

## Editorial

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Online learning makes educational courses and programs available to those who live a significant distance from a campus; also plays a major role in preventing spread of a pandemic during the crisis period. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Teachers’ Perception on Virtual Teaching Learning Activities and Assessment: Web-based Study on a Non-Government Medical College in Bangladesh” was conducted by Dr. Mehrunnissa Khanom. Study revealed that more than 90% teachers preferred screen-share during the class, half of the teachers considered internet connectivity as most challenging issue in taking class.

Instructional media are the means for transmitting or delivering messages and in teaching-learning perspective delivering content to the learners, to achieve effective instruction. Instructional media enhance facilitation and make teaching/learning easy, lively and concrete. Descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Use of PowerPoint Presentation by the Teachers for Instruction in Selected Dental Colleges of Bangladesh” was carried out by Dr. Shamim Ahmed. The study revealed that 72% teachers consider eye appealing appearance for choosing PowerPoint slides and 58% teachers did not use master slide.

Using generic name in prescriptions is an important issue. World Health Organization always wants to have generic name in prescriptions. There may be chance of selling poor-quality drugs in developing countries. This descriptive cross sectional study on “The views of recent medical graduates on ethical consideration of prescription writings in Bangladesh” was conducted by Dr. Sharmin Jahan. Study revealed that majority of the respondents thought that prescription should be written in block letter or be printed (70.1%) and there was possibility for selling wrong medicine due to bad handwriting (77.6%).

Majority of the recent medical graduates thought that generic names were not difficult to remember (82.8%), there was every possibility of selling poor quality drugs of the same generic names by the pharmacists (87.7%) and physicians should not use generic name in prescriptions (56.5%).

Medical education system is well developed in Bangladesh which follows discipline based curriculum for teaching learning. Students are not accustomed with problem-based learning as it does not exist in curriculum. In order to confront with diverse disease pattern and overloaded population in this arduous backdrop of Bangladesh, problem- based learning can be a very effective tool for preparing medical students as an efficient and insightful prescriber. Study on Introducing Problem-Based Learning as an Effective Learning Tool to Medical Students: An Approach in Bangladesh was conducted by Dr. Fatiha Tasmin Jeenia. Study revealed that PBL students performed better than the lecture based learning (LBL) students. Significant findings of this study revealed PBL as an effective tool in Bangladesh context.

Internship is a prerequisite for obtaining a license to practice independently. Generally, internship should be accomplished in tertiary level medical institutions having sufficient resources in terms of personnel, skills and training opportunities so that the interns can develop their medical knowhow (DMCRI, 2014). Worldwide the structure of internship varies, but mostly all include minimum a year of practice and training. Descriptive type of cross sectional study was conducted by Dr. Farhana Noman on “An Exploratory Study on the Adequacy of Internship Program Duration in Medical Colleges of Bangladesh”. Study revealed that majority of the interns and teachers voiced that the current duration of One-year Internship Program was inadequate and they further suggested that the duration can be revised to at least a year and half.

Assessment drives learning. Knowledge part of learning is assessed by written examination. MCQ, SAQ, SEQ, EQ, MEQ etc. are used for conducting written examination. Short Answer Questions (SAQ) and multiple choice questions (MCQ) are introduced in MBBS curriculum to assess student cognitive domain. Study on “Teachers’ Opinion about Pharmacology Written Question Papers of MBBS Professional Examinations” was conducted by Brigadier General (Dr.) Dipak Kumer Paul Chowdhury. Study revealed that most of the teachers (66% & 61%) were in favour of existing distribution of different types of question in curriculum (recall-60%, understanding -30% and problem based-10%) for short answer question paper (SAQ). Seventy-seven percent teachers were satisfied with content coverage in SAQ papers. Eighty-seven percent teachers were satisfied with present marking scheme on SAQ paper.

Occupational & environmental health is an important concern for the wellbeing & quality of human life. Globally, ‘Occupational and Environmental Medicine (OEM)’ subject is lectured at third-year of the MBBS course during ‘Population Health’ or ‘Community Medicine’ rotation. Efficient, effective and enjoyable learning on OEM-topics can equip future doctors with important basic knowledge and required practical skills that are necessary to manage cases/victims from pandemic, work-hazards or disasters. Students’ positive engagement with OEM may raise their interest with specialist careers in Community Medicine (Com-Med).

**Executive Editor**

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