Department of Epidemiology Practicum Pre-Approval Form

Directions: After thoroughly reviewing the Department of Epidemiology Practicum Pre-Approval Procedures, please complete this form in consultation with your proposed Practicum Field Supervisor. You may not start working on your practicum until it has been 1.) Pre-Approved by the Department and 2.) Approved by your field supervisor in the Practicum Web Client. Please email this completed document to your ADAP. Name the document "lastname_firstname_Practicum" and title the email "Practicum Info Lastname".

Date:						
Your Name:	Degree Program:					
	<u>.</u>					
Practicum Description including settin	ng, general duties an	d responsibilities, and expected				
deliverables:						
Practicum Site (Include Name and Lo	ocation of Agency or	Organization):				
,	Truesteam Site (Include Frame and Execution of Figures of Organization).					
Practicum Field Supervisor Name, Ti	tle, Credentials/Degi	rees and Organization*:				
*Cannot be RSPH faculty member						
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Projected Dates of Practicum: Month/YR Month / YR		Expected Total Hours:				
Proposed skills to be practiced:						
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Practicum Objectives (3-5 SMART O	bjectives):					
1.						
2.						
3.						
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4.						
5.						
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Describe how this Practicum is related to the pr	ractice of Public Health.				
How is this practicum engaged with a community (i.e. a certain population, geographical area,					
collaborating organizations or agencies)?					
conditions of agencies).					
If Global Epidemiology MPH or MSPH student: How is this practicum related to underserved					
populations or low resource settings locally, do	mestically, or internationally?				
How is this Practicum related to your career go	ealc?				
Thow is this I facticum related to your career ge	ais.				
Practicum competencies (Three or more that must include at least 1 school wide and 1 Degree					
Program—see next page).					
School Wide Competencies	Degree Program Competencies				
1.	1.				
2.	2.				
3.	3.				

Please append or paste Practicum Field Supervisor's electronic approval of the practicum objectives prior to emailing this completed form to your ADAP.

Jena Black (jena.black@emory.edu)

Nicole Regan (nicole.regan@emory.edu)

ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF EMORY UNIVERSITY Core Competencies

(Must choose <u>at least</u> 1 competency to practice for practicum)

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

- Use analytic reasoning and quantitative methods to address questions in public health and population-based research
- Describe environmental conditions, including biological, physical and chemical factors, that affect the health of individuals, communities and populations
- Describe the use of epidemiology methods to study the etiology and control of disease and injury in populations
- Discuss how health policy and finance affect the delivery, quality, access and costs of health care for individuals, communities and populations
- Describe behavioral, social and cultural factors that contribute to the health and well being of individuals, communities and populations
- Assess global forces that influence the health of culturally diverse populations around the world
- Apply skills and knowledge in public health setting(s) through planned and supervised experience(s) related to professional career objectives
- Integrate the broad base of public health knowledge and skills acquired from coursework, practicum and other learning activities into a culminating experience (thesis, Special Studies Project, Capstone)
- Develop the capacity for lifelong learning in public health
- Apply principles of ethical conduct to public health practice

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY DEGREE COMPETENCIES

(Must choose at least 1 competency to practice for practicum)

Graduates with a Masters degree, MPH or MSPH, in epidemiology are 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

In addition to the above competencies, **MSPH** students are able to:

- 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

Students in the **Global Epidemiology MPH and MSPH** programs acquire the following competences related to Global Health through curriculum completion:

- 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
- Communicate the key methods, findings, and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals