APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 500
US Healthcare Financing and Reimbursement (3)
Introduces financial management of healthcare services and focuses on identification of costs of care and payment systems for medical and pharmaceutical services. Discusses mechanisms for delivery and funding of care through private and public programs. Explains the impact of benefit design on provider and patient behavior with particular focus on managed care versus fee for service models. Reviews data sources and their applicability to economic analysis, including inpatient billing and cost-accounting systems, Medicare and Medicaid and other claims data sets, secondary data available through proprietary data vendors and federal and state databases. Discusses impact of recent US healthcare legislation on the delivery of healthcare services, including the estimated cost of the law.

Prerequisite: HPL 500

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 504
Economic Modeling in Health Care (3)
Presents the development, methodological approach, and application of quantitative models used to inform health care decision trees, methodology and sensitivity analysis. Covers Markov models, Monte Carlo simulations, and other stochastic methods. Discusses approaches for uncertainty and risk adjustments, determination of probability values, costs, other key model parameters, and the importance of perspective in modeling and simulation. Considers application and presentation of models to policy makers, providers, health care managers, and key stakeholders who have interests in modeled output and the quantification of economic value.

Prerequisite: HPL 500

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 506
Subjective Outcomes in Health Evaluation (3)
Focuses on concepts, theory, and applications of methods for measuring subjective health outcomes including symptoms, functional status and well-being, health-related quality of life, and satisfaction. Explores appropriate tools for measuring patient-reported outcomes and considers the importance of evaluating the reliability, validity, feasibility, and responsiveness of subjective measures, including special topics such as determining a clinically meaningful difference and missing values. Covers current requirements for Patient-Reported Outcomes endpoint filings with regulatory authorities, including conceptualization, validation and evidentiary standards. Discusses weighting of health using "health-related" quality of life data and utility methods. Explores characteristics of successful applications of Patient-Reported Outcomes research.

Prerequisite: HPL 500

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 509
Epidemiology and Evidence for Outcomes Research (3)
Presents methods and means to evaluate occurrence of disease and effects of interventions on disease incidence, prevalence and outcomes. Covers conduct and synthesis of prospective and retrospective research in generating estimates of the benefits and harms of different interventions and strategies to prevent, diagnose, treat and monitor health conditions. Considers strengths and weaknesses of research designs and statistical approaches to evidence assessments. Includes methodological challenges in observational research such as bias (systematic error) and confounding (mixing of effects). Discusses adjustments to deal with limitations of evidence and analytical strategies. Explores practical applications of epidemiological practice in outcomes research.

Prerequisites: HPL 500
APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 510
Econometric & Observational Methods (3)
Provides comprehensive overview of skills and knowledge necessary to design and implement prospective and retrospective observational investigations. Targets econometric techniques used to control for unobserved covariates considered problematic in observational investigations due to lack of randomization. Topics include appropriate use of econometric techniques such as propensity score matching, instrumental variables and common health economic research designs including regression discontinuity and interrupted time series. Considers how selected techniques improve the ability to make statistical inference within randomized trial setting.
Prerequisite: HPL 500

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 512
Simulation for Economic Evaluation (3)
Introduces key concepts in the use of simulation for economic evaluations in health care. Explores advantages and imitations of individual-level simulation in economic evaluation, following the ISPOR-SMDM guidelines for good modeling practices. Considers rationale for simulations and includes case studies and applications from experience in Health Technology Assessment. Covers discrete event simulation as a tool, its components, how to conceptualize a model, how to model clinical evidence and resource use, and how to codify variables and decisions in modeling. Utilizes ARENA software for applications. Provides practical experience in real world uses of simulation. Advances ability to select appropriate analytic methodologies and critically analyze limitations of data.
Prerequisite: HPL 500

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 514
Economic Outcomes and Analyses (3)
Provides an overview of medical-economic analyses in the healthcare sector. Reviews conceptual foundations and practical applications of cost-effectiveness in healthcare. Explores the landscape of Health Technology Assessment (HTA) and typical requirements for successful applications, including standards of evidence, the identification and measurement of direct medical and non-medical costs, and indirect costs, and an overview of the main forms of economic analyses, such as cost identification and burden of illness studies, cost-effectiveness analysis, cost-benefit and cost-utility analysis. Demonstrates how these analyses are designed, implemented, interpreted, and assembled in HTA dossiers to achieve market access and utilization.
Prerequisite: HPL 500

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 600
Seminar in Applied Health Economics (3)
Prepares students for development and implementation of capstone project. Enhances ability to interpret health economic analyses, especially with respect to cost of illness, cost-benefit and cost effectiveness. Discusses and presents practical examples of health-related quality of life, health utility, and health productivity research. Stresses the application of health economic analyses in US decision making and how interpretation of health economic studies differs depending on perspective.
Prerequisite: Completion of all required courses for the MS-AHEOR program

APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS 601
Capstone Project (3)
Students develop and present AHEOR analysis or protocol. Serves as culminating experience that demonstrates satisfactory achievement of AHEOR skills and competencies.
Prerequisite: AHE 600
HEALTH POLICY 500
US Healthcare Organization and Delivery (3)
Provides an overview of how health care is organized, delivered and financed in the United States. Traces the historical evolution in political, economic, and social contexts, including distribution and access to medical and other services, roles of public and private insurance for health care, and structure of healthcare benefits. Addresses current issues in US healthcare organization, delivery, and financing as well as policies and approaches that impact changes in healthcare delivery. Compares US organization and delivery to systems and models used in other countries.

HEALTH POLICY 504
Health Law and Regulatory Issues (3)
Explores critical legal and regulatory issues in health care using a case-based approach. Demonstrates how the legal system overlays with the healthcare enterprise and prepares students to critically analyze the impact of the law on healthcare delivery, policy decisions, and payment. Examines risk management laws, approaches, and regulations. Analyzes liability and “apology” for medical errors. Critiques and proposes approaches to developing and modifying healthcare policy that consider legal and regulatory constraints, healthcare system variables, and societal issues that affect the organization and delivery of care.
Prerequisite: HPL 500

HEALTH POLICY 506
Advanced Health Policy and Advocacy (3)
Prepares students to apply policy analysis tools to define and address health policy issues and problems. Uses the Medicare program to illustrate the policy development process. Examines the complexity of policy problems and provides the basic tools used in policy design, feasibility analysis, implementation and evaluation. Builds on prior coursework and incorporates stakeholder analysis and role of socio-cultural contexts, and economic, legal, and ethical perspectives in establishing a policy analysis framework.
Prerequisites: HPL 500, 504

HEALTH POLICY 508
Health Informatics and Population Health Analytics (3)
Focuses on the role of data and information in health care; its collection, storage, assembly, display and presentation in healthcare settings. Emphasizes evaluation of managerial, strategic, and process-focused applications and needs. Examines the translation of data and information into intelligence and critiques its uses in health policy decision making.
Prerequisite: HPL 500

HEALTH POLICY 510
Health Research Methods (3)
Provides an overview of the field of health services research as it applies to health policy with capacity for critical appraisal of the literature and with ability to design a basic HP/HSR project. Develops specific competencies which include review and synthesis of relevant published and “gray” literature, research question/hypothesis formulation, operational variable definition, choice of appropriate methodological designs, instrument design/construction, evaluation of reliability and validity, understanding of probability sampling techniques, and choice of appropriate statistical analysis techniques.
Prerequisite: HPL 500
HEALTH POLICY 520
Advanced Statistics (3)
Presents general approaches to multivariate statistical analysis, including elaboration and control of confounding, and key multivariate statistical analysis techniques, i.e., analysis of variance; bivariate linear regression and correlation; multiple linear regression; multiple and partial correlation; and binary and multinomial logistic regression. Analyzes selected datasets, i.e., 2012 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey performed by the Public Health Management Corporation, and federal datasets, e.g., NHANES. **Prerequisite:** HPL 500 for students matriculated in the MS-HP program

HEALTH POLICY 540
Health Economics (3)
Applies general theoretical principles of economics to the healthcare sector. Recognizes the importance of scarcity and incentives, especially as they contribute to differences peculiar to health and the healthcare industry. Examines the supply and demand of health and medical care as they involve consumers/patients, physicians, nurses and hospitals, technology, and drugs. Explores market structures, market competitiveness, health insurance and the role of government and the pharmaceutical industry. Presents international comparisons. **Prerequisite:** HPL 500

HEALTH POLICY 550
Comparative Health Systems (3)
Compares, contrasts and analyses non-US models of healthcare delivery and organization and delivery. Analyzes the framework developed by World Health Organization and other international organizations for ranking health care systems of every country based on specified criteria, as well as setting health goals across all countries. Provides in-depth exploration of systems and situations found in Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, China, Russia, India, Congo and Cuba. Special focus is on applicability of international models to the US healthcare system and current health reforms.

HEALTH POLICY 552
Comparative Systems of Health Law (3)
Provides an international and cross-cultural perspective on legal and regulatory mechanisms in mediating functions of the seven building blocks of health systems: information, financing, service delivery, human resources, medicines and technologies, people, and governance. Applies systems model to evaluation of healthcare services in selected developed and developing countries, presenting contemporary United States as a central point of reference. Analyses key components of real-world initiatives to strengthen health systems and improve healthcare quality and safety. Students identify, analyze, and redesign a real-world health systems intervention to optimize synergies and other positive effects while avoiding and minimizing potential negative effects. These redesigns are constructively critiqued by faculty and peers. **Prerequisite:** HPL 550

HEALTH POLICY 600
Capstone Seminar (3)
Critically analyzes strategies for health policy development and implementation within the context of student proposals for capstone projects. Includes communication and negotiation, analysis of socio-technical systems (interaction of people and technology), planning and ideal design, stakeholder analysis, project management and oversight, business ethics, and program evaluation. **Prerequisite:** Completion of all required courses for the MS-HP program
HEALTH POLICY 601
Capstone Project (3)
Students design, analyze and present a health issue and propose policy options and recommendations for action or an evaluation strategy for a selected healthcare, government or other relevant setting. Serves as culminating experience that demonstrates satisfactory achievement of health policy skills and competencies.

Prerequisite: HPL 600

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 500
Introduction to Healthcare Quality and Safety (3)
Presents concepts of health care quality and safety as horizontally and vertically integrated throughout the healthcare system. Provides models for demonstrating the association between quality and safety and healthcare economics, regulation, accreditation and information technology and relates these concepts to population health.

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 501
Organizational Behavior Change in Health Care (3)
Introduces field of organization development (OD), an approach to organizational change that uses behavioral science knowledge and techniques to help organizations achieve greater effectiveness by learning how to diagnose and solve their own problems. Instills working knowledge of planned change from entry and contracting through data gathering and feedback to intervention and evaluation. Provides practice in diagnosing organizational problems in a healthcare context, designing a change plan, and identifying opportunities and challenges associated with different types of interventions. Explores techniques for motivating and sustaining improvement efforts in healthcare quality and safety

Prerequisites: HPL 500, HQS 503, HQS 505 and HPL 510.

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 503
Healthcare Quality and Safety Measurement and Outcomes Analysis (3)
Establishes a basis for critical analysis of issues in healthcare quality and safety (HQS) and presents conceptual and scientific approaches to evaluation of HQS in health care. Discusses and evaluates historical trends and current issues in HQS/health policy and forces that drive HQS. Presents conceptual frameworks and design measurement tools and analyzes how they relate to the structure and organization of the US healthcare system.

Prerequisite: HPL 500

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 505
Healthcare Quality and Safety Tools and Methods (3)
Presents tools and methods required by healthcare professionals to create, analyze and improve processes necessary for high quality, safe care. Provides an overview of systems thinking that demonstrates how this thinking is applied with the healthcare system. Presents material in three sections: tools and methods for patient safety; tools and methods for quality and performance improvement; and integration of tools, methods and concepts to create high value health care. Reviews mandate for creating value in healthcare delivery in context of the business case for quality.

Prerequisite: HQS 503
HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 507  
Advanced Application of Quality & Safety Methods in Clinical Settings (3)  
Applies appropriate methods and tools to quality and safety problems observed by students in clinical settings or that have been identified in case studies. Students conduct a literature review of their selected problems; develop measures, a research design, and a method for analyzing causes of the problem, including organizational barriers to change.  
Prerequisites: HQS 501 and HQS 505

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 600  
Capstone Seminar (3)  
Prepares and analyzes proposals for healthcare quality and safety capstone projects.  
Prerequisites: All required courses for the MS-HQS program

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 601  
Capstone project (3)  
Students design and present a project that demonstrates ability to apply concepts, methods and theories of healthcare quality and safety to an actual problem in a real setting. Serves as culminating experience that demonstrates satisfactory achievement of HQS skills and competencies.  
Prerequisite: HQS 600

HEALTHCARE QUALITY AND SAFETY 650  
Capstone Seminar and Project (3)  
Two term sequence that prepares MS-HQSM students to design, prepare and execute applied capstone project in healthcare quality and safety. Serves as culminating experience that demonstrates satisfactory achievement of HQS skills and competencies.  
Prerequisites: All required courses for the MS-HQSM program

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE 325/525  
Process Improvement for Healthcare: Lean Thinking (3)  
Presents and applies Lean methodology as a key tool for process improvement in healthcare settings that require management of multidisciplinary teams. Develops a framework for creating Lean processes, focusing on five principles; 1) define value, 2) map the value stream, 3) establish flow, 4) implement pull, and 5) strive for perfection. Compares and contrasts Lean with other process improvement strategies and methodologies used in healthcare to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the various approaches. Students seeking Lean Leader certification can simultaneously enroll in HQS 527: Lean Project (1 c) to identify, design and implement an appropriate Lean improvement strategy.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE 527  
Lean Project (1)  
Presents opportunity to design, implement, and evaluate a health-based Lean project under supervision of certified Lean instructor. Project may be assigned within Thomas Jefferson University Hospitals or, with approval of instructor, selected from an outside organization. Submission of formal report and successful presentation to peers and key project stakeholders results in Lean Leader certification.  
Prerequisites/co-requisites: HQS 525
OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE 530
Accelerating Transformation (3)
Presents and applies Rapid Improvements (RI) as a transformation strategy for cultural and process-related change in healthcare settings that require management of multidisciplinary teams. Develops framework for healthcare transformation by applying tools to DMAIC (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, and Control) and the eight stages of change: 1) Establishing a Sense of Urgency; 2) Creating the Guiding Coalition; 3) Developing a Vision and Strategy; 4) Communicating the Change Vision; 5) Empowering Broad-Based Action; 6) Consolidating Gains and Producing More Change; and 8) Anchoring New Approaches in the Culture. Compares and contrasts leadership and management in healthcare to evaluate the differing and complementary functions of each.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE 532
Project Management (3)
Provides framework and tools needed to initiate, plan, and execute performance improvement initiatives. Designs project planning strategies at a system, department, or front-line level. Presents underlying philosophies and practical application of tools. Develops strategies to align, allocate, integrate, and coordinate resources to achieve project objectives. Applies techniques for sustaining improvements over time. Develops approaches to communicate effectively to a variety of stakeholders.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE 535
Advanced Lean Thinking (3)
Explores and applies advanced concepts to drive performance improvement in healthcare settings. Designs improvement approaches to address system, mid-level, and front-line problems as appropriate. Provides theory and application of continuous improvement. Develops strategies to align high-level objectives with improvement efforts.

Prerequisites: OPX 525

POPULATION HEALTH 500
Essentials of Population Health (3)
Introduces and extends the analytical framework provided by contemporary models of community health and community Health Assessment to explore how health outcomes for populations are influenced by social, economic, environmental, behavioral and political factors. Addresses distinguishing characteristics of populations defined by geography, diagnosis and/or point of care. Describes how clinical and non-clinical evidence is used to measure health-related outcomes, analyze patterns, communicate results, identify best practices and implement effective interventions. Poses ethical questions inherent to the study of the health of populations and to strategies for managing population health.

POPULATION HEALTH 510
Health Economics, Risk and Finance (3)
Presents health economics as an extension of economics and introduces theories, concepts, and issues specific to health economics. Examines role of supply and demand in establishing equilibrium in the health/healthcare market. Applies concepts of risk and risk management specifically to health and health care. Uses issues of risk to look at health finance. Describes theory of risk management. Presents tools of risk management and how they are used to avoid, prevent, or mitigate risk. Utilizes financial statements and controls to measure and monitor risks. Examines health insurance as a mechanism for health finance. Speculates on the impact of the Affordable Care Act and other health policies on healthcare finance. Explores validation of a financial dashboard for managing economic risk of an Accountable Care Organization.

Prerequisite: HPL 500
POPULATION HEALTH 550
Disease Prevention and Care Management (3)
Reviews historical and emerging patterns of chronic disease prevalence and the underlying socioeconomic factors in the United States. Introduces various evidence-based models as frameworks for disease prevention and care management. Critiques strategies for population-based prevention and care management, including payment options and roles/responsibilities of care providers. Explores ethical concerns related to disease prevention and care management.

POPULATION HEALTH 560
Population Health Management Applications (3)
Advanced integrative course utilizes case studies and applies key elements of population health management learned in previous courses, including development of accountable care processes and infrastructure, payer relationships, care coordination, health and financial management system, and leadership.
Prerequisites: All courses required for the MS-PopH program except for POP 600 and 601.

POPULATION HEALTH 600
Capstone Seminar (3)
Prepares students to apply knowledge and competencies developed in previous courses by developing an actual implementation plan for an Accountable Care Organization.
Prerequisites: all coursework required for the MS-PopH program

POPULATION HEALTH 601
Capstone Project (3)
Comprehensively assesses a specific geographic area to identify health-related strengths and deficits, community assets and existing relationships. Synthesizes and analyzes this information to propose, justify and present a specific implementation plan designed to maximize community benefit.
Prerequisite: POP 600

POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 602
Bioethics (3)
Introduces bioethics from a population health perspective. Develops awareness and an understanding of the complexities of ethical problems encountered by healthcare professionals in the clinical, public health, and global health environments. Defines and evaluates ethical philosophical constructs, theoretical bases and principles. Applies different decision-making models to analyze current bioethical issues. Provides opportunities for reflection of personal, professional, community, and societal perspectives on provocative current and evolving ethical issues.

POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 615
Advanced Statistics for Population Health Sciences: Multi-level Modeling (3)
Introduces multilevel modeling, aka, hierarchical linear modeling. Investigates the relationships between individuals and their contextual lives (i.e., neighborhood, culture, family, etc.) to determine which individual and contextual variables contribute to mortality and morbidity. Introduces methods to determine the predictors at both levels and the variance between and within individual and contextual levels. Also introduces methods for longitudinal modeling approaches and analysis. Uses software such as MLwiN.
Prerequisite: HPL 520 or PBH 605
POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 620
Teaching/Learning Seminar (3)
Introduces fundamentals of course design and facilitation for f2f and online learning, including instructional design theory, online moderation techniques, technologies for online learning, development of course objectives, the Quality Matters Rubric for quality online course design, and support resources available to both faculty and students.

POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 650
Evaluative & Outcomes Research and Design (3)
Provides experience in design of scientific evaluative studies of health programs and presents the historical development of evaluation science. Critically examines various approaches and methods developed for use in the scientific evaluation of health programs. Presents operationalization of variables, threats to validity, and experimental, quasi-experimental and non-experimental research designs.

POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 700
Integrative Research Seminar (1 x 3) (Pass/Fail)
Provides a venue for critiquing scientific literature and analyzing various methodologies in preparation of dissertation proposal. Under the direction of invited faculty, students discuss and analyze articles from major journals to evaluate significance of the issue(s) presented, appropriateness of the research design, choice of statistical methods, and the meaningfulness of the findings.

POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 800
Core Competency Examination (1) (Pass/Fail)
Written, take-home and oral examination taken upon completion of core course work.

POPULATION HEALTH SCIENCES 805
Dissertation Proposal Seminar (3) (Pass/Fail)
Intended for the student who is advancing to doctoral candidacy and taken in the final semester of course work. Prepares students for the dissertation process. Culminates in preparation of annotated outline of a dissertation proposal that includes the first three chapters: (1) introduction and background to the issue/problem and research questions/hypotheses; (2) literature review; and (3) description of methods including design, variables, sample(s) and outcome measures.

PUBLIC HEALTH 501
Introduction to Public Health (3)
Introduces history and basic principles of public health and their application to the health status of populations. Presents public health resources used to monitor the health status of the community and to evaluate public health interventions. Focuses on the basis of public health, settings and tools for public health practice, provision of public health services and the future of public health practice.
PUBLIC HEALTH 502
Social and Behavioral Foundations of Public Health (3)
Addresses behavioral, social and cultural factors related to individual and population health and health disparities over the life span. Examines research and practice that contribute to the development, administration and evaluation of public health programs and policies that promote and sustain healthy lives and environments for individuals and populations.

PUBLIC HEALTH 504
Basic Public Health Statistics (3)
Introduces basics of descriptive and inferential statistics, including sampling and probability, in estimation and statistical decisions as used in public health. Applications include estimation of confidence intervals; testing statistical hypotheses for population means, proportions, and variances; and use of non-parametric tests. Utilizes Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) as software tool to enter and analyze public health data. Uses Philadelphia regional data from the Public Health Management Corporation as basis for student projects.

PUBLIC HEALTH 506
Fundamentals of Epidemiology (3)
Introduces epidemiology and its application in public health. Addresses basic epidemiologic terminology and definitions. Presents public health problems in terms of magnitude, person, time, place, and disease frequency. Examines correlation measures between risk factors and disease outcomes; strengths and weaknesses of standard epidemiologic study designs; and ethical and legal issues related to epidemiologic data. Students calculate basic epidemiology measures, draw inferences from epidemiologic reports, and use information technology to access, evaluate, and interpret public health data.
Prerequisite/co-requisite: PBH 504

PUBLIC HEALTH 507
Fundamentals of Environmental Health (3)
Introduces environmental health sciences. Addresses social, political and economic factors that influence environmental health, including identification of major pollutants, their sources and adverse health effects. Examines general mechanisms of toxicity following environmental exposures, including the impact of such exposures on children’s health. Studies risk assessment of environmental hazards and surveys government regulations and their significance in protecting human health. Specific topics include solid, liquid, and hazardous waste, food safety, water and air pollution, and climate change.

PUBLIC HEALTH 509
Public Health Policy & Advocacy (3)
Introduction to public health policy. Surveys legal structure that supports health and public health policy. Addresses process by which policy is developed and implemented and explores role of advocacy in this process. Focuses on key public and private stakeholders and examines public health policy initiatives that originate at federal, state, local, and institutional levels. Students analyze policies related to maternal and child health, obesity, tobacco control, environmental health, climate change preparedness, and delivery of primary care. Emphasizes role of public health advocacy planning and implementation.
Prerequisites: HPL 500, PBH 501, PBH 502
PUBLIC HEALTH 510
Health Research Methods (3)
Presents a fundamental framework for health services research, including critical analysis of public health and health services research literature. Develops a research protocol that includes outline, rationale, research aims and objectives, study design, and sampling methods. Incorporates principles of primary data collection; use of secondary data, survey and qualitative research methods; conduct of basic evaluations; and presentation of research findings. Working in teams, students prepare a grant proposal for oral presentation. 
Prerequisites: HPL 500, PBH 501, PBH 502, PBH 504

PUBLIC HEALTH 511
Health Communication & Social Marketing (3)
Introduces health communication at both the individual and community levels. Presents dominant approaches in health communication and social marketing. Topics include micro- and macro-level theories of health behavior change; skills in patient care communication; role of communication in health care and public health promotion and disease prevention; design, implementation, and evaluation of health communication and social marketing campaigns; media advocacy; and the media and health.
Prerequisites: PBH 501, PBH 502

PUBLIC HEALTH 512
Qualitative Research Methods (3)
Introduces philosophy, techniques and uses of common forms of qualitative research with an emphasis on data collection and analysis. Addresses strengths and limitations of qualitative research and ethical issues surrounding its use. Students practice qualitative research methods through participant observation, fieldwork, in-depth interviewing, focus groups, and case studies.
Prerequisite: PBH 504

PUBLIC HEALTH 514
Dimensions of Global Health (3)
Explores major issues in global health from the perspective of multiple health disciplines. Emphasizes global/local aspects of public health. Focuses on issues in less developed countries including global burden of disease; social determinants of health; health and socio-economic development; advocacy, policy, trade and health; and health and human rights. Discusses global health from perspectives of non-communicable diseases, the built environment, water and sanitation, nutrition, tobacco, maternal/child health, unintentional and intentional injuries, and communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Surveys role of health care delivery systems and global institutions as they relate to global health issues.
Prerequisite: PBH 501

PUBLIC HEALTH 515
Cultural Humility and Competence (3)
Explores cultural competency as it applies to health/human service practitioners. Facilitates development of cultural competence and humility in one’s self, colleagues, health service and public health work environment. Reviews literature on diversity and cultural competence as it relates to disparities in health status and access to quality care. Applies students’ knowledge and personal reflection to their professional work and develops an individual or community health initiative that reflects cultural humility and competency. Students develop an action plan that promotes diversity and cultural awareness in professional development and organizational settings.
PUBLIC HEALTH 517
Special Populations in Environmental Health (3)
Examines environmental health as an aspect of human health affected by physical, chemical, and biological factors external to the individual. Explores gender and age-related environmental health issues from the perspective of women, children, and the elderly. Studies historic and present day role of women worldwide in providing healthy environments for their families, homes, and communities. Examines environmentally related diseases, physical and chemical hazards, and nutrition on the development of children. Explores the physical environment and its impact on the elderly as they access healthcare and nutrition. Field trips to environmental health organizations augment in-class sessions.
Prerequisite: PBH 507

PUBLIC HEALTH 520
Program Planning and Evaluation (3)
Prepares public health professionals to be effective program planners, managers, and evaluators. Examines successful public health education program planning, implementation and evaluation. Uses examples from health promotion, community development, and chronic and infectious disease public health prevention programs. Addresses core public health competencies and skills such as community health assessment, program planning, communication, cultural competency, community dimensions of practice, program budgeting, and systems thinking. Students work in teams in a simulated coalition environment to assess health data and to develop and evaluate a program initiative.
Prerequisites: HPL 500, PBH 501, PBH 502, PBH 504, PBH 506, PBH 507, PBH 509, PBH 510

PUBLIC HEALTH 600
Capstone Seminar (3)
Prepares students to develop key components of the Capstone Project. Explains types of projects, topic selection, problem definition, selection of capstone chair and formation of capstone committee. Reviews essential steps in project development such as literature review, framing questions, assessment of best practices, and analytical methods and evaluation. Prerequisites: Completion of all required MPH coursework and Clerkship.

PUBLIC HEALTH 601
Capstone Project (3)
Students research, develop, implement and/or evaluate a key public health program or policy for formal presentation to students and faculty as the culminating activity in the MPH program. Students also prepare a project abstract for presentation at a local, regional or national public health meeting.
Prerequisites: PBH 600

PUBLIC HEALTH 602
Advanced Social and Behavioral Theory and Intervention (3)
Advanced presentation and analysis of behavioral, social and cultural factors related to individual and population health and health disparities over the life span. Critically examines individual, interpersonal, and community level evidence-based research and practice that contribute to development, administration, and evaluation of public health intervention programs and policies that promote and sustain healthy lives. Focuses heavily on published literature and intensive class discussion.
Prerequisite: PBH 502
PUBLIC HEALTH 605
Advanced Public Health Statistics (3)
Presents general approaches to multivariate statistical analysis, including elaboration and control of confounding, and key multivariate statistical analysis techniques, i.e., analysis of variance; bivariate linear regression and correlation; multiple linear regression; multiple and partial correlation; and binary and multinomial logistic regression. Analyzes selected datasets, i.e., 2012 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey performed by the Public Health Management Corporation, and federal datasets, e.g., NHANES.
Prerequisite: PBH 504

PUBLIC HEALTH 606
Advanced Epidemiology (3)
Builds on PBH 506. Presents examples of epidemiological theory and methods such as: Bayesian Epidemiology, design and analysis of cross-over studies, multivariate analysis, and propensity scores.
Prerequisite: PBH 506

PUBLIC HEALTH 609
Geo-Based Information Systems Mapping (3)
Introduction to mapping and analyzing health-related data using a geographic information system (GIS). Mapping exercises address substantive health care policy and planning issues such as cancer morbidity and mortality, health patterns of uninsured and poor populations, and environmental hazards.
Prerequisite/co-requisite: PBH 506

PUBLIC HEALTH 650
Clerkship (3)
Provides an experiential learning activity in public health. Students work as volunteers in a public health organization with the guidance of a preceptor. Roles vary by interest and organizational need, but may include developing and implementing health education campaigns and training programs, conducting health needs assessments, evaluating programs, and/or participating in community health events.
Prerequisites: HPL 500, PBH 501, PBH 502