

Short description of Minors and Majors of the Management & Health policy sciences track (MHPS)

Module #	Module title	Coordinator	Contents	ECTS #	Teaching Week/year
212	Minor A of the Management and health policy sciences track: « Advanced policy analysis and the Financial Context in Health Services and Public Health »	Tom Ricketts	<p>Minor A Minor A MHPS « Advanced policy analysis and the Financial Context in Health Services and Public Health »</p> <p>A comparative approach to development of health and healthcare policies emphasizing present and future policy options and problems. This module examine the models for financing health care: methods for funding health systems (tax, social and private health insurance, user charges, medical savings accounts) and methods of defining benefits, allocating resources for health care, purchasing health services, paying health care providers; influencing doctors practice and patient behaviour are described. It provides students with knowledge for understanding current reforms in financing health care and their advantages and shortcomings with regards to the objectives of health care systems.</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the main sources for funding health care systems and health care organizations 2. Discuss the impacts of different funding mechanisms on health care outputs and outcomes 3. Clarify the main components of LT care funding in different countries and their effects 4. Define and categorize funding for health systems in low income countries 5. Analyse strengths and weaknesses of different sources of funding with regards to limited resource constraints <p>Prerequisite: None</p>	3	42, 2016
213	Minor B of the Management and health policy sciences track: « Management tools in health services and systems»	Stephen Mick	<p>Minor B « Management tools in health services and systems»</p> <p>Modern management is able to take advantage of a number of methodologies to improve the allocation of resources, the scheduling and assessment of projects and programs and the control and reward of staff and professionals. This module introduces students to the processes involved in planning, managing and assessing health related work using simple data driven methods including PERT and Gantt charts, logic models, linear programming decision support and data envelopment analysis. This course uses a "project logic" framework to organize the use of these tools to allow for effective and efficient program operation.</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a basic management plan for a project or process that relates to health care, health promotion or disease prevention 2. Be able to use basic planning tools including Gantt charts PERT charts and processes, and Critical Path Methods 3. Be able to identify critical pathways, key measures of progress and understand the basics of how to capture data to measure progress 4. Recognize the advantages of monitoring of processes and the achievement of objectives using recurring data generations systems 5. Mastery of simple data display and analysis methods in Excel to convey the progress of projects and processes in health care. <p>Prerequisite: Basic knowledge of Excel® including the creating of databases (not just spreadsheets) creation of charts and graphs and simple statistical analysis (person's r, r-square, chi-square) and an understanding of the basic alternatives in trend analysis offered in Excel.</p>	3	46, 2016

226	Major A of the Management and health policy sciences track: «Health Care Human Resources Management »	Bruce Fried	<p>Major A «Health Care Human Resources Management »</p> <p>The course is intended to develop practical management skills and to teach the student how to manage systematically. First, we will focus on the very important task of managing people working in groups with a focus on team design and communication. The course will touch on the need to measure individual as well as group productivity, efficiency and the outputs of the organization as well as its ability to maintain itself and its mission.</p> <p>The position of the organization in its environment will be the focus of the second half of the course where we will discuss the principles of organizational design in terms of its relationship to environmental stresses and opportunities and the importance of strategic alliances. Coping with the environment requires adaptation and change; the organization must be a learning unit. Part of that learning process is the development of meaningful indicators and measures that will help the manager to cope with the day to day needs of leadership, but also support the strategic planning that is necessary to ensure the future of the organization.</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain organization theory in relation with health 2. Define team design and communication plan within an organization 3. Assess the organization impacts on both individuals and teams, through efficiency and productivity indicators 4. Discuss the principles of organizational design in relationship with environmental changing context 5. Clarify individual and organizational behaviours able to cope with changes 6. Identify leadership competencies <p>Prerequisite Prior experience in management is an advantage and will help leveraging this class</p>	3	49, 2016
227	Major B of the Management and health policy sciences track: «Health policy & health system analysis in developing countries»	François Petitjean	<p>Major B «Health policies & health system analysis in developing countries»</p> <p>It is essential to strengthen health systems to anticipate crises as well as reacting in the most adapted way to crisis situations and, evolving positively to emerge from crises.</p> <p>This module presents the key elements to take into account interventions either in stable contexts or in the process of solving a crisis. The main intervention strategies to reinforce health systems will be discussed. These strategies relate to the whole system's organization (to promote an integrated system), major resources (health professionals, medicine, various funding) or to public policies. The later ones include targeted policies (e.g. mother and child), thematic ones (e.g. tuberculosis) or territorial ones.</p> <p>The course offers contributions from heads of national and international health programs or academia. Comparison between various intervention strategies will be analysed in a workshop.</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify tracks of action, in reference to the recognized strategies, programming interventions 2. Implement and monitor an action plan. 3. Recognize the strengths and weaknesses of health systems in developing countries by using appropriate tools. 4. Discuss and propose the most efficient strategies in a contextualized intervention 	3	01, 2017

			<p>Methods</p> <p>Contributions from managers and coordinators of national and international health programs as well as from faculty. A panel session to compare various strategies to improve health in developing countries</p>		
228	<p>Major C of the Management and health policy sciences track: « Managing for quality»</p>	Sandra Greene	<p>Major C Managing for quality</p> <p>How do we measure the health of a population? There are numerous ways to measure the inputs that a country invests in health, how health care services are used, and what the outcomes of those investments are with respect to quality of health. While health policy analysts are limited by the data that they have for these measures, this module will explore data that are available to measure access, utilization and quality, and what the measures mean. We will also explore new payment mechanisms that are used in French hospitals to reward quality. Communicating important health care information to media and other interested parties, and advocating for programs and services are skills that will be taught.</p> <p>Learning objectives: <i>at the end of the module, the students should be able to</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize the importance of childhood immunization rates, how to find this information for a country, and what it means. 2. Define measures of population health are tracked, and what do they mean 3. Assess the use of health care services. 4. Recognize ambulatory surgery sensitive conditions, and what do these rates tell us about the health care system. 5. Use expenditure measures when available and interpret. 6. Understand payment for quality in French hospitals. 7. Communicate effectively health information to other health care program leaders and to the media. 8. Advocate effectively for a health care program. <p>Prerequisite: Introduction to basic epidemiology principles of population health</p>	3	03, 2017