

Editorial

Formative assessment is assessing the students within the course for further improvement. The descriptive study titled **“Practice of formative assessments of undergraduate medical education of Bangladesh”** conducted by **Dr. Kazi Khairul Alam** was to examine the ways and means of practice of formative assessments in undergraduate medical education of Bangladesh. Study revealed that students required sufficient amount of high or very high recall knowledge (87%), clear understanding (90%) and application in new situation (73%) on the content areas during the formative assessment. Study recommend that teachers of the medical colleges should be trained up for proper practice of all areas of the assessments including formative assessment as per the standards and the curriculum.

Academic honesty among students is the challenges faced by them to do well academically in an honest manner. Study titled **“Academic Honesty among Students of Selected Dental Colleges of Bangladesh ”** was conducted by **Dr. Sumi Gazi**. The descriptive study revealed that 10.8% students cheated in examination using notes and 38.7% copied answers from another students during an examination.

Socialization involves the moral and symbolic transformation of a lay person into an individual who can take on the special role and status claimed by the profession (Haas and Shaffir 1982). This descriptive type of cross sectional study on **“Socialization of Undergraduate Medical Students in Bangladesh: Students' and teachers' view”** was conducted by **Brig Gen Dr. Taufiqul Hasan Siddiquee**. Study revealed that most of the asked parameters related to patient care and humanistic attitude was taught to the undergraduate medical students of the selected medical colleges in Bangladesh. Getting admitted in the medical colleges only will not ensure production of ethically competent doctors with humanistic attitude and behavior. A conscious attempts to be made to transform medical students in a positive manner.

A descriptive type of cross sectional study on **“Activities Reducing the Stress among Undergraduate Medical Students of Selected Medical Colleges of Bangladesh: Students' Perception”** was conducted by **Brig Gen Dr. Zakir Hassan** to explore the existing recreational activities which aid to reduce the burden of stress among undergraduate medical students of four government and two non-government medical colleges of Bangladesh. Study revealed that the highest students' perception were encountered to the existing duration of leave policy (87%), followed by common room facilities (78%), counseling service (64%) and accommodation facilities (60%). Consequently, the most common coping strategies adopted by the students were sharing problem with family members and close friends, gossiping with friends and using social media.

The study on **“Evaluation of Goal-Oriented Learning (GOL) as a model of curriculum delivery in teaching Public Health among dental undergraduate students”** was conducted by **Mohammad Tawfique Hossain Chowdhury**

among all the 2nd year BDS students of Sapporo Dental College adopting Quasi-Experimental design. The objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of GOL system in terms of increasing knowledge retention as method of curriculum delivery in comparison to traditional lecture method and to explore the perceptions and experiences of students and tutors in regards to GOL system. Level of good score and mean knowledge score differences between pre-test and post-test were more observed in GOL group. These differences found are statistically significant. Overall satisfactions were superior in GOL groups in comparison to lecture group among both students and tutors.

The study conducted by **Brig Gen Dr M G Rasul** on **“Views of Intern Doctors and Clinical Medical Teachers on the achievement of selected objectives of MBBS curriculum-2002 in Bangladesh”** This descriptive cross sectional study was conducted on the performance of Intern Doctors about 60- attributes of clinical and generic skills. The overall result revealed that the Interns' could achieve these skills just below the level of an expected standard. The low performance was observed in certain clinical, procedural and management skills like examination of eye, ear, per rectum examination, auscultation of heart and lung, lumbar puncture, fluid aspiration, basic CPR, skin sensitivity test, ante natal check-up and conduction of normal labour, systematic interpretation of basic ECG etc. Though few Interns perceived to have attained mastery in some clinical skills but on the other hand 5-10% of other fellows did not even try the skill during the tenure. Study recommended that all learning must occur in an appropriate clinical context and there should be a system of skill assessment for the Interns.

Outcome based education has become popular in medical curriculum worldwide. Identifying educational programme outcome is crucial process in outcome based educational practice. The graduate profile reflects the attributes of graduates, which is physician's potentials at the end of the course. Constructive alignment of curriculum is exhibited in accordance with the Sri Lanka Medical Council (SLMC) guidelines. There are several assessment methods have been followed to assess various attributes in Eastern University, Sri Lanka (EUSL). The descriptive study on **“Outcome Based Medical Curriculum : Features, Standards And Challenges”** conducted by **P. Youhasan** revealed that assessing the team work, skills, critical thinking, problem solving are the salient features as this outcome based medical curriculum has been implemented to foresee the graduates treating patients in a holistic manner.

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