk profiles, the inclusion of time-varying covariates, and the testing of complex interactions among time-invariant and time-varying predictors. Students use SAS to perform all statistical analyses. Requirements include weekly homework, weekly quizzes, midterm and final exams, and data analysis project.

BSHE 504D (2) Social Behavior in Public Health

Prerequisite: 500D. Introduces the basic principles and functional areas of health promotion and education. Explores considerations for incorporating health promotion and education activities into the design of local, regional, national, and international public health programs. Provides the fundamental language, concepts, and constructs associated with the scientific approach used in behavioral research.

EH 500D (2) Perspectives in Environmental Health

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Presents the ecological paradigm as applied to public health and introduces various aspects of environmental health, including air, surface water and ground water contamination, food safety, occupational health, radiation, chemical and physical hazards, vector control, and injuries

EPI 504D (2) Fundamentals of Epidemiology

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Emphasizes the underlying concepts of the epidemiological approach. Stresses the design of studies. Introduces quantitative measures to determine risk association and procedures for standardization of rates.

GH 500D (2) Addressing Key Issues in Global Health

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Introduces the students to global public health issues, such as population growth, maternal mortality, and HIV. Presents how public health data are interpreted from a global perspective. Describes future public health trends, relevant in domestic public health deliberations.

HPM 500D (2) Introduction to the US Health Care System

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Introduces students to the United States health care system, both public and private sector. Examines the structure of the health system, current topics in health care reform, the policy process, and advocacy for public health.

PRS 500D (0) Strategies and Resources for Online Learning

This course provides students with an introduction to the Executive MPH online course format, the Blackboard learning platform, and Emory University resources. Students will participate in simulated academic course activities to assist in preparing for the first semester in EMPH. *This course is prerequisite before taking any program courses in EMPH.*

PRS 502D (0) EMPH Thesis Advising Seminar

Prerequisites vary by track: AEPI students will need to have completed AEPI 530D, AEPI 534D, AEPI 536D, BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D, and BIOS 518D. PRS students will need to have completed BIOS 503D, PRS 532D, and PRS 542D. This seminar is required for all EMPH students completing a thesis. The course consists of a six-week, self-paced online seminar that covers expectations and planning for the thesis, as well as participation in two synchronous online boot camps sessions for the development of a thesis topic.

PRS 505D (2) Integrated Communication Strategies

Prerequisite: BSHE 504D or by special permission. Explores methods of applying behavioral and cognitive theories to communicating health and behavioral change information. Illustrates communication strategies using a variety of approaches including face-to-face instruction, technology-mediated strategies, and print-based products. Provides students with an overview of concepts and strategies used in data presentation, social marketing, and public health information campaigns. Emphasis is placed on developing skills that enable practitioners to create consumer-oriented public health intervention, advocacy, and professional development efforts. Skills include formative research, audience segmentation, and channel analysis, and multidimensional data presentation.

PRS 530D (2) Quantitative Analysis

Prerequisite: PRS 532D and PRS 535D. Provides students with an introduction to measurement methods and basic knowledge of quantitative applications using SPSS software. Content will stress specific skills and knowledge of working with data sets using basic SPSS functions to analyze research questions and hypotheses, perform appropriate data analysis procedures, and interpret data outputs

PRS 532D (2) Qualitative Research Methods

Prerequisite: PRS 500D. Introduces students to qualitative research methods used in public health and applied settings. Content covers relevant aspects of qualitative research including research design, sampling, construction of data collection instruments, data collection techniques including observation, interviewing and focus groups, validity and reliability in qualitative research, analysis, and ethical issues.

PRS 533D (2) Qualitative Analysis and Mixed Methods

Prerequisite: PRS532D and PRS 535D or by special permission. This course focuses on the theory and application of qualitative data analysis from multiple sources, including focus group and interview data. Students will use MaxQDA software to analyze previously collected data samples.

PRS 535D (2) Questionnaire Design and Analysis

Prerequisite: BIOS 503D or by special permission. Presents the basics of questionnaire development and data analysis, as well as the interpretation of reporting of findings. The course introduces students to both quantitative and qualitative data methods. Students develop proficiency in the windows version of Epi info—an analytic computer package commonly used in the analyses of public health data.

PRS 538D (3) Community Needs Assessment

Prerequisite: PRS 532D, PRS 535D, and PRS 575D or by special permission.. Encompasses the development of systematic plans for collecting data about the health status, knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, motivation, and health practices of a population or community and its socioeconomic environment.

PRS 540D (3) Conduct of Evaluation Research

Prerequisite: PRS 500D, PRS 532D, PRS 535D or by special permission. Covers all aspects of evaluation research, including formative process, outcome evaluation, and issues related to collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data.

PRS 542D (3) Curriculum Development for the Public Health Workforce

Prerequisite: PRS 500D, PRS 535D or by special permission. This course will present principles of curriculum development for the public health workforce. The course will focus on instruction that is presented through distance-based methodologies. Course will cover foundational concepts such as definitions, perspectives and theories; curriculum and instructional design models; and e-Learning standards. In addition the course will delve into instructional technologies, and designing instruction. Students will develop an instructional module designed for distance-based delivery.

PRS 561D (2) Public Health Advocacy Capstone

Prerequisite: HPM 500D, PRS 505D, PRS 535D, PRS 542D, PRS 575D, one of PRS 538D or PRS 540D or by special permission. Introduces students to engaging in systems of law and policy development and implementation that influence health and public in the United States and globally. Prepares students to advocate for and lead the transformation of laws and policies to meet the health challenges of the 21st Century. Students will develop a portfolio of advocacy briefs, presentations, and papers as part of this capstone experience.

PRS 562D (2) Program Planning Capstone

Prerequisite: PRS 505D, PRS 535D, PRS 542D, PRS 575D, and either PRS 538D or PRS 540D or by special permission. This course is intended to integrate student's previous coursework with a focus on developing a community intervention or program. Students will develop a portfolio of documents that summarizes their program planning strategies.

PRS 575D (3) Planning and Performance Measures for Nonprofits and Other Local Agencies

Prerequisite: HPM 500D, PRS 505D, PRS 532D, PRS535D and AEPI 515D or by special permission. Introduces the basic concepts and vocabulary needed to operate, make decisions, and evaluate a nonprofit organization or other local agency. The course focuses on large and small nonprofits and other agencies that provide health education and interventions to improve the health of the public. Attention is given to the flow of funds to and from organizations with consideration given to adherence and compliance to a variety of regulatory requirements. Assignments are a combination of case studies and interactions with actual organizations. The course is designed to provide the learner with practical knowledge and tools to succeed within the nonprofit world.

PRS 580D (3) Research Design and Grant Preparation

Prerequisite: PRS 505D, PRS 532D, PRS 535D, BSHE 504D, and BIOS 503D or by special permission. Explores the basics of the scientific methods used in public health research. Covers how to state hypotheses, critique the scientific literature, develop a research design to test stated hypotheses, and write a research proposal. Compares and contrasts proposal writing and grant writing.

PRS 595R (2) Applied Practical Experience (APE)

Prerequisite: Completion of 9 EMPH credit hours. Enables students to apply skills and knowledge in an applied setting through a supervised field training experience in a public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals.

PRS 599R (4) Thesis

Prerequisite: Completion of 12 EMPH credit hours or by special permission. Provides an opportunity to integrate the content and skills learned in the academic setting through participation in scholarly research or other culminating project.

PUBH 500 (0) Introduction to Public Health

This self-paced, self-administered online module provides students with foundational knowledge of public health history and identifies the core functions and services of public health. Students are also introduced to major causes of morbidity and mortality in the US as well as the science of prevention in population health.

PUBH 501D (0) Inter-Professional Education and Training

Prerequisite: PRS 500.

This training prepares students with basic skills necessary to perform effectively on inter-professional teams. Students will receive foundational instruction via a self-paced module and will participate in a required, remote group case study session during which they will have the opportunity to demonstrate skills in the following areas: apply principles of team dynamics to advance teamwork; communicate effectively in inter-professional teams to solve a problem; use the various roles and responsibilities represented among team member to promote solutions; and engage in inter-professional practice with mutual respect and shared values.

PUBH 502D (0) EMPH PH Professional Development

Prerequisite: PRS 500

The ever-evolving field of public health requires a new type of public health professional and leader – one who is not only skilled in a specific discipline, but also has the ability to work effectively in different leadership contexts. This course will use a self-paced educational module to introduce public health students to concepts of emotional intelligence and different leadership styles and types, including collaborative leadership and its application to negotiation and mediation. Additionally the course will present basic principles of budget and resource management. Students will have the opportunity to apply these concepts during a required, remote session.

Interdepartmental Programs

The Rollins School of Public Health offers three interdepartmental programs. They are:

- MPH in Global Environmental Health (Environmental Health and Global Health)
- MSPH in Environmental Health and Epidemiology
- MPH and MSPH in Global Epidemiology (Epidemiology and Global Health)

More detailed information about this program can be found on the RSPH website. Those interested in any of these programs should contact the associate/assistant director of academic programs.

Global Environmental Health (GEH)

Population, growth, demographic shifts, and increasing resource demands have direct and indirect impacts on climate and biodiversity, affecting the availability of food, clean air, and clean water. On a local and regional scale, patterns of resource extraction, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, land use, and urbanization affect health through their effect on food, water, air, wastes, and risks of injury, toxic exposures, and infectious diseases. All of these relations are dynamic and rapidly evolving, and all take place against a background of increasing globalization. Some of the major determinants of health in developing nations, now and in coming years, relate to the environment.

The GEH program is a collaborative curriculum sponsored by the Department of Environmental Health and the Hubert Department of Global Health. A two-year program with a minimum of forty-two semester hours, it is designed for students interested in working for governmental or nongovernmental entities developing policy, implementing local interventions, or carrying out research on environmental health issues in a global context. Workplace organizations may be health-based and work to promote environmental health, and/or to understand the impact of environmental/natural resource issues on other health programs and policies. Settings may also focus on development, environment, or conservation, and work to improve the impact of their programs on public health. A practicum and a final thesis or culminating experience project are required.

Graduates of the GEH program will be trained in broad, contextual issues that frame environmental health problems, and in the technical, social and policy aspects of the problems. The curriculum is designed to provide students with the basic skills required to address global environmental health issues. Each student is encouraged to take additional elective courses to create an area of specialization based on his/her interests. Students are also encouraged to take advantage of opportunities such as the courses and speakers in the departments of environmental studies, sociology, anthropology, and political science, as well as development studies seminars.

Applicants to the GEH program should have completed at least one course in college-level biology and chemistry; college-level statistics, calculus, and organic chemistry also recommended. International experience and foreign language skills are also highly recommended. In addition, applicants should demonstrate a commitment to global health and an appreciation of cultural diversity. GRE or MCAT scores are required.

GEH Program Requirements

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 501	Global Challenges and Opportunities	3
EH 501	Introduction to Environmental Health	1
EH 510	Foundations of Exposure Science	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 530 or	Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology	2
EHS/EPI 747	Advanced Environmental Epidemiology	2
EH 571	Global Environmental Health Policy: Power, Science, and Justice	2
GH 502 or	Survey Research Methods	2
GH 503 or	Applied Survey Methodology	3
GH 522 or	Qualitative Research Methods	3
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluation of Global	3
GH 555 or	Proposal Development	2
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
EH 595	Applied Practice Experience Health Programs	0
EH 599R or	Thesis	4
EH 594	Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health Professionals	4

GEH students must take a minimum of 6 credit hours from the following list of elective classes. Other electives may be substituted with permission of faculty advisor and the GEH director.

Course Number	Course Title	Course Number
BIOS 501*	Statistical Methods II with lab	4
EH 515	Air Quality in the Urban Environment	2
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EHS 760	Advanced Risk Assessment	2
EH 527	Biomarkers & Environmental Public Health	2
EH 543	Sustainability	1
EH 548	Research Methods for Studies of Water and Health	3
EH 549	Critical Analysis of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Research	2
GH 580	Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Disease	2

EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	2
EH 580	Injury Prevention and Control	2
EH 581	Public Health Consequences of Disasters	3
EH 582/GH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	2
EH 583	Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology	4
EH 584	Built Environment and Public Health	2
EH 586	Advanced Seminar in Climate Change and Health	2
EH 587	Introduction to Satellite Remote Sensing	3
EH 590R	Environmental Health Seminar: Initiation and Management of Research Projects Under Constrained Conditions	1
EHS 750	Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease	2
INFO 530	Geographic Information Systems	2
GH 529	Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries	2
EPI 536	Applied Data Analysis	2
BIOS 550	Computer Analysis of Complex Survey Data	2
*Strongly recommended for GEH students		
Total credits required for GEH/MPH Program		42

Joint EH/EPI MSPH Program

The joint MSPH program in EH/EPI prepares students for research careers in environmental epidemiology through specialized training in epidemiologic methods and skills applied to environmental health. It is a two-year program with a minimum of forty-eight semester hours and a practicum and final thesis are required. All applicants should have completed both college-level biology and chemistry and a college-level math course: calculus, college-level statistics, and organic chemistry are recommended: Program Requirements:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II	3
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
EPI 538	Advanced Epidemiologic Methods I	2
EPI 591U	Application of Epi Concepts	3
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
EH 501	Introduction to Environmental Health	1
EH 510	Foundations of Exposure Science	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3

INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS | 200

EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	3
EHS747/EPI 747	Advanced Environmental Epidemiology	2
EH 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
EH 599R	Thesis	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to US Health Care System	2

Complete a minimum of two courses from the following list of electives. Other electives may be substituted with permission of faculty adviser and EH/EPI co-director.

EH 515	Air Quality in the Urban Environment	2
EH 514	Risk Assessment I	2
EHS 760	Advanced Risk Assessment	2
EH 527	Biomarkers and Environmental Public Health	2
GH 580	Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Disease	2
EH 550	Environmental and Occupational Health Practice	2
EH 581	Public Health Consequences of Disasters	3
EH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	3
EH 583	Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology	4
EH 584	Built Environment and Public Health	2
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
INFO 530	Geographic Information Systems	2
EPI 537	Epidemiology of Chronic Disease	2
EPI 552	Genetic Epidemiology	2
EPI 591S	Social Epidemiology	2
EPI 743	Epidemiology of Cancer	2
EPI 744	Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology	2
EPI 746	Reproductive Epidemiology	2
EPI 750	Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Epidemiological Research	3

Total credits required for the EH/EPI MSPH Program 48

Global Epidemiology

The departments of Epidemiology and Global Health work collaboratively to offer a MPH and MSPH in Global Epidemiology. The program is designed to provide students with qualitative and quantitative research methodologies that enable graduates to contribute to global health. The MPH requires 42 hours of course work, the MSPH requires 48 hours of course work.

Program Requirements

Required Public Health Breadth Courses (6 hours for MPH and MSPH)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0

INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS | 201

PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
HPM 500	Introduction to US Healthcare System	2
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2

Required Epidemiologic Methods Courses

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
EPI 591U	Application of Epidemiologic Concepts	3
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II with lab	3

Required Global Context Courses

GH 501	Priorities, Policies, and Programs in Global Health (any section)	3
GH Methods (select 2–3 credit hours from approved list)		2–3
EPI 595R	Applied Practice Experience*	0
GH/EPI 599R	Thesis**	4

Electives (5-6 hours for MPH; 6-7 hours for MSPH)

Additional Courses Required for MSPH (5 hours)

EPI 538	Advanced Epi Methods	2
EPI 750	Analysis of Longitudinal Data	3

* The Applied Practical Experience must involve project-oriented work in an international setting OR focused on low resources or underserved populations, if domestic.

** The Global Epidemiology thesis must have international public health implications or, if focused domestically, for underserved or low resource populations.



Dual-Degree Programs

The Rollins School of Public Health offers dual-degree programs with the business, medical, nursing, theology, law and the Laney Graduate School.

Candidates for dual-degree programs must apply to each school separately. Evaluation criteria for admission to the School of Public Health for students in the dual degree program are the same as those for the MPH program alone. Students accepted into the dual-degree program will be notified of acceptance by both schools. If students are accepted into one school but not the other, they may enroll in the school that has accepted them but not as a dual-degree student. Upon admission to the dual-degree program, students should consult with the appropriate program director of each school to plan their courses of study.

During the admission process, applicants to the School of Public Health must indicate the department in which they are interested in pursuing a dual degree. The departments or academic programs that participate in the dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management. Not all departments and academic programs participate in every dual degree program. Those who participate are noted in the descriptions of each dual degree program below. The dual degree MPH curriculum is based on individual department requirements and meets the competencies for each program area.

The conferring of dual degrees requires the satisfactory completion of the partnering school's degree requirements and the Rollins School of Public Health MPH degree requirements (42 credit hours including a practicum and culminating experience). Two semesters of residency in the School of Public Health are required of all dual degree students. Students are required to complete MPH degree core courses, department required courses, and elective course work. Up to ten semester hours of credit earned in the partnering school may be counted as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. Courses for each program that may count as elective credits towards the MPH degree are noted in the descriptions of each dual degree program below.

During their residency in the Rollins School of Public Health, students will be charged the current rate of tuition for dual degree students. When enrolled in the partnering program, the student will be charged the current rate of tuition by that school or program. School-sponsored scholarships and grants are applicable only to those semesters in which the student is in residency at the respective schools.

Students enrolled in dual degree programs receive both degrees simultaneously upon completion of all degree requirements for both programs. For specific dual degree courses, please refer to the departmental websites at <http://www.sph.emory.edu/departments/index.html>.

MA in Bioethics/MPH

The Laney Graduate School and the School of Public Health collaborate in a program granting the master of arts and the master of public health degrees (MA-Bioethics/MPH). The first year is spent at the Rollins School of Public Health and the second year at the Laney Graduate School. The departments that participate in the MA-Bioethics/MPH are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

The goal of this program is to train a select group of students in the intersection of public health and bioethics. Students who graduate with a dual MA in Bioethics/MPH degree will be well qualified to help set priorities for pandemics or other allocations of scarce resources, to set public policy on access to health care, or to conduct education on the ethical foundations of public health practice.

The following courses offered through the Bioethics curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOETH 502	Classic Issues in Bioethics	3 credits
BIOETH 503	Contemporary Issues in Bioethics	3 credits
BIOETH 505	Special Topics	3 credits

Bioethics and the Law
 Animals and Ethics
 Neuroethics
 Ethics of Human Subjects Research
 Public Health Ethics
 Religion and Bioethics
 Distributive Justice
 Human Rights and Bioethics

MBA/MPH Degree

Goizueta Business School and the School of Public Health collaborate in a program granting the master of business administration and master of public health degrees. In the application process, scores from the GMAT may substitute for the GRE requirement. Students can complete this program in five semesters, of which two are resided in the School of Public Health. Candidates begin the program in the fall with two semesters in the business school. The following fall and spring the candidates enroll in the School of Public Health. During the final fall semester, the candidate takes electives in both schools but enrolls in the business school.

Department and academic programs participating in the MBA/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

Students in the MBA/MPH program gain the skills and knowledge to effectively lead and manage public health systems and programs, as well as advise on domestic and global health policy issues. Graduates of the MBA/MPH program are trained to work in health programs on issues such as policy and funding, defining goals, and managing public health organizations.

The following courses offered through the MBA's curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

Course	Course Title	Credit Hours
BUS 550	Data and Decision Analytics	3 credits
BUS 531	Leading Organizations and	3 credits
BUS 551	Process and Systems	2 credits
BUS 500C	Structured Problem Solving	1 credit
BUS 561A	Professional Communications	1 credit

MD/MPH Degree with Emory University School of Medicine Emory University School of Medicine and the School of Public Health collaborate in a program granting the doctor of medicine and master of public health degrees. This program is designed to be completed within five years, four of which are spent primarily in the medical school. It is recommended but not required that the year spent in the School of Public Health follow the third year of medical school.

Candidates for the MD/MPH Program must apply to the School of Medicine and submit a one-page essay describing their interest in public health. Students applying to the MD/MPH dual degree program will have an opportunity to visit the School of Public Health and meet with faculty at the time of their medical school interview and will be interviewed in the year prior to enrolling in the School of Public Health. Applicants will be notified of acceptance into the dual-degree program after they are accepted by the School of Medicine.

The departments and academic programs that participate in the MD/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management. The schools of Medicine and Public Health will defray a portion of the cost of tuition and fees for the MPH degree. This program prepares students to work as physicians in the public health field, enabling them to diagnose health problems and risk factors of individuals and communities. Physicians who are awarded an MPH will have the ability to work in international and government agencies, clinics, health departments and research centers as well as teach at the School of Public Health.

The following courses offered through the medical school's curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
MD 520	Exercise and Movement	2
MD 535	Genetics and Evolution	2
MD 540	Aging and Dying	1
MD 548	Becoming a Doctor I	3
MD 578	Becoming a Doctor II	3
MD 638	Becoming a Doctor III	3

Dual Degree MPH Program for External Degrees

Graduate students in good standing at any fully-accredited U.S. university are welcome to apply to Rollins for an MPH year as part of their current degree program. Students may attend Rollins at any time prior to completion of their program studies and the receipt of their degree.

The program is not available to those who have already received their degree. Admission to this program and the curriculum to be pursued is considered on an individual basis.

The Dual Degree MPH program provides an opportunity for students currently enrolled in accredited professional schools other than Emory University including schools of Medicine (AMA), Nursing (ACEN), Law (ABA), Social Work (CSWE), Veterinary Medicine (COE), Osteopathy (AOA), Pharmacy (ACPE) and Dentistry (CODA) to obtain an MPH in addition to their professional degree. To ensure the integration of training, students will enroll in the MPH and spend a year (fall and spring semesters) at the Rollins School of Public Health. Students will attend Rollins in concert with the course of study in their initial professional degree program. A student's year of matriculation at Rollins will be coordinated with the initial school administration to ensure all requirements are met.

Students admitted to the program are eligible to transfer 10 credit hours relevant to public health from their initial school. All potential transfer credits will be reviewed and approved by the Rollins program administrator. Once enrolled in the MPH program, students must complete 32-35 credit hours, depending on the MPH concentration during the fall-spring semester sequence. Rollins will award the MPH degree after an enrolled student presents evidence of completion of all school requirements at both schools.

MSN/MPH Degree

The Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing and the School of Public Health collaborate in a dual degree program offering the Master of Science in Nursing and Master of Public Health. Students will enroll in the School of Public Health for one calendar year and then complete requirements for the Master of Science in Nursing within the School of Nursing.

Dual degree students are required to choose a specialty in the nursing school as well as a department in the School of Public Health. Nursing specialties include acute care nurse practitioner, adult/gerontology nurse practitioner, emergency nurse practitioner, family nurse practitioner, family nurse-midwife, family nurse-midwife, health systems leadership, nurse-midwifery, pediatric nurse practitioner–acute care, pediatric nurse practitioner–primary care,

women’s health/adult health nurse practitioner, women’s health nurse practitioner, and women’s health care.

School of Public Health departments and academic programs participating in the MSN/ MPH dual-degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

This program prepares professional nurses for leadership roles in health care and in the field of public health. The MSN/MPH program combines clinical nursing skills with public health knowledge to help future nurses assume leadership roles as they deliver care to at-risk individuals and work to improve community health. A person who obtains a MSN/MPH will have the credentials to direct or manage a public health organization, engage in preventive health services, and promote health within communities. They will be able to speak on behalf of those affected by public health crises.

The following courses offered through the nursing school’s curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

NRSG 507	Theory and Research Applications	3
NRSG 544	Advanced Health Assessment	3
NRSG 503	Advanced Practical Nursing: Ethical Legal and Leadership Issues	3
NRSG 501	Health Policy and Finance for Advanced Practice Nursing	3

JD/MPH Degree

The School of Law and School of Public Health collaborate to offer a dual degree program awarding the master of public health and doctor of law (JD) degrees. Students must complete all courses prescribed for the JD program, with no fewer than five semesters of residence in the School of Law. Enrollment in at least two semesters in the RSPH is also required. LSAT scores may be substituted for GRE scores as part of the public health application and other evaluation criteria remain the same for public health applicant. It is recommended that the student attend RSPH between the first and second year of the law school curriculum.

The departments and academic programs participating in the JD/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

By combining the programs, students are able to develop a special expertise in public health-related legal issues, to advocate for and create public health programs and policies, and to solve public health problems using legal tools. The JD/MPH program prepares students to advise and advocate for public health departments, private organizations, individuals, and communities. The following courses offered through the law school’s curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Law 575	Legislation/Regulation	3
Law 635	Child Welfare and Law	2
Law 680	Food and Drug Law	3
Law 736A	Law in Public Health	2
Law 744	Regulation/Health Care Providers	2

MMSC in Physician Assistant/MPH Degree

The Physician Assistant Program of the School of Medicine and the School of Public Health collaborate in offering a dual-degree program awarding the master of public health and master of medical science degrees. Students enroll in the School of Public Health for one calendar year during their first year at Emory. They then complete an additional seven semesters in the Physician Assistant Program including summers.

Departments and academic programs participating in the PA/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

The PA program emphasizes primary health care and preventive medicine and seeks to interest students in working in medically underserved areas. Students may apply their combined PA/MPH skills in such areas as population or clinical research, health administration leadership, and community health promotion.

The following courses offered through the Physician Assistant’s curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

PAE 7100	Becoming a Physician Assistant I	2
PAE 7105	Biomedical Ethics	2
PAE 7101	Becoming a Physician Assistant II	2
PAE 7102	Becoming a Physician Assistant III	2
PAE 7103	Becoming a Physician Assistant IV	2

DPT/MPH Degree

The Physical Therapy Program of the School of Medicine (Department of Rehabilitation Medicine) and the School of Public Health collaborate in offering a dual degree program awarding the master of public health and doctor of physical therapy degrees. The doctor of physical therapy (DPT) degree is a professional doctorate in physical therapy.

The DPT/MPH program is four years in length. Students spend their first two years in the DPT program, developing a strong foundation in the basic and clinical science, with an emphasis on movement and movement dysfunction. In the third academic year, students focus on the MPH degree, enrolling in the School of Public Health. Students return to the DPT program for the final academic year.

Departments and academic programs participating in the DPT/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Epidemiology, Global Health, Global Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management.

The combined DPT/MPH degree enables physical therapists to become leaders in preventive health care policy and practice as well as effective therapists following a public health crisis. They bring rehabilitation into the sphere of public health.

The following courses offered through the Division of Physical Therapy may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

DPT 720	Ethics and Professionalism	2 credit hours
DPT 700	Health Promotion, Wellness and Prevention: Individual	1 credit hour
DPT 725	Interpersonal Communications	2 credit hours
DPT 745	Growth Processes through the Lifespan	4 credit hours
DPT 920	Health Promotion, Wellness, and Prevention: Community	3 credit hours

MDiv/MPH

The Candler School of Theology collaborates with the RSPH in offering a dual degree program awarding both the master of divinity and master of public health degrees (MDiv/MPH). The dual degree program may be completed in four years. The first year is spent at the Candler School of Theology, the second year at Rollins School of Public Health, and the third and fourth years are completed at Candler.

Departments and academic programs participating in the MDiv/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management.

The dual degree program prepares students to use a theological foundation when working in the field of public health. Public health professionals who hold the MPH/ MDiv are trained to work in public health within the context of religious institutions, applying religious and theological knowledge to enhance health programs for special populations.

Course work offered through Candler School of Theology in the following program areas may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. Students should confirm with their academic adviser that the course fulfills the requirements.

Christian Ethics (course number ES 501)	3 credit hours
World Religions (designated as WR or CEE)	3 credit hours
Introductory Arts of Ministry (designated as CC, EV, LA)	6 credit hours
Sociology of Religion or Religion and Personality (designated as SR, OR, RP)	3 credit hours
Theology or Ethics (designated as HT, ST, ES: does not include ES 501)	3 credit hours

MTS/MPH

The Candler School of Theology collaborates with the School of Public Health in offering a dual degree program awarding both the master of theological studies and master of public health degrees (MTS/MPH). The dual degree program may be completed in three years. The first year is spent at the Candler School of Theology, the second year at Rollins School of Public Health, and the third year is completed at Candler.

Departments and academic programs participating in the MTS/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management.

As with the MDiv/MPH program, a MTS/MPH prepares students to use a theological foundation when working in the public health field. Public health professionals who hold the MPH/MTS are trained to work in public health within the context of religion and the theological knowledge to enhance health programs for special populations.

Course work offered through Candler School of Theology in the following program areas may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. Students should confirm with their academic adviser that the course fulfills the requirements.

History and Interpretation of Christianity	a minimum of 4 credit hours
Church History	CH
Historical Theology	HT
Systematic Theology	ST
Christianity and Culture	a minimum of 6 credit hours
Ethical Studies	ES
Missions	M
Religion and Personality	RP
Sociology of Religion	S
World Religions	WR

PhD/MPH Degree

A joint master of public health/doctor of philosophy (MPH/PhD) degree is offered through the Rollins School of Public Health. Prospective candidates apply separately to both the Rollins School of Public Health and Laney Graduate School. Students in the Laney Graduate School may apply for admission to the MPH program during their graduate studies with the approval of their PhD program’s director of graduate studies. Applicants specify which of five programs of study or department they prefer: Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Health. Up to 10 semester hours of course credit relevant for public health taken in the doctoral program may be applied toward the 42 semester hour MPH program. Students must enroll full time in the RSPH for a fall-spring semester sequence, and complete a practicum in public health. The MPH is granted upon completion of requirements for the PhD.

For specific information, contact the RSPH Department of Student Services www.sph.emory.edu/admissions/index.html.

MPH/JM Degree

A dual Master of Public Health and Juris Master (MPH/JM) is offered in cooperation with the Emory Law School. The Juris Master (JM) curriculum does not qualify recipients to practice law. Rather, it is designed to supplement a student’s professional pursuits in areas beyond legal practice. Professionals in the public health sector are required to adapt to new realities, including the law as it applies to matters of public health, human rights, environment, public health policy, privacy, and interrelated issues.

Candidates for the dual degree should apply to and be accepted by both Rollins and Emory Law School as the schools maintain independent application procedures.

The minimum length of program is two and a half years: the first three semesters at Rollins (fall, spring, fall); and two semesters at the Law School (spring, fall). Students must complete 42 credit hours for the MPH and 30 credit hours for the JM.

The student must register and pay tuition for three semesters at Rollins at the accelerated rate and two semesters at the Law School, but may take courses in either school. Rollins scholarships and grants are applicable only to those semesters in which the student is in residency in the Rollins School of Public Health.

Career opportunities for Public health professionals who hold a MPH/JM will possess a legal grounding in the basics of torts and contracts, in addition to laws related to health research, policy, and regulation enabling them to better assess organizational risk, make informed decisions, contributing to the people they serve.

For additional information for RSPH contact the RSPH Department of Student Services, www.sph.emory.edu/admissions/index.html. For additional information on the JM degree contact law.emory.edu.

**FIVE-YEAR BACHELOR/MASTER’S PROGRAM WITH EMORY COLLEGE
BA/MSPH Program—Biostatistics**

Emory College and the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) jointly offer a five-year bachelor’s/master’s degree program. Students have an opportunity to complete a bachelor of arts (BA) in Emory College, with a major concentration in mathematics and computer sciences, and a master of science in public health (MSPH) in biostatistics within five years. Emory College students will apply and be admitted to the program during their third (junior) year and enroll in eight to twelve semester hours of credit in MSPH courses during their fourth (senior) year. Two undergraduate courses (totaling six semester hours) offered by the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science will also count toward the MSPH in biostatistics. Students graduating from Emory College with a BA will then take courses during their fifth year as MSPH students in the Rollins School of Public Health.

BA-BS/MSPH Required Course Work

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Math 361	Probability and Statistics I	4
Math 362	Probability and Statistics II	4

BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
BIOS 507	Applied Linear Models	4
BIOS 508	Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis	2
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis Methods	2
BIOS 526	Modern Regression Analysis	3
BIOS 531	SAS Programming	2
BIOS 595R	Practicum	0
BIOS 599R	Thesis	6
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0

Elective hours are required of which at least 2 are in Biostatistics 7

BS/MPH Five-year Program—Environmental Health

A five-year bachelor's/master's degree (BS/MPH) is offered through the Emory College Department of Environmental Sciences (ENVS) and the Rollins School of Public Health Department of Environmental Health EH/MPH program. Students can earn a Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Health in five years. Sophomore in the ENVS BS program with a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.25 may apply.

BS/MPH Required Courses (for the MPH portion)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PUBH 500	Introduction to Public Health	0
PUBH 501	Inter-Professional Team Training	0
PUBH 502	Public Health Professional Development Seminar	0
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
EH 501 or	Introduction to Environmental Health	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EH 530	Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology	2
EH 550 or	Environmental and Occupational Health Practice	2
EH 593R	Data Analysis in Environmental Health	1
EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	3
EH 595	Applied Practice Experience	0
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1

DUAL DEGREE PROGRAMS | 212

Or GH 555	Proposal Development	2
EH 599R	Thesis	2
Or EH 594	Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health	

RSPH Certificate Programs

The Rollins School of Public Health offers a variety of certificate programs which may or may not be earned in conjunction with a MPH or MSPH degree. The purpose of these certificate programs is to train our public health graduates in specialized areas of practice that have been identified as critical in the public health discipline. All certificate programs are developed around the RSPH school mission and competencies identified by the sponsoring department or center in alliance with its overall competencies. Upon successful completion of the certificate requirements, the certificate is noted on the student's official transcript.

Independent Certificate Programs

Independent Certificate Programs are those that are earned independently of a MPH/MSPH degree. These programs will consist of a total of 12-20 semester hours (usually 5-8 courses). A culminating or capstone experience may also be required in addition to the coursework.

Certificate in Public Health Informatics

Through the Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, the RSPH offers a certificate program in public health informatics. This program offers an opportunity for professionals who already have advanced training in public health to gain further skills in the emerging field of public health informatics. PHI certificate students will complete 20 hours of training in the courses that form the core curriculum for the MSPH-PHI program. The course requirements are listed below.

Courses Required for the Certificate in Public Health Informatics

INFO 500	Principles of Public Health Informatics I	2
INFO 501	Principles of Public Health Informatics II	2
INFO 503	Management Principles for Informatics	2
INFO 511	Analytics	3
INFO 521	Database Development for Public Health	3
INFO 532	Principles of Geographic Information Systems	4
INFO 540	Informatics and Analytics for Public Health Surveillance	2
INFO 550	Software Engineering	2

Certificate in Public Health Informatics for Leadership

The Certificate in Public Health Informatics for Leadership (Executive format) is designed for working professionals who serve in a leadership role or position of influence in their place of employment. These are individuals who have determined that they need competence in public health informatics but do not need an entire MPH degree. In order to qualify for the certificate, students are required to have a master's degree or higher OR they have a bachelor's degree with 3 years or more years of relevant work experience. The coursework covers the following overarching areas: introduction to public health informatics; overview of data sources, standards, and information systems; project management in the public health domain; information security and privacy; business aspects of public health informatics; and evaluation and research. The

certificate focuses on providing proven methods and timely knowledge that drives leadership success in implementing informatics solutions in public health.

Courses Required for the Certificate in Public Health Informatics for Leadership (Executive format):

- APHI 520D:** Introduction to Public Health Informatics (2 credit hours)
- APHI 525D:** Overview of Data Sources, Standards, and Information Systems (2 credit hours)
- APHI 527D:** Public Health Technology Systems and Architectures (3 credit hours)
- APHI 535D:** Project Management and System Lifecycle (3 credit hours)
- APHI 545D:** Information Security and Privacy (2 credit hours)
- APHI 555D:** Applied Public Health Informatics Evaluation and Research (2 credit hours)

This program can be completed in three semesters of study, although some students may take longer.

Certificate in Quantitative Methods in Public Health

The Certificate in Quantitative Methods in Public Health (Executive format) is designed for working professionals who have determined that they need additional quantitative skills to advance their employment opportunities. These individuals already have a master's degree or higher OR they have a bachelor's degree with 3 or more years of relevant work experience. Applicants must also submit GRE or MCAT scores that are less than five years old. The coursework covers the following overarching areas: description of public health problems of epidemiologic importance, data identification, design and conduct of epidemiologic research studies, management and analysis of data, literature review and interpretation, and information technology for scientific productivity. Students in the certificate will gain proficiency in SAS.

Courses Required for the Certificate in Quantitative Methods in Public Health (Executive format):

- AEPI 530D:** Applied Epidemiology I (3 credit hours)
- AEPI 534D:** Applied Epidemiology II (3 credit hours)
- AEPI 536D:** Epidemiological Modeling (3 credit hours)
- BIOS 516D:** Applied Biostatistics I (2 credit hours)
- BIOS 517D:** Applied Biostatistics II (2 credit hours)
- BIOS 518D:** Applied Biostatistics III (2 credit hours)

This program must be completed in three semesters of study due to the course sequencing.

Certificates Earned in Conjunction with MPH/MSPH Degrees

RSPH offers six school certificate programs that degree-seeking students may earn in conjunction with their MPH/MSPH degrees as well as three collaborative certificate programs. The basic curriculum includes coursework, a relevant practicum/community-engaged field experience, and a culminating experience that relates to the topic of the certificate. Through the RSPH core and department requirements the student gains the MPH core competency knowledge as part of the degree program. The certificate curriculum identifies a set of competencies that will be met through the completion of the program. Certificate coursework (exclusive of the

practicum and culminating experience) is **beyond the core and required departmental non-elective courses** for fulfillment of the student's degree program, but may be counted as electives toward degree completion.

Certificate in Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology

We are generating genetic and molecular data at a revolutionary pace, and these data are increasingly being integrated into epidemiologic studies. The Genetic and Molecular epidemiology (GME) certificate program at Rollins prepares students to assess, manage, and analyze these data in a public health context. Graduates of the GME certificate program will have exposure to principles of genetic epidemiology and molecular epidemiology. Through coursework, their practicum, and their culminating experience project, students will gain mastery of analysis and interpretation of genetic or molecular data as it applies to public health research.

GME certificate students will complete 13 hours of training through coursework, practicum and the culminating experience. The course requirements are listed below. Students apply to the GME certificate while enrolled in EPI 510: Introduction to Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology in their first semester. Students may enroll in EPI 510 and apply to the certificate in their second year with the permission of the certificate director.

Courses Required for the Certificate in Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology

Pre-requisite

EPI 510	Introduction to Genetic and Molecular Epidemiology	1
----------------	--	---

Core Courses

EPI 590R	Public Health Applications of Molecular Epidemiology I	2
EPI 522	Human Genome Epidemiology	2

GME Electives (four credits total)

EH 527	Biomarkers in Environmental Public Health	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 523	Foundations of Neurotoxicology	1
EH 740	Foundations of Molecular Toxicology	1
EPI 556	Applied Genomic Epidemiology	2
EPI 590R	Methods in Obesity Epidemiology	2
EPI 591L	Methods in Nutritional Epidemiology	2
GH 571	Vaccines and Vaccine Preventable Diseases	2
BIOS 555	High-Throughput Data using R and BioConductor	2
BIOS 570	Methods in Statistical Genetics	2
IBS 746	Graduate Human Genetics (special permission)	4
IBS 593	Population and Quantitative Genetics (special permission)	4

Other courses may also be appropriate with special permission of the certificate director.

Applied Practical Experience		0
-------------------------------------	--	---

Thesis/Capstone		4
------------------------	--	---

Field Experiences	Attendance at field experiences is not required but is encouraged.	
--------------------------	--	--

For more information please contact Dr. Jennifer Mulle (jmulle@emory.edu), Dr. Yan Sun (yvsun@emory.edu), or Zelda Ray (zray@emory.edu).

Certificate in Humanitarian Emergencies

The Rollins School of Public Health, in partnership with CDC's Emergency Response and Recovery Branch, offers a Certificate in Humanitarian Emergencies. It is an interdisciplinary program that combines the teaching and research strength of Emory University with the applied technical skills of the CDC's Emergency Response and Recovery Branch.

This is a rigorous and competitive certificate program intended only for those who meet the below criteria. Up to 25 students will be accepted into the certificate program each year. The application deadline is set for the second week in September of a student's first year and notifications are given by the 1st week of October.

Criteria for Certificate

The ideal candidate for this certificate is a student who:

- Is interested in a career working in complex humanitarian emergencies.
- Has international development and/or relevant field experience in response or low-resource settings.
- Is committed to building practical field epidemiological methods skills in low-resource settings

Certificate Requirements

Awarding the certificate requires students to be accepted into the program and then complete:

- Two core classes
- 6 credit hours of approved electives
 - An approved methods course
- Research (thesis or 15 page paper) or practicum component
- 15 hours of CHE related volunteer participation

For more detailed information, please see the CHE website at www.che.emory.edu.

Certificate in Maternal Child Health (MCH)

The Certificate in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) at Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) aims to equip students to become professionals for positions in governmental and non-governmental public health organizations serving women, infants, children and adolescents at local, regional, national, and international levels.

Applicant Criteria

This is a rigorous and competitive certificate program intended for students who are committed to the development and promotion of the MCH field. Applicants should have demonstrated leadership and team player capabilities. Prospective MPH/MSPH students with an interest in Maternal and Child Health from all RSPH departments are eligible to apply for one of approximately 20 slots during the regular admissions process. Information about the program and the certificate requirements are available at: mch.emory.edu.

Application Deadline

Prospective students should indicate an interest in the MCH Certificate on their SOPHAS application. Interested students should apply to RSPH by the school's priority deadline. A supplemental application will be sent by email

If you have specific questions about the MCH Certificate Program, please contact Teresa Parker, program coordinator, at ntparke3@emory.edu. More general information is available at www.mch.emory.edu.

Certificate in Public Mental Health

Mental health is integral to and inseparable from public health. This interdepartmental program addresses the interface of mental health and public health and is intended to enhance the competencies of students concentrating in any of the school's departmental programs. Students completing the program will be able to epidemiologically describe the burden of mental illness on society, apply theories and evaluate empirical evidence on determinants of mental health, design and critique interventions intended to promote mental health and identify the sources of financing and public policies that affect mental health services.

Certificate Requirements

- Prerequisite: BSHE 585 Introduction to Public Mental Health, 1 credit hour
- BSHE 592/HPM 592, Case Studies in Public Mental Health, 2 credit hours

This is a required course for all MPH or MSPH students enrolled at RSPH who plan to pursue the Certificate in Mental Health. Participating certificate students will be identified based on their enrollment in this course. Students in the course will work in inter-disciplinary teams to examine and provide solutions to real life public mental health problems while interacting with experts from the field.

- Applied Practice Experience (a minimum of 200 hours) must comprise elements of public mental health
- Thesis or capstone project on topic in public mental health*
- A minimum of 6 credit hours from the following courses or courses approved by Dr. Benjamin Druss or Dr. Delia Lang:
 - o BSHE 516 Behavioral Epidemiology, 3 credit hours
 - o BSHE 565 Violence as a Public Health Problem, 2 credit hours
 - o BSHE 583 Mindfulness and Health, 1 credit hour
 - o BSHE 586 Prevention of Mental and Behavioral Disorders, 2 credit hours
 - o EH 580 Injury Prevention and Control, 2 credit hours
 - o EPI 589 Psychosocial EPI, 2 credits hours
 - o GH 531 Mental Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies, 1 credit hour
 - o GH 583 Introduction to Global Mental Health, 2 credit hours
 - o HPM 563 Long Term Care Policy and Practice, 2 credit hours
 - o HPM 577 Mental Health/Medical Interface, 2 credit hours
 - o SOC 330 Mental Health and Well-Being, 4 credit hours
 - o SOC 513, Perspectives on Mental Health, 2 credit hours
 - o Any 300 level or above Psychology classes

*If the topic of the capstone or thesis cannot relate to public mental health, four additional credits of elective courses with a focus in mental health may be substituted with the permission of the certificate coordinator. Permission for the substitution must be obtained early in the second year of the program. For more detailed information about the certificate including the enrollment process, please see the website at <https://www.sph.emory.edu/academics/certificates/certificate-mh/index.html>

Certificate in Socio-Contextual Determinants of Health Program

The Certificate Program in the Socio-Contextual Determinants of Health welcomes students who are committed to studying and intervening in the social conditions (e.g., laws banning same-sex marriage, neighborhood poverty rates, structural racism) that shape health and well-being across and within populations. This certificate program provides a range of intellectual, academic, research, and professional development opportunities that are designed to strengthen students' abilities to pursue related careers. Students committed to advancing social justice and/or to eradicating health disparities will find this certificate program a particularly good fit for their interests.

Certificate Requirements

- Complete one of two core courses (Social Epidemiology or Macrosocial Determinants of Health) and earn a B+ or above.
- Complete six credits of elective coursework, chosen from the certificate program's course roster and earn grades of B+ or above in the courses.
- Complete a capstone project/thesis on a topic related to the socio-contextual determinants of health.
- Attend two colloquia each semester enrolled in the certificate.

For more detailed information about the certificate including the enrollment process, please see the website at <https://www.sph.emory.edu/academics/certificates/socio-contextual-determinants-health/index.html>

Certificate in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

The Certificate in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) at the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) is offered through the Center for Global Safe WASH at Emory University and aims to train graduate students to be competitive for WASH-related careers. This is a rigorous, self-guided certificate program open to all RSPH students.

Certificate Requirements

- Complete a minimum of 12 credit hours of WASH-related coursework, with at least one methods-related course and one biology-related course
- Maintain a cumulative GPA of 3.3 or greater in all WASH-related courses
- Attend two CGSW-sponsored seminars per year (four total);
 Successfully complete a WASH-related practicum; and,
- Successfully complete a WASH-related capstone or thesis.

For more detailed information, including contact information, course schedule, and forms, please see the WASH Certificate website at <http://www.cgswash.org/for-students/wash-certificate/>.

Special Programs

RSPH Global Service Prep Course

This program is a unique opportunity for students to combine public health education with practical field experience. Global Service Prep students apply to any department at RSPH and will complete all MPH/MSPH course work before they begin their global service. Completion of the program requires a minimum of twelve months in residence at Emory and global service experience following their time at Rollins. Students will be awarded a grant of approximately \$2,500 during the final semester at RSPH, contingent upon an invitation to serve in a pre-approved global service setting. Each semester, students participating in the program will enroll in a special community engaged learning seminar that includes classroom sessions and volunteering weekly with a community organization that serves the refugee population, the Clarkston- Rollins Connection (ClARC) program. The program is designed to improve students' ability to become leaders and innovators to make positive, sustainable contributions to improving the health and well-being of the international communities in which they serve. For further information, visit the program's website at <https://www.sph.emory.edu/rollins-life/community-engaged-learning/masters-international>.

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCV) bring a unique perspective and skillset to the study and application of public health, and are recognized as a vital part of the Rollins student body. There is a vibrant and thriving Peace Corps community at the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University with over 70 RPCVs enrolled in the MPH program. The perspective that Peace Corps experience offers is valued in and out of the classroom. Rollins grants a \$15,000 tuition scholarship to all admitted, full-time RPCV students working toward their MPH or MSPH degree.

Paul D. Coverdell Fellowship for Returned Peace Corps Volunteers

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers pursuing a career in public health are eligible for the Paul D. Coverdell Fellowship. The Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Fellowship advances the third goal of the Peace Corps, to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans by developing and maintaining educational partnerships that place returned volunteers in internships in underserved U. S. communities. Furthermore, it supports RSPH's mission by creating an environment supporting excellence in service, and training of leaders to promote health and prevent disease in human populations around the world.

In order to be considered for the Fellowship, applicants must be admitted to any department for the MPH/MSPH degree program and indicate their Returned Peace Corps Volunteer status on their SOPHAS application. An applicant must submit a completed SOPHAS application by the school-wide priority deadline. Once an eligible applicant's SOPHAS application is received by Rollins, they will be sent the Paul D. Fellowship Supplemental Application. This program requires 2 years (4 fall/spring semesters) of full time enrollment at Rollins in order to fulfill the additional job responsibilities associated with the Fellowship. RPCVs are nominated by their department for merit scholarship consideration and are reviewed by the Peace Corps Program committee to select 5-10 Fellows each year.

RSPH greatly values the experience, perspective and service of all RPCV students. Those selected as Paul D. Coverdell Fellows receive an award package including: partial tuition scholarship, Rollins Earn and Learn (REAL) award, and a practicum award. The award package is provided to Coverdell Fellows in order to facilitate the RSPH Global Service Prep course and community-engaged learning programs, like the Clarkston-Rollins Connection, and to coordinate activities on campus in the Atlanta community.

The Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Fellows are responsible for: (1) Facilitating the weekly Clarkston-Rollins Connection seminar and facilitating the Global Service Prep seminars; (2) Organizing community projects with refugee organizations in the Atlanta area which utilize strategies similar to those employed in the field by Peace Corps Volunteers; (3) Maintaining an active and engaged campus Peace Corps community via regular service and social events for Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV) on and off campus; (4) Leading and participating in committees in collaboration with peers and officials across campus in order to carry out program responsibilities; (5) Collaborating through service with local organizations to address issues affecting the refugee population and Clarkston communities (i.e. language, culture, career options, access to healthcare and other resources).

For more information contact peacecorps@emory.edu or visit <https://www.sph.emory.edu/rollins-life/community-engaged-learning/coverdell-fellows/index.html>

AmeriCorps/Service Corps Student Leaders

The Rollins School of Public Health greatly values the experience, perspective and service of students connected to AmeriCorps and national service. In recognition of the ongoing commitment to service and leadership at RSPH, a \$6,000 award is offered to admitted students in any department who have completed a minimum of one year of service (1,700 full time hours) with a national volunteer agency like AmeriCorps or an AmeriCorps-affiliated agency. This group of students meets with fellow service corps alumni throughout the year for ongoing volunteer service, team-building and social activities and to plan and execute initiatives to promote and inspire service in the local community. Service Corps Student Leaders help to facilitate the annual Rollins-teer Day of Service during orientation as well as additional activities, events and dialogue that connect their previous experiences to current coursework and public health interests.

Doctoral Programs

Doctoral programs are offered by the Departments of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management through the Laney Graduate School. Additionally, Nutrition Health Sciences is an interdepartmental program also offered through the Laney Graduate School. Information about the programs, requirements for admission, and application procedures are available from the Laney Graduate School, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, by telephone at 404.727.6028 or on the web at www.graduateschool.emory.edu. Information also is available from the directors of each doctoral program in the Rollins School of Public Health. Also refer to <https://www.sph.emory.edu/academics/doctoral-programs/index.html> for specific information.

Behavioral Sciences and Health Education:

Kelli Komro, PhD, MPH, Director of Graduate Studies
Brandi Harper, Program Administrator
404.727.9868, brandi.harper@emory.edu

Biostatistics:

Zhaohui (Steve) Qin, PhD, MS, Director of Graduate Studies
Melissa Sherrer, MEd, Associate Director of Academic Programs
404.727.3968, msherre@emory.edu

Environmental Health Sciences:

Stefanie Ebel Sarnat, ScD, MSc, Director of Graduate Studies
Ariadne Swichtenberg, Associate Director of Academic Programs
404.727.7905, ariadne.swichtenberg@emory.edu

Epidemiology:

Penelope (Penny) Howards, PhD, MS, Director of Graduate Studies
Jena Black, Associate Director of Academic Programs
404.727.8729, jtenley@emory.edu

Health Services Research and Health Policy:

Jason Hockenberry, PhD, Director of Graduate Studies
Kent Tolleson, Program Administrator
404.727.3211, ktolles@emory.edu

Nutrition and Health Sciences (Collaborative Program):

Usha Ramakrishnan, PhD, Program Director
Miriam Vos, MD, MSPH, Director of Graduate Studies
Joan Lynfatt, Program Administrator
404.727.5552, jalynfatt@emory.edu

Collaborative Programs

Master of Science in Clinical Research

www.georgiactsa.org

Henry M. Blumberg, MD, Program Director

The Georgia Clinical and Translational Science Alliance (NIH-funded CTSA), presents the Master of Science in Clinical Research (MSCR) degree program through the Emory Laney Graduate School. This program provides didactic and mentored clinical and translational research training. The goal of this degree is to provide the educational background for physicians and other doctoral scientists who need and desire the analytic and related skills for clinical investigation. It teaches modern clinical scientific research methods that involve investigative and evaluative medicine and addresses the national shortage of skilled clinical research physicians. The CTSA has made it possible to expand the program to include predoctoral trainees and award the dual degrees of MD/MSCR and PhD/MSCR.

The program provides training in analytic epidemiology, analytic and statistical reasoning, hypothesis development, data collection and management, scientific writing, clinical trial protocol design for interventional and observational studies, and legal, ethical, social, and regulatory issues related to clinical research.

Requirements

The program requires the completion of thirty semester hours of academic credit. This includes in-class didactic study, grant application, and a research thesis. Although many in this course of study have clinical and other obligations, full-time students normally devote approximately forty hours per week for class-related activities. Most students complete the program in two years. Didactic work is scheduled in afternoons to facilitate those with patient clinical commitments.

Required Courses for the Master of Science in Clinical Research

Fall Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
MSCR 500	Biostatistics for Clinical Research	3
MSCR 530	Analytic Methods for Clinical Research I	3
MSCR 533	Data Management	2
MSCR 761	Introduction to Clinical & Translational Research	2
MSCR 591	Community Engagement and Health Disparities	
	in Clinical & Translational Research	1
MSCR 595	Health Services Research	1

MSCR 598 Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K)

Spring Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
MSCR 534	Analytic Methods for Clinical Research	3
MSCR 536	Analysis and Presentation of Clinical Research Data	2
MSCR 592	Clinical Research Colloquium	1

MSCR 509	Overview of High Dimensional Data Analysis	2
MSCR 593	Ethical, Legal and Social Issues of Responsible Clinical Research	1
MSCR 520	Clinical Trial Design and Analysis	2
MSCR 594A	Scientific and Grant Writing	1

Fall Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
MSCR 594B	Scientific and Grant Writing (fall semester, second year)	1

Summer Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
RES599MSCR	Research	4

Total Hours for Degree: 30

Administration and Application Information

Program Director is Henry M. Blumberg M.D., professor of medicine, epidemiology and global health, Division of Infectious Diseases, Emory School of Medicine. The Master of Science in Clinical Research program is supported by the National Institutes of Health Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA).

To learn more about the admission process, contact Cheryl Sroka, program coordinator at 404.727.5096 or email: csroka@emory.edu.



Doctoral Program in Nutrition and Health Sciences

The Rollins School of Public Health collaborates with the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in offering the Program in Nutrition and Health Sciences. The goal of the program is to train students to investigate how nutrients, toxins, drugs, and other environmental factors affect human health. The training combines molecular/cellular approaches with population/epidemiological approaches. A catalog describing the program and additional information can be obtained from the director. Contact Usha Ramakrishnan, Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, 1518 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30322; 404.727.2546, uramakr@emory.edu.

Molecules to Mankind Program

Directed by Nael McCarty, PhD, and Julie Gazmararian, PhD, MPH, the Molecules to Mankind Program (M2M) is funded by the Burroughs Wellcome Fund and the Laney Graduate School. Since the fall of 2010, M2M has brought together PhD students from several interdisciplinary areas of the Laney Graduate School. Since then, M2M has served as a unique PhD pathway designed to educate graduate students in both laboratory and population sciences. Students study in one of four educational tracks (Predictive Health and Society, Population Processes and Dynamics of Infectious Diseases, Biomarkers and the Development of Acute and Chronic Diseases, and Public Health Genomics). The students work with faculty mentors from a broad spectrum of academic disciplines from Emory College, the School of Medicine, and the Rollins School of Public Health. Students are required to complete academic requirements and attend the M2M capstone course, M2M700, in the spring and fall semesters. These classes are very engaging and interactive with a goal of bridging the laboratory and population sciences. For further information visit www.m2m.emory.edu.

The Emory Graduate Certificate in Human Rights

The Institute of Human Rights at Emory provides an opportunity for faculty and students to further their understanding of the theories and issues of human rights. The Emory Graduate Certificate in Human Rights is an integrated, innovative, and cooperative approach to human rights scholarship and training. The certificate combines the teaching and research strength of Emory University with the applied programs of our professional partners, including CARE USA, The Carter Center, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Faculty in several schools at Emory, including the Emory College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Law, the Rollins School of Public Health, the Goizueta Business School, the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing and the Candler School of Theology, have been involved in building an academic human rights program at Emory University.

Requirements

Awarding of the certificate requires students to complete the following:

Graduate Certificate Documentation: Students are encouraged to meet with one of the faculty members in order that they might direct your course of study. Core Seminar—Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Rights (POL585/ GH526/ LAW819)

Two additional approved courses: Students in the Rollins School of Public Health are required to take two additional (for a total of six classroom hours) from the approved course listing found on the website at <http://humanrights.emory.edu/sub-educational.htm>. Research practicum: Students have several options which will fulfill the research practicum requirement. Students may pursue a service-learning internship at a local or international human rights organization.

The Institute of Human Rights helps coordinate placements, if requested. Students may also fulfill the research practicum requirement by completing a research paper focusing on human rights or by having a substantive human rights emphasis in their thesis or dissertation. Additional information about the Institute of Human Rights and the certificate program may be found on their website at <http://humanrights.emory.edu>.

Certificate in Injury and Violence Prevention

The Certificate in Injury and Violence Prevention is designed to give MPH and doctoral students a foundation in theoretical and epidemiologic concepts of injury prevention and control and a platform from which to examine the causes, consequences, and prevention strategies used in our society. Combining multidisciplinary course work, research, practical experience, and access to a vast injury prevention network, this certificate will broaden students' perspectives on a complex issue while preparing them to become leaders of injury prevention within their chosen discipline. For additional information, please see <http://iprce.emory.edu/education-training/certificate-program.html>.

Religion and Health Certificate

The certificate in Religion and Health provides an opportunity for the interdisciplinary study of the intersections of health and religions. Perspectives from a variety of disciplines in the health sciences and the social sciences, particularly those in public health, are brought into dialogue with those from theology and religion to assist students in developing theories and practices about personal, communal, institutional, and social dimensions of health.

Key Components of the Certificate

- This is a certificate for degree-seeking students and provides a structure to take two courses outside their primary degree school and to tailor existing academic requirements.
 - These “requirements” include:
 1. One of three core courses.
 2. Attendance and participation at the annual RPHC Community of Scholars reception at the beginning of each academic year
 3. An integrative paper/thesis
 4. Elective courses equivalent to 9 credit hours (RSPH thesis credit hours can be used here)
 5. Practice/field component in religion and health that fits the requirements in the discipline which the student is enrolled
 6. Participation in University-wide special lectures and seminars in religion and health.
- For additional information, students may contact Mimi Kiser in the Rollins School of Public Health, mkiser@sph.emory.edu, 404.727.5199, www.rphcemory.org.

Biostatistics Collaboration Core

The Biostatistics Collaboration Core (BCC) offers comprehensive bioinformatics, statistical, and computational collaboration to the University community. The primary mission of BCC is collaborating with investigators to choose appropriate study design for quantitative analysis and to assure appropriate implementation of statistical methodology in research. The BCC offers a complete range of services including study design; database design and management; bioinformatics needs; statistical analysis for abstracts and grants; and supporting the presentation and publication of research results. Based on the scope and content of each project, the BCC Director Dr. René H. Moore, Research Associate Professor, brings together the appropriate personnel from the Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics. Each BCC team may include any combination of the following personnel: faculty biostatisticians, staff biostatisticians, database managers, programmers, and graduate students. Dr. Moore and the principal investigators will have an initial meeting to review research needs, estimate work load, and plan a realistic timeline. Dr. Moore looks forward to hearing from you and can be reached via email at renee.moore@emory.edu or via telephone 404-727-9291.

Center for AIDS Research at Emory University

Funded by the National Institutes of Health, the Center for AIDS Research at Emory University (CFAR) is the hub of a multidisciplinary community of science that has brought RSPH and Emory to international prominence as a center of excellence in HIV research. Under the shared leadership of RSPH Dean James W. Curran, RSPH Hubert Department of Global Health Chair Carlos del Rio, and Georgia Research Alliance Eminent Professor Eric Hunter, the CFAR has three main goals: (1) To stimulate, support, sustain, and expand high priority HIV research that will prevent new infections, improve the well-being of people with or at risk for HIV, and move toward the discovery of a vaccine and a cure; 2) to translate HIV research findings into interventions that will lessen the impact of HIV locally and globally; and 3) to identify, train, mentor, and support the next generation of HIV researchers and scientific leaders. CFAR currently serves more than 150 HIV investigators across the University whose extramural HIV research funding totaled more than \$68 million in 2015. Four of CFAR's seven core facilities are located at RSPH: Administrative, Developmental, Prevention Science, and Biostatistics & Bioinformatics. The CFAR welcomes RSPH student involvement in CFAR-supported activities and events. For further information, go to <http://www.cfar.emory.edu/>.

Center for Behavioral Health Policy Studies

The Center for Behavioral Health Policy Studies (CBPS) uses data to improve the lives of people living with mental and substance-use disorders. The multidisciplinary team of faculty, staff, and students located in the Department of Health Policy and Management in Emory's Rollins School of Public Health conduct research on topics related to mental health and substance use including analysis of surveys and large-claim databases, design and implementation of intervention trials, and policy analysis. There is a particular focus on adults and children treated in public safety-net settings. The center trains master's, doctoral, and postdoctoral students interested in mental health and substance-use research and policy and works with local, state, and federal leaders to develop and evaluate programs and policies with the goal of improving quality and outcomes of care for people with behavioral disorders. The center's

director is Benjamin G. Druss MD, MPH, professor of health policy and management and Rosalynn Carter Chair in Mental Health.

Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics

The Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics (CBIS) conducts research on statistical methods for analyzing data from biomedical imaging studies. CBIS's research and collaborations have primarily focused on brain imaging. Additionally, we have worked in cardiac imaging and in cancer applications, including brain tumor, breast and prostate cancer imaging, among others. CBIS currently develops statistical methods for data acquired from various imaging modalities including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), structural magnetic resonance imaging (sMRI), diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), positron emission tomography (PET), single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), digital mammography (DM), electroencephalography (EEG), computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (MRSI). CBIS Director is Ying Guo, PhD, Associate Professor of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics. For further information go to <http://web1.sph.emory.edu/bios/CBIS/>.

Center for Global Safe Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

The Center for Global Safe WASH at Emory University conducts applied research, monitoring and evaluation, and training and capacity building to promote global health equity through universal access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene solutions for the world's most vulnerable populations. Established in 2004, the CGSW includes over 70 faculty, doctoral fellows and research staff, and >50 post-doctoral and MPH students in the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory. Faculty, staff and students join in research and practice around the CGSW's principal mission of enabling organizations and communities to provide effective and sustainable solutions and programs for safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) improvements. Many CGSW activities are in partnership with CARE USA, the CDC, the Carter Center, and the Georgia Institute of Technology (GA Tech University) as the primary members of the related Atlanta Consortium for Safe WASH.

CGSW projects are multi-disciplinary and address a wide range of U.S. domestic and global WASH topics: water reuse, equity of WASH access, WASH in schools, WASH in slums, WASH in healthcare facilities, WASH and neglected tropical diseases, WASH and menstrual hygiene management, WASH and climate change, etc. Center faculty and staff have ongoing research projects in approximately 18 countries. In 2012, the CGSW introduced the Graduate Certificate in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) at the Rollins School of Public Health. The WASH Certificate is a rigorous, self-guided certificate program that aims to increase the competitiveness of RSPH students for WASH-related careers.

Students trained by faculty and experts associated with the CGSW learn how to conduct water and sanitation research, implement interventions, deliver WASH education, and evaluate and monitor WASH programs in the U.S. and overseas. Courses taught by CGSW faculty provide students with the essential skills needed to design, implement, and evaluate water and sanitation technologies, interventions, and policies. The CGSW Director is Christine Moe, PhD, Eugene J. Gangarosa Professor of Safe Water and Sanitation, in the Hubert Department of Global Health.

For additional information about the CGSW and/or the Graduate Certificate in WASH, please visit www.cgswash.org.

Center for the Health of Incarcerated Persons

The Center for the Health of Incarcerated Persons (CHIP) intends to improve the health of those passing through correctional facilities, to promote the conduct of ethically responsible and scientifically rigorous health research in prisons, jails and post-incarceration settings, and to promote collaboration among researchers with an interest in correctional health. Members include RSPH faculty, pre and post-doctoral and investigators and staff of correctional institutions, health professionals and leaders of community-based organizations. The Center Director is Anne C. Spaulding, MD, MPH, Associate Professor of Epidemiology.

Center for Humanitarian Emergencies at Emory (CHE@Emory)

The Center for Humanitarian Emergencies at Emory (CHE@Emory) drives global collaboration, research and evidence-based training to improve the lives and well-being of populations impacted by humanitarian emergencies. The CHE@Emory combines the teaching and research strength of the RSPH with the applied technical skills of CDC's Emergency Response and Recovery Branch (ERRB). Synergistically, the CHE@Emory offers a variety of programs designed to increase domestic and international capacity for effective response to complex humanitarian emergencies. These programs include:

- 1) a Certificate in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies open to Rollins School of Public Health students on a competitive basis; 2) the Global Humanitarian Emergency Fellowship, a competitive fellowship that invests in its fellows to create public health leaders in developing countries; and 3) International, field-based practicum opportunities designed to educate and train students to work in global humanitarian emergencies.

Notably, CHE@Emory has a larger cadre of technical experts in global humanitarian emergencies than any other university or public health school in the world, including 21 technical experts from ERRB serving as adjunct faculty in the Hubert Department of Global Health. Together, Emory and CDC share a joint vision of improving the lives of populations impacted by global humanitarian emergencies. The Center Director is Dabney Evans, PhD, MPH, Assistant Professor in the Departments of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education and the Hubert Department of Global Health.

Center for Spina Bifida Research, Prevention and Policy

A collaboration between Emory's Department of Pediatrics, the Rollins School of Public Health and the Sophie's Voice Foundation, the center's primary goal is the global prevention of folic-acid preventable spina bifida. The center will also create programs to help advance the quality of life for individuals living with spina bifida, including individuals transitioning from pediatric to adult care. The center director is Godfrey P. Oakley, MD, Professor of Epidemiology.

Center for Translational and Prevention Science (CTAPS)

The CTAPS at Emory and the University of Georgia brings together researchers to: (1) study the neuroendocrine, inflammatory, and neurocognitive pathways through which chronic stress affects African American's vulnerabilities to drug use and HIV risk behavior; and (2) translate these findings into new and refined preventive interventions for rural African Americans. The

center director is Gene Brody, PhD, and the Emory PI is Michael Windle, Ph.D., both Professors of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Emory Center for Training and Technical Assistance

The mission of the Emory Centers for Training and Technical Assistance is to build capacity within the public health field, by providing training and technical assistance to public health professionals and organizations nationwide to help them design, implement, and evaluate effective programs and policies. Two dedicated centers, the Diabetes Training and Technical Assistance Center (DTTAC) and the Tobacco Technical Assistance Consortium (TTAC), have provided tailored capacity-building services to community, state and national programs in all 50 states and territories since 2001. Focus areas include: developing the public health workforce through toolkits for self-study, web-based courses, webinars, and on-site training sessions; translating and diffusing evidence-based programs and strategies; and creating and managing public health online learning communities and networks. This work is funded by grants and contracts with a wide range of federal agencies, state and local health departments, and national and community-based foundations and nonprofit organizations. The Center Director is Linelle Blais, PhD, CPF, Research Associate Professor of Behavioral Science and Health Education. For further information, visit www.tacenters.emory.edu.

Emory Global Diabetes Research Center

The Emory Global Diabetes Research Center (EGDRC), leverages an extensive global network to develop and advance the abilities of Emory, US, and non-US researchers to engage in world-class research in diabetes and other related non-communicable diseases such as stroke, hypertension, heart disease and co-morbid conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, tuberculosis, mental health, and HIV. EGDRC provides opportunities for faculty, fellows, and students to understand causes and consequences, investigate better treatments and care delivery, investigate prevention methods, and inform policy by exploring risk factors. EGDRC also partners with the Centre for Control of Chronic Conditions (4C), a collaboration between the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Emory University, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Also housed within the EGDRC is the NIDDK-funded P30 Georgia Center for Diabetes Translation Research (GCDTR). GCDTR is a partnership between Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Morehouse School of Medicine, and is aimed at closing the gaps in diabetes prevention and control in Georgia. Dr. K. M. Venkat Narayan, Ruth and O.C. Hubert Chair in the Hubert Department of Global Health directs EGDRC, and the following are core faculty: Mohammed Ali, Solveig Cunningham, Mary Beth Weber, Lisa Staimez, Shivani Patel and Felipe Lobel. For further details: see <http://diabetes.emory.edu/> and <http://diabetes.emory.edu/research/GCDTR.html> or contact Mark Hutcheson, Executive Director.

Emory Prevention Research Center

Founded in 2004, the Emory Prevention Research Center (EPRC) focuses on community-based cancer prevention and the reduction of health disparities in rural Georgia. The EPRC conducts research and evaluation studies to understand how social and physical environments affect tobacco use, physical activity, nutrition, obesity and cancer screening. Much of the EPRC's research is developed in collaboration with community partners in rural, southwest Georgia. Its mission is to become a hub of interdisciplinary chronic disease prevention research, training, and

practice at Emory and to strengthen community-engaged research partnerships. The EPRC is dedicated to improving the lives of Georgia residents by developing and testing innovative interventions, evaluating promising practices, and training practitioners on evidence-based practices to prevent cancer and other chronic diseases. The Director is Michelle Kegler, DrPH, Professor of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education. For additional information go to www.sph.emory.edu/EPRC/.

Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics

The Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics (GCCS), located within the Department of Epidemiology, serves as the designated agent of the Georgia Department of Public Health for conducting the activities and oversight of the population-based Georgia Cancer Registry. Founded in 1976, GCCS is one of the original members of the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program and is also now a member of the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. GCCS is devoted to population-based cancer surveillance, cancer control and cancer research for the state of Georgia. The Center has extensive experience with cancer surveillance and control activities, population science, population-based registry data, registry operations, data security, electronic capture of cancer case data, linkage of data to external data sources, and uses of the registry for research purposes. The Center collaborates with students and researchers across the nation to analyze existing registry datasets (like SEER-Medicare or SEER-MHOS) and to utilize the population-based Georgia Cancer Registry as a linkage source or sampling frame for countless research studies. Data from this Center furthers our understanding of cancer in Georgia and is used to develop strategies and policies for cancer prevention and control. More information can be found at <http://web1.sph.emory.edu/GCCS/cms/index.html>. The Center Director is Kevin C. Ward, PhD. He can be reached at (404)727-8455 or kward@emory.edu.

Georgia Center for Diabetes Translation Research

The Georgia Center for Diabetes Translation Research (GCDTR) is a collaboration between Emory, Georgia Tech, and Morehouse School of Medicine. GCDTR is one of eight NIDDK-funded Centers for Diabetes Translation Research in the US. With its broad base of expertise, the mission of the center is to facilitate and grow Type 2 translation research in diabetes within the state of Georgia. The GCDTR offers translation research cores (Design and Evaluation; Engagement and Behavior Change; and Disparities) designed to be responsive to the need to close remaining gaps in diabetes detection, prevention, and care, and to the changing profile of the US diabetes population. The GCDTR's Regional Core, Enrichment Program, and Pilot and Feasibility Program provide a linkage to expert faculty, tools and funding opportunities, in addition to hosting online and in-person platforms to engage with GCDTR and its base of communal resources. Emory's center members cut across disciplines, with representatives from the schools of Public Health, Medicine, Nursing and Business. The center is directed by Dr. K. M. Venkat Narayan, Ruth and O.C. Hubert Chair in the Hubert Department of Global Health. For further details: see www.gcdtr.org or contact M'balu Conteh, Program Director, econteh@emory.edu.

HERCULES: Health and Exposome Research Center

In collaboration with GeorgiaTech, the HERCULES: Health and Exposome Research Center is one of twenty Environmental Health Sciences Core Centers funded by the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences. Led by Dr. Gary Miller (Center Director) and Dr. Paige Tolbert (Deputy Director), the Center is designed to enhance environmental health sciences research on campus by focusing on innovation. The environment, broadly defined, plays a major role in health and disease, but has been underrepresented in the research community. The exposome provides a potential vehicle to better incorporate the environmental component into the study of disease and health. HERCULES provides key infrastructure and expertise to develop and refine new tools and technologies. Key among these are the Integrated Health Sciences Facility Core and the Systems Biology Core which can develop the needed tools to assess the exposome. The former will help generate exposure data, improve metabolomic approaches, and facilitate clinical studies, while the latter will help synthesize the data into comprehensive computational models. Promoting exposome-related research has the potential to stimulate discovery, promote collaboration, and enhance communication. The Center works to foster an intellectual climate that encourages innovation and collaboration in order to pursue key challenges in environmental health sciences. For additional information please refer to emoryhercules.com. Dr. Gary W. Miller is the director of HERCULES.

Injury Prevention Research Center at Emory

In the United States, one person dies every three minutes from an injury – that's more than 190,000 deaths per year. In fact, injury is the leading cause of death for people ages 1-44, and remains in the top 10 leading causes of death for all other age groups. The Injury Prevention Research Center at Emory (formerly known as the Emory Center for Injury Control) is dedicated to being the leader in injury prevention and research, and dramatically reducing injury in the communities we serve. Established in 1993, the Injury Prevention Research Center at Emory (IPRCE) uses a data driven approach to address the most significant injury concerns in communities of interest to the Center. This is accomplished through multidisciplinary task forces utilizing data to address gaps in translational research that provides solutions to our most formidable injury challenges. Currently, the IPRCE is supported by a multi-institutional leadership team representing universities, government, non-profit agencies, and over 170 researchers. Contact Sharon Nieb, PhD, Associate Program Director, Department of Emergency Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine: sharon.lynn.nieb@emory.edu

Interfaith Health Program

The Interfaith Health Program examines religion's role as a social force that impacts health beliefs and behaviors as well as health policies in both domestic and international contexts. Recognizing that religion may either contribute to public health or stand in tension with public health, IHP builds partnerships with religious, academic, and civil society partners to support projects that advance health. Through its interdisciplinary research and community-based programs, IHP attempts to mobilize religion as a positive force for human rights, social justice, and culturally relevant public health initiatives. IHP faculty and staff are scholars and practitioners in community health, religious studies, health policy, and sociological studies and they combine teaching, scholarship, and practice in a variety of contexts both here in the U.S. and abroad. IHP maintains a robust website with a comprehensive bibliography, document and resource center, interactive forums, descriptions of current projects, and news for those interested or working in public health and religion. Students participate in IHP activities as

interns or employed graduate research assistants. IHP offers an innovative international study opportunity for Emory students that combines classroom study on religion, health, and development with student peers and faculty from St. Paul's University in Kenya and an eight-week field placement in a Kenyan FBOs. The Director is Sandra Thurman, Lecturer in Global Health. For further information go to <http://www.interfaithhealth.emory.edu>.

The Joseph W. Blount Center for Health and Human Rights The Blount Center endeavors to build bridges between academic, governmental, non-governmental, and religious institutions in support of sound, sustainable public health and development initiatives grounded in a shared vision of human rights and social justice. The Center focuses on addressing social-systemic factors that leave those who are most marginalized in our societies bearing the ill effects of health disparities. With this focus, the Blount Center works both in the United States and internationally to encourage gender equity, LGBT civil rights, racial and ethnic equality, and economic opportunity. The Center works collaboratively with other Emory programs and enjoys a strong, ongoing partnership with the Interfaith Health Program. For further information about the Joseph W. Blount Center for Health and Human Rights go to <http://blountcenter.org>

Office of Applied Public Health

The goal of the Office of Applied Public Health is to improve the practice and performance of preventive health systems at the community level through the transfer and translation of theory to the practice setting. The study of preventive health systems requires integration of traditional and nontraditional public health disciplines as well as the development of multi-sector partnerships, especially the collaboration of academic institutions with public agencies and community constituencies. Faculty and students explore the key forces and future trends affecting the design of preventive health systems and the future of public health, prevention systems within the broader health system context through preventive health systems research, the core functions required to support population-based health promotion and disease prevention interventions and the linkages and relationships between the required components of the preventive health system and the competencies required to enhance population-based health goals. The office director is Kathleen Miner, PhD, MPH, Associate Dean for Applied Public Health.

Region IV Public Health Training Center

Funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Region IV Public Health Training Center (R-IV PHTC) is comprised of a Central Office located at RSPH, seven community-based training centers at partnering institutions, and three technical assistance partners. The mission of the R-IV PHTC is to strengthen competence of the current and future public health workforce in the eight HHS Region IV states (GA, FL, AL, MS, TN, KY, NC, SC), introduce public health and health profession students to the value of working in local communities and medically underserved areas, develop a learning community within the R-IV PHTC and its partners, support a culture of learning within agencies, and contribute to the work of the national PHTC program. The priority populations for the R-IV PHTC services are public health and other health professionals in governmental organizations that serve medically underserved populations. The Region IV PHTC network assesses the training needs of the public health workforce, identifies training priorities, develops and implements workforce trainings, and evaluates the

impact of its collaborative efforts. Additionally, the R-IV PHTC develops and implements faculty and student collaborative projects and student placements.

Faculty Affiliated with the Office of Applied Public Health

Grant Baldwin, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 1996; PhD, University of Michigan, 2003.

Lisa Carlson, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Yale University, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1993.

Kelley Chester, Affiliated Professor. BS, Georgia Southern University, 1993; MPH, 2007; DrPH, 2010.

Brenda Fitzgerald, Affiliated Professor. BS, Georgia State University, 1972; MD, Emory University, 1977.

Frederic Grant, Affiliated Professor. BS, Ohio State University, 1975; MBA, Georgia State University, 1980; PhD, Capella University, 2006, MPH, Emory University, 2012.

Johanna Hinman, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Carleton College, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1998.

Maureen Y. Lichtveld, Affiliated Professor. MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1986; MD, University of Suriname, Faculty of Medicine, Paramaribo, Suriname; University of Leyden, the Netherlands, 1981.

John P. May, Affiliated Professor. BS, University of Notre Dame, 1984; MD, Loyola University, 1988.

Rita K. Noonan, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Connecticut, 1986; MA, 1989; PhD, Indiana University, 1998.

Jean O'Connor, Affiliated Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; MPH, 2001; JD, 2001; DrPH, University of North Carolina, 2009.

Marc Overcash, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Davidson College, 1992.

Jamie Pina, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Massachusetts, 2001; MSPH, Emory University, 2006; PhD, University of Washington, 2011.

Daniel C. Rutz, Affiliated Instructor. BS, University of Wisconsin, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 2001.

David N. Westfall, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Florida, 1968; MD, 1972, MPH, 2009.

Southeastern Institute for Training and Evaluation

The Southeastern Institute for Training and Evaluation (SITE) serves as a resource for public health agencies and programs in the state and region. It provides educational outreach, needs assessment, curriculum development, and evaluation expertise to public health communities and the RSPH. Students and faculty often join SITE staff in various projects. SITE enables students to learn health promotion and education through public health practice in community settings. The Director is Dabney P. Evans, PhD, Assistant Professor in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education and the Hubert Department of Global Health.

Southeastern Center for Air Pollution and Epidemiology

SCAPE is a multi-institutional, multidisciplinary center addressing critical issues related to the health impact of ambient air pollution. The center focuses on characterizing ambient air pollution mixtures and elucidating their role in health risks. In collaboration with the Georgia Institute of Technology, the center was established with funding from the Environmental

Protection Agency, with Paige Tolbert, PhD, serving as the Emory director. For additional information, go to: www.scape.gatech.edu.

Women's and Children's Center

Directed by Carol J.R. Hogue, PhD, Jules and Uldeen Terry Professor of Maternal and Child Health and Professor of Epidemiology, the mission of the Women's and Children's Center (WCC) is to promote the health and well-being of women and children through instruction, research, and practice. The WCC serves as a focal point at the RSPH for training and research in maternal and child health and women's health. Since its founding in 1992, the WCC has collaborated with the departments of epidemiology, health policy and management, behavioral sciences and health education, and global health.

Research conducted by core faculty of the WCC is designed to develop the knowledge base for better understanding the particular health risks experienced by vulnerable populations of women and children, and ways to provide health promotion and disease prevention care for these populations. This research requires collaboration of a multidisciplinary team of epidemiologists, social scientists, health services researchers, and clinicians. Collaborators include public and private health providers in several states. RSPH students gain experience through participating as research assistants in projects like these, funded primarily by federal agencies and nonprofit foundations. With funding from federal grants and health foundations, the WCC writes state-of-the-art training packages, manuals, and other training materials to disseminate both research findings and new methodologies. For further information go to www.sph.emory.edu/wcc.

The Women's and Children's Center houses the Center of Excellence in MCH Education, Science, and Practice (COE). The COE is an MCH Leadership Collaborative with Emory's Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) MCH Certificate (MCHC) Program; Morehouse School of Medicine's Satcher Health Leadership Institute (SHLI); and Georgia State University's Center for Leadership in Disabilities GaLEND Program (GaLEND). The COE annually provides education for graduate students in public health to acquire all V3.0 MCH Leadership Competencies through its MCHC Program for 20 selected MPH students at RSPH, chosen from all RSPH Departments and financially supports graduate students in MCH from underrepresented minorities (URM) through fellowships for selected MPH students and PhD students. It also offers pilot study grants for MCH junior and midlevel RSPH faculty towards developing larger, funded research projects, travel awards for MCH graduate students and faculty in the MCH Leadership Collaborative for presenting research findings and for career development at national and regional professional meetings, and assistance for graduate students from URM to obtain minority research supplements.

Faculty Affiliated with the Women's and Children's Center

E. Kathleen Adams, Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1970; MS, 1972; PhD, University of Colorado, 1979. Department of Health Policy and Management.

Susan A. Ashford, RN, Grady Memorial Hospital, 1971; BSN, Medical College of Georgia, 1977; MN, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Emory University, 2005. Emory University School of Nursing.

Hani Atrash, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, American University of Beirut, 1972; MD, 1976; MPH, Emory University, 1985. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Sarah C. Blake**, Associate. BA, University of South Carolina, 1992; MA, The George Washington University, 1996; PhD, 2007. Department of Health Policy and Management.
- John T. Carter**, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 1963; PhD, Rice University, 1967; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Department of Epidemiology.
- Carolyn Drews-Botsch**, Associate Professor. BA, University of California, San Diego, 1981; MPH, University of California, Los Angeles, 1983; PhD, 1988. Department of Epidemiology.
- Karen Glanz**, Professor. BA, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1974; MPH, 1977; PhD, 1979. University of Pennsylvania.
- Diane C. Green**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 1974; MPH, Emory University, 1991; PhD, 1994. Division of Reproductive Health, Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.
- Vicki S. Hertzberg**, Associate Professor. BS, Miami University, 1976; PhD, University of Washington, Seattle, 1980; Department of Biostatistics.
- Carol J. R. Hogue**, Director and Jules and Deen Terry Professor of Maternal and Child Health. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1971; PhD, 1973. Department of Epidemiology.
- L. Lynn Hogue**, Adjunct Professor. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1971; JD, Duke University, 1974. College of Law, Georgia State University.
- Chinaro Kennedy**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Colgate University, 1991; MPH, Yale University School of Medicine, 1993; PhD, Columbia University, 2000. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health.
- Michele Marcus**, Professor. BS, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, 1974; MPH, Columbia University, 1981; PhD, 1986; Department of Epidemiology.
- Godfrey P. Oakley Jr.**, Research Professor. MSPM, University of Washington, 1972; MD, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1965; Department of Epidemiology.
- Bradley Pearce**, Research Associate Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1985; PhD, University of Miami, 1990. Department of Epidemiology.
- Usha Ramakrishnan**, Associate Professor. BS, University of Madras, 1983; MS, University of Madras, 1985; PhD, Cornell University 1993. Department of Global Health.
- Roger W. RoCHAT**, Research Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 1962; MD, University of Washington, 1966; Certificate in Demography, Office of Population Research, Princeton, 1972; Department of Global Health.
- Stephanie Sherman**, Professor; BS, North Carolina State University, 1975; PhD, Indiana University, 1981; Emory University, Department of Human Genetics.
- Chanley M. Small**, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Brown University, 1991; MS, Stanford University, 1995; PhD, Emory University, 2005; Department of Epidemiology.
- Iris E. Smith**, Clinical Associate Professor. BA, Fordham University, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Community Psychology, Georgia State University, 2000. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.
- Claire Sterk**, Candler Professor; PhD, University of Utrecht, 1983; PhD, Erasmus University, Rotterdam/City University of New York, 1990. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.
- Nancy J. Thompson**, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 1977; PhD, Georgia State University, 1989. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Kathleen E. Toomey, Adjunct Professor of Epidemiology. AB, Smith College, 1973; MPH, Harvard University, 1979; MD, 1979. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Additional Resources

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the federal government's premier agency devoted to disease prevention and control, with emphasis in epidemiology, environmental health, health safety, and health education. CDC headquarters is located less than one block from RSPH. More than one hundred CDC scientists hold adjunct faculty appointments in the RSPH. Many students work at CDC in paid internships through various ongoing programs, find opportunities for thesis research with CDC scientists, and use the libraries and data sets resulting from CDC's national surveys. Over 700 RSPH alumni currently work at CDC.

American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society (ACS) is the world's largest volunteer disease prevention agency dedicated specifically to cancer prevention and health promotion. It is headquartered in downtown Atlanta. The ACS hosts research units in epidemiology and behavioral sciences. Several collaborative research projects with a shared common interest in early cancer detection and prevention make the ACS a valuable resource to the RSPH.

The Carter Center

The Carter Center addresses national and international issues of public policy, and provides leadership in global health programs such as disease eradication, child survival, and world hunger. In doing so, it draws on the resources of virtually the entire Emory community, including former President Jimmy Carter (now a University distinguished professor) and former CDC Director William Foege (a professor in the RSPH's Department of Global Health), and brings to campus a wide range of international scholars, government leaders, business executives, and other professionals. The Carter Center Mental Health Program collaborates with the school in offering a Certificate in Mental Health directed by Benjamin Druss, who is the Rosalynn Carter Chair in Mental Health. The associated Jimmy Carter Library, with more than 27 million documents, photographs, films, and mementos of the Carter presidency, serves scholarly researchers and, through its museum, the general public.

CARE USA

Headquartered in Atlanta, CARE's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing from internationally diverse employees, volunteers, resources, and experience, CARE promotes innovative solutions and advocates global responsibility. Worldwide collaborations with a range of RSPH faculty make CARE an important resource partner for students as well.

Georgia Department of Human Resources

The Georgia Department of Human Resources is nationally recognized for innovative and successful health programs. It offers the possibility of on-site experience for students in health promotion and disease prevention.

Task Force for Global Health

Since its formation in 1984, the Task Force for Global Health has worked to improve the lives of children and families around the world through public health programs.

The Task Force was formed after a meeting of thirty-four world health leaders in Ballagio, Italy, called together by The Rockefeller Foundation at the request of Jonas Salk and Robert McNamara. Five of the participating organizations—The World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), The World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and The Rockefeller Foundation—asked the Task Force to serve as the executive secretariat of this group. The United Nations Population Fund joined as the sixth official sponsor in 1995.

The Task Force acted as a vehicle to bring the sponsors together on a regular basis to work collaboratively toward raising immunization rates of the world’s children from 20 percent to 80 percent by 1990. James Grant, former executive director of UNICEF, described this effort at its peak as the single largest peacetime program in the history of the world. The goal was reached and led to the World Summit for Children.

The Task Force also operates the Mectizan® Donation Program and the Malarone Donation Program. The Mectizan Donation Program, a joint public-private partnership with the pharmaceutical company Merck and Company, facilitates distribution of the drug Mectizan to treat people for river blindness (onchocerciasis) in Africa and Latin America. The Malarone Donation Program, a partnership with GlaxoSmithKline, is a targeted donation program that provides a new anti-malarial drug to people in endemic regions who have malaria resistance to other medications. The Collaborative Center employs fifty staff members, including several adjunct faculty members, and is led by Executive Director Mark Rosenberg, adjunct professor of behavioral sciences and health education and global health.

Health Services

Student Health Service

The Student Health Service, a section of The Emory Clinic, provides both outpatient and inpatient care to students. Regularly enrolled, fully registered Emory students with ID. Cards validated for the current term are eligible for health care at the Student Health Service.

Outpatient Clinic

The University’s Outpatient Clinic provides a variety of medical services, including care for acute illnesses and injuries, and follow-up of short-term continuing health problems. Students may be seen on a walk-in basis or by appointment. In addition, appointments may be scheduled for specialty services, including gynecology, family planning, immunizations, allergy injections, and psychiatric or mental health services.

Inpatient Department

Hospitalization for students requiring inpatient care is provided by the Inpatient Department. Students with critical illnesses requiring full hospital services may be admitted to Emory University Hospital.

Mental Health Services

Students may see the consultant psychiatrist on self-referral or referral from the Student Health Service. The psychiatrist will provide evaluation, counseling, and limited treatments for students with problems related to their emotional well-being. If further treatment is indicated, the psychiatrist will refer the student appropriately.

Medical Emergencies

Emergency medical services are available to students on a twenty-four-hour basis through the Student Health Service. Students with urgent medical problems occurring after hours may be seen in the Inpatient Department by a registered nurse. An on-call physician is available for consultation whenever necessary. In the event of a serious or life-threatening emergency requiring immediate treatment and emergency room service, the student should go directly to a hospital that has an emergency department or call DeKalb County Emergency Service at 911 (dial direct).

Faculty-Staff Clinic

Students' dependents are not eligible for care through the Student Health Service but may be seen by appointment on a fee-for-service basis at the University Health Service's Faculty-Staff Clinic. Children under twelve are not eligible for care at the University Health Service. Certain services that are not provided by the Student Health Service, such as complete physical examinations, may be obtained in the Faculty-Staff Clinic on a fee for-service basis.

Health Insurance

All new and continuing degree-seeking and international Emory University students are required to have health insurance. Under this requirement, students must either purchase the Emory University Student Health Insurance Plan (ESHIP) or provide documentation of enrollment in a comparable United States-domiciled plan. New students wishing to waive enrollment in the Emory Student Health Insurance Plan will need to complete the annual waiver process via OPUS prior to the first day of classes of their first semester at Emory. All returning students must also complete the enrollment/waiver process annually prior to the first day of classes of Fall Semester. For more information, visit the website www.emory.edu/UHS.

Libraries

All five campus libraries are available for use by public health students. The University library system comprises more than 2.7 million volumes, 4 million microforms, 14,000 linear feet of manuscripts, and a growing inventory of electronic resources. The libraries maintain 39,000 subscriptions to serials and periodicals. Students also have access to the library of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Health Sciences Center Library

The Health Sciences Center Library is located at 1462 Clifton Road, next to the RSPH. Clinical branch libraries are maintained in Emory University Hospital and in the Glenn Memorial Building opposite Grady Memorial Hospital. A specialized research branch library is located at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center. The Health Sciences Center Library serves public health students, faculty, and other eligible users with a collection of more than 220,000 volumes, 2,400 current periodicals, a computer laboratory, and audiovisual materials and facilities. The library is open seven days a week with a schedule of 105 hours per week.

Reference help is available daily. In addition to traditional reference services, the library conducts information retrieval seminars and teaches library users to perform their own online literature searches. Databases included MEDLINE, Psychinfo, and others such as CD+ full text file. The library participates in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine and obtains loans of books and photocopies of articles from health science libraries across the country.

Robert W. Woodruff Library for Advanced Studies

The Woodruff Library provides excellent facilities and services for study and research, with accommodations for assigned graduate student carrels and faculty studies. The Special Collections Department houses rare books, University archives, manuscripts, and notable collections. Reference staff members cooperate with faculty to provide bibliographical assistance to individuals and groups in connection with specific courses, subjects, or research projects. Reference services include computerized database searching.

University Student Counseling Service

The Emory University Student Counseling Service provides a broad range of services for students and staff of the University. These services include educational and vocational counseling, individual and group counseling for personal problems, self-help groups in areas such as study and social skills, and consultation concerning various agencies of the University community. These services are provided free of charge to students and at a reduced rate to staff. The center is located at 1462 Clifton Road, Suite 235.

Campus Ministry

Campus Ministry at Emory encompasses a rich variety of programs and activities coordinated by the Office of the University Chaplain. Among the religious staff members assigned to work at Emory are representatives of the United Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Jewish, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Lutheran traditions. Communities of the Greek Orthodox, Muslim, and Ba'hai traditions also offer regular study and worship opportunities. In addition to programs designed for these particular groups, there are several organizations that are ecumenical or interfaith in character. University Worship is an ecumenical service held in Cannon Chapel each Sunday morning, featuring a variety of clergy and offering liturgies that incorporate differing musical styles along with dance and the visual arts. Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Episcopal services also are held weekly and on the various holy days



Atlanta is a city with a global health focus because of the proximity of some of the world's most prominent health organizations, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The Carter Center, the international headquarters of CARE, the national headquarters of the American Cancer Society, and the patient care, teaching, and health-related research programs of Emory University's Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center.

As a thriving cultural, educational, and business center, Atlanta is consistently ranked as one of the nation's most livable cities. With a metropolitan-area population of nearly five million, Atlanta is home to offices of more than 5,000 of the nation's leading businesses. Atlanta is ranked fifth in the United States in the number of Fortune 500 headquarters located here.

Host of the 1996 Summer Olympics, Atlanta's reputation as an international city continues to grow. It has flourishing ethnic communities including African, Asian, European, Latin American, and Middle Eastern residents, as well as religious and cultural organizations ranging from the Alliance Française to a Hindu temple. A verdant and pleasant city, Atlanta possesses the vigor and open space that accommodates entrepreneurs and established corporations, opera companies and rock concerts, first-run movies and film classics. Thriving theater companies offer a variety of productions. Both the traditional and the trendy find a home here. Atlanta is large enough to have a well-traveled rapid rail system, yet small enough to retain older, well-kept neighborhoods within minutes of the downtown skyline. Atlanta is a city where the history of the past and the technology of the future blend to create a vital and growing global center of excellence.

The largest city in the Southeast, Atlanta is a major U.S. government center: site of the southeastern regional offices of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, and numerous others. The Public Health Service's U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry are headquartered in Atlanta. As the state capital, Atlanta houses state government services as well.

And there's more: the High Museum; the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra; the Atlanta Ballet; the Georgia Aquarium; professional sports teams (the Braves, the Hawks, the Thrashers, the Falcons); restaurants; rock, jazz, and blues clubs; frequent concerts; and celebrated annual outdoor events, such as the Piedmont Arts Festival, the Atlanta Dogwood Festival, the Atlanta

Jazz Festival, and the Peachtree Road Race. Farther afield, there's sailing, waterskiing, fishing, and camping at nearby Lake Lanier. For weekend trips (a half-day's drive north or south), there's backpacking on the Appalachian Trail, snow skiing in the Carolina mountains, or sunning on the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

Trustees of the University

Robert C. Goddard III, *Chair*
B. Michael Watson, *Vice-Chair*
Susan A. Cahoon,, *Secretary*

Kathelen Amos
Facundo L. Bacardi
Thomas I. Barkin
Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
Henry L. Bowden, Jr.
William A. Brosius
James Walker Burns
Susan A. Cahoon
Shantella Carr Cooper
Crystal Edmondson
Robert C. Goddard III
Javier C. Goizueta
Sue Hauptert-Johnson
Muhtar Kent
John L. Latham
Jonathan K. Layne
Steven H. Lipstein
Deborah A. Marlowe
William T. McAllily
Lee P. Miller
John G. Rice
Rick M. Rieder
Teresa M. Rivero
Adam H. Rogers
William H. Rogers, Jr.
Katherine T. Rohrer
Timothy C. Rollins
Stuart A. Rose
Cynthia M. Sanborn
Diane W. Savage
Leah Ward Sears
Lynn H. Stahl
Rosa Tarbutton Sumter
James E. Swanson Sr.
Mitchell A. Tanzman
Mary Virginia Taylor
Gregory J. Vaughn
William C. Warren, IV
B. Michael Watson

Mark A. Weinberger

Trustees Emeriti

J. David Allen
Marvin S. Arrington Sr.
Richard J. Bagby
Ellen A. Bailey
Arthur M. Blank
David E. Boyd
James B. Carson, Jr.
Thomas G. Cousins
Bradley Currey, Jr.
G. Lindsay Davis
Walter M. Deriso, Jr.
Robert E. Fannin
James L. Ferman, Jr.
Russell R. French
James R. Garvin III
Charles B. Ginden
John T. Glover
Laura J. Hardman
C. Rob Henrikson
M. Douglas Ivester
Charles H. Jenkins, Jr.
Ben F. Johnson, III
Ruth J. Katz
William N. Kelley
Alonzo L. McDonald, Jr.
Charles H. McTier
Marshall L. Meadors, Jr.
John F. Morgan
Sam A. Nunn Jr.
George D. Overend
Rhoda A. Peters
J. Neal Purcell
Wendell S. Reilly
Gary W. Rollins
R. Randall Rollins
Alvin M. Sugarman
Ben J. Tarbutton, Jr.
Chilton D. Varner
Felker W. Ward, Jr.
James B. Williams
William H. Willimon

Officers of the University

Claire E. Sterk
President

Christopher Augustini
Executive Vice President for Business and Administration

Susan Cruse
Senior Vice President for Development and University Relations

Allison Dykes
Vice President and Secretary of the University

Robert M. Franklin, Jr.
Senior Adviser to the President

Gary S. Hauk
University Historian and Senior Adviser to the President

Jonathan S. Lewis
Executive Vice President for Health Affairs; ED, Woodruff Health Sciences Center; President, CEO, and Chairman of the Board, Emory Healthcare

Paul P. Marthers
Vice Provost for Enrollment Management; Interim Vice President of Campus Life

Dwight A. McBride
Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs

David B. Sandor
Senior Vice President, Communications and Public Affairs

Steven D. Sencer
Senior Vice President and General Counsel

Administrative Units in the Rollins School of Public Health

James W. Curran
Dean

Richard M. Levinson
Executive Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Kimberly Jacob Arriola
Associate Dean, Academic Affairs

Kathleen Miner
Associate Dean for Applied Public Health

P. Dean Surbey
Executive Associate Dean for Administration and Finance

Gary W. Miller
Associate Dean of Research

Kathryn Graves
Associate Dean for Development and External Relations

Kara Brown Robinson *Associate Dean of Admission and Student Affairs*

Mark Conde
Assistant Dean, Information Technology

Claudia Paez Ellett
Assistant Dean, Office of Career Development

Office of Admission and Student Services

Prudence Goss
Assistant Dean of Admissions and Student Services

Angel Hurston
Director of Admissions Operations

Robie Freeman Michaux
Director of Enrollment Services/Registrar

Heather Zesiger
Senior Director for Student Engagement

Fall Term 2018

August 13-24	Preterm course work
August 29	Classes Begin
August 29-Sept 5	Schedule Change Period
September 3	Labor Day (No classes)
September 12	Grading Basis Change Deadline
September 14	Deadline to submit degree applications for fall graduation
October 8-9	Fall Break
October 29	Preregistration for spring 2019 semester
November 22-23	Thanksgiving Recess
December 11	Classes End
December 12-20	Exam Period
December 22	End of Term

Spring Term 2019

January 2-11	Preterm course work
January 14	Classes Begin
January 21	Martin Luther King Jr. Day
January 14-21	Schedule Change Period
January 28	Grading Basis Change Deadline
February 8	Deadline to submit degree application for spring graduation
February 8	Summer Pre-Registration Begins
March 11-15	Spring Break
March 25	Preregistration for fall 2019 semester
April 29	Classes End
April 30-May 10	Exam Period
May 13	End of Term/Commencement

Summer Term 2019

May 20	Regular Session Classes Begin
May 24	Schedule Change Period ends
May 24	Grading Basis Deadline
May 27	Memorial Day (No classes)
July 4	Independence Day (No classes)
July 5	Deadline to submit degree application for summer graduation
August 7	Classes End
August 8-9	Exam Period
August 9	End of Term

Rollins School of Public Health

Admission	404.727.3956
Center for Injury Control	404.251.8831
Center for Public Health Practice	404.727.7835
Continuing Education	404.727.6000
Development and External Relations	404.727.3739
Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education	404.727.9868
Department of Biostatistics	404.727.7697
Department of Environmental Health	404.727.3697
Department of Epidemiology	404.727.8710
Department of Health Policy and Management	404.727.3211
Hubert Department of Global Health	404.727.8804
Student Services	404.772.3956
Women’s and Children’s Center	404.727.8095

Emory University

Student Financial Services	404.727.6089
Police Department	404.727.6115
Graduate and Family Housing	404.727.8830
Laney Graduate School	404.727.6028
University Financial Aid	404.727.6039
University Registrar	404.727.6042
Student Health Service	404.727.7551