

**III year (2nd semester)
A.Y. 2025-2026**

Scientific Field	HUMAN SCIENCES	TUTOR	ECTS
MED/02	History of Medicine	Gulino Matteo	1
MED/42	General and Social Pedagogy	Ciccacci Fausto	1
M-DEA/01	Demoethnoanthropology	Todisco Annalisa	1
MED/42	General and Applied Hygiene	Liotta Giuseppe	3
		TOT	6

**LIOTTA G.
COORDINATOR**

SPECIFIC AIMS

Understand the criteria commonly used to evaluate causal relationships. 2. Evaluate the quality and comparability of data. 3. Understand the major study designs for obtaining quantitative information relevant to population health research questions from surveillance, observational, community-based and controlled trial research studies and be able to select the most appropriate design for different hypotheses. 4. Define exposure variables, outcome variables, extraneous variables and measures of their frequency. 5. Understand and calculate commonly used health measures, such as relative risk, attributable risk, and odds ratio; select appropriate methods for estimating such measures. 6. Define appropriate comparison groups for epidemiologic studies. 7. Interpret descriptive and inferential statistics resulting from data analysis and draw relevant conclusions. 8. Apply the concepts of confounding and bias to describe variables; describe appropriate methods for addressing each. 9. Critique the study design and quantitative methods used in published literature and appropriately interpret the findings. 10. Identify key sources of epidemiologic data. 11. Describe a public health problem in terms of magnitude, person, time and place. 12. History of medicine and public health: understanding the development of relation between medicine and public health and epidemiology along the centuries. 13. Empowering clinical capacity by giving insight on the sociocultural factors that influence medical systems and patients' behaviour, up to the very outcome of therapy.

PROGRAM

- Introduction to Preventive Medicine.
- Methods of Primary Prevention.
- Principles and Practice of Secondary Prevention.
- Methods of Tertiary Prevention.
- Chronic Disease Prevention.
- Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

HUMAN SCIENCES

- Birth Outcomes: a global perspective.
- Introduction to Public Health.
- Public Health Practice in Communities.
- One Health, Interdependence of people, other species, and the planet.
- Basic Epidemiologic Concepts and Principles.
- Epidemiologic Data Measurements.
- The study of Risk Factors and Causation.
- Common Research Designs and Issues in Epidemiology.
- Bases of history of medicine
- Thinking public health in the last three centuries
- Basic concepts of Cultural Anthropology. The complex and dynamic character of cultural connections.
- Medicine and culture: conceptualization of the body, ontological view and social relations; culture and symptoms; medical systems and sociocultural contexts. The concepts of disease, illness and sickness. Examples: Humoral medicines; Tharaka medicine in the 80s.
- Hints of “pharmaceutical anthropology”. Pharmaceuticals as multifaceted cultural objects. Symbolic and social efficacy. Meanings of therapy and “cultural misunderstandings”.
- The illness narrative as a basic means of communication and collaboration in the clinical encounter.

TEXTBOOKS

Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine, Public Health” - David L. Katz

EXAM METHOD

oral exam.

EXAM COMMISSION

The Coordinator, full Professors of the disciplines, Professors of similar disciplines, Specialists of the subject, compose the exam Commission of the Integrated Course.

Liotta Giuseppe, Coordinator

Todisco Annalisa

Gulino Matteo

Ciccacci Fausto

CONTACTS

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PREREQUISITES: Previous knowledge and competence in the following subjects:

Physics and Statistics, Chemistry and Introductory Biochemistry, Biology and Genetics, Immunology and Immunopathology, Microbiology.

The specific learning outcomes of the program are coherent with the general provisions of the Bologna Process and the specific provisions of EC Directive 2005/36/EC. They lie within the European Qualifications Framework (Dublin Descriptors) as follows:

1. Knowledge and Understanding

- Become familiar with epidemiologic terminology, measures, and study designs.
- Describe the criteria commonly used to evaluate causal relationships and study data.
- Evaluate the quality and comparability of data and define appropriate comparison groups for epidemiologic studies.
- Define exposure variables, outcome variables and measures of their frequency.
- Understand the concepts of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention emphasize the importance of prevention and suggest measures to accomplish it.
- Become familiar with the development of medicine along the centuries
- Become familiar with the concept of cultural anthropology applied to medicine

2. Applying Knowledge and Understanding

- Apply the scientific methods and thoughts
- Apply epidemiologic methods to identify a specific public health problem, develop a hypothesis, and design a study to investigate the issue.
- Apply the concepts of confounding and bias to describe variables, identify key sources of data and provide a complete epidemiologic analysis.
- Understand and calculate commonly used health measures, such as relative risk, attributable risk, and odds ratio; select appropriate methods for estimating such measures.

3. Making Judgements

- Recognize the importance of an in-depth knowledge of the topics consistent with a proper medical education.
- Identify the benefits and adverse effects of any diagnostic and therapeutic interventions.

4. Communication Skills

- Present the topics orally in an organized and consistent manner.
- Use of proper scientific language coherent with the topic of discussion.

5. Learning Skills

- Identify the possible use of the acknowledged skills in the future career.
- Assess the importance of the acquired knowledge in the overall medical education process.