

## Review of the Community Medicine Discipline

The "Community Medicine" discipline, designed for second-year students in their third semester, holds a special place in the training of future doctors, as it focuses on developing knowledge and practical skills in preventive medicine and public health protection. The course, valued at 5 credits, comprises 24 hours of lectures, 36 hours of practical sessions, 15 hours of teacher-guided independent work (SRSP), and 75 hours of independent study (SRS), ensuring a comprehensive blend of theoretical material and practical training. The content of the discipline reflects modern trends in medicine, emphasizing disease prevention, health preservation, and improving quality of life.

As part of the course, students are introduced to fundamental concepts of health and disease, the importance of primary healthcare, the basics of rational nutrition, and the classification of nutrients. They also learn to assess the adequacy of nutrition and the biological value of food products. Particular attention is given to the impact of environmental factors—air, water, soil, radiation, and microclimate—on population health. Additionally, the discipline covers topics such as hospital hygiene, prevention of nosocomial infections, occupational health, and the protection of children's and adolescents' health.

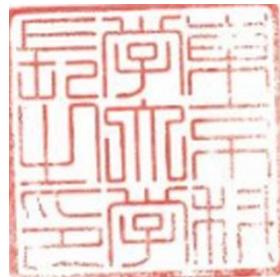
The educational objectives of the course aim to equip students with knowledge of the social and biological determinants of health, the ability to assess risk factors and nutritional adequacy, and practical skills in analyzing health at both individual and population levels. The learning process integrates lectures, practical sessions, independent student work, and modern pedagogical technologies, including testing, solving case-based tasks, and computer-based knowledge assessment methods.

The practical significance of the discipline lies in teaching students to apply their knowledge to disease prevention, promoting healthy lifestyles, and evaluating the impact of environmental factors on health. This fosters clinical thinking oriented toward prevention and prepares students for further study of clinical disciplines and professional practice.

Overall, the "Community Medicine" discipline is relevant, scientifically and methodologically sound, fully aligns with modern medical education requirements, and contributes to preparing specialists capable of effectively addressing tasks related to health promotion and disease prevention in populations.

**Reviewer**

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