

**PUBLIC HEALTH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND****Post-graduate coursework Master of Public Health  
available in 2008 through the  
School of Population Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Brisbane, Australia**

The University of Queensland (UQ) has provided a Master of Public Health for over a decade, initially through the collaborative Queensland Centre for Public Health and more recently in its own right. A recent major re-organisation of post-graduate coursework teaching in the School of Population Health (SPH) has produced a set of stimulating and relevant courses arranged into various study plan options, including a Standard Public Health Plan, an Indigenous Health Plan, a Tropical Health Plan, a Nutrition Plan and a Defense Plan. The School of Population Health also offers a Masters of International Health (MIPH), further details of which can be obtained from the School. The Master of Public Health (MPH) coursework degrees provide the basic professional training for graduates to work in health departments, with non-government organizations, and with research and academic institutions. Options are available for: (a) a 24 unit (3 Semesters full-time) MPH for those with a 3-year degree or a basic professional qualification, and (b) a 16 unit (2 Semesters full-time) MPH for those with at least a relevant 4-year degree.

**Teaching arrangements**

The 24 unit (3 Semesters full-time) MPH can be completed over 12 months or 18 months full-time for local and international students. The 12 month option includes a Summer Semester with most taught coursework in November-December in block/workshop format. The 16 unit (2 Semester full-time) MPH can be completed over 12 months for local and international students, but courses are available from any of the 3 Semesters.

The degrees can be commenced in the first, second or Summer semester. Part-time options are available for local students, and all core courses and a broad selection of electives are available externally for distance online delivery. The fees for Masters coursework degrees are comparable to other major Australian universities (Group of 8). The Masters degrees can be completed by coursework (24 or 16 unit degrees), or coursework and Dissertation (24 unit degree only).

There are opportunities for an individual or group research Dissertation in the 24 unit masters which is 1/3 of the degree or 8 units. A Project (4 units) is available in either the 24 unit or 16 unit Masters. Either Dissertation or Project could involve fieldwork in Brisbane, elsewhere in Queensland or Australia, or internationally. UQ has a strong track record in assisting with international fieldwork placements for Dissertations through contacts in the Asia-Pacific region built up over many years, and through ongoing international research and service activity. UQ also has connections with institutions across Northern Australia.

## **Course content**

Master of Public Health degrees equip students with the knowledge and competencies to contribute to health management and policy, disease control and health promotion across a wide range of populations. The extensive choice in elective courses offers deeper understandings of evidence in health care, epidemiology and statistics, qualitative and quantitative research methods, ethics, health economics and policy – applicable to Australian, international and Indigenous health.

The core courses offered by SPH for the MPH include: introductory courses for statistics and epidemiology, health systems management, and social science perspectives in population health. Electives include courses in Indigenous health, international and tropical health, nutrition, health systems, economics and policy and higher level courses in epidemiology and statistics and the social sciences. This reflects a multi-disciplinary approach to health and development that integrates the physical environment with the biology of disease and the vagaries of human behaviour – and its socio-economic and cultural determinants. Such an approach requires the application of both the natural and social sciences, using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

## **Part-time options for local students**

Local students are able to complete the coursework over a longer period than 18 months and to be enrolled in less than 6 units in first or second semester. Coursework degrees should usually be completed in 3 years part-time. Local students can change from full-time to part-time, and the reverse, in different semesters. Core courses are taught in both first and second semester and will be alternated between day and evening teaching sessions. Electives taught once per year will be alternated day and evening in successive years. These arrangements allow students who can only attend in the evenings to access all courses over a 2 year cycle. Taught courses in the Summer Semester will be held in block/workshop mode. All courses are supported by online learning materials through Blackboard, the e-learning system used by UQ.

## **Locale**

Brisbane is located in South East Queensland and has a sub-tropical climate. It is often described as one of the most livable cities in Australia because of its size, facilities and cost of living. Brisbane is within an hour's drive to the beaches of the Gold Coast (Surfers Paradise) to the south, and the Sunshine Coast to the north. Large national parks are within easy access. Queensland is a vast state that extends to the rain forests of the tropical north and the islands of the Torres Strait to within a few hundred metres of Papua New Guinea. It includes the Great Barrier Reef off the north-east coast, one of the natural wonders of the world, accessed from resort towns such as Cairns and Port Douglas. It also contains large tracts of 'Outback' in the west and north-west of the state; as well as significant agricultural and mining activities.

The School of Population Health (SPH) is located on the Herston Campus of The University of Queensland, not far from the central business district and Chinatown. The SPH is in the Public Health

building adjacent to the Medical School, and close to the Queensland Institute of Medical Research (QIMR), and the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital and the Royal Children's Hospital.

## **COURSEWORK**

### ***CORE COURSES***

All MPH students are required to complete 4 core courses. These courses are: PUBH7600 Introduction to Epidemiology, PUBH7630 Introduction to Biostatistics, PUBH7620 Social Perspectives in Population Health, and PUBH7614 Health Systems, Organisation and Management. These courses provide basic knowledge and competencies that all graduates need to acquire, and in some instances, are pre-requisites for other advanced courses (especially Epidemiology and Biostatistics). The core courses are available in both semesters internally, alternating day and evening, and externally.

In keeping with the international orientation of the SPH, core courses use material from the international, as well as local context, and thus are suitable for those interested in pursuing interests in national, indigenous or international health.

#### **Introduction to Epidemiology PUBH7600**

This course covers sources of data on mortality and morbidity; measures of prevalence, incidence and risk; epidemiological study designs; chance, bias and confounding; association and causation; epidemic investigation; disease surveillance; screening; prevention; use of epidemiology in health services.

#### **Introduction to Biostatistics PUBH7630**

This course covers concepts of population and demographic change; sampling and sample selection; data collection, management and presentation; sampling variability and statistical inference including estimation, confidence-intervals, hypothesis testing and sample size calculation; statistical computing; planning and reporting statistical analyses.

#### **Social Perspectives in Population Health PUBH7620**

This course introduces students to the contribution of social science disciplines to the identification and solution of public health problems. It uses particular health problems, such as diabetes, cancer or HIV/AIDS, to examine individual and community issues and responses.

#### **Health Systems, Organisation and Management PUBH7614**

This course provides an overview of health systems, and the evaluation of their performance. It examines the organization of health services, their financing and the associated human resources.

***SELECTED ELECTIVE COURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH*****PUBH7021 Evaluation in Public Health**

The course aims to provide students with a basic understanding of both qualitative and quantitative research designs within the context of public health evaluation; to give them the skills to evaluate the rigour and validity of published evaluations; and introduce them to the basics of designing and implementing effective evaluation strategies in a range of public health contexts (e.g., individual work practice, health promotion, screening, and large-scale public programs and policy).

**PUBH7610 Applied Research and Practice**

This course takes students through the steps in a research project: problem definition, current state of knowledge, critical appraisal of evidence, study design, variables and their measurement, ethical consideration, operational issues and report writing.

**PUBH7612 Control of Non-Communicable Disease**

This course addresses the causes and control of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, chronic lung disease, mental disorders and injury which are responsible for considerable disease burden in developed, newly industrialised and middle income countries and increasing in many developing countries.

**INDH7002 Issues in Indigenous Health**

Introduction to major issues currently being addressed in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health with specific attention given to issues of concern to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

**PUBH7106 Reproductive and Child Health**

This course covers: measurement of morbidity, mortality and disease burden due to child and reproductive health problems; management of pregnancy; labour and the post-partum period; primary health care; immunization; management of the common diseases of childhood; growth and nutrition.

**PUBH7113 Health and Development**

This course covers several themes aimed at providing students with an understanding of: the variety of conceptions of health and of development, and how they are measured; fundamentals of the demographic, epidemiological, and nutritional transitions and the bi-directional interactions between health and development; social, economic and cultural components of development and their specific interactions with disease and fertility in various ecological settings; conceptions of socio-economic status and poverty; a wide perspective on the determinants of health and disease and health improvement in the international context; and, an understanding of the organisations working in international health and their strengths and weaknesses.

**PUBH7118 Global HIV/AIDS Control**

This course covers: the global HIV/AIDS situation; family, community and societal effects; surveillance; modes of transmission and interventions to reduce transmission; determinants of risk behaviours and means to change; treatment of opportunistic infections and ARV; case studies of selected countries.

**PUBH7616 Burden of Disease Methods**

An intensive eight-day workshop that aims to equip students with the core skills to conduct a national burden of disease study and to understand the key determinants of population health. Good numerical skills and proficiency in Excel are required.

**PUBH7115 Mortality Analysis**

This course broadens the disciplinary base in using various sources of demographic and mortality data (vital registration, censuses, surveys) to understand the health of populations, with a focus on understanding and applying demographic techniques to estimate mortality levels and patterns in developing countries.

**PUBH7100 International Disease Control Priorities**

This course covers: assessment of disease burden by cause; prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable disease and injuries. This includes causes and control of: malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, under-nutrition, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal disease, vaccine preventable disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, injuries.

**PUBH7650 Evidence Based Health Care**

Evidence based health care involves integrating the best available clinical research with clinical experience and patient values in order to guide decision making in health care. Students learn to find the most relevant and highest quality evidence, critically appraise it and apply and adapt the evidence to varied situations.

**PUBH7645 International Health Policy**

International Health Policy identifies key stakeholders in international health and their roles, including WHO, World Bank, key NGO's and bilateral agencies and Global Public Private Partnerships. It explores major international health policy and program developments and the translation of those policies into practice.

**PUBH7117 Health Aspects of Disasters**

This course covers the common types of disasters and effects on health, nutrition and mortality; public health and medical responses; infectious disease and nutritional emergencies; refugee camps; co-ordination of Donor and Aid agencies; disaster preparedness and minimization of health hazards.

Full information on SPH courses and when offered in 2008 can be found on the SPH website at the following link - [http://www.sph.uq.edu.au/students/course\\_list.htm](http://www.sph.uq.edu.au/students/course_list.htm)

## **TEACHING APPROACHES**

Teaching consists of lecture-discussions and small group presentations and discussions. Both structured and problem-based learning is employed. Lecture-discussions are from academic staff of the SPH, or from other Schools or Faculties at UQ, or from external collaborating institutions such as the Queensland Institute for Medical Research, Queensland Health and the Department for Health and Ageing, consultancy organisations, and other universities and institutes.

Tutorials involve student-led discussions and student presentations. These are based on the content of the coursework and guided and commented upon by the tutor present. Student-led discussions are generally problem-based (especially public health problems in countries where students are from) in the early part of the Semester, and in the later part of the Semester student presentations (individual or group) will also be used for assessment.

Assessment is usually by more than one method. Examinations (for quantitative methods) and short answer questions are mixed with individual (or group) written assignments and group (or individual) class presentations on selected topics relevant to the coursework. More details concerning assessment are available in the detailed course descriptions.

## **RESEARCH DISSERTATIONS AND PROJECTS**

The University of Queensland has a strong track record in assisting with Masters research dissertations, and projects based on international fieldwork, as part of coursework degrees. Students have traveled to a range of sites connected with UQ in the Asia Pacific region in order to conduct fieldwork, in groups and individually. Research Dissertations or Projects are optional.

### **Dissertation**

A Dissertation is a major research undertaking which is worth 1/3 of the required units for the 24 unit degree; that is, 8 units (equivalent to 4 taught courses). Dissertations can only be undertaken as part of 24 unit (3 semesters) masters degrees. The desired standard of this work should be that of one or more publishable paper(s) or reports in the scientific or organisational literature. Based on a critical review of the literature, questions are posed, appropriate methodologies are designed, implementation (commensurate with the time and resources available) is specified, information is then collected, analyzed, and presented in a scholarly and scientific format.

Research dissertations can be undertaken in Australia or internationally and as individual or group activities. Selected group research activities outside Brisbane, or internationally, may be supported by a supervisory visit by an academic member of staff during the fieldwork, in addition to support with arrangements for making contacts and setting-up the research, and email and telephone contact. Dissertations are marked externally, as well as internally.

A Masters by coursework with adequate grades (mean  $\geq 5/7$ ) and a Dissertation is a suitable qualification for PhD entry.

## Project

A Project is research or practice activity that is worth 4 units (equivalent to 2 taught courses). While a Project is half the units of a Dissertation, it could nevertheless be of publishable quality. However, a project could also involve: a critical review of the literature for the purposes of policy analysis; or a health situation analysis in a province or country as a guide to future action; or a research or project proposal; or a review of public health projects or programs in operation, as might be expected for a consultancy report; or an organizational assessment for students who may be seconded to international or aid agencies. Projects can be undertaken in Australia or internationally. Supervisory arrangements will depend on the circumstances. Project reports are assessed and graded.

Students completing a 4 unit research project in 16 unit master would be eligible for entry into the PhD program as this meets the 25% research component criterion.

## FACULTY

Key SPH Staff teaching into the Master of Public Health program include:

**Jon Adams** is a Senior Lecturer in the School of Population Health at the University of Queensland. Before taking up this position, he was a Senior Lecturer in the Centre for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the University of Newcastle, Australia. He has taught qualitative health methods and health social science for over six years and holds a BA(Hons) and postgraduate diploma from the University of Wales (UK), MA from the University of Leeds (UK) and a PhD from the University of Edinburgh (UK). Jon's research has focused upon primary health care and the practice and consumption of complementary and alternative medicines (CAM).



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**Fernanda Claudio** is a social anthropologist specialising in Southern Africa. She has researched the impact of states and international organisations on local level political and economic structures. Specifically, her fieldwork has addressed the relationship between development schemes, drought, and hunger in northern Zimbabwe. In the past, she has also worked on Portuguese migration to Canada, and participated in a study of culture and the clinical encounter in primary health care in Montreal. Fernanda was born in Portugal, grew up in Canada, was educated at the London School of Economics, and now calls Queensland home. Continuing research interests include political structures and health inequality, famine, and disaster.



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**Maria Donald**, Senior Lecturer and MPH Program co-ordinator. Her principal areas of research include mental health promotion, suicide prevention, sexual health and HIV/AIDS prevention and recently chronic disease prevention and management. The evaluation (both quantitative and qualitative) of multifaceted interventions concerned with health promotion and the delivery of health services has been a fundamental focus of her research. She co-ordinates the course PUBH7006: Evaluation in Public Health. She has an emerging interest in healthy public policy and has been involved in large-scale research and evaluation projects that have directly informed health policy developments in Australia, particularly in the area of mental health. A key theme in her research has been collaboration across the research community, the implementation of policy, and the needs of patients and local communities.



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**Wayne Hall** was formerly Director of the Office of Public Policy and Ethics at the Institute for Molecular Bioscience (2001-2005) and Director of the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at the University of NSW (1994-2001). He has been an expert adviser to the World Health Organization since 1993, advising on: the health effects of cannabis use; the effectiveness of drug substitution treatment; the scientific quality of the evaluation of the Swiss heroin trials; the contribution of illicit drug use to the global burden of disease; vaccines against drug addiction; and the ethical implications of neuroscience research on addiction. In 2003 he was identified by the Institute for Scientific Analysis as a “Highly Cited Author” with a rate of citation in the top “one half of one percent of all publishing researchers in the last two decades” in “social science, general”. He is currently researching the policy and ethical implications of: research on the neurobiology of nicotine dependence, biological interventions that purport to extend human life expectancy, and pharmacological treatments of mental and behavioural disorders.



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**Peter Hill**, Associate Professor in International Health Policy, is a public health physician with extensive experience in health services and policy and health sector reform. He has worked with the NGO sector in rural health in Nigeria and Cambodia, with the Northern Territory and Queensland government in Aboriginal health, for AusAID in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Fiji and with the German Agency for Development Cooperation (GTZ) in Cambodia. His research interests in the development and implementation of international health policy have led to collaborations with WHO, and the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp. He is currently coordinator for the MPH program and chair of the School of Population Health Research Ethics Committee.



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**Megan Jennaway** is a medical anthropologist specialising in the socio-cultural aspects of health and illness in South and South East Asia, particularly Indonesia. She has written widely on Indonesian/Balinese medical and social systems, based upon ethnographic fieldwork she undertook in Bali in the early 1990s. Her research focussed particularly on women’s reproductive health in the Balinese context and her book, *Sisters and Lovers: Women and Desire in Bali*, was published by Rowman and Littlefield in



2002. More recently, Dr Jennaway has been involved with community development programs run by UNESCO in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, and Bappenas and UNDP in Indonesia (which aims to install telecentres throughout the archipelago).

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**Alan Lopez**, Professor of Medical Statistics and Population Health, is Head of the School of Population Health at The University of Queensland. He is also a consultant to WHO, where, prior to joining UQ, he worked for 22 years in various technical and senior managerial posts.



Professor Lopez has published widely on mortality analysis and causes of death, including the impact of the global tobacco epidemic, and on the global descriptive epidemiology of major diseases, injuries and risk factors. He is the co-author of the seminal *Global Burden of Disease Study* (1996) which has greatly influenced debates about priority setting and resource allocation in health. He has been awarded major research grants in population health in recognition of his research competence and is a member of Australia's National Health and Medical Research Council Program Grants Committee.

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**Geoff Marks**, Associate Professor in Nutrition and Head of the School's Nutrition Program, is responsible for coordinating the MPH (Nutrition). Dr Marks has broad experience in public health nutrition, including professional postings, research, teaching, consultancy and advisory positions. The primary focus of his work has been on addressing nutrition issues in populations through nutrition policy and programming, with a particular focus on monitoring and evaluation. He has worked throughout the Asia-Pacific region, with principal areas of experience being Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and USA. His research interests include: nutrition monitoring and program evaluation; control of nutritional deficiencies; nutrition in cancer prevention; and responding to the nutrition transition.



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**Andrew Page** joined the School of Population Health in December, 2005 as a lecturer. Prior to his appointment Andrew was a Research Assistant and NHMRC Project Coordinator at the School of Public Health, University of Sydney, and Senior Research Officer at BreastScreen NSW (NSW Cancer Institute). Andrew completed a PhD at the University of Sydney in 2005 on social and psychiatric factors associated with suicide, and has an undergraduate degree in Psychology from the University of Newcastle. Andrew's role at the School involves co-ordinating the Introduction to Epidemiology course, and ongoing research in suicide and mental health, breast cancer screening, social inequalities and determinants of health, epidemiology, and small-area mortality analysis.



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**Chalapati Rao**, Lecturer and international mortality researcher, joined the School of Population Health in April 2003. Since then, he has continued a research agenda emanating from his experiences at WHO Geneva, as a member of the Global Burden of Disease Study Team. Dr Rao currently works with several countries in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions in conducting research to strengthen national mortality registration systems. Specific research experience and interests include the evaluation of national cause of death statistics, developing and implementing cost effective methods to collect mortality data, and exploring relationships between levels and causes of mortality. Dr Rao is involved in MPH teaching programs as well as offshore international teaching activities related to his research projects.



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**Richard Taylor**, Professor of International Health, arrived in 2005 from the University of Sydney where he designed and co-ordinated the highly successful Master of International Public Health (MIPH) degree. Professor Taylor is Head of the International and Indigenous Division in the SPH, and exercises academic oversight over the MIPH and MPH(Tropical), as well as co-ordinating several of the international courses. Professor Taylor has continuing international experience in the Asia Pacific, particularly in the Pacific Island region, and has been involved in the epidemiology and disease control aspects of the health transition, especially concerning cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer, but also has experience in control of communicable and vector-borne disease in the Pacific Island region.



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**Theo Vos** is the Director of the School's Centre for Burden of Disease and Cost-Effectiveness. The Centre provides training and advice to researchers in Australia and internationally who are carrying out burden of disease and economic evaluation studies aimed at providing policy makers with the evidence base for resource allocation decision making. In Australia, the Centre is responsible for an update of the Australian Burden of Disease study including, for the first time, an Indigenous burden of disease component. Associate Professor Vos is also leading a five-year project in collaboration with the University of Melbourne to carry out a comprehensive cost-effectiveness modelling study ('ACE-Prevention') into 100 preventive intervention options to reduce the burden of non-communicable disease. The Centre provides support to burden of disease study teams in many countries, including Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, South Africa and Turkey. It also provides support to countries to improve their mortality data by strengthening vital registration systems and collection of information on causes of death through verbal autopsy (e.g. in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, China and Bangladesh). The Setting Priorities based on Information of Cost-Effectiveness (SPICE) project is a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Public Health in Thailand and the Centre and aims to provide information on the cost-effectiveness of interventions for mental disorders, road traffic accidents, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and cardiovascular disease.



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**Gail Williams**, Professor of International Health Statistics. Dr Williams has extensive experience in the collection and analysis of epidemiological data from countries in the Asia/Pacific region, including China, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Thailand. Dr Williams has particular expertise in infectious disease epidemiology and statistical modeling of communicable disease.

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## STUDENTS

Students are drawn from a wide variety of countries to study at the School of Population Health. In South East Asia and the Pacific students come from Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam as well as the Pacific Islands; elsewhere in Asia students come from Bangladesh, Singapore and Japan. Further afield students come from North America, Europe and a number of African, Middle Eastern and South American countries.

The background of students is quite varied. As well as doctors, nurses, dentists, nutritionists and pharmacists, there are health managers and planners, educators and researchers. The School also attracts project officers from non-government organizations (NGOs) and representatives from pharmaceutical companies and occasionally journalists, geologists and lawyers.

After graduation many students work with departments and ministries of health either in their own country or elsewhere. Others go on to work with international organisations such as World Health Organization (WHO), and with NGOs such as Red Cross and *Medicines sans frontieres*; others find employment with consultancy companies who plan and implement projects on behalf of government aid agencies such as AusAID.

## SPH FACILITIES

The School of Population Health is located in the Public Health Building which is a modern fully air-conditioned facility of five levels. A computer room with 24 hour student access is available. The School of Population Health is adjacent to the Medical School and close to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, Women's Hospital and Children's Hospital and Herston Health Sciences Library. Students have access to extensive on-line databases through The University of Queensland library system, and to email, web searching and common word-processing, spreadsheet and statistical software. Although computer and printing facilities are available, students are strongly encouraged to have their own computer and printer.

## **RESEARCH DEGREES**

Entry to research degrees generally require an undergraduate honours degree at the level of I-IIA, or a Masters coursework degree with adequate grades (mean  $\geq 5/7$ ) and at least 25% by research dissertation or treatise.

A Masters by research is available which leads to the degree of **Master of Philosophy in Public Health** (M Phil PH). This degree involves the equivalent of 3 Semesters or 24 units (over 12 or 18 months), and may include selected coursework relevant to the research. A broad range of topics may be selected for the research. Details of staff interests and areas of expertise can be found on the School of Population Health's website.

**Doctor of Philosophy** (PhD) research degrees are available and details of staff interests and areas of expertise can be found on the School of Population Health's website. PhD degrees may also include optional and selected coursework relevant to the research.

## **ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTERS COURSES**

### **24 unit (3 semester full time) Masters**

Students must hold:

- A tertiary degree approved by The University of Queensland;
- OR a basic professional qualification in the field of health, behavioural, social, agricultural or biological sciences, and have completed work experience or further training in a relevant field, and obtain approval of the Executive Dean
- OR hold the Graduate Diploma in Public Health from the University of Queensland.

### **16 unit (2 semester full time) Masters**

Students must hold:

- A 4 year or more tertiary degree or equivalent approved by The University of Queensland in a related field

### **English requirements**

International applicants must have an IELTS overall score of 6.5 unless English was the medium of instruction at secondary and tertiary levels of education.

### **Credits or Exemptions**

Applicants with demonstrated prior knowledge from previous qualifications may apply for Credit, where the course will appear on the transcript, or Exemption from required courses, where the course will not appear on the transcript and another course taken instead. Courses not undertaken because of

Credit or Exemption are not charged. Request for Credit or Exemption are assessed individually by Program/Plan and course co-ordinators.

## **FEES 2008**

*A [Fee Calculator](#) is available for calculation of fees based on course selection. The indicative fees quoted below for degree programs are based on courses provided through the School of Public Health. These fees apply for 2008.*

### **Local students 2008**

For local students, fees for the MPH and the MIPH for full-time and part-time students are Aus\$765.00 per unit, or cost per course Aus\$1530.00. Fees are due early in each semester and depend on the number of courses enrolled. Fees may be tax deductible.

UQ scholarship information for domestic students can be found at:

<http://www.uq.edu.au/study/index.html?page=23914&pid=1135>

Study in Australia scholarship website:

<http://studyinaustralia.gov.au/Sia/en/CourseSearch/ScholarshipSearch.htm>

Fees study assistance information can be found at:

<http://www.uq.edu.au/study/index.html?page=4360&pid=1123>

Under FEE-HELP, for Australian citizens or holders of a permanent humanitarian visa, the Federal Government pays the loan amount directly to the University. Recipients then repay the loan through the taxation system once income reaches the minimum threshold for compulsory repayment.

### **International students 2008**

For international students, fees for the MPH and MIPH are approximately Aus\$10,250.00 per semester. Fees are due early in each semester and depend on the number of courses enrolled.

UQ scholarship information for international students can be found at:

<http://www.uq.edu.au/study/index.html?page=37210&pid=1135>

## **FIELDWORK EXPENSES**

Students are responsible for fieldwork expenses including travel, accommodation and subsistence. Scholarship holders may have fieldwork expenses included in their package. Subsidisation of fieldwork expenses may be possible if related to funded consultancy or research activities.

## **LIVING IN BRISBANE**

Following are a number of useful links containing information on living in Brisbane and University details of Accommodation available on campus:

<http://www.uq.edu.au/international/?page=10367>

<http://www.accommodation.uq.edu.au/?action=sitemap>

## **ENQUIRIES**

### **Enrolment queries and advice**

Student Services

School of Population Health

Public Health Building, Herston Rd.,  
Herston, Brisbane, Queensland, 4006, Australia.

Tel +61 07 3366 4648

Email: [enquiries@sph.uq.edu.au](mailto:enquiries@sph.uq.edu.au)

### **Enquiries concerning course content and career advice**

Dr Maria Donald

Public Health Program Coordinator

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**Master of Public Health Program Structure**

Course name	Units	Course code	2008 March Semester (Mar-Jun)	2008 July Semester (Jul-Oct)	2008/9 Summer Semester (Nov-Feb)
<b>Core courses (8 units)</b>					
Introduction to Epidemiology	2	PUBH7600	×	×	
Introduction to Biostatistics	2	PUBH7630	×	×	
Social Perspectives in Population Health	2	PUBH7620	×	×	
Health systems, organization & Management	2	PUBH7614	×	×	
<b>Elective courses</b> (>= 10 units for 24 unit Masters and >= 8 units for 16 unit Masters )					
Any course offered by the SPH is available as an elective in the MPH program					
Project	4	PUBH7900/01	×	×	×
Dissertation (24 unit Masters only)	8	PUBH7950/55/57	×	×	

Most courses taught in the Summer Semester are held in Nov-Dec in block/workshop mode

Maximum units in first and second semesters =10; maximum units in Summer Semester = 6

**Master of Public Health course listing 2008**

Code	Title	Semester	Internal	External
<b>Core MPH courses</b>				
PUBH7600	Introduction to Epidemiology	1 & 2	✓	✓
PUBH7630	Introduction to Biostatistics	1 & 2	✓	✓
PUBH7620	Social Perspectives in Population Health	1 & 2	✓	✓
PUBH7614	Health Systems, Organisation & Management	1 & 2	-	✓
<b>Epidemiological Methods</b>				
PUBH7611	Principles of Epidemiology	1	✓	✓
PUBH7616	Burden of Disease Methods	S	✓	-
PUBH7115	Mortality Analysis	2	✓	-
<b>Clinical Epidemiology</b>				
PUBH7650	Evidence Based Health Care	1 & 2	-	✓
PUBH7651	Systematic Reviews of Evidence	TBA	-	✓
PUBH7015	Decision Making in Health Care	2	-	✓
PUBH7652	Development & Application of Diagnostic Tests	Not 2008	-	✓
<b>Biostatistics</b>				
PUBH7631	Practical Regression Analyses	1 & 2	✓	✓
STAT7605	Clinical Biostatistics	1	✓	✓
STAT7608	Categorical Data & Generalised Linear Models	2		✓
<b>Specific Population Health Issues</b>				
PUBH7612	Control of Non Communicable Disease	2	✓	-
PUBH7116	Communicable Disease Control in Industrialised Countries	2 (Block)	✓	-
PUBH7106	Reproductive & Child Health	1	✓	-
<b>Nutrition</b>				
NUTR7001	Nutrition & Health	1	✓	✓
NUTR7002	Nutritional Assessment	2	✓	✓
NUTR7003	Nutrition Policies & Programs	Not 2008	✓	✓
NUTR7005	Nutritional Epidemiology	Not 2008	✓	✓
NUTR7008	Nutrition in International Health	2	✓	✓
<b>International Health</b>				
PUBH7100	International Disease Control Priorities	2	✓	✓
PUBH7113	Health & Development	1	✓	✓
PUBH7101	Infectious & Tropical Disease	2	✓	
PUBH7112	Tropical Medicine	Not 2008	✓	-
PUBH7117	Health Aspects of Disasters	S	✓	-
PUBH7645	International Health Policy	1	✓	-
PUBH7118	Global HIV/AIDS Control	2	✓	-
PUBH7108	Project Planning for International Health	2	✓	-

**Master of Public Health course listing 2008 (continued)**

Code	Title	Semester	Internal	External
<b>Indigenous Health</b>				
INDH7001	Substance Use & Misuse among Indigenous People	1 & 2	-	✓
INDH7002	Issues in Indigenous Health	1	-	✓
<b>Health Systems</b>				
PUBH7021	Evaluation in Public Health	1	✓	-
PUBH7012	Delivering Health Care in Communities	1	-	✓
<b>Social and Behavioural Science</b>				
HPRM7008	Mental Health Promotion	2	-	✓
PUBH7122	Health Behaviour Interventions: Concepts & Applications	2	✓	✓
PUBH7123	Determinants of Health Behaviours	1	✓	✓
<b>Health Economics</b>				
PUBH7617	Pharmacoeconomics	2	✓	✓
PUBH7618	Cost-effectiveness in Health & Medicine	2	✓	✓
PUBH7014	Health Financing	2	✓	-
<b>Addictions</b>				
HPRM7004	Introduction to Substance Use & Misuse	1 & S	-	✓
HPRM7016	Recent Developments in Substance Use & Misuse	2	-	✓
PUBH7124	Tobacco Cessation & Control	2 & S	-	✓
HPRM7005	Assessment & Interventions for Substance Misuse	1 & 2	-	✓
HPRM7006	Alcohol & Drug Harm Minimisation & Policy Development	1	-	✓
PUBH7009	Substance use and abuse in special populations	1 & S	-	✓
HPRM7015	Counselling for Substance Misuse & Dependence	2	-	✓
<b>Psychosocial Aspects of Health</b>				
HLTH7014	Psychosocial Health of Children & Adolescents	-	-	

S = summer semester

Maximum units in March and July Semesters =10; maximum units in Summer Semester = 6

**Master of Public Health course listing 2008 (continued)**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Semester</b>	<b>Internal</b>	<b>External</b>
<b>Advanced biostatistics</b>				
STAT7601	Mathematical Background for Biostatistics	1 & 2	-	✓
STAT7602	Health Indicators & Health Surveys	1	-	✓
STAT7603	Data Management & Statistical Computing	1	-	✓
STAT7604	Principles of Statistical Inference	1	-	✓
STAT7605	Clinical Biostatistics	1	-	✓
STAT7606	Design of Experiments & Clinical Trials	2	-	✓
STAT7607	Linear Models	2	-	✓
STAT7608	Categorical Data & Generalised Linear Models	2	-	✓
STAT7609	Survival Analysis	1	-	✓
STAT7610	Longitudinal & Correlated Data	1	-	✓
STAT7611	Bioinformatics & Statistical Genetics	2	-	✓
STAT7612	Clinical trials & Meta-Analysis	2	-	✓
STAT7613	Bayesian Statistical Methods	2	-	✓