

Editorial

In medical education correlation of theoretical and practical knowledge is most important aspect of learning. Study on “Integrated Teaching in MBBS Curriculum 2021 in Bangladesh: Challenges, Pitfalls and Solutions” was conducted by **Dr. Sabekun Nahar**. Study aimed to identify the major issues influencing the implementation of integrated teaching in MBBS curriculum 2021. Study revealed that students strongly supported the need for training of the educational workforce (mean 4.11 ± 0.77), while their views on integrated teaching for OSPE were neutral (mean 2.99 ± 1.12). Study also revealed enhanced faculty training, stronger administrative initiatives, better coordination, and establishment of medical education units to support effective implementation of integrated teaching.

With the evolution of healthcare needs for the community and the changing trends in medical education in the 21st century, medical teachers need to be prepared for their tasks in the coming decades. This mixed method study on “Evaluation of Training on Teaching Methodology & Assessment in Bangladesh” by **Dr. Thanadar Tamjeeda Tapu** was carried out in different medical and dental colleges of Bangladesh to evaluate the training on teaching methodology & assessment. Study revealed that most of the times the objectives of the session are prepared according to SMART

criteria, more than 50% responded SGT is interactive, around 44% responded that teachers prepare lesson plan.

Critical thinking, peer learning, and help-seeking are keys to academic performance because they enable students to effectively solve problems, deepen understanding, and seek necessary support. Descriptive study on “Relation Among Critical Thinking, Peer Learning, Help-Seeking Strategies and Academic Performance in Undergraduate Medical Students of Bangladesh” was conducted by **Dr. Md. Ashraful Kabir**. The study revealed that critical thinking, peer learning, and help-seeking strategies are positively associated with academic performance, though the correlation remains weak.

Social justice is grounded in the principle that everyone should have equal economic, political, and social rights and opportunities. This cross-sectional descriptive study on “Stakeholders’ Perceptions of Social Justice in Medical Student Selection in Bangladesh: Gateways to Equity” aimed to explore how social justice is addressed in undergraduate medical education in Bangladesh was conducted by **Dr. Biplab Kumar Das**. The study revealed moderate student agreement that MBBS admission was fair, particularly regarding gender (4.19 ± 0.81) and ethnicity

(3.70 ± 1.23), although economic status (3.03 ± 1.45) remained a concern.

With continued evolution of modern healthcare landscape; nursing education demands the necessity of faculty development program and training to prepare students effectively. One-group pre-test post-test quasi-experimental study on “Evaluation of Training on Teaching Methodology and Assessment for Nursing Faculty: A Pilot Study” was conducted by **Prof. Dr. Mehrunnissa Khanom**. Study revealed that there was a sharp rise in average knowledge assessment score of participants from 59.09% (pre-test) to 90.9% (post-test); which was statistically highly significant ($p < 0.00$).

Initiative has been taken by the Government of Bangladesh to establish ‘institutional practice’ in government hospitals after regular working hour to bring those patients under the mainstream of healthcare, who often face financial hardship to access the same services from private healthcare facilities through out-of-pocket expenditure. This cross-sectional, descriptive study on “Physicians’ Views on the ‘Institutional Practice’ Proposed by the Government of Bangladesh” was conducted by **Dr. Shabnaj Aktar**. Although a large portion of physicians disagreed with the fee structure and duty schedule, the majority agreed with the prospective opportunities through adoption of institutional practice.

Dental practitioners were among the most vulnerable professionals throughout the COVID-19 pandemic due to their exposure to aerosols and close patient contact. Cross-sectional study on “Physical and Psychological Health Challenges Among Dental Practitioners During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study from Chattogram City” was conducted by **Dr. Maksuda Nasrin** revealed that musculoskeletal pain and dermatological problems are related to prolonged PPE use. Study also revealed that psychologically, 81.2% reported anxiety regarding infection transmission to family, and 65.6% feared treating patients in proximity.

Executive Editor
Bangladesh Journal of Medical Education (BJME)

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