

Examination for Registration to Practice Medicine (ERPM)
Criterion based curriculum developed by the Academic Board in
Community Medicine of the Sri Lanka Medical Council

1. The candidate should be able to provide definitions of and describe the concepts of health
 - Define the term health
 - Discuss the concept of Primary Health Care and describe its application in healthcare programmes in Sri Lanka

2. With regard to Delivery of Public Health Services, the candidate should be able to:
 - Describe the organization of the public health services at the central, provincial, district and divisional levels and describe the area of authority and the functions of the different categories of staff.
 - List the duties of the medical officer of health, public health inspectors, public health nursing sisters, public health midwives and school dental therapists at divisional level, and the Medical Officer (Maternal and Child Health) and the Regional Epidemiologist at the regional level.
 - Describe the organization and functions of special units and special disease control programmes: Family Health Bureau, Epidemiology Unit, Health Education Bureau, and the special disease control programmes- malaria control, filariasis control, STD/AIDS control, leprosy control, control of dengue, Japanese encephalitis and other vector borne diseases, rabies control, Port Health Services

3. With regard to Epidemiology and Statistics and Control of Communicable Diseases, the candidate should be able to:
 - Define the scope of epidemiology and describe the uses of epidemiology and the methods used for the measurement of disease frequency: prevalence, incidence, mortality, case fatality
 - Describe the commonly used types of epidemiological studies and their classification: observational, analytical and experimental studies.
 - Describe the basic statistical measures used in analyzing and interpreting data: measures of central tendency, variability, normal distribution, hypothesis testing, simple statistical tests.
 - Define the term epidemiological surveillance, and describe the methods of data collection used in Sri Lanka in epidemiological surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases

- Describe the current system of notification of communicable diseases and list the Notifiable Communicable Diseases and describe the methods used in their prevention.
- Discuss the importance of prevention of non-communicable diseases and describe the system of notification of these diseases.
- Describe the epidemiology, prevention and control of important communicable disease: vector borne diseases (malaria, filariasis, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, yellow fever), rabies, plague, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
- Discuss the Expanded Programme of Immunization and adverse effects following immunization
-

4. With regard to demography the candidate should be able to:-

- Describe the factors that affect population change- births, deaths, population migration - and explain how these are measured- fertility rates, mortality rates (infant, neonatal, age specific, maternal, perinatal), rates of population migration
- Describe the trends in population change in Sri Lanka and explain the reasons for such change. Explain the changes in the population pyramid over the years.

5. With regard to Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition, the candidate should be able to:

- Describe the organization and implementation of the maternal and child health services: antenatal care, natal care, postnatal care, care of the newborn, Early Childhood Development Programme, school health programme, immunization programmes, family planning services and special intervention programmes, adolescent health programmes, well woman clinics, school health programmes
- Describe the management information systems on MCH, and interpret the relevant indicators e.g., maternal mortality ratio/rate, contraceptive prevalence, etc.
- Describe the contraceptive methods in use and discuss their advantages and disadvantages.
- Discuss the components of the Child Health Development Record and interpret the significance of the recordings on the growth charts.
- Describe the aetiology, identification and management of common nutritional deficiencies prevalent in Sri Lanka: protein energy malnutrition, iron and folic acid deficiency, vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency

