

Editorial

Positive attitude in any regards is important and essential for better outcome. But it is very difficult and sensitive to assess attitude. Descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Assessment of Attitude regarding two selected areas of professionalism in honesty and confidentiality among undergraduate medical students of Bangladesh” was carried out by Dr Sadia Jabeen Khan to observe the attitude of undergraduate medical students of Bangladesh regarding selected areas of professionalism like honesty and confidentiality. Data collection was done by a modified structured situational judgment test (SGT) self-administered structured questionnaire which was adopted from general medical council (GMC) and by in-depth interview schedule of students. Attitude towards the two most major issues of professionalism were good, Mean score were above three in honesty. Mean score was below three in maintaining confidentiality. Result of the study shows that female students had higher mean professionalism than male. Female students were better than the male students in regards to all two different professional issues and this difference is statistically highly significant ($P=0.00$). Mean score of professionalism of 1st phase students in all two issues were greater than the respondents of other three phases and this findings was also statistically significant.

E-learning or electronic learning is increasingly used as a complement to traditional classes in undergraduate medical education. This descriptive cross sectional study on Teachers’ views about the current situation of e-learning practice in undergraduate medical education of Bangladesh was conducted by Dr. Mohammad Abu Sayeed Talukder to explore teachers’ view about the current situation of e-learning practices in undergraduate medical education of Bangladesh. Fifty-three percent (53%) of the teachers were agreed that they had adequate knowledge and skill in information and communication technology (ICT). Forty-four percent (44%) of the teachers were disagreed that they interacted with students and 49.5%

teachers were agreed that they interacted with peers and colleagues by using of social media in their medical colleges. Study reveled that teachers are aware of e-learning and they practiced it in personal level without collaboration of the medical colleges. Study recommended to provide e-learning facilities in medical colleges for improvement of undergraduate medical education.

Communication can be regarded as a two way process of exchanging or shaping ideas, feelings and information. Broadly it refers to the countless ways that humans have to keeping in touch with one another. Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another. Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on “Personal Factors Influencing Communication among Teachers and Students of Medical Colleges of Bangladesh: Teachers’ and Students’ Views” was carried out by Dr. Kazi Taslima to explore various personal factors that influences communication among medical teachers and students in selected medical colleges of Bangladesh. Study revealed that multiple personal factors such as speech quality, listening skill, communication skill, awareness about own role, sharing expectation, use of drugs or tobacco, use of media, extracurricular activity, empathy, self-disclosure, love affair of students etc. were related to the communication among medical teachers and students. Mutual respect (mean=4.44; 4.42), good communication skill (mean=4.40; 4.16), listening skill (mean=4.32; 4.12), empathy (mean=4.32;4.32), self-disclosure (mean=4.27,4.42), sharing expectation (mean=4.29;4.28), awareness about own role (mean=4.25,4.34) were highly influencing personal factors that influence communication positively. Use of drugs/tobacco negatively affect communication.

Integration is the organization of teaching matter to interrelate or unify subjects frequently taught in separate academic courses or departments. Integration may be describe as horizontal integration or as vertical integration. Integrative learning is a learning theory describing a movement toward integrated lessons helping students make connections across curricula. The study titled on Current activities to implement integrated teaching learning in undergraduate medical education in Bangladesh: students' View was conducted by Dr. Thanadar Tamjeeda Tapu among students of all phases in eight medical colleges (4 govt. & 4 non-govt.) of Bangladesh to assess views of students about the current activities to implement integrated teaching learning in undergraduate medical education in Bangladesh. This study revealed that about 605(63.3%) students had participated in integrated teaching learning session, around 328(54.3%) students disagreed that the subjects of different phases are arranged sequentially in curriculum. More than half Around 513 of the students (53.7%) stated that integrated teaching helped them to get better understanding of the topic and integrated teaching also helped them to improve application of knowledge. Study recommended more awareness and training of teachers and students regarding integrated teaching learning. Study also recommended to choose contents which have much clinical importance for integrated teaching.

Extracurricular is a combination of the Latin prefix extra- meaning "on the outside" and the word curriculum, meaning "a running, course, career." Something that is extracurricular is on the outside of course or career. An extracurricular activity can be almost anything that isn't required for high school credit or paid employment that you do while you're in high school. These activities will become very important later, such as when you are applying

to colleges, because they help you develop your talents, interests, and passions. They can also teach you practical skills like time management. Academic performance is the measurement of student achievement across various academic subjects. Teachers and education officials typically measure achievement using classroom performance, graduation rates and results from standardized tests. This descriptive type of cross sectional study on "Extracurricular Activities Influencing Academic Performance of Undergraduate Medical Students of Bangladesh: Teachers' and Students' Views" was conducted by Dr. Arifa Begum to find out the extracurricular activities those influence the academic performance of the undergraduate medical students as per teachers' and students' views. Study revealed that according to views of the medical students, factors like drug addiction 922(90.6%) and student politics 835(82.0%) were negatively influencing academic performance of the undergraduate medical students. On the other hand, factors like indoor-outdoor games 791(77.7%), cultural activities 611(60.0%) & social activities 658(64.7%) were positively influencing on their academic performance. Findings of the students' views were consistent with the teachers' views. In-depth interview of the teachers revealed that students should take part in extra-curricular activities alongside their study.

Executive Editor

Bangladesh Journal of Medical Education
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