

## Editorial

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Role modeling is regarded as the primary source of learning humanistic and ethical aspects of healthcare. It is described as a cognitive process in which students actively observe and imitate the attributes/characteristics of their perceived models. A descriptive type of cross-sectional study on “Medical teacher’s role model characteristics and their impact on students’ career choice” was conducted by **Brig Gen Dr. Md Rafiqul Islam** to identify the characteristics /qualities of role model medical teachers as perceived by medical students and to identify the influence of role models in selecting subjects for their future career. Regarding the influence of role models in selecting subjects for future career it was revealed that 334 (61%) respondents felt that role models had influence. Maintaining integrity and neutrality by role models was given the highest importance and general appearance of role model was considered least important by the respondents.

The human being is the most intelligent creature on the planet. Researchers have contributed significantly to the progress of human civilization by providing the source of knowledge and science. It has improved ability to criticize and translate evidence, as well as discover the unknown, innovate, and overcome disease-grief-aging via research. The objective of this study on “Challenges and attitude towards research among physicians of Bangladesh: A cross sectional questionnaire survey” was conducted to assess physicians’ attitude about research and the challenges they confront when doing research was conducted by **Dr. Jannatul Ferdoush**. Study revealed that majority of physicians (87.6%) felt that conducting research is critical to become a specialist. Research methodology training at the medical colleges are extremely beneficial, according to a substantial percentage of physicians (72.2%).

Nursing is a noble profession that can be both rewarding and challenging at the same time. Nurses play very important role in the healthcare system, as well as they save and improve lives as front line members of the health care delivery team. They provide care and, if needed, alert other health care professionals to assist. As because nurses are present in the hospitals for 24 hours by shifting duty, 7 days in a week, observing, intervening, and reporting changes in patient condition. Nurse’s job

facilities and challenges have emerged as a burning issue in health care delivery system in Bangladesh. This descriptive cross sectional study with a mixed methods design on “Opportunities and Challenges of Nurses after Upgradation of Class 2 status” was conducted by **Margia Akter** aimed to explore the opportunities and challenges of nurses after upgradation of class 2 status. Few opportunities increased by up-grading of nurses in class 2 status, however more opportunities are yet to reach professionally, socially and culturally.

The modern concept of a curriculum, derived from the Latin word *race course*, was first described in depth in a book by J. F. Bobbitt in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A curriculum is a vision and a road map to meet the academic objectives. Curriculum has been defined by Tanner as ‘The planned guided learning experience and intended learning outcomes formulated through a systematic reconstruction of knowledge and experiences under the auspices of school for the learner’s continuous and willful growth in academic, personal and social competence’. Undergraduate medical education is part of a continuum of education and training. The new curriculum is structured to provide a balance among learning opportunities through integrated teaching system. The descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Teachers and students opinion regarding updated MBBS curriculum 2012” was conducted by **Dr. Nazia Mahmud Badhon**. Study revealed teachers and students evaluation may prove useful if analyzed further to overcome the shortcomings of existing MBBS curriculum.

Quality Assurance is the totality of systems, resources and information devoted to maintaining and improving the quality and standards of teaching, scholarship and research, and the students’ learning experience. This descriptive cross sectional study on “Current Status of Quality Assurance Scheme in selected Undergraduate Medical Colleges of Bangladesh” was carried out to determine the current status of Quality Assurance Scheme in undergraduate medical colleges of Bangladesh was conducted by **Dr. Shamima Rahman**. Study revealed that 87.5% of college had presence of Quality Assurance Scheme (QAS) in their college, 75% of college authority had regular meeting of academic coordination committee in

their college, 50% of college had active Medical Education Unit in their college.

Medical education aims to produce competent medical professionals and gives emphasis on competency-based learning in Bangladesh. Medical ethics and professionalism are considered as core competency. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Knowledge of Recent Medical Graduates and Views of Stakeholders and Teachers Regarding Medical Ethics and Professionalism in Bangladesh” was conducted by **Dr. Sharmin Jahan**. To improve practice of ethics and professionalism, enhancement of the knowledge by incorporating “medical ethics and professionalism” in curriculum might be considered.

The educational objectives are broadly allocated to three domains- knowledge, skill and attitude, i.e. what we know, what we feel and what we do. Remembering factual information, understanding the meaning and relationship and problem-solving ability constitute the knowledge or cognitive domain. Attitude includes the personal feelings and behavior of students towards their patients and their peers. Skills of a student is ability to perform various psychomotor activities those are required to be a competent physician. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Evaluation of Pharmacology MCQ Papers of MBBS Professional Examinations” was conducted by **Brigadier General (Dr.) Dipak Kumer Paul Chowdhury** to observe the quality of Pharmacology professional MCQ papers of different Universities of Bangladesh. Study revealed that total 14 (17.5%) MCQ papers were without any flaw but the rest 88.5% MCQ papers were with flaws either defective stem or faulty options or both.

The internet may be the unparalleled resources of information and health science from which students cannot be constant detached. The cross-sectional descriptive study on “The Impression of ICT in Medical Education throughout COVID-19 Pandemic: A Survey among Medical Graduates of Bangladesh” was conducted by **Md. Monirul Islam** to assess and estimate the role and impact of ICT in relation to learning on medical education and changing behavior of the students in the period of pandemic. Study revealed that the long-term benefits and problems of reforming the medical education system and utilizing ICT technologies should be considered. In this pandemic

circumstance, digitalization of learning can give essential foundations for future medical education, aided by ICT tools.

A portfolio can result in a collection of different types of evidence of achievement (Davis et al. 2001). Portfolio prepared by a student either at the top of the workforce or formulated in an interesting way by the students. This descriptive cross-sectional study on “Present status of portfolio based training and assessment in postgraduate residency program in Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU): A quantitative approach” was conducted by **Dr. Bijoy Kumer Paul** with the aim of investigating the current status of portfolio-based training and assessment in BSMMU's postgraduate training program.

About 60% of residents have given positive views on presence of instruction and purpose about maintaining the portfolio. Several participants expressed concerns because the portfolio content is self-reported; it may include bias or inaccuracy.

Integration means a systemic organization of teaching matter pertaining to different disciplines coordinating delivery of the learner to give a holistic approach to medical study. The need for integration has been advocated in many reports on medical education. The fragmented approach in teaching leads to develop disinterest among students, bringing out a product of inferior quality, ultimately affecting patient care. The descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Integrated teaching: the need of the hour” was conducted by **Dr. Siddharth P. Dubhashi**. Student-centered, patient-oriented approach is the fruitful outcome of the integrated teaching model, which will definitely help to have a much needed “Basic Doctor.”

#### **Executive Editor**

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