

Program Description

The Master of Science in Global Health Equity program at the Medical College of Wisconsin was created to meet the growing demand of global health professionals. Our small cohorts

research question that addresses a sustainable developmental goal, analyze data using existing international data sets, and interpret the results. They will learn to present their results to the scientific community as well as to local communities and will prepare a final research paper.

29230 Epidemiologic Research Methods in Global Health Equity. *2 credits.*

29279 Thesis Work and Internship Preparation. 1 credit.

Experiences in global health have proven to be invaluable in shaping the interests and careers of students. Participation in global health educational and research activities is associated with increased likelihood of addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health. However, there are also potential pitfalls associated with sending students to research arenas in which they are unfamiliar- processes are different, the resources available for research may be limited, there are language and cultural barriers, and students face safety issues pertaining to travel and occupational exposures. This type of experience is a means for professionals-in-training to learn important lessons about health disparities and cultural diversity. This course will provide a step-by-step guide to prepare students for successful thesis work.

29299 Master's Thesis. 6 credits.

Thesis work is a required component of the MS in Global Health Equity program. It is a planned, supervised, and evaluated practical experience designed to enhance and

those countries, as well as demonstrate the ability to identify opportunities for specific health interventions and create evidence-based programs aimed at chronic diseases with a focus on cultural values, integration of community assets and resources, and utilization of the expertise of identified global health professional and groups with similar interests.

29150 Global Environmental Health. 3 credits.

Global Environmental Health will examine environmental problems that manifest at a global scale, with implications for human health and health equity. This course provides (1) a survey of major global environmental issues impacting human health, and (2) a focused examination of global climate change, related health impacts, and approaches to environmental sustainability, mitigation, and resilience. Issues to be considered include urbanization, air quality, water and sanitation, energy, food systems, biodiversity, waste, drivers of emerging diseases, climate change, and green infrastructure. The course will consider relevant social, economic, and political factors and approaches to controlling or eliminating risks. We will apply a global health equity perspective, examining causes and effects of environmental issues and implications for vulnerable populations. Environmental health issues in both developed and developing countries will be presented.

29160 Infectious Disease Epidemiology. 2 credits.

This course addresses the epidemiological, clinical, and practical issues important to the study of infectious diseases of public health significance. The epidemiology of selected infectious diseases commonly occurring nationally or internationally, or of potential use as a bioterrorism weapon, will be discussed in detail. Subjects discussed include immunizations, microbiology tools for the epidemiologist, nosocomial infections, outbreak epidemiology and emerging infectious diseases.

29165 Ethics in Qualitative Research. 2 credits.

This course examines ethical considerations beyond regulatory approval. Together, we assist in laying a foundation in ethical qualitative research practices as well as considering ethical treatment of special populations, and the development/evolution of one's own ethical stance.

29250 How to Build Health Research Partnerships with Native American Communities.

2 credits.

Working with Native American communities to conduct health research presents unique challenges. Many of these challenges align with community-based participatory research principles. However, the unique socio-