

Role of Medical Councils in Teaching of Public Health in Medical School

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Objective of the Medical Council

- To control the professional conduct of the medical practitioners.
- To promote the studies, research, and the professional practice in medicine.
- To promote the unity and to maintain the honor of the members
- To assist, to advise, to disseminate and educate the public and other organizations in medicine and public health
- To give advice or recommendation to the government
- To act as representative of the medical profession in Thailand.

Authorities and duties of the Medical Council

- To register and to issue licenses to be the medical practitioners
- To suspend or to revoke the license to practice
- To recognize the degree, certificate in medicine or the professional diploma of various institution
- To recognize the various curricula for the medical training of the medical institution
- To recognize the academic standard of the medical institution providing the training in.
- To certify the diplomate in board of medical specialty and sub-specialties

Medical Competency Assessment Criteria for National License 2012

- Basic medical sciences
- Professional and clinical skill
- Prevention and health promotion
- Medical ethics
- Laws and regulation related to medical practice

Prevention and Health Promotion

- Fundamental concepts of health promotion
 - Principles of health promotion
 - Contextual relation among health promotion, disease prevention, health education and health protection
 - Health determinants : Individual, environment, health care delivery system
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Prevention and Health Promotion

- Health education
 - Models, approaches and its effectiveness
 - Factors which influence the perception of health and illness
 - Development and change of individual health behavior
 - Sport medicine
- Thai health care system
- Clinical economics and health economics

Prevention and Health Promotion

- Strategies in health promotion : empowerment at individual and social level, advocacy, health communication, public health policy)
- Approaches of health promotion
- Law and regulation on health promotion
- Complementary and Alternative Medicine
- Multi-professions and multidisciplinary
- Regional and International health promotion policy

Thai health care system

- Ecology of medical care :primary, secondary and tertiary care, referral system
- Primary health care
- National health system
- National health security system
- Health services system
 - Structure of health care
 - Health care delivery

Health care delivery

- Preventive health services and disease control in community
- Health education/health communication
- Comprehensive care at health service setting
 - infectious disease control
 - Immunization
 - Nutrition, breast feeding
 - injury prevention

Health care delivery

- Home health care
- School health care
- Occupational health care
- Environmental health
- Palliative care
- Catastrophic illness

Health management

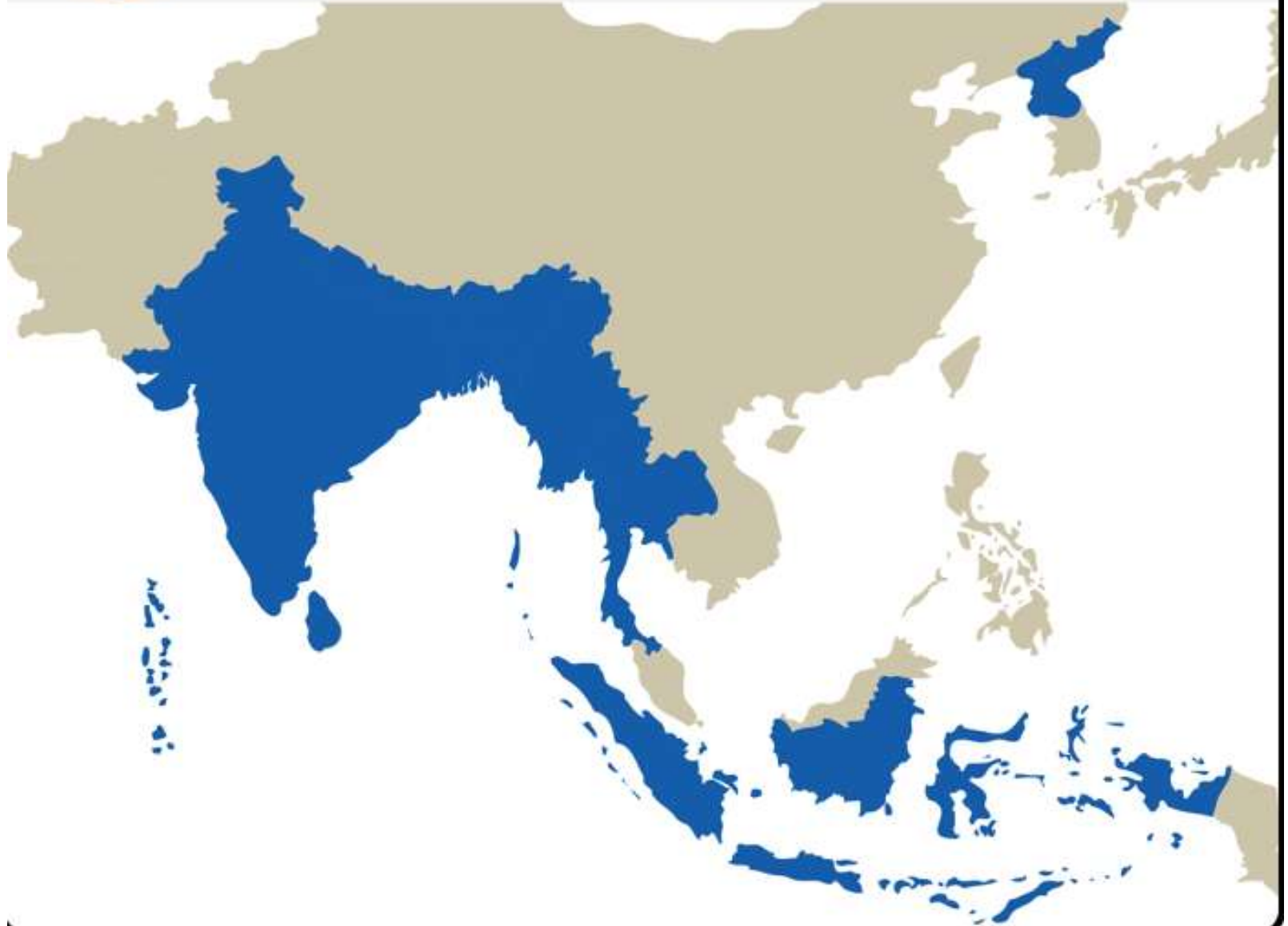
- Consultative services
- Evaluation of health service system
- Health surveys and assessment
- Disease surveillance and reporting systems
- Patient safety

Medical Councils in SEAR

- The capacity of MC varies considerably among countries in SEAR.
- Several countries have well developed and fully functional medical councils, some countries are yet to establish medical councils.



MCN-WHOSEAR



The Medical Council Network of the WHO South-East Asia Region

- MCN WHOSEAR was established in February 2007 with support from the WHO SEARO under the leadership of Dr. Samlee Plianbanchang. In response to a request made by representatives of medical councils of the SEA region at their meeting in Thimpu, Bhutan in October 2006.

MCN WHOSEAR

- Provides a forum for sharing of information, expertise and resources among member medical councils of the SEA Region
- Facilitating proactive coordination, cooperation and collaboration among member councils.
- Since the establishment MCN had taken various actions towards strengthening undergraduate medical education.



**Fifth Technical Meeting of
The Medical Councils Network of the WHO South-East Asia Region
on Quality and Regulation of Medical Education
Bangkok, Thailand, 12-13 August 2013**

Recommendations

To the MCN-WHOSEAR:

- To form a technical working group comprising medical education experts from member countries with **Indonesia Medical Council** as the focal point to work further on **the core competencies as well as the method of their assessment.**
- To establish a multi-country working group with **Medical Council of India** as the focal point to study issues related to **registration and licensing of medical professionals in the Region.**
- To set up a multi-country working group with **Thai Medical Council** as the focal point to review, revise and finalize the Guidelines for accreditation of medical schools in countries of the SEA Region (2009) and **to provide details of the accreditation process to guide countries how to move forward.**

Recommendations

To member medical councils:

- To urge medical schools to pay special attention to ensure that their schools are **socially accountable to the local communities as well as to the country.**
- To urge medical schools to **carry out self-assessment**, as recommended in the Guidelines for accreditation of medical schools in countries of the SEA Region (2009), to **identify their strengths and areas requiring special attention for further improving the quality of medical education.**
- To explore with medical schools the **use of information technology** such as e-learning and e-teaching.

Recommendations To WHO SEARO

- To **provide technical support** for the working groups to be formed by the Network as per the above recommendations.
- To **advocate accreditation** as one of the means for quality improvement in medical education in the Region.
- To continue providing technical support to the MCN-WHOSEAR and its member medical councils for the **strengthening of medical education and practice in countries of the South-East Asia Region.**

Core competencies

- 1. Noble Professionalism
- 2. Self-awareness and personal development
- 3. Effective communication
- 4. Management of information
- 5. Scientific foundation of medicine
- 6. Clinical skills
- 7. Management of health problems.

In conclusion

- The medical councils can advocate, set standard and regulate the teaching of public health in medical schools.
- This will help ensuring that the Region have competent medical professionals with required competencies, both public health and medical care, meeting the country's needs.