

Editorial

Bullying is a threat or use of physical force to the individual, a specific community or group of people which may cause injury, physical damage, development deficiency or disorder and even death. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Bullying in Undergraduate Medical Education of Bangladesh: Situation Analysis” was conducted by **Dr. Abul Kashem Shakir Ahmed** to find out categories of bullying occurred, persons involved in bullying, factors contributing for the occurrence of bullying, effects of bullying on the students and steps to be taken against the bullying. Study revealed that verbal bullying was most common type of bullying. Other types of bullying were physical, political, economical and cyber bullying. Male students are more involved in bullying than female students. Students belongs to middle class family were involved more in bullying activities and senior students were involved more in bullying.

Female graduate doctors represent a major part of health care & educational services in Bangladesh. But a certain portion of female graduate doctors leaving their profession immediately or after sometimes of completion of their graduation. This cross sectional descriptive study on “Bangladeshi Female Graduate Doctors Leaving Medical Profession: A Real Threat to Health System or a Rumor” by **Dr. Najnin Akhter** to find out percentages of female graduate doctors leaving medical profession and different reasons behind it. Study revealed that among 500 female graduate doctors, 428 (85.6%) were involved in different health care services and rest 72 (14.4%) were not involved of which one fourth (25%) were doing ‘online businesses’, 15.02% were ‘purely housewife’ and 12.5% were ‘changing profession to others’. Strategies require to be taken by the Government to overcome such conditions.

Currently, students are mostly assessed through written and oral assessments. However, oral assessment is resource-intensive and time-consuming while written assessment can

efficiently assess a larger number of students in a shorter timeframe. The study on “Written Versus Oral Assessment are Both Equally Effective in Pharmacology?” was conducted by **Dr. Jannatul Ferdoush** to observe the level of effectiveness of written assessment and oral assessment in evaluating learning objectives in Pharmacology education for MBBS students. There was no significant differences in students’ and teachers’ perceptions of written and oral assessment when evaluating objectives related to the cognitive and affective domains.

Mental health is essential for the well-being of both individuals and communities. This cross-sectional study on “Assessment of Anxiety Status and its Impact on Academic Performance of Undergraduate Medical Students of Bangladesh” was conducted by **Dr. Inamur Rahman** to observe the anxiety status and academic performance of undergraduate medical students of Bangladesh. It was found that out of 1921 medical students, 40.6%, 29.6%, 17.9% and 11.9% had minimal, mild, moderate and moderately severe anxiety respectively. Based on the findings of the present study it can be concluded that undergraduate medical students suffer from various degrees of Anxiety.

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