

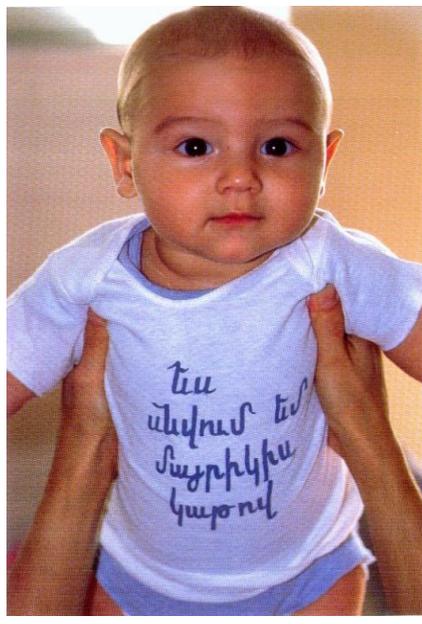


# American University of Armenia

Հայաստանի Ամերիկյան Համալսարան

A US-accredited institution affiliated with the University of California.

## Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health (TSPH)



### STUDENT INFORMATION MANUAL MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MPH) PROGRAM 2017-2019

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A US-accredited institution affiliated with the University of California.

## *Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health Master of Public Health Program*

August 2017

Dear Students:

We welcome you to the 2017-2019 Master of Public Health (MPH) program! You represent our 14<sup>th</sup> MPH cohort and join a distinguished line of health care professionals who since 1995 have chosen to seek this graduate degree. Here is an advice from a recent graduate: *“The two years [of the MPH program] will be transformative for you both professionally and personally if you let it happen. Try to explore every option you will be given (be open for that), do not restrict yourself with the fear of making mistakes. Enjoy these two years ☺.”*

We believe that AUA and this program are different from other universities and programs you may have attended. The diverse backgrounds of the faculty and their different teaching methodologies, coupled with the up-to-date curriculum, are designed to challenge you to:

- think critically and reason analytically;
- present compelling and cogent arguments for interpretation of presented information, situations, and scenarios;
- excel as an individual *and* as a member of a team;
- acquire the tools and experiences necessary to assume key roles in the development of public health and health care delivery systems; and
- adapt to new and innovative teaching strategies and technologies;

You have been selected from among a highly competitive pool of applicants and, as such, face the high expectations of our faculty. We have confidence that you will meet and exceed these expectations. However, we also predict it will take a great deal of effort on your part – both individually and collectively – to achieve the goals you have set for yourselves and those we have established for you.

The following documents are intended to supplement information on the AUA website and other official university publications. They describe and provide considerable detail about the organization, administration, and philosophy of the MPH Program. We ask you to read and study this document in the coming days and ask any questions that you may have. Other supplemental information will be conveyed to you in the coming months and can be added to this binder.

We look forward to sharing an exciting academic experience with you!

Varduhi Petrosyan, MS, PhD  
Dean, TSPH

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## A Guiding Paradigm for the MPH Program

The Institute of Medicine in the United States of America has defined the core functions of Public Health as *assessment, assurance, and policy/program development*. The Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health and the American University of Armenia Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health recognize *communication* as the fourth major function. These four functions are vital to managing the health of a population.

It is the goal of the AUA MPH program to provide all students with a firm understanding of the disciplines underpinning these functions. All core program requirements serve to provide the knowledge and skill base for professional practice in the diverse field of Public Health. The guiding framework for approaching all public health issues developed at Johns Hopkins and used at the American University of Armenia has been coined the “Problem Solving Paradigm.” It is this paradigm that forms the basis of the course “Problem Solving in Public Health.” This six-step paradigm provides the principles around which the required curriculum is organized and sequenced.

The steps of the paradigm are the following:

1. **Define the problem:** To define a Public Health problem, one must be able to acquire an understanding of why a particular issue is of concern for a particular population. One must also be able to see a problem from its many perspectives to determine from which vantage point (and from what depth) a problem is best approached. To do this, one must be able to describe the characteristics of the populations and exposures involved. One must also be able to understand the issue in a historical context. Defining a Public Health problem is an iterative process – and is often the most challenging part the paradigm as the other steps will undoubtedly influence the way one sees and defines a problem. Additional challenges and opportunities are evident when groups – and not just individuals – engage in this process.
2. **Measure the magnitude:** Once a Public Health problem is defined, it is imperative to measure its parameters. Thus, the need for biostatistics, vital statistics, and demography, as well as the skills to store, process, manipulate, and report data.
3. **Understand the key determinants:** Once a public health problem is defined and quantified, it must be decided whether the issue(s) should be addressed. It then becomes important to understand the key determinants of the problem:
  - a. biologic etiology: host → agent → vector
  - b. environmental influences
  - c. socio-cultural and behavioral practices of the at risk population

This step involves both an understanding of the natural history of the disease process and the identification of risk-factors and at-risk populations.

4. **Develop intervention/prevention strategies:** With a clear understanding of the determinants of the Public Health problem, a number of alternate interventions can be proposed at the cellular/microbial, individual, family, community, and/or population level.

5. **Set policy/priorities:** Once the broad range of alternatives are identified and their relative merits considered, policy must be set bringing into play a variety of communication, leadership, and management skills, as well as ethical and financial assessments.
6. **Implement and evaluate:** Having set policy, it must be implemented and evaluated, again invoking many of the same quantitative and analytic skills used in the problem definition and measurement phases.

In addition to the core Public Health skills and knowledge that are integral to the MPH curriculum, students will gain communication skills necessary to affect change. These skills are acquired from the preparation and participation in such activities as written papers, oral persuasive speaking exercises, team activities, scientific presentations, budget preparation, and grant/proposal preparation.

Students will use individual and group assignments as well as self-directed study to develop areas of concentration. There is a responsibility to attend classes, comply with academic guidelines and standards, and complete assignments.

In the last term of the MPH Program all students will present their “Integrating experience projects” (Master Thesis), which has been developed over the two-year program. The project integrates the core public health knowledge and skills, the knowledge and skills that have been acquired as students seek breadth and depth in their chosen area, and professional practice skills. This will culminate in the submission of a scholarly paper and a public presentation.

As is evident, the Problem Solving Paradigm that serves as the common theme throughout the MPH curriculum is both iterative and cyclic. The paradigm will serve as a framework for organizing and connecting sometimes seemingly disparate disciplines and perspectives. In the end, all share the goal of improving the health of a population.

**Working Document**  
**Learning Objectives and Competencies**  
**MPH Program**

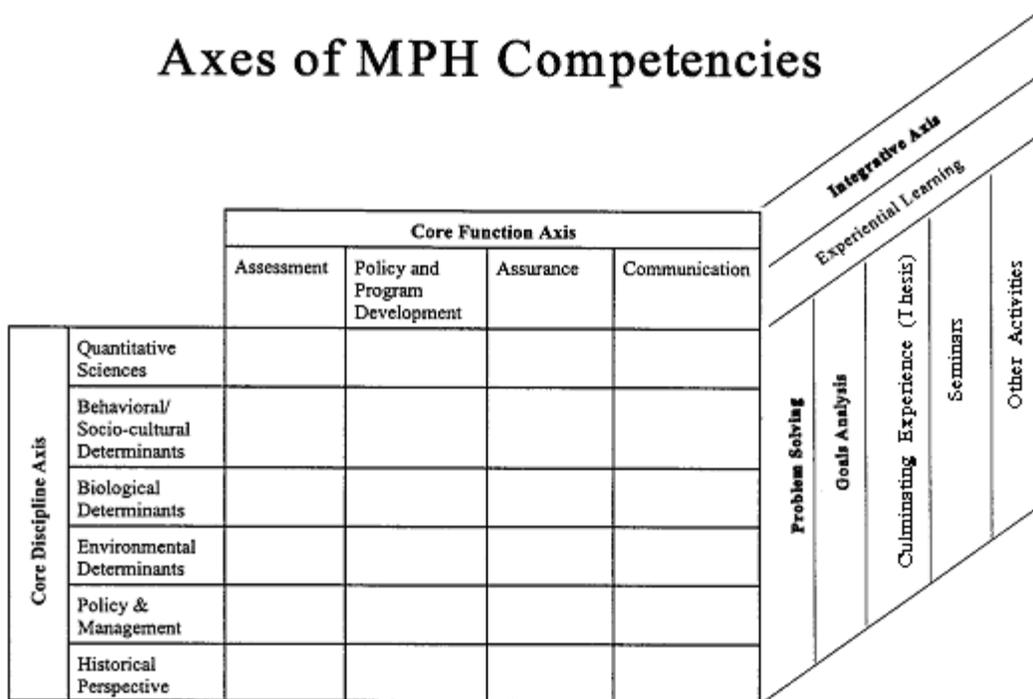
This section describes a multi-dimensional view of MPH competencies used in the development of the MPH program. This organization facilitates the conceptualization of the course content in ways, which assure requisite knowledge, and skills are addressed across the breadth of the core curriculum within a context, which promotes the rapid integration of these skills into professional practice behaviors. This organizational framework also guides the future development and evaluation of the program. Currently, the learning objectives and competencies for the MPH program are organized along the following 3 axes:

**Core Function Axis:** describes the core functions of professional practice as defined by the US Institute of Medicine and as enhanced by Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health: assessment, policy and program development, assurance, and communication. These functions are embodied within the program's problem solving paradigm. This integrative paradigm, described in detail elsewhere in this manual, serves as an organizing principle for the structure and sequencing of the core (discipline-based) curriculum in the form of a professional practice paradigm which progresses through each of these core functions.

**Core Discipline Axis:** encapsulates the discipline base underpinning the specific knowledge and skills to be conveyed by each of the core discipline requirements (courses or combination of courses). Within each discipline area, a set of competencies define the level of mastery expected of all MPH graduates, regardless of the student's intended focus of study. These competencies are also used by the MPH faculty in determining the suitability of courses for the MPH curriculum.

**Integrative Axis:** defines the competencies and objectives, which transcend disciplinary boundaries and demonstrate synthesis, analysis, and integration of multiple cognitive, attitudinal, and behavioral domains. This axis is characterized by activities which are inherently integrative in nature, requiring students to simultaneously draw upon and selectively and critically utilize the array of knowledge and skills in their possession. This axis is most closely associated with the behavioral outcomes MPH graduates are expected to manifest in their professional practice activities.

# Axes of MPH Competencies



## FUNCTIONAL AXIS

### 1. Assess the health needs of a defined population.

Competency
Characterize the major national and international public health problems
Describe risk factors for major causes of morbidity and mortality
Define and apply the leading conceptualizations of health and health indicators to the population
Identify, define, and measure a public health problem using both quantitative and qualitative measures
Utilize demographic and epidemiologic assessment techniques to characterize the distribution and burden of disease on a population
Use and critically evaluate health information systems
Understand the key biological, environmental, behavioral, cultural, and/or economic determinants of a given public health problem
Determine appropriate use of data and statistical methods for problem identification and measurement

## 2. Develop, analyze, and implement targeted health policies and programs.

<b>Competency</b>
Identify the scope of public health issues and policies applicable to defined populations and to vulnerable subgroups of those populations
Describe and critique the government's role in health policy development and implementation
Analyze and evaluate the process of public policy-making and how it affects the design, implementation and performance of health policies
Identify policies and services appropriate to promote and maintain health or prevent injury and disease, for communities, families, and individuals
Articulate the fiscal, administrative, legal, social, and political implications of a strategy developed to solve a health problem
Relate how advocacy, biases, politics, and information influence policy-making and program implementation
Make relevant scientific, ethical, health and human rights, economic, administrative and/or political decisions based in light of available data
Develop a plan to implement a policy that addresses organizational design and management; leadership; communication; financial planning and management; ethics, values, and human rights; and human resources management

## 3. Assure the appropriateness and effectiveness of a given public health intervention.

<b>Competency</b>
Design a program evaluation that is methodologically sound
Develop processes to monitor and evaluate programs for their effectiveness, quality, and freedom from unintended harms
Apply principles important in managing and improving health services organizations
Apply key concepts of human resource management to achieving the strategic objectives of health service organizations
Demonstrate facility with appropriate database management and reporting systems for evaluation and monitoring of interventions

#### 4. Communicate public health messages to targeted audiences.

<b>Competency</b>
Use basic word processing, statistical/graphical, spreadsheets, and relational database software to convey the results of quantitative and qualitative analyses
Prepare and deliver effective oral and written presentations
Present demographic, statistical, programmatic, and technical information accurately and effectively for professional and lay audiences
Develop and use team-building skills that facilitate work team performance
Organize and participate in groups to address specific public health issues
Solicit input from individuals, organizations, government agencies, and communities to assure comprehensiveness of information
Demonstrate effective advocacy for programs and resources that further the health of the public

### **CORE DISCIPLINE AXIS**

#### 1. Behavioral Sciences

<b>Competency</b>
Integrate the psychologic and sociologic conceptualization of health, health behavior and illness
Describe the concepts of stress, coping and social support, their inter-relationships and assess their impact on health, health behavior and illness
Analyze and predict the influence of major social structural divisions such as gender, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity on health, health behavior and the treatment of illness
Compare theories and principles of behavior change. Analyze their applicability to different types of health behavior problems.
Formulate behavioral, communication, educational, and advocacy strategies for improving the health of communities and individuals
Evaluate processes and outcomes of social and behavioral interventions on the health of communities and individuals

## 2. Biological Sciences (Disease Biology)

Competency
Differentiate the biology, pathophysiology, modes of transmission and methods of prevention and control of the most important infectious diseases.
Describe the pathophysiology and etiology of genetic and environmentally-induced diseases of public health importance
Compare host responses to major environmental exposures (physical, chemical, biological)
Describe biologic host responses to vaccines, chemoprophylactic, and pharmacologic methods of prevention and treatment of diseases of public health importance
Select ecologic principles directly relevant to major public health diseases
Select and apply biological principles to developing disease prevention, control, or management programs.

## 3. Environmental Health Sciences

Competency
Identify, describe and differentiate the various environments that produce opportunities for exposures to environmental toxicants
Appraise target populations at risk for such environmental exposures, with emphasis on identification of susceptible groups
Characterize environmental factors (agents, vectors, and conditions) that influence transfer to the host and the agents' toxicokinetics, with emphasis on route of entry
Analyze the interaction of environmental toxicants with biological systems, with emphasis on their toxicodynamics
Prepare a simple risk assessment/risk management analysis based on the problem-solving paradigm

#### 4. Management Sciences

<b>Competency</b>
Describe the organization and structure of a health service system
Evaluate basic models of health delivery systems
Assess major approaches to managing and improving health services organizations (including approaches to process improvement, strategic planning, organizational design)
Apply performance improvement concepts and tools in revising a specific process within an organizational setting
Apply key concepts of human resource management to achieving the strategic objectives of health service organizations
Prepare a basic budget

#### 5. Quantitative Sciences\*

<b>Competency</b>
Identify, retrieve, and organize available data relevant to disciplines of public health
Select appropriate data and statistical methods to address a public health question
Compare and contrast basic study designs used in public health
Interpret descriptive and inferential statistics in data analysis
Evaluate the integrity and comparability of data and identify gaps in data sources
Plan a surveillance system for a disease/condition of public health importance
Critique the quantitative methods used in published literature
Explain findings presented in the public health literature

\* includes biostatistics, epidemiology, information systems, and computing

#### 6. Historical Perspective

<b>Competency</b>
Critically analyze basic assumptions and conceptual frameworks used to analyze health issues
View contemporary problems in historical perspective
Conduct historical research relevant to contemporary problems affecting the public's health
Communicate about historical issues through rhetoric, debate and prose
Examine and critically assess recent scholarship on the social history of health care.

## **INTEGRATIVE AXIS**

Demonstrate integration of new knowledge and skills with previous training and experience by critical and selective application within a personally and professionally relevant context.

<b>Competency</b>
Critically apply the problem solving framework to a public health problem
Conduct a needs analysis of personal/professional skills and competencies and design a curriculum to meet those needs
Develop habits which foster life-long learning and collegial exchange
Justify/defend facility with core MPH competencies by the critical application of an appropriate professional practice framework
Orally and in writing, present and defend a proposed response to a public health problem in a public (professional or lay) setting

Students develop breadth/depth in areas of personal interest through the selection of topics for individual and group assignments and self-directed study.

## **Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health Master of Public Health Program**

The Master of Public Health (MPH) program within the Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health is affiliated with the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health and represents an integrated effort to develop expertise in managing health programs, assessing the health needs of the people, and translating that knowledge into improved health by designing, implementing, and evaluating programs to meet those needs.

The primary goal of the program is to train and develop health professionals in the disciplines of public health and management of health care facilities. Currently, the MPH program is a two-year graduate program. Upon satisfactory completion of the first year, there is an opportunity for students to leave the program with a Certificate in Public Health (CPH). However, recommendations are for students to complete the full two-years of concentrated course work and acquire the MPH degree.

In 1995, the Zvart Avedisian Onanian Center for Health Services Research and Development (CHSR) was established to respond to the research and development needs in the multi-disciplinary field of Public Health, and provides hands-on training for students and graduates. Staff within the CHSR often serve as Teaching Associates and work with the students on many practical aspects of the research process.

The MPH curriculum provides a conceptual and theoretical grounding in the core disciplines of public health. The second year consists of advanced studies in core disciplines and provides the students an opportunity to apply their knowledge and skills to problems of importance in a supervised setting. *The following description of courses is subject to modification as the program continues to adapt to the dynamic field of public health education. Changes may occur in response to faculty advisory executive committee recommendations or through peer review processes.*

The first year curriculum is sequenced around a guiding professional practice paradigm which integrates core competencies and knowledge within a framework of professional practice. The curriculum is divided into two modules, each consisting of several courses:

### **Module I: Public Health Problem Solving & Techniques of Problem Investigation**

General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (Core Required)

Epidemiology (Core Required)

Social & Behavioral Sciences in Public Health (Core Required)

Inferential Biostatistics (Core Required)

Comparative Health Systems (Core Required)

## **Module II: Program Planning, Implementation & Evaluation**

Economics & Finance (Core Required)

Program Planning (Core Required)

Health Services Management (Core Required)

Program Development and Evaluation (Core Required)

Problem Investigation in Environmental Health (Core Required)

MPH Thesis Project Planning (*this is an on-going activity arranged through the MPH Program*)

The required courses during the second year will concentrate on advanced methods and preparation of the integrating experience projects. The MPH Program may also offer elective courses not mentioned below.

## **Module III: Advanced Methodology**

Qualitative Research Methods (Required)

Survey Research Methods (Required)

Intermediate Epidemiology (Required)

Biostatistics: Modeling & Sampling (Required)

Data Management Systems (Required)

Master's Project Implementation – I (Core Required)

## **Module IV: Synthesis**

Training of Trainers (Core Required)

Graduate Research Seminar (Required)

Public Health Internship (Core Required)

Master's Project Implementation- II (Core Required)

The **Masters Project** (or “**Integrating Experience Project**”) is an integrating experience, an opportunity for students to pursue a public health issue of professional relevance in a supervised, supportive setting that incorporates the core tools of public health in the identification or solution of a “real-world” problem or situation.

MPH students are required to complete an integrating experience project as part of their core requirements. The objective of this requirement is to provide the students with an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to integrate and apply core MPH competencies within a personally and professionally relevant context.

The integrating experience project is a two-year process which begins with skills and knowledge learned in the Problem Solving course. The Problem Solving course provides the basic conceptual model for the organization and sequencing of the MPH core curriculum as well as a generic framework for professional practice activities. During the Problem Solving course, students are encouraged to think about and begin planning their integrating experience project.

Possible frameworks for the project include:

Problem Solving Analysis  
Research Grant Application  
Community Service Grant Application  
Program Implementation Plan  
Program Evaluation Plan  
Professional Publication

During the Spring Term of 2018, additional detailed documentation will be conveyed to you to supplement the information in this manual. Group and individual meetings will be arranged so that you can begin planning your project. During the Spring Term of 2018, students will be required to submit a preliminary project plan to the Resident Faculty of the SPH for review.

It is important that you keep up with the individual deadlines to allow sufficient time for a thorough literature review, instrument acquisition and development, IRB submission and approval, pilot testing, data collection, analysis, and preparation of the final paper. Throughout much of this process, courses are ongoing and require consistent attendance and substantial effort to complete.

Reflective of the diverse constituent professions of public health, the program uses a variety of teaching approaches, emphasizes active learning in both individual and group settings, and evaluates students in terms of knowledge and skills and their ability to synthesize, integrate, and apply this knowledge and skill in a practical setting.

**Curriculum**  
**Academic Year 2017-2018**

Classes will be held from 15:30 to 19:00 or 19:30, Monday-Friday except for designated university holidays or as otherwise announced for a specific course.

Fall Semester [16 units]

- PH302      General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)  
*Purvis*
- PH322      Epidemiology (3)  
*Khachadourian*
- PH321      Inferential Biostatistics (5)  
*Cook*
- PH310      Social & Behavioral Sciences in Public Health (3)  
*DiClemente and Ibragimov*
- PH331      Comparative Health Systems (2)  
*Petrosyan*

Spring Semester [18 Units]

- PH330      Health Economics & Finance (4)  
*Atherly*
- PH332      Program Planning (3)  
*Tuli*
- PH340      Health Services Management (3)  
*White*
- PH350      Project Development and Evaluation (4)  
*Petrosyan*
- PH311      Problem Investigation in Environmental Health (3)  
*Bartrem*
- PH390      MPH Project Planning (1) [Pass/No Pass]  
*Petrosyan*  
*(Will run throughout the year; specific meeting dates TBA)*

## Curriculum Matrix for the MPH Program

### FUNCTIONAL AXIS

#### 1. Assess the health needs of a defined population.

Competency
Characterize the major national and international public health problems
Describe risk factors for major causes of morbidity and mortality
Define and apply the leading conceptualizations of health and health indicators to the population
Identify, define, and measure a public health problem using both quantitative and qualitative measures
Utilize demographic and epidemiologic assessment techniques to characterize the distribution and burden of disease on a population
Use and critically evaluate health information systems
Understand the key biological, environmental, behavioral, cultural, and/or economic determinants of a given public health problem
Determine appropriate use of data and statistical methods for problem identification and measurement

#### Courses covering the learning outcome:

SPH302	General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)
SPH320	Data Management Systems (1)
SPH321	Inferential Biostatistics (5)
SPH322	Epidemiology (3)
SPH310	Social & Behavioral Sciences in Public Health (3)
SPH311	Problem Investigation in Environmental Health (3)
SPH330	Health Economics & Finance (4)
SPH351	Qualitative Research Methods (3)
SPH352	Survey Research Methods (3)
SPH323	Biostatistics: Modeling & Sampling (4)
SPH324	Intermediate Epidemiology (3)
SPH390	MPH Project Planning (1)
SPH391	Master's Project Implementation – I (3)
SPH392	Master's Project Implementation- II (4)
SPH393	MPH Internship (3 credit units)

## 2. Develop, analyze, and implement targeted health policies and programs.

Competency
Identify the scope of public health issues and policies applicable to defined populations and to vulnerable subgroups of those populations
Describe and critique the government's role in health policy development and implementation
Analyze and evaluate the process of public policy-making and how it affects the design, implementation and performance of health policies
Identify policies and services appropriate to promote and maintain health or prevent injury and disease, for communities, families, and individuals
Articulate the fiscal, administrative, legal, social, and political implications of a strategy developed to solve a health problem
Relate how advocacy, biases, politics, and information influence policy-making and program implementation
Make relevant scientific, ethical, health and human rights, economic, administrative and/or political decisions based in light of available data
Develop a plan to implement a policy that addresses organizational design and management; leadership; communication; financial planning and management; ethics, values, and human rights; and human resources management

### Courses covering the learning outcome:

SPH302	General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)
SPH330	Health Economics & Finance (4)
SPH331	Comparative Health Systems (2)
SPH332	Program Planning (3)
SPH340	Health Services Management (3)
SPH390	MPH Project Planning (1)
SPH393	MPH Internship (3 credit units)

### 3. Assure the appropriateness and effectiveness of a given public health intervention.

<b>Competency</b>
Design a program evaluation that is methodologically sound
Develop processes to monitor and evaluate programs for their effectiveness, quality, and freedom from unintended harms
Apply principles important in managing and improving health services organizations
Apply key concepts of human resource management to achieving the strategic objectives of health service organizations
Demonstrate facility with appropriate database management and reporting systems for evaluation and monitoring of interventions

#### **Courses covering the learning outcome:**

SPH302	General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)
SPH350	Project Development and Evaluation (4)
SPH340	Health Services Management (3)
SPH324	Intermediate Epidemiology (3)
SPH351	Qualitative Research Methods (3)
SPH352	Survey Research Methods (3)

### 4. Communicate public health messages to targeted audiences.

<b>Competency</b>
Use basic word processing, statistical/graphical, spreadsheets, and relational database software to convey the results of quantitative and qualitative analyses
Prepare and deliver effective oral and written presentations
Present demographic, statistical, programmatic, and technical information accurately and effectively for professional and lay audiences
Develop and use team-building skills that facilitate work team performance
Organize and participate in groups to address specific public health issues
Solicit input from individuals, organizations, government agencies, and communities to assure comprehensiveness of information
Demonstrate effective advocacy for programs and resources that further the health of the public

#### **Courses covering the learning outcome:**

SPH302	General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)
SPH350	Project Development and Evaluation (4)
SPH390	MPH Project Planning (1)
SPH360	Training of Trainers (3)
SPH381	Graduate Research Seminar (3)

- SPH390 MPH Project Planning (1)
- SPH391 Master's Project Implementation – I (3)
- SPH392 Master's Project Implementation- II (4)
- SPH393 MPH Internship (3 credit units)

**CORE DISCIPLINE AXIS**

**1. Behavioral Sciences**

<b>Competency</b>
Integrate the psychologic and sociologic conceptualization of health, health behavior and illness
Describe the concepts of stress, coping and social support, their inter-relationships and assess their impact on health, health behavior and illness
Analyze and predict the influence of major social structural divisions such as gender, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity on health, health behavior and the treatment of illness
Compare theories and principles of behavior change. Analyze their applicability to different types of health behavior problems.
Formulate behavioral, communication, educational, and advocacy strategies for improving the health of communities and individuals
Evaluate processes and outcomes of social and behavioral interventions on the health of communities and individuals

**Courses covering the discipline:**

- SPH310 Social & Behavioral Sciences in Public Health (3)
- SPH350 Project Development and Evaluation (4)

**2. Biological Sciences (Disease Biology)**

<b>Competency</b>
Differentiate the biology, pathophysiology, modes of transmission and methods of prevention and control of the most important infectious diseases.
Describe the pathophysiology and etiology of genetic and environmentally-induced diseases of public health importance
Compare host responses to major environmental exposures (physical, chemical, biological)
Describe biologic host responses to vaccines, chemoprophylactic, and pharmacologic methods of prevention and treatment of diseases of public health importance
Select ecologic principles directly relevant to major public health diseases

Select and apply biological principles to developing disease prevention, control, or management programs.
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**Courses covering the discipline:**

SPH311      Problem Investigation in Environmental Health (3)  
 SPH322      Epidemiology (3)  
 SPH324      Intermediate Epidemiology (3)

**3. Environmental Health Sciences**

<b>Competency</b>
Identify, describe and differentiate the various environments that produce opportunities for exposures to environmental toxicants
Appraise target populations at risk for such environmental exposures, with emphasis on identification of susceptible groups
Characterize environmental factors (agents, vectors, and conditions) that influence transfer to the host and the agents □ toxicokinetics, with emphasis on route of entry
Analyze the interaction of environmental toxicants with biological systems, with emphasis on their toxicodynamics
Prepare a simple risk assessment/risk management analysis based on the problem-solving paradigm

**Courses covering the discipline:**

SPH311      Problem Investigation in Environmental Health (3)  
 SPH302      General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)

**4. Management Sciences**

<b>Competency</b>
Describe the organization and structure of a health service system
Evaluate basic models of health delivery systems
Assess major approaches to managing and improving health services organizations (including approaches to process improvement, strategic planning, organizational design)
Apply performance improvement concepts and tools in revising a specific process within an organizational setting
Apply key concepts of human resource management to achieving the strategic objectives of health service organizations
Prepare a basic budget

**Courses covering the discipline:**

- SPH330 Health Economics & Finance (4)
- SPH331 Comparative Health Systems (2)
- SPH332 Program Planning (3)
- SPH340 Health Services Management (3)

**5. Quantitative Sciences \***

<b>Competency</b>
Identify, retrieve, and organize available data relevant to disciplines of public health
Select appropriate data and statistical methods to address a public health question
Compare and contrast basic study designs used in public health
Interpret descriptive and inferential statistics in data analysis
Evaluate the integrity and comparability of data and identify gaps in data sources
Plan a surveillance system for a disease/condition of public health importance
Critique the quantitative methods used in published literature
Explain findings presented in the public health literature

\* includes biostatistics, epidemiology, information systems, and computing

**Courses covering the discipline:**

- SPH320 Data Management Systems (1)
- SPH321 Inferential Biostatistics (5)
- SPH322 Epidemiology (3)
- SPH323 Biostatistics: Modeling & Sampling (4)
- SPH324 Intermediate Epidemiology (3)
- SPH352 Survey Research Methods (3)

**6. Historical Perspective**

<b>Competency</b>
Critically analyze basic assumptions and conceptual frameworks used to analyze health issues
View contemporary problems in historical perspective

Conduct historical research relevant to contemporary problems affecting the public's health
Communicate about historical issues through rhetoric, debate and prose
Examine and critically assess recent scholarship on the social history of health care.

**Courses covering the discipline:**

- SPH302      General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)
- SPH381      Graduate Research Seminar (3)

**INTEGRATIVE AXIS**

**1. Demonstrate integration of new knowledge and skills with previous training and experience by critical and selective application within a personally and professionally relevant context.**

<b>Competency</b>
Critically apply the problem solving framework to a public health problem
Conduct a needs analysis of personal/professional skills and competencies and design a curriculum to meet those needs
Develop habits which foster life-long learning and collegial exchange
Justify/defend facility with core MPH competencies by the critical application of an appropriate professional practice framework
Orally and in writing, present and defend a proposed response to a public health problem in a public (professional or lay) setting

Students develop breadth/depth in areas of personal interest through the selection of topics for individual and group assignments and self-directed study.

**Courses covering the learning outcome:**

- SPH302      General Principles of Public Health Problem Solving (3)
- SPH360      Training of Trainers (3)
- SPH382      Master's Project Implementation – I (3)
- SPH392      Master's Project Implementation- II (4)
- SPH381      Graduate Research Seminar (3)
- SPH393      MPH Internship (3 credit units)

## **Roles and Responsibilities of MPH Students**

Over and above the expectations made of all students at AUA, it is the responsibility of each student in the MPH Program to meet the following expectations:

1. Share responsibility with the rest of the class to uphold the law and respect the rights of others. This includes living honorably, holding other members of the community to the same high standard of conduct, and taking action when necessary to safeguard the interest of the University and its community.
2. Read and comply with all rules and regulations of the University as stated in the AUA Catalog, AUA Student Handbook, and other official documents.
3. Take responsibility to assure understanding of the academic policies and procedures regarding the MPH curriculum and graduation requirements, registration and advising processes, and grading policies.
4. Accept responsibility for the maintenance of the academic integrity of the institution and for preserving an environment conducive to the safe pursuit of the program's educational, research, and professional practice missions.
5. Attend all classes unless previously excused. In addition, each student is expected to be on time for the start of class, submit assignments by due dates, prepare papers and reports in a scholarly manner, and participate in classroom discussions and activities. In an unusual situation such as an emergency when this is not possible, timely communication with the course instructor, the MPH Program Coordinator, or the Associate Dean as soon as possible is required.
6. Adhere to a high standard of academic ethics which includes individual performance on homework, examinations, written reports, and assignments. Exceptions are when projects are assigned to teams and when quoted sources receive proper citation (referencing). Cheating or copying work from other people or materials are unacceptable behaviors and constitute serious offenses which could result in dismissal from the program. Carefully read the AUA Student Handbook, particularly the section on the Student Code of Ethics.
7. Engage in constructive dialogue with faculty and administration in resolving problems.
8. Identify and develop professional career goals and interests. If they are compatible with course objectives, include relevant or related subject material when selecting projects or study areas.
9. Anticipate and discuss major issues or questions concerning the academic program and pertinent non-academic concerns. Heed reminder notices and other academic advisement information.
10. Follow through on obligations to understand administrative policies and procedures affecting payment of tuition and fees, academic eligibility for scholarship, and other financial aspects

of the course. Observe registration and payment deadlines; complete and submit appropriate forms.

For more information see the AUA Policies at <http://policies.aua.am/> .

### **MPH Program Faculty and Staff Contact Information**

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## Grading in the MPH Program

The MPH curriculum is broad-based and multi-disciplinary. In addition to the resident faculty, the visiting professors or lecturers come from universities located throughout the United States. The academic preparation and professional experiences of the faculty are not the same. Therefore, they will use different styles and approaches to education and the evaluation of their courses. It is important that MPH students are aware of the variability and interpretation of scores and evaluation instruments used for each course.

Each faculty member, at the start of his/her course, will clearly define the evaluation criteria for the course. Evaluations can consist of written assignments, term papers, problem sets, in-class exercises, presentations, and examinations, and other modalities. Due to the team-oriented nature of public health practice, participation is often an explicitly graded component.

What may not be clear is that the expected performance indicators necessary to receive a specific letter grade may differ among faculty. Some instructors may take away credit when a student is consistently late for class or does not turn in assignments on time. In some courses a numerical score of 75 may indicate acceptable or superior accomplishment; but in others, this numerical score may indicate poor or unacceptable performance. The faculty will explain to the students their grading criteria and the typical distribution of grades. They will provide an interpretation of their expectations and scores for a particular assignment. Students must be alert to the grading differences among the faculty. Ultimately, it is the student who is responsible for performing to the best of his or her ability on every assignment: The faculty do not give grades, the student *earn* them.

Please remember that it is very important that should a student not understand the assignment of a grade on a particular item, he or she should direct inquiries to the faculty member or the course Teaching Assistant as soon as possible. The intent of grading exercises is not only to assess abilities, but to provide constructive information for improvement in subsequent evaluations.

### Resolving Grade Disputes

Should a student believe he or she has been unfairly graded on an assignment or a course, this concern must first be raised with the course faculty. The AUA Policy Appeal policy suggests “A grade may be changed only to correct a mathematical error or misapplication of a grading standard previously announced in the syllabus. Students may petition for a grade review by following the procedure outlined below within 30 calendar days after the official publication of grades.” (<http://policies.aua.am/policy/11>)

If the appealing student truly feels an injustice has occurred and lower grading is a result of biased assessment the grievance may be filed with the Ethics and Grievance Committee of the Faculty Senate at AUA. This process is NOT to be abused to seek a higher letter grade for any reason other than rectifying an incorrect or biased assessment.

For more details see the AUA Policies at <http://policies.aua.am/> .

### Academic Calendar 2017 – 2018

<b>Fall 2017</b>	
Semester begins	Monday, August 21, 2017
Classes Begin	Monday, August 28, 2017
Last Day to Add/Drop a Class (15-week courses)	Sunday, September 3, 2017
Armenian Independence Day*	Thursday, September 21, 2017
Last Day to Withdraw from Class with a Grade of W (15-week courses)	Tuesday, October 17, 2017
Last Day to Petition to Graduate for January Conferral	Thursday, November 30, 2017
Thanksgiving Holiday	Thursday, November 23, 2017
	Friday, November 24, 2017
Classes End (Last Day to Withdraw with a Grade of F (15-week courses)	Tuesday, December 21, 2017
Christmas Day*	Monday, December 25, 2017
Grades Due	Monday, December 25, 2017
Registration for Spring 2018 starts	Wednesday, December 27, 2017
New Years Eve*	Sunday, December 31, 2017

<b>Spring 2018</b>	
New Year and Armenian Christmas Holiday*	Monday, January 1, 2018
	Saturday, January 6, 2018
Commemoration Day*	Sunday, January 7, 2018
Semester begins	Monday, January 8, 2018
Classes Begin	Wednesday, January 17, 2018
Last Day to Add/Drop a Class (15-week courses)	Tuesday, January 23, 2018
Army Day*	Sunday, January 28, 2018
Spring Break	Monday, March 5, 2018
	Saturday, March 10, 2018
Last Day to Withdraw from Class with a Grade of W (15-week courses)	Thursday, March 8, 2018
Women's Day*	Thursday, March 8, 2018
Last Day to Petition to Graduate for June Conferral	Saturday, March 31, 2018
Easter Memorial Day (Monday)*	Monday, April 2, 2018

Genocide Commemoration Day*	Tuesday, April 24, 2018
Labor Day*	Tuesday, May 1, 2018
Victory and Peace Day*	Wednesday, May 9, 2018
Classes End (Last Day to Withdraw with a Grade of F (15-week courses))	Friday, May 18, 2018
Grades Due	Wednesday, May 23, 2018
First Republic Day*	Monday, May 28, 2018
Registration for Summer and Fall 2017 for Continuing Students	Friday, June 1, 2018
	Sunday, June 17, 2018
University Commencement (ugrad and grad, subject to change)	Saturday, June 9, 2018

**Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health**  
**Zvart Avedisian Onanian Center for Health Services Research and Development**

Applied learning is central to the MPH Program. Students are encouraged to gain practical experience in applying their newly acquired knowledge and skills over the course of their two years of study. A number of opportunities for supervised/mentored applications are available through the Zvart Avedisian Onanian Center for Health Services Research and Development (CHSR). Students are strongly encouraged to apply for temporary research positions, which periodically will be advertised. In general, these are paid opportunities, but should be considered an adjunct to your formal educational experience.

The CHSR is an applied research center located within the College of Health Sciences at the American University of Armenia (AUA). The center was established in 1995 to respond to the research and development needs in the multi-disciplinary field of Public Health in Armenia. Included within the CHSR is the Garo Meghriyan Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology located at the AUA Center.

The staff within the CHSR offers their expertise as a resource to support and facilitate the existing public health infrastructure. The guiding principles of the center are to:

- Provide supervised field training for students enrolled in the AUA Master of Public Health Program;
- Serve as a venue for linkages between the Ministry of Health, donor agencies, and the expertise of the program's faculty;
- Respond to requests for technical assistance from local Armenian ministries and research institutes;
- Support programmatic development of health services in conjunction with the Ministries of Health of the region;
- Respond to the requests for technical assistance from international organizations working on health projects in Armenia and the region.

Among some of the organizations with whom the CHSR has worked are the following:

- American International Red Cross
- American International Health Alliance
- AmeriCares
- Armenian Health Alliance
- Armenian International Dental Association
- Armenian Medical International committee
- Armenian National Center for AIDS Control and Prevention
- Armenian National Institute of Health
- Armenian Social Transition Project (PADCO/Abt)
- Catholic Relief Society
- FAMRI Center of Excellence in Translational Research at Johns Hopkins University
- Georgetown University Institute for Reproductive Health
- Grand Challenges Canada

- Institute for Global Tobacco Control, Johns Hopkins University
- Jinishian Memorial Program
- Lions Club International Foundation
- Management Sciences for Health
- Nork Marash Medical Center
- Open Society Institute
- Population Communications Service, Johns Hopkins University
- Primary Care Center, Gyumri
- Primary Health Care Reform Project
- Project Harmony
- Project NOVA
- United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
- UNICEF
- University of Pennsylvania
- University of Texas, Medical Branch
- USAID
- Wellstart International
- World Bank
- World Health Organization and others.

The reputation of CHSR has led to an increase of research projects and staff. The two Institutional Review Boards (IRB) of AUA registered with the US Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, the university filed and completed the process for a Federalwide Assurances of Protection for Human Subjects. As a result the CHSR may now compete for US federally funded projects, and it is anticipated there will be an increase in the number and scope of research studies. Currently, there are numerous proposals in different stages of development within the Center.

For further details visit the CHSR website at <http://chsr.aua.am/> and/or review the TSPH Newsletters.

**Appendix 1** lists inventories of the CHSR projects, including several which were initiated before the formal launch of the center. [This listing does not include projects completed as part of academic (classroom) exercises nor does it include student integrating experience projects. Copies of student integrating experience projects (MPH Projects) are available for public review at the MPH website at [http://sph.aua.am/master-projects\\_2016/](http://sph.aua.am/master-projects_2016/) and [http://sph.aua.am/master-projects\\_2017/](http://sph.aua.am/master-projects_2017/).]

## APPENDIX A

*A comprehensive listing of the works of the  
Center for Health Services Research  
and Development 2016-2017*

### Reports

1. Melkom-Melkomian D, Petrosyan V, Zoidze A. Taking Results-Based Financing from Scheme to System: Armenia Case Study. Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
2. Giloyan A, Harutyunyan T, Petrosyan V. Garo Meghrigian Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology – 2015 Annual Report. Garo Meghrigian Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology, Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
3. Armenian H, Markosyan K, Harutyunyan T, Giloyan A, Kocharyan L, Demirchyan A, Petrosyan V. The Experiences of the Owners of Private Healthcare Practices in Rural Regions of Armenia: a Qualitative Study. Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
4. Harutyunyan A, Abrahamyan A, Petrosyan V. Primary Healthcare Physicians' Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Smoking Cessation in Armenia: A Qualitative Study. Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
5. Harutyunyan A, Abrahamyan A, Petrosyan V. Availability, Affordability and Price of Smoking Cessation Products in Armenia. Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
6. Demirchyan A, Melkom-Melkomian D, Abelyan G, Harutyunyan A, Petrosyan V. Institutional consultancy on assessing livebirth and stillbirth registration and reporting in Armenia. Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
7. Akopyan K, Kagan S, Melkom-Melkomian D, Petrosyan V, Sahakyan S, Simonyan M. National Assessment of Nursing Education, Practice, and Policy in Armenia: A Mixed-method Study. Center for Health Services Research and Development, School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016
8. Harutyunyan A, Abrahamyan A, Hayrumyan V, Petrosyan V. Evaluation of Tobacco Dependence Treatment Trainings for Primary Healthcare Physicians. Center for Health

Services Research and Development, Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2016

9. Giloyan A, Harutyunyan T, Petrosyan V. Garo Meghrigian Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology – 2016 Annual Report. Garo Meghrigian Institute for Preventive Ophthalmology, Zvart Avedisian Onanian Center for Health Services Research and Development, Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian School of Public Health, American University of Armenia. Yerevan, Armenia 2017.

### **Educational Materials**

1. American University of Armenia, School of Public Health, Center for Health Services Research and Development, supported by Global Bridges Healthcare Alliance for Tobacco Dependence Treatment, hosted by Mayo Clinic, and Pfizer Independent Grants for Learning & Change (IGLC). Training modules on a 2-day Tobacco Dependence Treatment training for primary healthcare professionals, Yerevan and Gyumri, May 2016. [published in Armenian]

### **Published Articles**

1. Beglaryan M, Petrosyan V, Bunker E. *Development of a tripolar model of technology acceptance: Hospital-based physicians' perspective on EHR*. International Journal of Medical Informatics 102 (June 2017) 50–61.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2017.02.013>
2. Abelyan G, Abrahamyan L, Yenokyan G. *A case-control study of risk factors of chronic venous ulceration in patients with varicose veins*. Phlebology. 2017 Jan 1: 268355516687677. doi: 10.1177/026835551668767
3. Giloyan A, Harutyunyan T, Petrosyan V. *Risk Factors for Developing Myopia among Schoolchildren in Yerevan and Gegharkunik Province, Armenia*. Ophthalmic Epidemiol. 2016 Dec 29:1-7. doi: 10.1080/09286586.2016.1257028.
4. Galstyan S, Harutyunyan T, (2016). *Barriers and facilitators of HACCP adoption in the Armenian dairy industry*. British Food Journal, Vol. 118 Iss: 11, pp.2676 – 2691. DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-02-2016-0057>
5. Grigoryan R, Petrosyan V, Melkom Melkomian D, Khachadourian V, McCartor A, Crape B. *Risk factors for children's blood lead levels in metal mining and smelting communities in Armenia: a cross-sectional study*. BMC Public Health 2016, 16:945. DOI: 10.1186/s12889-016-3613-9
6. Petrosyan V and Martirosyan H. *Armenia*, pages 5-10 in *Armenia*, pages 5-10 in Sagan A & Thomson S (eds) (2016). *Voluntary health insurance in Europe: Country Experience*, Observatory Studies Series No. 42. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe on behalf of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (Available at: [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/310799/Voluntary-health-insurance-Europe-country-experience.pdf?ua=1](http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/310799/Voluntary-health-insurance-Europe-country-experience.pdf?ua=1))

7. Movsisyan A, Demirchyan A, Khachadourian V, Armenian HK, Diener-West M, Goenjian A. *Diagnostic Accuracy and Operating Characteristics of the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Checklist in the Post-earthquake Population in Armenia*. J Trauma Stress Disor Treat 2016;5;1.
8. Tsaturyan A, Petrosyan V, Crape B, Sahakyan Y, Abrahamyan L. *Risk Factors of Postoperative Complications after Radical Cystectomy with continent or conduit urinary diversion in Armenia*. SpringerPlus 2016 5:134. DOI: 10.1186/s40064-016-1757-9
9. Demirchyan A, Petrosyan V, Sargsyan V, Hekimian K. *Predictors of Stunting among Children Ages 0 to 59 Months in a Rural Region of Armenia*. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition. 2016 Jan;62(1):150-6. doi: 10.1097/MPG.0000000000000901.

### Published Abstracts

1. Minasyan K, Thompson ME, Abrahamyan L. Clinical Outcomes and Quality of Life After Off-Pump Versus On-Pump Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting in Armenia. ISPOR 21st Annual International Meeting, Washington, DC, 21-25 May 2016. [poster] Value in Health 2016: 19(3): A52-53 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jval.2016.03.175>.
2. Harutyunyan A. Availability, Affordability, and Prices of Smoking Cessation Products in 9 Countries: Preliminary Findings. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation 2016; 2 (April Supplement):11. DOI: <http://www.dx.doi.org/10.18332/tpc/62413>
3. Harutyunyan A. Smoking cessation services in Armenia. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation 2016;2 (April Supplement):11. DOI: <http://www.dx.doi.org/10.18332/tpc/62423>
4. Movsisyan N, Petrosyan V, Abelyan G, Sochor O, Etter J-F. An innovative smoking cessation training of medical residents in Yerevan, Armenia. International Association for Medical Education AMEE 2016 Abstract Book, page 62. <https://www.amee.org/getattachment/Conferences/AMEE-2016/Abstracts/AMEE-2016-Abstract-Book/1-AMEE-2016-Abstract-Book-FULL-BOOK-UPDATED-Online.pdf>
5. Harutyunyan A, Petrosyan V, Abrahamyan A. Implementing the FCTC Article 14 in Armenia through Building National Capacity in Smoking Cessation Training. Global Bridges and SCLC Capacity-Building Projects Worldwide, 25 Oct 2016 – Poster Book, page 15. <https://www.globalbridges.org/resource/global-bridges-sclc-posters-2016-tobacco-dependence-treatment-summit/#.WBxwjf195D9>
6. Sahakyan S, Petrosyan V, Abrahamyan L. The Influence of Diabetes Mellitus on Treatment Outcome of Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease 2016 November: Volume 20, Number 11, Supply 1, S314. [http://www.theunion.org/what-we-do/journals/ijtld/body/Abstract\\_Book\\_2016-Web-2.pdf](http://www.theunion.org/what-we-do/journals/ijtld/body/Abstract_Book_2016-Web-2.pdf)

7. Sahakyan S, Akopyan K, Petrosyan V, Nazarians K, White K. A Nationwide Assessment of Nursing Education in Armenia. *The European Journal of Public Health* 2016 November, 26 (suppl 1): page 199, ckw169.069 DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw169.069>. Available at [http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/26/suppl\\_1/complete-issue.pdf](http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/26/suppl_1/complete-issue.pdf)
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10. Abrahamyan A, Harutyunyan A, Petrosyan V. Primary Healthcare Physicians' Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Smoking Cessation in Armenia. *The European Journal of Public Health* 2016 November, 26 (suppl 1): page 51, ckw165.025 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw165.025>
11. Harutyunyan A, Abrahamyan A, Petrosyan V. Smoking Cessation Pharmacotherapy Products in Armenia. *The European Journal of Public Health* 2016 November, 26 (suppl 1): page 373-374, ckw174.109 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw174.109>
12. Giloyan A, Harutyunyan T, Petrosyan V. Vision related quality of life among adult population living in Nagorno Karabagh. *The European Journal of Public Health* 2016 November, 26 (suppl 1): page 374, ckw174.110 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw174.110>
13. Musheghyan L, Kagan S. Healthcare quality and patient safety in the Intensive care units of Yerevan hospitals. *The European Journal of Public Health* 2016 November, 26 (suppl 1): page 424, ckw174.240 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw174.240>
14. Demirchyan A, Armenian HK, Khachadourian V, Goenjian AK, Petrosyan V. Prospective study of predictors of long-term mortality among Spitak earthquake survivors in Armenia. *The European Journal of Public Health* 2016 November, 26 (suppl 1): page 259, ckw171.053 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckw171.053> (available at [http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/26/suppl\\_1/complete-issue.pdf](http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/26/suppl_1/complete-issue.pdf))
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16. Harutyunyan A, Abrahamyan A, Hayrumyan V, Danielyan A, Petrosyan V. Effectiveness of Smoking Cessation Training in Armenia. *The 7th European Conference on Tobacco or Health (ECToH). Abstract Book*, page 73. Porto, Portugal, 2017.

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18. Grigoryan Z, Musheghyan L, Harutyunyan A, Truzyan N, Petrosyan V. Compliance with Smoke-Free Standards in the National Tuberculosis Control Center (NTCC), Armenia. The 7th European Conference on Tobacco or Health (ECToH), Abstract Book, page 103. Porto, Portugal, 2017.
19. Harutyunyan A, Abrahamyan A, Hayrumyan V, Petrosyan V. Discrepancy between primary healthcare physicians' attitude and practice in providing smoking cessation. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation 2017; 3 (May Supplement):84  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/70302>
20. Abrahamyan A, Harutyunyan A, Petrosyan V. Missed opportunities for smoking cessation counseling in primary healthcare settings: a qualitative study in Armenia. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation 2017; 3 (May Supplement):71  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/70242>
21. Hayrumyan V, Harutyunyan A, Harutyunyan Ts. The use of five “A’s” tobacco cessation strategy among patients hospitalized for myocardial infarction in Armenia. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation 2017; 3 (May Supplement):61  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/70218>
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/70376>
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24. Peleki T, Vardavas C, Lozano F, Loghin C, Nguyen D, Glahn A, Harutyunyan A, Bakhturidze G, Trofor A, Demin A, Stoyka O, Behrakis P. Perceived Role and Self-efficacy to Provide Smoking Cessation Counseling: Results from a One-day Training Seminar on Health Care Providers. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation 2017;3(May Supplement):22 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/70255>

#### **Conference/Professional Presentations**

1. Abrahamyan A, Harutyunyan T, Kagan S. Pediatric Palliative Care in Armenia:

- Qualitative analysis of the needs of adolescents with cancer and their parents. The Open Medical Institute. Palliative Care in Neurology and Neuro-Oncology seminar. Salzburg, Austria, February 7 -13, 2016. [oral presentation]
2. Harutyunyan A. Smoking cessation services in Armenia. European Network of Smoking and Tobacco Prevention Conference on Tobacco Control: Research, Prevention and Treatment. Brussels, Belgium, April 5-7, 2016 [oral presentation]
  3. Harutyunyan A. Availability, Affordability, and Prices of Smoking Cessation Products in 9 Countries: Preliminary Findings. European Network of Smoking and Tobacco Prevention Conference on Tobacco Control: Research, Prevention and Treatment. Brussels, Belgium, April 5-7, 2016 [oral presentation]
  4. Harutyunyan A. Guest speaker. Available and Affordable Global Pharmacotherapy Session. Global Tobacco Dependence Treatment Summit 2016, Mayo Clinic. Rochester, MN. May 23-24, 2016 [oral presentation]
  5. Harutyunyan A. Implementing the FCTC Article 14 in Armenia through Building National Capacity in Smoking Cessation Training. Global Tobacco Dependence Treatment Summit 2016, Mayo Clinic. Rochester, MN. May 23-24, 2016 [poster presentation]
  6. Movsisyan N, Petrosyan V, Abelyan G, Sochor O, Etter J-F. An innovative smoking cessation training of medical residents in Yerevan, Armenia. International Association for Medical Education (AMEE), Barcelona, Spain, August 28-31, 2016 [oral presentation].
  7. Abrahamyan A, Hayrumyan V. Guest speakers. Highlights of tobacco control and cessation in Armenia. Tobacco Control Workshop for Health Professionals, Maria Sklodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland, October 25-26, 2016 [oral presentation].
  8. Sahakyan S, Petrosyan V, Abrahamyan L. The Influence of Diabetes Mellitus on Treatment Outcome of Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 47th Union World Conference on Lung Health: Confronting Resistance: Fundamentals to Innovations. Liverpool, United Kingdom, October 26-29, 2016. [poster presentation]
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This listing does not include projects completed as part of academic (classroom) exercises nor does it include student thesis projects. Copies of recent student theses are available for public review at the [http://sph.aua.am/master-projects\\_2016/](http://sph.aua.am/master-projects_2016/) and [http://sph.aua.am/master-projects\\_2017/](http://sph.aua.am/master-projects_2017/).

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