# Specialisation: Epidemiology and Quantitative Methods

## Competencies

(a) Demonstrate a well-developed understanding of the role of epidemiological methodologies in public health research.

(b) Be able to critically evaluate epidemiological investigations including the research question, study design, statistical analyses, results and interpretation of observational and experimental research studies relevant to public health research and practice.

(c) Formulate meaningful public health research questions and develop an appropriate study protocol for grant applications.

(d) Be familiar with methods of data collection and management of data in epidemiologic studies.

(e) Apply appropriate biostatistics methods, using software packages (e.g., STATA or R) to perform data analysis with interpretation and application of findings.

## Specialisation Core Modules (12 MCs)

1. SPH5101 Advanced Quantitative Methods I OR SPH6002 Advanced Quantitative Methods II
2. SPH5103 Collection, Management and Analysis of Quantitative Data
3. SPH5203 Advanced Epidemiology I OR SPH6001 Advanced Epidemiology II

## Specialisation Elective Modules (8MCs)

- SPH5102 Design, Conduct and Analysis of Clinical Trials
- SPH5104 Healthcare analytics
- SPH5201 Control of Communicable Diseases
- SPH5202 Control of Non-Communicable Diseases
- SPH5204 Nutrition and Health – Fundamentals and Applications
- SPH5306 Environmental Health
- SPH5405 Introduction to Health Services Research
- SPH5407 Programme Evaluation
- SPH5408 Public Health and Aging
- SPH6004 Advanced Biostatistics
- SPH6003 Nutritional Epidemiology

Information correct as of 6th April 2018
SPH5005 PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS

The SPH5005 Practicum should be on an epidemiological study focused on an exposure, condition or disease of interest to students. Students could conduct primary research; collecting data to answer their research question or utilise secondary data (faculty datasets, school cohort study datasets, public data) to perform data-analysis and interpretation. Other projects could include a systematic review, programme evaluation, or a disease modelling study.