

## Editorial

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Teacher, student and educational environment are the corner stone of medical education. Medical education is changing day by day and accordingly curriculum also changed. Many aspect of medical education need evaluation like teaching method, assessment system, educational environment, patient safety, communication skill etc. In this issue four original articles on various topic of medical education was discussed. Hope this issue will enlighten the knowledge of the reader.

Assessment is significantly effective when appropriate technique and tool are implemented in the process of assessment. Among the various tools MCQ can test all the levels of the cognitive domain of education and have considerable role in preclinical medical assessment. Quality of MCQ items in preclinical undergraduate medical examination was analyzed. Difficulty index does not always indicate the level of difficulty or hardness of the item. The distracter has been proven to affect positively test score reliability. It was recommended that using the method and findings to improve the quality of the items leading to development of a standard question bank.

Recently medical error and patient safety have become increasingly important in the area of medical education. A study was conducted to explore the views of teacher regarding medical error and patient safety to integrate this issue in existing curriculum. The study revealed that the topic medical error and patient safety were mostly neglected in the curriculum. Many teachers agreed that even the most experienced person can make error. Though teacher have positive attitude towards patient safety education but students have poor knowledge about it.

Teacher training is a kind of education that help teacher to play crucial roles for good performance. Student's perception about teaching

performance of teacher who had training on teaching methodology at CME was studied. The study finding suggested that to ensure excellence in all aspect of teaching performance a well designed updated and contextual training programme need to be adopted for further improvement of teaching learning.

Appropriate laboratory teaching will ensure good practical skill among medical graduates. The main principles of laboratory work are that students learn effectively through doing practical tasks. A study was done to explore the present status of laboratory teaching in the department of pathology of undergraduate medical education. A gloomy picture revealed and finding from this study may give guideline to curriculum planner and faculties / administrator of medical college for further improvement of laboratory teaching.

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