

Editorial

The role in the academic arena has gained importance furthermore considering the COVID-19 pandemic causing all educational institutions over the world to close down and thus giving rise to multiple challenges at all stages and levels of education specially for students. The study on “Do Phase 1 MBBS students embrace E-learning intensely? A comparative study between rural and city based medical colleges of West Bengal, India”, conducted by **Prof. Dr. Sanhita Mukherjee** to investigate medical students’ perception of E-learning and online assessment during Covid-19 and their suggestion to overcome the problems. The study revealed that e-learning is not much effective in practical Physiology teaching. Poor network, technical glitches and lack of communication with teachers are outlined as major barriers in online teaching. Students did not prefer e-teaching over face-to-face teaching during the lock down. Stakeholders involved including institutional administrators, teachers, students, etc. are making considerable efforts to optimally utilize the available technology for continuing the process of education and minimizing the gaps those are going to result as a consequence of the current circumstances.

The “glass ceiling” is a metaphor to convey the undefined obstacles that women and minorities face in the workplace. Study on “Exploring the glass ceiling phenomenon among the recent female medical graduate of Bangladesh” conducted by **Dr. Nadia Ireen Chowdhury** with the objective to find out the unacknowledged barrier to the advancement in medical profession of the recent female medical graduates of Bangladesh. Study revealed that among the (817)recent female medical graduates only 12% were satisfied with their overall employment status while, majority (33.4%) were dissatisfied with their overall employment status. Study has revealed many ways by which employment status can be improvised and can be made more female friendly by starting ‘Day-care’ services &

ensuring more safety and security in every working place.

Medical education in Bangladesh has also experienced many changes and challenges. Since long, Bangladesh Government is also committed to improving medical education as per need of the country. Medical education for capability is a move to bring relevance to clinical practice and reduce information overload in curriculum. The national goal of MBBS course is to produce competent, compassionate, reflective and dedicated health care professionals. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Recent Medical Graduates’ Abilities in Carrying Out Consultations with Patients: Views of Interns, Medical teachers, and Medical Graduates” was carried out by **Brig Gen Dr. Hasan Murshed** to explore the views of medical teachers, medical graduates and intern doctors regarding ability of recent graduates on consultation with patients. Study revealed that all respondents (medical teachers, medical graduates and intern doctors) agreed that for consultation with patients, recent medical graduates are more prepared in taking history and physical examination; but least prepared in breaking bad news. Majority of the all three participants’ teachers, medical graduates and intern doctors had provided a mild positive agreement about the recent medical graduates’ patient consultation skill.

Medical internship training programme aims to deliver supervised clinical experience in a wide range of specialties, thereby allowing interns to gain necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes and develop appropriate medical ethics and practices. The medical internship of Bangladesh is designed supervised training programme for newly graduate medical doctors to gain necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes study on “Current Practice of Logbook-based Internship Programme in Undergraduate Medical Education of Bangladesh: Intern Doctors’ Views” was conducted by **Dr. Amena Sharmeen**. The study

found that mean scores of interns by their agreement, initiation, process & methods of training during internship & the achievement of competency during their internship were above 4 out of 5 point Likert scale.

Descriptive cross-sectional study on “Pharmacology Written Questions of One Decade: Evaluation of Curricular Objectives and Content Coverage” was conducted by **Dr. Fatema Johora** to analyze the Pharmacology written question papers of SAQ part of professional examinations of MBBS curriculum in last 10 years. Only one objective regarding factual knowledge (pharmacological effects, mechanisms of action, pharmacokinetic characteristics and adverse reactions of drugs) occupied about 80 percent of the questions throughout the last decade.

The cross sectional study on “Learning skills using simulated teaching materials by students and interns: teachers’, students’ and interns’ views” was conducted by **Dr. Nelufa Yasmen Lopa** to find out the views of teachers, students and interns on learning some common skills using simulated teaching materials by students and interns at undergraduate medical education in Bangladesh. It can be concluded that some important skills can be learned by students and interns at the undergraduate medical course using simulated teaching materials before performing on real patient.

Study on “Integration in undergraduate medical course of Bangladesh: students and teachers views” was conducted by **Dr. Mohammad Rashadull Islam** to evaluate the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) course of Bangladesh on the basis of modern ‘Integrated teaching’ instead of corresponding traditional ‘Discipline-based teaching’. It was found that out of 4 point scale the mean scores of respondents’ views regarding ‘Integrated teaching’ in the present curriculum was 1.2; on the other hand, their views regarding the future MBBS course should adopt ‘Integrated teaching’ instead of traditional ‘Discipline based teaching’ was 3.47. In traditional system, pre-clinical subjects are taught within the first two years and clinical subjects are taught eventually years. Unlike the normal discipline based curriculum,

the new curriculum, integrates every discipline during a unified manner with the expectation to develop the scholars with high level of efficacy.

An understanding of the factors which influence doctors’ career choices, and how attitudes vary among doctors who choose different specialties, is important for all those involved in the teaching and training of doctors. Study on “Views of Final Phase Undergraduate Medical Students’ About the Personal & Familial Factors those Influence Their Future Career” was conducted by **Dr. H.M Habibullah** to explore views of final phase undergraduate medical students of Bangladesh about the personal & familial factors those influence their future career selection. Study revealed that 726(92.6%) students wanted to do post-graduation after graduation. The leading reasons for selecting future career were personal preference 348(50.6%), self confidence 272(39.1%) and to take care of other family members 223(32.9%).

The ‘Title’ of a research paper is a brief ‘descriptive name’ of a creative work. It comes from the Latin ‘titulus-means label.’ The review article titled on “The art of writing a ‘Title’ for an original research paper” by **Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Wohab Khan** revealed that a strong title pulls the reader’s attention and encourage them to read the manuscript. Therefore, drafting a correct title needs careful and meticulous effort. The “title” should not be misleading but be interesting, concise and unique.

Executive Editor

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Professor Dr. Md. Humayun Kabir Talukder
Director (Research, Publication & Curriculum Development), Directorate of General Medical Education (DGME), Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh & Secretary General Association for Medical Education (AME), Bangladesh

Email: hktalukder@yahoo.com

amebangladesh@hotmail.com

Cell: 01711534774