

# SPECIALISATION IN POPULATION 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.)**

<b>SPECIALISATION IN POPULATION HEALTH</b>	
<b>COMPETENCIES</b>	
<p>(a) Demonstrate an understanding of various international health systems and their structures, including universal health coverage, integrated care, value-based care, and people-centred care</p> <p>(b) Demonstrate an understanding of the socioeconomic determinants of health and their influence on health for different population subgroups in various contexts/settings, through a life-course approach</p> <p>(c) Analyse key factors and targets for population health, including health policies and health financing that strongly dictate the design of health systems and health initiatives</p> <p>(d) Apply appropriate research methods to the evaluation of health intervention programmes</p> <p>(e) Conduct systematic reviews or meta-analysis to synthesise evidence for population health interventions and policies</p>	
<b>SPECIALISATION CORE COURSES (12 UNITS)</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPH5401 Health Economics and Financing</li> <li>SPH5417 Fundamentals of Population Health</li> <li>SPH5407 Programme Evaluation</li> </ol> <p><b><u>OR</u></b></p> <p>SPH5410 Developing health proposals using DME skills &amp; tools</p>	
<b>SPECIALISATION ELECTIVE COURSES (8 UNITS)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPH5201 Control of Infectious Diseases</li> <li>SPH5202 Control of Non-Communicable Diseases</li> </ul>	

**MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

- SPH5406 Contemporary Global Health Issues
- SPH6007 Health Systems and Policy Analysis

**SPH5005 PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS**

For students taking this specialisation, the SPH5005 Practicum project could be on: (i) an investigation of health attitudes, perceptions, behaviours, and/or socioeconomic determinants of health, that could lead to the design of a health intervention or policy (e.g. investigating the sociodemographic factors that influence preference for teleconsultation); (ii) an evaluation of a health intervention using quantitative, qualitative or mixed-methods research methods (e.g. evaluating the improvements in HbA1c with a mobile-app based diabetes management programme); or (iii) a systematic review or meta-analysis of health interventions for a population subgroup within the context of a health system (e.g. effectiveness of mobile-app based diabetes management programme in minority women).