



EMORY

ROLLINS
SCHOOL OF
PUBLIC
HEALTH



CATALOG

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Rollins School of Public Health
Emory University
1518 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Rollins School of Public Health Information: 404.727.5481
Monday–Friday, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m

See page 216 for additional directory information.

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Emory University does not discriminate in admissions, educational programs, or employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age, disability, or veteran's status and prohibits such discrimination by its students, faculty, and staff. Students, faculty, and staff are assured of participation in university programs and in use of facilities without such discrimination. The university also complies with all applicable federal and Georgia statutes and regulations prohibiting unlawful discrimination. All members of the student body, faculty, and staff are expected to assist in making this policy valid in fact. Any inquiries regarding this policy should be directed to the Emory University Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, 1599 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Telephone: 404.727.6016.

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Emory University has an approved Affirmative Action Plan and complies with Executive Order 11246, as amended, Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act Of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act, and applicable regulations thereunder. Any inquiries should be directed to the Emory University Office of Equal Opportunity Programs.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

If you are an individual with a disability and wish to acquire this publication in an alternative format, please contact the associate dean for academic affairs, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, 1518 Clifton Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Telephone: 404.727.7703.

Emory University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30033-4097; telephone number 404.679.4501) to award degrees at the associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels.

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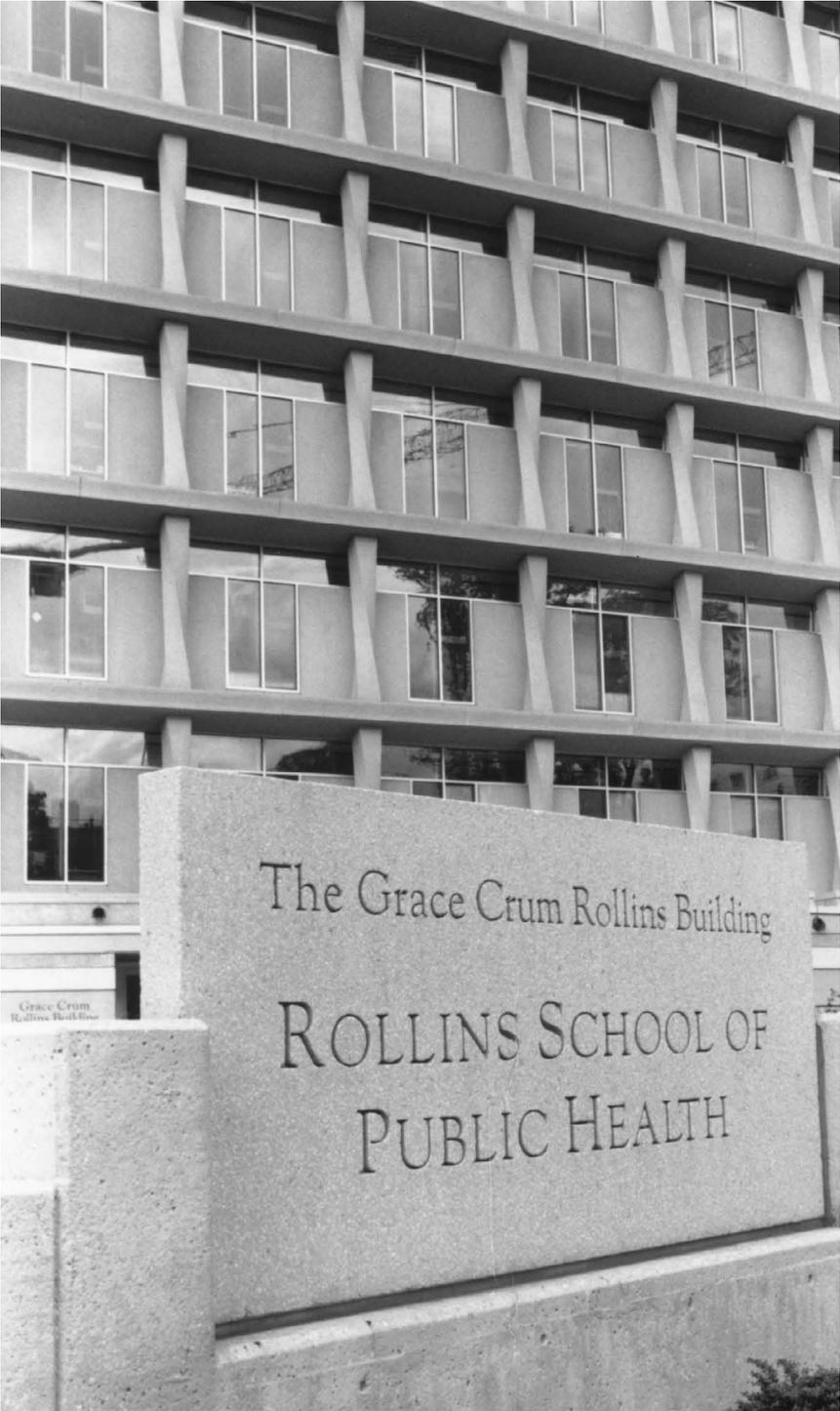
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There has never been a more exciting or challenging time to enter the field of public health. Today's students must face complex issues, such as AIDS, violence, environmental hazards, access to health care, SARS, bioterrorism, and the reemergence of infectious diseases. The Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) of Emory University is preparing students to meet these challenges in an environment unique among schools of public health.

Located in Atlanta, often called the "Public Health Capital of the World," the school is adjacent to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The national headquarters of CARE, the American Cancer Society, the Arthritis Foundation, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and The Carter Center are each

fewer than five miles from the Rollins School of Public Health. Our students benefit from the school's partnerships with these national and international agencies and with the Georgia Department of Human Resources, district health offices, and local health departments. Each of these relationships provides unique opportunities for faculty and students to engage in hands-on research and actual public health practice.

The RSPH is an integral part of the Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center of Emory University, which has excellent schools of medicine and nursing, and programs in allied health, as well as the research facilities at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center of Emory University. We offer a flexible schedule of classes to accommodate the needs of students who work full or part time. The master of public health and master of science in public health curricula feature basic course work in the student's chosen department. Doctoral programs are offered in biostatistics, epidemiology, behavioral sciences and health education, health services research and health policy, and environmental health sciences. Joint-degree programs are available in conjunction with the schools of business, law, medicine, nursing, physical therapy, physician assistant, and theology, and cross-registration is available with the graduate school.

I am very proud of the school, faculty, staff, and, especially, our students. We welcome applications from individuals interested in combining academic training and knowledge with a commitment to solving the world's health problems. Please visit us in Atlanta or on the web at www.sph.emory.edu.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James W. Curran". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "C".

James W. Curran, MD, MPH
Dean

Emory considers itself to be a destination university internationally recognized as an inquiry-driven, ethically engaged, and diverse community, whose members work collaboratively for positive transformation in the world through courageous leadership in teaching, research, scholarship, health care, and social action.

Since its founding in 1836, Emory University has grown into a national teaching, research, and service center with an enrollment exceeding 13,380. A coeducational, privately controlled university affiliated with the United Methodist Church, Emory awards more than 2,500 degrees annually. In addition to the Rollins School of Public Health, the University's academic divisions include Emory College and Oxford College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the schools of Medicine, Allied Health, Business, Law, Nursing, and Theology.

Among the centers for specialized research and study at Emory are the Graduate Institute of Liberal Arts, the Center for Ethics in Public Policy and the Professions, the Emory Center for International Studies, the Center for Healthcare Leadership, the Center for AIDS Research, the Center for Molecular Medicine, the Center for Geriatrics, the Center for Clinical Evaluation Sciences, the Emory Vaccine Center, the Center for Research in Faith and Moral Development, the Michael C. Carlos Museum, and the Soviet, Post-Soviet, and East European Studies Program. Campus-based independent affiliates include the African Studies Association, the American Academy of Religion, the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Faculty for the Humanities, Arts, and Sciences.

Emory University maintains formal exchange agreements with the following universities abroad: Oxford and Lancaster (England); St Andrews (Scotland); Beijing, Xiamen, and Xi'an Medical (People's Republic of China); Johannes Kepler (Austria); Kobe and Kwansai Gaukuin (Japan); Yonsei (Korea); Augsburg, Berlin, Gottingen, and Regensburg (Germany); University of Trieste (Italy); Montpellier University (France); University of Copenhagen (Denmark); the Pushkin Institute and St. Petersburg State University (Russia); and Tbilisi State University (Republic of Georgia).

Emory boasts an uncommon balance: it generates more research funding than any other university in Georgia, while maintaining a rich tradition of outstanding teaching. Emory also benefits from a student body that is the most ethnically and religiously diverse of any of the top 20 national research universities.

The university has committed its unique combination of resources to address some of the toughest challenges and greatest opportunities facing the world today—from religion, conflict and peace building, to race and social difference, to issues of global health and new understandings of what makes us human.

The Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center

The Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center joins those components of Emory University concerned with patient care, education of health professionals, research affecting health and illness, and policies for prevention and treatment of disease. The center is named for Robert W. Woodruff, a man whose vision and generosity left a lasting imprint on Emory and the city of Atlanta. The center consists of the following: Emory School of Medicine, Rollins School of Public Health, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University Hospital, Emory University Hospital Midtown, Wesley Woods Center, Emory-Adventist Hospital, and Emory Clinic.

MISSION

The mission of the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) of Emory University is to demonstrate excellence in the discovery, dissemination, and application of knowledge as it trains and supports future leaders in health promotion and disease prevention through organized community efforts around the world.

At the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH), students learn to identify, analyze, and intervene in today's most pressing public health issues. The school's location in Atlanta, referred to as the "Public Health Capital of the World," is home to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CARE; the national home office of the American Cancer Society; The Carter Center; the Arthritis Foundation; numerous state and regional health agencies; and the patient care, teaching, and health-related research programs of Emory University's Woodruff Health Sciences Center. This setting is ideal for hands-on research and collaborations with the world's leading public health agencies, as well as interdisciplinary work with national and international organizations.

The program is community oriented, and many students bring actual problem-solving experience with them. Students join the RSPH community from all 50 states and more than 50 foreign countries to contribute to the school and apply knowledge to promote health and prevent disease in human populations.

The school comprises six academic departments and 21 interdisciplinary centers: behavioral sciences and health education, biostatistics and bioinformatics, environmental health, epidemiology, health policy and management, and global health; Biostatistics Consulting Center; Center for Contextual Genetics and Prevention Science; Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics; Center for Global Safe Water; Center for Injury Control; Center for Public Health Practice; Center for Public Health Preparedness and Research; Center for Spina Bifida Research, Prevention, and Policy; Diabetes Training and Technical Assistance Center; Emory Center for AIDS Research; Emory Public Health Training Center; Emory Parkinson's Disease Collaborative Environmental Research Center; Emory Prevention Research Center; Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics; Global Center for Excellence for Prevention and Control of Cardiometabolic Diseases; Interfaith Health Program; Molecules to Mankind Program; Southeast Institute for Training and Evaluation (SITE); Southeastern Center for Air Pollution and Epidemiology; Tobacco Technical Assistance Consortium (TTAC); and Women's and Children's Center.

More than 180 full-time, doctoral-level faculty members teach and conduct research in areas such as mathematical modeling of infectious disease transmission, exploration of relationships between nutrition and chronic disease, and investigation of cancer causation and control. Other research interests include identifying the social determinants of health-risk behaviors, AIDS, developing church-based health promotion programs to foster changes in nutrition and other health-related behaviors, detecting and preventing adverse outcomes in occupational settings, and evaluating the cost of health care and the allocation of health resources.

The RSPH offers dual-degree programs with Emory's business, medical, nursing, theology, and law schools, and with the physician's assistant and physical therapy program. In addition to these programs, the schools of public health and medicine collaborate on many levels. Research areas of mutual interest include nutrition, Alzheimer's disease, and the prevention and control of AIDS, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and adverse reproductive outcomes.

The RSPH also draws strength from several unique local resources. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the federal agency dedicated to developing and applying disease prevention and control programs, provides more than one-half of the school's 200-plus adjunct faculty members. The Carter Center is involved in global health intervention programs that provide student practicum opportunities. The school also shares research activities with the national headquarters of the American Cancer Society and international headquarters of CARE, both based in Atlanta.



ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Core Competencies

Upon graduation a student with an MPH/MSPH should be able to:

- Use analytic reasoning and quantitative methods to address questions in public health and population-based research
- Describe environmental conditions, including biological, physical and chemical factors, that affect the health of individuals, communities and populations
- Describe the use of epidemiology methods to study the etiology and control of disease and injury in populations
- Discuss how health policy and finance affect the delivery, quality, access and costs of health care for individuals, communities and populations
- Describe behavioral, social and cultural factors that contribute to the health and well being of individuals, communities and populations
- Assess global forces that influence the health of culturally diverse populations around the world
- Apply skills and knowledge in public health setting(s) through planned and supervised experience(s) related to professional career objectives
- Integrate the broad base of public health knowledge and skills acquired from coursework, practicum and other learning activities into a culminating experience (thesis, Special Studies Project, Capstone)
- Develop the capacity for lifelong learning in public health
- Apply principles of ethical conduct to public health practice

Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

MPH with a concentration in Behavioral Sciences

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Communicate in both written and oral format with public health programs, community-based organizations, and others involved in improving the public's health
- Conduct public health practices including needs assessment and/or evaluation of public health programs
- Design observational and intervention studies in critical public health areas using quantitative and qualitative research methods
- Apply social and behavioral science theory in public health research and practice
- Implement research protocols and programs employing behavioral sciences
- Evaluate research theory and findings in a manner that effectively informs public health policy and programs
- Disseminate research theory and findings in a manner that effectively informs public health policy and programs

- Promote the adoption and integration of ethical behavioral science research methods and findings into a unified public health practice
- Conduct original research on the social determinants of health risks
- Provide critical analysis of lessons to be learned from the past and present

MPH with a concentration in Health Education

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Communicate both in written and oral format, with public health programs, community-based organizations and others involved in improving the public's health
- Conduct public health practices including needs assessment and/or evaluations of public health programs
- Assess individual and community needs for health education
- Plan effective health education programs
- Implement effective health education programs
- Evaluate the effectiveness of health education programs
- Coordinate the provision of health education services
- Act as a resource person in health education
- Communicate health education needs, concerns and resources
- Apply appropriate research principles and methods in health education
- Advance the profession of public health
- Provide critical analysis of lessons to be learned from the past and present

PhD in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Draw from major social and behavioral science theories to apply appropriate empirical methods and analysis in research practices
- Design health promotion interventions
- Implement health promotion interventions
- Evaluate health promotion interventions
- Disseminate knowledge to students and the larger scientific community
- Translate knowledge derived from research to promote public health through policy making

Certificate in the Social-Contextual Determinants of Health

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Identify the causes of social and behavioral factors that affect health of individuals and populations
- Describe the role of social and community factors in both the onset and solution of public health problems
- Describe the merits of social and behavioral science interventions and policies

- Specify multiple targets and levels of intervention for social and behavioral science programs and policies
- Critically evaluate the epidemiologic literature
- Formulate a testable hypothesis to determine an appropriate study design concerning the etiology and control of health problems

Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics

MPH in Biostatistics

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Identify data sources and research questions associated with a particular application area within public health
- Apply analytic methods to address specific research questions in the particular application area of interest
- Use standard statistical software for both data management and data analysis
- Demonstrate analytic skills within a specified application area
- Complete start-to-finish analyses addressing substantive questions within the application area of interest using standard statistical design and analysis techniques

MSPH in Biostatistics

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Use central concepts in statistical theory and inference
- Use statistical software for both data management and data analyses, including coding of custom techniques

- Apply custom statistical methods as needed to address public health or medical problems
- Demonstrate advanced analytic skills within a collaborative setting
- Demonstrate technical accuracy with advanced analytic methods

MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Use central concepts in statistical theory and inference
- Use statistical software for both data management and data analyses, including coding of custom techniques
- Apply custom statistical methods as needed to address public health or medical problems
- Demonstrate advanced analytic skills within a collaborative setting
- Demonstrate technical accuracy with advanced analytic methods

BA/MSPH in Biostatistics

The MSPH competencies related to this degree are the same as the MSPH in Biostatistics Competencies.

PhD in Biostatistics

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Identify biostatistical aspects in contemporary public health issues
- Collaborate with investigators in the design of standard biomedical and public health studies
- Estimate the sample size in the context of a given standard public health study design
- Collaborate with investigators and statistical colleagues in the analysis of data from biomedical and public health studies
- Communicate the results of statistical analyses to a broad audience
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research
- Use central concepts in statistical theory and inference
- Use statistical software for both data management and data analyses, including coding of custom techniques

- Demonstrate advanced analytic skills within a collaborative setting
- Demonstrate technical accuracy with advanced analytic methods
- Conduct independent research and develop novel methodology in statistics
- Apply new and existing statistical theory and methods as needed to address public health or medical problems
- Develop new statistical theory and methods to address a broad range of complex medical or public health problems
- Conduct complex statistical analyses for a broad range of applications
- Teach statistical theory or methodology at all levels

Certificate in Public Health Informatics

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Define public health information systems as needed to support public health efforts
- Assist in the development and adoption of appropriate information technology in public health
- Choose appropriate software allowing for the interface of data entry and statistical analysis software
- Apply appropriate statistical methods in the analysis of public health information
- Interpret data results effectively and appropriately
- Adhere to guidelines of responsible research

Department of Environmental Health

MPH in Environmental Health

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe major environmental risks to human health ranging from the local to global scale
- Assess the sources and movement of contaminants through the environment
- Characterize the magnitude, frequency and duration of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of toxicology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of epidemiology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Evaluate the risks posed by environmental hazards using risk assessment methods
- Explain major policy issues in Environmental Health including regulatory frameworks
- Design environmental health programs, policies, interventions and/or research intended to improve the health of individuals, communities, and populations
- Communicate the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals

MPH in Global Environmental Health

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe major environmental risks to human health ranging from the local to global scale
- Assess the sources and movement of contaminants through the environment
- Characterize the magnitude, frequency, and duration of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of epidemiology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Apply the principles of toxicology to assess health effects of environmental exposures
- Appraise the environmental, behavioral and social factors that contribute to the emergence, re-emergence, and persistence of infectious diseases
- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world.
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization.
- Design environmental health programs, policies, interventions and/or research intended to improve the health of individuals, communities, and populations
- Communicate the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals

BS/MPH in Environmental Studies and Environmental Health

The MPH competencies related to this degree are the same as the MPH in Environmental Health Competencies.

MSPH in Environmental Health and Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe major environmental risks to human health ranging from the local to global scale
- Characterize the magnitude, frequency and duration of environmental exposures
- Explain major policy issues in environmental health including regulatory frameworks
- Describe the role of toxicology in evaluating health effects of environmental exposures
- Develop an epidemiologic study to address an environmental health question
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analysis of environmental health data
- Interpret results of epidemiologic studies of an environmental health question
- Synthesize epidemiologic literature on an environmental health question
- Communicate the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals

PhD in Environmental Health Sciences

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Utilize advanced methods in exposure assessment of environmental contaminants
- Interpret advanced methods in exposure assessment of environmental contaminants
- Describe mechanisms of toxic action and how physiological and other factors can modify effects of environmental toxicants
- Use advanced epidemiological methods to examine associations between environmental factors and disease
- Use risk assessment tools to describe the risks associated with various environmental exposures
- Design novel research projects to examine key challenges in field
- Identify the ethical issues involved in the responsible conduct of research
- Teach graduate course content in environmental health sciences
- Disseminate research findings in multiple formats

Department of Epidemiology

MPH in Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MPH degree, the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit Epidemiologic Models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MPH in Global Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Describe major global health priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Design programs, policies, and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities and populations
- Critique major global priorities and the reason for their prioritization
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Communicate the key methods, findings, and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MSPH in Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods

- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit Epidemiologic Models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Implement causal models for different case-control designs in appropriate fashion
- Analyze advanced case-control and other innovative study designs
- Apply SAS procedures MIXED, GENMOD, GLIMMIX and NLMIXED in the analysis of correlated epidemiologic data
- Conduct epidemiologic studies using longitudinal/correlated data
- Demonstrate mastery of advanced analytic epidemiologic methods
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

MSPH in Global Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MSPH degree the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Describe major global health priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Implement causal models for different case-control designs in appropriate fashion
- Analyze advanced case-control and other innovative study designs
- Apply SAS procedures MIXED, GENMOD, GLIMMIX, and NLMIXED in the analysis of correlated epidemiologic data
- Conduct epidemiologic studies using longitudinal/correlated data
- Demonstrate mastery of advanced analytic epidemiologic methods

- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Design programs, policies, and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities and populations
- Critique major global priorities and the reason for their prioritization
- Conduct basic epidemiologic analyses using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Communicate the key methods, findings, and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally to an audience of public health professionals
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

PhD in Epidemiology

Upon completion of the PhD degree the graduate will be able to:

- Critically evaluate scientific literature
- Synthesize scientific literature findings across studies, balancing limitations and contributions of each study
- Render an informed judgment on the state of knowledge in an area of public health
- Articulate research questions that advance scientific knowledge about the topic
- Conduct an advanced, original research project in the student's discipline:
 - a. Formulate a research question
 - b. Describe the public health significance of the question
 - c. Identify an appropriate study population
 - d. Identify strengths and limitations to different possible study designs
 - e. Evaluate issues related to casual inference including potential sources of bias and ways to limit these biases
- Participate in data collection through one or more of the following: developing a questionnaire, piloting a study instrument, recruiting study participants, etc.
- Apply quantitative and reasoning skills, as well as content-area knowledge to analyze data from epidemiological studies:
 - a. Apply appropriate analytic techniques to control for bias
 - b. Calculate measures of disease frequencies and estimates of effect (both from contingency tables and using models)
 - c. Conduct epidemiologic analysis using linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression
 - d. Interpret analytic results in a casual framework
 - e. Identify when consultation with an expert is needed



- Present and communicate epidemiologic findings clearly, in writing and orally, to students, professionals and the public:
 - a. Prepare and submit an abstract for scientific meeting
 - b. Deliver and oral presentation to professional colleagues
 - c. Prepare and submit a manuscript for peer-reviewed journal, including revising and responding to peer-reviewed comments
 - d. Provide peer-reviewed feedback on other manuscripts
- In collaboration with faculty, develop a proposal for extramural research funding:
 - a. Identify appropriate funding opportunities
 - b. Develop general and specific aims, background significance and research narrative
 - c. Participate in developing and assembling other proposal components including budgets, biosketches and human subject protection
- Teach epidemiologic concepts to students and peers
- Complete training on the basic principles of ethics in human subjects research
- Recognize potential ethical issues in epidemiologic studies
- Prepare an application to an Institutional Review Board
- Utilize information technology tools which are critical to scientific productivity:
 - a. Scientific literature databases and search engines (e.g., PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar)
 - b. Reference management software (e.g., Endnote, Refman, QUOSA)
 - c. Statistical analysis software (e.g., Stata, SAS, R)

Department of Health Policy and Management

MPH in Health Policy

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Describe how the organization and financing of health services influence access, quality and cost
- Apply management principles to planning, organizing, leading and controlling health care enterprises
- Apply skills in financial accounting to healthcare administration decisions
- Apply principles of health economics in analyzing the behavior of healthcare market stakeholders
- Conduct economic evaluations of health services
- Utilize public finance theory to assess the impact of proposals to reform the financing and delivery of health services
- Incorporate legal principles in the administration of health services
- Prepare health policy briefings suitable for the range of policy stakeholders involved with the formulation and implementation of a health policy under consideration by decision makers
- Design an advocacy strategy for the development and implementation of a health policy

MPH in Health Management

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Describe how the organization and financing of health services influence access, quality and cost
- Apply management principles to planning, organizing, leading and controlling health care enterprises
- Apply skills in financial accounting to healthcare administration decisions
- Apply analytic tools and theories to guide the management of financial assets in healthcare organizations
- Apply principles of health economics in analyzing the behavior of healthcare market stakeholders
- Incorporate human resources management principles in administering healthcare organizations
- Apply marketing concepts in the design of health services
- Incorporate legal principles in the administration of health services
- Be prepared to assume supervisory-level general management responsibilities in a health services delivery organization
- Execute both an operations management and a strategic management analysis in the role of a health services consultant

MSPH in Health Policy and Health Services Research

Upon completion of the MSPH the graduate will be able to:

- Describe how the organization and financing of health services influence access, quality and cost
- Apply principles of health economics in analyzing the behavior of healthcare market stakeholders
- Conduct economic evaluations of health services
- Utilize public finance theory to assess the impact of proposals to reform the financing and delivery of health services
- Conduct a health services or health policy research investigation using quantitative analytic techniques
- Function as a team collaborator in the development and/or execution of a health services research investigation

PhD in Health Services Research and Health Policy

Upon completion of the PhD the graduate will be able to:

- Apply economic concepts, theories and methods to the framing and analysis of research questions in health services and policy
- Apply political science concepts and theories and statistical techniques to the framing and analysis of research questions in health services and policy
- Describe major problems in health services and policy that are currently the subject of empirical investigations
- Apply advanced mathematical and theoretical economics to describe physician and hospital behavior, personal health decisions, the functioning of health insurance markets and related policy-relevant matters
- Effectively teach concepts and methods of health services and health policy research to students
- Design a health services or health policy research proposal involving both qualitative and mixed methods approaches
- Conduct a health services or health policy research activity investigation suitable for peer-reviewed publication as an independent researcher
- Function as an interdisciplinary team collaborator in the design and conducting of a health services or health policy research investigation

Certificate in Mental Health

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Epidemiologically describe the burden of mental illness on society—US and global populations
- Describe the major theories on the etiology of mental illness or categories of mental illness
- Evaluate empirical evidence on social determinants of mental illnesses or categories of mental illness

- Describe how cultural differences affect the experience of mental illness and the seeking of health services
- Identify population-based interventions that would reduce the onset of mental illnesses or categories of mental illness
- Describe how populations in the US receive and finance mental health services
- Identify policy initiatives that would improve access to mental health services in the US
- Identify gaps in coverage for mental health services in the US and global settings and their consequences for mental health

Hubert Department of Global Health

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Infectious Disease

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Explain the science of infectious disease including types of organisms, mechanisms of pathogenesis, host response and susceptibility
- Apply principles of infectious disease epidemiology, laboratory detection and clinical strategies to identify specific infectious pathogens and diseases
- Interpret the geographic and demographic distributions and morbidities and mortality of major infections in the US and globally
- Implement strategies to prevent and control infectious diseases
- Appraise the environmental, behavioral and social factors that contribute to the emergence, re-emergence, and persistence of infectious diseases
- Develop and maintain surveillance for infectious diseases

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Reproductive Health and Population Studies

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization

- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Critique current population, sexual, reproductive health policies and programs at local, national and global levels
- Discern quality and appropriateness of data sources to measure sexual, reproductive health and population issues
- Apply demographic, epidemiologic and anthropologic methods to measure population change and population patterns at local, national and global levels
- Develop a policy, project or program to address a sexual, reproductive health or population problem
- Propose recommendations to improve sexual, reproductive health or population change issue
- Compare the theoretical, use effectiveness and relative cost of different methods of fertility regulation
- Compare the patterns and determinants of use of fertility regulations methods

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Public Nutrition

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Assess the nutritional status of individuals using anthropometric, diet and biochemical methods
- Calculate the magnitude, distribution and trends of nutrition problems in populations

- Evaluate the causes and consequences of under- and over-nutrition in populations
- Critique the evidence base for the efficacy and effectiveness of nutrition programs and policies
- Develop innovative approaches to address nutrition problems
- Manage public health nutrition programs

MPH in Global Health with a concentration in Community Health and Development

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.
- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Assess health needs and assets of communities
- Design programs that mobilize community assets for social and behavioral change
- Manage the resources of organizations working at the community, local, regional or national level in health or development.
- Assess personal management and leadership styles.
- Operate in partnership with local, national and international organizations engaged in the health and social sectors
- Develop systems to monitor progress toward targets, objectives, and goals
- Evaluate programs and their operational components

MSPH in Global Health with a concentration in Public Nutrition

Upon completion of the MSPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess the major forces that influence the health of populations around the world
- Critique major global priorities and the reasons for their prioritization
- Critique the evidence for improving health delivery systems and health status of individuals, communities and populations around the world
- Design programs, policies and/or interventions intended to improve health services and health status of individuals, communities, and populations
- Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.

- Compose a written scientific thesis that is consistent with department guidelines and relevant writing style sources
- Present the key methods, findings and public health implications of research on a poster and verbally communicate to an audience of public health professionals
- Assess the nutritional status of individuals using anthropometric, diet and biochemical methods
- Calculate the magnitude, distribution and trends of nutrition problems in populations
- Evaluate the causes and consequences of under- and over-nutrition in populations
- Critique the evidence base for the efficacy and effectiveness of nutrition programs and policies
- Develop innovative approaches to address nutrition problems
- Conduct rigorous nutrition research

Certificate in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies (CHE)

Upon completion of the certificate the graduate will be able to:

- Describe a complex humanitarian crisis in terms of magnitude, person, time and place
- Calculate basic epidemiology measures
- Evaluate the strengths and limitations of epidemiological data within the context of CHE
- Develop public health programs and strategies responsive to the diverse cultural values and traditions of the community being served
- Identify internal and external problems that may affect the delivery of essential public health services in a CHE
- Collaborate with communication and informatics specialists in the process of design, implementation and evaluation of public health programs in CHE

Career MPH Program

MPH in Applied Public Health Informatics

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Support development of strategic direction for public health informatics within the enterprise
- Participate in development of knowledge management tools for the enterprise
- Use informatics standards
- Ensure that knowledge, information and data needs of a project or program users and stakeholders are met
- Support information system development, procurement and implementation that meet public health program needs
- Manage IT operations related to project or program (for public health agencies with internal IT operations)
- Monitor IT operations managed by external organizations

- Communicate with cross-disciplinary leaders and team members
- Evaluate information systems and applications
- Participate in applied public health informatics research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems
- Contribute to development of public health information systems that are interoperable with other relevant information systems
- Support use of informatics to integrate clinical health, environmental risk and population health
- Implement solutions that ensure confidentiality, security and integrity while maximizing availability of information for public health
- Conduct education and training in public health informatics

MPH in Prevention Science

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Assess individual and community agency needs and assets
- Plan public health interventions and programs
- Implement public health interventions and programs
- Oversee the management and fiscal procedures of public health interventions and programs
- Assess the effects of public health interventions and programs
- Incorporate the use of technology and public health informatics in professional practice
- Develop communication strategies for public health interventions and programs
- Make community-specific inferences from quantitative and qualitative data
- Describe the ethical and the policy implications on program operations that result from public health decision making
- Contribute to the science base of public health
- Contribute to the professional and leadership development of oneself and to the larger public health field

MPH in Healthcare Outcomes

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Conduct a clinically-oriented outcomes study using basic quantitative analytic techniques
- Function as a team collaborator in the development and/or execution of a clinically oriented outcomes study
- Articulate the differences among activity, process and outcomes measures to peers, clients or patients
- Articulate health and disease concepts in evidence based medicine terms
- Use analytic tools in the development, design and implementation of an outcomes study
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of standard outcome measures used in health services research and clinical practice

- Articulate ethical issues related to health services outcomes research
- Translate outcomes study results into “best practices” to be implemented in practice situations
- Manage information systems for collection, retrieval and use of data for decision making

MPH in Applied Epidemiology

Upon completion of the MPH the graduate will be able to:

- Describe public health problems in terms of magnitude, time, place, person and their associated risk factors
- Identify principles and limitations of epidemiologic screening programs
- Identify major epidemiologic problems of importance
- Apply basic principles of public health surveillance in the practice of public health
- Identify key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes
- Formulate a research question
- Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiologic methods
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different study designs with respect to a given research question
- Calculate basic epidemiologic measures
- Implement methods of data cleaning and documentation for epidemiologic data sets
- Conduct basic epidemiologic research using multivariable models (e.g., linear, logistic, Cox and Poisson regression)
- Fit epidemiologic models
- Interpret epidemiologic results in a causal framework
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the epidemiologic literature
- Utilize information technology tools and statistical programming packages in preparing scientific reports
- Communicate epidemiologic information in a scientific report
- Recognize potential ethical and legal issues in epidemiologic studies

ADMISSION TO THE MPH, MSPH, AND CAREER MPH PROGRAMS

Degree-Seeking

Departments normally admit degree-seeking applicants only starting in the fall semester (August). Under special circumstances, applicants may be considered in other semesters. The sequence of courses is designed for students entering in the fall.

The deadline for the receipt of the completed application and all required supporting documents from all applicants for fall semester is January 3 or the next business day, should it fall on a holiday or weekend. The Rollins School of Public Health participates in a centralized application service called SOPHAS. Applicants can access the online application through www.sph.emory.edu/APPLY. However, all application materials should be sent directly to the Schools of Public Health Application Service (SOPHAS). A complete set of application documents includes the following: the online application (includes personal statement and work/research/volunteer history), one transcript from each postsecondary institution attended (international transcripts must be evaluated by World Education Services [WES]); completed recommendation forms from at least two individuals; and an official graduate-level entrance examination score report.

Admission is competitive; therefore, applications should be submitted well in advance of the deadlines. Applications received or completed after the deadlines will be considered on an availability basis.

Applicants whose files are completed by the January 3 deadline are normally notified of their admission decision within eight weeks.

For additional information regarding the application process, please refer to the RSPH Admission website, www.sph.emory.edu/cms/propective_students/admissions/index.html.

Admission Requirements

Minimum requirements for admission include satisfactory completion of a four-year baccalaureate degree or its equivalent and a strong interest in a career in public health. Work or academic experience in the health field is highly desirable but not essential. However, preference is given to students who have advanced training and applied experience.

In general, applicants are required to submit test scores from the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Applicants who have completed doctoral-level degrees are not required to submit GRE scores unless otherwise specified by the department. Applicants who have recently taken the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) may submit these scores as alternatives to the GRE, except for the Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics. Some dual-degree programs accept other entrance examinations.

There is no minimum requirement for the GRE. A minimum GPA of 3.0 is preferred. It is important to note that the GRE and GPA are evaluated in the context of the overall application and other supporting documents.

The program encourages applications from international students who are proficient in speaking, reading, writing, and understanding the English language. All applicants whose native language is not English are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and to earn a minimum score of 550 (213 computer-based test, 80 Internet-based test). Such applicants should schedule and take the TOEFL as one of the

first steps in the admission process. The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is also acceptable. A minimum score of 6 is preferred.

Applications to the MPH and MSPH degree programs are reviewed and applicants are admitted by a specific department selected by the applicant. Departments may have additional minimum admission requirements to those listed here. Applicants applying for the MPH or MSPH degree program should review the individual department's admission selection in this catalog and comply with any additional requirements.

The Career MPH (CMPH) Program requires a minimum of three years professional experience in a field related to public health. Otherwise, the basic application procedure for the Career MPH Program is identical to that of the MPH and the MSPH degree programs.

For additional information regarding the application process, please refer to the RSPH Admission website, www.sph.emory.edu/cms/propective_students/admissions/index.html.

Special Standing

The school usually allows students who are not degree candidates to register for courses. Individuals interested in taking courses as special-standing students must complete the special-standing application/admission procedure. The special-standing application deadline for receipt of properly completed applications and official degree transcripts is one month prior to the start of the semester of anticipated enrollment.

Enrollment of special-standing students in courses is contingent on the availability of space and the permission of the department and/or program. Students in special standing, however, are ineligible for federal financial aid or for RSPH merit scholarships.

Students in special standing who later complete the degree-seeking application process will be considered on the same basis as other applicants. Admission to special standing does not ensure that an individual will be accepted into a degree program. If admitted to a degree program, students may apply up to nine semester hours of special-standing course work toward the MPH or MSPH degree. Additional information and application forms may be found at www.sph.emory.edu/cms/academic_programs/non_degree_programs/index.html.

The tuition for special-standing students is \$1,540 per credit, plus fees.

Transient Status

Students who are enrolled at another academic institution but wish to earn graduate credit at Emory and transfer the credit to that university may take course work in the RSPH. Such students should complete a transient status application that certifies good standing in another program. The degree-granting institution must also authorize the enrollment in selected courses. Transcripts and letters of recommendation are not required. Transient applications must be completed no later than thirty days prior to the semester selected for enrollment. Enrollment of transient students in courses is contingent upon the availability of space and the permission of the department(s) and/or program. The transient applicant must apply for each semester of enrollment.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Aid

Financial aid information is available through the Emory University Office of Financial Aid, which coordinates the need-based financial aid packages and can be reached at 404.727.6039. Loan options include the Stafford Loan, unsubsidized Stafford Loan, Graduate PLUS Loans, and Emory Student Loan programs. Non-US citizens are ineligible for federal loans. Students who apply for need-based aid may also be considered for need-based scholarships from the school, normally in the amount of \$2,000 per semester. Refer to the RSPH website at www.sph.emory.edu/student_services/financial_aid.php or the public health section of Office of Financial Aid at www.emory.edu/financial_aid/health_professions/public_health/ for more information.

RSPH Practical Experience Award

The Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) Practical Experience Award provides funding for master's level public health students to support their academic interests with an applied public health experience. Student work opportunities are an integral part of the RSPH experience. Each year, approximately 400 students find public health work opportunities with agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CARE, American Cancer Society, The Carter Center, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, and other local agencies while pursuing advanced studies. Additionally, many students find opportunities working on faculty research grants within the Rollins School of Public Health and throughout the Emory University/Emory Healthcare systems. These experiences may fulfill practicum requirements and lead to thesis opportunities.

Eligibility for this award is based on need as determined by the FAFSA and availability of funds. Funds are earned and paid directly to students through biweekly paychecks. The amount of the award is the maximum the student may earn for the academic year. Students typically work 10–20 hours per week. The wage for graduate students is \$12/hour. Students may apply for positions through Emory's online system, Rollins Opportunities Link (Simplicity). Access to Rollins Opportunities Link will be provided to incoming students in early August, followed by a public health job fair during orientation.

Cost of Living

Information regarding University and off-campus housing may be obtained from the Office of Residential Services (www.emory.edu/HOUSING/). According to the Emory University Office of Financial Aid, living expenses for a single person are estimated to be \$2,000 a month for the 2012–2013 academic year.

Tuition and Fees 2012–2013 Academic Year

Tuition and fees are subject to annual increases:

Degree Program	Length of Degree Program	Full-Time Semester Rate**
MPH (excludes CMPH)	4 semesters	\$13,800
MPH	3 semesters	\$18,400
MSPH	4 semesters	\$15,800
Dual Degree and 4+ 1 Programs	2 semesters	\$21,100
Career MPH	7 semesters	\$1,320/credit hour
Part-time MPH/MSPH	(5+ semesters)	\$1,540/credit hour
Non-degree rate		\$1,540/credit hour
Graduate in Residence	\$500/semester	

Fees: All students will be charged the following fees per semester. Administrative fee (first semester only)—\$250; Student Activity fee—\$89; Student Athletic fee—\$110; Mental Health fee—\$58

**All full-time degree-seeking students (with the exception of the distance program) are expected to be registered for at least nine credits per semester and will be charged the semester rate. Students are responsible for paying the total tuition for their academic plan (semesters x semester rate).

In the case of complete withdrawal within the first five weeks of a semester, an adjusted proportionate refund of tuition and fees will be granted. No refund will be awarded if a student is dismissed or if a student drops course work after the last day for course changes stipulated in the academic calendar. For the withdrawal schedule and policy statement on refunds, please refer to www.sph.emory.edu/student-service/financial_aid.php.

Honors and Awards

Delta Omega

Delta Omega is the national honorary society for public health professionals. Founded in 1924, it now has chapters at most schools of public health. Each year the chapter elects members from the student body, faculty, and alumni based on scholarship (among students), teaching, research (among faculty), and community service (among alumni).

James W. Alley Award

This award, in memory of James W. Alley, state health officer for Georgia from 1973 until 1990, recognizes the graduating MPH student who, in the eyes of the faculty and students, has provided the greatest service to disadvantaged populations during his or her career.

Eugene J. Gangarosa Award

This award, named after the former director of public health at Emory, is presented to the graduating student who has demonstrated a creative approach to solving public health problems and who shows promise for outstanding service in the international arena.

Thomas F. Sellers Jr. Award

This award, named after the former chair of community health at Emory, is presented to the faculty member of the RSPH who exemplifies the ideals of public health and who serves as a role model and mentor to his or her colleagues. The award is given to an individual who, like the man for whom it is named, represents the best qualities of collegiality.

Charles C. Shepard Award

This award, in memory of an outstanding scientist at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is presented to the graduating student who is deemed by the faculty to have prepared the most scholarly thesis.

Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges

This award honors those students whose presence on campus has enriched and enhanced the community, and made it a better place for all to live and work.

Rollins School of Public Health Student Government Professor of the Year

This award, selected by students, honors an outstanding faculty member who demonstrates leadership, a genuine concern for students, and a sense of academic excellence. It is awarded annually by the RSPH student government.

Rollins School of Public Health Student Government Staff of the Year

This award, selected by students, honors an outstanding staff member who demonstrates leadership, a genuine concern for students. It is awarded annually by the RSPH student government.

Emory Humanitarian Award

This award is given to students in recognition of qualities of honesty, integrity, courage, and responsibility, which are fundamental to effective leadership.

Student Organizations**Student Government Association (SGA)**

Students participate in school governance through the RSPH student government. Annual elections are held for officers. The student government assigns students to various school committees, makes recommendations about school policies and procedures, organizes activities to promote public health in the community, sponsors programs to support academic life, and plans various social activities. The student government's annual budget is allocated from the student activity fee.

Association of Black Public Health Students (ABPHS)

ABPHS provides support services for minority students, faculty, and staff associated with the RSPH. Its primary goal is to be the vehicle wherein ideas, needs, and interests regarding the enhancement of the total academic, social, and health-related experiences of membership can be channeled, deliberated, and acted upon collectively.

Emory Global Health Organization (EGHO)

The Emory Global Health Organization is a student organization based in the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) at Emory University in Atlanta. The goal of EGHO is to facilitate engagement in global health outside the classroom. To accomplish this, EGHO works through several different committees, each of which focuses on an important aspect of student interests. Through these communities, EGHO works to engage in global health issues through service and advocacy; foster global health awareness and encourage the growth of a global perspective; increase resources and opportunities available to all students with an interest in global health; and build connections with each other and with professionals in the field.

Emory Reproductive Health Association (ERHA)

ERHA is a student organization based at the Rollins School of Public Health committed to reproductive justice and the dignity of all people. ERHA promotes reproductive health and rights awareness through community outreach, research and fund-raising locally and globally. The purpose of ERHA is to increase awareness of current local and global reproductive health issues through educational outreach through guest speakers, films, and distribution of information; be actively involved in the Emory and Atlanta communities by volunteering with local organizations focused on disparities in reproductive health; and to fundraise for reproductive causes, more specifically the Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality Due to Abortion (GEMMA) fund established by Roger Rochat.

Georgia Public Health Association (GPHA)

GPHA, a nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the public and personal health of Georgia's citizens, is the largest public health organization in the Southeast. It provides many opportunities for networking with public health professionals, attending continuing education seminars, and advocating for public health issues concerning Georgians. The Emory chapter of GPHA, founded in 1999, aspires to have membership and participation from all RSPH departments, fostering the achievement of public health goals chosen by chapter members.

Health Educators and Researchers Collaborative (HERC)

HERC, formerly known as BSHE-IT has a mission to educate, engage with the community, and mentor students with an interest in behavioral sciences and health education. They foster educational development within the Rollins School of Public Health and Emory University communities as well as the greater community (domestic and global) and work towards promoting community engagement among the students of the Rollins School of Public Health. They also have a mentorship program between prospective students, current students, and faculty through both formal and informal engagements.

Health Organization for Latin America

The Health Organization for Latin American (HOLA) at Rollins School of Public Health is a student-led organization dedicated to promoting, advocating for, and informing about the health of Latinos in the US and abroad. HOLA works toward its mission by sponsoring academic lectures on topics relevant to Latino health, coordinating volunteer opportunities that benefit Latino populations, and connecting students and organizations that have a shared interest in promoting the health of Latinos. Additionally, HOLA strives to create a sense of community among students with a common passion for Latin America, through periodically hosting social events throughout the year.

Human Rights Action (HuRA)

Human Rights Action is an association of student leaders dedicated to promoting involvement in local, national, and international human rights issues. In conjunction with faculties, staff, related organizations and institutions, the organization seeks to act on issues of social justice and create awareness through education and practice. A large component of Human Rights Action is Emory Human Rights Week which strives to highlight the work that has been going on all year to promote human rights. The event aims to strike a balance between reflection and action, hopefully bringing together the best of education and advocacy. In this sense Human Rights Week represents more than volunteering for a campus event or attending a lecture. It is, in fact, a statement of solidarity for the victims of human rights abuses, the defenders of human rights, and those who do not wish to be passive in the presence of injustice.

Rollins Association for South Asian Health (RASAH)

RASAH was established to promote and encourage engagement in issues of South Asian health amongst the Rollins and Emory University Community. The newest organization at Rollins, RASAH seeks educational development and discussion within RSPH and among other Emory schools relating to South Asian health issues and to promote South Asian community engagement among students (e.g. health fairs). RASAH also acts as a resource for Rollins students pursuing research or fieldwork relating to or in South Asia.

Rollins Environmental Health Action Committee (REHAC)

REHAC is a student organization dedicated to creating a working space for a just and sustainable existence. REHAC advocates reducing pollutants, pathogens, and physical hazards, and promoting a harmonious relationship with nature. REHAC seeks to improve and protect living and working environments through locally focused and collaborative education and action.

Rollins Healthcare Association (RHA)

Rollins Healthcare Association (RHA) is a student-run organization with a focus on networking and career development in the health care field. Our members come from a diverse background representing all departments of Rollins. RHA hosts career panels, a hospital management tour, and as well as service events and socials throughout the year.

Student Outreach and Response Team (SORT)

SORT is a collaborative effort between the DeKalb County Board of Health and the Rollins School of Public Health's Center for Public Health Preparedness & Research, whose mission is "To promote future public health leadership by providing students with hands-on experiences that contribute to improved community health." SORT provides current public health students with the opportunity to apply public health theory in practical settings. Thirty MPH students are chosen annually at the start of the fall semester via a competitive process to participate in this program.



Grading System

The symbols A, A-, B+, B, B-, C, and S (satisfactory) indicate credit, and F and U (unsatisfactory) indicate failure and no credit. The symbol W indicates withdrawal without penalty, WF indicates withdrawal while failing, and WU indicates unsatisfactory withdrawal. No course credit will be awarded for grades of F, U, W, WF, or WU. When a course, seminar, or research activity is scheduled to last for more than one semester, the notation P (in progress) will be made at the end of the semester, and will remain until the final grade is awarded.

Quality Points

For each semester hour of credit, quality points are computed as follows:

A = 4.0

A- = 3.7

B+ = 3.3

B = 3.0

B- = 2.7

C = 2.0

F = 0

The grade of S carries academic credit but no quality points; U carries neither academic credit nor quality points. The grades of W, S, and U are not used in computing a student's grade point average (GPA). The grade of WF is counted as an F in computing a student's GPA.

Incompletes

If the student does not complete assigned work during the prescribed period, the notation I (incomplete) may be given. If the work is not completed within the time allowed by the instructor, which is a maximum of one traditional academic semester (fall or spring), a final grade of IF will be given, and the student may be required to repeat the course. A student having two or more incompletes will not be permitted to register for additional courses without special permission from the assistant dean for student affairs.

Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory (S/U) Grading

Students may register for elective courses using a satisfactory/unsatisfactory (S/U) grading basis rather than a letter grade grading basis with the permission of the course instructor or the assistant director of academic programs. The grade of S indicates at least passing course work (B-). All core courses must be taken for a letter grade. No more than six credit hours may be taken under the S/U grading basis, not including credits for a thesis.

Grade Appeal Procedure

In keeping with the principles of academic freedom, responsibility for evaluation of a student's work rests with the course instructor. The grade appeal process is designed to ensure that the grading system is applied fairly to all individuals in the class.

When students believe that their work merits a different grade than that assigned by the course instructor, they should first contact their instructor as soon as possible, not to exceed one month after the grade is posted in OPUS. The instructor and student should discuss the grade.

If, following a discussion with the instructor, students believe their work was not fairly assessed, they may submit an appeal in writing within two weeks (and with any documents at issue) to the department ADAP in which the course was offered. This material will be reviewed in a timely way by the department chair in consultation with the course instructor.

Should students believe the department review to be unfair, they may appeal the decision, in writing and within two weeks, to the executive associate dean for academic affairs, who may consult the academic standards committee. The student will be notified of the review outcome by the associate dean of academic affairs.

Variable Credit

Some designated courses, such as thesis, special study project, and directed study, are taken on a variable credit (VC) basis. Students should discuss with their advisers the number of hours for which to register. Other courses available for variable credit will be indicated on the schedule of courses.

Repeating Courses

A course with the letter R after the course number indicates a course that has varying topics and may be repeated for credit.

Grade Point Average and Academic Probation

Students are required to maintain an overall GPA of 2.7 for graduation. Students whose cumulative GPA falls below 2.7 after having attempted at least ten credit hours will be placed on academic probation in the traditional program, or six hours for students participating in the Career Masters Public Health program. Students on probation must raise their cumulative GPA to 2.7 within the next ten attempted credit hours of enrollment for students in the traditional program and the next six attempted credit hours of enrollment for the students in the Career Masters Public Health program. Failure to do so will result in exclusion from the program. Once the student has again achieved a 2.7 GPA and probation has been removed, the 2.7 GPA must be maintained until graduation. If the student again falls below the 2.7 GPA, she or he will be excluded from the program.

Attendance

Although attendance generally is not recorded, students are expected to attend all classes and to negotiate absences with the course instructor.

Time Limit

Only course credits earned within five years prior to graduation may be applied toward the forty-two credit hour degree requirement for a master of public health, or the forty-eight credit hour degree requirement for a master of science in public health. Students who exceed the five-year limit may be required to repeat courses. Under extraordinary circumstances, students may petition the Education Committee with the support of their faculty adviser and department chair for one extension, provided the petition is initiated no less than one semester before the five-year limit. The extension will be for a period of one year.

Graduate in Residence (GIR) Status

Graduate in Residence is a special registration category reserved for eligible RSPH students. To be eligible to register as a Graduate in Residence, students must have satisfactorily registered for all degree requirements, fulfilled their financial requirements, and be in the final stages of completing their degree.

Students enrolled in this status will be assessed a reduced tuition rate. Students registered as Graduate in Residence will be considered full-time, will be eligible for limited federal loans, and will have the on-campus privileges of all full-time students. The Graduate in Residence status carries no academic credit and is not required to complete an RSPH degree program.

Students may be registered as a Graduate in Residence for no more than three semesters. Before a student is registered for their second or third semester as GIR, continued progress towards the completion of the degree must be demonstrated to the department. If a student is not able to demonstrate progress towards completing degree requirements, the department may determine to deny this registration until due progress is demonstrated.

Leaves of Absence

A student in good academic standing may be granted up to two one-year leaves of absence upon recommendation of the student's department and approval of the dean. The student must demonstrate that during this period he or she must (or plans to) interrupt progress toward the degree. The student should be aware that the University will not certify to loan officers or governmental agencies that a student on leave of absence is in residence or actively pursuing a course of study.

For the purpose of determining eligibility for leave of absence, a student must be in good academic standing and have resolved all incomplete work. Time spent in leave of absence does not count toward the five-year limit. Students beyond this limit are not eligible for leave, but may apply for extension of the time within which to complete degree requirements, in full accord with the rules governing such extensions.

Leaves of absence are not to be used to resolve academic difficulties, reconsider continuation in study, or finish incomplete work. Rather, this policy is intended to allow students to "step out of" academic work for a specified period, during which they will be unable to continue work in any way, as when required to take advantage of a unique professional opportunity, deal with short-term disabilities, or meet competing responsibilities of a nature which preclude meaningful work toward the degree.

A student desiring to return to the Rollins School of Public Health after a leave of absence should request readmission at least thirty days prior to the beginning of the term in which he or she wishes to return.

Academic Advisement

Upon admission to the program, degree-seeking students are assigned advisers. Advisers for students will be their department's assistant director of academic programs and designated faculty.

Course Work at Other Colleges/Institutions

Degree-seeking students in the MPH and MSPH programs may take courses at other Emory schools with permission from the course instructor and the approval of their

department. Graduate level courses may count towards the student's degree completion. Students may also take classes at Emory College (undergraduate school) as additional courses, but these credits will not count towards the completion of degree requirements.

Students may petition the department and the executive associate dean for academic affairs for permission to take at other institutions relevant courses unavailable at Emory University. The RSPH participates in the Atlanta Regional Commission for Higher Education (ARCHE) cross-registration agreement. Students wishing to enroll in courses outside Emory should try to enroll at one of these participating institutions, if possible. Complete information pertaining to cross-registration is available in the RSPH Registrar's Office.

If a particular course is not available at an ARCHE member institution, the student may enroll as a transient student at a nonmember institution. Student requests to cross-register or enroll as a transient student should be submitted in writing to the assistant director for academic programs and the department chair at least one month prior to registration. These requests should include course objectives, course requirements, and reading lists. Additional information about cross registration is available from the University Registrar at 404.727.6042.

Transfer Credit

Up to six semester hours of transfer credit may be allowed for relevant graduate-level courses taken at other academic institutions within the three previous years, provided these credits were not used toward another degree. The transcript must reflect a grade of an A or B for transfer credit to be granted. The request for transfer credit must be approved by the department chair where the course is taught and the executive associate dean for academic affairs.

The acceptance of transfer credits does **NOT** prorate or change the student's responsibility for full payment of the established tuition plan for their degree.

Course Audit

The charge for audit courses is the same as for credit courses. Courses audited may not later be used for credit by examination, nor may they be transferred to credit courses after the end of the course change period. Individuals interested in auditing a RSPH course must complete the admission process and officially register for the course. Although the tuition fee is the same for credit courses, audit hours do not count toward eligibility for federal financial aid.

Transfer between Departments

Students may request a transfer from one department to another. The department to which the student seeks to transfer will review the student applicant. Both departments must agree to the transfer. Notification of agreement should be sent to Enrollment Services.

Curriculum Policy

The RSPH Education Committee decides curriculum policy. The purpose of the Education Committee shall be to initiate, develop, establish, and interpret standards pertaining to the curriculum of the MPH and MSPH degrees and their delivery and to approve, review, and evaluate academic course offerings of the RSPH.

Student Petitions

Student petitions requesting exemptions, course credit, and transfer credit must first be approved by the appropriate department chair(s) before the course is offered or taken. If there is a discrepancy regarding the petition decision between the student's department and the course department, the petition will be submitted for review to the executive associate dean for academic affairs.

Enrollment During Semester of Graduation

The RSPH requires that students be enrolled in the University during the semester in which they graduate.

PhD Programs

Academic policies for the PhD programs may be obtained from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at 404.727.6028.

Student Grievance Procedure

RSPH students who wish to file a grievance or disagreement that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the RSPH Student Honor and Conduct Code should first discuss the concern with the Departmental Associate/Assistant Director of Academic Programs. Depending on the nature and/or complexity of the complaint, the Associate/Assistant Director of Academic Programs may either choose to address the issue with the appropriate parties her/himself or choose to share the grievance with the department chair for further review and discussion.

Students who are not satisfied with the resolution through these channels, or believe the scope of the grievance cannot be resolved satisfactorily through these channels may present their grievance to the associate dean of student affairs. The associate dean of student affairs may choose to address the issue and resolve the grievance on an informal basis. If the student is not satisfied with this methodology, he/she may file a formal complaint.

To file a formal complaint, the student must submit a written statement addressed to the associate dean of student affairs. The statement must state the charge to be considered; describe fully the nature of the complaint, the evidence and all circumstances surrounding the event(s) which will support the charge. The associate dean of student affairs will convene a meeting of an Ad Hoc Grievance Committee, comprised of two faculty members and two students who are not affiliated with the department linked to the grievance. The Grievance Committee will independently review the written complaint. If necessary the Grievance Committee may request additional information from the grievant as well as statements and additional information from other persons involved in the situation. If necessary the Grievance Committee may request a meeting with these persons as well to gain additional information.

On the basis of the written statement and additional information, the Grievance Committee will make a recommendation to the executive associate dean of academic affairs, providing supporting documentation. Taking into consideration the information and supporting documentation provided, the executive associate dean will determine the legitimacy of the grievance and any further action to be taken. The executive associate dean will inform the student and the Grievance Committee of the final determination.

A student may appeal the determination to the Grievance Appeal Council through the executive associate dean of academic affairs. The executive associate dean of academic affairs will preside over this session. The decision of the Grievance Appeal Council is final.

Use of the RSPH school grievance procedure will not prejudice in any way a student's rights under the University Student Grievance Procedure.



This section contains the specific policies adopted by the various governing bodies of the RSPH. All students in the RSPH are subject to the rules and regulations of the University as set forth in the Emory University Campus Life Handbook and in the RSPH catalog. Students should be familiar with these policies.

General University Policy

Registration

Registration is conducted on the dates indicated on the academic calendar. Students not completing registration on regular registration days are charged a late registration fee of \$150. Registration is not permitted after the schedule change period. Registration for any term is not complete until all requirements have been fulfilled and financial responsibilities are met. All matriculated, degree-seeking students are expected to preregister each semester.

Cancellation and Withdrawal

Students who need to withdraw from the University due to some hardship are required to complete a withdrawal form. This form is obtained from enrollment services and requires permission of the department assistant director of academic programs. An adjusted proportionate reimbursement of tuition and fees will be granted within the first five weeks of a semester for a complete withdrawal. Refunds for first-time Emory University students who are federal (Title IV) aid recipients will be prorated in accordance with the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and any related regulations. A student who is dismissed will not receive a refund. No refund is received for partial cancellation of classwork after the deadline for the last day for course changes listed in the academic calendar. For more detailed information about refunds, refer to the refund schedule in the Emory University Schedule of Courses Bulletin, or call the Bursar's Office at 404.272.6089.

Transportation, Vehicle Registration, Parking, and Traffic Regulations

Metro Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) buses connect Emory to the rapid-rail system and all parts of the city. Students who intend to have cars on campus must adhere to the following regulations:

1. All students operating automobiles, motorcycles, and scooters at Emory must register their vehicles with the Parking Office at the beginning of every academic year immediately after arriving on campus or as soon as the vehicle is acquired. Proof of ownership is required at the time of registration. There is an annual fee for registration, which must be paid at the time of registration. The Parking Office is located at 1701 Lowergate Drive.
2. University traffic regulations are specified in a booklet provided at the time of vehicle registration. Persons with vehicles on campus are expected to know and abide by these regulations.

Rollins School of Public Health Honor and Conduct Code

The RSPH requires that all material submitted by a student in fulfilling his or her academic course of study must be the original work of the student and must uphold academic integrity. Students are expected to engage in ethical conduct consistent with the field of public health or Emory University.

Allegations of violations of the Honor and Conduct Code undergo a preliminary investigation by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. The matter may be resolved at that point or referred to a formal Hearing Committee consisting of students and faculty members who make their recommendation to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Students may petition to appeal that decision, in which case a second Hearing Committee may be convened.

Policies and procedures governing honor and conduct code violations are contained in this document.

Introduction

In accordance with university bylaws, the president of the university has delegated to the dean and faculties of each school the responsibility of designing honor and conduct codes for its students. The Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) Honor and Conduct Code was established to ensure personal responsibility and professional standards consistent with the field of public health and the missions of both Emory University and RSPH. In cases where the code has been alleged to be compromised, it sets forth a set of procedures to deal with the allegations. This code applies to any student registered in a RSPH course. Registered students are responsible for upholding all aspects of the code.

Student Academic Honor

The RSPH requires that all material submitted by a student in fulfilling his or her academic course of study must be the original work of the student and must uphold academic integrity at the graduate level.

It is the obligation of every student to know the regulations regarding academic misconduct. Ignorance of these regulations will not be considered a defense. If a student is unclear about whether or not something violates the academic integrity of a course assignment and/or degree requirement, it is his/her responsibility to seek clarity with the instructor and/or academic advisor. In situations outside the classroom, the student should seek clarifications from an appropriate RSPH official.

Violations of Student Academic Honor

Violations of academic honor include any action by a student indicating dishonesty or a lack of academic integrity. Violations of academic honor include but are not limited to cheating, plagiarism, falsifying research data, falsification and forgery of University academic documents, facilitating academic dishonesty, and providing false evidence.

- *Cheating* includes, but is not limited to, seeking, acquiring, receiving, or passing information intended to facilitate performance on an examination prior to its authorized release or during its administration, or attempting to do so. Cheating also includes seeking, using, giving, or obtaining unauthorized assistance in any academic assignment or examination, or attempting to do so.
- *Plagiarism* is the act of presenting as one's own work the expression, words, or ideas of another person, whether published or unpublished (including the work of another

student) without proper acknowledgment.

- *Falsifying data* includes, but is not limited to, creating information not actually collected, altering, or misrepresenting information and/or data.
- *Falsification and forgery of university documents* includes knowingly making a false statement, concealing material information, or forging a university official's signature on any university academic document or record. Such academic documents or records may include transcripts, add or drop forms, requests for advanced standing, requests to register for courses, etc. The falsification or forgery of non academic university documents such as financial aid forms, academic standing verification letters, student recommendation letters, or other documents related to the academic record will also be regarded as a violation of the honor code.
- *Facilitating academic dishonesty* includes but is not limited to intentionally or knowingly helping or attempting to help another to commit an act of academic dishonesty.
- *Providing false evidence* in any Honor Council hearing or refusing to give evidence when requested by the Honor Council are considered to be honor code violations.

Student Conduct

The practice of public health requires an active commitment to ethical conduct consistent with the field of public health throughout all program requirements including, but not limited to, internships, research, field work and practicum experiences. While this expectation is set, it is also important to outline behavior that is clearly the exception, or in violation of the code. RSPH respects the rights of organized and intentional student dissent and protests. In situations of student dissent and protest, the statements below should be interpreted in accord with Emory policies on student dissent and protest. The following conduct violations will be explored below.

Violations of Student Conduct

Violations of student conduct include any action by a student which violates ethical conduct consistent with the field of public health or Emory University. These actions may include, but are not limited to, dishonesty through misrepresentation or withholding of pertinent factual information; forging, falsifying, or misusing university documents or records; infraction of university rules and regulations which protect the university community; conduct in violation of university policies prohibiting discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct; theft; personal abuse; malicious damage/breaking and entering; disorderly conduct and disruption of class; misuse of electronic equipment and information technology; substance use; infractions of public law that involve and/or are linked to Emory University; and actions that deliberately demean or violate the integrity of other university members.

- *Dishonesty through misrepresentation or withholding of pertinent factual information* in a student's personal dealings with other students, faculty, or staff of the University, or organizations or agencies of the University. This also includes falsification of information for the purpose of admission to the RSPH or job application while enrolled as a student.
- *Forging, falsifying or misusing university documents, records, identification cards, or other documents* so as to violate the requirement of academic honesty.
- *Infraction of rules and regulations established by university authority* to protect the interests of the university community. These rules and regulations assure that

all members of the university community will be able to attain their educational objectives without hindrance in a conducive intellectual and educational atmosphere throughout the university community. Further they protect the activity, health, safety, welfare, and property of all members of the university community and of the university itself. These policies also pertain to student conduct when representing the RSPH in academically-related and/or community activities. These policies may be found on the Emory University website at <http://policies.emory.edu/8.1>.

- *Sexual harassment and sexual misconduct* include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, stalking, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. The university's policy on sexual harassment may be found on the Emory university website at <http://policies.emory.edu/1.3>. Sexual misconduct includes any incident that involves sexual contact that is forced on somebody without consent.
- *Theft* of any property of the university itself or of any property of any member of the University community, or its visitors or guests.
- *The intentional, wanton, or reckless physical abuse or verbal abuse* of any person by a student on the campus or on property owned or controlled by the university, or at a function under the university's supervision or sponsorship or such abuse of a member of the Emory community at any location or on-line forum.
- *Malicious damage/breaking and entering* by a student to the property of another member of the university community (student, faculty, or staff) or the property of the university itself, or to the property of any visitor or guest of the university or a member of the university community. Breaking into a locked room, office, or facility of the university, or entering a room, office, or facility that is clearly restricted is not permitted.
- *Disorderly conduct, disruption of class, and/or interference* by a student by violence, force, disorder, obstruction, or vocal disruption of university activity, or activity authorized or sponsored by the University or by any school, program, division or authorized student body, including disciplinary proceedings. Interference by a student with the instructor's right to conduct class as the instructor sees fit within the bounds of academic freedom and responsibility.
- *Misuse of electronic equipment and information Technology* is not permitted at Emory University. Computers, networks, and software applications are powerful tools that can facilitate Emory's core missions in teaching, learning, research, and service. Access and utilization of these tools is a privilege. Users of Emory's IT resources may not share their passwords or other access credentials; attempt to hack, bypass, or violate security controls; access, modify, or share sensitive data or information without appropriate authorization; use access credentials issued to other individuals or attempt to impersonate another individual in order to access IT resources. Additionally users of Emory's IT resources may not use those resources for any unethical or illegal purpose, such as violating copyrights or license agreements for any type of intellectual property (e.g., software, music, audio/video recordings, photographs, illustrations, documents, media files, e-journals, e-books, databases); harassing other members of the Emory community; destroying or stealing equipment, software, or data belonging to others; intentionally damaging or destroying the confidentiality or integrity of IT resources or disrupting their availability; or monitoring or disrupting the communications of others.

- *Substance use that includes the use of illicit drugs or the non-medical use of prescription drugs* is not permitted at Emory University. Users, possessors, and/or providers of such drugs violate federal laws and state laws. Students who possess or use such drugs or who furnish drugs to others while on property owned or controlled by the university are committing a conduct offense. Additionally, providing alcoholic beverages to underage persons (under the age of 21) or to noticeably intoxicated persons is a conduct code offense, as is consuming alcohol by underage individuals, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy, <http://policies.emory.edu/8.8>. Tobacco use while on the property owned or controlled by the university is a conduct code offense Tobacco-0Free Environment, <http://policies.emory.edu/4.113>.
- *Infractions of public law that involve and/or are linked to Emory University* that is the basis for an allegation or charge of violation of public law also may subject a student to an allegation of a student conduct violation. Acquittal or conviction in court does not necessarily exclude or dictate action by the RSPH. Further, the RSPH may proceed with a conduct matter without awaiting the start or conclusion of any legal proceeding.
- *Actions contrary to the standards of the RSPH and Emory University*, including actions that are deliberately demeaning to other human beings or that violates the dignity and integrity of other members of the University and community.

Policies and Procedures

Student Honor and Conduct Code Structure

The Student Honor and Conduct Standing Council (subsequently referenced as the council) will be formed at the beginning of each academic year. The council shall consist of no fewer than 12 faculty members representing each department and degree program and no more than 20 student members reflecting the current RSPH student-body demographics. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, in collaboration with the Chair of the Education Committee, will nominate the faculty members who will be members of the Council for a two-year term. Six new faculty members will be named each year to provide a staggered membership. Student membership will be comprised of students who volunteer their service or are selected by RSPH leadership. These students will serve as Honor and Conduct Code liaisons to their departments and fellow students for a one-year term. Members will be selected to serve on individual Hearing Committees based on affiliation and availability.

- *The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs*, or his/her designee, reviews the findings and recommendations for sanctions of the Hearing Committee and of the Appeal Committee.
- *The Associate Dean for Student Affairs*, or his/her designee, serves as the student honor and conduct code adviser. The student honor and conduct code adviser conducts the preliminary investigation and writes up the initial findings and determination.
- *A Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator*, appointed by the associate dean for student affairs, coordinates the hearing procedures and provides consistency in the processes and proceedings. The facilitator identifies council members to serve on a Hearing Committee and an Appeal Committee, prepares the agenda and the evidence, and presides over the actual proceedings to assure fair and systematic processes.

- *Student's faculty or staff adviser (non-legal)*. The student charged may ask a faculty or staff member to assist and counsel him/her in preparing for and participating in the hearing. The adviser will not have the right to examine witnesses.
- A *Hearing Committee* will be comprised of a subset of the Student Honor and Conduct Code Standing Committee, and will include four members: two faculty members and two students. The hearing committee facilitator will serve as an ex-officio, non-voting member of each Hearing Committee. The hearing committee facilitator will preside over the proceedings.

No person involved in advising the student honor and conduct code adviser or his/her designee during the preliminary investigation may serve as a voting member on the Hearing Committee for the specific proceeding. No individuals making the charge or directly involved with the case shall be members of the Hearing Committee.

In the case of an appeal, the *Appeals Committee* will be selected in the same method as the initial Hearing Committee and members are a subset of the council; however, no individual who served on the initial hearing committee shall sit on the appeals committee. If needed, a selected faculty member from the initial Hearing Committee may attend the Appeal Committee hearing as an ex officio, non-voting member to provide continuity with the original proceedings.

Making an Accusation

It is the responsibility of every member of the faculty, staff, and student body to cooperate in supporting the honor code. In pursuance of this duty, any individual, when he or she suspects that an offense of academic misconduct has occurred, shall report this suspected breach to either: (a) the faculty member in whose class the suspected breach occurred; (b) a departmental assistant/associate director of academic programs (ADAP); (3) a faculty member of the Honor Standing Council; or (4) the associate dean for student affairs.

Accusations must be made within 30 days of when the alleged activity was discovered.

Once an allegation has been made, the student honor and conduct code adviser will draft a written version of the complaint and the individual making that allegation must sign the complaint stating that he/she believes it to be accurate. An email of confirmation from the complainant will fulfill this requirement. The name of person making allegation will be shared with the student unless the person making the allegation submits a written request that he or she does not want his/her name shared during the preliminary investigation. If the preliminary investigation leads to a formal hearing, the name of the person making the allegation would be made known.

Rights of the Accused Student

The accused student has the following rights:

1. Be considered innocent until judged otherwise by the Hearing Committee appointed by the student honor and conduct code adviser for this purpose.
2. The right to be notified in writing of the charges against him/her. Written documentation of the charges must include the charges against him/her with enough specificity to enable him/her to prepare for the hearing on these charges.
3. The right to choose a faculty or staff adviser (non-legal) to counsel him/her.

4. The right to a hearing before the Student Honor and Academic Code Hearing Committee facilitated by the Hearing Committee facilitator and to know the date, time, and place of the hearing. The right to know the names of witnesses who may be present at the hearing. From the time he/she receives written notice of the allegation, the student charged has at least ten business days to prepare his/her case, unless he/she requests the hearing take place within a shorter period of time.
5. The right to receive the roster of names of the faculty and student members of the council with the notice of the formal hearing. The charged student may identify any individuals on the council who he/she would not find acceptable to serve on the Hearing or Appeal Committees. The student must provide the list of unacceptable individuals and reasons for their exclusion to the Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator within 48 hours of receiving the roster. The Hearing and Appeal Committee facilitator will consider the written request of the person charged when she/he nominates members of these committees.
6. The right to be present during the hearing and/or appeal while all evidence is presented; the accused student does not have the right to be present during deliberations or voting of the committee. If the accused student is not present at the proceeding, it will be conducted with the accused student in absentia.
7. The right to have access to all written statements presented to the Hearing Committee and be allowed to hear and question witnesses who appear at the hearing.
8. The right to appeal the findings of the hearing. A student who wishes to appeal the decision of the Hearing Committee must make such a request in writing to the associate dean for academic affairs. The written appeal must be made within 10 business days of receiving written notice of the Hearing Committee's findings and sanctions. (see Appeals).
9. After the determination of guilt is established, the Honor Code Committee will be informed of prior honor and conduct code violations and the current status of the student, before sanctions are recommended to the associate dean for academic affairs.

Preliminary Investigation and Arbitration

The associate dean for student affairs serves as the student honor and conduct code adviser, or can appoint another official of the RSPH to fill this role. The prehearing process consists of a preliminary investigation with the possibility of going into arbitration. The preliminary investigation is designed to determine if there is sufficient evidence to substantiate a potential honor or conduct code violation. The student honor and conduct code adviser will have 10 business days to review the complaint report and determine whether evidence supports future action. The student honor and conduct code adviser may decide that insufficient evidence exists to substantiate a potential violation. In this case, charges will be dropped. If the student honor and conduct code adviser decides that evidence warrants further action, the adviser will notify the accused student in writing that he/she must make an appointment to meet with the adviser within five business days to review the complaint report. If the accused student fails to schedule or attend the meeting within that timeframe, formal charges will be filed.

There are four possible outcomes of the preliminary investigation:

1. *Charges are dropped:* The student honor and conduct code adviser finds that there is not sufficient evidence to proceed. In this case, charges are dropped.
2. *Case is referred to the Hearing Committee:* The student honor and conduct code adviser finds that there is sufficient evidence to support a guilty disposition but believes that the case, because of unusual circumstances or evidence, warrants a review by the Hearing Committee. These cases will go to a formal hearing.
3. *Arbitration:* The student honor and conduct code adviser finds that there is sufficient evidence to support a guilty disposition and offers appropriate disciplinary action to the student and the other parties involved. Within five business days of the initial meeting with the accused, the student honor and conduct code adviser will meet separately with all parties such as the accused, the witnesses, and the faculty member to acquire additional information regarding the alleged incident. Arbitration can have of two outcomes:

Arbitration A: If all parties are satisfied with the findings and the proposed disciplinary action, the case will be considered successfully resolved and no further action will be taken. The issue and the final decision will be appropriately documented and maintained in the official student file to inform on any future allegations that may be brought forward.

Arbitration B: If either the accused student or the other parties do not agree with the guilty determination or do not believe the recommended disciplinary action is appropriate, the case will go to a formal hearing.

Formal Hearing

If it has been decided that the case will proceed to a formal hearing, the accused will have no less than 10 business days between the date that the student receives written notice of the charges to prepare his/her case, unless the accused student requests that the hearing take place within a shorter period of time.

1. The Hearing Committee Facilitator is responsible for conducting the hearing in a fair and impartial manner.
2. At the hearing, the alleged violation will be read. Evidence against the student will be presented by the Hearing Committee Facilitator, followed by questions from the Hearing Committee and the accused student. The Facilitator then presents the evidence provided by the accused student, and the Hearing Committee members again may ask questions.
 - a. Evidence shall be admitted without regard to the rules of evidence in courts of law.
 - b. Evidence may include, but is not limited to, witnesses, documents, tangible evidence, and written statements from witnesses not present.
3. After thorough review of the case, the Hearing Committee will decide whether the person charged is guilty or not guilty of the charge(s). A majority vote of the committee will suffice for a finding of a violation. An abstention is not considered a vote. If the accused student is not present at the hearing, the hearing will be conducted with the accused student in absentia.



- 4a. If the person is found guilty of an academic violation, the Hearing Committee may recommend one or more of the following actions, or such other action as the Hearing Committee deems appropriate:
 - a. Issue the student a warning with no further disciplinary action.
 - b. Request that the faculty re-evaluate the assignment in question and re-calculate the grade.
 - c. Issue a failing grade on the assignment or for the course in question.
 - d. Place the student on academic probation for the remainder of the term or longer.
 - e. Suspend the student for the remainder of the semester or longer.
 - f. Dismiss the student from school.
- 4b. If the person is found guilty of a conduct code violation, the Hearing Committee may recommend one or more of the following actions, or such other action as the Hearing Committee deems appropriate.
 - a. Issue the student a warning with no further disciplinary action.
 - b. Issue the student a warning with a requirement to make amends (apology, service, etc.)
 - c. Place the student on probation for a specified period of time.
 - d. Suspend the student for the remainder of the semester or longer.
 - e. Dismiss the student from school.
5. The associate dean for academic affairs will receive the Hearing Committee decision and recommendations for sanctions in writing within three business days of the hearing's close. The associate dean for academic affairs may choose to accept the recommendations for sanctions or suggest modifications to the recommended sanctions. The associate dean for academic affairs will communicate his proposed modifications to the Hearing Committee within three business days of receiving the Hearing Committee's decision and recommendations. The Hearing Committee will collaborate with the associate dean for academic affairs to reach a consensus on the appropriate sanctions. The associate dean will send a letter to the charged

student indicating the findings of the Hearing Committee, and the sanctions that will be taken. The finding will be made available to the accuser upon request. The associate dean for academic affairs will report any action taken to the appropriate University, RSPH, and/or other officials.

6. A copy of the written notification will be included in the student's official school file. A copy will also be maintained in the Honor and Conduct Code database as part of a permanent record. If the student violates the honor or conduct standards again, the sanctions would be harsher with the possibility of suspension or even dismissal.

Appeals

A student who wishes to appeal the Hearing Committee's decision must make such a request in writing to the associate dean for academic affairs. The written appeal must be made within 10 business days of receiving written notice of the Hearing Committee's findings and sanctions from the associate dean for academic affairs. In the letter to the associate dean for academic affairs, the student must indicate the reasons for the appeal.

After reviewing the request for appeal, an Appeal Committee will be appointed to review the charge(s), finding(s), and recommendation(s).

1. The Appeal Committee:
 - a. Shall be composed of members of the Council. It will consist of one student, two faculty members, and the Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator. The Hearing and Appeal Committee Facilitator will be responsible for conducting the hearing in a fair and impartial manner, and will be a non-voting member of the Appeal Committee. No voting member of the Appeal Committee shall have participated in the previous Hearing Committee. No member of the Appeal Committee can be involved in the case. If needed, a selected faculty member from the initial Hearing Committee may attend the Appeal Committee Hearing as an ex officio, non-voting member to provide continuity with the original proceedings.
 - b. Shall be furnished with all written data concerning the formal hearing, including evidence presented, committee findings, and sanctions.
 - c. May request oral or written statements from the accused student and other witnesses, and may request that additional documentary evidence be presented.
 - d. Shall require a majority vote for a decision. An abstention is not considered a vote.
2. The following actions may be recommended by the Appeal Committee:
 - a. Affirm the prior decision.
 - b. Reverse the prior decision.
 - c. Modify the prior decision.
 - d. Decide that the case merits a new Formal Hearing. This hearing will be conducted in accordance with the original hearing procedures. In this case, the Hearing Committee will be composed of faculty and students who did not take part in the original Hearing Committee.
3. Within three business days of the Appeal Hearing's close, the Appeal Committee will inform the associate dean for academic affairs in writing of its decision and recommended sanctions. The associate dean for academic affairs may:
 - a. Affirm the prior decision.
 - b. Recommend that the Appeals Committee revise the sanctions.

The associate dean for academic affairs will send his recommendations for revisions to the Appeal Committee within three business days of receiving the committee's decision and recommended sanctions. If revisions are recommended, the associate dean for academic affairs will communicate his proposed modifications to the Appeal Committee within three business days of receiving the Appeal Committee's decision and recommendations. The Appeal Committee will collaborate with the associate dean for academic affairs to reach a consensus on the appropriate sanctions. The associate dean for academic affairs will write a letter with the final determination. The student charged with a violation shall be notified in writing of the decision and recommended sanctions within five business days. A copy of the letter will be placed in the student's file. If the Appeal Committee overturns the original finding, previous letters of notification will be removed from the student's file as appropriate.

Significant Violations of the Conduct Code

In the case of significant or extreme violations of the conduct code, the RSPH school administration may act outside the protocols listed herein in order to take necessary, protective action to insure that members of the RSPH committee are not subject to imminent harm. Significant or extreme violations include, but are not limited to, instances of physical assault, sexual assault, sexual harassment, breaking and entering, brandishing a weapon or other situation in which the administration perceives a likely imminent threat of physical harm to a member of the RSPH community. Such significant violations will be referred to the Emory University Threat Assessment Team and managed by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Nothing in this document constitutes a contract or creates a contractual obligation on the part of the Rollins School of Public Health and/or Emory University. The Rollins School of Public Health reserves the right to interpret and apply its policies and procedures, and to deviate from these guidelines, as appropriate in the particular circumstances and in accordance with the mission and goals of the Rollins School of Public Health and/or Emory University. The Rollins School of Public Health further reserves the right to alter or modify any statement contained in this document without prior notice.



Master of Public Health

Students pursuing a Master of Public Health (MPH) are required to complete forty-two semester hours of credit and a practicum. Prospective students must designate one of six departments when applying to the school: behavioral sciences and health education (BSHE), biostatistics and bioinformatics (BIOS), environmental health (EH), epidemiology (EPI), health policy and management (HPM), or global health (GH). There are also joint MPH programs with the departments of Environmental Health and Global Health (Global Environmental Health, GEH) and the departments of Global Health and Epidemiology (Global Epidemiology). The number of required and elective courses within a specific department varies.

Master of Science in Public Health

Students pursuing a Master of Science in Public Health (MSPH) are required to complete forty-eight semester hours of credit and a required practicum. Prospective students must designate one of the following departments when applying to the school: biostatistics and bioinformatics (BIOS), epidemiology (EPI), health policy and management (HPM), or global health (GH). There are also joint MSPH programs with the departments of Environmental Health (EH) and Epidemiology (EPI) and the departments of Global Health and Epidemiology. The number of required and elective courses within a specific department varies.

Practicum

A practicum is a unique opportunity for graduate students to integrate and apply practical skills and training learned through course work and prior experiences in a professional public health work environment. In some cases, students can use a work study, graduate assistantship, or teaching assistantship position structured to meet the practicum requirement. A practicum is a significant educational experience that generally requires 200 to 400 clock hours in a public health agency, institution, or community under the supervision of site administrators and the guidance of the student's department, the Office of the Associate Dean for Applied Public Health, and/or Career Services.

All Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) graduate students are required to submit practicum details into the Practicum Web Client. To view the Practicum Web Client or find more detailed information, you can visit www.sph.emory.edu/practicum.php. There you will find answers to frequently asked questions and information on who you might contact, should you have any additional questions.

Core Courses

The following courses are required of all MPH and MSPH students. Within each department, there are exceptions to these core courses. These exceptions are listed in each department section of this catalog.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	3
BIOS 500L	Lab	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
or EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I	4
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2



Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

www.sph.emory.edu/bshe/
Michael Windle, Chair

The Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education (BSHE) has full-time, doctoral-level faculty representing the disciplines of anthropology, communications, health education, history, psychology, nursing, and sociology. The program is also supported by faculty in the School of Medicine, School of Nursing, Emory College, and the Graduate School departments of Anthropology, Sociology, and the Graduate Institute of Liberal Arts. Leading health educators and behavioral scientists from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Georgia Department of Human Resources, the American Cancer Society, and The Carter Center serve as adjunct faculty. State and local health departments, county school systems, and public and private organizations in the city of Atlanta serve as potential laboratories. BSHE is the home of the Emory Prevention Research Center and the Emory Public Health Training Center. In addition, the Southeast AIDS Training and Education Center for health professionals is associated with the department, and faculty members work closely with Emory's Center for AIDS Research.

Students in the department serve as teaching assistants, research assistants for various community research projects, and staff campus and statewide health promotion activities coordinated by BSHE faculty members. The philosophy of the department defines the role of the instructor as mentor, the student as practitioner, and the community as classroom.

Graduates hold positions in public and private institutions participating in research and practice that are oriented to the promotion of health.

Department Admission Criteria

Students with a variety of academic and professional backgrounds are eligible to apply to the department. Some pursue the MPH degree directly after completing their undergraduate studies in the natural sciences, social sciences, or the humanities. More often, students apply to the department after work experiences in public health. Admission is based on prior academic performance in postsecondary education, abilities as assessed by standardized tests (GRE, MCAT), and demonstrated commitment to working in public health. Completion of a college-level statistics course or other quantitative courses prior to application is highly recommended. Students are only admitted in the fall to facilitate adherence to the standard course sequence. For more information see the MPH Admissions Information area on our website.

Behavioral Sciences and Health Education Requirements

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	3
BIOS 500L	Statistical Methods I Lab	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2

EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
<i>or</i> EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I and Lab	4
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
BSHE 520	Theory in BS and HE	3
BSHE 530	Conduct of Evaluation Research	3
BSHE 532	Quantitative Analysis	3
BSHE 540	Behavioral Research Methods	3
BSHE 579	History of Public Health	3
BSHE 590	Capstone Seminar	4
<i>or</i> BSHE 591W	Thesis Mentorship	1
<i>and</i> BSHE 599R	Thesis	3
BSHE 595	Practicum	0
BSHE	Elective Courses	5+
Behavioral Sciences Concentration		
BSHE 550R	Theory-Driven Research in the Behavioral Sciences	3
BSHE 569	Grant Writing	3
Health Education Concentration		
BSHE 524	Community Needs Assessment	3
BSHE 522	Principles of Curriculum and Instruction in Health Education	3
Total Credit Hours:		42

Selecting a Concentration

The BSHE curriculum prepares students for a wide range of career possibilities in public health. Students must complete at least one of the concentrations listed below. Concentration decisions are made by October of the first semester of enrollment. Students are supported should they decide to pursue both concentrations.

Behavioral Sciences Concentration

The curriculum features advanced course work in measurement of behavior, behavioral science theories, and evaluation methods. This specialization appeals to students seeking work in a research or an evaluation capacity or those who plan to pursue a research-based PhD program.

Health Education Concentration

Students who are interested in pursuing a career as a public health practitioner often select this concentration because it provides more hands-on field work experience with community-based organizations. The health education curriculum prepares students for several competency areas including community needs assessment; health education program planning, implementation, and evaluation; health communication; policy development; and resource development and distribution.

Culminating Experience

As the culminating experience of their education, students in the department are required to complete either a thesis or a capstone seminar.

Both types of projects are designed to be original publishable research and/or a contribution to the knowledge base of behavioral sciences and health education. Students write theses under the supervision of a thesis committee made up of a minimum of two members. The chair must be a BSHE faculty member. Public health agencies in the area often provide research topics and support for studies. There are two types of capstone seminars: Program Planning and Special Topics. In both types of capstone seminars, students are asked to apply and integrate the skills and competencies gained during their training to a select topic.

Admission Requirements for the PhD Degree

To be admitted into the PhD program in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, a student must complete all the admission requirements specified by the Laney Graduate School. Students must have completed a master's degree. Those with a master's degree outside of public health may need to take additional public health courses beyond the core doctoral curriculum.

To select the entering cohort, the department considers performance in undergraduate and graduate courses, standardized exam performance (Graduate Record Examination scores taken within the previous five years), letters of recommendation, research or published papers, fit with departmental areas of scientific strength, and other relevant experience. We recommend a verbal reasoning score of at least 590 (or 159 for those applicants who tested on or after August 1, 2011), a quantitative reasoning score of at least 680 (or 153 for those who tested on or after August 1, 2011), and an analytical writing score of 4 or 5. International students whose native language is not English must attain a score of 560 or more on the paper Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or a score of 220 or higher on the computer-based TOEFL.

Please see the Behavioral Sciences and Health Education Departmental website (http://www.sph.emory.edu/cms/departments_centers/bshe/bshe_phd.html) for complete degree requirements.

Students apply for this program through the Laney Graduate School. The online application and additional instructions are provided at <http://www.gs.emory.edu/admissions/index.php>. The deadline for applications to the PhD program is December 1.

Financial Assistance for the Behavioral Sciences and Health Education PhD Program

Students admitted to the BSHE PhD Program receive merit-based support packages consisting of full tuition scholarships each year and annual stipends for two years. The awards are renewed each year, contingent upon satisfactory academic performance. Doctoral students receive annual stipends for the initial two years and in following years typically have the opportunity to be supported on research projects by faculty investigators, fellowship and/or grant funding obtained by the student, and by teaching in BSHE. Students may work as research assistants or in other activities related to their professional development during the summer months for additional income. Some courses may be required in the summer semesters.

Faculty

Melissa (Moose) Alperin, Senior Associate. BA, Brown University, 1988; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Applied evaluation of community-based public health programs, training public health professionals, workforce development, distance education.

Kimberly R. Jacob Arriola, Associate Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, PhD Program. BA, Spelman College, 1994; MA, Northeastern University, 1996; PhD, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2001. HIV/AIDS, breast cancer prevention, organ and tissue donation among African Americans.

Carla J. Berg, Assistant Professor. BA, Dakota Wesleyan University, 2001; MA, University of Kansas, 2003; PhD, 2007. Cancer prevention; health disparities; multiple health risk behaviors; tobacco control; young adults and adolescents; positive psychology.

Susan Butler, Research Assistant Professor. BSEd, University of Georgia, 1976; MEd, Georgia State University, 1980; EdD, University of Tennessee, 1992. Tobacco use prevention and control, cancer prevention; diabetes prevention and control; nutrition related to chronic disease prevention.

Gene H. Brody, Research Professor. BA, University of California, 1972; MA, University of Arizona, 1973; PhD, 1976. Family influences on intellectual, social, and personality development; factors that protect children and adolescents at risk; contributions of sibling relationships to social and personality development; interrelationships among marital quality, parenting, and developmental outcomes.

David H. Chae, Assistant Professor. BA, University of Chicago, 1999; MA, Columbia University, 2000; ScD, Harvard School of Public Health, 2007. Minority health; discrimination and identity; stress and biology; measurement; context, place, and health; gene and environment interactions.

Dawn L. Comeau, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Simmons College, 1991; MA, San Diego State University, 2000; MPH/PhD, Emory University, 2009. Social determinants of health and health disparities, sexual identity, HIV, community-based research, program evaluation, and curriculum design.

Hannah L. F. Cooper, Associate Professor. BA, Yale University 1993; SM, Harvard University, 1998; ScD, 2003. Social epidemiology of drug use and drug-related harms; qualitative research methods; health disparities; urban health; epidemiologic and social theory; drug policy and related police strategies; geospatial and multilevel methods.

Ralph J. DiClemente, Charles Howard Candler Professor; Associate Director, Prevention Science, Emory Center for AIDS Research (CFAR) for Behavioral Science. BA, City University of New York, 1974; MS, Harvard School of Public Health, 1978; PhD, University of California, San Francisco, 1984. Design and evaluation of STD and HIV prevention interventions tailored for adolescents and women.

Lace DePadilla, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1992; MS, Georgia State University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Health disparities; substance use and abuse; community-based research; female adolescent health, specifically prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Kristin L. Dunkle, Assistant Professor. BA, Case Western Reserve University, 1994; MPH, University of Michigan, 2000; PhD, 2003. Gender-based violence, masculinities, sexual health, HIV/AIDS, STIs, Africa.

Kirk Elifson, Research Professor. BA, Knox College, 1965; MA, Vanderbilt University, 1968; PhD, 1972. Substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, methodology, violence.

Cam Escoffery, Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 1992; MPH, 1995; PhD, University of Georgia, 2002. Cancer prevention and control, translation of evidence-based practices, design and evaluation of community health education programs.

Ariela M. Freedman, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Lawrence University, 2000; MAT, National-Louis University, 2002; MPH, University of Minnesota, 2006; PhD, Emory University, 2011. Health literacy, curriculum development, school health, mixed-methods and community-engaged research, and translational research.

Kimberly S. Hagen, Senior Associate; Assistant Director, Emory Center for AIDS Research (CFAR). BA, University of the South, 1979; MEd, University of Georgia, 1995; EdD, 1998. HIV/AIDS, vaccines, politics of program planning, curriculum development, instructional design, public health program evaluation.

Michelle C. Kegler, Associate Professor. BA, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, 1983; MPH, University of Michigan, 1985; DrPH, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1995. Community-based chronic disease prevention, tobacco control, obesity prevention, program evaluation, and coalitions/community partnerships.

Howard I. Kushner, Robertson Distinguished Professor, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Program in Neuroscience and Behavioral Biology, and Graduate Institute of Liberal Arts. AB, Rutgers University, 1965; MA, Cornell University, 1968; PhD, 1970. Historical and clinical aspects of addiction and mental health, history and etiology of Kawasaki syndrome, laterality and learning disabilities.

Delia L. Lang, Research Associate Professor and Director, MPH Program. BA, California State University at San Bernardino, 1994; MA, 1997; MPH, Loma Linda University, 1999; PhD, 2001. HIV/AIDS, mental health.

Richard M. Levinson, Charles Howard Candler Professor and Associate Dean for Applied Public Health. BA, University of Connecticut, 1964; MA, University of Wisconsin, 1966; PhD, 1975. Social determinants of health risk behavior, access to and utilization of health services.

Kathleen R. Miner, Professor and Associate Dean for Applied Public Health. BA, California State University, Long Beach, 1968; MEd, Georgia State University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 1984. Design and evaluation of domestic and international community-based interventions focused on public health workforce development with an emphasis on competency-based instruction in topical areas that include tobacco use prevention and control; diabetes prevention; graduate professional education; public health informatics; bioterrorism and disaster preparedness.

Eric J. Nehl, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Ball State University, 1998; MS, 2001; PhD, Indiana University, 2009. Cancer prevention; health disparities; multiple health risk behaviors; research methods, measurement, and statistics; public health theory.

Julia E. Painter, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Cornell University, 2001; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2005; PhD, Emory University, 2010. Behavioral vaccinology, vaccine-related decision making, adolescent health, health behavior theory, school health, HIV/AIDS prevention, sexual behavior.

Jessica M. Sales, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Iowa, 1998; PhD, Emory University, 2004. Adolescent HIV/AIDS prevention, adolescent health, mental health, and sexual behavior.

Iris Smith, Clinical Associate Professor. BA, Fordham University, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 2000; Substance abuse, program evaluation, cancer-related psycho-social research.

Claire E. Sterk, Charles Howard Candler Professor and Sr. Vice Provost. Doctoral, University of Utrecht, 1983; PhD, Erasmus University Rotterdam, 1990. Social determinants of health, design and evaluation of health promotion programs for special populations, epidemiology of drug use, mental health, and HIV/AIDS.

Colin L. Talley, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Houston, 1988; MA, San Diego State University, 1993; MA, University of California, San Francisco, 1995; PhD, 1998. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer public health; history of HIV/AIDS; health disparities; history and social studies of multiple sclerosis; history of public health, medicine, and disease in the United States.

Lisa A. Tedesco, Professor and Dean, Graduate School. BS, University of Bridgeport, 1972; MEd, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1975; PhD, 1981. Behavioral determinants of oral health, education policy.

Nancy J. Thompson, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1971; MPH, 1977; PhD, Georgia State University, 1989. Behavioral and psychiatric epidemiology, mental health, injury and violence prevention and control, aging, and applications of psychological theory to public health.

Winifred Wilkins Thompson, Research Assistant Professor. BS Ed., University of Georgia, 1992; MSW, University of Georgia, 1994; PhD, University of South Carolina, 2006. Addressing disparities in health among African American breast cancer patients, survivors, and their family members through patient navigation and examining social determinants of health; evaluation; community health development; religion and reproductive health; maternal child health.

Michael Windle, Rollins Professor and Chair. BA, University of Missouri–St. Louis, 1977; MA, Southern Illinois University–Edwardsville, 1980; PhD, Pennsylvania State University, 1984. Alcohol and drug use among youth, youth violence, mental health.

Gina M. Wingood, Agnes Moore Professor in HIV/AIDS Research. BA, Boston University, 1985; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1990; ScD, Harvard University, 1995. Examination of social factors influencing women's risk of HIV, designing HIV interventions for women; scaling up, diffusion, and translation of evidence-based interventions.

Frank Yuan Wong, Associate Professor. BA (Honours), University of Guelph, 1981; PhD, Texas A&M University, 1990. Use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; Asian American and Pacific Islander health in the US; community-based health: prevention, intervention, and treatment; global health, especially substance abuse, HIV, and sexually transmitted diseases; migration and health.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Daniel D. Adame, Associate Professor. BA, LaVerne College, 1969; MSPH, University of California–Los Angeles, 1975; PhD, Cornell University, 1982. Emory University Department of Health and Physical Education.

Peter J. Brown, Professor. BA, University of Notre Dame, 1975; MA, State University of New York–Stony Brook, 1976; PhD, 1979. Emory University Department of Anthropology and Hubert Department of Global Health.

Benjamin Druss, Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1985; MD, New York University, 1989; MPH, Yale University, 1995. Department of Health Policy and Management.

Paula Frew, Assistant Professor. BA, University of California at San Diego, 1990; MA, San Diego State University, 1997; MPH, Emory University, 2001; PhD, University of Georgia, 2007. Emory School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases.

Julie Gazmararian, Research Associate Professor. BBA, University of Michigan, 1983; MPH, University of South Carolina, 1985; PhD, University of Michigan, 1982. Department of Epidemiology, Emory University.

Alfred B. Heilbrun, Professor Emeritus. BA, Oberlin College, 1949; MA, 1950; PhD, State University of Iowa, 1954. Emory University Department of Psychology.

Carol R. Hogue, Professor. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; MPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1971; PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1973. Department of Epidemiology.

Debra Houry, Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1994; MPH, Tulane University, 1998; MD, Tulane University, 1998. Emory University School of Medicine.

Kara L. Jacobson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1991; MPH, 1993. Department of Health Policy and Management, Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality.

Corey Lee M. Keyes, Associate Professor. BS, University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire, 1988; MS 1991, PhD, University of Wisconsin–Madison, 1995. Emory University Department of Sociology.

David J. Malebranche, Assistant Professor. BA, Princeton University, 1990; MD, Emory University, 1996; MPH, Columbia University, 2001. Emory University School of Medicine.

Barbara O. Rothbaum, Professor, Director of the Trauma & Anxiety Recovery Program. BA, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982; MSc, University of Georgia, 1984; PhD, University of Georgia, 1986. Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry.

Ira K. Schwartz, Associate Professor. BS, Union College, 1972; MD, University of Chicago, 1977. Emory University School of Medicine.

Elizabeth S. Sharp, Professor. BSN, University of Michigan, 1956; MSN, Yale University, 1959; CNM, 1959; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 1969; Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Kathryn Yount, Associate Professor. BA, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1991; MHS, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 1994; PhD, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 1999. Hubert Department of Global Health.

Adjunct Faculty

Lynda Anderson, Lynda Anderson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Oregon, 1976; MS, 1978; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1984. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Martha E. Alexander, Adjunct Instructor. BA, University of Kentucky, 1978; MA, University of Tennessee, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1986. Acting Deputy Director, Behavioral Science and Health Education Team National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDD). Health Education Specialist for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention Team, NCBDD.

Sevgi Aral, Adjunct Professor, BS, Middle East Technical University, 1967; MA, University of Pennsylvania, 1968; MA, Emory University, 1970; PhD, Emory University, 1972.

Grant T. Baldwin, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 1996; PhD, University of Michigan, 2003. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Deborah Rae Bauer, Adjunct Instructor. BSN, University of Oklahoma, 1974; MPH, Emory University, 1980. Georgia Department of Human Resources.

Jay M. Bernhardt, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Rutgers University, 1992; MPH, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and Rutgers University, 1994; PhD, University of North Carolina, 1999. Director, National Center for Health Marketing, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Nancy A. Boxill, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Duquesne University, 1969; MA, New School for Social Research, 1972; PhD, Union Graduate School, 1980. Fulton County Commission.

J. Nell Brownstein, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California–Santa Barbara, 1971; MA, 1974; PhD, 1977. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lisa Carlson, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Yale University, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1993. Emory Transplant Center, Emory University.

Colleen Carter–Lunceford, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BBA, Georgia State University, 1985; MEd, Florida Atlantic University, 1991; PhD, Georgia State University, 1998.

Joan P. Cioffi, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, St. John's University, 1966; MS, New York University, 1971; PhD, Georgia State University, 1980. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ronda Cochran, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Emory University, 1995; BS, 1995; MPH, 1997. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Galen Cole, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Brigham Young University, 1977; MHE, 1980; MPH, University of Pittsburgh, 1987; MA, Georgia School of Professional Psychology, 2001; PhD, Southern Illinois University, 1982. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Donald W. Compton, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Hamline University, 1974; MS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1976; PhD, University of Minnesota, 1980. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert J. Davis, Adjunct Professor. AB, Princeton University, 1986; MPH, Emory University, 1990; PhD, Brandeis University, 1993. Everwell TV.

Katharina V. Echt, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Jacksonville University, 1990; MS, University of Georgia, 1995; PhD, 1997. Atlanta Veterans Administration Center.

Jacob Gayle, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Oberlin College, 1979; MSc, Ohio State University, 1982; MA, 1984; PhD, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Karen Glanz, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1974; MPH, 1977; PhD, 1979. University of Pennsylvania.

Joyce Goldberg, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Brooklyn College, 1964; MA, Columbia University, 1968. Georgia Technology Authority.

Na He, Adjunct Professor. MD, Shanghai Medical University, 1991; MS, 1994; PhD, University of California at Los Angeles, 2003; Professor and Vice-Chair, Department of Epidemiology, Fudan University School of Public Health.

Edwin B. Hutchins, Adjunct Professor. BA, Lake Forest College, 1951; MA, University of Missouri, 1953; PhD, University of Illinois, 1958. The Healthier People Network, Inc.

Wendell Johnson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. AA, Delaware County Community College, 1980; BA, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, 1983; MA, Northwestern University, 1984; PhD, 1994.

Camara Phyllis Jones, Adjunct Professor. BA, Wellesley College, 1976; MD, Stanford University, 1981; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1982; PhD, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Cynthia M. Jorgensen, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Boston University, 1981; MA, 1982; PhD, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1988. U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Steven R. Katkowsky, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Baltimore, 1970; MD, Ross University of Medicine, 1987. Fulton County Board of Health.

Carol Koplan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Brandeis University, 1964; MD, Tufts University, 1968.

Marshall W. Kreuter, Adjunct Professor. BA, California State University, 1961; MA, 1963; PhD, University of Utah, 1971. Health 2000. Georgia State University Program in Public Health.

Amy Lansky, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1987; MPA, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1991; PhD, 1996. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Francis A. McCarty, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Bridgewater College, 1987; MEd, University of Virginia, 1990; PhD, Georgia State University, 2001. Quantitative methods, development and evaluation of psychosocial measures, use of advanced statistical methods in public health research. Institute of Public Health, Georgia State University.

David V. McQueen, Adjunct Professor. BA, Antioch College, 1963; MA, Johns Hopkins University, 1967; ScD, 1973. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (retired).

Gary D. Nelson, Adjunct Professor. BS, Kansas State University, 1973; MS, Central Michigan University, 1978; PhD, University of Utah, 1982. President, Healthcare Georgia Foundation.

Ann O'Leary, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Pennsylvania, 1981; PhD, Stanford University, 1986. U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Kathleen A. Parker, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Nazareth College of Rochester, 1965; MA, Case Western Reserve University, 1969; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1975. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

J. Terry Parker, Adjunct Instructor. BS, Texas A&M University, College Station, 1980; MS, Texas A&M University, Commerce; PhD, Texas Women's University, 1990. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jennie P. Perryman, Adjunct Instructor. AB, Georgia State University, 1974; MSN, Medical College of Georgia, 1978; PhD, Georgia State University, 1999. Transplant Center, School of Medicine.

Erika I. Pluhar, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1997; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 2001; MS/EdS, Georgia State University, 2006. Therapist, Private Practice.

Barbara Powe, Adjunct Associate Professor. BSN, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; MS, University of South Carolina; PhD, 1994. American Cancer Society.

Kenneth E. Powell, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1963; MD, Northwestern University Medical School, 1968; MPH, Harvard School of Public Health, 1970. Georgia Department of Human Resources.

Robert Robinson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, City College of New York, 1967; MSW, Adelphi University, 1969; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1977; DrPH, 1983. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Mark L. Rosenberg, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1967; MPH, 1972; MD, 1972. Task Force for Child Survival.

Deborah Rugg, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Wisconsin, 1975; MA, San Diego State University, 1977; PhD, University of California-San Francisco, 1982. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Thomas Schmid, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Bridgeport, 1973; MS, West Virginia University, 1977; PhD, 1979. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

John R. Seffrin, Adjunct Professor. BSEd, Ball State University, 1966; MS, University of Illinois, 1967; PhD, Purdue University, 1970. American Cancer Society.

Melissa B. Shepherd, Adjunct Instructor. BA, University of Georgia, 1976. Senior Health Communication Specialist, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Theresa Ann Sipe, Adjunct Associate Professor. BSN, Georgia State University, 1983; MN, Emory University, 1986; MPH, 1986; PhD, Georgia State University, 1995. Georgia State University.

David Sleet, Adjunct Professor. BA, San Diego State University, 1966; MA, 1968; PhD, University of Toledo, 1973. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michelle J. Staples-Horn, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Clark Atlanta University, 1976; MD, Morehouse School of Medicine, 1990; MPH, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, 1993.

Michael E. Stefanek, Adjunct Professor. BA, Towson University, 1974; MA, Southern Illinois University, 1976; MS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1982; PhD, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1984; Maryland State License, Psychologist, 1986. Vice President, Behavioral Research, and Director, Behavioral Research Center, American Cancer Society.

Kevin D. Stein, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1990; MA, University of South Florida, 1994; PhD, 1996. American Cancer Society.

Jo Ellen Stryker, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Massachusetts, 1995; MA, University of Pennsylvania, 1998; PhD, 2001. Health campaigns; mass media and public health; communication and health behavior.

Melissa Taylor, Adjunct Instructor. BA, York College; MA, University of Maryland. Director, Strategic Planning, and Research Senior Vice President, Porter Novelli.

Dennis Tolsma, Adjunct Assistant Professor. AB, Calvin College, 1991; MPH, Columbia University, 1969. Kaiser Permanente.

Adewale Troutman, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Lehman College, 1969; MA, State University of New York, 1972; MPH, Columbia University, 1972; MD, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, 1979. Fulton County Board of Health .

Rueben C. Warren, Adjunct Professor. BA, San Francisco State University, 1968; DDS, Meharry Medical College, 1972; MPH, Harvard University, 1973; DrPH, 1975. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

J. Lee Westmaas, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Waterloo, 1989; MA, University of California–Irvine, 1994; PhD, University of California–Irvine, 1996.

Behavioral Sciences and Health Education Course Descriptions

BSHE 500 (2) Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health

This core course describes behavioral, social and cultural factors that contribute to health and well-being of individuals, communities and populations. The course contributes to an ecological view of health.

BSHE 504 (2) Social Behavior in Public Health

Examines psychosocial aspects of health and illness. Areas include social and cultural factors in disease etiology and definition, theory and methods of community health promotion, and behavioral aspects of health services delivery.

BSHE 512 (3) Medical Sociology

This course introduces students to sociological and social/psychological research in selected areas of medical sociology. Familiarizes the student with dominant theoretical orientations and associated empirical research.

BSHE 516 (3) Behavioral Epidemiology

Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and EPI 530, or consent of the instructor. Provides the student with basic knowledge about epidemiological applications in a behavioral area. Content stresses ways in which behavioral research differs from other applications of epidemiology with respect to approaches to measurement, terminology, and analytic methods.

BSHE 517 (2) Adolescent Health

Introduces the major issues in adolescent health, such as physical and psychosocial growth, teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, and violence and abuse. Examines adolescent health services and adolescent health care-seeking behavior. Presents students with the major theoretical perspectives in adolescent health from an interdisciplinary point of view.

BSHE 520 (3) Theory in Behavioral Science and Health Education

Introduces the basic principles and functional areas of health promotion and education. Describes prevalent educational and psychological theories of learning and behavior change used by health educators in a variety of work settings. Explores considerations for incorporating health promotion and education activities into the design of local, regional, national, and international public health programs. Students plan activities for health promotion and education.

BSHE 522 (3) Principles of Curriculum and Instruction in Health Education

Prerequisite or co-requisite: BSHE 520. Introduces methods used by education practitioners in designing health interventions. Presents decision-making models for health education strategies selection for specific target populations. Explores techniques in group facilitation, mass communication, behavior modification, classroom instruction, and organizational development. Students will conduct health promotion and education activities.

BSHE 524 (3) Community Needs Assessment

Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530; BIOS 500; BSHE 520; or consent of the instructor. A community-engaged course in which students obtain and interpret data about a community and its health determinants, assets and gaps through a socio-ecological perspective. Students will apply skills in primary and secondary data collection, data collection methodology, analysis and data interpretation and report writing.

BSHE 530 (3) Conduct of Evaluation Research

Prerequisites: BSHE 520; BSHE 540; BSHE 532; and BIOS 500; or consent of the instructor. Covers major types of program evaluation, including formative, process, and outcome evaluation using a utilization-focused approach. Also covers stakeholder engagement, logic model development, evaluation design, data collection and analysis in evaluation, and evaluation reports.

BSHE 532 (3) Quantitative Analysis

Prerequisite or co-requisite: BIOS 500. This applied data analysis class provides the student with the skills necessary to identify and analytically investigate research questions from existing databases. In addition, students will learn how to interpret and present quantitative results targeting scientific and lay audiences.

BSHE 535 (2) Macrosocial Determinants of Health

Advances understanding of how macrosocial factors (also called “contextual” or “structural” factors) affect health. Introduces students to the theoretical underpinnings of related research, current methodological and conceptual challenges, and interventions to improve population health by altering macrosocial factors or mitigating/amplifying their effects. The course has three modules, one on each of the following sets of macrosocial determinants: (1) Policies, Laws, and Their Enforcement; (2) Neighborhood Physical Environment; and (3) Neighborhood Social Environment.

BSHE 538 (3) Qualitative Research Methods

Prerequisites: BSHE 520 or consent of the instructor. The focus of this course is on the qualitative research paradigm as it is utilized in the social and behavioral sciences. Students are introduced to research design and ethical issues. Students are expected to engage in data collection and analysis.

BSHE 540 (3) Behavioral Research Methods

This course provides students with the fundamental language, concepts, and constructs associated with the scientific approach, including inductive and deductive reasoning, the role of theory, problem definition, and hypothesis formulation. It provides instruction in the design, implementation, and analysis of health behavior research studies and presents the theory and analytic strategies for various research designs, including choice of comparison groups, as well as examples of appropriate applications.

BSHE 542 (2) Measurement in Health Behavior Research

Prerequisites: BSHE 520; BSHE 540; BSHE 532; BIOS 500; or consent of the instructor. Provides the student with information and skills related to basic measurement issues involved in assessing variables in health behavior research.

BSHE 544 (3) Survey Methods

Prerequisites: EPI 504 or 530; BIOS 500; familiarity with SAS or SPSS programming for data analysis. This course covers basic methodology necessary to implement a sample survey and to present survey findings, including survey design, sampling techniques, questionnaire design, interviewer training, coding, editing, data management, and descriptive data analysis and presentation.

BSHE 545 (2) Population Dynamics

This course provides an interdisciplinary perspective on fundamental population processes and contemporary population issues. The focus is on theory and measurement of fertility, mortality, and migration. Examples from resource poor settings are emphasized. Other topics covered include population composition, age structures, population and development, and population and reproductive health policy.

BSHE 550R (3) Theory-Driven Research in the Behavioral Sciences

Prerequisite: BSHE 520, or consent of the instructor. This course presents an in-depth look at a selected theory of behavior change, from development of the theory to its application in research and design of interventions. Theories are selected from those currently used within public health and vary by instructor.

BSHE 554 (2) Social Marketing in Public Health

Prerequisite: BSHE 520, or consent of the instructor. Provides students with an overview of concepts and strategies used in social marketing and public health information campaigns; emphasizes skills to create audience-oriented public health intervention efforts, including formative research, audience segmentation, channel analysis, and the application of behavioral theory.

BSHE 555 (2) Public Health Communication

The study of public health communication: theoretical foundations, planning models as well as practical skills and strategies for using mass and social media for intervening at multiple levels with diverse populations.

BSHE 556 (2) Mass Media and Public Health

This seminar will explore the dissemination of health information through news, popular entertainment, product advertising, and the Internet. This course will not deal with traditional mass media campaigns; instead, it will survey the literature on both positive and negative “real world” media messages related to a wide array of public health topics, exploring both impact and relevant regulatory issues. The seminar will also examine public health strategies, including media advocacy and entertainment education, to help shape media content.

BSHE 560R (1-3) Special Topics in Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

Explores and analyzes selected topics in public health.

BSHE 563 (2) AIDS: Public Health Implications

Explores the virologic, immunologic, clinical, preventive, educational, legal, ethical, and epidemiological aspects of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus. Emphasizes current problems in organizing governmental and non-governmental responses to the AIDS epidemic.

BSHE 565 (2) Violence as a Public Health Problem

Introduces students to the concept of violence as a public health problem. Focuses on the epidemiology, surveillance, and prevention of interpersonal and self-directed violence.

BSHE 567 (2) LGBTQ Public Health

This course will focus on the possible benefits and costs of public health organizations’ approach to consider the LGBTQ populations as special health populations with distinctive needs like those based on race, gender, or age. This course will explore key issues in public health for gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgendered persons.

BSHE 568 (2) Human Sexuality

This course is designed to provide an overview of human sexuality for future public health professionals. Through discussion, interactive learning experiences, and course assignments, students will gain knowledge, increased comfort, and personal insight about such topics as sexuality in the media, language and communication, sex research, gender identity and gender roles, sexual orientation, sexual harassment, assault, and abuse, family planning and contraception, sexually transmitted infections, and sexuality education.

BSHE 569 (3) Grant Proposal Writing

Provides students with basic knowledge about the grant application process, the criteria of how grants are reviewed and critiqued, the art and science of grantsmanship, and the essential elements needed for preparing an application toward the goal of creating a clear, cogent and compelling application.

BSHE 572 (1) Health Care Issues in Minority Populations

Examines the causes and effects of the growing disparity in the health status of African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans compared with the general population of the United States. Examines the major contributors to this disparity: cancer, cardiovascular disease, chemical dependency, infectious disease (including AIDS), diabetes, homicide, and infant mortality. Disease prevention and health promotion strategies to help reduce morbidity and mortality will be discussed.

BSHE 575 (1) Journal Club: Problems in Public Health

This student-led seminar will address current public health problems, especially as they relate to behavior and health education, through a close reading of recent journal articles on crucial issues facing public health practitioners. Topics to be examined are open but might include issues such as obesity, Type II diabetes, HIV/AIDS, addiction, smoking, risky behaviors, and mental health and public health.

BSHE 577 (2) The Role of Faith Communities in Health Care

Examines the role of faith communities in the provision of health care, both domestically and internationally. Emphasizes contemporary, existing programs, while considering historical connections.

BSHE 578 (2) Ethics in Public Health

Examines ethical rules, principles, and theories as they relate to public health practice and the delivery of health services through individual and institutional providers.

BSHE 579 (3) Applied History of Public Health

This course examines issues of population health affecting behavioral sciences and health education in historical and comparative perspective. By calling on the tools and disciplines of public health, students will reach a more complex understanding of how particular population health issues have been understood in different times and places and what those responses may illuminate about strategies for current and future responses.

BSHE 581 (1) Strategies in Stress Reduction

This course is designed to explore sources of stress and coping methods to prevent a wide range of physical and psychological diseases that have been correlated with stress. Students will examine models of stress, coping mechanisms, physical and psychological symptoms of stress, sources of stress, and stress prevention and reduction. This course should assist individuals in identifying personal sources of stress and coping techniques as well as providing a foundation for work in the field of public health.

BSHE 583 (2) Mindfulness and Health

Explores the relationship of mindfulness to public health and reviews the literature on its use as an intervention against a range of health problems. Students are introduced to a variety of practices of mindfulness.

BSHE 584 (2) HPM 577 The Mental Health/Medical Interface in the United States

This seminar explores the complex and dynamic relationship between general health and mental health in the United States. Gaps in parity and a proposal for achieving parity are discussed in the context of health reform.

BSHE 585 (1) Introduction to Public Mental Health

This course is designed to provide an overview of mental health issues from a public health perspective. It covers the concepts of mental illness versus mental health, describes the burden of mental illness, discusses diagnosis of prominent mental illnesses and their prevention, and addresses racial and ethnic disparities. Students also complete an experiential exercise to give them some perspective on what it is like to have a mental illness.

BSHE 586 (2) Prevention of Mental and Behavioral Disorder

The goals of the course are to increase knowledge about the prevention of mental and behavioral disorders, including substance abuse, and the promotion of mental health. This will be accomplished through classroom presentations and discussions, associated readings, and exposure to actual interventions in the community.

BSHE 587 (2) Substance Abuse

Introduces the study of substance abuse including current research methodologies, epidemiology, and the impact of substance use and abuse on both the individual and the community.

BSHE 588 (3) Addiction and Behavior

This seminar explores the construction, meaning, and impact of addiction and addictive behaviors from a multidisciplinary perspective. Particular attention will be given to the putative neurobiological mechanisms associated with addiction and consciousness altering substances and behaviors. The seminar is designed to enable student collaboration across disciplines and stages of education.

BSHE 589 (3) Mental Illness, Public Health, and American Culture in Interdisciplinary Perspective.

This seminar explores the construction and origin of mental illnesses, including schizophrenia, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, multiple personality disorder, eating disorders, attention deficit, Tourette syndrome, and addiction. All these syndromes will also be viewed in the context of an increasing public health concern with mental health and mental illness. Attention will be paid to the putative neurobiological and psychiatric mechanisms associated with these disorders.

BSHE 590R (4) Capstone Seminar

There are two types of capstone seminars: the Program Planning capstone and the Special Topics capstone. In the Program Planning capstone seminar, students apply basic program planning skills, including problem analysis, needs assessment, intervention design, implementation and evaluation. In the Special Topics Capstone seminars, students critically examine the concepts, theories, and methods applied to study a particular health outcome and evaluate related interventions. Regardless of the capstone format, students will undertake an independent project that will result in a final 30-50 page paper and an oral presentation.

BSHE 591M / EH 580 (2) Injury Prevention and Control

This course provides a basic introduction to injury as a public health problem. Students learn about key injury prevention and control concepts, as well as the epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of various causes of intentional and unintentional injury. This class features content experts from CDC and other local agencies.

BSHE 591W (1) Thesis Mentorship

Provides students with guidance in the creation of their thesis as a unique scholarly contribution to public health. During this course students will work with their thesis chair to complete a literature review, select a theory or organizing framework that applies to their research question, proceed with data collection, develop a project abstract, and complete many of the main components of a master's-level thesis in public health.

BSHE 595 (0) Practicum

Enables students to use skills and knowledge in an applied setting through a supervised field training experience in a public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. Students will document their experience in the Practicum Web Client: <http://www.sph.emory.edu/practicum.php>.

BSHE 597R (VC) Directed Study

Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes course work.

BSHE 598R (VC) Special Topics

Provides an opportunity to participate at an advanced level in specific scholarly research and developmental projects.

BSHE 599R (3) Thesis

Enables students to apply the principles and methods learned in an academic setting through the preparation of a monograph embodying original research applicable to public health, incorporating a proposition that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical techniques and is potentially publishable or has potential public health impact.

BSHE 721 (4) Applying Theory to Public Health Research and Practice

This course provides the student with advanced knowledge about the role of behavioral sciences applied to public health. Content includes an examination of behavioral theories and approaches that: 1) presently shape our understanding of health behavior 2) form the basis for most research agendas in health behavior, and 3) comprise "best practice" in health education and health promotion programs.

BSHE 725 (4) Health Promotion Interventions

The purpose of this course is to provide doctoral students with a deep understanding of the conceptual frameworks, values, and assumptions underlying a range of intervention strategies for solving public health problems. The course will also examine intervention design, implementation, and evaluation across various levels of social ecology.

BSHE 728 (4) Advanced Research Design and Analysis

This course is designed to introduce advanced research designs and statistical analysis. More specifically the course will: 1) provide students with an understanding of current research techniques including research design, sampling, data collection and analysis, scale development, reliability and validity; 2) enable them to develop a preliminary research proposal for their dissertations; and 3) provide them with a “working” knowledge of statistics as they are typically applied in prevention sciences research settings. An emphasis will be placed on the application and interpretation of various statistical techniques (e.g., ANOVA, MANOVA, factor analysis, path analysis, and logistic regression).

BSHE 760R (1) Professional Development Seminar

This seminar will address a variety of topics of importance to the professional behavioral scientist in public health.

BSHE 797R (VC) Directed Study

Provides in-depth exposure to an advanced special topic not covered in regular courses.

BSHE 798R (VC) Research Hours

Directed student-driven research and writing.

BSHE 799R (VC) Dissertation Research

Directed doctoral dissertation research and writing (for postcandidacy students only).



Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics

www.sph.emory.edu/bios/

Lance A. Waller, Chair

Biostatistics is the science that applies statistical theory and methods to the solution of problems in the biological sciences. The biostatistician differs from the traditional statistician in that he or she is confronted by a wider range of problems dealing with all the phenomena that affect people's physical, social, and mental well-being. Thus the biostatistician works closely not only with biological researchers but also with epidemiologists, survey researchers, local community planners, state and national health policy analysts, and government officials. At present, there is considerable demand for biostatisticians in research institutes, government agencies, and industry.

Public Health Informatics is the science underlying the integration of computer science, information science, and public health science applied to the acquisition, management, processing, analysis, and synthesis of public health data, information, and knowledge supporting public health research, education, and practice. Public health informaticians work closely with computer and information scientists as well as public health scientists to introduce new technology and systems to enhance public health activities. There is similarly considerable demand by federal, state, and local public health agencies as well as businesses in the health care industry for individuals with knowledge and skills in both the public health sciences and computer and information sciences.

Bioinformatics is defined as the field of science in which biology, computer science, biostatistics, and information technology merge to form a single discipline. Bioinformatics more properly refers to the creation and advancement of algorithms, computational and statistical techniques, and theory to solve formal and practical problems arising from the management and analysis of biological data. Bioinformaticians work closely with biologists, mathematicians, clinical researchers, statisticians, and health scientists. Currently there is a tremendous demand in academia, industry, and government for individuals well-trained in the field of bioinformatics.

The Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics offers the master of science in public health (MSPH) and the master of public health (MPH) degrees in biostatistics, and the MSPH in public health informatics through the RSPH. In addition, the department offers a PhD degree in biostatistics through the Laney Graduate School. At present, the faculty in biostatistics has 31 full-time doctoral level scientists and 22 associate and adjunct faculty members. The research activities of the faculty are diverse and include studies of national and international scope. The department recently gained attention for work on the mathematical modeling of infectious diseases, including work on smallpox, AIDS, and estimation of vaccine efficacy.

Other current research areas include the design, management, and analysis of clinical trials, statistics of vector-borne and parasitic diseases, statistical genetics, spatial statistics and geographic informatics systems, sample survey design and analysis, discrete multivariate analysis, linear models, categorical data analysis, statistical computing,

and survival analysis, as well as statistical issues related to cardiology, ophthalmology, neurology, breast cancer epidemiology, reproductive epidemiology, aging, and quality of life. Faculty of the department have collaborated with researchers at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The Carter Center, the Georgia Department of Human Resources, the Emory School of Medicine, and other health-related organizations.

The Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics has two predoctoral training programs. Master's level students may take courses from these training programs if they meet the requirements. The first training program is entitled Biostatistics in Genetics, Immunology, and Neuroimaging. This training program is based on the existing PhD degree program in biostatistics and the relevant degree programs in the Graduate Division of Biological and Biomedical Sciences (GDBBS) at Emory University: Genetics and Molecular Biology (GMB), Immunology and Molecular Pathogenesis (IMP), Neurosciences (NS), and Population Biology, Ecology, and Evolution (PBEE). The students will take the core biostatistics program, electives in biostatistics and their area of scientific concentration, as well as participate in three laboratory rotations to enhance their applied experiences. The goal of the program is to produce research-oriented biostatisticians who are knowledgeable in an applied bioscience field with the ability to interface science and statistics disciplines.

The second training program is in the area of environmental biostatistics. The focus here is on the interaction between the following research themes: (a) statistical methods for environmental policy (e.g., pertaining to setting and enforcing standards for priority pollutants, quantitative risk assessment, and assessments of environmental justice concerned with differential impacts of environmental exposures across sociodemographic groups); and (b) statistical methods in quantitative disease ecology (e.g., quantifying environmental impacts on vector-borne diseases and zoonoses such as rabies and Lyme disease, including investigations of the phylogeography or spatial patterns of particular genetic strains of such diseases). The training program integrates these two main areas through coursework and a "research rotation" for trainees. The program involves faculty from the following academic disciplines: biostatistics, environmental health, epidemiology, biology, and law.

The department coordinates the activities of the Biostatistics Consulting Center, which serves as a resource for advice on the design, conduct, and analysis of studies in the health sciences. Students may get hands-on experience in practical biostatistical problems by working with faculty on real-life consulting problems. Research-oriented students often are employed as graduate research assistants.

Students can enter the department from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Some applicants pursue a degree directly after completing undergraduate studies. For others, study is undertaken after completion of medical or public health training or experience. To the extent possible, the curriculum of each student is tailored to his or her background and interests. Students with prior relevant course work may receive academic credit toward their degree program.

Department Admission Criteria

The Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics seeks to train students who are likely to become highly motivated, effective public health professionals. Applicants are selected on the basis of their quantitative skills and their potential to make a contribution to the practice of biostatistics in a public health setting. Admission criteria are: (1) previous studies and grades, especially in quantitative areas such as mathematics, statistics, and computer sciences; (2) Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores, especially the quantitative and analytic portions; (3) letters of recommendation that allow the evaluation of the applicant's quantitative abilities and background in public health; and (4) course work, experience, or interest in health-related subjects. Successful completion of the equivalent of at least one year of calculus, including calculus of more than one variable, and a course in linear algebra, are required for admission to the biostatistics MSPH and MPH programs. Applicants must submit GRE scores unless they have a relevant doctoral degree. Scores should reflect at least the 50th percentile for the verbal and quantitative sections and a 3.5 for the analytical writing section. International applicants from non-English-speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

For information about our program, please contact Melissa Sherrer, MEd, at 404.727.3968 or msherre@emory.edu.



Which Degree Program Should I Choose?

The degree programs are distinct and it is important to understand which one best fits your needs. The following table details some of the major differences between the programs.

	MPH in Biostatistics	MSPH in Biostatistics	MSPH in Public Health Informatics
Program Focus	Applied Biostatistics, general public health applications	Preparation for doctoral programs in biostatistics, clinical and biomedical statistics, including public health	Informatics applied to Public Health
Credits Required	42	48	48
Elective Credits	2-5	5	8
Thesis Required?	Yes	Yes	No, capstone experience instead
Cohort size	5–10	5–10	5–10
Sample Key Skills	Study design, data management, data analysis, survey analysis, in public health	Study design, data analysis, statistical theory in biomedical research (including public health)	Database design, geographic information systems, project planning and implementation
Sample Career Path	Public health agency, local health department, public health-based NGO, medical school, doctoral study in public health discipline (e.g., epidemiology, environmental health, global health)	Pharmaceutical company, clinical research organization, public health agency, doctoral study in Statistics or Biostatistics	Public health agency, local health department, global health organization.

Program Requirements for the MSPH Degree in Biostatistics

The MSPH program in biostatistics is typically completed in four semesters. The objective of this program is to train students for careers as biostatisticians in government and private health agencies, industry, and research institutes. The MSPH program also may serve as preparation for a doctoral program in biostatistics.

Required Courses for the MSPH Degree in Biostatistics

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
BIOS 507	Applied Linear Models	4
BIOS 508	Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis	2
BIOS 510	Probability Theory I	4
BIOS 511	Statistical Inference I	4
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis Method	2
BIOS 526	Modern Regression Analysis	3
BIOS 531	SAS/S-Plus Programming	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
	Electives (see below)	5
BIOS 595R	Practicum	0
BIOS 599R	Thesis	6

Electives: A student must take five semester hours of elective courses, of which at least two hours must be in biostatistics. The total number of credit hours required for the MSPH degree is forty-eight. To receive the MSPH degree, the student must pass all the required, core, and elective courses, maintain a cumulative GPA of at least B-, complete a practicum, and submit an acceptable MSPH thesis.

Program Requirements for the MPH Degree in Biostatistics

The MPH program in biostatistics is typically completed in four semesters, depending on the time needed to complete a thesis. The MPH degree is a broad-based credential in all areas of public health. Required course work include not only biostatistics and epidemiology, but also health policy, management, environmental health, and social behavior. The MPH degree in biostatistics is usually a terminal degree, with graduates becoming involved in the design and analysis of studies in a variety of practical settings in public health.

Required Courses for the MPH Degree in Biostatistics

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
BIOS 507	Applied Linear Models	4
BIOS 508	Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis	2
BIOS 510	Probability Theory I	4
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis Methods	2

BIOS 531	SAS/S-Plus Programming	2
BIOS 511	Statistical Inference I	4
BIOS 595R	Practicum	0
BIOS 599R	Thesis	3–6
	Electives	2–5

The total number of required credit hours is forty-two. To receive the MPH degree, the student must pass all the required, core, and elective courses, maintain a cumulative GPA of at least a B-, complete a practicum, and submit an acceptable MPH thesis.

MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Public health decision making requires sound quantitative data to support deployment of resources for massive prevention and intervention campaigns and related health surveillance activities. Along with an explosive growth in public health data collection activities in the last two to three decades, the need for trained professionals in public health information sciences (public health informatics) has grown. Public health informaticians bridge the widening gap between the technical expertise of the computer scientist and that of the public health scientist, each working in a highly complex and dynamic environment. The MSPH program in public health informatics builds on the existing faculty expertise in the school, principally in the Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics but also in the Department of Epidemiology and the Department of Health Policy and Management. This program is designed to provide knowledge of techniques used to manage information in the public health sciences. Graduates of this program will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to introduce new technology and distribute information systems to support public health decision making.

Public health informatics draws from the disciplines of computer science, information science, and public health science to support the activities involved in the management and processing of public health data, information, and knowledge in effective public health practice. Public health informatics requires expertise in a variety of areas, including information retrieval, expert systems, networking, public health science, and education. The goal of public health informatics is to accomplish the information-processing tasks of public health practice, education, and research by bringing information science and technology tools to support these tasks.

The objective of this degree program is to prepare students in the principles and skills necessary to use technology effectively to access, organize, create, synthesize and distribute computer based information related to public health. Students will learn techniques to enable them to integrate a variety of heterogeneous public health information systems and databases. Students also will learn how to break down the barriers that prevent sharing and dissemination of public health information. Graduates of this program will have the skills and abilities to analyze how public health information is acquired, organized, and used. They will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to introduce new technology and distribute information systems to support public health decision-making. The curriculum follows directly from a strategic vision of graduates of the program as those who will be able to conceive of, develop, and manage new systems and applications of technology that address public health priorities. It will provide students with an understanding of the basic terminologies in public health as well as a deeper understanding of the issues arising

in population-level disease surveillance and health outcomes, two areas unique to public health that are also its most data-intensive, as well as a firm foundation in geographic information systems, advanced database management systems, and analytics as these areas relate to public health.

This program builds on existing faculty expertise in RSPH, principally in the Department of Biostatistics, but also in the Departments of Epidemiology, Health Policy and Management, and Global Health. In addition, it draws from expertise elsewhere in the university, notably the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, the new Department of Biomedical Informatics in the School of Medicine, and the Center for Comprehensive Informatics.

Department Admission Criteria for MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Students should have strong quantitative and computational background as evidenced by good scores on the mathematical and analytical sections of the Graduate Record Exam, as well as their undergraduate (and any graduate) course work. In particular, they should have GRE scores in the 70th percentile or higher on all three exams. The desirable minimum GPA is 3.0/4.0. Applicants should have a background and/or interest in the health or biomedical sciences. Students must have computational competencies gained from introductory classes in database management systems, which they can gain either through prior course work or through experience. Prior course work in numerical analysis and calculus are desirable. International applicants from non-English speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Degree Requirements for the MSPH in Public Health Informatics

Students typically complete this program in four semesters.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the U.S. Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	4
<i>or, for the adequately prepared student:</i>		
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
INFO 500	Principles of Public Health Informatics I	2
INFO 501	Principles of Public Health Informatics II	2
INFO 503	Management Principles for Informatics	2
INFO 511	Analytics	3
INFO 521	Complex Database Management Systems	3
INFO 532	Principles of Geographic Information Systems	4
INFO 540	Informatics and Analytics for Public Health Surveillance	2
INFO 550	Software Engineering	2

INFO 595R	Practicum	0
INFO 598R	Capstone	4
	Electives	8

Electives: Students will select electives from designated classes in order to add depth to their program.

The total number of required credit hours is forty-eight. To receive the MSPH degree, the student must pass all of the required, core, and elective courses, maintain a cumulative GPA of at least B-, complete a practicum, and submit a capstone project.

Admission Requirements for the PhD Degree

To be admitted into the PhD program in biostatistics, a student must complete all the admission requirements specified by the Laney Graduate School. Requirements for admission include a baccalaureate degree from an accredited four-year college, an overall academic average of B or better, and satisfactory scores on the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) that includes the verbal, quantitative, and analytical sections. Evidence of command of the English language, as indicated by TOEFL scores, is required for international applicants whose native language is not English.

Students enter from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Course work in college-level advanced calculus (multivariate calculus) and linear algebra is required for admission, and additional course work in real analysis is preferred. No previous background in statistics is required. Those with a statistics background, however, may receive academic credit toward their PhD degree program. Students may elect to receive an MS degree after successfully obtaining PhD candidacy. Please see the Biostatistics website (http://www.sph.emory.edu/cms/departments_centers/bios/degree_programs/phd.html) for complete degree requirements.

Financial Assistance for the Biostatistics PhD Program

Graduate student support for the PhD program is available in the form of tuition scholarships and stipends. These awards are offered at the time of admission to applicants with excellent quantitative skills and genuine interest in biostatistics. Awards may be renewed for up to two additional years of support, depending upon satisfactory academic progress and available funds.

Faculty

Jose Binongo, Research Associate Professor. PhD, University of Ulster (UK), 2000. Collaborative biostatistics, statistics education.

F. DuBois Bowman, Associate Professor. BS, Morehouse College, 1992; MS, University of Michigan, 1995; PhD, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Analysis of longitudinal data, clinical trials, missing data.

Donna J. Brogan, Emerita Professor. BA, Gettysburg College, 1960; MS, Purdue University, 1962; PhD, Iowa State University, 1967. Sample survey design and analysis, breast cancer epidemiology, women's health.

Howard Chang, Assistant Professor. BS, University of British Columbia, 2004; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2009. Environmental epidemiology, Bayesian methods, spatial and spatial-temporal statistics.

Nelson Chen, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Peking University, 1995; MS, 1998; MS, University of Southern California, 2001; PhD, 2008.

George Cotsonis, Senior Associate. MA, University of West Florida, 1978. Statistical computing, consulting.

Kirk A. Easley, Senior Associate. Associate Director, Biostatistical Consulting Center. MS, Louisiana State University, 1981. Statistical consulting.

Lisa K. Elon, Senior Associate. BS, Virginia Tech, 1978; MS, North Carolina State University, 1983; MPH, Emory University, 1997. Sample survey analysis, longitudinal cohort study.

Ying Guo, Assistant Professor. BS, Renmin University, 1998; MS, 2001; PhD, Emory University, 2004. Multivariate survival data with focus on developing new statistical methods to characterize and model agreement among survival times, statistical imaging.

Michael J. Haber, Professor. BSc, Hebrew University (Jerusalem), 1965; MSc, 1968; PhD, 1976. Categorical data analysis, statistical methods for infectious diseases data, evaluation of vaccine effects.

John J. Hanfelt, Associate Professor. AB, Harvard University, 1984; MS, George Washington University, 1988; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 1994. Longitudinal data analysis, genetic epidemiology, estimating functions, approximate likelihood.

Vicki Stover Hertzberg, Associate Professor. BS, Miami University, 1976; PhD, University of Washington, 1980. Categorical data analysis, clinical trials, reproductive epidemiology, statistical genetics.

Yijuan Hu, Assistant Professor. BS, Peking University, 2005; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2011. Statistical genetics, missing data, semiparametric inference.

Yijian (Eugene) Huang, Associate Professor. BS, Zhejiang University, 1990; MS, University of Minnesota, 1994; PhD, 1997. Survival analysis, covariate measurement error, semi- and nonparametric inferences.

Brent Johnson, Assistant Professor. BA, St. Olaf College, 1995; MS, University of Minnesota, 1997; PhD, North Carolina State University, 2003. Statistical models of human exposures to chemical pollutants, HIV AIDS modeling, variable selection with censored outcomes.

Jian Kang, Assistant Professor. BS, Beijing Normal University, 2005; MS, Tsinghua University, 2007; PhD, University of Michigan, 2011. Statistical image analysis, Bayesian methods, spatial statistics and nonparametric statistics.

Mary Kelley, Research Associate Professor. BS, University of Pittsburgh, 1988; MS, 1995; PhD, 2004. Mental illness research, health outcomes research, schizophrenia research.

Jeanne Kowalski, Visiting Associate Professor. BA, Chatham College, 1990; MA, University of Pittsburgh, 1996; PhD, 1998. Cancer biostatistics and clinical trials.

Michael H. Kutner, Professor. BS, Central Connecticut State College, 1960; MS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1962; PhD, Texas A&M University, 1971. Linear models, variance components, experimental design, clinical trials.

Traci Leong, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of California Davis, 1990; MS, Stanford University, 1991; MS, Emory University, 2004; PhD, 2005. Statistical methods for clinical trials, statistical consulting, pediatric research.

Yuan Liu, Research Assistant Professor. MS, University of North Carolina, 2004; PhD, 2008.

Qi Long, Rollins Assistant Professor. BS, University of Science and Technology of China, 1998; MS, University of Michigan, 2003; PhD, 2005. Causal inference in hybrid intervention trials, statistical analysis for microarray and other genetic data.

Robert H. Lyles, Associate Professor. BS, Vanderbilt University, 1988; MS, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1991; PhD, 1996. Longitudinal data analysis, prediction of random effects, measurement error models, missing data.

Michael J. Lynn, Senior Associate. BS, Mississippi State, 1973; MS, 1976. Clinical trials, statistical applications in ophthalmic research, statistical computing.

Amita K. Manatunga, Professor. BSc, University of Colombo, 1978; MSc, Purdue University, 1984; PhD, University of Rochester, 1990. Multivariate survival analysis, frailty models, longitudinal data.

Azhar Nizam, Senior Associate. BA, Grinnell College, 1985; MS, University of South Carolina, 1987. Multiple comparisons, statistical education.

Limin Peng, Rollins Assistant Professor. BS, University of Science and Technology of China, 1997; MS, 2000; PhD, University of Wisconsin, 2005. Survival analysis, empirical processes, causal inference, Bayesian statistics, bioinformatics.

Zhaohui S. Qin, Associate Professor. BS, Peking University, 1994; PhD, University of Michigan, 2000. High-throughput genomics analysis.

Lance A. Waller, Rollins Professor and Chair. BS, New Mexico State University, 1986; MS, Cornell University, 1990; PhD, 1992. Spatial statistics, environmental epidemiology, geographic information systems, Bayesian methods.

Laura Ward, Associate. BSPH, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2007; MSPH, Emory University, 2009. Collaborative biostatistics, study design, data management.

Paul S. Weiss, Senior Associate. BS, University of Michigan, 1993; MS, 1996. Survey sampling design, research methodologies, statistical computing.

Hao Wu, Assistant Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1996; MS, Iowa State University, 2000; MPH/PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2010. Quantitative genetics and genomics analysis.

Tianwei Yu, Assistant Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1997; MS, 2000; MS, University of California, 2004; PhD, 2005. Expression array/SNP array analysis.

Hong Rebecca Zhang, Senior Associate. BS, Fudan University, 1985; MS, Florida State University, 1990. Data management, statistical analysis.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Karen Conneely, Assistant Professor. BS University of Illinois, 1994; MA, Princeton University, 1997; PhD, University of Michigan, 2008.

Michael P. Epstein, Assistant Professor. BS, Duke University, 1996; MS, University of Michigan, 1998; PhD, 2002. Emory University Department of Human Genetics.

W. Dana Flanders, Professor. MS, University of Vermont, 1972; MA, Columbia University, 1974; MD, University of Vermont, 1977; MPH, Harvard University, 1979; DSc, 1982. Department of Epidemiology.

Frank J. Gordon, Associate Professor. BS, New Mexico State University, 1972; MA, New Mexico State University, 1974; PhD, University of Iowa, 1980. Department of Pharmacology.

Brani Vidakovic, Professor. BS, University of Belgrade, 1978; MS, 1981; PhD, Purdue University, 1992. Department of Biomedical Engineering.

Adjunct Faculty

Huiman X. Barnhart, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, South China Normal University, 1983; MS, Jinan University, 1986; MA, University of Pittsburgh, 1988; PhD, 1992. Duke University.

Joseph Bauer, Adjunct Associate Professor BA, State University of New York 1981; MA, 1984; PhD, 1992. American Cancer Society.

John Carew, Adjunct Assistant Professor. PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2006. R. Stuart Dickson Institute for Health Studies.

Carol A. Gotway Crawford, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Bradley University, 1984; MS Iowa State University, 1986; PhD, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Owen J. Devine, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Pennsylvania State University, 1979; MS, University of Georgia, 1982; PhD, Emory University, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Andrew N. Hill, Adjunct Lecturer. BS, University of Auckland (New Zealand), 1986; MS, 1987; PhD, University of Canterbury (New Zealand). US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

James L. Kepner, Adjunct Professor, BS, Illinois State University, 1973; MS, University of Iowa, 1976; PhD, 1979. American Cancer Society.

Andrzej S. Kosinski, Adjunct Associate Professor. MS, AGH (Krakow), 1983; MSc, Oxford University, 1984; PhD, University of Washington, 1984. Duke University.

Barbara Massoudi, Adjunct Assistant Professor, MPH, University of Pittsburgh, 1990; PhD, 1994. RTI International.

Kenneth Portier, Adjunct Professor, BS, Nicholls State University, 1973; MS, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1976; PhD, 1979. American Cancer Society.

Philip H. Rhodes, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Northwestern University, 1975; MS, University of Washington, 1983; PhD, Emory University, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Glen A. Satten, Adjunct Professor. BA, Oberlin College, 1979; MA, Harvard University, 1981; PhD, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Maya Sternberg, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Carnegie Mellon University, 1989; MS, Emory University, 1996. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

G. David Williamson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1973; MS, Georgia Southern College, 1978; MS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1980; PhD, Emory University, 1987. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Ming Yuan, Adjunct Assistant Professor, BS, University of Science and Technology of China, 1997; MS, 2000; MS, University of Wisconsin, 2003; PhD, 2004. Georgia Institute of Technology.

Biostatistics Course Descriptions

BIOS 500 (3) Statistical Methods I

Fall. Prerequisite: Algebra. Introduces parametric and nonparametric statistical methodology, including descriptive measures, elementary probability, estimation, hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, common nonparametric methods, and base contingency table analysis. Empirically demonstrates underlying theory. (This course is for informatics and non-bios major students. If does not fulfill any requirements for a biostatistics major student.)

BIOS 500 Lab (1)

Fall. Prerequisites: Concurrent enrollment in BIOS 500. This lab complements the Bios 500 courses by using hands-on demonstrations of statistical concepts and methods taught in lecture. The statistical software, SAS, will be introduced as a programming tools to accomplish many of these tasks.

BIOS 501 (3) Statistical Methods II

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 500 or equivalent. Addresses estimation and hypothesis testing within the context of the general linear model. Examines in depth the analysis of variance, multiple regression, and logistic regression. Previews select advanced techniques. (The course does not fulfill core or elective requirements for biostatistics students.)

BIOS 501 Lab (1)

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 500 Lab, and concurrent enrollment in BIOS 501. A continuation of the BIOS 500 Lab. Students learn SAS programming for the statistical methods covered in BIOS 501.

BIOS 502 (2) Statistical Methods III

Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 501. This course introduces students to data analytic methods not covered in BIOS 500 and BIOS 501. It is focused on multilevel models, particularly modeling longitudinal data. Other hierarchical models will also be introduced to analyze other types of clustered data. Students will learn how to specify an appropriate statistical model so that specific research questions of interest can be addressed in a methodologically sound way.

BIOS 505 (4) Statistics for Experimental Biology

Spring. Intended for PhD candidates in the biological and biomedical sciences. Introduces the most frequently used statistical methods in those fields, including linear regression, ANOVA, logistic regression, and nonparametric methods. Students learn the statistical skills necessary to read scientific articles in their fields, do simple analyses on their own, and be good consumers of expert statistical advice.

BIOS 506 (4) Biostatistical Methods I

Fall. Prerequisite: matrix algebra. For biostatistics majors. Focuses on mathematically sophisticated presentations of principles and methods of data description; exploratory data analysis; graphics; point and confidence interval estimation; hypothesis testing; relative risk; odds ratio; Mantel-Haenszel test, chi-square tests, simple linear regression; correlation; and one- and two-sample parametric and nonparametric tests. Draws examples from biomedical literature. Real data set analysis is done, using statistical computer packages.

BIOS 507 (4) Applied Linear Models

Spring. Prerequisites: Biostatistics major, BIOS 506 or equivalent; one year of calculus, linear algebra, and matrix algebra. Provides sound statistical methods for the analyses of continuous data from observational studies and designed experiments. The analyses methods include multiple linear regression with model building (selection of predictor variables, diagnostics, residual analysis, collinearity, and simultaneous inferences); one-way, two-way, and multifactor analysis of variance (both balanced and unbalanced studies); analysis of covariance; fixed effect, random effect, and mixed effect models; mathematically sophisticated introduction to linear models in matrix form. Study designs include sample size planning, randomized block designs, nested designs, repeated measures designs, split-plot designs, and Latin squares designs. Discusses design-related analysis issues. Demonstrates appropriate programs such as SAS and S-Plus.

BIOS 508 (2) Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis

Fall. This course will introduce the students to categorical data analysis. It will cover topics such as distributions, goodness of fit, contingency tables (traditional approach), logistic models for contingency tables, logistic regression, logistic models for multi-category data, poison regression, and matched paired data. Prerequisites: BIOS 506 and one year of calculus.

BIOS 510 (4) Probability Theory I

Fall. Prerequisite: calculus and multivariate analysis. Focuses on axiomatic probability, random variables, distribution theory, special parametric families of univariate distributions, joint and conditional distributions, distributions of functions of random variables, and probability modeling.

BIOS 511 (4) Statistical Inference I

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 510. Focuses on sampling distributions, parametric point and interval estimation, tests of hypotheses, decisions theory, and Bayesian inference.

BIOS 520 (2) Clinical Trials Methodology

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 500 or BIOS 506. Covers the organization, methodology, and reporting results of clinical trials. Topics covered include conceptualization, data collection, ethical considerations, and protocol adherence and compliance, as well as statistical techniques such as randomization, double-blind techniques, sample size determination, and analysis considerations.

BIOS 522 (2) Survival Analysis Methods

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and BIOS 501, or BIOS 506 and BIOS 706 and one year of calculus. Deals with the modern methods used to analyze time-to-event data. Provides background theory, but emphasis is on using methods and interpreting results. Provides coverage of survivorship functions, Kaplan-Meier curves, logrank test, Cox regression, model-fitting strategies, model interpretation, stratification, time-dependent covariates, and introduction to parametric survival models. Computer programs are used. A data analysis project is required.

BIOS 524 (2) Introduction to Analytic Methods for Infectious Diseases

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 506 and BIOS 510 or equivalent. Introduces dynamic and epidemiological concepts particular to infectious diseases, including elements of the infection process; transmission patterns; epidemic, endemic, micro- and macroparasitic diseases; zoonoses; basic reproduction number; dependent happenings; and effects of intervention.

BIOS 526 (3) Modern Regression Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 507 or instructor's permission. This course introduces students to modern regression techniques commonly used in analyzing public health data. Topics include: (1) parametric and non-parametric methods for modeling non-linear relationships; (2) methods for modeling longitudinal and multilevel data that account for within group correlation; (3) Bayesian regression modeling; and (4) methods for multivariate outcomes.

BIOS 531 (2) SAS Programming

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 501 or equivalent, OR BIOS 506 (concurrent), OR permission of the instructor. This course offers instruction in basic SAS programming. It assumes no prior knowledge of SAS, and begins with an introduction to the data step and procedure call. Topics covered include: dataset manipulation, report writing, arrays, looping, simulation, SAS macro, SAS Interactive Matrix Language (IML), SAS Graphics, and SAS Output Delivery System (ODS). The final exam for the course is the Base SAS Certification exam. Students who pass this exam successfully receive a certificate of completion from the SAS Institute.

BIOS 532 (2) Statistical Computing

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 531, BIOS 506, and BIOS 510, or permission of instructor. Programming style and efficiency, data management and data structures, hardware and software, maximum likelihood estimation, matrix methods and least squares, Monte Carlo simulation, pseudo-random number generation, bootstrap, and UNIX-based computing and graphical methods.

BIOS 550 (2) Sampling Applications

Fall. Prerequisite: BIOS 501 or BIOS 506. Focuses on how to select probability samples and analyze the data, using simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling, and multistage sampling. The software package PC-SUDAAN is used for data analysis.

BIOS 560R (VC) Current Topics in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. A faculty member offers a new course on a current topic of interest for both PhD and master's students.

BIOS 590R (1) Seminar in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. Features invited speakers, departmental faculty, students, and others who discuss special topics and new research findings. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only.)

BIOS 595R (0) Practicum

Fall. Enables students to apply skills and knowledge through a supervised field training experience in a public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals.

BIOS 597R (VC) Directed Study

Fall and spring. Provides in-depth exposure to specific topics not covered in regular courses, for example, statistical genetics and specialized experimental designs.

BIOS 598R (VC) Special Projects

Fall and spring. Involves internlike participation on specific scholarly, research, or developmental projects that expose students to the role of the statistical consultant or collaborator in a variety of research settings.

BIOS 599R (VC) Thesis

Fall and spring. Master's thesis research.

BIOS 707 (4) Advanced Linear Models

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 507, BIOS 511, and a course in matrix algebra. Focuses on generalized inverse of a matrix; vectors of random variables; multivariate normal distribution; distribution theory for quadratic forms of normal random variable; fitting the general linear models by least squares; design matrix of less than full rank; estimation with linear restrictions; estimable functions; hypothesis testing in linear regression; and simultaneous interval estimation.

BIOS 709 (4) Generalized Linear Models

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 511 and BIOS 707. Studies analysis of data, using generalized linear models as well as models with generalized variance structure. Parametric models include exponential families such as normal, binomial, Poisson, and gamma. Iterative reweighted least squares and quasi-likelihood methods are used for estimation of parameters. Studies methods for examining model assumptions. Introduces generalized estimating equations (GEE) and quadratic estimating equations for problems where no distributional assumptions are made about the errors except for the structure of the first two moments. Illustrations with data from various basic science, medicine, and public health settings.

BIOS 710 (4) Probability Theory II

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 510 and BIOS 511. Focuses on axioms of probability, univariate and multivariate distributions, convergence of sequences of random variables, Markov chains, random processes, and martingales.

BIOS 711 (4) Statistical Inference II

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 710. Examines the fundamental role of the likelihood function in statistical inference, ancillary and sufficient statistics, estimating functions, and asymptotic theory. Presents conditional, profile, and other approximate likelihoods; various ancillary concepts; generalizations of Fisher information in the presence of nuisance parameters; optimality results for estimating functions; and consistency/asymptotic normality of maximum likelihood and estimation function-based estimators. Briefly discusses alternative approaches to inference including Bayesian, Likelihood Principle, and decision theory.

BIOS 722 (2) Advanced Survival Analysis

Fall or spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 510, BIOS 511, and BIOS 706. Provides in-depth coverage of theory and methods of survival analysis, including censoring patterns and theory of competing risks, nonparametric inference, estimating cumulative hazard functions, Nelson estimator, parametric models and likelihood methods, special distributions, two-sample nonparametric tests for censored data, power considerations and optimal weights, sample size calculations for design purposes, proportional hazards model, partial likelihood, parameter estimation with censored data, time-dependent covariates, stratified Cox model, accelerated failure time regression models, grouped survival analysis, multivariate survival analysis, and frailty models.

BIOS 723 (4) Stochastic Processes

Fall or spring.* Prerequisites: matrix algebra and BIOS 710. Provides dual coverage of the theory and methods for dealing with the diversity of problems involving branching processes, random walks, Poisson processes, birth and death processes, Gibbs sampling, martingale counting processes, hidden Markov chains, inference on semi-Markov chains, and chain of events modeling. Draws applications from the biological sciences, including the theory of epidemics, genetics, survival analysis, models of birth-migration-death, and the design and analysis of HIV vaccine trials.

BIOS 724 (2) Analytic Methods for Infectious Disease Interventions

Spring.* Prerequisite: BIOS 511. Focuses on advanced analytic, statistical, and epidemiological methods particular to infectious diseases, including analysis of infectious disease data and evaluation of intervention.

BIOS 726 (2) Applied Multivariate Analysis

Fall.* Prerequisites: BIOS 511. Investigates multivariate techniques. Main subjects are inferences about multivariate means, multivariate regression, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and covariance (MACOVA), principal components, factor analysis, discriminant analysis and classification, and cluster analysis. Demonstrates programs such as SAS and S-Plus.

BIOS 732 (2) Advanced Numerical Methods

Fall.* Prerequisites include BIOS 532, BIOS 710 and BIOS 711, or permission of the instructor. BIOS 711 may be taken concurrently. The course covers topics in traditional numerical analysis

specifically relevant to statistical estimation and inference. The topics covered include numerical linear algebra, the root finding problem (maximum likelihood) methods such as IRLS, Newton-Raphson, and EM algorithm, and Bayesian techniques for marginalization and sampling for use in statistical inference (MCMC methods). Additional topics may include numerical integration and curve fitting.

BIOS 736 (2) Statistical Analysis with Missing and Mismeasured Data

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 511 and knowledge of S-plus. For PhD biostatistics students; others must obtain permission of instructor. Introduces concepts and methods of analysis for missing data. Topics include methods for distinguishing ignorable and nonignorable missing data mechanisms, single and multiple imputation, and hot-deck imputation. Computer-intensive methods are used.

BIOS 737 (2) Spatial Analysis of Public Health Data

Spring.* Prerequisites: BIOS 506, 507, 510, 511. Familiarizes students with statistical methods and underlying theory for the spatial analysis of georeferenced public health data. Topics covered include kriging and spatial point processes. Includes a review of recent computational advances for applying these methods.

BIOS 738 (2) Bayesian and Empirical Bayes Methods

Fall.* Prerequisites: BIOS 510 and BIOS 511. Includes Bayesian approaches to statistical inference, point and interval estimation using Bayesian and empirical Bayesian methods, representation of beliefs, estimation of the prior distribution, robustness to choice of priors, conjugate analysis, reference analysis, comparison with alternative methods of inference, computational approaches, including Laplace approximation, iterative quadrature, importance sampling, and Markov Chain Monte Carlo (Gibbs sampling). Various applications, such as small area estimation, clinical trials, and other biomedical applications, will be used.

BIOS 739 (2) Longitudinal Data Analysis

Fall.* Prerequisite: BIOS 510 and BIOS 511. Focuses on design considerations, exploratory data analysis, general linear models, parametric models for covariance structure, generalized linear models, analysis of variance, transition models, and missing values.

BIOS 745R (1) Biostatistical Consulting

Fall. Prerequisite: BIOS 507. Focuses on the roles, responsibilities, and other issues related to the biostatistician as consultant or collaborator in the biomedical field. Initially focuses on preparing students to act as consultants through discussions of consulting models, interpersonal communication, ethics, common client types, time and financial management, and other issues. Students then collaborate with researchers to develop the design and/or the analysis of quantitative investigations, initially under supervision of a faculty member and later independently. This collaboration is reviewed and critiqued by faculty and students. May be taken more than once for credit, but not as fulfillment of biostatistics elective.

BIOS 760R (VC) Advanced Topics in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. A faculty member offers a new course on an advanced topic of interest, such as spatial analysis, time series, missing data methods, causal inference, and discrete multivariate analysis.

BIOS 777 (1) How to Teach Biostatistics

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 507, BIOS 511, and summer TATTO workshop. Prepares students for teaching introductory level courses in biostatistics. The topics discussed are: syllabus development, lecturing, encouraging and managing class discussion, evaluating student performance, test and examinations, cheating, the role of the teaching assistant, teacher-student relationships, teaching students with weak quantitative skills, teaching students with diverse backgrounds, teaching health sciences students, teaching medical students, use of audio-visual techniques, and use of computers. Each student is required to teach a certain subject to the other students and the instructor, followed by a discussion of presentation strengths and weaknesses.

BIOS 780R (1) Advanced PhD Seminar

Spring. Prerequisite: BIOS 511. Acquaints students with a variety of areas of biostatistical research and provides the chance to do preliminary reading in an area of interest. Each student reads a few papers in an area of interest, and presents the material to the group. Topics and readings can be suggested by the faculty member in charge or by the students. This course may be repeated for credit. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only.)

BIOS 790R (1) Advanced Seminar in Biostatistics

Fall and spring. Invited speakers, faculty, and advanced students discuss special topics and new research findings. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only.)

BIOS 795R (VC) Pre-Candidacy Research

Fall and spring. Provides in-depth exposure to advanced special topics not covered in regular courses.

BIOS 797R (VC) Directed Study

Fall and spring. Provides in-depth exposure to advanced special topics not covered in regular courses.

BIOS 798R (VC) Special Projects

Fall and spring. Involves intern-like participation at advanced levels on specific scholarly, research, or developmental projects. Students assume independent roles as statistical consultants and collaborators in a variety of research settings.

BIOS 799R (VC) Thesis

Fall and spring. Dissertation research.

INFO 500 (2) Principles of Public Health Informatics I

Fall. In the emerging field of public health informatics, this course defines PHI as the application of information systems and technology to public health practice and research.

INFO 501 (2) Principals of Public Health Informatics II

Spring. Provides an overview of some of the major areas in which information systems are used in public health. Discusses the opportunities presented and challenges faced in the design, development, deployment, and maintenance of these systems.

INFO 503 (2) Management Principles for Informatics

Spring. The purpose of this course is to allow students to gain understanding of multiple dimensions to management related to provision of information services. At the end of this course, students should be able to evaluate and justify information technology investments, evaluate the utility of alternative information system delivery modes, and plan strategically for future information system development.

INFO 511 (3) Analytics

Spring. Prerequisite: INFO 500 or CS equivalent. Analytics is the use of advanced state-of-the-art computing technologies to synthesize very large datasets in making decisions.

INFO 530 (2) Geographic Information Systems

Fall. Introduces the use of geographic information systems (GISs) in the analysis of public health data. Addresses basic GIS operations such as buffering, layering, and spatial queries, and develops GIS skills through homework and case studies. Addresses introductory cartography and basic statistical aspects of spatial analysis.

INFO 532 (4) Principles of Geographic Information Systems

Fall. Prerequisites: Experience with Windows-based computing is essential to successful completion of the course. The course introduces the use of geographic information systems (GISs) in the analysis of public health data. We develop GIS skills through homework and case studies, and particularly address basic GIS operations such as buffering, layering, and spatial queries as well as more advanced GIS capabilities such as geodatabases. In addition to GIS issues we address introductory cartography, and basic statistical aspects of spatial analysis.

INFO 540 (2) Informatics and Analytics for Public Health Surveillance

Fall. Prerequisites: INFO 500, or CS equivalent, INFO 511. In this class students will learn about the use of advanced state-of-the-art computing technologies to synthesize very large datasets to support decisions in public health surveillance and research.

INFO 560R (VC) Current Topics in Public Health Informatics

Fall and spring. A faculty member offers a new course on a current topic of interest to both master's and doctoral students.

INFO 595R (0) Practicum

Fall. Enables students to apply skills and knowledge through a supervised field training experience in a public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals. Must meet RSPH guidelines and have departmental approval.

INFO 597R (VC) Directed Study

Fall and spring. Provides an in-depth exposure to specific topics not covered in regular courses, such as statistical genetics and specialized experimental designs.

INFO 598R (4) Capstone

Fall and spring. This class is the culminating experience of the Public Health Informatics program. As such its purpose is to integrate much of what the student has learned in the program. This course provides a productive, supportive and critical environment for Public Health Informatics students who are completing a capstone project for their culminating experience. The course prepares them, using their capstone project as a platform, with skills and competencies needed for successful careers in public health informatics. Students identify topics of interest, engage with scholars and literature on their topic, and through a series of written, poster and oral presentations, make an original, substantive contribution to the field. Public health informatics skills gained during the program are applied and integrated, including critical thinking on methodological and policy issues surrounding the topical issues presented; effective communication strategies for complex public health informatics topics; and applying public health informatics theory and principles to practical public health situations and professional practice.

*Course will not be taught each year.



Department of Environmental Health

www.sph.emory.edu/eh/
Paige Tolbert, Chair

The Department of Environmental Health is concerned with the health effects of exposures such as air and water pollution, pesticides, organic solvents, dusts, and physical hazards that occur in the workplace, home, and general environment. Many disciplines contribute to recognizing, assessing, and controlling these risks, ranging from epidemiology to toxicology, from microbiology to safety engineering, from industrial hygiene to medicine and nursing, and from law to labor economics.

The department includes a multidisciplinary core faculty and a large adjunct faculty. Major interests of the core faculty include occupational cancer, biomarker development and application, neurologic outcomes, children's environmental health, agricultural safety and health, air pollution, injury prevention and control, disease ecology, and climate change. The adjunct faculty includes scientists at the CDC, National Center for Environmental Health, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the American Cancer Society, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Georgia Division of Public Health, nearby universities, and the private sector. Expertise in every aspect of environmental health is represented.

The MPH training program reflects a commitment to education, research, and service in public health. The core of the program is a set of required and elective courses. In addition, Atlanta offers an unparalleled selection of activities in environmental health. Students are encouraged to become involved to conduct research, provide service, and gain valuable field experience.

MPH/MSPH Admission Criteria

Applicants range from recent college graduates to experienced physicians. Criteria for selection include background and experience relevant to environmental health, potential to make a contribution to the field, academic excellence, and recommendations. All applicants should have completed both college-level biology and chemistry; calculus, college-level statistics, and organic chemistry are recommended. GRE or MCAT scores are required.

Environmental Health MPH Requirements

Six competency requirements are identified as central to the environmental health curriculum: general environmental sciences, toxicology, epidemiology, environmental health practice, environmental health policy, and recognition, evaluation, and control of hazardous exposures. Required course work corresponds to these six competency areas; a minimum of 42 credits are required to graduate. Additionally, a final thesis or culminating experience project and practicum are required.

Students are encouraged to contact and network with professionals in environmental health in the Atlanta area, including agency officials, private consultants, researchers from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and others for project advising, career counseling, networking, and other assistance.

Interdepartmental Programs

The Department of Environmental Health offers several interdepartmental programs. A joint MPH degree, **Global Environmental Health (GEH)**, is offered in Environmental Health and Global Health. A joint MSPH degree is offered in **Environmental Health and Epidemiology (EH-EPI)**. The department also participates in dual-degree programs with the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing (MSN/MPH), the Emory University School of Law (JD/MPH), the Emory University School of Medicine (MD/MPH), and the Physician Assistant Program (MMSc/MPH).

A five-year bachelor's/master's degree (BS/MPH) is offered through the Emory College Environmental Studies Department and the Rollins School of Public Health Environmental Health program. Students can earn a Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Health in five years.

Please see the interdepartmental program section in this catalog for more information on EH joint and interdepartmental programs (page 180).

Environmental Health Required Courses

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EH 530	Environmental Epidemiology	2
<i>or</i>	Methods in Occupational and Environmental	
EHS/EPI 747	Epidemiology (permission required)	2
EH 540	Environmental Hazards I	2
EH 550	Environmental and Occupational Health Practice	2
EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	3
EH 595	Practicum	0
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
<i>or</i> GH 555	Proposal Development	2
EH 599R <i>or</i>	Thesis	4
EH 594	Capstone Seminar: Skills for	
	Environmental Health Professionals	2
	Electives	3 courses (or more)
Total Credit Hours for EH MPH program		42

Suggested Electives

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 501*	Statistical Methods II with lab	4
EH 515	Air Quality in the Urban Environment	2
EH 523	Neurotoxicology	2
EH 527	Biomarkers & Environmental Public Health	2
EH 541	Environmental Hazards II	2
EH 542	Radiation Health & Safety	2
EH 546/GH 580	Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Disease	2
EH 580	Injury Prevention and Control	2
EH 581	National Security and Public Health Consequences of Disasters and Terrorism	2
EH 582/GH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	2
EH 583/ENVS 485	Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology	4
EH 584	Built Environment and Public Health	2
EH 586	Advanced Seminar in Climate Change and Health	2
EH 587	Introduction to Satellite Remote Sensing of the Environment and its Applications to Public Health	2
EHS 740	Molecular Toxicology	3
EHS 750	The Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease	2
EHS 760	Advanced Risk Assessment	2
INFO 530	Geographic Information Systems	2
EPI 530	Public Health Preparedness and Bioterrorism	2
* Strongly recommended		
Total credits required for MPH Program		42

Environmental Health Sciences PhD Program

The Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Environmental Health Sciences (EHS) program is offered through the Laney Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Emory University and housed in the Department of Environmental Health in the Rollins School of Public Health. The program is part of a vision to improve human health by better understanding the impact of environmental factors in the development of disease. It will provide comprehensive training for students to become fluent in population-based and laboratory-based research in environmental health science by bridging the interdisciplinary areas of human populations and laboratory-based toxicological and analytical chemistry research. Competitive candidates will have a strong background in the environmental, biological, or behavioral sciences and a strong motivation for a career in environmental health sciences. Visit <http://www.gs.emory.edu/> for additional information.

Faculty

Kelly K. Baker, Research Assistant Professor. BSc, Oral Roberts University, 1999; PhD, University of Maryland, Baltimore, 2009. Global safe water and sanitation.

Dana B. Barr, Research Professor. BA, Brenau College, 1987; PhD, Georgia State University, 1994. Biomarkers, biomonitoring, exposure assessment, analytic chemistry, pesticides, and other hazards.

W. Michael Caudle, Assistant Professor. BS, Colorado State University, 1998; PhD, Emory University, 2007. Neurotoxicology.

Matthew C. Freeman, Assistant Professor and Rose Salamone Gangarosa Scholar in Sanitation and Safe Water. BA, Wesleyan University, 2000; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2011. Global safe water and sanitation.

Roby Greenwald, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Clemson University, 1994; MS, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2001; PhD, 2005. Air pollution, pediatric asthma, and environmental engineering.

Thomas Guillot, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Louisiana State University, 2002; PhD, Emory University, 2008. Neurotoxicology.

Mitchel Klein, Research Assistant Professor. BA, State University of New York, 1979; MAT, Indiana University, 1986; PhD, Emory University, 1998. Epidemiologic methods.

Karen Levy, Assistant Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1995; MSc, University of California, Berkeley, 2002; MPH, 2006; PhD, 2007. Environmental change and the transmission and incidence of infectious diseases. Epidemiology of waterborne disease with emphasis on household water quality, transmission of enteric waterborne pathogens, impacts of climate change on incidence of waterborne disease, and evolution and spread of antibiotic resistance.

Yang Liu, Assistant Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1997; MS, 1999; PhD, Harvard University, 2004. Modeling of the spatial and temporal distribution of atmospheric aerosols; satellite remote sensing in public health research.

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P. Barry Ryan, Professor. BS, University of Massachusetts, 1973; MS, University of Chicago, 1975; PhD, Wesleyan University, 1979. Environmental exposure assessment, community-based environmental epidemiology, environmental chemistry with emphasis on environmental fate and transport.

Jeremy A. Sarnat, Associate Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1990; MS, Indiana University, 1992; MS, Harvard University School of Public Health, 1998; ScD, 2001. Air pollution, exposure assessment, and epidemiology.

Stefanie Ebelt Sarnat, Assistant Professor. BSc, University of British Columbia, 1997; MSc, University of British Columbia, 2000, ScD, Harvard University, 2004. Air pollution epidemiology.

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Matthew J. Strickland, Assistant Professor. BA/MA, Case Western Reserve University, 2000; MPH, Ohio State University, 2002; PhD, Emory University, 2007. Children's environmental health, air pollution epidemiology, birth defects epidemiology, and epidemiological methods.

Paige E. Tolbert, Professor and Chair. AB, Harvard University, 1979; MSPH, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1986; PhD, 1989. Environmental epidemiology.

Andrea Winquist, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Bethel College, 1988; MD, Northwestern University, 1993; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Environmental epidemiology, health effects of air pollution and PFOA.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Lyndsey Darrow, Assistant Professor. BA, Stanford University, 2000; PhD, Emory University, 2008. Environmental epidemiology, children's environmental health, reproductive and respiratory health effects of ambient air pollution.

Thomas Gillespie, Assistant Professor. BSc, University of Illinois at Urbana, 1996; MS, University of Florida, 2000; PhD, 2004. Department of Environmental Studies, Emory College.

Murray J. Gilman, Associate Professor. BSc, McGill University, 1971; MDCM, 1975. Emory School of Medicine, Department of Medicine.

Betty B. Goetz, Senior Associate. BA, Emory University, 1963; BS, University of Georgia, 1965; MMSc, Emory University, 1972. Emory Environmental Health and Safety Office.

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Adjunct and Visiting Faculty

Scott M. Bartell, Adjunct Assistant Professor, BA, University of California-Berkeley, 1994; MS, University of Washington, 1996; MS, University of California-Davis, 2001; PhD, 2003. University of California-Davis.

Suzanne Binder, Adjunct Professor. BS, McGill University, 1976; MD, Tufts University School of Medicine, 1981. Consultant.

William H. Bullock, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of South Alabama, 1986; MSPH, Tulane University, 1991, DHSc, Nova Southeastern University, 2007. CSX Transportation.

Paula A. Burgess, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Emory University School of Medicine, 1979; MPH, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, 2001. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Ciannat Howett, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1987; JD, University of Virginia, 1992. Emory University Sustainability Initiatives.

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M. Moiz Mumtaz, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Osmania University, 1970; MS, 1972; MS, Oregon State University, 1976; PhD, University of Texas, 1984. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

H. Edward Murray, Adjunct Professor. BS, Texas A&M University, 1969; MT, US Navy, 1972; MS, University of Arizona, 1976; PhD, University of Texas, 1979. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Melvin Myers, Adjunct Associate Professor, BS, University of Idaho, 1967; MPA, Indiana University, 1977. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (retired).

Eric K. Noji, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Stanford University, 1977; MD, University of Rochester, 1981; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1987. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Anne Riederer, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, Brown University, 1989; MSc, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, 1991; ScD, Harvard University School of Public Health, 2004. American Association for the Advancement of Science Fellowship, USEPA.

Daniel Rochberg, Visiting Fellow. BA and MS, Stanford University, 1999. Consultant, US Department of State.

Mark G. Singer, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, University of Ottawa, 1975. General Motors Corporation.

Thomas H. Sinks Jr., Adjunct Professor. BS, Tulane University, 1973; MS, 1982; PhD, Ohio State University, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health.

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Pamella D. Thomas, Adjunct Associate Professor. MD, University of the West Indies, 1974; MPH, Medical College of Wisconsin, 1990. Consultant.

Michael J. Thun, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1964; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1975; MS, Harvard University, 1983. American Cancer Society.

Mary C. White, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 1977; MPH, University of Michigan, 1979; ScD, Harvard University, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ying Zhou, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Tsinghua University, 1997; ScD, Harvard University, 2002. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Environmental Health Course Descriptions

EH 500 (2) Perspectives in Environmental Health

Fall, spring. Presents the ecological paradigm as applied to public health. Introduces various aspects of environmental health, including air, surface water, and ground water contamination, food safety, occupational health, radiation, chemical and physical hazards, vector control, and injuries. Students may choose a course section emphasizing environmental and occupational health problems in an international context, including issues such as the health effects of global climate change and rapid industrialization, developing nations' perspectives on potable water supply, water pollution, indoor and ambient air pollution, sanitation, food safety, and waste management.

EH 515 (2) Air Quality in the Urban Environment: A Survey of Research Methods and Recent Findings

Spring. The link between the air we breathe and human health affects millions globally, placing urban air quality as a major public health concern. This course examines ways to characterize urban air pollution as well as its public health implications based on recent clinical, epidemiological, and toxicological research. The course will be highly interactive and will provide instruction on conducting basic, applied air quality research in academic, governmental, and grassroots settings.

EH 520 (3) Human Toxicology

Fall. Prerequisites: college-level biology and chemistry or instructor's permission. Examines the basic concepts of toxicology in environmental and occupational surroundings. Discusses distribution, absorption, metabolic conversion, and elimination of toxic agents. Mechanisms of injury to body systems following exposure to toxic chemicals are explored at systemic, organ, and cellular levels. Topics include classes of toxicants, methods for detecting and evaluating their effects, and the scientific basis for risk estimation in humans.

EH 522 (1) Issues in Toxicology

Prerequisite: EH 520 or equivalent. Explores key issues in toxicology at a molecular and mechanistic level through a discussion of journal articles and other current literature. Each class session addresses a specific topic, and students are assigned articles to read; the instructor provides an overview of the topic, followed by student presentations of journal articles and general discussion.

EH 523 (2) Neurotoxicology

Spring. Prerequisite: EH 520 or instructor's permission. This course is designed to permit in-depth analysis of the impact of neurotoxic agents on human health. Each course meeting will consist of a lecture on a particular class of neurotoxic agents, with emphasis on human health impact mechanisms of action, followed by critical analysis of relevant neurotoxicology literature. Topics covered include chemical warfare agents, pharmaceutical agents, drugs of abuse, lead, solvents, alcohol, PCBs, venoms, and pesticides.

EH 524 (2) Risk Assessment I

Fall. Surveys the general principles and practices of environmental health risk assessment for toxic exposures in the environment and interactions with other factors contributing to human health risks. A variety of case studies will be used to demonstrate the basic methods and results of risk assessment, including estimation/evaluation of potential risk based on empirical evidence (e.g., laboratory animal studies, human disease clusters), hazard and dose-response assessment for regulatory decisions, and uncertainty analysis and risk communication.

EH 527 (2) Biomarkers and Environmental Public Health

Spring. The study of human susceptibility to environmental toxic chemicals is about to undergo a major transformation as the new knowledge of how toxic chemicals behave in the human body becomes more readily available. Coupled with the advanced Human Genome Project and the ecogenetic research programs, the use of biomarkers will allow us not only to accurately assess the exposures to those toxic chemicals, but to predict the resulting adverse health outcomes as well. This course is designed to introduce the use of biomarkers in environmental public health from qualitative and quantitative perspectives.

EH 530 (2) Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530 or equivalent. Reviews basic epidemiological principles and presents issues unique to environmental and occupational health, such as health outcomes, exposure measurement and classification, sources of bias and health worker effect. Develops skilled consumers rather than producers of epidemiologic studies. Considers the relation of epidemiological evidence to risk assessment. Students review and critique a number of published articles.

EH 540 (2) Environmental Hazards I

Fall. Prerequisite: General Chemistry. Integrates aspects of environmental science, environmental management, and industrial hygiene through exploration of the underlying principles common to both environmental and occupational hazard evaluation. Students will be exposed to units on environmental and industrial contamination, health and safety, and the interface between the industrial environment and the community environment. Class structure will include lecture materials, a special-topics paper, and classroom discussion.

EH 541 (2) Environmental Hazards II

Spring. Prerequisite: EH 540 or instructor's permission. This class is a problem-based learning approach to environmental contamination. Students will be presented with a problem, determine the impact of a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) on a community, and asked to pursue an evaluation of it. Knowing something about the way the CAFOs operate—their size and operational principals—coupled with knowledge of tools used by regulators such as the US Environmental Protection Agency, we will expose students to the entire problem-identifying sources of contamination, determining the exposure caused by these sources, and inferring the health impact.

EH 542 (2) Radiation Health and Safety

Fall. A survey course that introduces participants to ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. The course provides health professionals with information needed to understand the origin and characteristics of radiation, to protect themselves and others, and to comply with governmental and institutional regulations regarding the use of radioactive materials and radiation-generating equipment. The practical applications of the use of radiation in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, scientific research, energy production and industrial applications are explored.

EH 546/GH 580 (2) Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Diseases

Spring. Introduces the major disease-causing microorganisms in the environment and their transmission through water, food, and air. Describes the organisms, pathogenesis, clinical diseases, reservoirs, modes of transmission, and epidemiology. Discusses the transport, survival, and fate of pathogens in the environment and the concept of indicator organisms as surrogates for pathogens and the removal and inactivation of pathogens and indicators by water and wastewater treatment processes. Presents examples of the public health impact of food and waterborne diseases.

EH 547/GH 506 (1) Introduction to Microbial Risk Assessment

Spring. Introductory course risk-assessment methods for infectious diseases, with emphasis on description of microbial infectivity, quantification of microbial concentrations in the environment, description of risk, and exposure in outbreaks. Upon completion of this short introductory course, students will be expected to understand the general approach of microbial risk assessment and acquire skills to work with specialists (microbiologists, epidemiologists, biostatisticians) in a multidisciplinary team to tackle microbial risk assessment problems.

EH 548 (3) Research Methods for Studies of Water and Health

Spring. Prerequisite: GH 529 (Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries) or equivalent with instructor's permission. This hands-on course covers methods needed to carry out field studies focused on water and health. Through lecture and laboratory exercises, students will learn critical skills in measuring water quality exposure assessment and waterborne disease health outcomes that will enable them to conduct their own field studies and analyze the resulting data. The focus will be on issues of microbiological contamination in developing countries, but chemical contamination and domestic cases will also be covered.

EH 549 (2) Approaches to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Research

Fall. Prerequisite: None; GH 529 preferred. Covers new and emerging topics in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) research. Through reading of current literature, students will be exposed to

different study designs and methods, theoretical approaches, and current debates among researchers. Each semester will focus on three to four different topics based on recent publications and topics of interest. Course work will focus on the ability to critically read and assess literature, understanding of the breadth of methods available to address WASH research topics, writing of research papers, and summaries of key findings for lay audiences. Potential topics include women and water, climate, animal-borne WASH illness, sanitation marketing, food safety, cholera in Haiti, point-of-use water treatment sustainability, integrated water resource management, menstrual hygiene management, water safety plans, and WASH in emergency settings.

EH 550 (2) Environmental and Occupational Health Practice

Fall. Presents an overview of organizational, legal, and administrative issues in environmental and occupational health practice such as program design in industry, worker's compensation, drug screening, employee assistance programs, and ethical issues.

EH 570 (3) Environmental and Occupational Health Policy

Spring. Introduces administrative and regulatory law principles, specific laws (OSHA, SARA, etc.) pertinent agencies (OSHA, EPA, ATSDR, etc.), and related topics such as risk communication and worker's compensation.

EH 580/BSHE 591M (2) Injury Prevention and Control

Fall. This course provides a basic introduction to injury as a public health problem. Students learn about key injury prevention and control concepts, as well as the epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of various causes of intentional and unintentional injury. This class features content experts from CDC and other local agencies.

EH 581 (2) National Security and Public Health

Spring. This course considers public health aspects of preparedness and management of natural and man-made disasters, including tornados, floods, and nuclear accidents, with an emphasis on understanding their complexity and impact. The course is taught using texts, peer-reviewed journal articles, and presentations by top field experts. This course is designed to stimulate understanding and to encourage exchange of ideas regarding lessons learned from the past and the implications for current and future policies and disaster planning.

EH 582/GH 582 (2) Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response

Fall. Explores the role of the environment in the transmission of infectious diseases and the emergence of new pathogens. Topics include the basic principles of infectious disease transmission, the influence of climate variation and change on infectious diseases, the impact of deforestation and urbanization on emergence or re-emergence of pathogens, infectious disease outbreaks associated with natural disasters, ecological sanitation, and infectious disease transmission in indoor environments.

EH 583/ENVS 483 (4) Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology

Spring. Prerequisites: at least one GIS class (INFO 530 or ENVS 250); statistics is also recommended. This course covers patterns of health and disease in place and time; application of geospatial technologies and methods for epidemiology; analysis of time-space relations; clusters and diffusion of disease; and geographical epidemiology of selected infectious and noninfectious diseases.

EH 584 (2) Built Environment and Public Health

Fall. An interdisciplinary course on the built environment and public health. The United States and other developed, as well as developing countries, are facing increasingly lethal and costly epidemics of acute and chronic diseases related to land use and built environment decisions. While the hazards presented by air and water pollution are well recognized for acute, infectious, and toxicological illnesses, there is only now increasing recognition of the hazards presented by building and community designs that fail to recognize human health. Land use and built environment decisions impact every age group, social and racial minority. These impacts range from the very acute (motor vehicle trauma) to the long term (obesity, cancer, heart disease). Increased attention to the health implications of the built environment has led to the development of innovative solutions, such as mixed use developments and investments in bicycling and pedestrian infrastructure.

EH 586 (2) Advanced Seminar in Climate Change and Health

Spring. Recommended prerequisite: EH 582. This course builds on EH/GH 582, Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response, exploring the interaction of methodological and policy issues surrounding the public health effects of climate change. Methodological topics will include advanced modeling issues, epidemiologic methods, bias, remote sensing, issues of measurement error and uncertainty analysis. Meanwhile, policy discussions will emphasize how scientific evidence based on these methods is injected into policy debates. Topics will include issues of scientific consensus, objectivity, uncertainty and the ethics of scientist advocacy. The course will cover the impact of environmental change on the practice of environmental epidemiology; problems and opportunities in using models to project impacts; the necessity of, and strategies for, interdisciplinary work; strategic concerns in emerging areas of public health practice; challenges deriving policy on issues of great importance and cost; the role of health scientists in determining adaptation funding priorities, technology transfers and global treaties; and applied public health tools, including vulnerability assessments and health impact assessments.

EH 587 (2) Introduction to Satellite Remote Sensing of the Environment and its Applications to Public Health

Spring. This course covers instruction on basic principles behind satellite remote sensing; the terminology and instrumentation of satellite remote sensing and structure of satellite data; solid-surface and atmospheric remote sensing techniques; case studies of applying satellite remote sensing in public health and environmental science; and analysis of the spatial patterns of air pollution using satellite data.

EH 590R (1) Environmental Health Seminar: Initiation and Management of Research Projects under Constrained Conditions

Spring. Students will learn critical aspects of managing research projects in resource-limited environments. Key topics covered include: local permits and ethical clearances, international transport of biological and environmental material, formalizing partnerships, introducing a project to relevant stakeholders, administrative management, recruitment of staff and terms and conditions for staff, staff security, quality assurance systems, and data sharing/authorships among partners. Learning will take place through role plays, student presentations, instructor case presentations, and group problem-solving exercises. One hypothetical project will be used as a case throughout the module. Taught in a short-course format, usually over four days.

EH 590R (1) Environmental Health Seminar: Sustainability

Fall. Explores principles, policies and practices related to sustainability. The course will cover the general approach to sustainability from environmental, social and economic perspectives. Lectures will also cover specific sustainability-related topics, including energy, water, waste, transportation, food, buildings, greenspace, land use, community revitalization, behavior change, purchasing, and curriculum development. The focus of our work together will be to analyze the role of the public health professional in shaping sustainability policy and furthering sustainability practices.

EH 591A/EPI 591A (2) Biosafety Principles and Practice for Lab

Fall. An introduction to biosafety, this course emphasizes how general biosafety strategies and practices used in high-containment laboratories minimize risk to the health and safety of laboratory staff. This course provides a general overview of biocontainment, biosecurity concerns, laboratory risk assessments, responding and recovering from laboratory emergencies, and provides students with the opportunity to experience working in a high-containment “mock” laboratory. This course also examines the difference in biosafety practices, biosafety levels, BSCs, and laboratory design.

EH 594 (2) Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health Professionals

Spring. This course provides a productive, supportive and critical environment for Environmental Health (EH) and Global Environmental Health (GEH) students who are completing a capstone project for their culminating experience. The course prepares them, using their capstone project as a platform, with skills and competencies needed for successful careers in environmental health. Students identify topics of interest, engage with scholars and literature on their topic, and through a series of written, poster and oral presentations, make an original, substantive contribution to the field. Environmental health skills gained during the EH and GEH programs are applied and integrated, including critical thinking on methodological and policy issues surrounding the topical issues presented; effective communication strategies for complex environmental health topics; and applying environmental health theory and principles to practical public health situations and professional practice.

Students will critically review each other's written and oral work with an emphasis on methodological understanding, appropriate assessment of applied and research needs posed by the topic, intended audience, communication skills, and policy concerns. Career development goals will be addressed through a series of sessions focused on developing a compelling portfolio of environmental health activities as a junior environmental health professional.

EH 595 (0) Practicum

A practicum is a unique opportunity for graduate students to integrate and apply practical skills and training learned through course work and prior experiences in a professional public health environment. In some cases students can use a work study, graduate assistantship, or teaching assistant position structured to meet the practicum requirement. A practicum is a significant educational experience that generally requires 200 to 400 clock hours in a public health agency, institution, or community under the supervision of site administrators and the guidance of the student's department, the Office of Applied Public Health, and/or Career Services.

EH 596 (1) Research Design in Environmental Health

Spring. Introduces basic concepts for conducting research in environmental health. The course occurs during the second half of the spring (first year, for most students) and first half of the fall (second year, for most students) semesters. During the spring section of the course, students will have opportunities to identify and/or refine potential thesis or culminating experience project topics. Students will also review: criteria for selection of a project topic, objectivity in science, research design issues, human subjects requirements, and use of the literature. By the end of the spring semester, students will complete a brief plan for next steps in the development of their potential projects. During the fall section of the course, students will have opportunities to develop, refine and apply their analytical and writing skills in the development of their thesis proposal or culminating experience project summary. Students pursuing a thesis will refine research questions, formulate plans for data analysis, and prepare and present their thesis research proposal to departmental faculty for review, comment and approval. Students moving on to the Culminating Experience Seminar will continue planning for next steps in the development of their projects.

EH 597R (VC) Directed Study

Students pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes course work.

EH 599R (VC) Thesis

Students prepare a monograph that embodies original research in environmental or occupational health. This incorporates a proposition that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical techniques and is potentially publishable or has potential public health impact. All students in the EH department will be graded as satisfactory/unsatisfactory on the thesis project.

The following courses are for the Environmental Health Sciences (EHS) Doctoral curriculum. Master's students may enroll based on EH department permission and space availability.

EHS 600R (2) Research Rotation (fall, spring)**EHS 610 (1) Environmental Health Sciences Seminar (fall, spring)****EHS 701 (1) Translational and Interdisciplinary Public Health Research**

Fall. The field of public health necessitates the translation of research into programs that promote population health. This course focuses on how research in each discipline of public health can be disseminated and put into practice, contributing to the improvement of population health. This course also lays the foundation for students to move beyond the disciplinary silos common to doctoral work and enrich their studies through multiple perspectives. This course prepares students to understand the language and approaches of several disciplines comprising the field of public health (in academia and practice), thereby fostering greater potential for collaboration and improvement in population health.

EHS 710 (2) Advanced Laboratory and Field Methods Exposure Science (fall)

EHS 740/IBS 740 (3) Molecular Toxicology

Spring. Prerequisites: introductory biochemistry, EH 520, EHS student, or instructor's permission. Studies the role of metabolism in the activation or inactivation of toxic chemicals. Topics include bioactivation of chemicals known to produce selective system toxicity, molecular mechanisms of chemical carcinogenesis, DNA damage and repair, mechanisms of cell injury, biomarkers, and evaluation of the role of chemical structure in predicting toxicological hazard.

EHS 747 / EPI 747 (2) Methods in Environmental Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, BIOS 501; EPI 534 is also preferred, or EHS student or instructor's permission. Explores design and analysis issues specific to occupational and environmental epidemiology. Case studies representative of a variety of exposures, outcomes, and study designs are used to illustrate the application of epidemiological principles to the study of exposures occurring in the workplace and in the general environment.

EHS 750 (3) Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease

Spring. This course takes a global perspective, exploring the diverse environmental phenomena that influence the transmission of infectious diseases. Complex dynamics, feedbacks, and spatial flows inherent in the transmission of environmentally driven infectious diseases are examined, focusing on vector-borne diseases, tropical parasites, and waterborne pathogens. The epidemiological significance of environmental processes are explored, including weather, climate extremes, hydrology, development projects, and land use change. Anthroponotic and zoonotic diseases of global significance are examined with respect to how environmental factors shape their distributions, intensity, environmental fate, transport, and persistence. The specific epidemiological consequences of climate change, dams, irrigation, agricultural intensification, and de/reforestation are emphasized, and analytical tools for their study presented and critiqued, including methods for modeling coupled environmental-epidemiological systems.

EHS 760 (2) Advanced Risk Assessment

Spring. Prerequisite: EH 524 or EHS student. Educates and trains students in the processes of risk assessment, risk model selection, and use of toxicology and environmental informational databases to create risk assessment calculations and determinations.

EHS 777R (2) Problem Based Learning in Environmental Health Sciences (fall, spring)**EHS 790R (1) Research Design and Management (fall, spring)****EHS 797R (VC) Directed Study (fall, spring)****EHS 798R (VC) Precandidacy Research****EHS 799R (VC) Dissertation Research**

Courses of Interest Outside Emory

Students may be interested in taking courses that are not available at Emory through the Atlanta Regional Council for Higher Education (ARCHE) program. Ask your department for more information about the ARCHE program. Examples students in the EH department may be interested in include:

Courses at the Georgia Institute of Technology School of Civil Engineering

CEE6311 (3) Microbial Principles

Microbiological principles with emphasis on microbial nutrition and growth, inhibition and control of growth, biochemical thermodynamics, metabolic pathways, enzyme and microbial kinetics.

CEE6312 (3) Chemical Principles-EnvE

Fundamental principles of chemical equilibria and environmental organic chemistry in dilute aqueous systems with emphasis on chemical speciation and environmental engineering applications.

CEE6313 (3) Fate of Contaminants

Effects of physical, chemical, and biological processes on the fate and transport of contaminants in unsaturated and saturated porous media.

CEE6330 (3) Physicochemical Process

Theory and application of the physical and chemical processes of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, softening, filtration, and disinfection in water and wastewater treatment.

CEE6761 (3) Contaminated Sedimentary Geochemistry

Acquaints students with fate of major pollutants, nutrients, organic compounds, such as pesticides, PAHs, and trace metals in sedimentary systems.

CEE6792 (3) Air Pollution Meteorology

Vertical temperature and wind structure, topographic effects, natural removal processes, atmospheric dispersion of stack effluents, air pollution climatology, meteorological management of air pollution.

CEE6794 (3) Atmospheric Chemical Modeling

Application of modern numerical methods to the prediction of atmospheric chemical and physical compositions; specific applications using computer models developed by the students are included.

The following courses are taught at the undergraduate level:

CE 4100 (3) Environmental Engineering Systems

An introduction to the field of environmental engineering and issues associated with water, air, and land pollution. Includes current topics such as hazardous waste, risk assessment, groundwater contamination, global climate change, ozone depletion, acid deposition, and sustainable technologies.

CE 4110 (2) Water Quality Engineering

Introduction to reclamation of water and wastewater for potable and industrial uses and groundwater remediation. Includes principles of physical, chemical, and biological treatment processes such as coagulation, sedimentation, softening, filtration, secondary biological treatment, and reactor design.

CE 4120 (2) Hazardous Substance Engineering

A senior-level course providing an introduction to the technical aspects of hazardous waste and toxic substance management. Topics include legislation, exposure and risk assessment, procedures for conducting remedial investigation/feasibility studies, waste treatment methods, basics of solute transport, on-site treatment methods, landfill design, waste minimization, and recycle and reuse.

CE 4130 (2) Environmental Engineering Facilities Design

Focuses on design of facilities for water, wastewater, air quality, hazardous waste, and solid waste. Includes supervised design problems and inspection trips.

Courses at the Georgia Institute of Technology College of Architecture, City Planning Program

CP 8823 Environmental Planning and Management

This course exposes students to the role ecological principals may play in urban planning. Students learn about ecological structure and function and the principal technological and design-based tools currently employed in environmental management. The lab component of the course introduces students to a range of spatial analysis and remote sensing techniques.

Department of Epidemiology

www.sph.emory.edu/epi/index.php
Viola Vaccarino, MD, PhD, Chair

The Department of Epidemiology offers courses of study leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) and the Master of Science in Public Health (MSPH) degrees in epidemiology through the Rollins School of Public Health, and the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in epidemiology through the Laney Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Emory University. The programs are designed for individuals with a strong background and interest in mathematics and the sciences. Graduates pursue careers in public health agencies, academic institutions, and in the private sector, including health organizations and industry.

Areas of Research

The department provides outstanding opportunities for education and research. In addition to faculty interest in infectious diseases, environmental health, reproductive health, cancer, chronic and cardiovascular diseases, women's and children's health, nutritional epidemiology, and epidemiologic methods, students can take advantage of the department's close working relationship with the adjacent US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by participating in collaborative research projects. Those interested in developing skills in cancer epidemiology will find opportunities with the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, supported by the National Cancer Institute; the American Cancer Society, whose national headquarters are located in Atlanta; and the Winship Cancer Institute at Emory University. Research opportunities are available in other departments at RSPH, The Carter Center, the Georgia Division of Public Health, the Morehouse School of Medicine, the five large teaching hospitals affiliated with Emory University, and state and local health departments. These resources, as well as others in the clinical and basic science divisions of the Emory University School of Medicine, provide students with a wide range of study and research opportunities.

Areas of Concentration

The department offers required courses that focus on epidemiologic methods and analysis. This specialized knowledge allows students to apply their skills to any research or service area they choose. Students are free to choose, with advisement, electives that will allow informal concentrations in several areas of study, including: cancer, cardiovascular disease, other chronic diseases, environmental health, infectious diseases, methods, reproductive health, and women's and children's health.

MPH/MSPH Admission Requirements

Requirements for admission to the MPH and MSPH degree programs in epidemiology include a baccalaureate degree, completion of college-level science and math course work, and the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) or the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). At least one semester of calculus, statistics, and biology are preferred.

Applications are evaluated on the basis of several criteria. The applicant's overall academic performance in his/her undergraduate/graduate programs is considered, with particular attention focused on the applicant's science and math coursework. Previous work experience, letters of recommendation, scores on GRE or equivalent tests (especially quantitative parts), and the applicant's statement of purpose are also taken into account. If your academic transcripts do not document your course work in mathematics, please provide a written summary of the course work and a brief description of the contents of the course. Reference letters should be sent from professors, supervisors, and mentors who have related knowledge and experience with the rigors of graduate study and who can speak to your ability to succeed in the program. Students are only admitted to matriculate in the fall semester.

PhD Admission and Requirements

Prerequisites for the PhD degree include calculus, a comprehensive science background, including biology and chemistry, and a competitive GRE score. A student entering the PhD program with an MPH/MSPH in epidemiology is required to complete forty-eight credit hours, twenty-four of which must be research. Entering students who do not have a graduate degree in epidemiology are required to take seventy-two credit hours, twenty-four of which must be research. Application information is available online at <http://www.graduateschool.emory.edu/>. Applications and all supporting credentials must be received by December 1 for consideration for admission the following fall. Students are only admitted to matriculate in the fall semester. Please visit http://www.sph.emory.edu/cms/departments_centers/epi/degree_programs/ for additional information.

Epidemiology MPH/MSPH Program Degree Requirements

Students seeking an MPH are required to complete forty-two semester hours, including a research thesis of publishable quality. The curriculum consists of core courses in public health and graduate courses in epidemiology and biostatistics. The MPH program requires a minimum of three or four semesters of study. The MSPH is a professional degree designed for those students who desire to acquire more in-depth skills in analytic methods in epidemiology. Applicants who desire more training in data analysis methods to make them more competitive for data analysis jobs in epidemiology or to prepare them for epidemiologic analytic methods work in a doctoral program may consider applying to the MSPH program. The curriculum consists of core courses in public health and advanced course work in epidemiology and biostatistics. This degree requires forty-eight semester hours and takes a minimum of four semesters of study.

Thesis

All MPH and MSPH students in the Department of Epidemiology complete a thesis as part of their requirements for graduation. It is a creative effort demonstrating the student's mastery of epidemiologic concepts and should be of a quality that is worthy of publication. The purpose of the thesis is to enable the student to develop skill in performing research in epidemiology and in presenting the results of such a study. Projects may be made available by the epidemiology faculty for student consideration, or students may develop their own project. In both cases, the project must be completed in consultation

with the student's faculty thesis adviser. The faculty thesis adviser must approve the project before the project begins and must evaluate and grade the final thesis for graduation.

Required Courses for the MPH Degree in Epidemiology

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
Total Required Core Hours		8
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II with lab	3
EPI 591U	Application of Epidemiologic Concepts with lab	3
EPI 595R	Practicum	0
EPI 599R	Thesis	4
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
Electives		9
Total for MPH degree in epidemiology		42

Required Courses for the MSPH Degree in Epidemiology

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
EHS 747	Advanced Environmental Epidemiology	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
Total Required Core Hours		8
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
EPI 591U	Applications of Epidemiologic Concepts	3
EPI 538	Advanced Epidemiologic Methods I	2
EPI 595R	Practicum	0
EPI 599R	Thesis	4
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
EPI 750	Analysis of Longitudinal Data	3
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II with lab	3
Electives		10
Total for MSPH degree in epidemiology:		48

Interdepartmental Programs

The Department of Epidemiology offers two interdepartmental programs. A joint MSPH degree is offered in **Environmental and Occupational Health and Epidemiology (EH-EPI)**. It also offers a joint MPH or MSPH degree in **Global Epidemiology** with the Hubert Department of Global Health.

For more information and specific course work, please refer to the Interdepartmental Programs section.

Which Degree Program Should I Choose?

The four masters degree programs are distinct and it is important to understand which one best fits your needs. The following table details some of the major differences between the four programs. Competencies for each program are included earlier in the catalog.

	MPH Epidemiology	MSPH Epidemiology	MPH Global Epidemiology	MSPH Global Epidemiology
Program Focus	Service, Research	Research	Service, Research, with Global Focus	Research in Global Settings
Credits Required	42	48	42	48
Elective Credits	9	10	5–6	6–7
Thesis	Required	Required	Required	Required
Sample Key Skills	Identify, collect, manage, ana- lyze, interpret and report pop- ulation-based data to drive control and pre- vention	Those for Epidemiology MPH plus addi- tional abilities in advanced analytic epide- miologic meth- ods for research	Identify, collect, manage, ana- lyze, interpret and report pop- ulation-based data to drive control and prevention in global settings	Those for Global Epi- demiology MPH plus additional abili- ties in advanced analytic epide- miologic meth- ods for research
Sample Career Paths	Working in health depart- ment, federal agency, indus- try, research; continuing on in doctoral programs	As for Epidemiology MPH, plus work in research organizations that require advanced ana- lytic skills for epidemiologic research	Working in health depart- ment, federal agency, WHO, CARE, indus- try, research; continuing on in doctoral pro- grams,	As for Global Epidemiology MPH, plus work in interna- tional research organizations that require advanced analytic skills for epidemio- logic research in global settings

Please visit http://www.sph.emory.edu/cms/departments_centers/epi/degree_programs/index.html for more information about degree requirements and course plans.

Faculty

Harland D. Austin, Professor. BA, State University of New York-Stony Brook, 1973; MS, 1976; DSc, Harvard University, 1983. Quantitative methods, cancer epidemiology.

Ruth L. Berkelman, Rollins Professor. AB, Princeton University, 1973; MD, Harvard Medical School, 1977. Infectious diseases, emerging infections, surveillance.

Robert M. Bostick, Professor and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Scientist. BS, Wofford College, 1973; MD, Medical University of South Carolina, 1976; Family Medicine, 1976-79; MPH, University of Minnesota, 1990. Cancer epidemiology, etiology and primary prevention of colon and prostate cancer, use of biomarkers of risk and molecular epidemiologic methods in observational studies and chemo-prevention trials.

James W. Buchler, Research Professor. BA, University of California-Berkeley, 1973; MD, University of California-San Francisco, 1977. Improving public health surveillance, infectious diseases, application of epidemiology to public health practice.

John Carter, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 1963; PhD, Rice University, 1968; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Perinatal epidemiology, nutrition, cancer.

James W. Curran, Professor and Dean. BS, University of Notre Dame, 1966; MD, University of Michigan, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1974. AIDS, emerging infectious diseases.

Lyndsey Darrow, Assistant Professor. BA, Stanford University, 2000; PhD, Emory University, 2008.

Carolyn D. Drews-Botsch, Associate Professor. BA, University of California-San Diego, 1981; MPH, University of California-Los Angeles, 1983; PhD, 1988. Reproductive and ophthalmic epidemiology, methods.

Veronika Fedirko, Assistant Professor. BSc, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, 2002; MPH, Emory University, 2005; PhD, 2009. Molecular biomarkers of carcinogenesis, including genetic, epigenetic, and metabolic biomarkers.

W. Dana Flanders, Professor. BS, University of Vermont, 1972; MA, Columbia University, 1974; MD, University of Vermont, 1977; MPH, Harvard University, 1979; DSc, 1982. Quantitative epidemiology, methods.

Neel Gandhi, Associate Professor. BA, Williams College, 1994; MD, Brown University, 1999. Concurrent epidemics of tuberculosis and HIV, with a particular interest in drug-resistant tuberculosis.

Julie A. Gazmararian, Associate Professor. MPH, University of South Carolina, 1985; PhD, University of Michigan, 1992. Health outcomes; health literacy; maternal and child health; domestic violence.

Michael Goodman, Assistant Professor. MD, Kaunas Medical Academy (Lithuania), 1984; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 1995. Cancer epidemiology; prostate cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, respiratory and neurobehavioral outcomes in children.

Terryl Hartman, Professor. MS, Texas A&M University, 1985; PhD, University of Minnesota, 1995; MPH, Harvard University, 1996. Cancer prevention and control and strong methodological expertise in dietary assessment and analysis.

Carol J. R. Hogue, Professor and Jules and Uldeen Terry Professor of Maternal and Child Health. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1971; PhD, 1973. Women's and children's health epidemiology.

Penelope P. Howards, Assistant Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1990; MS, Penn State University, 1994; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2004. Reproductive health, maternal and child health.

- Cecile Janssens**, Research Professor. MA, Utrecht University, 1996; MSc, Netherlands Institute of Health Sciences, 2001; PhD, Erasmus University, 2003. Public health genomics, prediction of complex diseases by genomic profiling and the evaluation of the usefulness of genetic testing.
- Vijaya Kancherla**, Instructor. BHMS, University of Health Sciences, 2000; MS, Southern Illinois University, 2004; PhD, University of Iowa, 2010. Epidemiology and surveillance of birth defects.
- Sean Kaufman**, Senior Associate. BS, San Diego State University, 1996; MPH, 1999. Public health preparedness.
- David G. Kleinbaum**, Professor. AB, Hamilton College, 1962; AM, University of Rochester, 1964; PhD, University of North Carolina, 1970. Quantitative epidemiology, methods.
- Michael Kramer**, Assistant Professor. BA, Earlham College, 1991; MMSc, Emory University, 1997; MS, Alderson-Broaddus College, 2004; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Maternal and child health, social and spatial epidemiology.
- Tene Lewis**, Associate Professor. MA, University of California, 1998; PhD, 2003. Psychosocial epidemiology and health disparities particularly as they apply to cardiometabolic diseases.
- Jonathan M. Liff**, Associate Professor. BA, University of Chicago, 1973; MS, University of Illinois, 1979; PhD, University of Washington, 1985. Cancer epidemiology and surveillance.
- Michele Marcus**, Professor. BS, Brooklyn College, 1974; MPH, 1981; PhD, Columbia University, 1986. Reproductive, environmental, neuroepidemiology.
- William M. McClellan**, Professor. MD, University of Alabama, 1972; MPH, Emory University, 1992. Chronic disease, cardiovascular disease.
- John E. McGowan Jr.**, Professor. BMS, Dartmouth Medical School, 1965; MD, Harvard University, 1967. Infectious disease epidemiology.
- A. D. McNaghten**, Research Associate Professor. BS, Ohio University, 1988; MHSA, 1990; PhD, 1994. Disease surveillance, global health, HIV vaccine development, infectious disease.
- Jennifer Mulle**, Assistant Professor. MHS, Johns Hopkins, 2000; PhD, 2005. Human genetics, genetic susceptibility variants that predispose for severe psychiatric illness.
- Godfrey P. Oakley Jr.**, Research Professor. MD, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1965; MSPM, University of Washington, 1972. Pediatric and perinatal epidemiology, with emphasis on birth defects, developmental disabilities, genetics.
- Bradley Pearce**, Research Associate Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1985; PhD, University of Miami, 1990. Schizophrenia heterogeneity and toxoplasma exposure, schizophrenia biomarkers, pathophysiological mechanisms of autism risk in patients.
- Travis Sanchez**, Research Associate Professor. DVM, University of Georgia, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 2000. Disease surveillance, HIV vaccine development, infectious disease.
- Anne C. Spaulding**, Research Assistant Professor; ScB, Brown University, 1984; MD, Medical College of Virginia, 1989; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 2005. Infectious and chronic disease epidemiology in correctional and drug-using populations.
- Kevin Sullivan**, Research Associate Professor. BS, Franklin University, 1981; MHA, Ohio State University, 1983; MPH, University of Michigan, 1984; PhD, 1990. Nutritional epidemiology, survey methods, epidemiologic computing.
- Patrick Sullivan**, Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1988; DVM, University of Tennessee, 1992; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1994. Infectious disease, surveillance, animal models for infectious diseases, zoonotic diseases, HIV vaccine development.
- Yan V. Sun**, Research Assistant Scientist. BS, Peking University, 1996; PhD, Wayne State University, 2001; MS, 2003. Human genetics.
- Laura Viola Vaccarino**, Professor and Chair. MD, Milan University Medical School, Italy, 1984; PhD, Yale University School of Medicine, 1994. Cardiovascular disease epidemiology.
- Kevin Ward**, Research Assistant Professor. BIE, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1993; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, 2008.

John L. Young Jr., Research Professor and Director, Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics. BA, Baylor University, 1963; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1965; DrPH, 1974. Cancer surveillance and control.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Susan A. Allen, Professor. MD, Duke, 1984, MPH, UC Berkeley, 1995; BS, Duke 1980. HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, sexual behavior. Global Health.

Isaac Ashkerazi, Professor. MD, Hebrew University, 1982; MSc, Tel Aviv University, 1992. International expert in crisis management and leadership.

Henry M. Blumberg, Associate Professor. BA, Washington University, 1979; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1983. Infectious disease epidemiology. Emory University School of Medicine.

Phillip Brachman, Professor. BS, University of Wisconsin, 1950; MD, 1953. Epidemiology, public health surveillance, preventive medicine, infectious diseases, hospital infections. Department of Global Health.

Otis W. Brawley, Professor. BS, University of Chicago, 1981; MD, 1985. Screening, prevention and treatment of hormonal cancer, inclusion of minorities in clinical trials, state-of-art health care to the socioeconomically disadvantaged. American Cancer Society.

Amy Y. Chen, Associate Professor. BA, University of Texas-Austin, 1988; MPH, University of Texas-Houston, 1999; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 1992. Cancer epidemiology, outcomes, health literacy, and compliance. Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Emory University School of Medicine.

Matthew Corriere, Assistant Professor. MD, Mercer University, 1999; MS, Wake Forest University, 2008. Evaluating the epidemiology and treatment outcomes in patients with cardiovascular disease and venous thromboembolism.

Carlos Del Rio, Hubert Professor and Chair. MD, Universidad La Salle, Mexico, 1983. AIDS research and human retroviruses. Department of Global Health.

Cristina Drenkard, Assistant Professor. MD, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina, 1981; PhD, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Argentina, 2002. Emory University School of Medicine.

John William Eley, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1979; MD, 1983; MPH, 1990. Cancer epidemiology and control. Emory University School of Medicine.

Robert P. Gaynes, Associate Professor. BS, University of Illinois, 1975; MD, University of Chicago, 1979. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Abhinav Goyal, Rollins Assistant Professor. BS, Northwestern University, 1996; MHS, Duke University, 2006; MD, Northwestern University, 1999. Coronary heart disease, stroke, and diabetes mellitus in developing countries, preventive and metabolic cardiology, hyperglycemia in patients with acute coronary syndromes.

Ellen L. Idler, Professor. BA, College of Wooster, 1974; MA, Rutgers University, 1976; PhD, Yale University, 1985. Department of Sociology, Emory College.

Theodore Johnson, Associate Professor. AB, Brown University, 1985; MD, Northwestern University, 1990; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1997. Director of the Division of Geriatric Medicine and Gerontology; Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine.

Joseph M. Kinkade Jr., Professor. AB, Princeton University, 1959; PhD, University of California-Berkeley, 1966. Chronic disease, biomarkers, molecular epidemiology. Emory University School of Medicine.

Uriel Kitron, Professor. BSc, Hebrew University, 1975; PhD, University of California, 1981; MPH, University of Michigan, 1982. Department of Environmental Studies, Emory College.

- Mitchel Klein**, Research Assistant Professor. BA, State University of New York, 1979; MA, Indiana University, 1986; PhD, Emory University, 1998. Department of Environmental Health.
- Keith P. Klugman**, William H. Foege Chair and Professor. MBBCH, PHD, University of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg), 1981; DTMH, 1985; FRCPath, London, 1991; FRSSAfr (South Africa), 1996. Department of Global Health.
- Jeffrey P. Koplan**, Professor. BA, Yale University, 1966; MD, New York University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1978. Public health, disease prevention, health promotion, decision analysis, health services research. Emory University School of Medicine.
- Juan S. Leon**, Assistant Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1996; MPH/PhD, Northwestern University, 2003. Department of Global Health.
- Karen Levy**, Assistant Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1995; MSc, University of California, Berkeley 2002; MPH, 2006; PhD, 2007. Department of Environmental Health.
- S. Sam Lim**, Assistant Professor. BA, Duke University; MD, State University of New York at Brooklyn. Outcomes and epidemiology of systemic lupus erythematosus. Emory University School of Medicine.
- Michael Lindsay**, Assistant Professor. BS, Morehouse College, 1975; MD, Yale University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Obstetrics and gynecology. Emory University School of Medicine.
- Scott J. N. McNabb**, Visiting Professor. BS, University of Oklahoma, 1972; MS, 1979; PhD, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Ann C. Mertens**, Professor. BS, St. Louis University; MS, University of Minnesota; PhD, University of Minnesota. Pediatric hematology and oncology. Emory University School of Medicine.
- Christine L. Moe**, Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1979; MS, University of North Carolina, 1984; PhD, 1989. Infectious disease, environmental transmission of infectious agents; food-borne and waterborne disease. Department of Global Health.
- K. M. Venkat Narayan**, Professor. MBBS, St. Johns Medical College, 1980; MSc, University of Edinburgh, 1987; MFPHM, Royal College of Physicians, 1988; MBA, Herriot Watt University, 1995. Department of Global Health.
- Saad Omer**, Assistant Professor. MBBS (MD), Aga Khan University, 1998; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2003, PhD, 2007. HIV, infectious disease, vaccines. Department of Global Health.
- Matthew Oster**, Senior Associate Professor. BS, Vanderbilt University, 1999; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 2004; Cardiovascular disease.
- Ruth Parker**, Professor. BS, Davidson College, 1977; MD, University of North Carolina, 1981. Emory University School of Medicine.
- Stephen R. Pitts**, Associate Professor. BA, University of Texas at Austin, 1975; MD, Southwestern Medical School, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1992. Emory University School of Medicine.
- Roger Rochat**, Research Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 1962; MD, University of Washington, 1966. Women's and children's health. Department of Global Health.
- David Sheps**, Professor. MD, University of North Carolina, 1969. Cardiology, epidemiology, and nuclear cardiology.
- Stephanie L. Sherman**, Professor. BS, North Carolina State University, 1971; PhD, Indiana University, 1981. Genetics, birth defects. Emory University School of Medicine.
- N. Kyle Steenland**, Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1968; MA, State University of New York-Buffalo, 1971; PhD, 1974; MS, University of Pennsylvania, 1981; PhD, 1985; MS, University of Cincinnati, 1989. Occupational epidemiology, cancer epidemiology. Department of Environmental Health.
- Aryeh Stein**, Associate Professor. BSc, Queen Elizabeth College, 1984; MPH, Columbia University, 1989; PhD, 1992. Nutrition, cardiovascular disease epidemiology, chronic disease. Department of Global Health.

David S. Stephens, Professor. BS, The Citadel, 1970; MD, Bowman Gray University, 1974. Microbiology, immunology. Emory University School of Medicine.

Barbara Stoll, Professor. BA, Barnard College; MD, Yale University. Emory University School of Medicine.

Matthew Strickland, Assistant Professor. BA, Case Western Reserve University, 2000; MA, 2000; MPH, Ohio State University, 2002; PhD, Emory University, 2007. Birth defects, environmental exposures. Environmental and Occupational Health.

Nancy Thompson, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1971; MPH, 1977; PhD, Georgia State University, 1988. Behavioral epidemiology. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Paige Tolbert, Associate Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1979; MSPH, University of North Carolina, 1986; PhD, 1989. Department of Environmental Health.

Emir Veladar, Assistant Professor. MS, Institute for Economics, Belgrade, Serbia, 1985; PhD, 1990, University of Mostar. Division of Cardiology, Emory University School of Medicine.

Monnie Wasse, Assistant Professor. BS, Walla Walla College, 1988; MPH, University of Washington, 1993; MD, 1997. Emory University School of Medicine.

Peter W. Wilson, Professor. BS, Yale University, 1970; MD, University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio, 1974. Emory University School of Medicine.

Adjunct Faculty

Fred Angulo, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of San Francisco, 1978; MS, 1979; DVM, University of California-Davis, 1984; MPVM, 1984; PhD, University of California-Los Angeles, 1994. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Kathryn E. Arnold, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Duke University, 1981; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1985. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health.

Robert J. Berry, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Utah, 1968; MPHTM, Tulane, 1977; MD, Cornell, 1973. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Dan Blumenthal, Adjunct Professor. BS, Oberlin College, 1964; MD, University of Chicago, 1968; MPH, Emory University, 1986. Morehouse School of Medicine.

Carolyn B. Bridges, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, College of Idaho, 1987; MD, University of Washington, 1991. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

James W. Buehler, Research Professor. BA, University of California, Berkeley, 1973; MD, University of California, San Francisco, 1977. Improving public health surveillance, infectious diseases, application of epidemiology to public health practice.

Michael Cannon, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Brigham Young University, 1993; MS, University of Washington, 1996; PhD, Emory University, 2000. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Peter Campbell, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BPE, University of New Brunswick, 1997; MSc, York University, 2000; PhD, University of Toronto, 2006. Cancer research.

Martin S. Cetron, Adjunct Assistant Professor. AB, Dartmouth College, 1981; MD, Tufts University, 1985. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert Chen, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Illinois, 1977; MA, University of Chicago, 1980; MD, 1982. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Rohit Chitale, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Maryland, 1993; MPH, University of California, 1996; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2006. Infectious diseases with emphasis on clinical and international trials.

Kira Christian, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Michigan State University, 1996; MPH, University of Illinois at Chicago, 2001; DVM, Michigan State University, 2005. Global health, epidemiology.

Ralph Coates, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1971; MS, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1975; PhD, University of Washington, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Susan Cookson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Duke University, 1975; MD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1985; MPH, Emory University, 2003. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Adolfo Correa, Adjunct Professor. BS, San Diego State University, 1969; MS, University of California-San Diego, 1970; MD, 1974; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 1981; PhD, 1987. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Steve Coughlin, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Nevada, 1978; MPH, University of Nevada, 1984; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 1987. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Cham Dallas, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Texas at Austin, 1975; MS, University of Texas School of Public Health, 1982; PhD, 1984. University of Georgia.

Andrew Dannenberg, Adjunct Professor. AB, Swarthmore College, 1974; MD, Stanford University, 1979; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 1983. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert L. Davis, Adjunct Professor. BA, Bennington College, 1979; MD, University of California at San Diego; MPH, University of Washington, 1993. Kaiser Permanente of Georgia.

Nicole Dowling, Adjunct Assistant Professor. AB, Harvard, 1988; PhD, Emory University, 2001. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jonathan Edwards, Adjunct Instructor. BS, University of Kentucky, 1986; MS, 1988. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Susan Gapstur, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, 1983; MPH, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, 1989; PhD, 1993. American Cancer Society.

Mia Gaudent, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MSPH, University of North Carolina, 2001; PhD, 2005. American Cancer Society.

Karen Glanz, Professor and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Research Scholar. BA, University of Michigan, 1974; MPH, 1977; PhD, 1979. University of Pennsylvania.

Richard A. Goodman, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Wisconsin, 1971; MD, University of Michigan, 1975; MPH, University of California at Los Angeles, 1983. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

L. Hannah Gould, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Texas, 1996; MS, University of California, 2000; PhD, Yale University, 2005. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jodie L. Guest, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Baylor University, 1990; MPH, Emory University, 1992; PhD, 1999. Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

Marta Gwinn, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Louisville, 1977; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1981; MPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1988. Public health genomics.

Susan Hillis, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSN, University of North Carolina, 1976; MSN, 1980; PhD, 1991.

Alan R. Hinman, Adjunct Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1957; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1961. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Yuling Hong, Adjunct Professor. BM, Shanghai Medical University, China, 1987; MS, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Holland, 1993; PhD, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, 1997. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

John M. Horan, Adjunct Professor. BA, College of the Holy Cross, 1970; MD, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center, 1974; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1984. Georgia Department of Human Resources.

Teresa Horan, Adjunct Instructor. BS, California Polytechnic State University, 1979; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 1984. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Dale J. Hu Jr., Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1983; MD, University of California at San Diego, 1987; MPH, The Johns Hopkins University, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Kashef Ijaz, Adjunct Associate Professor. MBBS, King Edward Medical College, University of Punjab (India), 1989; MPH, University of Oklahoma, 1993. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Eric Jacobs, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Chicago, 1989; MS/PhD, University of Washington, 1993. Colorectal cancer and the potential effects of nutritional supplements and common medications such as aspirin and cholesterol-lowering drugs on the risk of developing cancers.

Asim Jani, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of South Florida, 1983; MD, 1987; MPH, 2001. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ahmedin Jemal, Adjunct Assistant Professor. DVM, Addis Ababa University, 1986; MS, Louisiana State University, 1993; PhD, 1997. American Cancer Society.

Camara Jones, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Wellesley College, 1976; MD, Stanford University, 1981; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1982; PhD, 1995. Health disparities.

Charlotte K. Kent, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Amherst College, 1980; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1988; PhD, 2006. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ali Shan Khan, Adjunct Professor. BS, City University of New York, 1983; MD, State University of New York, 1987. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Muin J. Khoury, Adjunct Professor. BS, American University of Beirut, 1975; MD, 1979; PhD, The Johns Hopkins University, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Denise Koo, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1984; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1988; MD, University of California at San Francisco, 1989. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Darwin Labarthe, Adjunct Professor. AB, Princeton University, 1961; MD, Columbia University, 1965; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1967; PhD, 1974. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Benjamin Lopman, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Florida, 1999; MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2000; PhD, Open University/Health Protection Agency, 2004. Epidemiology, including mathematical modeling of diarrheal diseases in developed and developing countries.

Michael Lynch, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Georgetown, 1985; MD, Tufts, 1989; MPH, Harvard, 2000.

Mildred Maisonet, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Puerto Rico, 1987; MS, University of Puerto Rico, 1991; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2001. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Marjorie L. McCullough, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Michigan State University, 1983; MS, MGH Institute of Health Professions, 1986; ScD, Harvard University, 1999. American Cancer Society.

S. Muazzam Nasrullah, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of the Punjab (Pakistan), 1998; MS, Karolinska Institute (Sweden), 2004. Epidemiology, women and child health, health inequities, gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS, surveillance systems.

Alpa V. Patel, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 1997; PhD, University of Southern California, 2003. American Cancer Society.

Richard Rothenberg, Adjunct Professor. BA, Columbia, 1962; MD, Harvard, 1966; MPH, 1973. Georgia State University Public Health Institute.

Alexander K. Rowe, Adjunct Assistant Professor; BS, Cornell University, 1987; MD, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1997. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Elaine Scallan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, National University of Ireland, 1995; MA, National University of Ireland, 1997; PhD, University College of Dublin, 2004. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Myron G. Schultz, Adjunct Professor. DVM, New York State College, 1958; MD, Albany Medical College, 1962; DCMT, London University, 1967. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Salaam Semaan, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, American University of Beirut, Lebanon, 1980; MPH, 1982; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 1990. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

David Shay, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Duke University, 1984; MD, University of Cincinnati, 1989; MPH, University of Washington, 1997. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Hylan Shoob, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Emory University, 1991; BS, Augusta State University, 1993; MSPH, University of South Carolina, 1996; PhD, 1999. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jacek Skarbinski, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1997; MD, Stanford University, 2001. Clinical infectious diseases.

Robert A. Smith, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of Georgia, 1973; MA, 1975; PhD, State University of New York-Stony Brook, 1984. American Cancer Society.

Jeremy Sobel, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1987; MD, 1995; MPH, Emory University, 1998. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

J. Michael Soucie, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Ohio State University, 1971; BMedS, Emory University, 1980; MPH, 1988; PhD, 1994. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Shaoyong Su, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Beijing Normal University, 2000; PhD, Peking Union Medical College and Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, 2005. Genetic epidemiology of cardiovascular disease.

David Swerdlow, Clinical Assistant Professor. BA, University of California, 1981; MD, Harvard University, 1986. US disease surveillance, infectious diseases. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Fred C. Tenover, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Dayton, 1976; MS, PhD, University of Rochester, 1980. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Stephen B. Thacker, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Princeton University, 1969; MD, Mt. Sinai, 1977; MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1984. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael J. Thun, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1964; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1975; MS, Harvard University, 1983. American Cancer Society.

Kathleen E. Toomey, Adjunct Associate Professor. AB, Smith College, 1973; MPH, Harvard University, 1979, MD, 1979. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Andrew A. Vernon, Adjunct Associate Professor. AB, Harvard University, 1971; MD, 1975; MHS, The Johns Hopkins University, 1987. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Andrew Voetsch, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Emory University, 1993; MPH, 1995; PhD, University of North Carolina, 2005. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Suma Vupputuri, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, McGill University, 1994; MPH, Tulane University, 1996; PhD, 2001. Kaiser Permanente, Georgia.

Elizabeth Ward, Adjunct Professor. BA, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1973; MS, University of Pennsylvania, 1982; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 1983. American Cancer Society.

Verna Welch, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Clark Atlanta University, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1995; PhD, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1998. Emory University Health Policy and Management and Epidemiology.

Bryan Williams, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1988; MS, 1990; PhD, Pennsylvania State University, 1992. Infant mortality.

Ian T. Williams, Adjunct Professor, BA, College of William and Mary, 1986; MS, Ohio State University, 1988; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 1994. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sharee Williams, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Emory University, 1985; MSc, Georgia State University, 1988; MS, Pennsylvania University, 1989; PhD, 1993.

Carla A. Winston, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA and MA, Stanford University, 1994; PhD, Emory University, 2003. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Epidemiology Course Descriptions

EPI 504 (2) Fundamentals of Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: college algebra. Non-EPI students only. Emphasizes the underlying concepts of the epidemiological approach, stressing study design. Discusses the calculation and interpretation of measures of frequency, association, and public health impact. Discusses sources of study error including the influence of chance, bias, confounding, and effect modification. Introduces basic concepts of standardizing rates, surveillance, and screening.

EPI 515 (3) Introduction to Public Health Surveillance

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Teaches the basic principles of public health surveillance, including the establishment of a public health surveillance program, the collation and analysis of data, and the preparation and distribution of a report. Helps students to recognize the importance of a direct association between a public health surveillance program and public health action. Helps students become familiar with the use of computers in public health surveillance, with public health surveillance systems conducted in developed, as well as developing countries, and with public health surveillance programs as applied to all public health problems involving either infectious or noninfectious diseases. Cross-listed with GH 515.

EPI 516 (2) Translating Epidemiology for Decision Making: Issues in Women's Health

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530; BIOS 500. Presents issues in women's health that are a biological function of being female, but not pathologies of reproduction. These include cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, and breast and cervical cancer. Addresses health problems related to the physiological and psychological aspects of being female. These include depression, premenstrual syndrome, addictive behavior, and violence perpetrated by and against women.

EPI 530 (4) Epidemiologic Methods I with Lab

Fall. Prerequisite/concurrent: BIOS 500. Required for epidemiology majors. Emphasizes the concepts and premises of the science of epidemiology. Stresses methods of hypothesis formulation and evaluation. Introduces techniques for quantifying the amount of disease (or other health indicator) in populations, followed by discussion of epidemiologic study designs useful for identifying etiologic factors and other relevant correlates of disease. Students gain facility with the calculation of basic epidemiologic measures of frequency, association, and impact. The concepts of random variability, bias, and effect modification are examined in detail. The use of stratified analysis, including Mantel-Haenszel techniques, is explored. Inferences from study

results are discussed. Students are required to analyze and critique studies from the current medical and scientific literature.

EPI 533 (1) Programming in SAS

Fall. Permission only. Required for epidemiology majors. This is an applied computer analytic course utilizing a database to cover univariate analysis—frequencies, cross-tabs, stratification, and multivariate analysis, logistic regression.

EPI 534 (3) Epidemiologic Methods II with Lab

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, and BIOS 501 (BIOS 501 may be taken concurrently). Required for epidemiology majors. Emphasizes the statistical foundations of epidemiological methods. The concepts of matching, confounding, effect modification, and interaction are further developed. Presents modeling techniques for epidemiological data analysis, including logistic regression for matched and unmatched studies. Examines some survival analysis methods. Statistical packages such as SAS are used.

EPI 535 (2) Epidemiology in Public Health Practice

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Uses a series of case studies to teach the principles and practice of epidemiology, ranging from surveillance and descriptive epidemiology to outbreak investigations and analytic methods. Focuses on the use of sound epidemiological judgment. Cross-listed with GH 535.

EPI 536 (2) Applied Data Analysis

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530, BIOS 500. This is an applied computer analytic course covering frequencies, cross-tabs, stratified analysis, and logistic regression. Global health students only.

EPI 537 (2) Epidemiology of Chronic Disease

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Emphasizes the distribution and determinants of chronic disease within the population. Research design and analysis are not the primary focus of the course, but methodological issues are considered when pertinent to the interpretation of findings.

EPI 538/738 (2) Advanced Epidemiologic Methods I

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 501 (EPI 534 and BIOS 501 may be taken concurrently). Covers a wide variety of topics in epidemiological methodology. Topics include basic epidemiological measures, confounding, misclassification, selection bias, types of case-control studies, Berkson's bias, matching, and estimation of epidemiological parameters.

EPI 540 (2) Case Studies in Infectious Disease

Fall. Prerequisites/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530 and BIOS 500 or permission of instructor. Provides training in the investigation, control, and prevention of infectious diseases by both descriptive and analytic epidemiological techniques. Students work with infectious diseases of national and international interest. Cross-listed with GH 517.

EPI 541 (2) Hospital/Healthcare Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites/concurrent: EPI 505 or EPI 530 and BIOS 500. This course provides training in the investigation, control, and prevention of hospital-acquired infectious diseases and other hospital events by the use of appropriate epidemiologic techniques, both descriptive and analytic.

EPI 542 (1) Tuberculosis: A Re-emerging Health Problem

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Provides training in the domestic and international public health aspects of tuberculosis, its epidemiology and diagnosis, the theory and practice of treatment and the means of prevention in developed and developing countries, and the interaction between HIV and tuberculosis. Cross-listed with GH 502.

EPI 544 (1) Epidemiology of Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases

Fall. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Covers the basic epidemiology of infectious foodborne and diarrheal diseases of the United States and the world. Uses the study of these diseases and outbreak investigations to develop broadly applicable epidemiologic skills. Explores dynamic relationship between changing global environment and human health—evolving and emerging pathogens, changes in food production and distribution, and changes in the human population.

EPI 546 (2) Methods in HIV Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, or instructor permission. Explores the epidemiology of the HIV epidemic in the United States through a detailed examination of the major types of epidemiologic studies that have led to our current understanding of the epidemic. Students gain an understanding of important issues in the epidemiology of HIV in the United States, and, as importantly, increase their understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of various epidemiologic study designs and the interpretation of data from such studies.

EPI 550 (2) Epidemiology and Dynamics of STD and HIV Transmission

Fall. Not offered every year. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Explores the social, biologic, and public health issues of sexually transmitted diseases and their overall importance in public health. Topics include the basic biology and epidemiology of the major STDs, the implication of transmission models for prevention, and the psychosocial, behavioral, and economic aspects of STD/HIV. Cross-listed with GH 550.

EPI 552 (2) Human Genome Epidemiology

Spring. This introductory course will expose students to a range of topics that illustrate the use of epidemiologic methods to analyze and interpret genomic information at the population level through a combination of lectures, weekly reading assignments, and student-led case studies. At the end of the course participants should be able to identify the types of data needed to translate genetic discoveries for medicine and public health and be able to review and evaluate such data in the scientific literature.

EPI 554 (3) Religion and Public Health

Fall. This course will provide graduate students and advanced undergraduate students with a

sociologically oriented interdisciplinary survey of research on the intersection of public health and religious practices and beliefs, in individuals and populations. Religion is one factor among many others in the social environment that to some extent determines the health of populations. Religion also has a role in the organization and practice of medicine and public health, in the lives of individuals, their families and social networks, health professionals, and the institutions in which they interact. The course will emphasize evidence from quantitative social science and epidemiology, the role of religion in the historical development of public health institutions, and the theoretical social science origins of religion and health research. Under the large umbrella of religion and health research, we will be attempting to map the part of the field that is distinctively oriented to public health, rather than to medicine.

EPI 558 (2) Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance

Spring. Develops tools to understand the microbiological, behavioral, and economic factors that contribute to the expanding epidemic of infectious diseases that may become untreatable due to the emergence of resistance. Provides a framework for intervention studies. Cross-listed with GH 558.

EPI 560 (2) Cardiovascular Disease Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504, or EPI 530. Emphasizes the distribution and determinants of cardiovascular disease within the population. Research design and analysis are not the primary focus of the course, but methodological issues are considered when pertinent to findings interpretation.

EPI 562 (2) Emerging Infectious Diseases

Spring, alternating years. Prerequisite/concurrent: EPI 504 or EPI 530 or permission of instructor. Previous course work in microbiology strongly preferred. Examines factors that contribute to the emergence and re-emergence of infectious diseases, and provides a framework for assessing the public health threat from infectious diseases and for recommending an appropriate response. Fundamental principles of infectious disease surveillance and epidemiology, as well as pathogenesis, are addressed. Cross-listed with GH 518.

EPI 564 (2) Public Health Preparedness and Bioterrorism

Fall. Acquaints students with major topics associated with past and potential future acts of bioterrorism. Includes familiarity with disease agents and their pathology, epidemiology, and means of dispersion. Students become knowledgeable in the key elements of planning the response to bioterrorism at all functioning levels of public health. Cross-listed with GH 564.

EPI 565 (2) Data Sources and Methods in MCH Epidemiology: An Introductory Course in Applied MCH Epidemiology

Spring. Not offered every year. Prerequisites: graduate level courses in epidemiology and biostatistics and SAS or Epi Info skills. Introduces students to data sources and methods commonly used by epidemiologists in state or provincial health departments. Data sources include websites, census, vital statistics, and surveys (PRAMS). Methods include record linkage, questionnaire design, mapping, trend analysis, perinatal periods of risk, cluster investigation, small number analysis, and secondary data analysis.

EPI 566 (2) Immunization Programs and Policies

Spring. Provides an introduction to the entire spectrum of vaccines and immunization: from basic bench research through testing, licensure, and use; program design, implementation, and evaluation; and social, economic, and political factors affecting the use of vaccines. Emphasizes the international setting, though examples are also taken from developed countries. Cross-listed with GH 566.

EPI 590R (1–2) Epidemiology Seminar

Fall or Spring, not offered every year. Various topics by Epi faculty.

EPI 591A (2) Biosafety Principles and Practices for Laboratories

Spring. Not offered every year. An introduction to biosafety, this course emphasizes how general biosafety strategy and practices used in high-containment laboratories minimize risk to the health and safety of laboratory staff. This course provides a general overview of biocontainment, biosecurity concerns, laboratory risk assessments, responding and recovering from laboratory emergencies, and provides students with the opportunity to experience working in a high-containment “mock” laboratory. This course also examines the difference in biosafety practices, biosafety levels, BSCs, and laboratory design. Cross-listed with EOH 591A.

EPI 591S (2) Social Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 504 or EPI 530. This course will focus on the contribution of social factors to health and disease in human populations. With an emphasis on both theory and methods, seven topics of contemporary interest to public health research will be covered in depth: (1) social status; (2) race, ethnicity and racism; (3) geography/place; (4) immigration; (5) health literacy; (6) stress; and (7) social support.

EPI 591U (3) Application of Epidemiologic Concepts with Lab

Spring. Prerequisites: EPI 530, BIOS 500, EPI 533. Provides a conceptual overview of causality, bias (including confounding, information bias, and selection bias), and effect measure modification. A semester-long lab project illustrates how these topics are addressed analytically and through study design. This course is required for Epidemiology and Global Epidemiology students.

EPI 595R (0) Practicum

Fall, Spring, Summer. Enables students to apply skills and knowledge through a supervised field training experience in a public health setting that complements the student’s interest and career goals.

EPI 597R (1–3) Directed Study

Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes for course work.

EPI 599R (4) Thesis

Fall, Spring, Summer. Permission of faculty adviser required. Students prepare a monograph that embodies original research applicable to public health. This incorporates a hypothesis that

has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical and epidemiological techniques, and is potentially publishable and has public health impact.

EPI 730 (2) Grant Writing

Spring. PhD students only. This course provides an opportunity to apply information learned in methods and substantive courses to the very practical task of gaining funding for research projects.

EPI 731 (3) Analytical Foundations of Epidemiology

Spring. PhD students only. Designed specifically for Epidemiology PhD students to learn statistical theory in the context of epidemiologic concepts and examples. The aim of the course is for students to understand the theories that underlie the statistical techniques used in epidemiologic research, and to enhance critical thinking and integration of this material with broader epidemiologic principles.

EPI 739 (2) Advanced Epidemiological Methods II

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 510 (may be taken concurrently). Permission required. Deals with a variety of topics in quantitative epidemiological methodology. Topics include concepts of study design and the relationship to hazard rates and ratios, conditional logistic regression, polytomous logistic regression, continuation odds ratio models, and Poisson regression.

EPI 740 (3) Epidemiological Modeling

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 501, or BIOS 591P. Previous course work/experience in epidemiologic methods and regression required. Offers methods for analyzing multivariable data sets in order to evaluate epidemiological research questions involving relationships between exposure and disease variables.

EPI 743 (2) Epidemiology of Cancer

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530 or permission of the instructor. Presents basic issues and methodologies relevant to the investigation of cancer epidemiology. Assigned readings of current and past journal and review articles provide the basis for classroom discussion. Cancer etiology and control issues are covered.

EPI 744 (2) Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and EPI 534 or permission of instructor. A survey course to review the current knowledge about various topics related to factors that affect pregnancy outcome. Introduces methodologic issues that are specific to these studies. Methodologic issues are addressed in the context of choosing study design options and evaluating current research, including choice of study populations, prevalence issues, selection issues, confounding, misclassification, and etiologic heterogeneity.

EPI 746 (2) Reproductive Epidemiology

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 504 or EPI 530. Reviews the epidemiology of human reproductive function and the methodologic issues involved in studying reproduction. Topics include male and

female infertility, pregnancy loss, the impact of infectious diseases on reproduction, contraceptive efficacy, unintended pregnancy, and environmental and occupational impacts on reproduction.

EPI 747/EH 537 (2) Methods in Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530, EPI 534, BIOS 500, BIOS 501, or permission of instructor. Explores design and analysis issues specific to occupational and environmental epidemiology. Case studies representative of a variety of exposures, outcomes, and study designs are used to illustrate the application of epidemiological principles to the study of exposures occurring in the workplace and in the general environment.

EPI 750 (3) Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Epidemiological Research

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530, EPI 534, EPI 740, BIOS 500, BIOS 501. Permission required. Offers methods for analyzing longitudinal data sets to evaluate epidemiological research involving relationships between exposure and disease variables.

EPI 790R (1) PhD Journal Club

PhD students only. Presents discussions by invited guests, faculty, and students of special topics and research findings.

EPI 791 (1) Teaching Epidemiology

Fall. PhD students only. This course provides an opportunity for students to learn and apply principles and skills involved in organizing and teaching an introductory level course in epidemiologic methods. The course is designed to be taken concordantly with the student's teaching assistantship experience. Topics include using Blackboard, leading and facilitating discussion of epidemiologic topics and assignments, developing and evaluating laboratory exercises and exams, and diversity in the classroom (both culturally and with respect to learning styles). Discussions of specific labs will cover objectives and key concepts for each. There will also be an opportunity for students to discuss teaching issues and challenges with their peers and the instructor, and to offer advice and solutions based on their experience.

EPI 797R (1–3) Directed Study

PhD students only. Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes for course work.

EPI 798R. Precandidacy Research

PhD students only. Dissertation research.

EPI 799R (VC) Research

PhD students only. Dissertation research.

RES 999/PUBH MPH Graduate in Residence

Full-time status. Must have completed all course hours.

Department of Health Policy and Management

www.sph.emory.edu/

www.sph.emory.edu/CMPH/

Kenneth E. Thorpe, Chair

The Department of Health Policy and Management (HPM) offers courses of study leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) and the Master of Science in Public Health (MSPH) degrees through the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) and the a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree through the Emory University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in collaboration with the departments of economics and political science. The residential MPH programs of the HPM department are oriented to professional public health practice with concentrations in either health management or health policy. The MSPH in health policy and health services research focuses on building analytic skills for the assessment and development of health-related public policy. Through participation in the career master of public health (CMPH) program, the department offers a health outcomes option in a distance learning format. Additional information on admission processes, course sequencing, and course scheduling can be found on the HPM and CMPH websites.

The HPM department cooperates with other Emory schools in offering several residential dual degree programs. The collaboration with Goizueta Business School leads to the MBA and the MPH with a concentration in health policy. The joint offerings with the Emory School of Medicine lead to MD and MPH degrees for medical students; the MMSc and MPH for physician assistants students; and, the DPT and MPH degrees for physical therapy students with a concentration in health services management. The collaborations with Emory University School of Law, the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, and the Candler School of Theology lead, respectively, to the JD and MPH, the MSN and MPH, or the MDiv and MPH or MTS and MPH, with concentrations in either health services management or health policy.

Interdisciplinary in philosophy and content, the courses of the Department of Health Policy and Management are designed to provide students with a comprehensive background in the conceptual and analytical knowledge necessary to understand and improve health status and health services delivery. The orientation of the HPM courses aligns academic knowledge with best professional practice. The teaching programs of the department are reinforced by its adjunct faculty members, all of whom are working in the health sector. They provide students with a professional practice perspective in the ever-changing and evolving health care system.

The HPM faculty is interdisciplinary. Academic backgrounds and active research commitments include economics, political science, management, epidemiology, and sociology, as well as the clinical health sciences. Major research areas include comparative health systems analysis and health reform initiatives in the United States, Europe, as well as both emerging and developing economies. Individual members are conducting research in clinical economics of cardiovascular disease and cancer, outcomes and effectiveness research,

quality of life measures, payment systems, physician reimbursement and physician profiling, mental health policy, women's health policy, and health care labor markets. HPM is home to the Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality. It focuses on the cutting edge issues relating to health outcomes studies and methodology. PhD dissertations and MSPH theses build on the research activities of the faculty. MPH students are encouraged to identify research opportunities with individual members of the faculty. The department conducts collaborative research with other components of Emory University and with The Carter Center, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, voluntary organizations, U. S. corporations, and Atlanta-based hospitals and health care institutions.

Department Admission Criteria

Students in the master's programs come from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds. Some are mid-career professionals who have considerable experience as managers, policy makers, or clinicians. Others are more recent graduates from a variety of academic backgrounds who are beginning their professional careers in public health. Combined with students in the dual-degree programs, the result is a diverse student body that is encouraged to contribute its knowledge and experience to classroom experience. Applicants are expected to demonstrate both strong academic skills, including analytical, quantitative, and verbal skills, as well as leadership potential in their chosen field. Barring exceptional circumstances, students are admitted only at the fall semester. The residential option may be completed on either a full-time or part-time basis. The department does not offer an evening program. Individuals interested in a program that has evening and weekend options should consider the CMPH options.

PhD Department Admission and Program Requirements

The Department of Health Policy and Management offers a PhD program in health services research and health policy through the Laney Graduate School. An online application is available at www.graduateschool.emory.edu/. Students specialize in economics and political science and take most of their coursework in the departments of economics and political science. The Department of Health Policy and Management offers doctoral seminars in health policy, health economics, and empirical methods.

The admissions process focuses on qualifications indicating that the candidate is likely to excel as a scholar in an academic or applied research organization. Demonstration of quantitative aptitude, as indicated by previous coursework or GRE scores, is particularly important. International students whose native language is not English must attain a minimum score of 560 or more on the paper Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or 200 or higher score on the computer-based TOEFL. To be considered for admission in fall 2012, applications and supporting credentials must be received by January 2012. Please see the Department of Health Policy and Management website at www.sph.emory.edu/hpm/doctoral.php for a full description of the doctoral degree course and dissertation requirements.

MPH-MSPH Departmental Program Requirements

The MPH in both HPM residential options and the MSPH in health policy research build on the public health core of epidemiology, biostatistics, environmental health, and the behavioral sciences. HPM required course work includes Health Policy and Resource Allocation, Financial and Managerial Accounting, Health Economics, and Theory of Health Care Organizations. During the first semester as a graduate student, MPH students choose either the policy or management option. Courses are sequenced and scheduled with prerequisites. Students not following the recommended course-sequencing pattern will find it necessary to extend their programs beyond their original expectations. Each MPH option concludes with a set of two capstone courses. After at least ten hours of MPH or MSPH course work, each student is responsible for completing a field-work experience or practicum. The HPM residential MPH programs require forty-two semester hours for graduation. The forty-eight hour MSPH requires a master's thesis. For those considering doctoral work or a career in health services research, the MSPH is recommended. In addition to the required courses students have the opportunity to expand their education through a variety of HPM selectives. Students wishing to take elective courses outside the departmental list of selective courses may request permission to do so by petitioning the HPM chair. Exemptions must be justified in the context of enhancing the degree program in which the student is enrolled.

Which Degree Program Should I Choose?

The three masters degree programs are distinct and it is important to understand which one best fits your needs. The following table details some of the major differences between the three programs.

	MPH Management Track	MPH Policy Track	MSPH in Health Policy Research
Program Focus	Management	Policy	Research
Credits Required	42	42	48
12-Month Option?	Yes	No	No
Elective Credits	6 (5 for 12-month)	6	9
Thesis Option?	No	No	Required
Cohort Size	40	35	7–10
Sample Key Skills	Accounting, marketing, human resources	Advocacy, policy analysis, economics/financing	Research design, methods, programing, analysis
Sample Career Paths	Managing a hospital or nursing home	Legislative advocacy, consulting	Think tank, government, doctoral program

MPH PROGRAMS**MPH Required Core Courses**

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	3
BIOS 500L	Statistical Methods I Lab	1
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
<i>or</i> EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I (prerequisite or concurrent with BIOS 500)	3
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2

MPH Required HPM Core Courses

HPM 503	Health Policy Concepts	2
HPM 502	Introduction to Management	2
HPM 510	Financial and Managerial Accounting	3
HPM 521	Introduction to Health Economics	3
HPM 595	Practicum	0

Health Policy Option Requirements

HPM 522	Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs	3
HPM 523	Public Financing in the Health Care System	3
HPM 561	Public Health Law	2
<i>or</i> HPM 557	Healthcare Administration Law	2
HPM 575	Capstone I: US Health Policy	3
HPM 576	Capstone II: Policy Analysis: Analytic Applications	3
	Selectives	6

Health Services Management Option Requirements

HPM 511	Financial Management for Health Care Organizations	3
HPM 540	Human Resource Management in Health Care	2
HPM 545	Health Care Marketing	2
HPM 557	Health Care Administration Law	2
<i>or</i> HPM 561	Public Health Law	2
HPM 550	Capstone I: Operations Management	3
HPM 560	Capstone II: Strategic Management	3
	Selectives	5

MSPH PROGRAM

MSPH Required Core Courses

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	3
BIOS 500L	Statistical Methods I Lab	1
<i>or by petition a more advanced statistical analysis course</i>		
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
<i>or EPI 530</i>	Epidemiologic Methods I	
	(prerequisite or concurrent with BIOS 500)	3
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2

MSPH in Health Policy and Health Services Research Required HPM Courses

HPM 503	Health Policy Concepts	2
HPM 581	Research Seminar I (Process)	1
HPM 582	Research Seminar II (Design)	2
HPM 583	Research Seminar III (Analysis)	2
HPM 584	Research Seminar IV (Presentation)	2
HPM 585	Quantitative Methods I (Database Management—SAS)	3
HPM 586	Quantitative Methods II (Statistical Analysis—Stata)	3
HPM 587	Advanced Research Methods	3
HPM 510	Financial and Managerial Accounting	3
<i>or HPM 576</i>	Capstone Seminar—Policy	3
HPM 521	Introduction to Health Economics	3
HPM 522	Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs	3
HPM 523	Public Financing in the Health Care System	3
HPM 595	Practicum	0
	Selectives	6

Faculty

E. Kathleen Adams, Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1970; MS, 1972; PhD, University of Colorado, Boulder, 1979. Costs of illness, public financing of health care, Medicaid and low-income populations, provider supply.

Edmund R. Becker, Professor. BS Westminster College, 1971; MA, Ohio University, 1973; PhD, Vanderbilt University, 1981. Health care organization and financing, health politics and policy, organizational theory and behavior, physician payment and productivity, unions and labor relations.

Sarah C. Blake, Senior Associate. BA, University of South Carolina, 1992; MA, The George Washington University, 1996. Health policy, health care financing and delivery for underserved populations, welfare reform, women's health, maternal and child health.

Walter M. Burnett, Research Professor. BA, Wesleyan University, 1959. MA University of Iowa, 1964; PhD University of Iowa, 1965. Strategic Management, medical care organization, health policy analysis.

Steven D. Culler, Associate Professor. BA, College of Wooster, 1977; MA, 1979; PhD, University of Illinois, 1981. Health care financial management, cost effectiveness analysis, outcomes research, and health economics.

Janet R. Cummings, Assistant Professor. BA, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1999; PhD, University of California at Los Angeles, 2009. Mental health services, health disparities, geographic variations in health care access and utilization, and children's health.

Benjamin G. Druss, Rosalynn Carter Chair in Mental Health, Professor. BS, Swarthmore College, 1985; MD, New York University, 1989; MPH, Yale University, 1995. Mental health services, mental health policy research.

Joyce D. K. Essien, Research Associate Professor. BS, Wayne State University, 1969; MD, 1971; MBA, Georgia State University, 1988. Health reform and public health policy, preventive health systems, continuous quality improvement, clinical laboratory systems design and management.

Laura Gaydos, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Brown University, 1998; PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2004. Adolescent/child health, faith-based health, health policy, maternal and child health.

Ron Goetzel, Research Professor. BS, City College of New York, 1972; MA, New York University, 1975; PhD, New York University, 1981. Worksite health and productivity, management evaluation, return-on-investment analysis.

Jason Hockenberry, Assistant Professor. BS, Kutztown University, 2002; PhD, Lehigh University, 2008. Health economics.

David H. Howard, Associate Professor. BA, Vassar College, 1994; PhD, Harvard University, 2000. Health economics, medical decision making.

Kara Jacobson, Senior Associate. BA, Emory University, 1991; MPH, Emory University, 1993. Associated with the Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality. Health outcomes, health promotion and prevention programming, health literacy, arthritis.

Joseph Lipscomb, Professor and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Cancer Scholar; BA, Vanderbilt University, 1970, PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1975. Outcomes research with a focus on cancer, quality of care assessment, cost-effectiveness analysis, health workforce planning, decision modeling.

Victoria L. Phillips, Associate Professor. BA, Tulane University, 1986; DPhil, Oxford University, 1991. Health economics, labor markets for health professionals, long-term and community-based care, economic evaluation.

Kimberly Rask, Research Associate Professor. Director, Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality; BA, Bryn Mawr College, 1980; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1984; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 1991. Access to medical care, public hospital needs of underserved populations. Jointly appointed with the Emory University School of Medicine.

Richard B. Saltman, Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1969; MA, 1971; PhD, Stanford University, 1980. Comparative health policy, organization theory, United States health policy, health systems reform, accountability and governance.

Kenneth E. Thorpe, Robert W. Woodruff Professor and Chair, Department of Health Policy and Management; BA, University of Michigan, 1978; MA, Duke University, 1980; PhD, Rand Graduate Institute, 1985. Director, Emory Center on Health Outcomes and Quality. United States health policy and finance.

Zhou Yang, Assistant Professor. MB (internal medicine), Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, 1996; MPH, University of California at Los Angeles, 1999; PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2003. Cost and efficacy of prescription drugs, economic burden of chronic diseases.

Emeritus Faculty

Fredric D. Kennedy, Emeritus Professor. BE, Yale University, 1956; BS, 1958; MBA, University of California, Los Angeles, 1961; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1974.

Stephen Margolis, Emeritus Professor. BA, Yeshiva University 1963; PhD, Cornell University, 1970.

Jane C. Nelson, Emeritus Professor; BA, Barry College, 1965; MEd, University of Washington, 1969; PhD, University of Florida, 1977; MPH, Emory University, 1992.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Amy Y. Chen, Assistant Professor and Director; BA, University of Texas at Austin, 1988; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 1992; MPH, University of Texas School of Public Health, 1999. Health services research. Emory University School of Medicine; Atlanta Veterans Affairs Hospital.

Michael M.E. Johns, Chancellor. BS, Wayne State University, 1964; MD, University of Michigan Medical School, 1968. Executive Vice President for Health Affairs.

Jeffrey P. Koplan, Professor and Director, Global Health Initiative. BA, Yale University, 1966; MD, New York University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1978. Director, Global Health Initiative.

Deborah A. McFarland, Associate Professor. BA, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1968; MPH, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1973; MSc, London School of Economics, 1984; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1987. Health policy, health financing in UNITED STATES and developing countries, comparative health policy, health systems reform, equity and the poor. Jointly appointed with the Department of Global Health.

Ani B. Satz, Associate Professor of Law. BA, University of Tulsa, 1994; PhD Monash University (completed at Princeton University), 2001; JD, University of Michigan, 2001. Health law, law and philosophy, torts, and disability law. School of Law.

Adjunct Faculty

Jeff Booth, Adjunct Instructor. BBA, Emory University, 1984; MBA, 1994. Partner, PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Ayanna V. Buckner, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Xavier University of Louisiana, 1997; MD, MPH, Yale 2005; MD, Meharry Medical College, 2001. Morehouse School of Medicine.

Stuart Capper, Adjunct Professor. BA, Tulane University, 1969; MHA, Tulane University; 1971; Tulane, PhD, 1976. Samford University.

Fred H. Downs, Adjunct Assistant Professor; BSN, Jacksonville State University, 1975; MSN, University of Alabama at Birmingham. Practice Management Services.

Myra J. Downs, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSN, Jacksonville State University, 1973; MSN, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1977. The Mann Group.

Curtis S. Florence, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Alabama, 1989; PhD, University of North Carolina, 1997; Health and labor economics, econometrics.

Allan B. Goldman, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, City College of New York, 1966; MPH, Emory University, 1976. Georgia Division of Aging Services.

Robert E. Gross, Adjunct Assistant Instructor. BA, University of Maryland, 1971; MBA, Loyola College, 1977. Databases in health care, health care revenue cycle. PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Michael T. Halpern, Adjunct Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1984; MD, University of Michigan, 1992; PhD, 1992. American Cancer Society.

Leigh S. Hamby, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1984; MD, Emory University, 1988; MSHA, University of Alabama, 2000. Vice President, Piedmont Hospital.

David Harrell, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Nova University, 1989; MSFS, American College, 1981; MHA, Mercer University 1993; PhD, Walden University, 2001. 3M Consulting Services.

Brooke N. Kamke, Adjunct Instructor. BA, Miami University, 2001; MPH, Emory University, 2005. Emory Healthcare.

Carol Koplan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Brandeis University, 1964; MD, Tufts University, 1968. The Carter Center.

Robert K. Merritt II, Adjunct Assistant Professor; BA, Washington and Lee University, 1987. MA, Emory University, 1991. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jean O'Connor, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; JD/MPH Emory University 2001. Consultant.

Robert Carl Osborne, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 1970. MD & MS University of Alabama, 1974. MBA, University of Alabama, 1996. American Diabetes Associates.

Christopher E. Press, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BBA, Ohio University, 1976; MBA, University of Cincinnati, 1980. Morgan Health Care Consulting.

Douglas Roblin, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 1975; MA, University of Chicago, 1978; PhD, 1984. The Center for Health Research/Southeast, Kaiser Permanente, Georgia.

Enid Chung Roemer, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Wellesley College, 1995; PhD, George Washington University, 2005.

Hana Ross, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPH, Prague School of Economics (Czech Republic), 1992; MA, University of Illinois, 1999; PhD, 2000. American Cancer Society.

Lawrence Sanders Jr. Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Clemson University, 1977; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1981; MBA, University of Pennsylvania, 1988. Southwest Hospital and Medical Center.

Richard Sanders, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Duke University, 1992, JD, Emory University, 1996. Private law practice.

Frederic E. Shaw, Adjunct Professor. BA, University of New Hampshire, 1973; MD, University of Vermont College of Medicine, 1977; JD, Columbia Law School, 1992. Public Health Surveillance and Informatics Program Office, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Russell B. Toal, Adjunct Assistant Professor. AB, University of Illinois, 1974; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1976. Institute of Public Health, Georgia State University.

Jon W. Wollenzien Jr., Adjunct Assistant Professor. BBA, Marshall University, 1985; MS-HCA, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, 1990; DBA, Nova Southeastern University, 1999. Palmetto Health Council Inc.

Health Policy and Management Course Descriptions

HPM 500 (2) Introduction to the US Health Care System

Fall, spring. Required for all MPH students. Introduces students to the US health care system, both the public and private sector. Examines the structure of the health system, current topics in health care reform, the policy process, and advocacy for public health.

HPM 502 (2) Introduction to Health Care Management

Fall. Required for HPM students. Introduces the theory and principles of management. Topic areas include motivation, leadership, organizational change, human resources administration, organizational theory, strategic planning, and management control systems. Teaches practical applications of management theory through case studies and group discussions.

HPM 503 (2) Health Policy Concepts

Fall. Required for HPM students. Introduces students to the US health care system, both the public and private sector. Examines the structure of the health system, current topics in health care reform, the policy process, and advocacy for public health.

HPM 510 (3) Financial and Managerial Accounting

Fall. Introduces the basic accounting concepts, analytical techniques, decision-making tools, and vocabulary needed for effective management of health care organizations. The first part of the course is devoted to the fundamentals of accounting, including preparation and analysis of financial statements. The second part covers the generation, use, and interpretation of accounting information for making managerial decisions.

HPM 511 (3) Financial Management for Health Care Organizations

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 510. Introduces the fundamental theories and relationships guiding financial decision making as they apply to the management of health care organizations. Focuses on the key managerial issues related to maintaining and expanding a health care organization's assets. Selected topics in this course include short-term assets management, discounting cash flow analysis, capital acquisition decisions, and capital budgeting decisions.

HPM 513 (4) Health Care and Society Seminar Abroad

Summer. Focuses on issues and problems in health care delivery in Britain and the United States. Emphasizes the comparative social organization of the two countries, contrasting the evolution and current status of the two health care systems. Explores the linkage of medical practice to the larger socio-cultural context in terms of public policy and social change. Offered jointly by the Rollins School of Public Health and the University Department of Sociology in a six-week seminar and field study program in London.

HPM 521 (3) Introduction to Health Economics

Fall. Introduces basic supply and demand concepts applied to health care markets, using micro-economic theory. Topics of discussion include what does or does not make health care distinctive as an economic good, the market for health care in theory and practice, and economic proposals to overcome existing market failure.

HPM 522 (3) Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 521 or permission of instructor. Prerequisites: HPM 500 or HPM 501, and HPM 521. Examines the theory, methods, and applications of economic evaluations (cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, cost-utility) of health care programs, using examples from both developing and developed countries. Applications range from economic evaluations of medical procedures to economic evaluations of intervention programs in developing countries.

HPM 523 (3) Public Financing in the Health Care System

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 500 and HPM 521. Focuses on the principles of public finance to enable students to evaluate tax subsidies and revenue structure used to finance health care with comparisons to alternative structures. Students apply the concepts of equity and efficiency in financing health care at the national and state levels.

HPM 540 (2) Human Resource Management in Health Care

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 500 and HPM 502 or permission of the instructor. Provides an overview of interpersonal dynamics, conflict resolution, and human resource management in health care organizations.

HPM 545 (2) Health Care Marketing

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 500 and HPM 510 or permission of the instructor. Presents the basic concepts of marketing in the context of the delivery of health care services in the United States. Students undertake an applied marketing project on a group basis.

HPM 550 (3) Capstone Seminar: Management

Fall, summer. Prerequisites: HPM 502, HPM 503, HPM 510, HPM 511, HPM 521, HPM 540, HPM 545, HPM 561 or 557, or permission from department chair. Integrates various analytical approaches developed in prerequisite courses into practical decision making by analyzing the problems of day-to-day operations within the health care organization. Includes problems in personnel staffing, personnel training and directing, financial control, performance measurement, and planning. Uses a case method approach.

HPM 554 (2) Quality Improvement Methodologies for Health Care

Summer. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or permission of the instructor. Presents a theoretical framework to facilitate the continuous improvement of quality in health care organizations. Introduces multiple approaches, including outcome measurement and case management. Emphasizes team development, analytical statistics, and process knowledge.

HPM 556 (2) Physician Performance

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or permission of the instructor. Provides a systematic review of the major determinants of the performance of physicians, who by one estimate directly or indirectly influence 70 to 90 percent of all medical activities. Covers practice variation; medical appropriateness; patient and physician characteristics; uncertainty and medical decision-making; organizational characteristics and financial incentives; error and negligence; measuring MD performance via physician profiling, report cards, managed care; changing practice; utilization management; standards and professional society guidelines.

HPM 557 (2) Healthcare Administration Law

Spring. Introduces students to legal aspects of contemporary issues associated with the administration of health services organizations. Through readings, lectures and group interactions, the course will analyze the legal relationships between individual providers, payors, and regulatory entities and their impact on administration of these organizations.

HPM 558 (2) Fundamentals of Hospital Administration

The course is an introduction to the hospital sector of the health care economy, including its history, scale, structure, organization, functions, finances, and issues. Hospitals will be discussed as an economic entity within health care with a focus on the forces which shape industry structure and behavior. Students will become acquainted with key constituencies, including owners, sponsors, physicians, nurses, other clinicians, governance, management, regulators, accreditors, and others.

HPM 559 (3) Negotiation and Conflict Management in the Health Care Setting

Spring. The purpose of this course is to understand the basic theory and processes of negotiation so that the student can negotiate successfully in a variety of organizational settings. Students will develop these skills by preparing for and simulating a variety of case study negotiations.

HPM 560 (3) Capstone Seminar: Management

Fall, summer. Prerequisites: HPM 502, HPM 503, HPM 510, HPM 511, HPM 521, HPM 540, and HPM 545 and HPM 557 or 561 or permission from department chair. This course is intended as the integrative Capstone course for management students completing their degree in Health Policy and Management. Examines the formulation and implementation of business strategies in health care organizations, models of strategic management, and the role of stakeholders in the strategic management process. Reviews specific analytical tools used in strategy formulation, choice, and implementation, with an emphasis on real-world health care applications.

HPM 561 (2) Fundamentals of Public Health Law

Spring. Introduces students to US and international legal environments of public health, including constraints imposed by constitutional, statutory, and conventional requirements. Addresses the sources of law and their interrelationships, legal protections of fundamental rights, government police powers, social welfare and entitlements programs, health care regulation, access to health care, ethics, legal liability, health care financing, and legal influences on public health programs in developing countries. Students are also exposed to the political and advocacy aspects of the law-making process as it relates to public health.

HPM 562 (2) Health Insurance Concepts

Spring. Introduces the basic structure, pricing, and management of financial risks by private health insurance plans, and the estimation of future expenditures for public health insurance programs. Examines the operation of health insurance plans from both the buyer and the insurer perspectives; how health plans employ actuarial estimates to project the cost of their benefit packages and determine the premiums they charge; and methodology as it pertains to the projection of costs in public health insurance programs.

HPM 563 (2) Aging and Health Care Issues

Fall. Acquaints the students with physical, social, psychological, and economic changes related to aging and the impacts of an aging population on the delivery of health care services. Demographic trends, public policies, recent legislation, long-term care, Alzheimer's disease, family care giving, and the socioeconomic characteristics of the elderly are discussed.

HPM 564 (3) Health Outcomes

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or permission of instructor. Assists students in understanding outcomes research and provides a background in the basic tools used in outcomes studies.

HPM 565 (2) Health Care for the Indigent

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or permission of instructor. Explores the problems of uninsured Americans in obtaining health care. Reviews the scope of the current problem and the role of existing programs, as well as future directions for health policy. Addresses practical issues in program administration, with an emphasis on Medicaid and other indigent care programs.

HPM 566 (3) Mental Health Policy

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or permission of instructor. Provides an overview of mental health policy in the United States and the epidemiology of psychiatric disorders, with an emphasis on recent challenges of financing and providing care to special populations. Reviews the stigma and discrimination toward individuals with mental illnesses. Examines mental health care in the context of total health care. Looks at the impact of health care reform and advocacy and how mental health care in the United States compares to other countries. Identifies strategies for the prevention and amelioration of mental disorders and the rehabilitation of individuals with serious mental disorders.

HPM 569 Women's Health Policy: A Lifecycle Approach

Spring. Instructs students in understanding the historical, social, political, legal, and economic factors and values that have influenced the development and implementation of health policy pertaining to women in the United States. Addresses current key policy and advocacy issues and examines varying views of women's rights, roles, and responsibilities in the health care system.

HPM 570 (3) Comparative Health Care Systems

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 500 or permission of instructor. Explores and analyzes the current reform process in European and North American health systems. Emphasizes normative policy as well as financial objectives, and the conflicting interests of key actors. Concludes with a consideration of implications for health system reform in the United States.

HPM 571 (2) Introduction to Public Health Practice

Fall. The course is an introduction to the public health sector of the healthcare economy, including its history, organization, and financing. The unique relationships between the public and private sectors are discussed. Changing patterns and roles of public health agencies in public health practice are emphasized.

HPM 572 (2) Contemporary Health Policy Issues

Fall. The seminar focuses on building a sophisticated understanding of current and proposed public policy for a set of selected current clinical and public health issues. The topics will vary from semester to semester depending on which issues are seen to be imminent for legislative renewal or reform.

HPM 573 (3) Access to Health Care: Measures, Determinants and Current Issues

Fall. Topics in the course include the measurement of access and examination indicators of access over time and across states and constituent groups. The determinants of access including age, race, ethnicity, income, insurance and health risk are presented. Current topics in access are integrated into the course. These include racial disparities, immigrant status, geographic variation, the uninsured and access under Medicaid.

HPM 574 (2) Health Literacy—Importance as a Public Health Problem

Spring. The purpose of this course is to provide students with the academic background to describe health literacy as an important public health problem. Course content will focus on the prevalence of literacy problems in America, the relationship between health literacy and health outcomes, organizational approaches to improving health literacy, assessment and development of appropriate educational materials from a clear and simple perspective, and patient education in the health care setting.

HPM 575 (3) Capstone Seminar: Policy

Fall. Prerequisites: HPM 502, HPM 503, HPM 510, HPM 521, HPM 522, HPM 523, HPM 561 or 557, or permission from the department chair. This course is intended as the integrative Capstone course for policy students completing their degree in Health Policy and Management. Concentrates on the reform process in the US health care system. Reviews major proposals for system reform currently under consideration in national and state capitals. Considers likely mechanisms for implementing reforms in the United States. Investigates advanced topics in health policy, including governance and accountability models.

HPM 576 (3) Capstone Seminar: Policy

Spring. Prerequisites: HPM 503, HPM 510, HPM 521, HPM 522, HPM 523, HPM 561 or 557, or permission from the department chair. Students will learn how to use the tools of economics, statistics, and decision analysis to predict the impact of state and federal policy changes. Topics covered include market failures, cost-benefit analysis, discounting, inflation adjustment, and contingent valuation. During the course of the semester, studies will write four to five brief policy analyses to model the impact of policy changes. Examples include caps on noneconomic damages in malpractice suits, mandated coverage of contraceptives by insurance plans, increases in tobacco excise taxes, and bans on drivers' use of cell phones. The course emphasizes presentation of results for nontechnical audiences.

HPM 577 (2) The Mental Health/Medical Interface in the United States

Spring. The seminar explores the complex and dynamic relationship between general health and mental health in the United States. Gaps in parity and proposal for achieving parity are discussed in the context health reform.

HPM 578 (2) Political Institutions and Health Policy Implementation

Spring. To effectively participate in the policy process as an analyst, policymaker, advocate, or citizen, it is necessary to understand the institutional and political context within which policy is made. This course provides an introduction to the US political institutions, mechanisms, and entities that influence the federal and state health policy-making process, including the legislature, executive branch, courts, interest groups, political parties, and the media. Case studies will be used throughout the course to illustrate key learning objectives.

HPM 579 (1) Mental Health and Public Health Interface

This course will provide a perspective on mental health and public health by offering a description of how the fields interface. The instructor will integrate presentations by experts from the field who address issues related to mental health and public health. The class will provide a cross-cutting, cross-departmental experience including topics in mental health surveillance and epidemiology, mental health services and policy, mental health and behavioral science, and global mental health. The class will span two semesters, offering one semester hour of credit for each year. (Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading only)

HPM 581 (1) Research Seminar I

Fall. The seminar introduces the health services research process, ethical problems faced by researchers and the development of the MSPH thesis. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy research.

HPM 582 (2) Research Seminar II

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 581. The seminar introduces the student to the various study design options that currently used by health services researchers in dealing with health policy issues. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy research or the HPM doctoral program.

HPM 583 (2) Research Seminar III

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 581, 582. The seminar provides HPM MSPH students with the guidance necessary for developing a quantitatively-based thesis using large secondary data sets. It begins with development of a researchable health policy question and the selection of appropriate databases and operational definitions. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy research.

HPM 584 (2) Research Seminar IV

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 581, 582, 583. The seminar provides HPM MSPH students with the guidance necessary for successfully completing a quantitatively-based master's thesis. The seminar concludes with the defense of the thesis and the production of a finished study.

HPM 585 (3) Quantitative Methods I

Fall. The course is an introduction to SAS software with a focus on organizing and merging large databases for purposes applying statistical analysis. The course complements the introduction to SAS in the BIOS 500 lab. Enrollment is limited to students in the HPM MSPH program.

HPM 586 (3) Quantitative Methods II

Spring. Prerequisite: HPM 585 and BIOS 500. This course introduces student the STATA software with a focus on using the software for statistical analysis for data which has been organized using the SAS software. The course builds on the concepts intro in BIOS 500 and concludes with regression analysis. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the HPM MSPH program or permission of the instructor is required.

HPM 587 (3) Advanced Research Methods

Fall. Prerequisite: HPM 582, 586. The course provides the opportunity for students to explore in depth the major research methods used in health policy research. The emphasis is on employing methods which are consistent with the limitations of study data and study assumptions. Enrollment is limited to students admitted to the MSPH in health policy research or the HPM doctoral program.

HPM 590 (VC) Seminar: Selected Topics in Health Services Management

Prerequisite: permission of instructor.

HPM 591 (VC) Seminar: Selected Topics in Health Policy

Prerequisite: permission of instructor.

HPM 591F (2) Informatics for Public Health Management and Policy

Designed for individuals with careers focused on decision- and/or policy-making responsibilities in health care organizations. Highlights the policy and management issues associated with the mixture of information technology health care and public health decision making. To build a basic decision-making perspective and skills, each student prepares and presents a decision-based project proposal.

HPM 595R (0) Practicum

Students who do not have prior experience in a health care organization must fulfill a practicum requirement.

HPM 598R (VC) Special Study Project

Presentation of a paper that defines a problem in public health, reviews the literature on this subject, details the methodologies for data collection and analysis, describes findings and conclusions, and discusses implications for public health.

HPM 599R (VC) Thesis

Preparation of a monograph based on original research applicable to public health. Should be publishable or have potential public health impact.

HPM 720R (8) Doctoral Seminar in Health Policy

The purpose of this year-long seminar is to acquaint students with the major areas of health policy research, active areas of research in health policy and economics, and faculty from the Department of Health Policy and Management and elsewhere in the University who conduct health policy research. The course will address a different topic every week, and the instructor for that week will provide an overview of the topic, discuss the research methods that are used to study the topic, highlight the seminal works in the area, and lead a discussion of the readings.

HPM 740 (4) Doctoral Seminar in Health Economics

This reading course is designed to acquaint students with advanced mathematical theoretical economics. Students will learn theoretical models of health behavior, estimate health production functions, learn the economics of insurance and adverse selection. They will develop tools to evaluate the advantages/shortcomings of health care markets (hospitals, insurance, pharmaceutical).

HPM 760 (4) Doctoral Seminar in Health Services Research

This class is designed to acquaint students with the major tools of health services research. The course will also highlight existing and emerging issues in health services research, policy and management. Discussions of options for addressing the issues, and a review of the empirical literature evaluating their impact are examined.

Hubert Department of Global Health

www.sph.emory.edu/

Carlos del Rio, Chair

Roger Rochat, Director of Graduate Studies

The Hubert Department of Global Health (GH) offers a course of study leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) degree. Students have the option to select one of four areas of concentration: infectious diseases, community health and development, public nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, and population studies. Graduation requires 42 hours of credit, 70 percent of which are school, department, or concentration required courses. Flexibility and personal attention are hallmarks of the program. The department also offers an accelerated three-semester, 42 credit hour MPH program for applicants with at least five years of full-time, relevant work experience or a professional graduate degree in a field relevant to public health plus at least two years of experience. In addition, the department offers an MSPH in Public Nutrition, which has a focus in research and advanced rigorous courses in math and science. The program of study requires 48 credit hours and is designed to be completed in two years (4 semesters).

A great strength of the department is the cultural and ethnic diversity of our students, faculty and staff. In the 2011–2012 academic year, the student body included students from 25 different countries. The department is the host of the Humphrey Fellowship program. Humphrey fellows are mid-career professionals from developing countries who are selected for their leadership potential. Additional international fellows are funded by the Foege, Fulbright, King Abdullah, and Muskie Fellowship Programs.

A major strength of the Rollins School of Public Health is the opportunity for students to participate in field work as a part of their program. These field experiences include a wide range of program, research, and service opportunities. Opportunities are available both with local agencies such as the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Cancer Society, CARE, and The Carter Center as well as an extensive network of national and international organization. Funding for travel is available on a competitive basis.

Graduates of the program find employment abroad with international and bilateral agencies, government departments, nongovernmental organizations, and research and academic institutions. Many also work with US-based organizations concerned with global issues. In addition, many graduates find opportunities in the domestic sector in a variety of settings, demonstrating that the knowledge and skills learned in the department are widely applicable.

The department co-sponsors a PhD program in Nutrition and Health Sciences. This program is administered by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Emory University. MPH graduates have successfully gained admission to this PhD program in the past.

Interdepartmental and Dual Degree Programs

The Department of Global Health offers two interdepartmental programs and eight dual degree programs. For more information about each of these programs, please see the 'Interdepartmental Degrees' or 'Dual Degree' sections of this catalog.

The first interdepartmental program, facilitated in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Health, is the Global Environmental Health MPH. This program is designed to provide students with the basic skills required to address environmental health issues worldwide.

The second interdepartmental program, facilitated in collaboration with the Department of Epidemiology, is the Global Epidemiology MPH or MSPH. This program is designed to provide students with qualitative and quantitative research methodologies that enable graduates to contribute to the global public health sector.

The department also offers eight dual-degree programs facilitated in collaboration with other schools within the University. We offer a MSN/MPH with the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, a MBA/MPH with the Goizueta School of Business, MD/MPH, DPT/MPH and PA/MPH with The School of Medicine, a JD/MPH with the School of Law as well as an MDiv/MPH and MTS/MPH with the Candler School of Theology. In addition to the previous internal dual degree programs, the department also offers an external MD/MPH program.

Department Admission Criteria

The Department of Global Health actively seeks a multicultural body of graduate students. Minimum requirements for admission include satisfactory completion of a four-year baccalaureate degree or its equivalent, a strong commitment to global health and an appreciation of cultural diversity. Work or academic experience in the health field is highly desirable but not essential. Preference is given to students who have advanced training and applied experience in the global arena. This might include working with underserved populations, volunteer or mission experience, Peace Corps, AmeriCorps, etc.

In general, all applicants (US and non-US) are required to submit test scores from the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Test scores submitted may not be more than five years old. Waivers are granted for some students who have prior doctoral-level degrees from US institutions. Applicants who have recently taken the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) may submit these scores as alternative to the GRE. International applicants from non-English-speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Global Health Program Requirements

Completion of the MPH degree with a specialty in global health requires forty-two semester hours of course work. The MSPH program in Public Nutrition requires forty-eight hours of course work. Full-time students complete these requirements in two years. Students are required to take RSPH/departmental core courses as well as courses from their selected area of concentration. Students may fulfill their elective requirements by taking courses here at Rollins, or in some cases, from other graduate programs within Emory University. Students must also complete a four credit hour thesis project which may take the form of a research thesis, a special studies project, or a systematic review of the literature. Topics should be relevant to global public health.

The Department of Global Health and RSPH place great importance on the practicum, which is designed to complement academic training with practical, hands-on experience. All students must show evidence of substantial practical public health experience relevant to the field of global health prior to receiving clearance for graduation. The practicum

may provide an opportunity for some students to gather data or experience required in the development of their thesis or special studies project.

Please find the school as well as Department core requirements outlined below. Additional requirements will be explored by concentration.

Department of Global Health Core Requirements

RSPH Core (14 credits)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Method I	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Method I	4
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to US Health Care Systems	2

Department Core (6 credits)

GH 501	Global Challenges and Opportunities	3
GH 542	Evidence-Based Strategies	3

Methods Section (6 credits)

Students are required to complete a minimum of 6 credits in approved methods courses. Please see your academic adviser to discuss course selection.

GH 599R/598R	Thesis/Special Study Project	4
GH 595R	Practicum	0
Total Core Required Courses		30 credits

Infectious Disease Concentration

Infectious diseases remain globally as a cause of substantial burden of disease and thus their control is critical in the health and development of all populations. In addition to established problems such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria respiratory infections and diarrheal illnesses, emerging infections like pandemic H1N1 influenza A (2009) and antibiotic resistance, present ongoing challenges to all health systems. Defining the causes, patterns, and options for the control and prevention, or treatment of infectious diseases is key to a comprehensive public health policy for all countries.

During the past sixty years, significant advances have been made in reducing the threat of a number of infectious diseases. For example, smallpox has been eradicated and, with continued efforts, poliomyelitis, onchocerciasis (river blindness) and dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease) are likely to be eradicated in the next 5 years. However, we are also likely to recognize new problems as well as face the threat of reemerging infections.

We have defined many of the problems and, in many instances, know what needs to be done for control and prevention. However, there are still areas that need research to better define the problems, identify the best methods of control and prevention or the best strate-

gies to implement what we already know. The infectious disease concentration is designed to prepare students to assume appropriate, responsible, challenging positions to address these significant global infectious disease problems. Students will acquire the necessary skills to provide leadership, research, and service and to work as members of teams committed to the prevention and control of infectious diseases throughout the world.

Course Requirements

In addition to departmental and core required courses, students in the Infectious Disease (ID) concentration must take International ID as well as Public Health Surveillance. Students may also complete additional course work in epidemiology/research, program management, health promotions or other specialties in order to develop these skills sets. Students have the potential to develop their special study project or thesis with adjunct faculty at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The Carter Center, or CARE.

ID Concentration Core

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Both courses required		
GH 511	International Infectious Diseases	2
GH 515	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	3
Concentration Suggested Electives		
BSHE 516	Behavioral Epidemiology	3
EPI 544	Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases	1
GH 506	Introduction to Microbial Risk Assessment	1
GH 512	Health in Complex Emergencies	2
GH 516	Global Perspectives in Parasitic Diseases	3
GH 517	Case Studies in Infectious Diseases	2
GH 528	Public Health/Clinical Microbiology Labs	2
GH 529	Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries	2
GH 535	Epidemiology in Public Health Practice	2
GH 538	Food and Nutrition in Human Emergencies	2
GH 544	Field Trials and Intervention Studies	1
GH 550	Epi and Dynamic of STD/HIV Transmission	2
GH 558	Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance	2
GH 562	Epi of Tuberculosis	1
GH 563	AIDS: Public Health Implications	2
GH 564	Public Health Preparedness and Bioterrorism	2
GH 566	Immunization Programs and Policies	2
GH 571	Vaccines and Vaccine Preventable Diseases	2
GH 580	Control of Food and Waterborne Diseases	2
GH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	2

Public Nutrition Concentration

Public nutrition is concerned, at a population level, with food security, dietary diversity, and under- and over-nutrition, and their consequences over the life-course for growth and development, infection, and chronic disease. Public Nutrition addresses these concerns by elucidating their extent, determinants, and consequences. Public Nutrition also is concerned with the development and evaluation of policies and programs to improve nutrition. Public Nutrition therefore takes a broad perspective. The public nutrition practitioner requires a solid understanding of the biology of nutrition, the determinants of nutritional status, and the principles of design, implementation, and evaluation of interventions. Graduates can use these skills to serve government ministries, private voluntary organizations, technical assistance agencies, applied research institutions, and universities.

MPH Students interested in Public Nutrition are required to take 42 credits and is designed to be completed in two years. The concentration demands at least 6 credit hours which includes three hours of a required methods course in nutrition assessment and a combination of nutrition courses based on areas of interest (maternal and child nutrition, food security, chronic disease prevention, etc). Students interested in a more comprehensive training in nutrition that covers the various areas and gain quantitative and research skills relevant to nutrition can do the MSPH in Public Nutrition as described below.

Course Requirements

The core requirements in public nutrition include three PN courses selected from the list below and nutrition electives. Students are also encouraged to take additional elective courses of their choice based on the skill set they may desire (epidemiology, health promotion, or program management). Special projects and analytical theses are often conducted in conjunction with ongoing faculty research projects, or within an international agency or local action group program.

PN Concentration Core

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
GH 545	Nutritional Assessment (required)	3
<i>Plus one course from this group</i>		
GH 534	Diabetes: A Model for Global Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control	2
GH 546	Maternal and Child Nutrition	3
GH 551	Diet and Chronic Disease	2
<i>Plus one course from this group</i>		
GH 552	Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition	2
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluation (Spring section)	3
Concentration Suggested Electives		
GH 523	Obesity and Society	2
GH 538	Food and Nutrition in Humanitarian Emergencies	2

GH 548*	Human Nutrition I (cross-listed IBS 580)	6
GH 549*	Human Nutrition II (cross-listed IBS 581)	6
GH 590R	Nutrition Seminar	1
GH 591L	Assessment of Dietary Intakes	2

**Courses designed primarily for the PhD program in nutrition and health sciences that would be appropriate for students seeking basic courses in nutritional biochemistry or metabolism, or the clinical aspects of nutrition.*

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Population Studies Concentration

The concentration in sexual and reproductive health and population studies (SRHPS) addresses current domestic and global issues in these domains using demographic, epidemiological, ethnographic, anthropological and programmatic methods. Students and faculty in the concentration explore a range of topics in three core population areas: (1) Reproductive Health includes fertility, family planning, abortion, women's and children's health; (2) Sexual Health includes gender identity, sexuality, sexual health and behavior, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS; and (3) Population Studies includes aging and mortality, lifecourse and chronic disease, migration, family and social networks, and population and economic development.

The concentration prepares students for programmatic or research work in these fields, according to their personal career objectives. Students who wish to pursue a programmatic focus develop competencies in public health policy and program management or evaluation. All students are encouraged to learn methods of data collection and analysis relevant to cross-cultural analysis. Every effort is made to have students gain an interdisciplinary perspective on sexual and reproductive health and population studies. Interdisciplinary courses are offered within the department, and students are encouraged to seek courses from other departments in the school and University. This concentration also maintains close ties with CARE and with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with which some of the world's foremost scientists in the field of reproductive health are affiliated. A number of these scientists play an important role in the concentration by serving as course lecturers and by mentoring students.

SRHPS Concentration Core

The Sexual and Reproductive and Population Studies concentration requires three core courses, one from each group below, as well as concentration electives. Students are also encouraged to take additional elective courses of their choice based on the skill set they may desire (i .e., epidemiology, health promotion, or program management).

Fertility and Reproduction: Choose one

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
GH 530	The Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality from Abortion	2
GH 541	Technology of Fertility Control	2

Sexual and Reproductive Health: Choose one

GH 547	Issues in Sexual and Reproductive Health	3
GH 559	Gender and Global Health	2

Population Studies: Choose one

GH 502	Global Health Survey Research Methods	3
GH 523	Obesity and Society	2
GH 540	Population Dynamics	2
GH 569	Introduction to Demography for Public Health	1

Concentration Suggested Electives

GH 515	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	3
GH 527	Migration and Health	2
GH 539	Reproductive Health Program Management	2
GH 546	Maternal and Child Nutrition	3
GH 550	Epidemiology and Dynamics of STD/HIV Transmission	2
GH 563	AIDS: Public Health Implications	2
GH 573	Gender, Sexuality, and Global Health	2
GH 593	Topics in Religion and Health: Sexual and Reproductive Health	3
NRSG 614	Human Lactation and Breastfeeding Management	2
EPI 516	Translating Epi for Decision Making: Issues in Women's Health	2
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	2
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II	3
EPI 565	Data Sources and Utilization in MCH Epi	2
EPI 746	Reproductive Epidemiology	2
BIOS 501	Statistical Methods II	4

Community Health and Development Concentration

The community health and development concentration prepares professionals to work at community, district, and national levels to strengthen indigenous capacity to address their priorities, improve health, and move towards well-being. Graduates of this concentration will have the capacity to work with grassroots organizations, private voluntary groups, governmental agencies, and other sector providers to design, implement, manage, and evaluate community-based public health initiatives. Emphasis will be given to the development of public health skills, the acquisition of knowledge about working within local communities in different cultural settings and development contexts, and promoting social and behavioral change for healthier communities.

CHD Concentration Core

This concentration requires three core courses, one from each group below, and concentration electives. Students are also encouraged to take additional elective courses of their choice based on the skill set they may desire (i.e., epidemiology, health promotion, or program management).

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Community Interaction	<i>One course required</i>	
GH 507	Health as Social Justice	2
GH 508	Seminar in Health and Human Rights	2
GH 513	Community-based Participatory Action Research	2
GH 572	Community Transformation	2
Management	<i>One course required</i>	
GH 505	Case Studies in International Health Management	1
GH 539	Reproductive Health Program Management	2
Community Metrics and Measurement		
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluation	3

OTHER DEGREE OPTIONS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

MSPH in Public Nutrition

The MSPH in Public Nutrition requires 48 credit hours and is designed to be completed in two years. The nutrition core provides students with a solid understanding of human nutrition, familiarity with nutrition assessment methods, and an examination of major nutrition problems, related programs and policies. Students in the MSPH in Public Nutrition are required to take at least 12 credits in nutrition related courses and advanced level courses in Biostatistics and Epidemiology. Students who complete this program will be prepared to work on the full range of nutrition problems afflicting both developed and developing countries. The public health core courses provide students with a strong quantitative foundation as well as an understanding of global health problems and policies.

MSPH in Public Nutrition Requirements (48 credits required)

RSPH core

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I	4
BIOS 501	Statistical Methods II	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 534	Epidemiological Methods II	3
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2

Department Core (6 credits)

GH 501	Global Challenges and Opportunities	3
GH 542	Evidence-Based Strategies	3

Methods Section (6 credits)

Students are required to complete a minimum of 6 credits in approved methods courses. Please see your academic adviser to discuss course selection.

GH 595R	Practicum	0
GH 599R/598R	Thesis/Special Study Project	4

MSPH Public Nutrition Core*Foundation*

GH 548	Human Nutrition I	6
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Undernutrition (choose one)

GH 538	Food and Nutrition in Humanitarian Emergencies	2
GH 546	Maternal and Child Nutrition	3
GH 552	Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition	2

Overnutrition (choose one)

GH 523	Obesity and Society	2
GH 534	Diabetes: A Model for Global Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control	2
GH 551	Diet and Chronic Disease	2

Methods (choose one)

GH 545	Nutritional Assessment	3
GH 591L	Assessment of Dietary Intakes	2

Suggested Electives*Nutrition (Select from among courses not chosen for the nutrition core)*

GH 534	Diabetes: A Model for Global Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control	2
GH 546	Maternal and Child Nutrition	3
GH 549	Human Nutrition II	6
GH 551	Diet and Chronic Disease	2
GH 552	Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition	2
GH 545	Nutritional Assessment	3
GH 590R	Nutritional Seminar	1
GH 591L	Assessment of Dietary Intakes	2
GH 597R	Directed Study in Nutrition	1-2

Reproductive Health

GH 540	Population Dynamics	2
GH 547	Issues in Sexual and Reproductive Health	3
GH 559	Gender and Global Health	2
GH 573	Gender, Sexuality, and Global Health	2

Infectious Disease

EPI 544	Epidemiology of Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases	1
GH 511	International Infectious Diseases	2
GH 516	Global Perspectives in Parasitic Diseases	3
GH 580	Control of Food & Waterborne Diseases	2

Program Evaluation

GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluating Global Public Health Programs (spring section)	3
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Quantitative Methods

EPI 740	Epi Modeling	3
EPI 744	Perinatal and Pediatric Epidemiology	2
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis Methods	2
EPI 739	Advanced Epi Methods II	2
GH 555	Proposal Development	2

Accelerated Global MPH Program

The Hubert Department of Global Health offers an accelerated MPH program for applicants who have met the requisite admissions criteria. This is a 42 credit hour degree program that requires three semesters, or 12 months, in residence. It includes a practicum and thesis requirement. Once matriculated, it is not possible to transfer into, or out of, this program.

Admission into the accelerated program is very competitive and requires that applicants meet the following criteria.

- Five years of full-time, postbaccalaureate public health relevant work experience

or

- A professional graduate degree in a field relevant to public health plus at least two years of relevant public health experience

All applicants must also include a statement outlining their proposed thesis topic and thesis chair in their admissions packet. Applicants are encouraged to contact HDGH faculty in advance of their application in order to explore thesis opportunities and support.

Accelerated Global MPH Curriculum

The curriculum outlined below represents the standard three semester accelerated MPH. Individual schedules may vary.

Fall Semester

Course Number	Course Name	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I (with lab)	4
EH 500	Environmental Health	2
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I (with lab)	4
GH 501	Global Challenges	3
GH 591Q	Epi Info	1
Electives or concentration courses		3
Credit Hours		17

Spring Semester

Course Number	Course Name	Credit Hours
GH 560	Methods: Monitoring and Evaluation	3
HPM 500	US Health Care Systems	2
GH 542	Evidence-based Strategic Planning	3
GH 595	Global Health Practicum	0
GH XXX	Additional methods course	3
Electives or concentration courses		5
Credit Hours		16

Summer Semester

Course Number	Course Name	Credit Hours
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in PH	2
GH 598 or 599	SSP or Thesis	4
Elective/Directed Study/MBA Executive Program Credit:		3
Credit Hours		9
Total Credit Hours		42

Interdepartmental Programs

The Hubert Department of Global Health offers two interdepartmental programs. A joint MPH or MSPH degree is offered in **Global Epidemiology** with the Department of Epidemiology. A joint MPH degree in **Global Environment Health** is offered with the Department of Environmental Health.

For more information and specific course work, please refer to the Interdepartmental Programs section of this catalog.

Faculty

Mohammed K. Ali, Assistant Professor. MBChB, University of Cape Town, 2003; MSc (cardiovascular medicine), University of Oxford, 2007; MSc (global health), 2007; MBA, Emory University, 2012. Cardiovascular disease and diabetes, knowledge translation, interdisciplinary education.

Karen Andes, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Arizona State University, 1987; MA, Northwestern University, 1989; PhD, 1994

Solveig Argeseanu, Assistant Professor. BA, George Washington University, 1997; MSc, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, 2001; MA, University of Pennsylvania, 2003; PhD, University of Pennsylvania, 2006. Demography and health, social determinants of health; child obesity.

John B. Blevins, Research Associate Professor. BA, Furman University, 1989; MDiv, Duke University, 1992; PhD, Emory University, 2005. Religion and public health, religion and sexual health, religion and HIV/AIDS, community-level HIV prevention, community health assets mapping.

Philip S. Brachman, Professor. BS, University of Wisconsin, 1950; MD, 1953. Epidemiology of infectious diseases, particularly hospital infections, disease prevention, public health surveillance and public health preparedness.

Cheryl Day, Research Assistant Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; PhD, Harvard University, 2003. HIV pathogenesis, TB immunology.

Carlos del Rio, Hubert Professor and Chair. MD, Universidad La Salle (México), 1983. Infectious diseases; AIDS, TB immunity.

Dabney Evans, Research Assistant Professor. Executive Director, Institute of Human Rights. BA, Arizona State University, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, University of Aberdeen, 2011. CHES, Emory University. Health and human rights.

William H. Foege, Presidential Distinguished Professor of Public Health, Emeritus. BA, Pacific Lutheran College, 1951; MD, University of Washington, 1961; MPH, Harvard University, 1965. Disease eradication and agricultural projects of Global 2000 of The Carter Center, child survival and development, global tobacco plague, medical ethics, preventive medicine, injury control.

Stanley O. Foster, Research Professor. AB, Williams College, 1955; MD, University of Rochester, 1960; MPH, Emory University, 1982. Strengthening the capacity of learners to work with communities to help them identify and overcome barriers to health and well-being.

Eugene J. Gangarosa, Professor Emeritus. BA, University of Rochester, 1950; MD, 1954; MS, 1955. Control of foodborne and waterborne diseases, child survival issues, primary health care, minority health issues, migrant health, graduate education in public health.

Monique Hennink, Associate Professor. BA, Flinders University of South Australia, 1986; PhD, University of Southampton, 1997. Demography, family planning and sexual behavior, qualitative research, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention, sex education, microcredit and health, Africa and Asia.

Alma Idiart, Visiting Assistant Professor. BA, University of Buenos Aires, 1991; MA, Emory University, 1998; PhD, 2002. Comparative political economy and sociology, comparative social policy, Latin American studies.

Amy Kirby, Research Assistant Professor. BSA, University of Georgia, 1997; PhD, State University of New York–Buffalo, 2003; MPH, Emory University, 2012. Epidemiology of foodborne and waterborne diseases, molecular microbiology.

Miriam Kiser, Research Assistant Professor. RN, New Hampshire Technical Institute, 1978; BA, Georgia State University, 1990; MPH, Emory University, 1993. Senior Program Director, Interfaith Health Program.

Keith P. Klugman, William H. Foege Chair and Professor. MBChB, PhD, University of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg), 1981; DTMH, 1985; FRCPATH, London, 1991; FRSSAfr (South Africa), 1996. Global spread of antimicrobial resistance, acute respiratory infections, bacterial vaccines, typhoid fever.

Juan S. Leon, Assistant Professor. BA, Dartmouth College, 1996; MPH/PhD, Northwestern University, 2003. Infectious disease, immunology, enteric and foodborne diseases, diarrhea, norovirus, parasitology, chagas heart disease, rotavirus, vaccines, Latin America, Latino immigrants.

Pengbo Liu, Research Assistant Professor. PhD, Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) & Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS), Beijing, China, 1997; M.S., Xi'an Medical School, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, 1994; BS, Xi'an Medical School, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, 1986. Virology, epidemiology of foodborne and waterborne diseases.

Glen F. Maberly, Professor Emeritus. BSc, University of New South Wales, 1975; MB, BS, 1977; MD, 1983. Micronutrient malnutrition, endocrinology.

Fauzia Malik, Lecturer. BA, Punjab University, 1992; MSc, Quaid-I-Azam University, 1998. Community-based participatory interventions, project planning and evaluations, maternal and child health, health-related behavior, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention.

Reynaldo Martorell, Robert W. Woodruff Professor of International Nutrition. AB, St. Louis University, 1969; PhD, University of Washington, 1973. Protein-energy malnutrition, maternal and child nutrition; child growth, nutrition, and infection; functional consequences of malnutrition; design and evaluation of nutrition interventions; food and nutrition policy; obesity.

Deborah A. McFarland, Associate Professor. BA, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1968; MPH, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1973; MSc, London School of Economics, 1984; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1987. Comparative health policy, health system finance and reform, equity and the poor.

Scott J. N. McNabb, Research Professor. BS, University of Oklahoma, 1972; MS, 1976; PhD, 1986. Public health surveillance, public health informatics, monitoring and evaluation.

Neil Mehta, Assistant Professor. BA, Oberlin College, 1997; MSc, University of Pennsylvania, 2005; MA, 2005; PhD, 2009. Mortality, obesity, immigrant health, health behaviors, race/ethnic disparities in health.

Christine L. Moe, Eugene J. Gangarosa Chair and Associate Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1979; MS, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1984; PhD, 1989. Environmental transmission of infectious agents; epidemiology of foodborne and waterborne diseases; environmental microbiology; water, sanitation, and health.

K. M. Venkat Narayan, O. C. and Ruth Hubert Professor. MBBS, St. Johns Medical College, 1980; MSc, University of Edinburgh, 1987; MFPHM, Royal College of Physicians, 1988; MBA, Herriot Watt University, 1995. Diabetes, obesity and nutrition.

Clair Null, Assistant Professor. BA, Smith College, 2001; PhD, University of California at Berkeley, 2009. Economics and development.

Saad B. Omer, Assistant Professor. MBBS, The Aga Khan University Medical College, 1998; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2003; PhD, 2007. Vaccine trials, vaccine policy, mother-to-infant transmission of HIV, spatial epidemiology and GIS.

Helena Pachon, Research Associate Professor. BS, Cornell University, 1993; MS, 1996; MPH, Harvard University, 2002; PhD, Cornell University, 2006. Nutrition, with a focus on fortification.

Usha Ramakrishnan, Associate Professor. BS, University of Madras, 1983; MS, 1985; PhD, Cornell University, 1993. Childhood malnutrition, maternal and child nutrition, micronutrient malnutrition.

Roger W. RoCHAT, Research Professor. AB, University of Rochester, 1962; MD, University of Washington, 1966. Maternal, infant, and child health epidemiology; maternal and child health epidemiology capacity building in state health departments; maternal death and abortion surveillance; unintended pregnancy prevention.

Aziz R. Samadi, Professor Emeritus. MD, Kabul University, 1956; DPH, American University of Beirut, 1961; MPH, Emory University, 1986. Maternal and child health, tropical diseases in children.

Aryeh D. Stein, Professor. BSc, University of London, 1984; MPH, Columbia University, 1989; PhD, 1992. Nutritional epidemiology, diet and chronic diseases, intergenerational effects on health.

Rob Stephenson, Associate Professor. BSc, Southampton University 1995, MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 1996. PhD, Southampton University 1999. Reproductive health with a focus on HIV, sexual risk-taking, HIV testing behaviors, violence and sexual minorities.

Peter Teunis, Visiting Professor. PhDMsc, Utrecht University, 1982; PhD, 1990. Biostatistician, Centre for Infectious Disease Control, RIVM, Netherlands.

Sandra L. Thurman, Senior Lecturer and President and CEO, International AIDS Trust. BS, Mercer University .

Jorge E. Vidal, Research Assistant Professor. BS, University of Puebla, Mexico, 1999; MSc, National School of Biological Sciences, Mexico, 2002; PhD, Center for Research and Advanced Studies, Mexico, 2006. Infectious diseases, respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases caused by bacterial pathogens, bacterial gene expression during human and animal disease, bioterrorism, antibiotic resistance.

Amy Webb Girard, Assistant Professor. BS, Mercer University, 1997; PhD, Emory University, 2006. Maternal and child health, particularly in relation to nutrition and food security, breast-feeding, and HIV.

Kate Winskell, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Wadham College, University of Oxford, 1988; MA, Courtauld Institute, University of London, 1990; PhD, 1995. Communication for social and behavioral change, sexuality, and HIV/AIDs.

Kathryn M. Yount, Asa Griggs Candler Chair of Global Health and Associate Professor, Hubert Department of Global Health and Department of Sociology. BA, University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill, 1991; MHS, Johns Hopkins University, 1994; PhD, 1999. Social and family demography, gender and violence, women's and children's health in low-income populations and settings.

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Susan Allen, Professor. BA, Duke University, 1980; DTMH, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, 1983; MD, Duke University, 1984; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1995. HIV/AIDS, discordant HIV couples, couples' voluntary counseling and testing (CVCT), HIV vaccine clinical trials.

Ruth L. Berkelman, O. Wayne Rollins Professor. BA, Princeton University, 1973; MD, Harvard Medical School, 1977. Infectious diseases, emerging infections, surveillance, preparedness. Epidemiology Department.

Henry Blumberg, Professor. BA, Washington University, 1979; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1983. Emory University School of Medicine.

Peter Brown, Professor. BA, University of Notre Dame, 1975; MA, State University of New York, Stony Brook, 1976; PhD, 1979. Department of Anthropology, Emory University.

Mary R. Galinski, Associate Professor. BS, State University of New York, 1979; MS, New York University School of Medicine, 1983, PhD, 1987. Malaria, infectious diseases, parasitology.

Robert A. Hatcher, Professor. BS, Williams College, 1959; MD, Cornell University, 1963; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1973. Emory University School of Medicine.

James M. Hughes, Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1966; MD, Stanford University, 1971. Emory University School of Medicine. Emerging infections, antimicrobial resistance, foodborne and water-related diseases, and zoonotic diseases.

Phyllis Kozarsky, Assistant Professor. BA, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, 1974; MD, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1978. Travel Well International Travelers' Clinic, Emory University Midtown Hospital.

Eva Lathrop, Assistant Professor. BA, Bowdoin College, 1992; MD, University of Vermont, 1999; MPH, Rollins School of Public Health, 2009. Emory University School of Medicine.

Ngoc-Anh Le, Associate Professor. BA, University of California, San Diego, 1973; PhD, 1979. Lipid Research Laboratory, Emory University School of Medicine.

Vincent Marconi, Associate Professor. BS, University of Florida, 1996; MD, Johns Hopkins University, 2000. Infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS, antiretroviral treatment in the US and South Africa.

John E. McGowan Jr., Professor. BMS, Dartmouth Medical School, 1965; MD, Harvard University, 1967. Department of Epidemiology.

Justin V. Remais. Assistant Professor. BA, University of California at Berkeley, 1998; MS, 2002; PhD, 2006. Disease ecology of environmentally mediated tropical diseases, impact of land use and climate change. Department of Environmental Health.

Scott M. Sasser, Assistant Professor. BS, Auburn University, 1990; MD, Tulane University School of Medicine, 1994. Emory University School of Medicine.

Ira K. Schwartz, Associate Professor. BS, Union College, 1972; MD, University of Chicago, 1977. Emory University School of Medicine.

Lynn M. Sibley, Associate Professor. BS, University of Colorado, 1973; MS, University of Utah, 1980; MA, University of Colorado, 1987; PhD, 1993. Emory University Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

Parmi Suchdev, Assistant Professor. BS/BSA, University of Arizona, 1998; MD/MPH, Northwestern University, 2002. Micronutrient malnutrition, maternal and child nutrition, nutrition and injection, global health education.

Kevin M. Sullivan, Associate Professor. BS, Franklin University, 1981; MHA, Ohio State University, 1983; MPH, University of Michigan, 1984; PhD, 1990. Department of Epidemiology.

Peter W. F. Wilson, Professor. BS, Yale University, 1970; MD, University of Texas at San Antonio, 1974. Cardiovascular and metabolic disease epidemiology, risk prediction, genetic epidemiology.

Frank Wong, Associate Professor. PhD, Texas A & M, 1990. Behavioral Science and Health Education.

Adjunct Faculty

David Addiss, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California-San Diego, 1977; MD, Medical College of Georgia, 1981; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1985. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Rachel Albalak, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Pennsylvania, 1991; MA, University of Michigan, 1993; PhD, 1997. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Mark Anderson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Franklin and Marshall College, 1983; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1991; MD, University of North Carolina, 1992. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Abhay Bang, Adjunct Professor. MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1994; MBBS, Nagpur University, India; MD, Nagpur University, India. Society for Education, Action, and Research in Community Health, India.

Michael Beach, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Humboldt State University, 1979; PhD, Purdue University, 1987. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Caryn Bern, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Swarthmore College, 1974; MD, Stanford University, 1978; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1989. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert S. Bernstein, Adjunct Associate Professor. AB, University of Pennsylvania, 1965; MS, Pennsylvania State University, 1968; PhD, 1971; MD, University of Connecticut, 1977; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1979. Management Sciences for Health.

Robert J. Berry, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of Utah, Utah, 1968; MD, Cornell University Medical College, New York, 1973. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.

Oleg Bilukha, Adjunct Associate Professor. MD, Lviv State Medical Institute, Ukraine; PhD, Cornell University, Ithaca NY. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch, National Center for Environmental Health.

Suzanne Binder, Adjunct Professor. BS, McGill University, Montreal, 1976; MD, Tufts University School of Medicine, 1981. Consultant.

Muireann Brennan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. Medical Degree, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1985; MD, Trinity College, Dublin, 1990. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Claire Broome, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard University, 1970; MD, 1975. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Kata Chillag, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of South Carolina, 1992; PhD, University of Pittsburgh, 1997. U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Elliott Churchill, Adjunct Senior Associate Professor. MS, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1965; MA, 1964. Senior Communications Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1968–2008 (retired).

Susan Temporado Cookson, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Duke University, 1975; MD, University of North Carolina, 1985; MPH, Emory University, 2003. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Adolfo Correa, Adjunct Professor. BS, Chemistry, San Diego State University, 1969; MS, University of California, San Diego, 1970; MD, 1974; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1981; PhD, 1987. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Bethann Cottrell, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS Dietetics, Western Michigan University, 1978; MS Community Nutrition, Michigan State University, 1980; PhD, Michigan State University, 1985.

Andreea Creanga, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, 2002; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael Deming, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of California at Berkeley, 1968; MD, University of California at San Francisco, 1976; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1976. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Richard Dicker, Adjunct Professor. BS, Tufts University, 1974; MD, University of Massachusetts, 1979; MSc, Harvard University, 1983.

Ann M. DiGirolamo, Adjunct Assistant Professor, BA, Emory University, 1986; PhD, Indiana University, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 2001. CARE USA.

Paul Emerson, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, University of Nottingham, 1991; PGCE, Bath Spa University, 1992; MSc, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, 1994; PhD, University of Durham, 2001. The Carter Center.

Laurie A. Ferrell, Adjunct Lecturer. BBA, Radford University, 1990, MPH, Emory University, 1998.

C. Rafael Flores Ayala, Adjunct Professor. MAppStat, Louisiana State University, 1981; PhD, University of California at Los Angeles, 1989. Program design, monitoring, and evaluation.

Thomas R. Frieden, Adjunct Professor. BS, Oberlin College, 1982; MD/MPH, Columbia University, 1986. Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Carlos Franco-Paredes, Assistant Adjunct Professor. MD, Universidad La Salle (México). Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine; Travel Well International Travelers' Clinic, Emory University Midtown Hospital.

Helene Gayle, Adjunct Professor. BA, Barnard College, 1976; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1981; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1981. CARE.

Richard Gelting, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of New Hampshire, 1984; MS, Stanford University, 1988; PhD, Stanford University, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- M. V. George**, Adjunct Professor. MA/PhD, The Australian National University, 1966. Emory University, Department of Sociology.
- Roger I. Glass**, Adjunct Professor. AB, Harvard University, 1967; MD, 1972; MPH, 1972; PhD, University of Goteborg, 1984. Fogarty Center, NIH.
- Teresa Gonzalez-Cossio**, Adjunct Professor. BSc, Universidad Iberoamericana, 1980; MS, Cornell University, 1984; PhD, 1994. National Institute of Public Health.
- Phillip Lawrence Graitcer**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Duke University, 1966; DMD, Temple University, 1970; MPH, Harvard University, 1972. Department of Environmental and Occupational Health.
- Edward Gregg**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, College of William and Mary, 1988; MS, Wake Forest University, 1990; PhD, University of Pittsburgh, 1996. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Patricia M. Griffin**, Adjunct Professor. AB, Immaculata College, 1971; MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1977. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Douglas Hamilton**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Earlham College, 1974; PhD, Vanderbilt University, 1982; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1984. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Thomas Handzel**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Cornell University, 1983; MS, University of North Carolina, 1990; PhD, University of North Carolina School of Public Health, 1998. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Alan R. Hinman**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Cornell University, 1957; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1961. Task Force for Child Survival and Development.
- Timothy Holtz**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, St. Olaf College, 1986; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1990; MD, University of Iowa, MS, 1991. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Donald R. Hopkins**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Morehouse College, 1962; MD, University of Chicago, 1966; MPH, Harvard University, 1970. The Carter Center.
- Dale Hu**, Adjunct Professor. BA Psychology, Stanford University, California, 1983; MD, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, 1987; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.
- Jeffrey L. Jones**, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of California at Davis, 1974; MD, 1978; MPH, University of California at Berkeley, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Sumaya Karmini**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Mazar-e-Sharif Medical University, Afghanistan, 1999. Refugee Women's Network.
- Moses Katarwa**, Adjunct Professor. BSc, Makerere University, 1984; MPH, Emory University, 1997; MA, Commonwealth Open University, 1999; PhD, 2001. The Carter Center.
- Senait Kebede**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 2002; Doctor of Medicine, AAU, Ethiopia, 1985.
- Laura Kettel Khan**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Arizona, 1981; PhD, 1991. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Christine Ndunge Kiiti**, Adjunct Professor. BS, Houghton College, 1988; MA, Wheaton College, 1992; PhD, Cornell University, 2002. MAP International, USA.
- Dmitry Kissin**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, St. Petersburg State Medical University, Russia, 1995; MPH, State University of New York, 2001. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Denise Koo**, Adjunct Professor. BA, Harvard College, 1984; MD, University of California, San Francisco, 1989; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1988. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Deborah Kowal**, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1974; PA, Mercy College of Detroit, 1975; MA, University of Southern California, 1983. Contraceptive Technology Communications, Inc.

Ekaterina Kurbatova, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Samara State Medical University, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2004; PhD, Samara State Medical University, 2006. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Kimberly Lindblade, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, University of Arizona, 1990; MPH, University of Michigan, 1992; PhD, 1999. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Barbara Lopes-Cardozo, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MPH, Tulane University, 1993; MD, University of Amsterdam, 1981. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Stephen P. Luby, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Creighton University, 1981; MD, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Shabir Madhi, Adjunct Professor. MBCh, University of the Witwatersrand, 1990; MMed Pediatrics, 1998; PhD, 2003. Department of Science and Technology/National Research Foundation–Vaccine Preventable Diseases.

Frank Mahoney, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Temple University, 1976; MD, University of Texas, 1983. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Michael D. Malison, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Catholic University of America, 1973; MD, University of Miami, 1978. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lise D. Martel, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA/MEd, Saint Mary's University, 1993; MS, University of Hawaii, 2003; PhD, 2007. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Marjorie McCollough, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, Michigan State University, 1983; MS, MGH Institute of Health Professions, 1986; ScD, Harvard University, 1999. American Cancer Society.

Lesley McGee, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc and BSc (Hon), University of Natal, South Africa, 1993, 1994; PhD, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, 2002. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Ziad Memish, Adjunct Professor. MD, University of Ottawa, 1987. Saudi Ministry of Health.

V. Mohan, Adjunct Professor. MBBS, University of Madras, 1976; MD, 1981; PhD, 1987. Madras Diabetes Research Foundation.

Carlos Navarro-Colorado, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Universidad de Alicante, 1993; Master's in Tropical Medicine, Universidad Autonoma, 1994; MSc, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1998; PhD, University of Aberdeen, 2005. Senior Service Fellow, International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lynnette Neufeld, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BAsc, University of Guelph, 1990; MS, Cornell University, 1995; PhD, 2000. Head of Division of Nutritional Epidemiology, National Institute of Public Health, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Reena Oza-Frank, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, Ohio State University, 1999; MS/MPH, University of Tennessee, 2003; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Ohio Department of Health.

Monica Parise, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSN, University of Pittsburgh, 1980; MD, 1986. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Juan Pena-Rosas, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MD, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1983; MPH, University of Puerto Rico, 1991; PhD, Cornell University, 1993. World Health Organization.

Henry B. Perry III, Adjunct Professor. BA, Duke University, 1968; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1971; MD, 1974; PhD, 1976. International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh.

Bobbie Person, Adjunct Instructor. BS, Medical College of Virginia 1976; MPH, Emory University, 1989; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Samuel Posner, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of San Francisco 1992, PhD University of Southern California, 1996. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Dorairaj Prabhakaran, Adjunct Professor. MBBS, Bangalore Medical College, 1985; MD, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 1990; DM (cardiology), 1993; MSc, McMaster University, 2006. Centre for Chronic Disease Control, New Delhi, India.

Michael Pratt, Adjunct Professor. BS, University of California at Davis, 1978; MSPE, University of Washington, 1981; MD, 1987; MPH, University of Minnesota, 1989. The economics of physical activity and health including costs of inactivity and cost effectiveness of physical activity interventions.

Robert E. Quick, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Stanford University, 1974; MS, MPH, University of California-Berkeley, 1981; MD, University of California-San Francisco, 1983. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Deepa Raj, Adjunct Associate Professor. BSc, University of Madras, 1988; MSc, University of Madras, 1990; MPhil, University of Madras, 1992; PhD, University of Madras, 1998. Madras Diabetes Research Foundation.

K. Srinath Reddy, Adjunct Professor. MSc, McMaster University, 1988; DM, All India Institute of Medical Science, 1980; MD, All India Institute of Medical Science, 1977; MBBS, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, 1973. Public Health Foundation, India.

Richard Rheingans, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Yale University, 1987; MA, 1992; PhD, Cornell University, 1993.

Frank O. Richards Jr., Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, Williams College, 1975; MD, Cornell University, 1979. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Juan A. Rivera, Adjunct Associate Professor. LIC, Universidad Ibero-Americana, 1979; MS, Cornell University, 1984; PhD, 1988. Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública.

Peter Schantz, Adjunct Professor. AB, University of Pennsylvania, 1961; VMD, University of Pennsylvania, 1965; PhD, University of California-Davis, 1971. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Daniel Sellen, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, MA Zoology and Biological Anthropology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, 1987; AM, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1989; PhD, University of California, 1995. University of Toronto.

Omar Shafey, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Tulane University, 1984; MPH, San Diego State University, 1992; PhD, University of California-San Francisco, 1997. American Cancer Society.

Paul B. Spiegel, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, University of Western Ontario, 1987; MD, University of Toronto, 1991; MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1996. UNHCR.

Leisel Talley, Adjunct Instructor. BS, The George Washington University, 1995; MPH, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, 2000. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Robert V. Tauxe, Adjunct Professor. BA, Yale University, 1975; MD, Vanderbilt University, 1980; MPH, Yale University, 1980. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Basia Tomczyk, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSN, University of Minnesota, 1980; MSc, University of California, San Francisco, 1989; MPH, University of California-Berkeley, 1994; DrPH, 1999. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Timothy Uyeki, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS Biology, Oberlin College, 1981; MPP, University of California, Berkeley, 1985; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1990; MPH, University of California, Berkeley, 1996. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Deputy Chief, Epidemiology and Prevention Branch, Influenza Division.

Daniel Vermeer, Adjunct Professor. BA, Hope College, 1988; MA, University of Virginia, 1994; PhD, Northwestern University, 2002. The Coca-Cola Company .

Bruce G. Weniger, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, State University of New York College at Old Westbury, 1970; MPH, University of California at Los Angeles, 1978; MD, 1978. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Holly Ann Williams, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1976; MN, University of Washington, 1979; PhD, University of Florida, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch (IERHB)

Lorraine Yeung, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS Biology, Georgetown University, Washington, 1991; MD, Georgetown University, Washington, 1995; MPH, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, 2000. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.

Hussain Yusuf, Adjunct Assistant Professor. MBBS, Dhaka Medical College (Bangladesh), 1990; MPH, Yale University, 1995. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

James A. Zingeser, Adjunct Assistant Professor. DVM, Michigan State University, 1979; MPH, University of Michigan, 1989. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Global Health Course Descriptions

GH 500 (2) Critical Issues in Global Health

Fall/Spring. Introduces students to global public health issues of two kinds: (1) fundamental cross-cutting issues such as the relationship between global health and economic development, and (2) selected thematic areas such as child survival, HIV/AIDS, and global tobacco control. The course will both contextualize current efforts in global health historically and describe likely future trends. Readings will be drawn from a range of disciplinary perspectives, including history, political science, economics, sociology and anthropology. A major goal of this course is to equip students with some critical perspectives and resources they will need as public health professionals and global citizens in our increasingly small and interdependent world. Global students only.

GH 501 (3) Global Challenges and Opportunities

Fall. Strengthens learner understanding of the issues constraining the achievement of health and well-being around the world, the establishment of priorities, the development of policies, and the implementation of programs. Community, national, and international decision makers are challenged to optimally use limited resources to address global health issues such as population growth, high under-five and maternal mortality, environmental degradation, and HIV. Course strengthens learner skills in situation analysis, policy analysis, and policy formation through readings, lectures, weekly commentaries, papers, and small-group discussions. Global students only.

GH 502 (3) Global Health Survey Research Methods

Spring. This course provides an introduction to the collection of quantitative data. Taking an applied approach, we cover the entire process of designing a study, including instrument design, sampling methods, budgeting and training, fieldwork components, and coding and editing of data. The focus is on collecting data in less-developed countries. Students develop their own surveys and accompanying methods proposals, which they may use for summer projects.

GH 504 (2) Effective Oral Communication

Fall. Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory grading. This course is designed to convey the principles and practice of dynamic and persuasive oral communication of scientific information. Its goal is to develop competencies in effective oral communication of scientific research using various techniques to diverse audiences. Course topics include (1) communication as an interactive process; (2) persuasive vis-à-vis informative presentations; (3) distinguishing data, information, and messages; (4) analyzing a target audience; (5) condensing complex messages into sound-bite size; (6) effective approaches for visual aids including PowerPoint, YouTube, Prezi, tables, graphs, charts, and photographs; (7) understanding the messages presenters give by their per-

sonal image; and (8) strategies for dealing with the media. Students give oral presentations as part of their final grade. No prerequisites.

GH 505 (1) Case Studies in Global Health Management

Fall. Prerequisite: Second-year Global Health students or permission of instructor. This course is designed to complement/supplement traditional courses in management that focus on management theory and process with primary examples drawn from the United States. GH 505 will focus on the application of management principles to health programs in low and moderate income countries using case studies drawn from these contexts. This course focuses on increasing the student's ability to analyze, explain and diagnose managerial and organizational dilemmas and generate solutions that are feasible. This will be done using the case study approach.

GH 506 (1) Introduction to Microbial Risk Assessment

Spring break. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and GH 580/EH 546. Introductory course risk assessment methods for infectious diseases, with emphasis on description of microbial infectivity, quantification of microbial concentrations in the environment, description of risk, and exposure in outbreaks. Upon completion of this short introductory course, students will be expected to understand the general approach of microbial risk assessment and to have acquired skills to work with specialists (microbiologists, epidemiologists, biostatisticians) in a multidisciplinary team to tackle microbial risk assessment problems. Cross-listed with EH 547.

GH 507 (2) Health as Social Justice

Fall. Offers an interdisciplinary approach to understanding the complexities inherent in improving the health of communities. Examines the multiplicity of social factors that affect health and working models of approaches to favorably alter them. Initiated by students, and cross-listed with the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, the Emory University School of Law, and Candler School of Theology. Emphasis is on enhancing one's life as a professional including both leadership roles and personal dimensions by expanding self awareness and strengthening critical thinking skills. The pedagogy and class design utilize a participatory, learner-directed approach to education. This approach makes possible an engaged experience with issues fundamental to social justice—power relations, empowerment, and participation.

GH 508 (2) Seminar in Health and Human Rights

Spring. Examines a spectrum of issues related to health and human rights including three main topics: health as a human right, the impact of human rights abuses on health, and strategies for the adoption of a human rights framework to public health program planning and practice. Case studies among vulnerable populations of interest to public health professionals in each of these topics are utilized to support critical inquiry into the field of health and human rights.

GH 509 (2) Knowledge Translation - from Research to Policy and Practice

Spring. This course aims to introduce students to translation of scientific knowledge into real-world implementation (policy, practice, behavior change). The course covers: determining burdens; identifying proven interventions and barriers that impede implementation; designing innovative and creative solutions, and the studies to test these; and informed decision-making as well as implementation and sustainability. Students will be exposed to case studies of health interventions globally which illustrate theoretical concepts while providing inspiration and motivation.

GH 510 (2) Epidemiological Methods in Humanitarian Emergencies

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500, EPI 530, and GH 512. This course will cover epidemiologic methods used in complex humanitarian emergencies such as rapid assessment, surveillance, survey design (with a focus on cluster surveys) and analysis. In addition, the class will include other topics such as outbreaks in emergencies. Teaching methods will combine lectures and case studies of recent humanitarian emergencies. Classes will be very participatory. Five-day intensive held over spring break.

GH 511 (2) International Infectious Diseases

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Offers an epidemiological perspective of selected acute infectious diseases of current national and international interest. Emphasizes the agent, methods of transmission, the host, role of surveillance, and methods of control and prevention.

GH 512 (2) Health in Complex Emergencies

Spring. Prerequisites: BIOS 500 and EPI 530. The course covers the technical and management principles that are the basis of planning, implementing, and evaluating health programs for acutely displaced populations in developing countries. Emphasis is placed on refugees in camp situations. The course also includes modules on assessment, nutrition, epidemiology of major health problems, surveillance, and program management in the context of an international relief operation. Five-day intensive held over January break.

GH 513 (2) Community-Based Participatory Action Research

Spring. CBPAR is defined as “a collaborative approach to research that equitably involves all partners in the research process and recognizes the unique strengths that each brings.” This seminar will provide students with an understanding of theories, principles and strategies of community-based action research, the advantages and limitations to using this approach, and some of the skills necessary for participating effectively in CBPAR. The focus will be on co-learning, and group discussion will be emphasized.

GH 514 (2) Communicating for Healthy Behavior and Social Change

Spring. Serves as a practical introduction to the methods and theories used in the planning, development, and implementation of communication interventions to promote healthy behavior and social change in the “developing” world. Participants learn how to describe and analyze behaviors, conduct formative research, design an intervention strategically, write a creative brief to guide materials design, and develop and pretest materials. Case studies range from community-level interpersonal communication to mass media campaigns, and address a range of health issues, with particular focus on sexual and reproductive health, especially HIV/AIDS. Global students only.

GH 515 (3) Introduction to Public Health Surveillance

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Teaches the basic principles of public health surveillance, including the establishment of a public health surveillance program, the collation and analysis of data, and the preparation and distribution of a report. Helps students recognize the importance of a direct association between a public health surveillance program and public health action. Helps students become familiar with the use of computers in public health surveillance, with public health surveillance systems conducted in developed and developing countries, and with public

health surveillance programs as applied to all public health problems involving either infectious or noninfectious diseases. Cross listed with EPI 515.

GH 516 (3) Global Perspectives in Parasitic Diseases

Fall. Prerequisite: EPI 530 (may be taken concurrently). Focuses on prevalent parasitic infections seen in this country as well as those seen primarily abroad. Topics include parasite lifecycles, immunology, diagnostic methods, clinical manifestations, treatment and follow up, complications, epidemiology, prevention and control, methods of transmission, and future research priorities.

GH 517 (2) Case Studies in Infectious Disease

Fall. Prerequisites: EPI 530 and BIOS 500 (may be taken concurrently or with permission). Provides training in the investigation, control, and prevention of infectious diseases by both descriptive and analytic epidemiological techniques. Students work with infectious diseases of national and international interest. Cross listed with EPI 540.

GH 519 (3) Faith and Health: Transforming Communities

Spring. Serves to help students oriented toward pastoral, social service, and community health roles better understand the theoretical relationship between religious practices at personal and social scale, and the health of the community as a basis for developing and leading practical initiatives. Students become familiar with both religious and health science literature in this area. Examines the characteristics of healthy congregations and the various roles they play that are critical to the formation of coherent and whole neighborhoods and communities. Examines those leadership practices that build the capacity for collaboration between religious organizations, including congregations and their partners in the public sector. Cross listed with SR 698.

GH 520 (2) Public Health Biology

Fall. This course will benefit students with little to no formal biology training, or those who wish a biology refresher, and will provide an introduction to the concepts in public health biology which is the study of biological principles to problems of public health importance. We will explore basic molecular, genetic, and cellular concepts, organ systems, population biology, and other important topics including laboratory assays, nutrition, the biology of cancer and mental disease, and ethics. Basic lectures will be complemented by speakers tying these basic concepts to the practice and research of public health. Students will also develop practical skills including: reading and discussing a scientific article, scientific writing, exposure to a biological laboratory, and basic proposal writing. This course fulfills all the requirements of the Public Health Biology Illustrative sub-competencies recommended by the Association of Schools of Public Health.

GH 522 (3) Qualitative Research Methods for Global Health

Spring. This course will provide students with practical skills and theoretical principles of qualitative research. Weekly sessions will focus on different tasks in the process of conducting qualitative research using the 'Qualitative Research Cycle' framework, developed by the instructor. This course will include theory and concepts underpinning qualitative research, qualitative research design, ethical considerations and challenges, key data collection methods used in public health, and an overview of data preparation and preliminary analysis. The course provides instruction on the challenges of applying qualitative methods in international settings and guidance on field-work planning and implementation to assist students in preparing for their practicum activities.

This course uses a variety of approaches to foster the development of practical skills in qualitative research; formal lectures, interactive group sessions, discussions with experts, and task-based assignments. This course is a prerequisite for Qualitative Data Analysis (GH525).

GH 523 (2) Obesity and Society

Spring. Obesity has become a significant public health concern around the world. In this course, students will gain a multidisciplinary perspective on the epidemiology, sociology, economics, and demography of obesity. Through reading and discussion of published research, lectures emphasizing methodology and theory, and hands-on research, students will command a critical understanding of obesity that can be more broadly applied to addressing public health problems.

GH 524 (2) Health Systems Performance and Health Systems Financing Methods and Evidence

Spring. Prerequisite: GH 501. Introduces the major policy issues in health care financing for developing countries and transition economies. Topics include models of health care financing used by countries; performance of the systems with respect to equity, efficiency and effectiveness; evaluation of current financing and health sector reform proposals; and redefinition of the roles of government and the private sector. Investigates health care financing in the economic, political, and social contexts of country-specific health systems reform efforts and broader themes in international development.

GH 525 (3) Qualitative Data Analysis

Fall. Prerequisite: GH 522. This course is designed to provide students with the theoretical background and practical skills in analyzing qualitative data. The course is intended for second year MPH students who have completed GH 522 (Qualitative Research Methods) and who have collected qualitative data during fieldwork for their master's theses. During the course students will analyze their own data through weekly classroom exercises, structured assignments, and lab-based exercises using qualitative data analysis software. The course will provide an overview of the theoretical principles of qualitative data analysis, data preparation, data analysis, conceptualizing and interpreting data, writing and presenting data and an assessment of data quality.

GH 526 (3) Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Rights

Fall. Open to students from all of the graduate and professional schools. Examines the theory and practice of global and human rights from an interdisciplinary perspective. Examines issues of history, origins, and legitimacy of universal human rights, and discusses standards, institutions, and processes of implementation. Examines human rights across a variety of substantive areas, including: conflict, development, globalization, social welfare, public health, and rights of women and other vulnerable groups.

GH 527 (2) Migration and Health

Fall. This course examines the intersection of migration and health for migrant groups in both developed and developing countries. The course takes a theory-based approach to understanding the health issues faced by different types of migrants, including international migrants, refugees, and internal migrants. Students will work in groups to conduct case studies of migrant health issues, applying theory to real-life examples of migrant health. This course is open to Global students only.

GH 528 (2) Public Health/Clinical Microbiology Laboratories

Fall. The course will provide students with an understanding of the role of the clinical microbiology laboratory in public health practice and research. It focuses on the biology of major groups of infectious disease organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, and prions) and their identification through microbiology, including key diagnostic tests and molecular epidemiology and issues involved in laboratory management in public health and clinical laboratories. The course includes lectures and hands-on laboratory exercises.

GH 529 (2) Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries

Spring. Provides students with techniques needed to develop, evaluate, and sustain successful drinking water and sanitation interventions for developing countries. Focuses on practical field and laboratory tools needed for different stages of projects, including: assessment of perceived and actual need, alternative strategies for different environmental settings, assessing cost and financial sustainability of projects, laboratory and field techniques for assessing exposure to microbial and chemical agents, and measuring health outcomes (for baseline or effectiveness assessment). Includes lectures, extensive case studies, and field and laboratory exercises.

GH 530 (2) The GEMMA Seminar: The Global Elimination of Maternal Mortality from Abortion

Spring. The overall objective of the course is for the participating student to understand the role of unsafe abortion in global maternal mortality, to develop a well informed project that will have the potential to make substantive progress toward GEMMA, and become an informed advocate for eliminating maternal mortality from abortion.

GH 531 (1) Mental Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

Fall. Prerequisites: GH 510 and GH 512. This course covers essential principles necessary to understand and address mental health issues in complex humanitarian emergencies. Using epidemiological and ethnographic approaches, the course will highlight mental health surveys; outcome evaluation methods; best practices and evidence-based interventions for beneficiary populations; and preparation and training for emergency responders and aid workers. Three-day intensive held over December weekend.

GH 533 (1) Preparedness and Planning for International Emergencies

Spring. This course covers the essential principles of emergency preparedness and planning in the international context. Students will become familiar with concepts of Sphere standards, cluster system, Incident Command System (ICS), emergency operation plan development, and tabletop exercises. The common pitfalls and challenges of emergency preparedness and planning will be discussed. Students will have the opportunity to review an existing plan and tabletop exercise and provide input for their improvement. Two-day intensive held over February weekend.

GH 534 (2) Diabetes: A Model for Global Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control

Spring. Provides students with both content and skills in the field of diabetes, a pandemic of international public health concern, which encourages effective public health programming for diabetes and other chronic diseases. Through a uniquely public health approach, examines a spectrum of issues related to chronic diseases, such as diabetes, and address the implications

for public health practice. Published papers on each of these topics are utilized throughout the course to support critical inquiry into the burgeoning field of diabetes public health.

GH 535 (2) Epidemiology in Public Health Practice

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Uses a series of case studies to teach the principles and practice of epidemiology, ranging from surveillance and descriptive epidemiology to outbreak investigations and analytic methods. Focuses on the use of sound epidemiological judgment. Cross listed with EPI 535.

GH 536 (3) Religion and Health in Context: HIV

Spring. This course will explore the ways in which religion has been utilized over the last twenty-five years to make sense of the HIV epidemic and to mobilize or hinder productive responses. These processes of making meaning and responding have occurred in a variety of contexts; the course will critically explore a broad spectrum of religious, political, and public health contexts to demonstrate the ways in which religion is invoked in response to questions and practices of health and wellness. The readings for the course are designed to introduce the class topic and students are expected to complete assigned readings prior to class. In many instances, class time will include lecture and discussion of readings but at other times, the class sessions will function to develop ideas introduced in the readings more fully. In other words, students should not expect the class sessions merely to fully summarize assigned readings. Written assignments are designed to test not only students' knowledge of the material but also their ability to integrate that knowledge with critical reflection on both theory and practice.

GH 538 (2) Food and Nutrition in Humanitarian Emergencies

Fall. Prerequisites: BIOS 500, EPI 530, and GH 512. Malnutrition during humanitarian emergencies, including acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, is very common. This course will discuss how organizations decide when, what type, and how much food to distribute during crisis. It also will address other programs that are used to prevent malnutrition, how organizations concerned with nutrition evaluate nutritional status in individuals and populations and the various types of feeding programs that are implemented in emergency situations. The course will include practical field exercises on nutrition as well as visits by guest practitioners from the field. Five-day intensive held in August.

GH 539 (2) Reproductive Health Program Management

Fall. Familiarizes students with current strategies for the implementation and delivery of family planning programs. Highlights the major policies and demographic and epidemiological data relevant to the development of programs, both domestically and internationally.

GH 540 (2) Population Dynamics

Spring. This course provides an introduction to core demographic methods and concepts. We will focus on the fundamental topics of demography including the measurement of human mortality, fertility, and migration. Methods covered will include the construction of basic demographic indicators such as life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, and fertility rates. Students will also learn about the main sources of demographic data including their strengths and limitations. The course will emphasize hands-on and applied analysis of existing data sources. Students should leave the course with basic competencies in demographic methods and a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of population-level data and analyses.

GH 541 (2) Technology of Fertility Control

Fall. Covers the effectiveness, complications, and benefits of contraceptive devices. Includes information on Norplant implants, morning-after approaches to birth control, the reversal of sterilization procedures, and techniques of condom distribution. Examines the administrative, managerial, and economic implications of the various approaches to fertility control.

GH 542 (3) Evidence-Based Strategic Planning

Spring. Prerequisites: GH 501, BIOS 500, EPI 530, and a working knowledge of Epi Info, a CDC computer program for data analysis. Course provides a hands-on introduction to working with low resource populations to assess health needs, develop programs, and implement strategies. This course uses multiple data sets from Ethiopia's Oromia Region. Each learner is responsible for one of 16 development, population, health or environmental issues. For the selected issue, each learner describes the issue in a paper, presents the issue to her/his small group, prepares a log frame, develops and presents a strategy, prepares a Gant chart, and writes a budget. Students gain an understanding of the complexities of working in low resource settings and an appreciation of the need for qualitative and quantitative skills to work effectively with and for underserved populations. Global students only.

GH 543 (2) Fundamentals of Qualitative Data Analysis

Fall. This course will provide an intensive overview of qualitative data analysis including the use of MAXqda10 software. On completing the course, students will be able to assess the quality of a qualitative data set, define objectives for a specific analysis project, develop and implement an approach using appropriate tools of analysis (e.g., segments, codes, memos, attributes), and develop descriptive and comparative accounts of project findings. In addition to lectures and conceptual discussions, the course will incorporate applied exercises using secondary data and MAXqda10 software in order to develop student skills in handling real-life textual data, implementing analysis procedures and techniques with software, and working in a team-based analysis setting.

GH 544 (1) Field Trials and Intervention Studies

Fall. This course will develop understanding of design, conduct, and analysis of field trials and intervention studies. The course will focus on methods relevant to community and facility based trials in resource poor settings. However, several skills covered in this course will also be applicable to field and clinical trials in developed countries.

GH 545 (3) Nutritional Assessment

Spring. Provides an overview of methods for assessing the nutritional status of both individuals and populations for purposes of etiologic research and disease prevention and control. Teaches the use of biochemical, anthropometric, and questionnaire methods for assessment of diet, body composition, physical activity, and biochemical characteristics. Research methods appropriate for measurement of any exposure in epidemiological or population studies are given special emphasis, including standardized data collection procedures, quality control, assessment of validity and reliability, and analytic methods to assess the effect of measurement error and to adjust for its effects when examining relations among variables. Covers methods for both acute and chronic disease.

GH 546 (3) Maternal and Child Nutrition

Spring. Emphasizes the significance and role of nutrition during pregnancy, lactation, and childhood in developing countries. Discusses the role of nutrition programs in developed countries.

GH 547 (3) Issues in Reproductive and Sexual Health

Fall. Aims to introduce students to the calculation and interpretation of key indicators in sexual and reproductive health. The classes combine lectures detailing substantive issues in sexual and reproductive health and instruction on the calculation of indicators, with computer labs in which students can gain experience in calculating and interpreting indicators using data from large social surveys. The course will use the STATA software: no experience with the software is necessary. The course has no prerequisites and is open to first- and second-year students. Global students only.

GH 548 (6) Nutrition I

Fall. Prerequisites: one year of biology and organic chemistry and permission of instructor. The goal of the course is for students to learn the fundamental principles that underlie nutrient regulation and function and their integrative role in metabolic pathways. This course will address macronutrient requirements and how nutrient biochemical and metabolic processes are implicated in health and disease pathology as well as the potential for disease prevention or management through nutrient-dependent processes. These objectives will be accomplished by lectures and discussion sessions that focus on the basic principles of nutrient requirements, cell biology, physiology and biochemistry relevant to nutrition, followed by the role of macronutrients in health and disease. Cross-listed with IBS 580.

GH 549 (6) Nutrition II

Spring. Prerequisites: chemistry, undergraduate biology, and permission of instructor. Provides a graduate-level introduction to human nutrition and disease, at both the clinical and research levels, and an understanding of the experimental bases for current clinical nutritional practice. Cross-listed with IBS 581.

GH 550 (2) Epidemiology and Dynamics of STD and HIV Transmission

Fall. Explores the social, biologic, and public health issues of sexually transmitted diseases and their overall importance in public health. Topics include the basic biology and epidemiology of the major STDs, the implication of transmission models for prevention, and psychosocial, behavioral, and economic aspects of STD/HIV. Cross-listed with EPI 550.

GH 551 (2) Diet and Chronic Disease

Fall, alternating years. Provides an overview of the epidemiology of the intersection between diet, physical activity, obesity and chronic disease from a life-course and global perspective and the potential for policy-level, and individuals level-approaches to address the key diet-related diseases of our time – cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. Special attention is given to the problems of implementation for diverse socio-cultural populations. Discusses changes in the prevalence of diet-related chronic disease and the potential for preventive measures in both developing and developed countries.

GH 552 (2) Global Elimination of Micronutrient Malnutrition (MNM)

Fall. Provides an understanding of the causes and consequences of global micronutrient malnutrition, including its complex biological, social and economic determinants. Describes policies, strategies, programs, and projects aimed at eliminating maternal and child MNM, including evidence of efficacy and effectiveness. Defines roles and responsibilities of the public, private and non-profit sectors in implementing national programs and advocating for MNM elimination. Describes available systems for MNM monitoring and evaluation.

GH 553 (2) Vision Health—A Global Perspective

The purpose of the course is to provide basic knowledge of the epidemiology of the major causes of vision loss globally as well as knowledge of what can and is being done to prevent vision loss from these causes. The need for a multidisciplinary approach will be emphasized and vision loss makes a good model for other public health problems, especially noncommunicable diseases. Reading from literature (available online to Emory students) will be assigned daily. Teaching methods will be a mix of didactic lectures by faculty, cases studies for discussion, and student presentations. All students will be expected to use suggested reading materials to prepare short presentations on specific topics for the class.

GH 554 (2) Global Tobacco Control

Spring. This course provides a comprehensive overview of tobacco, tobacco control, and related issues. This will be done from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, including epidemiology, economics, political science, marketing, psychology, communications, sociology, history, and others. The course will provide a clear understanding of the patterns, determinants, and consequences of tobacco use, as well as of the impact of policy and other interventions aimed at reducing the death, disease, and economic losses caused by tobacco use. The course aims to provide a global perspective on these issues, with an emphasis on experiences in the United States and including case studies from a variety of low and middle income countries such as China.

GH 555 (2) Proposal Development

Spring. Conduct research, including formulation of specific research aim, conducting a literature review and formulating a hypothesis and selecting appropriate methodologies related to the emphasis.

GH 557 (2) Global Health: Anthropological Perspectives

Fall. A medical anthropology course that explores the field of global health, particularly the serious health problems facing developing world populations. Provides an introductory survey of the basic issues and initiatives in contemporary international public health, as well as in-depth case studies of four nations: Nepal, Haiti, Mali, and Egypt. Develops student awareness of the socioeconomic and cultural complexity of health problems in developing nations, and the consequent difficulties of developing effective long-term solutions.

GH 558 (2) Global Issues in Antimicrobial Resistance

Spring. Develops tools to understand the microbiological, behavioral, and economic factors that contribute to the expanding epidemic of infectious diseases which may become untreatable due to the emergence of resistance. Provides a framework for intervention studies. Cross listed with EPI 558.

GH 559 (3) Gender and Global Health

Spring. Provides an overview of theories and programs related to gender, health, and population change in comparative perspective, with a focus on less developed countries (LDCs). Exposes students to some of the major theoretical developments in social demography that have advanced our understanding of the institutional bases of gender inequality and of the power dynamics within families and households, that influence the health status and demographic profiles of populations in these settings. Theoretical and empirical underpinnings of existing social policies and interventions intended to improve the position of women in LDCs are emphasized and case studies of the health-related and demographic consequences of these policies and interventions are discussed. Cross listed with SOC 389/WS 385.

GH 560 (3) Monitoring and Evaluation of Global Public Health Programs

Fall and Spring. Spring offering is designed for first-year students, Fall offering is designed for second-year students. Provides students with the technical skills to conceptualize and design process and impact evaluations of international public health programs or projects. Helps students understand the role of monitoring and evaluation in policy analysis, planning, program design and management.

GH 561 (3) Applications of Public Health Economics in Low and Moderate Income Countries

Fall. Prerequisites: GH 500 or GH 501. This course is an applied course that uses economic theory and concepts to focus on critical public health issues in low and moderate income countries, particularly focusing on public goods, their use and provision. We will also apply evolving theories of behavioral economics to decisions faced by individuals and households in very resource constrained environments using examples and cases from sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, south and central Asia where the greatest proportion of those living in absolute poverty reside.

GH 562 (1) Epidemiology of Tuberculosis

Spring. Prerequisite: EPI 530. Provides training in domestic and international public health aspects of tuberculosis, its epidemiology and diagnosis, theory and practice of treatment and means of prevention in developed and developing countries, and the interaction between HIV and tuberculosis. Cross listed with EPI 542

GH 563 (2) AIDS: Public Health Implications

Fall. Explores the virologic, immunologic, clinical, preventive, educational, legal, ethical, and epidemiological aspects of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus. Emphasizes current problems in organizing governmental and nongovernmental responses to the AIDS epidemic.

GH 564 (2) Public Health Preparedness and Bioterrorism

Fall. This course will acquaint students with the comprehensive nature of public health preparedness and response efforts for disasters whether natural or man-made. We discuss all aspects of public health preparedness and include discussions of specific preparedness elements necessary for responses to natural disasters and man-made events including deliberate or unintentional biological, chemical, or radiologic incidents. Ethical and legal issues related to preparedness and bioterrorism are also discussed. The course includes several in-class case exercises. Students interested in public health preparedness, infectious diseases, and bio-defense are encouraged to take this course. This course is cross-listed with EPI 564.

GH 566 (2) Immunization Programs and Policies

Spring. Provides an introduction to the basic scientific epidemiologic, economic, programmatic, and political aspects of vaccines and immunization. Emphases immunizations in the developing world, with examples also drawn from US experience. Cross-listed with EPI 566.

GH 569 (1) Introduction to Demography for Public Health

Fall. This course provides an introduction to demography for students and practitioners of public health. It presents the themes, methods, and findings of demography and highlights how these can be used to understand and address public health issues. The focus of the course is substantive rather than methodological. Students will emerge with a strong grounding in the current state of empirical research ranging from historical health patterns to the future of human longevity.

GH 571 (2) Vaccines and Vaccine-preventable Diseases

Fall. This course will develop in-depth understanding of epidemiological, biological, and applied aspects of commonly used vaccines and vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) of public health importance. The course content will be structured to review specific vaccines and VPDs (rather than overarching aspects of immunization programs covered in GH 566/EPI 566). Where relevant, the course lecturers will use examples from both developed and developing countries.

GH 572 (2) Community Transformation: A Five-day Experiential Workshop on Partnerships and Empowerment

Spring. Registration for the course is by application only. Through participatory learning, this course introduces a process that can be used to help communities identify and reflect on their key issues and take action. Additionally, it expands the understanding of methods for community empowerment and facilitates through group exercise and reflection approaches to the community empowerment process.

GH 573 (2) Gender, Sexuality, and Global Health

Fall. In this seminar students will master some of the theoretical literature on gender and sexuality, debate how gender and sexuality are shaped by social and cultural influences, learn the importance of these theoretical concepts for public health policy and interventions, and become acquainted with current programmatic and research perspectives. Global students only.

GH 574 (2) Malaria Prevention, Control, and Treatment

Spring. This course will offer a practical introduction to the prevention, control and treatment of malaria. Participants will understand the biology of both the malaria parasite and the mosquito vector, and how their interactions with the human host result in the epidemiology of malaria. In addition, this class will review the history of malaria control and current prevention and control activities, to include vector control, reducing the burden of malaria in pregnancy and case management. There will be practical sessions related to vector control and malaria diagnostics. Teaching methods will combine lectures and practical lessons.

GH 575 (1) Religion, Health, and Development

Spring. Prerequisites: Interview with faculty, commitment to summer experience in Kenya, agreement to complete course sequence by enrolling in GH 576 "Assessing Religion's Role

in Public Health and Development Initiatives in Kenya” in the fall. This course will provide participants with an introduction to the intersection of religion, public health, and development practice. The specific context for examining that intersection is the east African country of Kenya, a country whose cultural, political, and religious dynamics provide an ideal setting for such examination.

GH 576 (2) Assessing Religion’s Role in Public Health and Development Initiatives in Kenya

Fall. Prerequisite GH 575. This course will provide students with a thorough introduction to the intersection of religion, public health, and development practice. The course will combine readings on these topics from interdisciplinary perspectives with case studies, group work, field placement experiences, and student presentations.

GH 580 (2) Control of Food and Waterborne Diseases

Spring. Introduces the major disease-causing microorganisms in the environment and their transmission through water, food, and air. Describes the organisms, pathogenesis, clinical diseases, reservoirs, modes of transmission, and epidemiology. Discusses the transport, survival, and fate of pathogens in the environment, the concept of indicator organisms as surrogates for pathogens, and the removal and inactivation of pathogens and indicators by water and wastewater treatment processes. Presents examples of the public health impact of foodborne and waterborne diseases in developing countries. Cross-listed with EH 546.

GH 581 (0) HIV/AIDS Seminar

Spring and fall. Offered exclusively to International Fellows. The HIV/AIDS Seminar is designed as a forum for Fellows participating in an international fellowship program (Humphrey, Foege, Muskie, Fogarty, etc.) to engage in open discussion regarding topics related to HIV/AIDS with one another and with experts in the field. Weekly discussions will be led by representatives from RSPH, Emory, the CDC, and from organizations across Atlanta. Topics will vary to cover a range of issues related to HIV/AIDS. The seminar will also include site visits to various organizations and facilities in the Atlanta metropolitan area related to HIV/AIDS service and research.

GH 582 (2) Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response

Fall. Explores the role of global climate change in changing patterns of infectious disease transmission, water and air pollution, drought, extreme precipitation and heat, and loss of coastal and arable land. The particularly serious vulnerability to climate change among developing world populations will be emphasized, as will the largely developed country emission sources driving the phenomenon. Topics include a review of the public health effects of global climate change, epidemiologic and other methods for understanding and studying these effects, the public health adaptation response, and health impacts of potential mitigation efforts and activities. Cross-listed with EH 582.

GH 590R (1) Nutrition Seminar

Fall and spring. Promotes critical thinking, effective communication skills and awareness of the current literature through weekly presentations and discussions by students.

GH 590R (3) Health and Healing: Understanding the Role of Religion

Fall. This seminar has been developed as part of the Religion and Health Collaborative of the Religion and the Human Spirit strategic plan initiative. Its goal is to introduce frameworks and resources for cultural and religious literacy to persons interested in religion, health, and healing (including students who are training to be health practitioners or are in health-related fields).

GH 591L (2) Assessment of Dietary Intake

Fall, alternating years. Explores in-depth approaches to estimate of dietary intakes at the community, household, and individual levels. Students gain experience with tools for assessing dietary intakes of free-living individuals in developed and developing countries, including twenty-four hour diet recall, twenty-four-hour and multiple-day food record, food frequency questionnaires, conversion of dietary intake data to yield nutrient intake estimates and analysis and presentation.

GH 591Q (1) EpiInfo

Spring. EpiInfo is a data entry and analysis program developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that runs under the Microsoft Windows operating system. Available for download free of charge, EpiInfo is widely used by public health professionals and is a popular choice in low resource settings. Skills in EpiInfo are a prerequisite for GH542-Evidence-Based Strategies. The purpose of this one-credit, two day class is to provides an overview of the main EpiInfo programs including the creation of data entry screens, the construction of databases, data storage and analysis.

GH 592 (1) Successful Scientific Writing for Public Health Professionals

Fall. Satisfactory/unsatisfactory grading. This course takes an active, participatory approach to learning how to communicate the findings of research and investigations more effectively and expedite the publication of manuscripts. With approximately fourteen contact hours of in-class instruction, problem solving, and practical application, it is conducted in weekly, two-hour sessions over the course of a seven-week half semester. Working in small groups, students spend much of their class time critiquing actual published and unpublished manuscripts, including their own, and solving a wide range of exercises that exemplify the real-world challenges that authors face. Free-form, in-class discussions make it possible for class members to learn from one another's experiences. Students bring to class a draft thesis, study data, or a draft manuscript in development. They will be required to turn this material into a manuscript ready for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.

GH 593 (3) Religion and Health in Context: Sexual and Reproductive Health

Fall. This course will offer a sustained critical analysis of the complicated relationship between religion and sexuality, particularly in relation to issues of central concern to sexual and reproductive health. In the course students will examine the teachings of Christianity and Islam on sexuality from global perspectives, place those teachings in historical contexts, critically assess the impact of those teachings in the context of sexual and reproductive health initiatives in both national and international contexts, and work to align religion and sexual and reproductive health initiatives through group projects and case studies.

GH 594 (2) Opportunities in Global Cancer Prevention and Control

Fall. Prerequisites: Completed or concurrently enrolled in EPI 504, 505, or 530. The goal of this course is to provide students with an understanding of the global elements of cancer prevention

and control. As a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide, cancer is increasingly being identified as a key concern for global health and an important development issue. This course will cover fundamental topics in global cancer prevention and control, including: cancer control planning, cancer surveillance, economic evaluation, primary and secondary prevention strategies, and policy interventions. The course will emphasize the applicability of existing cancer research and evidence-based practice to resource-limited settings. Class meets last half of fall semester.

GH 595R (0) Practicum

All. Complements academic training with practical, hands-on experience. All students must complete 300 hours of practical public health experience relevant to the field of global health prior to receiving clearance for graduation. Along with registering this course students are required to enter practicum information in the Practicum Web Client.

GH 596 (2) Foundations in Maternal and Child Health

Fall. This is the foundational course for the Maternal and Child Health Certificate. It covers historical and theoretical underpinnings of maternal and child health problems and programs aimed to reduce morbidity, mortality, and health disparities. Skills in program planning and evaluation are taught through multidisciplinary teams working with academic and field-based faculty in local, state, federal, and nongovernmental agencies. Maternal and child health is defined as a field of public health that addresses underlying forces for these problems, the historical framework for ameliorating those problems, and current programs and policies that have evolved from that historical context. Maternal and child health programs are unique to reproduction and life course development; more common in women, infants, children, or adolescents; more serious in women, infants, children, or adolescents; or have manifestations, risk factors, or interventions that are different in women or during life course development.

GH 597R (1–3) Directed Study

All. Provides the opportunity to pursue a specialized course of study in an area of special interest. Complements rather than replaces or substitutes for course work.

GH 598R (4) Special Studies Project

All. A special studies project is a project that is developed in response to a particular need or request from an organization or agency. It results in a deliverable, a product that is specific to the sponsoring organization. An SSP is not hypothesis driven research nor does it result in generalizable findings but is the result of a rigorous, approach to problem solving, policy development and implementation or an innovative project that advances the practice of global health in new and creative directions. The primary purpose of an SSP is to produce significant products that drive the practice of global health. These projects meet the final capstone requirement in Global Health and are completed in lieu of a thesis.

GH 599R (4) Thesis

All. Students prepare a research thesis or a systematic review of the literature that embodies original work applicable to public health. It incorporates a proposition that has been successfully evaluated with appropriate statistical techniques, and is potentially publishable or has potential public health impact.

Career Master of Public Health

www.sph.emory.edu/CMPH

Melissa (Moose) Alperin, Chair

The Career Master of Public Health (CMPH) is a distance-based master of public health program designed to meet the needs of public health professionals and other professionals with a strong interest in the field. The forty-two credit-hour program allows working professionals with at least three years of professional experience to remain employed while pursuing an advanced degree that will enable them to remain competitive and meet the challenges of public health in the future.

The master of public health (MPH) degree can be earned in approximately two and a half academic years (seven semesters). The Career MPH program requires students to attend classes on campus for the weekend at the beginning and end of each semester. All other course work is delivered online through web-based course management software. Courses are highly interactive and work is often collaborative.

Students are required to take a number of core courses designed to address the core competencies of public health practice. Core courses include biostatistics, epidemiology, health policy, social behavior, environmental health, global health, informatics, public health advocacy, and ethics. Students also complete a thesis and practicum. In addition to the core requirements, students choose one of three areas of concentration: Applied Epidemiology, Applied Public Health Informatics, and Prevention Science. The Healthcare Outcomes track is being phased out as of fall 2012 and is no longer accepting students.

Admission Requirements

Students may enter the CMPH program from a variety of professional backgrounds, but must have a minimum of three years of professional public health experience. Admission is based on appropriate experience, prior academic performance in postsecondary education, abilities assessed by standardized tests (GRE, GMAT, or MCAT), and a commitment to working in public health. New students are admitted in the fall semester.

Core Requirements

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
APHI 501D	Applied Public Health Informatics	2
or APHI 520D	Introduction to Applied Public Health Informatics	2
BIOS 503D*	Introduction to Biostatistics	2
or BIOS 516D	Applied Biostatistics I	2
BSHE 504D	Social Behavior in Public Health	2
EH 500D	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EPI 504D*	Fundamentals of Epidemiology	2
or AEPI 530D	Applied Epidemiology I	2
GH 500D	Addressing Key Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500D	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
PRS 500D	Strategies and Resources for Online Learning	0

PRS 561D	Public Health Advocacy	2
or PRS 565D**	Public Health Ethics	2

**Applied Epidemiology and Healthcare Outcomes students take BIOS 516D and AEPI 530D (versus BIOS 503D and EPI 504D)*

***Healthcare Outcomes students take PRS 565D (versus PRS 561D)*

Thesis

As the culmination of their educational experience, students will choose a faculty adviser and professional mentor(s) to design a culminating experience that demonstrates the student's mastery of a public health discipline that is relevant to his or her short- and long-term career objectives.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
AEPI 599R	Thesis–Applied Epidemiology	4
or HCO 599R	Thesis–Healthcare Outcomes	4
or PRS 599R	Thesis–Prevention Science	4

Practicum

A practicum is a unique opportunity for Career MPH students to integrate and apply practical skills and training learned through course work and prior experiences in a professional public health work environment. A practicum is a significant educational experience that generally requires 200 to 400 clock hours in a public health agency, institution, or community under the supervision of site administrators and the guidance of the Career MPH program, the Office of Applied Public Health, and/or Career Services.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PRS 595R	Practicum	2

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

Applied Epidemiology Track

The Applied Epidemiology track is geared to meeting the needs of the student who anticipates working as an epidemiologist in a practice-based setting. While the practice setting envisioned in developing this curriculum is a national, state/regional, or local government public health agency, practice settings also may include health care institutions, pharmaceutical or other health care industry companies, international agencies, or foundations where epidemiologists are employed. In addition to addressing the core competencies that are part of all CMPH training at the Rollins School of Public Health, the curriculum also addresses the applied epidemiology competencies developed by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. In addition to core courses, applied epidemiology students take the following courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
AEPI 515D	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	2
AEPI 534D	Applied Epidemiology II	2

AEPI 536D	Epidemiological Modeling	2
AEPI 538D	Applied Data Analysis	2
AEPI 540D	Case Studies in Infectious Disease	2
AEPI 545D	Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology	2
AEPI 555D	Chronic Disease Epidemiology	2
BIOS 517D	Applied Biostatistics II	2
BIOS 518D	Applied Biostatistics III	2
HCO 537D	Applied Regression and Cost Effectiveness Analysis	2

Applied Public Health Informatics Track

The Applied Public Health Informatics track is designed for working professionals who have a background in either public health or computer or information science and/or technology. Public health informatics is the systematic application of information and computer science to public health practice and research. The track is designed to provide students with the foundational principles, terminologies, and methodologies as well as an in-depth application of data sources, tools, and policies as they relate to the emerging field of public health informatics. Students also will learn to design and evaluate components of public health information systems, to create and manage informatics projects for successful outcomes, to develop evaluation and research skills, and to enable informatics solutions to facilitate decision making.

The Applied Public Health Informatics track is new as of fall 2011 and course work will include the following topics: introduction to public health informatics; data sources, standards, and information systems; communication for the public health informatician; project management and the information system lifecycle; data management and enterprise architecture; business aspects of public health informatics; information security and privacy; evaluation and research; information for public health decision making; and informatics in support of public health leadership.

Prevention Science Track

The Prevention Science track provides the CMPH student with the foundations of behavioral theories, program planning, research design, evaluation, and health communication through traditional and emerging technologies. Students will acquire the skills necessary to plan, implement, and evaluate community programs, and to communicate health and behavioral information. The prevention science curriculum prepares students in the essential public health services and competencies. The courses place a strong emphasis on application of prevention science knowledge, behavioral theories, and models to real-life public health situation and settings. In addition to core courses, prevention science students take the following courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
AEPI 515D	Introduction to Public Health Surveillance	2
PRS 501D	Technology Tools for Public Health	2
PRS 505D	Integrated Communication Strategies	2
PRS 535D	Questionnaire Design and Analysis	2
PRS 538D	Community Needs Assessment	2

PRS 540D	Conduct of Evaluation Research	2
PRS 554D	Prevention Effectiveness	2
PRS 575D	Planning and Performance Measures	2
PRS 580D	Research Design and Grant Preparation	2
Electives	Choose a topic of interest from PRS course offerings; approval from ADAP required.	2

Career Master of Public Health Faculty and Instructors

Melissa (Moose) Alperin, Chair of Career MPH Program and Senior Associate. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BA, Brown University, 1988; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Applied evaluation of community-based public health programs, training public health professionals, public health workforce development, distance education.

Greg Anderson, Adjunct Instructor. BS, University of Tennessee, 1995; MS, 1998; MPH, Emory University, 2004. Infectious disease surveillance, resource allocation, quality improvement methodologies, bioterrorism preparedness and response, and molecular genetics of antimicrobial resistance.

Grant T. Baldwin, Adjunct Associate Professor. BA, University of Michigan, 1994; MPH, Emory University, 1996; PhD, University of Michigan, 2003. Unintentional injury prevention, application of behavioral and social science theory, community-based participatory research, community needs assessment, behavioral and social science research methods.

Dana B. Barr, Research Professor. BS, Brenau College, 1987; PhD, Georgia State University, 1994. Biomarkers, biomonitoring, exposure assessment, analytic chemistry, pesticides, and other hazards.

Jose N. G. Binongo, Research Associate Professor. BS, Ateneo de Manila University, 1984; MS, Sophia University, 1990; MEd, University of Virginia, 2004; PhD, University of Ulster, 2000. Statistical modeling of biomedical and public health data, applications of statistics in literature and linguistics, statistics education.

Nicole Buchanan, Affiliated Instructor. BA, University of Florida, 1994; MA, University of Phoenix, 2005. Health care and public health programs, software training executive and infrastructure developer, online training developer for workforce development and technical applications.

Ayanna Buckner, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSC, Xavier University of Louisiana, 1997; MD, Meharry Medical College, 2001; MPH, Yale University, 2005. Health Management, health equity, evidence-based medicine, community education, service learning.

Walter M. Burnett, Research Professor. BA, Wesleyan University, 1959; MA, University of Iowa, 1964; PhD, 1965. Strategic management, medical care organizations, health policy analysis.

Susan Butler, Research Assistant Professor. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BSEd, University of Georgia, 1976; MEd, Georgia State University, 1980; EdD, University of Tennessee, 1992. Tobacco use prevention and control, cancer prevention, diabetes prevention and control, nutrition related to chronic disease prevention.

Lisa M. Carlson, Adjunct Professor. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BA, Yale University, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1993. Ethics, qualitative methods, research administration, collaboration.

Kelley G. Chester, Affiliated Professor. BBA, Georgia Southern University, 1993; MPH, 2007; DrPH, 2010. User-centered design, collaborative design and reengineering of business processes in public health, electronic health records, meaningful use, public health informatics training for professionals in the field.

J. Mark Conde, Instructor and Director of Information Systems. BA, Hiram College, 1980. Public health informatics, laboratory informatics, biosurveillance and preparedness information systems, theoretical and practical aspects of public health information systems development.

Dabney Evans, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Arizona State University, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 1998; PhD, University of Aberdeen (UK), 2011. Global health, human rights, refugees, Cuba, Brazil, health policy, public health practice.

Rebecca T. Filipowicz, Affiliated Instructor. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BS, Angelo State University, 1994; MS, University of North Texas–Denton, 1996; MPH, Emory University, 2001. Health education and promotion, behavioral science and epidemiology, chronic diseases including heart disease, diabetes and cancer, prevention, data management and surveillance, and program evaluation.

Frederic J. Grant, Affiliated Professor. BS, Ohio State University, 1975; MBA, Georgia State University, 1980; PhD, Capella University of Minnesota, 2006; MPH, Emory University, 2011. Public health informatics, applied research methodologies, health system strategic planning and development, emergency preparedness, modeling and simulation.

Robert E. Gross, Adjunct Instructor. BA, University of Maryland, 1971; MBA, Loyola College, 1977. Databases in health care, health care revenue cycle, and IT.

Johanna M. Hinman, Affiliated Instructor. Master Certified Health Education Specialist. BA, Carleton College, 1992; MPH, Emory University, 1998. Health education and health promotion, program planning, community-based participatory research, community engagement and partnerships.

Michael Kramer, Assistant Professor. BA, Earlham College, 1991; MMSc, Emory University, 1997; MS, Alderson-Broadus College, 2004; PhD, Emory University, 2009. Maternal and child health epidemiology, social epidemiology, geographic and spatial methods in public health.

Jon M. Lipsky, Affiliated Instructor. BA, University of Wisconsin–Madison, 1985; MBA, University of Wisconsin–Whitewater, 1990. Public health informatics, laboratory information management systems, standardized data exchange, data interoperability, and bioterrorism preparedness and response.

Mildred Maisonet, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Puerto Rico, 1987; MS, 1991; PhD, Johns Hopkins University, 2001. Children's environmental health, reproductive epidemiology.

Fauzia A. Malik, Lecturer. BA, 1992, Punjab University; MSc, Quaid-E-Azam University (Pakistan), 1998. Behavior and health, community-based research, evaluation, global health, health communication, HIV/AIDS, health policy, maternal and child health.

Tonya Martin, Affiliated Instructor. BS, Bowling Green State University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1999. Data standards and interoperability, health information exchange, infectious diseases, public health surveillance, GIS.

William M. McClellan, Professor. MD, University of Alabama, 1972; MPH, Emory University, 1992. Disease surveillance, health outcomes, cardiovascular disease.

John E. McGowan Jr., Professor. BMS, Dartmouth Medical School, 1965; MD, Harvard University, 1967. Antibiotic resistance, health care epidemiology, global health.

A. D. McNaghten, Research Associate Professor. BS, Ohio University, 1988; MHSA, 1990; PhD, 1994. Disease surveillance, global health, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease.

Kathleen R. Miner, Professor and Associate Dean for Applied Public Health. BA, California State University (Long Beach), 1968; MEd, Georgia State University, 1979; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 1984. Design and evaluation of domestic and international community-based interventions related to public health workforce development with particular interests in tobacco prevention and control, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, and emergency preparedness.

Rita Noonan, Affiliated Professor. BS, University of Connecticut, 1986; MA, 1989; PhD, Indiana University, 1998. Injury and violence prevention, evaluation, and translation research.

Jean O'Connor, Affiliated Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; MPH, 2001; JD, 2001; DrPH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2009. Public health law, tobacco and other drugs, obesity, health care access, policy development and evaluation, public health advocacy.

Robert C. Osburne, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BSc, Emory University, 1970; MD/MS, University of Alabama, 1974; MBA, 1996. Utilization management, case/disease state management, pharmacy benefit management and cost control.

Marc Overcash, Affiliated Instructor. BA, Davidson College, 1992. Public health informatics, project management, information system design, enterprise architecture, and information technology management.

Jamie M. Pina, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Massachusetts, 2001; MSPH, Emory University, 2006; PhD, University of Washington, 2011. Public health information management, syndromic surveillance, evaluation methods for information systems, usability and user experience, global health informatics, and games for health.

Daniel Rutz, Affiliated Instructor. BS, University of Wisconsin, Platteville, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 2001. Health medical and public health emergency risk communication, planning, and response; global domestic violence and HIV/AIDS prevention strategies; building journalist competencies in public health and medical reporting, especially in developing countries.

Travis Sanchez, Research Associate Professor. MPH, Emory University, 2000; DVM, University of Georgia, 1994. Disease surveillance, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease.

Jeff Sellers, Affiliated Professor. BS, Auburn University, 1977; PhD, Duke University, 1981. Use of laboratory automation to improve data quality and data availability, implementation of enterprise-level bioinformatics systems, application of data mining/knowledge discovery to public health issues.

Iris Smith, Clinical Associate Professor. BA, Fordham University, 1971; MPH Emory University, 1979; PhD, Georgia State University, 2000. Substance abuse, program evaluation, behavioral research.

Kevin Sullivan, Research Associate Professor. BS/BA, Franklin University, 1981; MHA, Ohio State University, 1983; MPH, University of Michigan, 1984; PhD, 1990. Epidemiologic methods, nutrition, survey methods, infectious diseases.

Patrick Sullivan, Associate Professor. BS, Emory University, 1988; DVM, University of Tennessee, 1992; PhD, 1994. Behavior and health, disease surveillance, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, sexual behavior.

Florence Tangka, Affiliated Professor. BS, University of Reading, 1989; MS, Rutgers-State University of New Jersey, 1994; PhD, University of Florida-Gainesville, 2001. Economic evaluation of public health cancer programs, analysis of costs and efficiency of resource utilization in cancer prevention and control.

Daniel VanderEnde, Assistant Professor. BS, Wheaton College, 1993; MD, Case Western Reserve University, 1997; DTM&H, London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006; MPH, Emory University, 2011. Health outcomes research, quality improvement methodology, health care disparities, transfusion medicine.

David N. Westfall, Affiliated Professor. BA, University of Florida, 1968; MD, 1972; MPH, Emory University, 2009. Health care finance, application of evidence-based public health interventions to local public health issues, public health workforce training and development.

Kate Winskell, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Wadham College, University of Oxford, 1988; MA, Courtauld Institute, University of London, 1990; PhD, 1995. Communication for social and behavioral change; gender, sexuality, and HIV/AIDS

Zhou Yang, Assistant Professor. MB (internal medicine), Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, 1996; MPH, University of California, Los Angeles, 1999; PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2003. Economics of aging, Medicare reform, chronic disease management, and cost effectiveness analysis.

Career Master of Public Health Course Descriptions

AEPI 530D (2) Applied Epidemiology I

This class will provide an introduction to the principles of epidemiology, including 1) the use of descriptive measures to describe the health of populations or groups of people, 2) approaches to assessing potential associations between personal characteristics, behaviors, or exposures and the occurrence of disease or other adverse health outcomes, 3) the basics of study design, including case-control studies and cohort studies and attendant approaches to defining case or exposure status.

AEPI 515D (2) Introduction to Public Health Surveillance

Teaches the basic principles of public health surveillance, including the establishment of a public health surveillance program, the collation and analysis of data, and the preparation and distribution of a report. Helps students recognize the importance of a direct association between a public health surveillance program and a public health action.

AEPI 534D (2) Applied Epidemiology II

Continuing from Applied Epidemiology I, further insight into confounding is explored as well as effect modification. Methods of hypothesis formulation and analysis of 2x2 tables (point estimation and confidence levels) are described in detail as well as sample size calculations. Different approaches to control for extraneous variables in the design of studies are presented, such as randomization, matching, and restriction. The use of stratification for assessing effect modification and confounding is provided followed by an introduction to mathematical modeling. Different issues in the use of matching in case-control studies are presented. Statistical packages such as SAS, Epi Info, and OpenEpi are used.

AEPI 536D (2) Epidemiological Modeling

Methods for analyzing multivariable data sets in order to evaluate epidemiological research relationships between exposure and disease variables. Will include logistic regression (conditional and unconditional) and survival analysis.

AEPI 538D (2) Applied Data Analysis

The purpose of this course is to prepare the student for actual analysis of epidemiologic data from case-control or cohort studies. It demonstrates and gives the student an opportunity to explore the methods taught in the epidemiology methods sequence. The student (working alone or in groups of two to three) will develop a hypothesis and test it using an epidemiologic database and stratified and logistic regression techniques. The student also will use conditional logistic regression.

AEPI 540D (2) Case Studies in Infectious Disease

Provides training in the investigation, control, and prevention of infectious diseases by both descriptive and analytic epidemiological techniques. Students work with infectious diseases of national and international interest.

AEPI 545D (2) Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology

Reviews current knowledge concerning factors related to maternal and child health. Epidemiologic methodologies specific to maternal and child health issues will be addressed.

AEPI 555D (2) Chronic Disease Epidemiology

Emphasis is placed on the distribution and determinants of chronic disease within the population. Research design and analysis are not the primary focus of the course, but methodological issues are considered when pertinent to the interpretation of findings.

AEPI 598D (4) Special Studies Project

Provides an opportunity to participate at advanced levels on specific scholarly research and developmental projects.

AEPI 599R (4) Thesis

Provides an opportunity to integrate the content and skills learned in the academic setting through the participation in scholarly research or other culminating project.

APHI 501D (2) Applied Public Health Informatics

Enables participants to apply the technologies and methodologies available to improve the use and management of information for problem solving and decision making. Topics include types of data resources available, evaluating data in its context, and ways that the data may be used to affect outcomes.

APHI 520D (2) Introduction to Applied Public Health Informatics

Provides students with foundational principles, tools, methodologies, data sources, terminologies, and policy issues as they relate to the emerging field of public health informatics. Current national e-health and health care reform priorities and strategies, and their implications for technologies in public health, will be discussed. In addition, students will review the historical and contemporary aspects of public health practice that have required the development of public health informatics. This course also provides the foundation for the remaining courses in the applied public health informatics track. Participants to apply the technologies and methodologies available to improve the use and management of information for problem solving and decision making. Topics include types of data resources available, evaluating data in its context, and ways that the data may be used to affect outcomes. Note: This course is for students with an introductory knowledge of public health informatics.

APHI 525D (2) Overview of Data Sources, Standards, and Information Systems

Prerequisites: APHI 520D. The purpose of this course is to provide students with an overview of current public health data sources, standards, and information systems. The students will learn to identify types and sources of data as well as their utility to public health. The students will be able to identify the characteristics and features of applications and information systems that support point of service, surveillance, response and population health activities. The students will learn the features of effective public health information system design and best practices in choosing applications, integrating them, and exchanging information across systems. Finally, students will learn to determine the role of standards in enabling information exchange, interoperability, and how to move forward the evolution of standards.

APHI 530D (2) Interpersonal and Organizational Communication for the Public Health Informatician

Prerequisites: APHI 520D. The purpose of this course is to provide students with essential social interaction and communication techniques. Students will learn to present and convey public health informatics content and solutions. Students will learn to communicate technical

information as well as the added value of improving information management in public health practice. This course will focus on the communication skills needed by the informatician to function as the liaison between the program, scientific, and technical stakeholders so they can succeed in understanding and managing stakeholders' expectations. Learning how to develop the communications needed to drive a successful technology deployment is another aspect to this course, which is related to the basics of project management. Part of applying these communications skills is to learn how to derive the actual information and technology needs of a project or program and translate those needs into effective communications channels to a varied set of parties involved.

BIOS 503D (2) Introduction to Biostatistics

Introduces the most basic statistical concepts and methods: descriptive statistics, graphical display of data, probability, z-tests, t-tests, chi-square tests, and a brief introduction to linear regression. The course does not concentrate on teaching statistical packages, but some computer work might be assigned. Prerequisite: college algebra.

BIOS 516D (2) Applied Biostatistics I

Prerequisites: College algebra. This course covers fundamental concepts and methods used in data analysis. These include techniques in graphical and numerical descriptive statistics; elementary probability calculation using the normal distribution; point and confidence interval estimation and hypothesis testing for population means and proportions, differences between means and between proportions, and contingency table analyses (risk ratio and odds ratio). Students will use SAS to perform the statistical analysis.

BIOS 517D (2) Applied Biostatistics II

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D. BIOS 517D is the follow-up course to BIOS 516D. This course starts with the chi-square test and confidence intervals for the risk ratio and the odds ratio. Students then learn about linear regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA). A good grasp of the statistical methods taught in this course is necessary to conduct biomedical and public health research and to comprehend what is reported in the published literature.

BIOS 518D (2) Applied Biostatistics III

Prerequisites: BIOS 516D, BIOS 517D. BIOS 518D is the follow-up to BIOS 517D. This course starts with post-ANOVA multiple comparison procedures and then introduces students to topics in linear regression analysis such as polynomial regression, analysis of covariance and Poisson regression. The bulk of the course lies in modeling longitudinal data. As in BIOS 517D, students learn how to specify an appropriate statistical model so that specific research questions of interest can be addressed in a methodologically sound way.

BSHE 504D (2) Social Behavior in Public Health

Introduces the basic principles and functional areas of health promotion and education. Explores considerations for incorporating health promotion and education activities into the design of local, regional, national, and international public health programs. Provides the fundamental language, concepts, and constructs associated with the scientific approach used in behavioral research.

EH 500D (2) Perspectives in Environmental Health

Presents the ecological paradigm as applied to public health and introduces various aspects of environmental health, including air, surface water and ground water contamination, food safety, occupational health, radiation, chemical and physical hazards, vector control, and injuries.

EPI 504D (2) Fundamentals of Epidemiology

Emphasizes the underlying concepts of the epidemiological approach. Stresses the design of studies. Introduces quantitative measures to determine risk association and procedures for standardization of rates.

GH 500D (2) Addressing Key Issues in Global Health

Introduces the students to global public health issues, such as population growth, maternal mortality, and HIV. Presents how public health data are interpreted from a global perspective. Describes future public health trends, relevant in domestic public health deliberations.

HCO 535D (2) Population-Based Outcomes Research

Enables participants to apply and critique methods of outcomes and satisfaction assessment.

HCO 536D (2) Managing Healthcare Databases

This course will present the aspects of defining, acquiring, loading, quality assuring, and maintaining a database for research purposes within an environment of computer technology and technologists, and within a framework of complex legal and privacy issues. Preferably a database built during the course will be related to the student's anticipated SSP.

HCO 537D (2) Applied Regression and Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

Enables participants to apply linear regression and discrete dependent variable regression analysis to health care outcomes analysis. Completes curriculum in regression analysis and covers C-E analysis.

HCO 538D (2) Evidence-Based Medicine Concepts

Enables participants to formulate a clinical question, critically appraise research literature, and evaluate the evidence. Topics include: current data synthesis techniques used for population management of a given clinical question.

HCO 539D (2) Outcomes-Based Process Improvement

Enables participants to apply state-of-the-art concepts and methods for measuring and evaluating clinical outcomes.

HCO 598D (4) Special Studies Project

Provides an opportunity to participate at advanced levels on specific scholarly research and developmental projects.

HCO 599R (4) Thesis

Provides an opportunity to integrate the content and skills learned in the academic setting through the participation in scholarly research or other culminating project.

HPM 500D (2) Introduction to the US Health Care System

Introduces students to the United States health care system, both public and private sector. Examines the structure of the health system, current topics in health care reform, the policy process, and advocacy for public health.

PRS 500D (0) Strategies and Resources for Online Learning

This course provides students with an introduction to the Career MPH online course format, the Blackboard learning platform, and Emory University resources. Students will participate in simulated academic course activities to assist in preparing for the first semester in CMPH.

PRS 501D (2) Technology Tools for Public Health

Provides an overview of technology tools used to facilitate and enhance collaboration, communication, instruction, productivity, and social networking. Students become familiar with each of these resources through hands-on practice and evaluate the tools' usefulness for the practice of health education and behavioral sciences.

PRS 505D (2) Integrated Communication Strategies

Explores methods of applying behavioral and cognitive theories to communicating health and behavioral change information. Illustrates communication strategies using a variety of approaches including face-to-face instruction, technology-mediated strategies, and print-based products. Provides students with an overview of concepts and strategies used in data presentation, social marketing, and public health information campaigns. Emphasis is placed on developing skills that enable practitioners to create consumer-oriented public health intervention, advocacy, and professional development efforts. Skills include formative research, audience segmentation, and channel analysis, and multidimensional data presentation.

PRS 530D (1) Quantitative Analysis

Provides students with an introduction to measurement methods and basic knowledge of quantitative applications using SPSS software. Content will stress specific skills and knowledge of working with data sets using basic SPSS functions to analyze research questions and hypotheses, perform appropriate data analysis procedures, and interpret data outputs.

PRS 532D (1) Qualitative Methods

Introduces students to qualitative research methods used in public health and applied settings. Content covers relevant aspects of qualitative research including research design, sampling, construction of data collection instruments, data collection techniques including observation, interviewing and focus groups, validity and reliability in qualitative research, analysis, and ethical issues.

PRS 535D (2) Questionnaire Design and Analysis

Presents the basics of questionnaire development and data analysis, as well as the interpretation of reporting of findings. The course introduces students to both quantitative and qualitative data methods. Students develop proficiency in the windows version of Epi info—an analytic computer package commonly used in the analyses of public health data.

PRS 538D (2) Community Needs Assessment

Encompasses the development of systematic plans for collecting data about the health status, knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, motivation, and health practices of a population or community and its socioeconomic environment.

PRS 540D (2) Conduct of Evaluation Research

Covers all aspects of evaluation research, including formative process, outcome evaluation, and issues related to collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data.

PRS 554D (2) Prevention Effectiveness

Describes the basic methods used in assessing the community benefits derived from population-based interventions. Critiques the utility of various sources of primary and secondary data that are applied to determining the political accountability, program management, and social contributions made by behavioral and education interventions. Provides an overview of decision analysis and economic algorithms used to select those strategies with the most effect in a population such as cost benefit, cost effectiveness, cost utility, meta-analysis, ethical and legal consequences, and social benefit.

PRS 560D (1) Prevention Science Seminar

Explores and analyzes selected topics in public health. Topics may include public-private partnerships, coalition building, conflict resolution, negotiation skills, and principles of leadership.

PRS 561D (2) Public Health Advocacy

Introduces students to the systems of law and policy that influence health and public health in the United States and globally. Prepares students to lead the transformation of laws and policies to meet the health challenges of the twenty-first century. Addresses basic legal concepts such as sources of law, ethical foundations of law, constitutional law, the tension between individual rights and public health, the law-making process, police powers, the courts, and the relationship between the federal government and states. Draws from legal, political science, and behavioral science theory and applies theories for creating change to real-world public health issues and covers practical techniques and approaches to policy formulation, strategic policy communications, legislative advocacy, and program development.

PRS 565D (2) Public Health Ethics

Examines ethical rules, principles, and theories as they relate to public health practice and the delivery of health services through individual and institutional providers.

PRS 575D (2) Planning and Performance Measures for Nonprofits and Other Local Agencies

Introduces the basic concepts and vocabulary needed to operate, make decisions, and evaluate a nonprofit organization or other local agency. The course focuses on large and small nonprofits and other agencies that provide health education and interventions to improve the health of the public. Attention is given to the flow of funds to and from organizations with consideration given to adherence and compliance to a variety of regulatory requirements. Assignments are a combination of case studies and interactions with actual organizations. The course is designed to provide the learner with practical knowledge and tools to succeed within the nonprofit world.

PRS 580D (2) Research Design and Grant Preparation

Explores the basics of the scientific methods used in public health research. Covers how to state hypotheses, critique the scientific literature, develop a research design to test stated hypotheses, and write a research proposal. Compares and contrasts proposal writing and grant writing.

PRS 595R (2) Practicum

Enables students to apply skills and knowledge in an applied setting through a supervised field training experience in a public health setting that complements the student's interests and career goals.

PRS 598D (4) Special Studies Project

Provides an opportunity to participate at advanced levels on specific scholarly research and developmental projects.

PRS 599R (4) Thesis

Provides an opportunity to integrate the content and skills learned in the academic setting through participation in scholarly research or other culminating project.



Interdepartmental Programs

The Rollins School of Public Health offers three interdepartmental programs. They are:

- MPH in Global Environmental Health (Environmental Health and Global Health)
- MSPH in Environmental Health and Epidemiology
- MPH and MSPH in Global Epidemiology (Epidemiology and Global Health).

More detailed information about this program can be found on the RSPH website. Those interested in any of these programs should contact the associate/assistant director of academic programs.

Global Environmental Health (GEH)

Population, growth, demographic shifts, and increasing resource demands have direct and indirect impacts on climate and biodiversity, affecting the availability of food, clean air, and clean water. On a local and regional scale, patterns of resource extraction, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, land use, and urbanization affect health through their effect on food, water, air, wastes, and risks of injury, toxic exposures, and infectious diseases. All of these relations are dynamic and rapidly evolving, and all take place against a background of increasing globalization. Some of the major determinants of health in developing nations, now and in coming years, relate to the environment.

The GEH program is a collaborative curriculum sponsored by the Department of Environmental Health and the Hubert Department of Global Health. A two-year program with a minimum of forty-two semester hours, it is designed for students interested in working for governmental or nongovernmental entities developing policy, implementing local interventions, or carrying out research on environmental health issues in a global context. Workplace organizations may be health-based and work to promote environmental health, and/or to understand the impact of environmental/natural resource issues on other health programs and policies. Settings may also focus on development, environment, or conservation, and work to improve the impact of their programs on public health. A practicum and a final thesis or culminating experience project are required.

Graduates of the GEH program will be trained in broad, contextual issues that frame environmental health problems, and in the technical, social and policy aspects of the problems. The curriculum is designed to provide students with the basic skills required to address global environmental health issues. Each student is encouraged to take additional elective courses to create an area of specialization based on his/her interests. Students are also encouraged to take advantage of opportunities such as the courses and speakers in the departments of environmental studies, sociology, anthropology, and political science, as well as development studies seminars.

To be considered for admission to the GEH program, applicants should have completed courses in college-level biology and chemistry (general and organic strongly recommended), and college-level statistics and mathematics (calculus recommended). International experience and foreign language skills are also highly recommended. In addition, applicants should demonstrate a commitment to global health and an appreciation of cultural diversity. GRE or MCAT scores are required.

Program Requirements

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to US Health Care System	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 530	Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology	2
<i>or</i> EHS 747/ EPI 747	Methods in Environmental Epidemiology (requires permission)	2
EH 540	Environmental Hazards I	2
EH 546/GH 580	Environmental Microbiology/ Control of Food and Waterborne Disease	2
GH 501	Policies in Global Health	3
GH 555	Proposal Development	2
<i>or</i> EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
EH 595	Practicum	0
EH/GH 599R	Thesis	4
<i>or</i> EH 594	Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health Professionals	2

GEH students must take a minimum of 6 credit hours from the following list of elective classes. Other electives may be substituted with permission of faculty advisor and the GEH director.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 501*	Statistical Methods II with lab	4
GH 542*	Evidence-Based Strategies	3
EH 515	Air Quality in the Urban Environment	2
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EHS 760	Advanced Risk Assessment	2
EH 527	Biomarkers & Environmental Public Health	2
EH 537/EPI 747	Methods in Environmental Epidemiology	2
EH 541	Environmental Hazards II	2
EH 547/GH 506	Introduction to Microbial Risk Assessment	1
EH 548	Research Methods for Studies of Water and Health	3
EH 549	Approaches to Water Sanitation and Hygiene Research	2
EH 582/GH582	Global Climate Change; Health Impacts and Response	2
EH 583/ ENVS 485	Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology	4
EH 584	Built Environment and Public Health	2
EH 586	Advanced Seminar in Climate Change and Health	2
EH 587	Introduction to Satellite Remote Sensing	2
EH 590R	EH Seminar: Initiation and Management of Research Projects Under Constrained Conditions	2
EHS 750	Environmental Determinants of Infectious Disease	2

INFO 530	Geographic Information Systems	2
GH 502	Global Health Survey Research Methods	2
GH 522	Qualitative Research Methods for Global Health	3
GH 529	Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries	2
GH 560	Monitoring and Evaluating of Global Public Health Programs	2
EPI 536	Applied Data Analysis	2
BIOS 550	Computer Analysis of Complex Survey Data	2
* Strongly recommended for GEH students		
Total credits required for MPH Program		42

Joint EH/EPI MSPH Program

The joint MSPH program in EH/EPI prepares students for research careers in environmental epidemiology through specialized training in epidemiologic methods and skills applied to occupational and environmental health. It is a two-year program with a minimum of forty-eight semester hours and a practicum and final thesis are required. All applicants should have completed both college-level biology and chemistry and a college-level math course; calculus, college-level statistics, and organic chemistry are recommended.

Program Requirements:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II (Epi students only)	3
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1
EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
EPI 538	Advanced Epidemiologic Methods I	2
EPI 591U	Application of Epi Concepts	3
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EHS 747/ EPI 747	Methods in Environmental Epidemiology	2
EH 540	Environmental Hazards I	2
EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	3
EH 580	Injury Prevention and Control	2
EH 595	Practicum	0
EH/ EPI 599R	Thesis	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to US Health Care System	2

Complete a minimum of two courses from the following list of electives. Other electives may be substituted with permission of faculty adviser and EH/EPI co-director.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
EH 515	Air Quality in the Urban Environment	2
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EHS 760	Advanced Risk Assessment	2
EH 527	Biomarkers and Environmental Public Health	2
EH 541	Environmental Hazards II	2
EH 546/ GH 580	Environmental Microbiology: Control of Food and Waterborne Disease	2
EH 550	Environmental and Occupational Health Practice	2
EH 581	National Security and Public Health Consequences of Disasters and Terrorism	2
EH 582	Global Climate Change: Health Impacts and Response	2
EH 583/ EH 584	Spatial Analysis in Disease Ecology Built Environment and Public Health	4 2
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
INFO 530	Geographic Information Systems	2
EPI 537	Epidemiology of Chronic Disease	2
EPI 552	Genetic Epidemiology	2
EPI 591S	Social Epidemiology	2
EPI 743	Epidemiology of Cancer	2
EPI 744	Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology	2
EPI 746	Reproductive Epidemiology	2
EPI 750	Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Epidemiological Research	3
Total credits required for EH/EPI MSPH Program		48

Global Epidemiology

The departments of Epidemiology and Global Health work collaboratively to offer an MPH and MSPH in Global Epidemiology. The program is designed to provide students with qualitative and quantitative research methodologies that enable graduates to contribute to global health. The MPH requires 42 hours of course work, the MSPH requires 48 hours of course work.

Program Requirements

Required Public Health Breadth Courses (6 hours for MPH and MSPH)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
HPM 500	Introduction to US Healthcare System	2
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2

Required Research Methods Courses (22–23 hours)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
EPI 533	Programming in SAS	1

EPI 534	Epidemiologic Methods II with lab	3
EPI 591U	Application of Epidemiologic Concepts	3
EPI 740	Epidemiologic Modeling	3
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
BIOS 591P	Statistical Methods II with lab	3
Required Global Context Courses (9–10 hours)		
GH 501	Priorities, Policies, and Programs in Global Health	3
Global Health Methods (select 2–3 credit hours from approved list)		2–3
GH 595R	Global Health Practicum	0
GH/EPI 599R	Thesis	4
Additional Courses Required for MSPH (5 hours)		
EPI 538	Advanced Epi Methods	2
EPI 750	Analysis of Longitudinal Data	3
Electives (5–6 hours for MPH; 6–7 hours for MSPH)		



Dual-Degree Programs

The Rollins School of Public Health offers dual-degree programs with the business, medical, nursing, theology, and law schools and the physician's assistant and physical therapy programs.

Candidates for dual-degree programs must apply to each school separately. Evaluation criteria for admission to the School of Public Health for students in the dual-degree program are the same as those for the MPH program alone. Students accepted into the dual-degree program will be notified of acceptance by both schools. If students are accepted into one school but not the other, they may enroll in the school that has accepted them but not as a dual-degree student. Upon admission to the dual-degree program, students should consult with the appropriate program director of each school to plan their courses of study.

During the admission process, applicants to the School of Public Health must indicate the department in which they are interested in pursuing a dual degree. The departments or academic programs that participate in the dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management. Not all departments and academic programs participate in every dual degree program. Those who participate are noted in the descriptions of each dual degree program below. The dual degree MPH curriculum is based on individual department requirements and meets the competencies for each program area.

The conferring of dual degrees requires the satisfactory completion of the partnering school's degree requirements and the Rollins School of Public Health MPH degree requirements (42 credit hours including a practicum and culminating experience). Two semesters of residency in the School of Public Health are required of all dual degree students. Students are required to complete MPH degree core courses, department required courses, and elective course work. Up to ten semester hours of credit earned in the partnering school may be counted as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. Courses for each program that may count as elective credits towards the MPH degree are noted in the descriptions of each dual degree program below.

During their residency in the Rollins School of Public Health, students will be charged the current rate of tuition for dual degree students. When enrolled in the partnering program, the student will be charged the current rate of tuition by that school or program. School-sponsored scholarships and grants are applicable only to those semesters in which the student is in residency at the respective schools.

Students enrolled in dual degree programs receive both degrees simultaneously upon completion of all degree requirements for both programs. For specific dual degree courses, please refer to the departmental websites at http://www.sph.emory.edu/cms/departments_centers/index.html.

MBA/MPH Degree

Goizueta Business School and the School of Public Health collaborate in a program granting the master of business administration and master of public health degrees. In the application process, scores from the GMAT may substitute for the GRE requirement. Students can complete this program in five semesters, of which two are resided in the School of Public Health. Candidates begin the program in the fall with two semesters in the business school. The following fall and spring the candidates enroll in the School of Public Health. During the final fall semester, the candidate takes electives in both schools but enrolls in the business school.

Department and academic programs participating in the MBA/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

Students in the MBA/MPH program gain the skills and knowledge to effectively lead and manage public health systems and programs, as well as advise on domestic and global health policy issues. Graduates of the MBA/MPH program are trained to work in health programs on issues such as policy and funding, defining goals, and managing public health organizations.

The following courses offered through the MBA's curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

BUS 550	Data and Decision Analytics	3 credits
BUS 531	Leading Organizations and Strategy	3 credits
BUS 551	Process and Systems Management	2 credits
BUS 500C	Structured Problem Solving	1 credit
BUS 561A	Professional Communications	1 credit

MD/MPH Degree with Emory University School of Medicine

Emory University School of Medicine and the School of Public Health collaborate in a program granting the doctor of medicine and master of public health degrees. This program is designed to be completed within five years, four of which are spent primarily in the medical school. It is recommended but not required that the year spent in the School of Public Health follow the third year of medical school.

Candidates for the MD/MPH Program must apply to the School of Medicine and submit a one-page essay describing their interest in public health. Students applying to the MD/MPH dual degree program will have an opportunity to visit the School of Public Health and meet with faculty at the time of their medical school interview and will be interviewed in the year prior to enrolling in the School of Public Health. Applicants will be notified of acceptance into the dual-degree program after they are accepted by the School of Medicine.

The departments and academic programs that participate in the MD/MPH dual-degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and

Health Policy and Management. The schools of Medicine and Public Health will defray a portion of the cost of tuition and fees for the MPH degree. This program prepares students to work as physicians in the public health field, enabling them to diagnose health problems and risk factors of individuals and communities. Physicians who are awarded an MPH will have the ability to work in international and government agencies, clinics, health departments and research centers as well as teach at the School of Public Health.

The following courses offered through the medical school's curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

MD 520	Exercise and Movement	2 credit hours
MD 535	Genetics and Evolution	2 credit hours
MD 540	Aging and Dying	1 credit hour
MD 548	Becoming a Doctor I	3 credit hours
MD 578	Becoming a Doctor II	3 credit hours
MD 638	Becoming a Doctor III	3 credit hours

MD/MPH for Non-Emory Medical School Students

Emory University also enables non-Emory medical students to enroll in a dual-degree MD/MPH program. Students in good standing at fully accredited US medical schools may apply to the Rollins School of Public Health for enrollment in the MPH program as part of their medical school experience over the period of one year, a fall and spring semester. It is strongly recommended that the MPH year follow the first clinical year (normally after the third year) of the medical school. But students may attend the School of Public Health at any time prior to the completion of their medical studies. Up to ten credits earned in their medical school may be counted as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. The associate dean for academic affairs, in consultation with the department chairs, reviews and approves elective credit hours to be used toward the degree requirements for the external MD/MPH program.

Applicants who are attending a medical school other than Emory should (1) follow the MD/MPH application instructions for creating an account and completing the online application at this site: http://www.sph.emory.edu/cms/academic_programs/degree_programs/dualdegree/mdmph_nonemory.html and (2) arrange for the medical school to send the following items to the RSPH Office of Admissions:

- a. Copy of the AMCAS application and original transcripts from all post-secondary institutions;
- b. Recommendations used for medical school application;
- c. Official transcript from current institution in a signed/sealed envelope; and
- d. A letter from the appropriate dean or administrator in the medical school that attests that the student has successfully completed the courses to date, is in good standing at the time of application to the School of Public Health, and is eligible to return to home institution after completion of the master of public health degree.

MSN/MPH Degree

The Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing and the School of Public Health collaborate in a dual degree program offering the master of science in nursing and master of public health. Students will enroll in the School of Public Health for one calendar year and then complete requirements for the master of science in nursing within the School of Nursing.

Dual degree students are required to choose a specialty in the nursing school as well as a department in the School of Public Health. Nursing specialties include acute care nurse practitioner, adult/gerontology nurse practitioner, emergency nurse practitioner, family nurse practitioner, family nurse-midwife, family nurse-midwife, health systems leadership, nurse-midwifery, pediatric nurse practitioner–acute care, pediatric nurse practitioner–primary care, women’s health/adult health nurse practitioner, women’s health nurse practitioner, and women’s health care.

School of Public Health departments and academic programs participating in the MSN/MPH dual-degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

This program prepares professional nurses for leadership roles in health care and in the field of public health. The MSN/MPH program combines clinical nursing skills with public health knowledge to help future nurses assume leadership roles as they deliver care to at-risk individuals and work to improve community health. A person who obtains a MSN/MPH will have the credentials to direct or manage a public health organization, engage in preventive health services, and promote health within communities. They will be able to speak on behalf of those affected by public health crises.

The following courses offered through the nursing school’s curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

NRSG 507	Theory and Research Applications	3 credit hours
NRSG 544	Advanced Health Assessment	3 credit hours
NRSG 503	Advanced Practical Nursing: Ethical Legal and Leadership Issues	3 credit hours
NRSG 501	Health Policy and Finance for Advanced Practice Nursing	3 credit hours

JD/MPH Degree

The School of Law and School of Public Health collaborate to offer a dual degree program awarding the master of public health and doctor of law (JD) degrees. Students must complete all courses prescribed for the JD program, with no fewer than five semesters of residence in the School of Law. Enrollment in at least two semesters in the RSPH is also required. LSAT scores may be substituted for GRE scores as part of the public health application and other evaluation criteria remain the same for public health applicant. It is recommended that the student attend RSPH between the first and second year of the law school curriculum.

The departments and academic programs participating in the JD/MPH dual-degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

By combining the programs, students are able to develop a special expertise in public health-related legal issues, to advocate for and create public health programs and policies, and to solve public health problems using legal tools. The JD/MPH program prepares students to advise and advocate for public health departments, private organizations, individuals, and communities.

The following courses offered through the law school's curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

Law 575	Legal Methods	3 credit hours
Law 635	Child Advocacy	2 credit hours
Law 680	Food and Drug Law	3 credit hours
Law 736A	Law in Public Health	2 credit hours
Law 744	Regulation/Health Care Providers	2 credit hours

MMSC in Physician Assistant/MPH Degree

The Physician Assistant Program of the School of Medicine and the School of Public Health collaborate in offering a dual-degree program awarding the master of public health and master of medical science degrees. Students enroll in the School of Public Health for one calendar year (fall, spring, summer) during their first year at Emory. They then complete an additional seven semesters in the Physician Assistant Program including summers.

Departments and academic programs participating in the PA/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

The PA program emphasizes primary health care and preventive medicine and seeks to interest students in working in medically underserved areas. Students may apply their combined PA/MPH skills in such areas as population or clinical research, health administration leadership, and community health promotion.

The following courses offered through the Physician Assistant's curriculum may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

PAE 7100	Becoming a Physician Assistant I	2 credit hours
PAE 7105	Biomedical Ethics	2 credit hours
PAE 7101	Becoming a Physician Assistant II	2 credit hours
PAE 7102	Becoming a Physician Assistant III	2 credit hours
PAE 7103	Becoming a Physician Assistant IV	2 credit hours

DPT/MPH Degree

The Physical Therapy Program of the School of Medicine (Department of Rehabilitation Medicine) and the School of Public Health collaborate in offering a dual degree program awarding the master of public health and doctor of physical therapy degrees. The doctor of physical therapy (DPT) degree is a professional doctorate in physical therapy.

The DPT/MPH program is four years in length consisting of 144 semester credit hours. Students spend their first two years in the DPT program, developing a strong foundation in the basic and clinical science, with an emphasis on movement and movement dysfunction. In the third academic year, students focus on the MPH degree, enrolling in the School of Public Health. THE DPT program requires nine semesters of training including courses and clinical rotations.

Departments and academic programs participating in the DPT/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Epidemiology, Global Health, and Health Policy and Management.

The combined DPT/MPH degree enables physical therapists to become leaders in preventive health care policy and practice as well as effective therapists following a public health crisis. They bring rehabilitation into the sphere of public health.

The following courses offered through the Division of Physical Therapy may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree:

DPT 720	Ethics and Professionalism	2 credit hours
DPT 700	Health Promotion, Wellness, and Prevention: Individual	1 credit hour
DPT 725	Interpersonal Communications	2 credit hours
DPT 745	Growth Processes through the Lifespan	4 credit hours
DPT 920	Health Promotion, Wellness, and Prevention: Community	3 credit hours

MDiv/MPH

The Candler School of Theology collaborates with the RSPH in offering a dual degree program awarding both the master of divinity and master of public health degrees (MDiv/MPH). The dual degree program may be completed in four years. The first year is spent at the Candler School of Theology, the second year at Rollins School of Public Health, and the third and fourth years are completed at Candler. In order to meet degree requirements for the MDiv, the student must complete a minimum of 86 hours at Candler. MDiv requirements are similar to those of a traditional MDiv student. MDiv/MPH dual degree students may complete the MPH practicum requirement by adapting their clinical Contextual Education placement to an activity relevant for public health.

Departments and academic programs participating in the MDiv/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management.

The dual degree program prepares students to use a theological foundation when working in the field of public health. Public health professionals who hold the MPH/MDiv are trained to work in public health within the context of religious institutions, applying religious and theological knowledge to enhance health programs for special populations.

Course work offered through Candler School of Theology in the following program areas may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. Students should confirm with their academic adviser that the course fulfills the requirements.

Christian Ethics (course number ES 501)	3 credit hours
World Religions (designated as WR or CEE)	3 credit hours
Introductory Arts of Ministry (designated as CC, EV, LA)	6 credit hours
Sociology of Religion or Religion and Personality (designated as SR, OR, RP)	3 credit hours
Theology or Ethics (designated as HT, ST, ES; does not include ES 501)	3 credit hours

MTS/MPH

The Candler School of Theology collaborates with the School of Public Health in offering a dual degree program awarding both the master of theological studies and master of public health degrees (MTS/MPH). The dual degree program may be completed in three years. The first year is spent at the Candler School of Theology, the second year at Rollins School of Public Health, and the third year is completed at Candler. In order to meet degree requirements for the MTS, the student must complete a minimum of 51 hours at Candler. MTS requirements are similar to those of a traditional MTS student. MTS/MPH dual degree students may complete the MPH thesis or special study project in conjunction with their MTS integrative paper or thesis.

Departments and academic programs participating in the MTS/MPH dual degree program are Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Global Environmental Health, Global Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management.

As with the MDiv/MPH program, a MTS/MPH prepares students to use a theological foundation when working in the public health field. Public health professionals who hold the MPH/MTS are trained to work in public health within the context of religion and the theological knowledge to enhance health programs for special populations.

Course work offered through Candler School of Theology in the following program areas may be used as elective credit hours towards the MPH degree. Students should confirm with their academic adviser that the course fulfills the requirements.

History and Interpretation of Christianity	a minimum of 4 credit hours
Church History	CH
Historical Theology	HT
Systematic Theology	ST

Christianity and Culture	a minimum of 6 credit hours
Ethical Studies	ES
Missions	M
Religion and Personality	RP
Sociology of Religion	S
World Religions	WR

FIVE-YEAR BACHELOR/MASTER'S PROGRAM WITH EMORY COLLEGE

BA/MSPH Program—Biostatistics

Emory College and the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) jointly offer a five-year bachelor's/master's degree program. Students have an opportunity to complete a bachelor of arts (BA) in Emory College, with a major concentration in mathematics and computer sciences, and a master of science in public health (MSPH) in biostatistics within five years. Emory College students will apply and be admitted to the program during their third (junior) year and enroll in eight to twelve semester hours of credit in MSPH courses during their fourth (senior) year. Course credits taken by Emory College students in the Rollins School of Public Health during their fourth (senior) year count toward the required 132 hours of credit for the bachelor of arts as well as for the required forty-eight hours for the MSPH in biostatistics. Two undergraduate courses (totaling eight semester hours) offered by the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science will also count toward the MSPH in biostatistics. Students graduating from Emory College with a BA will then take courses during their fifth year as MSPH students in the Rollins School of Public Health.

BA/MSPH Required Course Work

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
Math 361	Probability and Statistics I	4
Math 362	Probability and Statistics II	4
BIOS 506	Biostatistical Methods I	4
BIOS 507	Applied Linear Models	4
BIOS 508	Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis	2
BIOS 522	Survival Analysis Methods	2
BIOS 526	Modern Regression Analysis	3
BIOS 531	SAS/Splus Programming	2
BIOS 595R	Practicum	0
BIOS 599R	Thesis	6
EPI 530	Epidemiological Methods I	4
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
	Elective hours are required of which at least 2 are in Biostatistics	5

BS/MPH Five-year Program–Environmental Health

A five-year bachelor's/master's degree (BS/MPH) is offered through the Emory College Environmental Studies (ENVS) Department and the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) Environmental Health (EH) program. Students can earn a Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Health in five years. Students in their sophomore year of the ENVS BS program with a minimum of 3.25 cumulative GPA may apply.

BS/MPH Required Courses (for the MPH portion)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
BIOS 500	Statistical Methods I with lab	4
EPI 530	Epidemiologic Methods I with lab	4
BSHE 500	Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Health	2
GH 500	Critical Issues in Global Health	2
HPM 500	Introduction to the US Health Care System	2
EH 500	Perspectives in Environmental Health	2
EH 520	Human Toxicology	3
EH 524	Risk Assessment I	2
EH 530	Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology	2
EH 540	Environmental Hazards I	2
EH 550	Environmental and Occupational Health Practice	2
EH 570	Environmental and Occupational Health Policy	3
EH 595	Practicum	0
EH 596	Research Design in Environmental Health	1
or GH 555	Proposal Development	2
EH 599R	Thesis	4
or EH 594	Capstone Seminar: Skills for Environmental Health Professionals	3



RSPH Certificate Programs

Certificate in Public Health Informatics

Through its Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, the RSPH offers a certificate program in public health informatics. This program offers an opportunity for professionals who already have advanced training in public health to gain further skills in the emerging field of public health informatics.

PHI certificate students will complete 20 hours of training in the courses that form the core curriculum for the MSPH-PHI program. The course requirements are listed below.

Courses Required for the Certificate in Public Health Informatics

INFO 500	Principles of Public Health Informatics I	2
INFO 501	Principles of Public Health Informatics II	2
INFO 503	Management Principles for Informatics	2
INFO 511	Analytics	3
INFO 521	Complex Database Management Systems	3
INFO 532	Principles of Geographic Information Systems	4
INFO 540	Informatics and Analytics for Public Health Surveillance	2
INFO 550	Software Engineering	2

The program is typically completed in two semesters of study, although the typical part-time student may take longer.

Certificate in Global Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

The Rollins School of Public Health, in partnership with CDC's International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch, offers a Graduate Certificate in Global Complex Humanitarian Emergencies. It is an interdisciplinary program that combines the teaching and research strength of Emory University with the applied technical skills of the CDC's International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch.

This is a rigorous and competitive certificate program intended only for those who meet the below criteria. Up to 20 students will be accepted into the certificate program each year. The application deadline is September 14, 2012.

Criteria for Certificate

The ideal candidate for this certificate is a student who:

- Wants to work overseas in an emergency or post-emergency setting as their career.
- Has international development and/or relevant field experience in low-resource settings.
- Is committed to building practical field epidemiological methods skills in low-resource settings.

Certificate Requirements

Awarding the certificate requires students to be accepted into the program and then complete:

- Two core classes
- 6 credit hours of approved electives
- Research or practicum component
- Event or volunteer participation

For more detailed information, please see the GCHE website at www.sph.emory.edu/cms/academic_programs/nondegree_programs/globalche.html.

Certificate in Maternal Child Health (MCH)

The Certificate in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) at Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) aims to equip students to become professionals for positions in governmental and non-governmental public health organizations serving women, infants, and children at local, regional, national, and international levels.

Applicant Criteria

This is a rigorous and competitive certificate program intended for students that are committed to the development and promotion of the MCH field. Any current first-year student enrolled in the MPH or MSPH program at RSPH is eligible to apply for one of approximately 20 slots in September of their first year. Applicants should have demonstrated leadership and team player capabilities.

Program Requirements

The MCH Certificate requires 8 to 12 hours course work, a culminating experience on a MCH topic, and a practicum related to MCH.

- Core Courses (4 credits): Students are required to take two core courses:
 - BSHE 596/EPI 596/GH 596/HPM 596 : Foundations in Maternal and Child Health (2 credits)—spring
 - HPM 502: Introduction to Healthcare Management (2 credits)—fall
- Selectives (4–8 credits): Choose either quantitative or qualitative methods and one life course elective. At least one class must be a competency heavy course specified by *

Choose one methods course:

- Quantitative Methods: BIOS 501 AND EPI 565, EH 524, OR GH 540
- Qualitative Methods: BSHE 524, BSHE 538, HPM 569, GH 522, GH 525, OR GH 543

Choose one life course:

- Pregnancy to Childhood: EPI 744, GH 546, GH 552, OR GH/EPI 566
- Transition to Adulthood: BSHE 517*
- Reproductive Life: EPI/GH 550*, EPI 746, GH 530*, GH 539*, OR GH 541*
- Women's Health: EPI 516* OR HPM 569

Application Deadline

Full-time Students	September of first year (Specific date TBA)
Part-time Students	Before completion of 15 credits hours
Program Acceptance	October of each year

If you have specific questions about the MCH Certificate Program, please contact Zarie Riley, program coordinator, at zarie.riley@emory.edu.

Certificate in Mental Health

Mental health is integral to and inseparable from public health. This interdepartmental program addresses the interface of mental health and public health and is intended to enhance the competencies of students concentrating in any of the school's departmental programs. Students completing the program will be able to epidemiologically describe the burden of mental illness on society, apply theories and evaluate empirical evidence on determinants of mental health, design and critique interventions intended to promote mental health and identify the sources of financing and public policies that affect mental health services.

Certificate Requirements

- HPM 579, Mental Health and Public Health Interface (1 credit hour per academic year)

This course will provide a public health perspective of mental health and mental health services by offering a description of how the fields interface. The instructor will integrate presentations by experts from the field who address mental health and mental health services as relevant to public health. The class will provide a cross-cutting, cross-departmental experience including topics in mental health surveillance and epidemiology, mental health services and policy, mental health and behavioral science, and global mental health. The class will span two semesters, offering 1 semester hour of credit for the year (1/2 credit per semester). Students are encouraged to take the course for two years.
- Practicum in aspect of public mental health- a minimum of 200 hours
- Thesis or capstone project on topic in public mental health
- A minimum of 6 credit hours from the following courses or courses approved by Dr. Benjamin Druss or Melissa Sherrer:
 - o BSHE 512 Medical Sociology, 3 credit hours
 - o BSHE 516 Behavioral Epidemiology, 3 credit hours
 - o BSHE 560R Mental Health Seminar, 1 credit hour
 - o BSHE 581 Stress Reduction, 1 credit hour
 - o BSHE 585 Public Mental Health, 1 credit hour
 - o BSHE 586 Prevention of Mental and Behavioral Disorders, 2 credit hours
 - o BSHE 587 Seminar in Substance Abuse, 2 credit hours
 - o BSHE 588 Addiction, the Brain, History and Culture, 3 credit hours

- o BSHE 589 Mental Illness, Public Health and American Culture in Interdisciplinary Perspective, 3 credit hours
- o HPM 563 Long Term Care Policy and Practice, 2 credit hours
- o HPM 577 Mental Health/Medical Interface, 2 credit hours
- o SOC 330 Mental Health and Well-Being, 4 credit hours
- o SOC 513, Perspectives on Mental Health, 2 credit hours
- o Any 300 level or above Psychology classes

For inquiries about the Certificate in Mental Health please contact: Melissa Sherrer, MEd, program administrator, 404.727.3968, msherre@emory.edu.

Certificate in Socio-Contextual Determinants of Health Program

The Certificate Program in the Socio-Contextual Determinants of Health welcomes students who are committed to studying and intervening in the social conditions (e.g., laws banning same-sex marriage, neighborhood poverty rates, structural racism) that shape health and well-being across and within populations. This certificate program provides a range of intellectual, academic, research, and professional development opportunities that are designed to strengthen students' abilities to pursue related careers. Students committed to advancing social justice and/or to eradicating health disparities will find this certificate program a particularly good fit for their interests.

Certificate Requirements

Complete (1) one of three core courses

Complete (1) one elective course, chosen from the certificate program's course roster

Complete a capstone project/thesis on a topic related to the socio-contextual determinants of health.

Each student must attend two colloquia and two journal club meetings.

For more detailed information about the certificate including the application process, please see the website at www.sph.emory.edu/SCDH/about.php.



Special Programs

Master's International Program with the US Peace Corps

The RSPH offers a master of public health degree in conjunction with the Peace Corps' Master's International (MI) Program. This program is a unique opportunity for students to combine public health theory with practical field experience. MI students apply to any department at RSPH and will complete all MPH/MSPH course work before they begin two years in the Peace Corps. Completion of the MI program requires a minimum of eighteen months in residence at Emory and two years of Peace Corps volunteer service. MI students will be awarded a grant of approximately \$2,500 during the final semester at RSPH, contingent upon an invitation to serve as a Peace Corps volunteer. Each semester, students participating in the Master's International Program will enroll in a special discussion seminar that includes volunteering weekly with a community organization that serves the refugee population. Through the MI seminar, MI students connect to currently serving Peace Corps volunteers as well as returned Peace Corps volunteers in the Emory and Atlanta communities to learn about the role of the volunteer in development and participatory analysis for community action. The program is designed to improve MI Peace Corps volunteers' ability to make positive, sustainable contributions to improving the health and well-being of the international communities in which they serve. For further information, visit the program's website at www.sph.emory.edu/peacecorps.

Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program for Returned Peace Corps Volunteers

The Rollins School of Public Health has recently been approved for a Peace Corps Fellows/Paul D. Coverdell Fellows program for returned Peace Corps volunteers enrolled in the full-time MPH program. The Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Fellowship Program advances the third goal of the Peace Corps, to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans by developing and maintaining educational partnerships that place returned volunteers in internships in underserved U. S. communities. It also supports RSPH's mission by creating an environment supporting excellence in service, and training of leaders to promote health and prevent disease in human populations around the world.

Fellows Application Process

All RPCVs who meet the priority admission deadline are considered for this fellowship. Fellows are selected during the merit scholarship review for their demonstrated leadership and ongoing commitment to service as demonstrated by the information submitted on the SOPHAS application. Once top candidates are selected, additional information may be requested.

Fellows are connected throughout the duration of their program to help facilitate community partnerships and mentorship opportunities. The Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps fellows will specifically help to: (1) lead and collect resources for the Master's International seminar for all participating MI students; (2) lead MI students and additional RPCV mentors in ongoing service and advocacy with the refugee population in the Atlanta area; (3) provide mentorship to MI students completing their community

projects; and (4) connect the RSPH community to ongoing service opportunities in the greater Atlanta area.

The Rollins School of Public Health has a very dynamic Peace Corps community. Returned Peace Corps volunteers pursuing a career in public health provide a unique perspective to the approach and practice of public health and are recognized as a vital part of the community at RSPH. All RPCVs are invited to participate in the RPCV Mentors program even if they are not selected as Peace Corps fellows.

For more information contact peacecorps@emory.edu or visit www.sph.emory.edu/peacecorps.

AmeriCorps/Service Corps Student Leaders

The Rollins School of Public Health greatly values the experience, perspective and service of students connected to AmeriCorps and national service. In recognition of the ongoing commitment to service and leadership at RSPH, a \$5,000 award is offered to admitted students in any department who have completed a minimum of one year of service (1,700 full time hours) with a national volunteer agency like AmeriCorps or an AmeriCorps-affiliated agency. This group of students meets with fellow service corps alumni throughout the year for regular volunteer service, team-building and social activities and to plan and execute initiatives to promote and inspire service in the local community. Service Corps Student Leaders help to facilitate the annual Rollins Day of Service during orientation as well as additional activities, events and dialogue that connect their previous experiences to current coursework and public health interests.



Doctoral Programs

Doctoral programs are offered by the Departments of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Epidemiology, and Health Policy and Management through the Laney Graduate School. Information about the programs, requirements for admission, and application procedures are available from the Laney Graduate School, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, by telephone at 404.727.6028 or on the web at www.graduateschool.emory.edu. Information also is available from the directors of each doctoral program in the Rollins School of Public Health.

Behavioral Sciences and Health Education

Kimberly Jacob Arriola, PhD, MPH, Director of Graduate Studies
Shana Basnight, Assistant Director of Academic Programs
Gary Huskey, Program Administrator
404.727.3546
ghuskey@emory.edu

Biostatistics

John Hanfelt, PhD, Director of Graduate Studies
Melissa Sherrer, Assistant Director of Academic Programs
404.727.3968
msherre@emory.edu

Epidemiology

Julie A. Gazmararian, PhD, MPH, Director of Graduate Studies
Jena Black, Associate Director of Academic Programs
404.727.8729
jena.black@emory.edu

Health Policy and Management

Walter M. Burnett, PhD, Director of Graduate Studies
Kent Tolleson, Program Administrator
404.727.3211
ktolles@sph.emory.edu

Nutrition and Health Sciences (Collaborative Program)

Usha Ramakrishnan, PhD, Director
404.727.2546
nhs@emory.edu

Collaborative Programs

Master of Science in Clinical Research

www.ACTSI.org/retcd

Henry M. Blumberg, MD, ACTSI Program Director
Thomas R. Ziegler, MD, ACTSI Co-program Director

The Atlanta Clinical and Translational Science Institute (ACTSI) (NIH-funded CTSA), presents the Master of Science in Clinical Research (MSCR) degree program through the Emory Graduate School. This program provides didactic and mentored clinical and translational research training. The goal of this degree is to provide the educational background for physicians and other doctoral scientists who need and desire the analytic and related skills for clinical investigation. It teaches modern clinical scientific research methods that involve investigative and evaluative medicine and addresses the national shortage of skilled clinical research physicians. The CTSA has made it possible to expand the program to include predoctoral trainees and award the dual degrees of MD/MSCR and PhD/MSCR.

The program provides training in analytic epidemiology, analytic and statistical reasoning, hypothesis development, data collection and management, scientific writing, clinical trial protocol design for interventional and observational studies, and legal, ethical, social, and regulatory issues related to clinical research.

Requirements

The program requires the completion of thirty semester hours of academic credit . This includes in-class didactic study, grant application, and a research thesis . Although many in this course of study have clinical and other obligations, full-time students normally devote approximately forty hours per week for class-related activities . Most students complete the program in two years. Didactic work is scheduled in afternoons to facilitate those with patient clinical commitments.

Required Courses for the Master of Science in Clinical Research

Fall Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
MSCR 500	Biostatistics for Clinical Research	3
MSCR 530	Analytic Methods for Clinical Research I	3
MSCR 533	Data Management for Clinical Research	2
MSCR 761	Introduction to Clinical Research Medicine	2
MSCR 591	Community Engagement and Health Disparities in Clinical Research	2

Spring Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
MSCR 534	Analytic Methods for Clinical Research	2
MSCR 536	Analysis of Clinical Research Data	2
MSCR 592	Clinical Research Colloquium	1
MSCR 509	Fundamentals of Bioinformatics	2
MSCR 593	Ethical, Legal and Social Issues of Responsible Clinical Research	1
Spring Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
MSCR 594	Scientific and Grant Writing	2
MSCR 520	Clinical Trial Design and Analysis	2
Summer Semester	Course Title	Credit Hours
RES599MSCR	Research	6

Required rotation in the Emory Clinical Interaction Network (CIN); required rotation observing IRB meeting

Total Hours for Degree 30

Administration and Application Information

Program co-directors are Henry M. Blumberg, professor of medicine, epidemiology, Global Health Division of Infectious Diseases, Emory School of Medicine, and Thomas R. Ziegler, professor of medicine, Division of Endocrinology, Emory School of Medicine. The Master of Science in Clinical Research program is supported by the National Institutes of Health Clinical and the Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA).

To learn more about the admission process, contact Cheryl Sroka, program coordinator at 404.727.5096 or email: csroka@emory.edu.



Doctoral Program in Nutrition and Health Sciences

The Rollins School of Public Health collaborates with the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Division of Biological and Biomedical Sciences, in offering the Program in Nutrition and Health Sciences. The goal of the program is to train students to investigate how nutrients, toxins, drugs, and other environmental factors affect human health. The training combines molecular/cellular approaches with population/epidemiological approaches. A catalog describing the program and additional information can be obtained from the director. Contact Usha Ramakrishnan, Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, 1518 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30322; 404.727.2546, uramakr@emory.edu.

The Emory Graduate Certificate in Human Rights

The Institute of Human Rights at Emory provides an opportunity for faculty and students to further their understanding of the theories and issues of human rights. The Emory Graduate Certificate in Human Rights is an integrated, innovative, and cooperative approach to human rights scholarship and training. The certificate combines the teaching and research strength of Emory University with the applied programs of our professional partners, including CARE USA, The Carter Center, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Faculty in several schools at Emory, including the Emory College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Law, the Rollins School of Public Health, the Goizueta Business School, the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing and the Candler School of Theology, have been involved in building an academic human rights program at Emory University.

Requirements

Awarding of the certificate requires students to complete the following:

Graduate Certificate Documentation: Students are encouraged to meet with one of the faculty members in order that they might direct your course of study.

Core Seminar – Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Rights (POL558/ GH526/ LAW819)

Two additional approved courses: Students in the Rollins School of Public Health are required to take two additional (for a total of six classroom hours) from the approved course listing found on the website at <http://humanrights.emory.edu/sub-educational.htm>.

Research practicum: Students have several options which will fulfill the research practicum requirement. Students may pursue a service-learning internship at a local or international human rights organization. The Institute of Human Rights helps coordinate placements, if requested. Students may also fulfill the research practicum requirement by completing a research paper focusing on human rights or by having a substantive human rights emphasis in their thesis or dissertation.

Additional information about the Institute of Human Rights and the certificate program may be found on their website at <http://humanrights.emory.edu>.

Religion and Health Certificate

The certificate in Religion and Health provides an opportunity for the interdisciplinary study of health and health-promoting practices as they intersect with the various religious or spiritual traditions and practices. Through the integration of perspectives from a variety of disciplines in the health and social sciences, particularly those in nursing, public health, theology and religion, students will develop theories and practices in which the personal, communal, and social dimensions of health intersect.

Key Components of the Certificate

- This is currently a certificate for degree-seeking students and provides a structure to take two courses outside their primary degree school and to tailor existing academic requirements.
- These “requirements” include:
 1. A 3-hour core course titled Faith and Health: Transforming Communities.
 2. An orientation at the beginning of each year and an integrative paper/thesis (1 hour)
 3. Elective courses equivalent to 9 credit hours (RSPH thesis credit hours can be used here)
 4. Practice component in faith and health that fits the requirements in the discipline which the student is enrolled.
 5. Participation in University-wide special lectures and seminars in religion and health.

For additional information, students may contact Mimi Kiser in the Rollins School of Public Health, mkiser@sph.emory.edu, 404.727.5199 or Karen Scheib at Candler School of Theology, kscheib@emory.edu, 404.727.2423.



Biostatistics Consulting Center

The Biostatistics Consulting Center (BCC) offers comprehensive statistical consultation and computational services to the University community. Obtaining biostatistical advice early in a project can often improve the chances that the study will meet its objectives. BCC personnel are available for discussion at all stages of research, including preparation of grants and contracts, assistance in analyzing and presenting research data, and statistical review of manuscripts in the publication process .

The BCC has access to a broad range of computer hardware and software, along with personnel with expertise in using major statistical, graphics, and data management packages. Its primary interest is in assuring appropriate use of statistical methodology in research. The BCC also offers a complementary range of services, from database development, implementation, and maintenance, to production of publication-quality graphic and tabular material that supports the presentation and publication of research results.

Center for Contextual Genetics and Prevention Science

The CGAPS at Emory and the University of Georgia brings together researchers to study genetics and the social determinants of health, among children, youth and families. Funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the center supports pilot studies and trains future investigators. It serves as a repository of environmental and genetic data gathered from 4000 families in Georgia. The center director is Gene Brody, PhD, in the Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics

The Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics (CBIS) conducts research on statistical methods for analyzing data from biomedical imaging studies. CBIS research includes brain, heart, breast, and prostate imaging, among others. CBIS currently develops statistical methods for data acquired from various imaging modalities including functional and structural magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, single photon emission computed tomography, and digital mammography. For further information go to www.sph.emory.edu/bios/CBIS.

Center for Global Safe Water

The CGSW conducts applied research, evaluation, and training to promote global health equity through universal access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene solutions for the world's most vulnerable populations. Faculty and students join in research and practice around the center's principal mission of enabling organizations and communities in providing safe, effective, and sustainable drinking water and effective, sustainable sanitation and hygiene improvements, partnering with CARE USA, the CDC, the Gates Foundation, and other national and international agencies and organizations. For additional information visit www.sph.emory.edu/CGSW/index.htm.

Center for Injury Control

Jointly sponsored by RSPH and the School of Medicine, the Center for Injury Control is dedicated to the reduction of death and disability due to injury through a comprehensive program of research, education, and service. Injuries account for more years of potential

life lost before age sixty-five than heart disease and cancer combined. Effective injury prevention and control require the resources and expertise of many disciplines. The activities of the center span a number of departments and schools within the University.

The center also works in partnership with state and local governments and with grassroots organizations. It is nationally recognized for its expertise in firearm and violence prevention, helmet promotion, motor vehicle trauma, and trauma care systems, and is further recognized by the World Health Organization as a “Collaborating Center” for injury control and emergency health services. The center director is Debra Houry, MD, MPH. For additional information, go to www.emorycenterforinjurycontrol.org/.

Center for Public Health Practice

The goal of the Center for Public Health Practice is to improve the performance of preventive health systems at the community level through the transfer and translation of theory to the practice setting. The study of preventive health systems requires integration of traditional and nontraditional public health disciplines as well as the development of multi-sector partnerships, especially the collaboration of academic institutions with public agencies and community constituencies. Faculty and students explore the key forces and future trends affecting the design of preventive health systems and the future of public health, prevention systems within the broader health system context through preventive health systems research, the core functions required to support population-based health promotion and disease prevention interventions and the linkages and relationships between the required components of the preventive health system and the competencies required to enhance population-based health goals. The center director is Joyce Essien, MD, MBA.

Faculty Affiliated with the Center for Public Health Practice

Fleda M. Jackson, Affiliated Professor. BA, Spelman College, 1973; MS, University of Illinois, 1977; PhD, 1991. Consultant.

Maureen Y. Lichtveld, Affiliated Professor. MPH, Johns Hopkins University, 1986; MD, University of Suriname, Faculty of Medicine, Paramaribo, Suriname; University of Leyden, the Netherlands, 1981. Tulane University, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Department of Environmental Health Sciences.

Florence K. L. Tangka, Affiliated Professor. BS, University of Reading, England, 1989; MS, Rutgers University, 1994; PhD, University of Florida, 2001. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Jean O'Connor, Affiliated Professor. BS, Emory University, 1998; MPH, 2001; JD, 2001. Consultant.

Center for Public Health Preparedness and Research

The mission of the Center for Public Health Preparedness and Research (CPHPR) is to advance the art and science of public health practice and identify policies and tools that enable communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emerging infectious diseases, terrorism, and other public health threats. It provides resources and expertise to train public health students and professionals in Georgia to address the threats posed by emerging infectious diseases and bioterrorism. Faculty and students affiliated with the CPHPR conduct research and develop policy to enhance public health prepared-

ness in Georgia and beyond. The center director is Ruth Berkelman, Department of Epidemiology. For more information, go to www.sph.emory.edu/PHSR/Emory_PERRC/.

Center for Spina Bifida Research, Prevention and Policy

A collaboration between Emory's Department of Pediatrics, the Rollins School of Public Health and the Sophie's Voice Foundation, the center's primary goal is the global prevention of folic-acid preventable spina bifida. The center will also create programs to help advance the quality of life for individuals living with spina bifida, including individuals transitioning from pediatric to adult care. The center director is Dr. Godfrey P. Oakley in the Department of Epidemiology.

Diabetes Training and Technical Assistance Center

Funded by the CDC, DTTAC is dedicated to assisting local, state and national partners in developing and expanding highly effective diabetes prevention and control programs. DTTAC works with local volunteer and community agencies that provide proven primary prevention diabetes training programs using a "train-the-trainer" model. For further information, go to: www.sph.emory.edu/DTTAC/welcome.htm

Emory Center for AIDS Research

Directed by RSPH Dean James W. Curran, the Emory Center for AIDS Research (CFAR) fosters and enhances research efforts designed to prevent and mitigate suffering caused by HIV and AIDS. CFAR is funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and has three goals: (1) Enhance the collaborative interdisciplinary research of HIV investigators by providing administrative support, critical shared core resources, and enhanced communication among investigators through sponsored seminars and training activities; (2) Stimulate the participation of new investigators in HIV research through targeted research mentoring and training, and to direct funding of developmental research projects; (3) Assist in recruiting key faculty and in garnering internal and extramural support for priority HIV-research programs.

CFAR currently serves 110 HIV investigators in thirty-six departments of the University whose 2001 extramural funding for AIDS research totaled more than \$50 million. Center-assisted HIV research at Emory is grouped into four program areas, each supported by one of four CFAR associate directors: the AIDS Vaccine Development Program, the HIV Pathogenesis Program, the AIDS Prevention Science Program, and the HIV Clinical Science Program. Center activities are supported by ten service cores, including three that are administratively located in the RSPH: Administrative, Behavioral, and Biostatistics and Data Analysis. The CFAR welcomes RSPH student involvement. For further information, go to www.sph.emory.edu/CFAR/.

Emory Public Health Training Center

Under the direction of the associate dean for applied public health, in September 2010 the RSPH received funding from HRSA for the Emory Public Health Training Center (Emory PHTC). Prior to 2010 Georgia was one of only four states without a public health training center. The mission of the Emory PHTC is to be a learning community that will build competence in the current and future public health workforce, expose public health



students to the value of working in underserved areas, and advocate for public health systems and policies. The goals of the Emory PHTC pertaining to training include: assessing competency-based training needs of the public health workforce in underserved areas of Georgia; providing competency-based education and training to improve the capacity of the public health workforce in underserved areas of Georgia; and educating boards of health members about current public health issues in order to create stronger public health systems. For more information, go to www.sph.emory.edu/ephtc/.

Emory Parkinson's Disease Collaborative Environmental Research Center

The PD-CERC is an integrated, collaborative research center focused on understanding how environmental toxicants contribute to the pathogenesis of Parkinson's Disease. The center involves faculty and student across the health sciences center in its research programs. Funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the Principal Investigator is Gary Miller, PhD.

Emory Prevention Research Center

Founded in 2004 through the CDC's Prevention Research Centers program, the Emory Prevention Research Center (EPRC) focuses on community-based cancer prevention and the reduction of health disparities in Southwest Georgia. Its mission is to become a hub of interdisciplinary chronic disease prevention, research, training, and practice at Emory; to strengthen community partnerships; to implement a research agenda to understand and improve healthy socio-environmental contexts; and to extend collaborative training, education, communication, and dissemination activities in an underserved area. For additional information go to www.sph.emory.edu/EPRC/.



Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics

The Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics (GCCS), located within the RSPH Department of Epidemiology, is a research unit devoted to cancer surveillance, epidemiology, and registry training. Its activities include operation of the Metropolitan Atlanta and Rural Georgia Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program, funded by the National Cancer Institute; the Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry, funded by the Georgia Department of Human Resources; and the National Program for Cancer Registries at the U .S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which is the customary source of public information about cancer incidence and survival in Georgia.

Cancer epidemiology research includes population-based studies of cancer. Past and present work has included studies of the causes of various cancers and predictors of survival. Some recent studies have investigated racial disparities in both incidence and survival, the relationship of oral contraceptives and breast cancer risk, and quality of life following the diagnosis of prostate cancer. The GCCS also conducts cancer registry training programs for hospital and central cancer registry staff and investigators. Courses are held at Emory, throughout the United States and abroad. For additional information, go to www.sph.emory.edu/GCCS.

Global Center of Excellence for Prevention and Control of Cardiometabolic Diseases

Funded by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NIH) and the Ovations Chronic Disease Initiative of the United Health Group, the Rollins School of Public Health in collaboration with the Public Health Foundation of India, established a center headquartered in New Delhi, India to study the burden and risk factors for cardiovascular disease and diabetes in India and Pakistan and investigate ways to prevent the diseases. The center also helps train young scientists in those countries conduct prevention-related research. Involving faculty and students in the RSPH, the Principal Investigator is K. M. Venkat Narayan, MD, MSc, MBA in the Hubert Department of Global Health.

Interfaith Health Program

The Interfaith Health Program collaborates with faith groups in the U.S. and abroad on projects to advance health. IHP projects focus on adolescent health, population growth, violence, human rights, justice for the poor, and other issues that challenge both faith and health structures. The IHP maintains a lively website, publishes reports, offers expertise to community groups, and conducts workshops in building collaborative programs. Students may participate in IHP activities as interns or employees. Staff members are experienced in community health and ministry. For further information go to www.sph.emory.edu/center_ihp.php.

Molecules to Mankind Program

Funded by the Burroughs Wellcome Fund, M2M is a special PhD pathway designed to educate graduate students in both laboratory and population sciences. Students in one of four educational tracks (Predictive Health and Society, Population Processes and Dynamics of Infectious Diseases, Biomarkers and the Development of Acute and Chronic Diseases and Public Health Genomics) work with faculty mentors from Emory College, School of Medicine and the Rollins School of Public Health. For further information visit www.m2m.emory.edu.

Southeast Institute for Training and Evaluation

The Southeast Institute for Training and Evaluation (SITE) serves as a resource for public health agencies and programs in the state and region. It provides educational outreach, needs assessment, curriculum development, and evaluation expertise to public health communities and the RSPH. Students and faculty often join SITE staff in various projects. SITE enables students to learn health promotion and education through public health practice in community settings.

Southeastern Center for Air Pollution and Epidemiology

SCAPE is a multi-institutional, multidisciplinary center addressing critical issues related to the health impact of ambient air pollution. The center focuses on characterizing ambient air pollution mixtures and elucidating their role in health risks. In collaboration with the Georgia Institute of Technology, the center is funded by the Environmental Protection Agency with Paige Tolbert, PhD, serving as the Emory director. For additional information, go to: www.scape.gatech.edu

Tobacco Technical Assistance Consortium

The Tobacco Technical Assistance Consortium (TTAC) provides technical assistance and support to agencies and organizations across the country in designing, implementing, and evaluating programs to prevent tobacco use. TTAC works with states applying tobacco settlement funds to this goal. Housed in the RSPH, TTAC collaborates with faculty and students, and develops resources such as a web-based training program. It is funded by grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and the American Legacy Foundation.

Women's and Children's Center

Directed by Carol J.R. Hogue, PhD, Jules and Deen Terry Professor of Maternal and Child Health and Professor of Epidemiology, the mission of the Women's and Children's Center (WCC) is to promote the health and well-being of women and children through instruction, research, and practice. The WCC serves as a focal point at the RSPH for training and research in maternal and child health and women's health. Since its founding in 1992, the WCC has collaborated with the departments of epidemiology, health policy and management, behavioral sciences and health education, and international health.

Research conducted by core faculty of the WCC is designed to develop the knowledge base for better understanding the particular health risks experienced by vulnerable populations of women and children, and ways to provide health promotion and disease prevention care for these populations. This research requires collaboration of a multidisciplinary team of epidemiologists, social scientists, health services researchers, and clinicians. Collaborators include public and private health providers in several states, including Georgia, Michigan, and South Carolina. RSPH students gain experience through participating as research assistants in projects like these, funded primarily by federal agencies and nonprofit foundations.

The WCC seeks also to translate its research findings into improved public health services through providing educational experiences for practicing health care practitioners. With funding from federal grants and health foundations, the WCC writes state-of-the-art training packages, manuals, and other training materials to disseminate both research findings and new methodologies. For further information go to www.sph.emory.edu/wcc.

Faculty Affiliated with the Women's and Children's Center

E. Kathleen Adams, Professor. BS, Florida State University, 1970; MS, 1972; PhD, University of Colorado, 1979. Department of Health Policy and Management.

Susan A. Ashford, RN, Grady Memorial Hospital, 1971; BSN, Medical College of Georgia, 1977; MN, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Emory University, 2005. Emory University School of Nursing.

Hani Atrash, Adjunct Associate Professor. BS, American University of Beirut, 1972; MD, 1976; MPH, Emory University, 1985. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sarah C. Blake, Senior Associate. BA, University of South Carolina, 1992; MA, The George Washington University, 1996; PhD, 2007. Department of Health Policy and Management.

John T. Carter, Research Assistant Professor. BA, University of Virginia, 1963; PhD, Rice University, 1967; MPH, Emory University, 1991. Department of Epidemiology.

Carolyn Drews-Botsch, Associate Professor. BA, University of California, San Diego, 1981; MPH, University of California, Los Angeles, 1983; PhD, 1988. Department of Epidemiology.

Karen Glanz, Professor. BA, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1974; MPH, 1977; PhD, 1979. University of Pennsylvania.

Diane C. Green, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BS, University of Georgia, 1974; MPH, Emory University, 1991; PhD, 1994. Division of Reproductive Health, Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.

Vicki S. Hertzberg, Associate Professor. BS, Miami University, 1976; PhD, University of Washington, Seattle, 1980; Department of Biostatistics.

Carol J. R. Hogue, Director and Jules and Deen Terry Professor of Maternal and Child Health. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; MPH, University of North Carolina, 1971; PhD, 1973. Department of Epidemiology.

L. Lynn Hogue, Adjunct Professor. AB, William Jewell College, 1966; PhD, University of Tennessee, 1971; JD, Duke University, 1974. College of Law, Georgia State University.

Chinaro Kennedy, Adjunct Assistant Professor. BA, Colgate University, 1991; MPH, Yale University School of Medicine, 1993; PhD, Columbia University, 2000. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health.

Michele Marcus, Professor. BS, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, 1974; MPH, Columbia University, 1981; PhD, 1986; Department of Epidemiology.

Godfrey P. Oakley Jr., Research Professor. MSPM, University of Washington, 1972; MD, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1965; Department of Epidemiology.

Usha Ramakrishnan, Associate Professor. BS, University of Madras, 1983; MS, University of Madras, 1985; PhD, Cornell University 1993. Department of Global Health.

Roger W. Rochat, Research Professor. BA, University of Rochester, 1962; MD, University of Washington, 1966; Certificate in Demography, Office of Population Research, Princeton, 1972; Department of Global Health.

Stephanie Sherman, Professor; BS, North Carolina State University, 1975; PhD, Indiana University, 1981; Emory University, Department of Human Genetics.

Chanley M. Small, Research Assistant Professor. BA, Brown University, 1991; MS, Stanford University, 1995; PhD, Emory University, 2005; Department of Epidemiology.

Iris E. Smith, Clinical Associate Professor. BA, Fordham University, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 1979; PhD, Community Psychology, Georgia State University, 2000. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Claire Sterk, Candler Professor; PhD, University of Utrecht, 1983; PhD, Erasmus University, Rotterdam/City University of New York, 1990. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Nancy J. Thompson, Associate Professor. BA, Emory University, 1971; MPH, Emory University, 1977; PhD, Georgia State University, 1989. Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education.

Kathleen E. Toomey, Adjunct Professor of Epidemiology. AB, Smith College, 1973; MPH, Harvard University, 1979; MD, 1979. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Additional Resources

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the federal government's premier agency devoted to disease prevention and control, with emphasis in epidemiology, environmental health, health safety, and health education. CDC headquarters is located less than one block from RSPH. More than one hundred CDC scientists hold adjunct faculty appointments in the RSPH. Many students work at CDC in paid internships through various ongoing programs, find opportunities for thesis research with CDC scientists, and use the libraries and data sets resulting from CDC's national surveys.

American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society (ACS) is the world's largest volunteer disease prevention agency dedicated specifically to cancer prevention and health promotion. It is headquartered in downtown Atlanta. The ACS hosts research units in epidemiology and behavioral sciences. Several collaborative research projects with a shared common interest in early cancer detection and prevention make the ACS a valuable resource to the RSPH.

The Carter Center

The Carter Center addresses national and international issues of public policy, and provides leadership in global health programs such as disease eradication, child survival, and world hunger. In doing so, it draws on the resources of virtually the entire Emory community, including former President Jimmy Carter (now a University distinguished professor) and former CDC Director William Foege (a professor in the RSPH's Department of Global Health), and brings to campus a wide range of international scholars, government leaders, business executives, and other professionals. The associated Jimmy Carter Library, with more than 27 million documents, photographs, films, and mementos of the Carter presidency, serves scholarly researchers and, through its museum, the general public.

CARE USA

Headquartered in Atlanta, CARE's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing from internationally diverse employees, volunteers, resources, and experience, CARE promotes innovative solutions and advocates global responsibility. Worldwide collaborations with a range of RSPH faculty make CARE an important resource partner for students as well.

Georgia Department of Human Resources

The Georgia Department of Human Resources is nationally recognized for innovative and successful health programs. It offers the possibility of on-site experience for students in health promotion and disease prevention.

Task Force for Global Health

Since its formation in 1984, the Task Force for Global Health has worked to improve the lives of children and families around the world through public health programs.

The Task Force was formed after a meeting of thirty-four world health leaders in Ballagio, Italy, called together by The Rockefeller Foundation at the request of Jonas Salk and Robert McNamara. Five of the participating organizations—The World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), The World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and The Rockefeller Foundation—asked the Task Force to serve as the executive secretariat of this group. The United Nations Population Fund joined as the sixth official sponsor in 1995.

The Task Force acted as a vehicle to bring the sponsors together on a regular basis to work collaboratively toward raising immunization rates of the world’s children from 20 percent to 80 percent by 1990. James Grant, former executive director of UNICEF, described this effort at its peak as the single largest peacetime program in the history of the world. The goal was reached and led to the World Summit for Children.

The Task Force also operates the Mectizan® Donation Program and the Malarone Donation Program. The Mectizan Donation Program, a joint public-private partnership with the pharmaceutical company Merck and Company, facilitates distribution of the drug Mectizan to treat people for river blindness (onchocerciasis) in Africa and Latin America. The Malarone Donation Program, a partnership with GlaxoSmithKline, is a targeted donation program that provides a new anti-malarial drug to people in endemic regions who have malaria resistance to other medications.

The Collaborative Center employs fifty staff members, including several adjunct faculty members, and is led by Executive Director Mark Rosenberg, adjunct professor of behavioral sciences and health education and global health.

Health Services

Student Health Service

The Student Health Service, a section of The Emory Clinic, provides both outpatient and inpatient care to students. Regularly enrolled, fully registered Emory students with ID. Cards validated for the current term are eligible for health care at the Student Health Service.

Outpatient Clinic

The University’s Outpatient Clinic provides a variety of medical services, including care for acute illnesses and injuries, and follow-up of short-term continuing health problems. Students may be seen on a walk-in basis or by appointment. In addition, appointments may be scheduled for specialty services, including gynecology, family planning, immunizations, allergy injections, and psychiatric or mental health services.

Inpatient Department

Hospitalization for students requiring inpatient care is provided by the Inpatient Department. Students with critical illnesses requiring full hospital services may be admitted to Emory University Hospital.

Mental Health Services

Students may see the consultant psychiatrist on self-referral or referral from the Student Health Service. The psychiatrist will provide evaluation, counseling, and limited treatments for students with problems related to their emotional well-being. If further treatment is indicated, the psychiatrist will refer the student appropriately.

Medical Emergencies

Emergency medical services are available to students on a twenty-four-hour basis through the Student Health Service. Students with urgent medical problems occurring after hours may be seen in the Inpatient Department by a registered nurse. An on-call physician is available for consultation whenever necessary. In the event of a serious or life-threatening emergency requiring immediate treatment and emergency room service, the student should go directly to a hospital that has an emergency department or call DeKalb County Emergency Service at 911 (dial direct).

Faculty-Staff Clinic

Students' dependents are not eligible for care through the Student Health Service but may be seen by appointment on a fee-for-service basis at the University Health Service's Faculty-Staff Clinic. Children under twelve are not eligible for care at the University Health Service. Certain services that are not provided by the Student Health Service, such as complete physical examinations, may be obtained in the Faculty-Staff Clinic on a fee-for-service basis.

Health Insurance

Effective fall semester 2005, all new and continuing full-time RSPH students (enrolled in 9 or more credit hours) will be required to have health insurance. Under this requirement, students must either purchase the Emory University Student Health Insurance Plan (offered by Aetna/The Chickering Group) or provide documentation of enrollment in a comparable United States domiciled health insurance plan. For more information, visit the website www.emory.edu/UHS.

Libraries

All five campus libraries are available for use by public health students. The University library system comprises more than 2.7 million volumes, 4 million microforms, 14,000 linear feet of manuscripts, and a growing inventory of electronic resources. The libraries maintain 39,000 subscriptions to serials and periodicals. Students also have access to the library of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Health Sciences Center Library

The Health Sciences Center Library is located at 1462 Clifton Road, next to the RSPH. Clinical branch libraries are maintained in Emory University Hospital and in the Glenn Memorial Building opposite Grady Memorial Hospital. A specialized research branch library is located at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center. The Health Sciences Center Library serves public health students, faculty, and other eligible users with a collection of more than 220,000 volumes, 2,400 current periodicals, a computer laboratory, and audiovisual materials and facilities. The library is open seven days a week with a schedule of 105 hours per week. Reference help is available daily. In addition to traditional reference services, the library conducts information retrieval seminars and teaches library users to perform their own online literature searches. Databases included MEDLINE, Psycinfo, and others such as CD+ full text file. The library participates in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine and obtains loans of books and photocopies of articles from health science libraries across the country.

Robert W. Woodruff Library for Advanced Studies

The Woodruff Library provides excellent facilities and services for study and research, with accommodations for assigned graduate student carrels and faculty studies. The Special Collections Department houses rare books, University archives, manuscripts, and notable collections. Reference staff members cooperate with faculty to provide bibliographical assistance to individuals and groups in connection with specific courses, subjects, or research projects. Reference services include computerized database searching.

University Student Counseling Service

The Emory University Student Counseling Service provides a broad range of services for students and staff of the University. These services include educational and vocational counseling, individual and group counseling for personal problems, self-help groups in areas such as study and social skills, and consultation concerning various agencies of the University community. These services are provided free of charge to students and at a reduced rate to staff. The center is located at 1462 Clifton Road, Suite 235.

Campus Ministry

Campus Ministry at Emory encompasses a rich variety of programs and activities coordinated by the Office of the University Chaplain. Among the religious staff members assigned to work at Emory are representatives of the United Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Jewish, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Lutheran traditions. Communities of the Greek Orthodox, Muslim, and Ba'hai traditions also offer regular study and worship opportunities. In addition to programs designed for these particular groups, there are several organizations that are ecumenical or interfaith in character. University Worship is an ecumenical service held in Cannon Chapel each Sunday morning, featuring a variety of clergy and offering liturgies that incorporate differing musical styles along with dance and the visual arts. Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Episcopal services also are held weekly and on the various holy days.





Atlanta is a city with a global health focus because of the proximity of some of the world's most prominent health organizations, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The Carter Center, the international headquarters of CARE, the national headquarters of the American Cancer Society, and the patient care, teaching, and health-related research programs of Emory University's Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center.

As a thriving cultural, educational, and business center, Atlanta is consistently ranked as one of the nation's most livable cities. With a metropolitan-area population of nearly five million, Atlanta is home to offices of more than 5,000 of the nation's leading businesses. Atlanta is ranked fifth in the United States in the number of Fortune 500 headquarters located here.

Host of the 1996 Summer Olympics, Atlanta's reputation as an international city continues to grow. It has flourishing ethnic communities including African, Asian, European, Latin American, and Middle Eastern residents, as well as religious and cultural organizations ranging from the Alliance Française to a Hindu temple. A verdant and pleasant city, Atlanta possesses the vigor and open space that accommodates entrepreneurs and established corporations, opera companies and rock concerts, first-run movies and film classics. Thriving theater companies offer a variety of productions. Both the traditional and the trendy find a home here.

Atlanta is large enough to have a well-traveled rapid rail system, yet small enough to retain older, well-kept neighborhoods within minutes of the downtown skyline. Atlanta is a city where the history of the past and the technology of the future blend to create a vital and growing global center of excellence.

The largest city in the Southeast, Atlanta is a major U.S. government center: site of the southeastern regional offices of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, and numerous others. The Public Health Service's U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry are headquartered in Atlanta. As the state capital, Atlanta houses state government services as well.

And there's more: the High Museum; the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra; the Atlanta Ballet; the Georgia Aquarium; professional sports teams (the Braves, the Hawks, the Thrashers, the Falcons); restaurants; rock, jazz, and blues clubs; frequent concerts; and celebrated annual outdoor events, such as the Piedmont Arts Festival, the Atlanta Dogwood Festival, the Atlanta Jazz Festival, and the Peachtree Road Race. Farther afield, there's sailing, waterskiing, fishing, and camping at nearby Lake Lanier. For weekend trips (a half-day's drive north or south), there's backpacking on the Appalachian Trail, snow skiing in the Carolina mountains, or sunning on the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

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Angel Hurston
Associate Director of Admission

Catherine Strate
Director of Enrollment Services/Registrar

Claudia Paez Ellett
Director of Career Services

Fall Term 2012

August 13–24	Preterm course work
August 29	Registration Day
August 29	Special standing students register in Student Services
August 29	Classes Begin
August 29– September 5	Schedule Change Period
September 3	Labor Day (No classes)
September 14	Deadline to submit degree applications for fall graduation
October 15–16	Fall Break
October 29	Preregistration for spring 2009 semester
November 22–25	Thanksgiving Recess
December 11	Classes End
December 12–19	Exam Period
December 22	End of Term

Spring Term 2013

January 2–11	Preterm course work
January 21	Martin Luther King Jr. Day
January 14	Special standing students register in Student Services
January 14	Classes Begin
January 15–22	Schedule Change Period
February 8	Deadline to submit degree application for spring graduation
February 8	Preregistration for summer semester classes
March 11–15	Spring Break
March 25	Preregistration for fall 2010 semester
April 29	Classes End
April 30–May 8	Exam Period
May 13	End of Term
May 13	Commencement

Summer Term 2013

May 20	Registration for first session
May 20	Classes begin for first session
May 27	Memorial Day (No classes)
June 27–28	Exam Period
July 1	Registration for second session
July 1	Classes begin for second session
July 4	Independence Day (No classes)
July 5	Deadline to submit degree application for summer graduation
August 8–9	Exam Period

Rollins School of Public Health

Admission	404.727.3956
Center for Injury Control	404.251.8831
Center for Public Health Practice	404.727.7835
Continuing Education	404.727.6000
Development and External Relations	404.727.3739
Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education	404.727.9868
Department of Biostatistics	404.727.7697
Department of Environmental Health	404.727.3697
Department of Epidemiology	404.727.8710
Department of Health Policy and Management	404.727.3211
Hubert Department of Global Health	404.727.8804
Student Services	404.712.8481
Women's and Children's Center	404.727.8095

Emory University

Student Financial Services	404.727.6089
Police Department	404.727.6115
Graduate and Family Housing	404.727.8830
Laney Graduate School	404.727.6028
University Financial Aid	404.727.6039
University Registrar	404.727.6042
Student Health Service	404.727.7551