

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SPECIALISATION IN GLOBAL HEALTH

(Effective from AY2022/2023 intake, a minimum grade of 'B' for all specialisation courses and SPH5005 Practicum is required to qualify for a specialisation.)

COMPETENCIES

- (a) Analyse health needs of populations, health care systems and policies across different settings.
- (b) Design, monitor and evaluate sustainable and effective health programmes at local, national and international levels.
- (c) Demonstrate ethical reasoning and professional integrity in the application of principles of health equity and social justice.
- (d) Demonstrate skills in advocacy, collaboration, negotiations and marketing.

SPECIALISATION CORE COURSES (12 UNITS)

1. SPH5406 Contemporary Global Health Issues
2. SPH5407 Programme Evaluation
3. SPH5410 Developing health proposals using DME Skills and Tools

SPECIALISATION ELECTIVE COURSES (8 UNITS)

- SPH5409 Qualitative Methods in Public Health
- SPH5403 Medical and Humanitarian Emergencies
- PP5266 Global Health Policy and Issues
- SPH5413 Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health
- SPH5801 Field Practice*
- SPH5890G Independent Study Course (Global Health)*
- BL5102 Environmental Science
- LX5103 Environmental Law

* If the student's practicum project is not based overseas, the student is required to complete SPH5801 or SPH5890G as a substitute for the overseas project placement.

SPH5005 PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS

The SPH5005 Practicum should examine a global health issue with exploration of the needs of particular underserved group and/or examining the impact of social determinants such as gender, culture, religion, economics and politics utilising appropriate research methods and skills acquired through the core global health courses such as design, monitoring and

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evaluation, programme management and leadership management as well as demonstrate cultural sensitivity and acquiring good partnerships and collaboration skills. Practicum projects can also be an evaluation of a health program in an overseas setting. Global health issues and research questions may also be examined by utilising secondary data, systematic review, or policy analysis and may lead to developing health training or advocacy materials and information kits, or documenting best practices. Ideally the project should be combined with an overseas field experience. However the student may examine a global health issue within Singapore, for example migrant health but will then need to complete the overseas field experience via SPH5801 or SPH5890G.