

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Course name: Costa Rican Health Care and Tropical Medicine

Course code: HIS-3293J Total contact hours: 45 hours

Pre-requisite: Must be a Health Sciences student

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Costa Rica's health care system is unique due to the fact that it's socialized and has achieved excellent health indicators. The course focuses on the history and development of the public health care system within the context of the Costa Rican sociopolitical and economical situation. It also gives a strong emphasis on how the system actually works and points out not only the strongholds of the systems, but also it's weak points. A third objective, of fundamental importance in order to understand this system, is the study of Costa Rica as a tropical country. Students will learn about the prevention and transmission of relevant tropical diseases.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To study the fundamental aspects of the health in a Latin American country
- 2. To analyze the structure of the Health System of Costa Rica
- 3. To recognize the main characteristics of the tropical pathology
- 4. To develop abilities to understand the binomial health and society within the Latin American culture

CONTENTS

Works Schedule:

WEEK 1		
WEEKT	Activity	Special Work
Section 1	Course introduction Basic information about C.R: geography, flora, fauna and other aspects.	Speech topics assignment
Monday	Costa Rica Health system and plus. Demography and anthropology. Costa Rica's Health Indicators	
Section 2	Costa Rica original inhabitants.Questions to answer.	Costa Rica's Private Medicine System
Tuesday	Debate Movie "Sicko" by M.MooreDanny's case	,
Section 3	Debate: Costa Rica and USA Health Systems	debate
Wednesday	- Parasites	

	Activity	Special Work
Section 4 Thursday	Activity - Some common skin diseases - Cutaneous larva migrants - Subcutaneous problems - Paragonimus -	Sp5588.11518
	 Endemic disease in Latin America Ectoparasites - 	Special Work
	 Pediculosis and Pithiriasis Skin Diseases Protozoan-unicellular organism Helminths Three main groups of worms Chaga's disease 	

WEEK 2		
	Activity	Special Work
Section 7	- Dengue	
Monday	- Tuberculosis	Team work
	- Sika	
	- Chikenguya	
Section 8	- Ophitic accidents	
	 Physical examination 	
Tuesday	- Patients interview	Check newspapers for
-	- <u>Test 2</u>	Any health news.
	- Including malaria ,Filariasis	
	and Leishmaniosis	

Section 9	General review	
	Cases 2 and 7	
Wednesday		
	Activity	Special Work
Section 10	- Case 11	
	- Case 12	Clear up
	- Case13	Clear -up
Thursday		
Section 10	Final Exam	
Friday	Presentations from visits to clinics	
	or hospitals.	

METHODOLOGY

We intend to achieve the above objectives by a series of theoretical and practical exercises. Students will attend participatory lectures about the history and development of the social health care system and will also learn about the private health sector. Sessions will also include a debate that compares the health system in Costa Rica and in the United States. Discussions and debates will serve as tools, for students to gain some insight in to the differences in these two societies and their concepts of health. Lectures and discussion will be complemented with a visit to one of the main private hospitals in San José, and contrasted with a visit to one of the primary health care clinics of the public system.

The course develops a series of participatory lectures about tropical medicine. In order to build a common background, students will learn the most important concepts on clinical history and exploration, relevant to tropical medicine, as well as demographic, epidemiological and environmental concepts.

There are several units that focus on the study of patho-physiological concepts and specific diseases, all this, in order to understand the fundamentals of prevention and promotion of health in the context of tropical diseases.

Audience

This course is structured for International Students attending the Study Abroad program at Universidad Veritas. However, courses are not exclusive to foreigners so a few native student could enroll in this course.

Attendance

Students are only allowed 2 absences (justified or not). The student will fail the course if he/she has more than 2 absences. Students will have a 0 on any assignment evaluated in class (presentations, evaluations, field trips, etc.) if he/she is absent in this class, unless an official document is presented to justify the absence the class after the absence. In this case the assignment will be done this day. An unjustified absence to a fieldtrip will immediately mean failing the course. You can only have two total absences in your elective courses HOWEVER, if you miss more than one day of class in a given month, YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE CREDIT for that particular course.

Electronic devices:

The use of cell phones, smart phones, or other mobile communication devices is disruptive, and is therefore prohibited during class. **Please turn all devices OFF and put them away when class begins.** Devices may be used ONLY when the professor assigns a specific activity and allows the use of devices for internet search or recording. Those who fail to comply with the rule must leave the classroom for the remainder of the class period.

Behavior

Professors have the right to expel a student from the classroom should he / she:

- 1) be disruptive in the classroom
- 2) be under the influence of alcohol or even smell like alcohol
- 3) Behave in a disrespectful way.

If you tend to be late for class, you will lose 25% of your total grade

EVALUATION SYSTEM

60% Practical work

- Debate about health care systems 20%
- Presentation (Subject will be assigned on the first day) 20%
- Participation and discussion in seminars 10%
- Homework and reading assignments 10%
- 25% Written Examinations
 - Include two brief test 5 points each (10%) and a final exam (15%)
- **15%** Participatory attendance

Final Exam

Evaluation of the ability of the student to face a health problem and be able to incorporate elements of public health and tropical medicine in the context of the Costa Rican health care system.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (REFERENCE)

- 1- Acta méd. costarric vol.50 n.2 San José Jun. 2008, Epidemiología de la malaria en Costa Rica
- **2-** centralame *rica*data.com/es/article/home/Estadsticas_*de_Costa_Rica*... Estadísticas de Costa Rica: Indicadores provinciales 2011

- 3- emedicine.medscape.com/article/214581. Chagas Disease (American Trypanosomiasis)
- 4- http://www.estadonacion.or.cr/20/ Informe Estado de la Nación 2014
- 5- RB **Malaria** World Health Organization and UNICEF, 2005 rollbackmalaria.org. **WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2005**
- 6- Ophidic accident. Instituto Clodomiro Picado. 2015
- 7- www.asamblea.go.cr/.../Indicadores Provinciales-24012013.pdf X Censo Nacional de Población y VI de Vivienda, Indicadores Provinciales Costa Rica 2011
- 8- www.cdc.gov/winnablebattles/LymphaticFilariasis/pdf/LF_At_A_Gla... Lymphatic Filariasis: Elimination in the Americas
- 9- www.professores.uff.br/apsudre/images/stories/Artigos_MAD/**Zoono**... Zoonotic helminth infections of humans: echinococcosis, cysticercosis and fascioliasis. Hector H. Garcia, Pedro L. Moro, and Peter M. Schantz
- 10-www.um.edu.uy/docs/pediculosis.pdf Pediculosis de la cabeza en el niño: ¿qué hay de nuevo para un viejo problema? Alicia Fernández, Andrea Giménez. Biomedicina 2011
- 11- <u>www.ecured.cu/index.php/</u> Paragonimosis. Llop, Valdéz-Dapena y Zuazo. Microbiología y Parasitología Médicas
- 12- <u>www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs117/es</u> Dengue y dengue Grave OMS 2015