



Univerza v Mariboru



MEDICINSKA FAKULTETA

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / SUBJECT SPECIFICATION

Predmet:	Uvod v medicino II
Subject Title:	Introduction to Medicine II

Študijski program Study programme	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Year	Semester Semester
Splošna medicina General medicine - EMŠP		2	3

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University subject code:

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Sem. vaje Tutorial	Lab. vaje Labor work	Teren. vaje Field work	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
50	35		25		40	5

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer:

Red. prof. dr. Jana Goriup
Red. prof. dr. Nada Šabec (sonosilka)
Izred. prof. dr. Ivan Eržen (sonosilec)
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Jeziki /

Predavanja / Lecture: Slovenski/slovene

Languages:

Vaje / Tutorial: Slovenski/slovene

Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:

Prerequisites:

Vsebina:

Predmet Uvod v medicino II je interdisciplinarni predmet, sestavljen iz štirih področij:

Sociologija medicine

- Predmet, mesto in različni teoretično-metodološki pristopi Sociologije medicine v sklopu drugih znanstvenih disciplin (Durkheim, Weber, Parsons, Foucault, tradicionalne teorije, teorije simbolističnega interakcionizma, concept medikalizacije idr.).
- Družbena pogojenost različnih razumevanj zdravja in bolezni.
- Družbeni razvoj in pomen medicine, področja zdravja in bolezni; zdravje in bolezni in družba.
- Medicina in kvaliteta življenja, zdravja in bolezni in družbena struktura.
- Socialna struktura družbe in zdravstvena politika, primerjalni vidik.
- Socializacijski procesi in medicina, soc.determinante, agensi, vpliv na zdravje in bolezni, družbena stratifikacija in medicina.
- Profesionalizacija in struktura zaposlenih na področju zdravstva.
- Socialna diferenciacija in zdravje ter bolezni; zdravstvene institucije kot socialni sistem;

Content (Syllabus outline):

Subject "Introduction to Medicine II" is interdisciplinary, and covers four fields:

Medical sociology

- Subject, position and various theoretical approaches in Sociology of Medicine, the subject refers theoretical conceptualization of the sociological comprehension in connection with other scientific disciplines of medicine, with methodologies (Durkheim, Werber, Parsons, Foucault, traditional theories, theories of symbolic interakcionism, the concept of medicalization etc.), methods and research techniques, considering contemporary approaches in social history of Sociology of medicine.
- Social aspects and argumentation in different understandings of health and disease.
- Social development and signification of medicine, fields of health and sickness and disease, health and disease and society.
- Medicine and life's, health's and disease's quality and social structure.
- The society social structure and medical (health) politics, comparative approach.
- Socialisation and medicine, social determinants, their

institucionalna diferenciacija akterjev in podsistemov zdravstvenega sistema. Sodobni trendi v zdravstvenih politikah.

- Bolnik in bolečina; laično razumevanje bolezni; teorije iskanja pomoči; spol, starost, svetovni nazor in razumevanje bolezni; družbena stratifikacija in bolezni, družbena kontrola.

- Zdravnik in pacient; tipi pacientov (tihi, pasivni, aktivni, natančni, nevarni idr.), zdravnik, zdravljenje, delodajalec; sociološki vidiki profesionalizacije; zdravnik kot posebna družbena skupina; različni tipi in vloge zdravnika; zdravnik in družbena neenakost; družbena moč zdravnika; pomen zdravnikovega znanja in veščin ter (zmožnosti) transfera; zdravnik v primežu družbenih sprememb; bolnik in decentralizacija dela.

- Zdravnik in bolnik; metode in tehnike za (optimalno) sodelovanje; modeli zdravljenja.

- Zdravnik in komunikacija; komunikološka kriza med zdravnikom in bolnikom, strategije odnosa in komunikacije, pomen obveščenosti pacienta, osnovni modeli komunikacije med zdravnikom in bolnikom/pacientom; vrste komunikacije, pravice pacienta in bolnika; pravila resnicoljubnosti.

- Zdravnik in življenje; zdravnik in smrt; avtanazija; vloga zdravnika v preprečevanju novodobnih rizičnih oblik življenja in odvisnosti; modeli zdravstvene motivacije in samokontrole, zdravnik in resnica; zdravnik in laž; zdravnik in zmeta.

- Tehnologija in medicina; alternativni modeli razvoja; tehnologizacija zdravstva.

- Postmoderne družine in zdravje in bolezni; trendi razvoja; načini vedenja in rizik obolevanja, značilnosti pluralnih oblik družin in družinskega življenja; dezorganizacijski in socialno patološki pojavi družinskega življenja.

- Pomen optimalnega sodelovanja zdravnika z bolnikom, družino, svojci in širšim družbenim okoljem.

- Vloga zdravnika kot dejavnika družbene mobilnosti.

- Nekateri sociološki vidiki vrednotenja zdravnikovega dela in področja medicine ter zdravljenja.

- Vloga sredstev informiranja za področje medicine in dela zdravnika.

- Zdravnik in pomen vseživljenjskega izobraževanja.

- Medicina kot institucija družbene kontrole.

Medicinska angleščina

- Razlike med splošno angleščino in angleščino za posebne namene
- Medicinska terminologija v angleškem jeziku
- Osnovne konverzijske strategije
- Komunikacija med pacientom in zdravnikom
- Razvijanje bralnih tehnik
- Jezikovna analiza medicinskih besedil
- Predstavitev referatov na mednarodnih strokovnih in znanstvenih simpozijih

influences upon health and disease, stratificational and professional structure.

- Professionalization and employment structure in the health (sanitary) service.

- Social differentiation and health and disease; health institutions as social system; institutional differentiation of actors and subsystems of health affairs (system).

Contemporary trends in Health-politics.

- Patient and pain; laic understanding of illness and disease; searching help theories; gender, age, conception of life and understanding of illness; social stratification and illness, social control.

- Physician and patient; types of patients (quite, passive, active, accurate, dangerous etc.); physician, curing, employer; social aspects of professionalization; physician as special social group; different types of physicians, physician's roles; physician and social inequality; physician's social power; significance of physician's knowledge and skills (capability) transference; patient and work decentralization.

- Physician and patient, methods and techniques for (optimal) cooperation; medical treatment models.

- Physician and communication; communication's crisis between the physician and patient, strategies of relationship and communication, importance of patient's information, basic models of communication between physician and the patient/the sick; types of communication, patient's and the sick rights; the truthful theories.

- Physician and life; physician and death; euthanasia, physician's role in defeating contemporary risk life styles and addictions; models of health motivation and self-control and supervision, physician and the truth; physician and the lie; physician and the error/mistake.

- Technologies and medicine; alternative models of development; Technology of Health care system.

- Post modern families (systems) and health and illness and disease; development definitions and trends; sicken manners and risks, significance of plural family types and family lives; disorganizational and socio-pathological phenomenon of family life.

- The significance and importance of physician's optimal cooperation with patient, his/her family, relatives and wider social environment.

- Active physician's role in social mobility.

- Some sociological aspects in valuation of physician's work and medicine fields and curing.

- Mass media role in promoting medicine fields and physician's work.

- Physician and lifelong education.

- Medicine as social control institution.

Medical English

- Typical features of English for specific purposes
- Medical terminology in English
- Basic conversational strategies
- Doctor-patient communication

- Pisanje prispevkov za objavo v strokovnih in znanstvenih publikacijah

Javno zdravje I

JAVNO ZDRAVJE 1 daje temeljni pregled celotnega javnega zdravja in pregled javnozdravstveni konceptov v Sloveniji in v svetu. Študenti bodo spoznali organizirana prizadevanja družbe za ohranitev, krepitev ter povrnitev zdravja prebivalstva. Seznanili se bodo z s temeljnimi opredelitvami javnega zdravja ter ključnimi koncepti v javnem zdravju. Predstavljen bo vpliv temeljnih določilnic zdravja, ki so na strani posameznika, naravnega in družbenega okolja. Spoznali bodo osnove zdravstveno informacijskega sistema ter metode raziskovanja zdravja prebivalstva (zlasti epidemiološke in demografske metode). Seznanili se bodo z osnovnimi elementi sistema zdravstvenega varstva in spoznali ključne naloge posameznih ravni ukrepanja v okviru obvladovanja zdravstvenih problemov: primarna, sekundarna in raven terciarna raven. Predstavljeni bodo še javnozdravstveni ukrepi na ravni populacije ter na ravni posameznika.

Medicina in informacijske tehnologije

- Razvoj računalništva in informacijskih tehnologij
- Sestavni deli računalnika: aritmetična in krmilna enota, pomnilnik, vhodno-izhodne enote
- Sistemska programska oprema: operacijski sistem, prevjalniki, oblikovalniki besedil, elektronske preglednice, elektronske predstavitve
- Podatkovne zbirke: vrste in namen, podatkovno modeliranje, relacijske zbirke, bibliografske zbirke
- Računalniška omrežja: topologije, gradniki, povezovanje omrežij, svetovni splet, internet, intranet, elektronska pošta
- Medicinska informatika: osnove, namen, področja uporabe
- Telemedicina

- Developing reading techniques
- Linguistic analysis of medical texts
- Presenting papers at medical conferences
- Writing medical articles for publication

Public Health I

The course PUBLIC HEALTH 1 will introduce students to the discipline of public health and give them a broad overview of the key public health concepts in Slovenia and in the world. Students will become aware of society responsibility and activities for improving the quality of life of individuals or populations. Topics covered include: the core functions of public health; behavioral, social and environmental determinants of health; introduction to health information system and measurement of population health (epidemiological and demographic methods): The students will get an overview of the Slovenian health care system with special emphasis on main tasks in the different level of health care system (primary, secondary, tertiary) and main population based and individual public health measures.

Medicine and Information Technology

- Development of computer science and information technology.
- Computer parts, ROM, RAM, input/output devices.
- System software, operations systems, word processors, spreadsheets, electronic presentations.
- Databases, data modeling, bibliographic databases.
- Computer networks, topologies, basic elements, world wide web, internet, intranet, e-mail.
- Medical informatics, basics, purpose, application fields.
- Telemedicine.

Temeljni literatura in viri / Textbooks:

Sociologija medicine

1. Bezenšek, J.; Barle, A.: Poglavlja iz sociologije medicine; Medicinska fakulteta Maribor, 2007.
2. Haralambos, M.; Holborn, M.: Sociologija. Teme in pogledi, DZS. Ljubljana, 1999 (izbrana poglavja).
3. Scrimshaw, S.C. (ed.): Social Studies in Health and Medicine. Sage, London, 2000.
4. Stifanić, M.: Zdravlje i bolest u društvenim znanostima : kuda ide zdravlje tranzicijskog društva?, Josip Turčinović; Pazin, 1996.
5. Ule, M.: Spregledana razmerja. O družbenih vidikih sodobne medicine, Aristej, Maribor, 2003.

Medicinska angleščina

1. Maher, John Christopher: International Medical Communication in English, The University of Michigan Press (Michigan Series in English for Academic and Professional Purposes), 2000.
2. Glendinning, Eric. H. & Holmstrom, Beverly: English in Medicine, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
3. Raymond Murphy, William R. Smalzer, English Grammar in Use Intermediate With answers : Self-study Reference and Practice for Students of English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
4. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Edinburgh: Pearson Education Ltd., 2003
5. Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary, 1997

Javno zdravje I

1. Zaletel Kragelj L, Eržen I, Premik M. Uvod v javno zdravje. Univerza v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta v Ljubljani, 2007.

2. Beaglehole R, Bonita R, Kjellstroem T. Basic Epidemiology. WHO 1993.
3. Premik M.: UVOD V EPIIDEMIOLOGIJO. Medicinska fakulteta 1998.
4. Malačič J.: Demografija, Teorija, analize, metode in modeli. Univerza v Ljubljani, Ekonomska fakulteta Ljubljana, 1993.

Medicina in informacijske tehnologije

- Efraim Turban, et al: Introduction to Information Technology, 2001.
- Joan M. Kiel (ur.): Information Technology for the Practicing Physician (Computers in Health Care), New York, 2000.
- Edward H. Shortliffe, James J. Cimino: Biomedical Informatics, Springer USA, 2006
- A. Hasman: Handbook of Medical Informatics, Springer, 1998.

Cilji:

Sociologija medicine

Cilji in vsebina predmeta, ki zajemajo teoretsko konceptualizacijo sociološkega razumevanja medicine, zdravja in bolezni, profesije zdravnika, značilnosti bolnika in socialnega okolja, v katerem živi in dela, razumevanje pomena kakovosti zdravja in družbene determiniranosti zdravja in bolezni, neenakosti v kvaliteti zdravja in zdravstvenih storitev, temeljnih socioloških značilnosti vrednotenja zdravja in skrbi zanj, v svoji zastavitvi zahtevajo kombinacijo sociološke sistematike in problemskega pristopa ter prilagajanje splošnih in specifičnih socioloških tematskih sklopov medicinskih in drugih disciplin (sociološke in medicinske ter »izobraževalne« imaginacije) tako, da:

- študent doume vlogo in dinamiko družbenih in socio-kulturnih sprememb in njih posledice na vzpostavljanje institucij družbenega; razmerje med državo, družbo, medicino, zdravnikom, družino, skupino in posameznikom; nastanek in razvoj znanja ter tako omogoča pridobivanje informacij in znanja, ki sega od običajnih socioloških kategorij (npr. družba in socialnost, institucije vdružbljanja, vrste in načini socializacijskih procesov, kultura in akulturacija ter integracija idr.) do posebnih socioloških disciplin (sociologija družine, sociologija dela, sociologija profesije, sociologija otroka, ekonomika medicine idr.), kar omogoča pridobivanje reflektiranega razmerja posameznika do socialnega in do svojega lastnega mesta v njem;
- študent doume pomen družbene pogojenosti posameznikove izgradnje lastne identitete in njeno vpetost v deskriptivno in normativno komponento sodobnega razumevanja zdravja in bolezni v postmoderne družbi, ko so tako zdravnik, bolnik, družina, starši in drugi, katerih sodelovanje temelji na afektivnih odnosih, v sicer različnih organizacijskih (in drugih) oblikah v procesih socializacije in v prenašanju kulturnega in socialnega kapitala skozi različne procese interakcij, nenadomestljivi za zdrave in bolne, zdravnika, medicinsko osebje, zdravstveni team in delovanje institucij, ki so imanentno vpete v procese preventive in kurative;
- študent doume pomen usvojenih aktualnih socioloških in etičnih konceptov in teorij o (ne)zdravju, zdravniškem poklicu, zelenem strokovnem odnosu z bolnikom, in v teamu, razumevanje sociološke pozicije v odnosu do

Objectives:

Medical sociology

Goals, aims and the contents, which include theoretical conceptualisation of sociological comprehension of medicine, health and illness, physician's profession, patient's characteristics and the characteristics of his social environment in which he/she lives and works/acts, understanding of health quality and social determination of health and illness; inequalities in health quality and health-service, valuation of elementary sociological characteristics of health and health-care, demand for combination of sociological systematic and problem approach and adaptation of global and specific themes of medicine and other disciplines (sociological and medicine and other educational imagination) as the student:

Understands the role and dynamics of social and socio-cultural changes and their consequences on social institutions, relations between state, society, medicine, physician, family, social group and individual; arise and development of knowledge and the possibilities and opportunities of getting information and knowledge, which arise from global sociological categories (society and social, social institutions, types and modes of socialisation, culture and aculturalization and integration etc.), up to special sociological disciplines (sociology of family, sociology of work, sociology of profession, sociology of child, economics of medicine etc.), which enables to understand and to develop the reflective relation of the individual to social and to his own position within it;

- the students becomes able to recognize the importance of social determination and the individual's role in development of his/her identity and his/her interlacing in descriptive and normative component of contemporary understanding of health and illness in post-modern society, as physician, patient, family, parents and others, which cooperation grounds on affective relations in different organisational (and other) modes in the processes of socialization and in transformation of social and cultural capital through different interactional processes, irreplaceable for the healthy and the sick, physician, nursing team, medicine team and working of institutions, which are important involved in the processes of

(ne)zdravja kot družbeno pogojene dimenzije s posebnim poudarkom na medikalizaciji družbe;

- študent doume nove teoretične pristope razumevanja kompleksnosti in pogojenosti komunikacijskih odnosov z življenjskimi razmerami, socialno-ekonomskimi tveganji, družbenimi neenakostmi in (zatečenim) zdravstvenim stanjem posameznika oz. dr. skupin v poznomoderni družbi, empiričnih instrumentov za merjenje socialno-ekonomskih in intra-personalnih tveganj, socialne neenakosti idr., ki so pogojene z družbenimi, spolnimi, svetovno-nazorskimi, rasnimi, starostnimi idr. razlikami.

Medicinska angleščina

Cilj predmeta je usposobiti študente za aktivno rabo angleškega jezika z razvijanjem njihove slušne, govorne, bralne in pisne kompetence. Poudarek je na angleščini za posebne namene, konkretno na jeziku medicine z osnovno terminologijo in tipičnimi diskurzivnimi vzorci s tega področja.

Javno zdravje

Temeljni cilj predmeta je študentkam in študentom posredovati osnovne vsebine s področja javnega zdravja, kar jim bo omogočilo oblikovanje širšega pogleda pri spremljanju ostalih učnih vsebin ter razumevanje prepletenosti različnih dejavnikov tveganja, različnih okolij ter lastnosti posameznika pri patogenezi posameznih bolezni, kot tudi pomena širšega socialnega okolja pri zagotavljanju pogojev za ohranitev in povrnitev zdravja.

Medicina in informacijske tehnologije

Študent bo spoznal osnove računalniške in informacijske tehnologije, medicinske informatike in se naučil uporabljati osnovne računalniške programe, predvsem za delo v medicini.

Predvideni študijski rezultati:

Znanje in razumevanje:

Sociologija medicine

Poznavanje sociologije medicine, zdravja in bolezni, njihove strukture in vsebine omogoča:

- študentu osvajanje znanja, od občin socioloških kategorij družbe in socialnosti ter institucij vdružbljanja do reflektivnega razmerja zdravnika/strokovnjaka in človeka do socialnega in njegovega družbenega pomena in statusa v njem;
- študent se usposobi za prepoznavanje strukturnih sprememb v postmodernity družbi, ki se odražajo na spremenjenem razumevanju pomena in vloge zdravja in

prevention and curing;

- enables the student to be able to recognize the meaning of actual sociological and ethic concepts and theories of health and illness, physician's profession, wished professional attitudes towards the patient, within the team, understand of sociological positions in relationship towards health, illness, disease, as social determined dimensions with special accents on the medicalization of society;
- enables to understand new theoretical accesses in understanding the complexity and conditions in communication relationships with life-styles conditions, socio-economic risks, social inequalities and (catched) health condition of the individual and social groups in post-modern society, empirical instruments for measuring the socio-economic and intra-personal risks, social inequalities etc., which are conditioned by social, gender, life-style, race, ageing and other differences.

Medical English

The objective of this course is to develop listening, speaking, reading and writing competence, with emphasis on English for specific purposes, i.e. the language of medicine with basic terminology and typical discourse patterns.

Public Health I

Basic objective is to present to the students elementary public health topics in order to give them broader perspective, enabling them to form an comprehensive view which is important for better understanding of the complexity and interdependency of different health determinants in social and physical environment in the development and pathogenesis of the diseases, as well as in establishing the key prerequisites for health preservation and promotion.

Medicine and Information Technology

The student will get to know the basics of the computer/information technology and medical informatics. The basic computer skills will be acquired regarding applications in medicine.

Intended learning outcomes:

Knowledge and Understanding:

Medical sociology

The knowledge of sociology of medicine, health and illness, their structures and contents, enables:

- the student to be able to appropriate the knowledge, from common sociological categories of society and social and social institutions to reflective relationship between the physician/profession and men to social and his social meaning and status in it;
- the student to be trained to recognize the structural changes in post-modern society, which reflect on changed understanding of meaning and role of the

bolezni in (tudi) poklicni podobi zdravnika ter na statusu in vlogi bolnika in razumevanju obeh; vrednotenju pomena pridobljenega znanja, optimalnega prepoznavanja in sodelovanja med vsemi dejavniki, ki sodelujejo na področju preventive in kurative ter življenja zdravnika in bolnika nasploh.

Medicinska angleščina

Po zaključku tega predmeta bo študent sposoben:

- razumeti ustna sporočila srednje do višje zahtevnostne stopnje in razbrati njihov namen
- brati in razumeti različne vrste besedil (opise, obvestila, razlage, dialoge itd.) in pri tem razlikovati med bistvenimi in manj pomembnimi informacijami
- uporabljati osnovne konverzacijske strategije, izražati mnenja, dajati navodila in nasvete, opisati medicinske postopke in načine zdravljenja, sodelovati v diskusijah in pripraviti ustne nastope ter pri tem govoriti dovolj tekoče in v skladu s sociolingvističnimi in pragmatičnimi pravili, ki veljajo za posamezne kontekste.
- pisati odstavke in druga besedila (referate, dopise, življenjepise; izpolnjevati obrazce) od osnutkov do končnih verzij
- razumeti in pravilno uporabljati osnovne slovnične strukture
- uporabljati osnovno medicinsko terminologijo
- uporabljati referenčna gradiva v angleščini

Javno zdravje I

Študentke in študenti bodo:

- poznali definicije, vlogo in značilnosti javnega zdravja ter razvoj tega področja,
- poznali osnovne interakcije med okoljem (socialno in biološko) in človekom ter njihov vpliv na zdravje,
- poznali pomen proučevanja populacije kot prispevek k zdravju posameznika,
- spoznali vlogo institucij in strokovnjakov, ki delujejo v sistemu javnega zdravja v Sloveniji, poznali pravne in etične okvire na področju javnega zdravja.

Medicina in informacijske tehnologije

Po zaključku tega predmeta bo študent:

- Poznal osnove računalniške in informacijske tehnologije
- Razumel in poznal področje medicinske informatike.

Znal uporabljati računalnik in računalniške aplikacije, predvsem za delo v medicini.

Prenesljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi:

Sociologija medicine

- študent se usposobi za prepoznavanje globoko socialno konstruiranih značilnosti procesov zdravljenja, izobraževanja za zdravo življenje in čas bolezni, značilnosti profesije, delovanje družin in vlogo zdravnika, bolnika, družine in svojcev ter ustrezno komunicira je z

health and illness and disease and (also) on professional picture of the physician and on his status and patient's role and understanding of both; valuating the mean of appropriated knowledge, optimal recognition and cooperating between all actors, which are involved in the field of prevention and curing and in lives of physician and patient, as well.

Medical English

On completion of this course the student will be able to

- understand intermediate to advanced oral messages and to identify their purpose
- read and understand various types of texts (descriptions, information, explanation, dialogue etc.), distinguishing between essential and less important information
- use basic conversational strategies, express opinions, give instructions and advice, describe medical procedures and treatment, participate in discussion and give oral reports with relative fluency and in accordance with context-related sociolinguistic and pragmatic rules
- write paragraphs and other texts (papers, letters, c.v.'s; fill out application forms) from draft to final versions
- understand and correctly use basic grammatical structures
- use basic medical terminology
- use reference materials in English

Public Health I

On the completion of this course the student will:

- be acquainted with the definitions, role and characteristic of public health and its development,
- be familiar with the importance of interdependency of health determinants in social and physical environment for health status of the population,
- understand the importance of measurement of health and diseases,
- be able to recognize the role of public health workers and institutions in Slovenia,

will know legal and ethical frames in public health.

Medicine and Information Technology

On the completion of this course the student will:

- Know the basics of the computer/information technology.
- Understand and be acquainted with the medical informatics.

Be able to use the computer and its applications, especially in medicine.

Transferable/Key Skills and other attributes:

Medical sociology

- the is trained to recognize the deep social constructed characteristics of the processes of curing, education for healthy life and illness time, professional characteristics, family acting and the role of the physician, patient, relatives, family and for suitable communication with and

njimi.

Medicinska angleščina

- sporazumevalne spretnosti pri drugih predmetih (ustni nastopi, raba angleške literature in interneta, pisanje)
- sporazumevalne spretnosti izven študijskega okolja za poklicne in osebne namene (nastopi na simpozijih, sodelovanje v mednarodnih projektih, študentske izmenjave, sporazumevanje s kolegi in pacienti, potovanja)

Javno zdravje I

Študentke in študenti bodo:

poznali in razumeli pristope in probleme na področju izvajanja programov v okviru javnega zdravja v praksi,

razumeli in obvladali pristope, probleme in rešitve pri uveljavljanju medsektorskega delovanja ter mreženju organizacij, ki delujejo na področju preprečevanja zbolevanja in krepitev zdravja,

osvojili multidisciplinarni in empirični pristop pri reševanju problemov na področju javnega zdravja.

Medicina in informacijske tehnologije

- Samostojno delo z računalnikom
- Uporaba računalniških programov in informacijske tehnologije
- Sposobnost iskanja podatkov

Metode poučevanja in učenja:

Sociologija medicine

Metode zajemajo predavanja (PR) in seminarje(SE).

Študent izdela seminarsko nalogo, ki je pogoj za pristop k izpitu; konzultacije, po potrebi terensko delo (npr. obisk bolnišnice, zdravstvenega doma, centra za socialno delo, razstav, pomembnih družbenih dogodkov, predavanj strokovnjakov, obiski bolnikov z izkušnjami, anketiranje ipd.).

Medicinska angleščina

- Predavanja
- Seminarji
- Domače naloge

Javno zdravje I

Predavanja, seminarji, študij primerov, diskusije, nastopi, delo v manjših skupinah, reševanje konkretnih problemov, individualne naloge.

Medicina in informacijske tehnologije

- Predavanja,
- seminar,
- laboratorijske vaje,
- e-izobraževanje.

Načini ocenjevanja:

Delež (v %) /
Weight (in %)

between them.

Medical English

- communicative skills relevant to other courses (oral presentations, using English literature and the Internet, writing)
- communicative skills outside university environment for both professional and personal purposes (conference presentations, working on international projects, student exchanges, communication among professionals and with patients, traveling)

Public Health I

The students will:

be able to recognize and understand approaches and problems in conducting public health programs, get acquainted with approaches, problems and solutions in case of multisectoral activity and in networking in health promotion

be able to work in a multidisciplinary team and to apply empirical approach in realizing public health tasks.

Medicine and Information Technology

- Autonomous work with the computer
- Use of computer applications and information technology
- Ability to search for the information

Learning and teaching methods:

Medical sociology

Methods include lectures and seminars. Students must prepare a seminar which is a condition for approach to examination; consultation, field work if necessary (e.g. visit to hospital, health centre, centre for social work, exhibitions, significant public events, lectures of experts, visit of patients with experiences, questionnaire).

Medical English

- Lecture
- Seminar
- homework assignments

Public Health I

Lectures, seminars, case study, student's presentations, small group work, consultations, team work, individual work.

Medicine and Information Technology

- Lectures,
- seminar,
- lab work,
- e-learning.

Assessment:

Način (pisni izpit, ustno izpraševanje, naloge, projekt)

Sociologija medicine

Type (examination, oral, coursework, project):

Medical sociology

Kolokvij	25 %	partial exam
<u>Medicinska angleščina</u>		<u>Medical English</u>
Kolokvij	25 %	partial exam
<u>Javno zdravje I</u>		<u>Public Health I</u>
Kolokvij	25 %	partial exam
<u>Medicina in informacijske tehnologije</u>	25 %	<u>Medicine and Information Technology</u>
Kolokvij		partial exam
Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:		
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