

Editorial

Life support skills is the golden key for any emergency situation for survival of patient from endanger situation. Cross-sectional study on “Is Life Support Competencies an Urgent Issue in Undergraduate Medical Education of Bangladesh” was conducted by **Dr. Umme Taskia Moon**. Study revealed that out of 6-point scales (0-5) the mean of the respondent’s views regarding knowledge on management of life support competency were 1.77 to 3.06 but the means of the skilled based competencies were 1.15 to 2.75.

The internet has a vast amount of knowledge that is accessible with only a click. For a student of today, it is horrifying to consider academic or research activity without internet. However, the indiscriminate use of the internet by individuals, especially students, may hamper their academic performance and quality of life. The cross-sectional study on “Exploring the Digital Frontier: A study on Extent of Internet Use among Undergraduate Medical Students” by **Dr. Mohammad Mahabubul Hoque** was performed among 926 undergraduate medical students and interns to explore the extent of internet use was assessed by the duration of internet use for academic and non-academic purposes, as well as the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) developed by Kimberly Young. Study revealed that the mean (SD) hours of internet use for academic purposes,

non-academic purposes and total duration of internet use were 2.34 (± 1.991), 3.74 (± 2.413) and 6.08 (± 3.124) respectively. Additionally, 39.3%, 33%, and 2.3% of students had mild, moderate, and severe levels of internet addiction, respectively.

Interprofessional education (IPE) builds the foundation for collaborative practice. The descriptive cross-sectional study on “Patient Outcome through Collaborative Practice in Interprofessional Education: Views of the Major Stakeholders’ in Bangladesh” was carried out by **Dr. Md Ashraf Uddin Chowdhury**. Study showed that the mean of agreement of respondents views on different issues related to the patient outcome through collaborative practice were within 75.6% to 86.8%. Results of this study also showed that the majority of the respondents acknowledged that better patient outcomes are possible through collaborative practice, which could be promoted by IPE sessions during their academic years.

Increased use of social media for learning Anatomy is observed among medical students in Bangladesh. Study on “Students’ Perspective on Prospect of Anatomy Education in Bangladesh Through e-learning Using Social Media as a Complementary Tool” was conducted by **Dr. Md Imran Waheed** to find out the prospect of e-learning through social

media as a complementary tool in Anatomy education in Bangladesh. YouTube was found to be the most useful social media for learning Anatomy by 84% and Facebook by 12% of the students. These platforms became useful for the students in understanding difficult topics of Anatomy, developing interest, and preparing for examinations.

Feminizations of medical education' is referred as the introduction of females in medicine and medical field with the trends of more females entering into the medical profession. The descriptive type of cross-sectional study on "Extent of Feminization of Medical Education in Bangladesh: A Document Review" was conducted by **Dr. Najnin Akhter** to find out the extent of feminization in last 10 years. Out of 73481 seats, 40567 (55.21%) female and 32914 (44.79%) male were admitted in different Government, Non-Government and Armed Forces Medical Colleges of Bangladesh over 10years period.

Emotional Intelligence (EI) combines the important aspects of interpersonal and intrapersonal relationship, adaptability, mood and stress management skills which has an effect on students academic performance. The cross-sectional study on "Emotional Intelligence and Academic Performance of Undergraduate Medical Students of Bangladesh" was conducted by **Dr. Abul Bashar Mohammad Nurul Alam**. Study revealed that, mean score in male was 64.47 ± 8

and female it was 67.2 ± 38.14 . The result of current study indicate that female undergraduate students had higher EI than their male counterpart.

Motivation is the most essential influencing factor in academic performance. Descriptive cross-sectional quantitative study on "Medical students' motivational factors and academic performance at undergraduate level of Bangladesh" was conducted by **Dr. Molla Muhammad Abdullah Al Mamun** to determine academic motivational factors and its relationship with professional result. Study revealed that important motivational factor for the learning was to become a good doctor (80.00%) and then to pass in the examination (65.40%). Study found that academic motivation of medical students could be influenced by different factors. Correlations between academic motivation and professional performance is still questionable and non-conclusive.

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