

MPH-Clinical Research

The Master of Public Health (M.P.H.) degree in clinical research is primarily designed for those who are currently working in the health care professions. The program is for professionals who wish to prepare for roles in clinical research, health care research, medical database management, or statistical consulting in medical or public health settings. The Master of Public Health (M.P.H.) is oriented toward applied clinical research, outcome measurement, and applied biostatistics.

Curriculum

Curriculum						
Core Curriculum Requirements: 15 SCH						
BIOS	5210	Biostatistics for Public Health I	3 SCH			
ENVR	5300	Environmental Health	3 SCH			
EPID	5100	Principles of Epidemiology	3 SCH			
HMAP	5210	Introduction to Health Management and Policy	3 SCH			
SCBS	5110	Behavioral and Social Aspects of Public Health	3 SCH			
Culminating Experience: 6 SCH*						
SPH		5950 Thesis	6 SCH			
Clinical Research Concentration Curriculum						
		equirement: 3 SCH				
SPH	5855	Public Health Practice Experience	3 SCH			
Required Courses: 12 SCH						
BIOS	5215	Biostatistics for Public Health II	3 SCH			
BIOS	5730	Regression Analysis	3 SCH			
BIOS	5735	Analysis of Variance	3 SCH			
BIOS	6775	Clinical Trials and Survival Analysis	3 SCH			
Elect	tive Cou	ırses: 9 SCH				
BIOS	5700	Mathematical Statistics	3 SCH			
BIOS	5720	Survey Sampling	3 SCH			
BIOS	5760	Data Management	3 SCH			
BIOS	5910	Independent Study in Biostatistics	3 SCH			

BIOS	6750	Applied Categorical Data Analysis	3 SCH
BIOS	6760	Multivariate Analysis	3 SCH
BIOS	6785	Biostatistical Research and Consulting	3 SCH
EPID	5610	Chronic Disease Epidemiology	3 SCH
EPID	5630	Infectious Disease Epidemiology	3 SCH
HMAP	6200	Organizational Management	3 SCH
HMAP	6225	Quality Management in Long-term Care	3 SCH

With approval of the advisor, students may substitute an elective course not on this list.

*Students in the Clinical Research Concentration choose one of the two culminating experiences: 1. SPH 5950 Thesis; 2. Two more elective courses totaling six credit hours plus take the comprehensive examination.

M.P.H. Comprehensive Examination

Biostatistics and Clinical Research M.P.H. students are permitted to take a comprehensive exam at the end of their coursework in lieu of Thesis, which serves as their culminating experience. Students who select the comprehensive exam option must take six (6) semester credit hours of electives. The exam covers material from four courses: BIOS 5210: Biostatistics for Public Health I, BIOS 5215: Biostatistics for Public Health II, BIOS 5730: Regression Analysis, BIOS 5735: Analysis of Variance. In order to take the exam a student must have a grade point average of 3.0 or higher in graduate level biostatistics courses. The exam is given in the first week of April each year. Students are responsible for informing the Department of Biostatistics of their intentions to take the exam. A student who encounters a last minute emergency (sickness, death in the family, etc.) may appeal to the exam committee for an opportunity to take a makeup exam. Students who fail the exam may, upon recommendation of the committee, be allowed to retake a different exam. However, an opportunity for retaking the exam is not automatic.

Clinical Research Concentration Learning Objectives

- 1. Conduct experimental research in public health such as community trials and clinical trials in collaboration with other health professionals.
- 2. Conduct biostatistical research as applied to health care and public health issues.
- 3. Assist in the planning, development and evaluation of health systems and programs using biostatistical procedures.
- 4. Assist in the planning, development and evaluation of treatment outcome data collection in a broad array of health care facilities.
- 5. Analyze and solve a public health issue by applying statistical methodology.
- 6. Communicate findings of the analysis and solution of a problem of health care and public health importance of professional journals.
- 7. Plan and conduct independent research focusing on the analysis and solution of a problem in public health practice.