

## MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

<b>SPECIALISATION: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS</b>
<b>COMPETENCIES</b>
<p>(a) Demonstrate a well-developed understanding of the role of epidemiological methodologies in public health research</p> <p>(b) Be able to critically evaluate epidemiological investigations including the research question, study design, statistical analyses, results and interpretation of observational and experimental research studies relevant to public health research and practice.</p> <p>(c) Formulate meaningful public health research questions and develop an appropriate study protocol for grant applications.</p> <p>(d) Be familiar with methods of data collection and management of data in epidemiologic studies.</p> <p>(e) Apply appropriate biostatistics methods, using software packages (e.g., STATA or R) to perform data analysis with interpretation and application of findings.</p>
<b>SPECIALISATION CORE MODULES (12 MCs)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SPH5101 Advanced Quantitative Methods I OR SPH6002 Advanced Quantitative Methods II</li> <li>2. SPH5103 Collection, Management and Analysis of Quantitative Data</li> <li>3. SPH5203 Advanced Epidemiology I OR SPH6001 Advanced Epidemiology II</li> </ol>
<b>SPECIALISATION ELECTIVE MODULES (8MCs)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPH5102 Design, Conduct and Analysis of Clinical Trials</li> <li>• SPH5104 Healthcare analytics</li> <li>• SPH5201 Control of Communicable Diseases</li> <li>• SPH5202 Control of Non-Communicable Diseases</li> <li>• SPH5204 Nutrition and Health – Fundamentals and Applications</li> <li>• SPH5306 Environmental Health</li> <li>• SPH5405 Introduction to Health Services Research</li> <li>• SPH5407 Programme Evaluation</li> <li>• SPH5408 Public Health and Aging</li> <li>• SPH6004 Advanced Biostatistics</li> <li>• SPH6003 Nutritional Epidemiology</li> </ul>

**MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH****SPH5005 PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS**

The SPH5005 Practicum should be on an epidemiological study focused on an exposure, condition or disease of interest to students. Students could conduct primary research; collecting data to answer their research question or utilise secondary data (faculty datasets, school cohort study datasets, public data) to perform data-analysis and interpretation. Other projects could include a systematic review, programme evaluation, or a disease modelling study.