

Editorial

Medical curricula are considered as toughest of all curricula of undergraduate professionals. Student faces many stress provoking factors in the academic course. In time identification and adoption of coping strategy can ensure proper achievement of goal of the curriculum. The objective of this prospective study was conducted by **Brig Gen Md Ahsan Habib** to find out the nature and intensity of stressors perceived by the mid level medical students (phase II & III) before their summative examination. Falling behind in reading schedule, getting poor marks, facing illness or death of the patients and too much restriction in campus were identified as high intensity stressors by the phase II students. On the other hand high workload, not enough scope of medical skill practice, facing illness or death of the patients and too much restriction in campus were identified as high intensity stressors by the phase III students. Intensity of stressors was significantly higher in phase II students than phase III ($p=0.000$).

There is a need for the communities to develop health financing system, most especially those were not covered by the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in Nigeria. This study conducted by **Giwa Abdulganiyu** was aimed to determine the level of awareness for Community Based Health Insurance Scheme (CBHIS) among communities and to measure the degree of willingness to pay for the scheme in Katsina, North-Western Nigeria. About 52.2% of the respondents were aware of the CBHIS. And 81% were willing to pay for premium while 62.2% will pay between N 1, 000 – 5, 000 (\approx \$3.3-\$16.4). There was strong significant relationship between monthly income and knowledge of CBHIS ($p < 0.0001$).

The descriptive type of cross sectional study conducted by **Dr.Husnara Begum** was carried out to explore the extent of use of social media by the undergraduate medical students and its consequences in medical education. Most students had positive thoughts towards using social media. Students were using social media for almost nonprofessional reason. So, there is need to build up widespread awareness to use social media by medical students for professionalisms.

Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) in the clinical setting is a complex learning environment, requires fresh evaluation. This descriptive type of cross sectional study conducted by **Dr. A.B.M. Rizwanur Rahman** entitled Practice of peer assisted learning among students in selected undergraduate dental colleges of Bangladesh was conducted in four Government and four non-Government dental colleges. The objective of this study was to explore the views of teachers and students regarding the benefits of practicing peer assisted learning. In the study most of the teacher said that PAL increased the confidence of the students and enhanced the conception about the topics.

Teacher's evaluation in undergraduate dental education can improve teaching ability and protect students from incompetent teachers. Teacher evaluation is often designed to serve two purposes- to measure teacher competence and to foster professional development and growth. This cross-sectional descriptive study conducted by **Dr.Md.Shoheilul Amin** among the teachers of public & private dental colleges adopting convenience sampling. Study revealed that teacher evaluation can improve teacher's teaching ability (94.1%), it can be used to assessing training need of the teacher (94.1%), it can protect students from incompetent teachers (91.2%), it can be used for promoting teachers (91.2%), it can also help to monitor the performances of teacher by administrators (88.2%),

The arts and tips of communication skill can change the feelings of a patient forever. Good communication skill should have verbal, non-verbal and para-verbal components. Review article by **Dr. Mehrunnissa Khanom** in this paper, a model for communication skill training has been proposed for newly graduated doctors which includes formal lecture, video demonstration, role play and evaluation by creating different scenarios. The selected time for communication skill training would be the time gap between publication of result of final professional MBBS and starting the internship training.

This review conducted by **Sharafat Malek** was focused on examining some of the adult learning theories that underpin Permanent resident international medical graduates (PRIMGs)' accreditation experiences in developed English-speaking countries i.e. Australia. Although the social experience during re-settlement is crucially important for predicting PRIMGs' academic progress; this paper solely concentrates on their post-migration educational experiences. The review has suggested that some pre-knowledge on nature of the educational facilities in the host country is important for re-establishing medical career.

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