

Editorial

The effectiveness of using different mnemonics or memory devices like 'Acronym' and 'Acrostic' for remembering huge amounts of information were neither put in visible format nor their individual effectiveness were analyzed. Comparative effectiveness of 'Acronym' and 'Acrostic' mnemonics on short time memorization of anatomical information among Bangladeshi medical undergraduates was conducted by **Dr. Najnin Akhter**. Study revealed that application of mnemonics for short time memorization of anatomical information reflects better impact on retention. With proper training to teaching faculties, it could be used in future teaching-learning of recalled topics.

For promoting active learning by improving teaching efficiency is the most valuable and effective approach, which requires students to actively participate in the class, engage with learning materials and collaborate with the peers. This quasi experimental study on "Effectiveness of Traditional Lecture-Based Learning and Flipped Classroom Learning in Teaching Dermatology among Undergraduate Medical Students of Bangladesh" was conducted by **Dr. Mohammad Saiful Islam**. Study revealed that the gross satisfaction in percentage on the different teaching methods with Traditional Lecture Based Learning (TLBL) was only 37.6%, increased as 76% with Flipped Class Based Learning (FCL).

Accurate death certification is vital for legal, administrative, and public health purposes. This study on "Practice of Writing Death Certificates in Different Medical College Hospitals of Bangladesh" was conducted by **Dr. Abu Raihan Siddique** to examine the practices of writing death certificates in medical college hospitals across Bangladesh, focusing on identifying common errors and their implications. Findings revealed that 64% of hospital records contained ill-defined conditions as the underlying cause of death, with cardiorespiratory failure frequently cited. Physicians' migration is a global problem with significant impact on health and economy. This

qualitative study on "Factors Associated with Migration of Bangladeshi Doctors Abroad" was conducted by **Dr. Mesbah Uddin Noman** among 10 emigrant physicians of Bangladesh selected by snow ball sampling. Study revealed that regarding the factors for migration revealed five major factors: sociopolitical factors, academic factors economic factors, family related factors and personal factors.

Bangladesh is experiencing advancements in postgraduate medical education day by day, but its effectiveness remains under scrutiny. The study "Current Status of Postgraduate Medical Education in Medicine and Allied Disciplines in Bangladesh: Stakeholders' Views" was conducted by **Dr. Faruk Ahommed**. Study revealed that majority students wanted to study in clinical subjects especially in internal medicine in post-graduation.

Tea garden workers, often living in remote and underdeveloped areas, with inadequate sanitation facilities and lack of access to clean safe water. This research on "Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices on water, sanitation, and hygiene among tea garden workers in sylhet: a cross sectional study" was conducted by **Dr. Rifat Jahan** study revealed majority (76%) of respondents demonstrated hand hygiene awareness, with 56% recognizing the importance of clean water. Most participants (90%) believed that water quality impacts health and 91% associated unsafe drinking water with gastrointestinal issues and 78% agreed on the necessity of water treatment for safety.

The COVID-19 pandemic precipitated an unprecedented shift in medical education, particularly in anatomy instruction where virtual methods suddenly replayed traditional hands traditional hands-on learning was suddenly replaced by virtual methods. A cross-sectional study on Perception of Online Anatomy Education by Medical and Dental Students at a Malaysian University: Post-COVID-19 Impact was conducted by **Dr. Shahnaj Pervin** through an online

questionnaire distributed to medical and dental students. The study revealed mixed perceptions regarding online anatomy education. Only 5.6% of participants strongly endorsed the enjoyability of online anatomy classes, while 29.7% expressed dissatisfaction. Communication effectiveness in online settings showed moderate acceptance, with 27.3% of students agreeing it was effective, contrasted by 19.5% who disagreed. A significant majority (71.2%) advocated for supplementing online classes with face-to-face practical sessions.

Medical students' mental health is currently an issue of concern for medical education worldwide. This survey on "Medical Students' Perspectives on Mental Health: a focus group study" was conducted by **Dr. Vitor S Mendonca** among Brazilian medical students. Factors reported as positive for students' mental health included the practice of physical activity, socialization and free time, which corroborates the biological, psychological and social dimensions presented by participants regarding the concept of mental health. However, the competitive academic environment, extensive curriculum and lack of social support from the medical school were highlighted as characteristics that negatively affect participants' mental health. Students also highlighted emotional support, curriculum reform and investment in extracurricular projects as options for improving the mental health of future medical students.

Dietary supplements (DS) are the products intended for ingestion that contains a "dietary ingredient" intended to add further nutritional value to (supplement) the diet. This descriptive cross-sectional study on "Dietary Supplements Use among Medical Students of Bangladesh" was conducted by **Dr. Fatema Johora** et al in the department of Pharmacology & Therapeutics of 18 medical colleges of Bangladesh including government and non-government medical colleges to find out the

prevalence and associated factors of DS use among the medical students. Study revealed that the overall prevalence of DS use was 39.25%. The most-used DS were Vitamin C (31.41%) and multivitamins-minerals (24.92%). The most common reason for taking DS was for improvement of overall health (41.4%).

Leadership may be defined as an individual's actions that guide a group of people towards a common objective. Effective leaders delegate tasks appropriately, allowing team members to take on challenges and grow in their roles. Study on "Assessing Leadership Behaviour Using Modified Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) among Healthcare Managers Working at Government Health Agencies in Bangladesh" was conducted by **Dr. Rezwana Islam**. Study revealed that the most of the study participants exhibited moderate levels of autocratic (66.2%) and laissez-faire (50.2%) leadership behaviour in their managerial roles. In contrast, they displayed high levels of democratic (96.8%) and transformational (93.5%) leadership behavior.

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