CHAPTER VI

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Harden, R. M. & Laidlaw, J. M. (1996). Task-based learning: An educational strategy for undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing medical education.

Medical Teacher, 18 (1): 7-13.

This article presented an educational strategy in order to deliver the relevant education. The author highlighted the nature of Task- based learning (TBL) education strategy with emphasis on its rationale and advantages. It also compared TBL with PBL. The effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the program were discussed in detail.

Laing, L. & Howell, J. M. (1994). Teaching community medicine:

The community as a patient. Medical Teacher, 16 (1): 71-81.

In this article, the teaching program emphasizing on community exposure of medical students was described. A case study was discussed regarding to the course organization, content, teaching method, learning environment, student assessment, course evaluation, and lessons learned. The article also contains the advantages and weakness and means to improve. This model was recommended as an excellent model for public health, prevention and health promotion teaching of medical students.

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Nasution, S. & Virasai, B. (1979). Higher education and basic health needs.

Singapore: Regional Institute of Higher education and Development.

This book reflected the presentations, discussions and recommendations about medical education in the context of basic health needs. This was the product of Regional Seminar on "Higher Education and Development". The participants and observers were from the countries in South East Asian Region together with those from international organizations and senior faculty members from various universities in Thailand. They shared their country experiences and discussed to improve the community orientation of medical schools and students to fulfill the basic health

Starfield, B. (1992). Primary care-concept, evaluation and policy.

New York: Oxford University Press.

needs of larger community.

In this book, the author discussed the concepts, goals, elements and policy for primary care. In addition, the author reflected the concept of community orientation. The author compared conventional concept and new concept of health care. She pointed out that, despite wide spread agreement concerning the need for more community orientation in medical practice, medical school graduates increasingly choose specialty careers leading to professional maldistribution.

World Health Organization. (1990). Coordinated health and human resources development. WHO Technical Report Series, 801.

In this WHO technical report, the coordinated health and human resources development model (COHHRD) was developed. It explained about human resources development process regarding human resources planning, human resources education and training, and human resources management. It also pointed out the weaknesses of human resources development process including medical education. It also stated about the findings of 25 case studies from 17 countries in 4 regions regarding the experience of medical education training.

World Health Organization. (1993). Increasing the relevance of education for health professionals. WHO Technical Report Series, 838.

This WHO technical report highlighted the importance of education for health profession in improving the health care systems. It urged to better use of existing human resources by increasing the relevance in education and training. It also pointed out the necessity of collaboration and linkage between education sector and service sector.

World Health Organization. (1996). Doctors for health:

A WHO global strategy for changing medical education and medical practice for health for all. Geneva: WHO.

In this book, it was emphasized on the reform of medical education and medical practice for Health for All in all member countries. It outlined the global strategy for community- based, policy relevant, publicly accountable systems of health care and educational development. In this book, the characteristics of Five- Star doctor were described.