

(A) Introduction to Humanities and Community Medicine :

1. History of Medicine,
2. Health Definition, Concept, Spectrum, Indicators,
3. Demography ;& Population Dynamics,
Definition, Collection and Records of Demographic and Vital Statistical Data, Compilation, Tabulation & Presentation, Population census, Demographic Cycle, Demographic Trends.
4. Social Sciences & Health :
 - (a) **Medical Sociology:** Concepts & Principles of Sociology, Social science, Social Classification, Social Organizations, Urban & Rural Societies, Social factors, family types and functions, Culture and its functions. Role of social factors, family and culture in health & ;disease, Hospital Sociology.
 - (b) **Behavioral sciences :** Community behavior & ecology, Interaction of Human being to human Environment, Social Psychology, Psychology on Health, Urbanization and Health, Medico-social Problems.

(B) Health Care Delivery System :

Health Care Delivery System at Central, State, District & Local Levels, Rural Health Services, Health Care of the Community, Primary Health Care, Comprehensive Health Care, Basic Health Care, Health status & Health Problems of India & Gujarat.

(C) Environmental Health :

- (a) Role of environment in health and disease.
- (b) Water sources, collection, storage and distribution of water, impurities of water and health, purification and safe water supply, collection, forwarding and analysis of sample of water, standards of purity, public swimming bath sanitation, national water & sanitation program, water borne diseases.
- (c) Air & Ventilation : Air its composition, over crowding, indices of thermal comfort & heat stress, Natural & Artificial Ventilation. Air pollution and it's effects. Air borne diseases, disinfection of air, air conditioning, Measurement of air temperature, humidity & velocity, effect of heat on health.
- (d) Lighting Requirements, sources, measurements, standards, health effects.
- (e) Noise : Sources, properties, measurements, effects on health, noise control.
- (f) Radiation: sources, types, measurements effect, protection & control.
- (g) Housing in Relation to Health : Criteria and Standards of healthful housing, Over-crowding.
- (h) Disposal of waste : Collection, Removal, Disposal of refuse, night soil and sewerage, sanitary banner, foeco-oral disease, methods of disposal of dead.
- (i) Village sanitation and Sanitation of camp and fair : Housing, provision of safe water supply, sanitary disposal of refuse and excreta, village latrines, manure pit. Site of camps and fair, control of food establishments, control of communicable diseases.
- (j) Medical Entomology : Life history, role in disease transmission and control of common vectors of medical importance such as mosquitoes housefly, sandfly, tsetsefly, louse, rat flea. bedbugs, ticks, mites, cyclops etc.
- (k) Rodents : Role in disease transmission, control of common rodents of medical importance
- (l) Insecticides : Classification, resistance and toxicity.

(D) Nutrition and health :

Importance of safe milk and other food stuffs, adulteration, preservation, food poisoning, food and milk borne diseases, role of nutrition in various diseases, dietetics, nutrition surveys, national nutrition programs.

(E) genetics and health :

Principles, heredity, chromosomal disorders and abnormalities, population genetics, general epidemiology and control of genetic disorders, genetic counseling.

(F) General epidemiology :

Definition, epidemiological methods, uses of epidemiology, screening of diseases, epidemic investigation, infectious disease epidemiology, disease transmission, nature of reservoir of infection, immunity, immuno-prophylaxis, national immunization programs, non-communicable disease epidemiology, disease control and prevention, health advice to travellers, hospital acquired infection, notification, isolation, quarantine, surveillance, disinfection and sterilization,

(G) Systemic Epidemiology :

(a) Communicable diseases : The extent of problem, epidemiology, prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as Small-pox, Chickenpox, Measles, Rubella, Mumps, Influenza, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis, Acute Respiratory Infections, Meningococcal meningitis, Viral hepatitis, Cholera, Enteric fever, Poliomyelitis, Food poisoning, Amoebiasis, Bacillary dysentery, Diarrhoeal diseases, Helminthic and Guinea worm infestations, Malaria, Filaria, Leishmaniasis, Yellow fever, Dengue fever, KFD, Japanese encephalitis, Rickettsial diseases, Plague, Rabies, Trachoma, Tetanus, Leprosy, STD, AIDS, Yaws and national control and eradication programs for the communicable diseases.

(b) Non-Communicable Diseases : The extent of problem, epidemiology, prevention, control and national control programs of common non-communicable diseases such as Cancer, Cardiovascular diseases, Rheumatic fever, Hypertension, Diabetes, Obesity, Blindness, Accidents.

(H) Occupational Health :

Occupational environment, interaction of physical, chemical, biological, mechanical and social agents with man, occupational hazards and diseases of public health importance, prevention and control of these conditions such as Pneumoconiosis, Lead poisoning, Occupational cancers, Occupational dermatitis, Radiation hazards, Hazards of agricultural work, Accidents in industry, Industrial toxicology, Sickness absenteeism, measures of prevention and control of industrial problems, prevention and control of occupational diseases, Indian Factory Act and ESIS Act, Industrial Social Security.

(I) Maternal and child Health & Family Planning :

(a) Maternal & infant mortality and morbidity in the country, causes and schemes for its prevention, measures for promotion of maternal and child welfare, prevention of pre-natal, neonatal and infant deaths, care of the pre-school child, national, state and voluntary agencies working for the protection of child and maternal Health, socioeconomic and educational aspects of the problem.

(b) School Health : School premises and environmental sanitation, periodic medical inspections, early detection of ailments, defects and their treatment, correction of deformities, mid-day meal program, care of the backward child, health education.

(c) Family Planning : Medico-social and health aspects of family planning, contraceptives, national family welfare program, postpartum program, medical termination of pregnancy act.

(J) Geriatrics & Health : Health status, problems, prevention, care and rehabilitation of aged.

(K) Mental Health : Mental deficiency, care and control in mental health, child guidance clinics, drug dependence and its control.

(L) Health Education : Principles of health education, methods to disseminate the knowledge.

(M) Public Health Administration :

(a) Health planning, health planning in India, Bhole committee and other health committee reports for health planning in India, Five year health plans, Health for All by 2000 AD. health status and health problems of India & Gujarat, resources of health manpower, money, material etc. hospitals, health insurance, governmental & non-governmental health agencies.

(b) Health management, national health programs, ROME, ICDS.

(c) International Health Organizations: WHO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, CARE etc.

(N) Health ;Information and Basic Medical Statistics :

Sources and presentation of data, sampling, measures of central tendency, variability, probability, normal distribution and normal curve, sampling variability and significance, Life table.