

Evropski centar za mir i razvoj Terazije 41 11000 Beograd, Serbia

ECPD Headquarters

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University for Peace est. by the United Nations

III ECPD INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIST SCHOOL OF

FAMILY MEDICINE

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INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIST SCHOOL OF FAMILY MEDICINE

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BASIC DATA ON THE SCHOOL ORGANIZER

European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the United Nations University for Peace



The European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) is a regional international organization of the University for Peace established by the United Nations (pursuant to Resolution 35/55 adopted by the UN General Assembly on 5 December 1980) as "... an international center for research, higher education and postgraduate studies". The Council of this University decided by its Resolution (UP-C2/19) to establish the European Regional Center (ECPD) and, in 1984, concluded the international Agreement with the Government of the SFR of Yugoslavia about the establishment and status of the Center with its headquarters in Belgrade. The Agreement was ratified, under the Law adopted by the Assembly of the SFRY, by the Council of the Republics and the Provinces on 28 June and by the Federal Executive Council on 17 July 1985, and has remained in force to the present day. The European Center for Peace and Development is administered by the ECPD Council seated in Paris, while its activities are managed by its Executive Director.

The European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the United Nations University for Peace, with its headquarters in Belgrade, is an **international, regional, university, extraterritorial organization enjoying diplomatic status**, which performs its activities in the broader region covering all countries which are signatories of the **Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki, 1975).**

The basic aim of the ECPD is to contribute to the promotion of peace, development and international cooperation, and its primary tasks are "to organize and conduct the corresponding postgraduate studies, research activities and dissemination of knowledge...", which contribute to the achievement of the aforementioned aim.

The ECPD devotes special attention to bringing together intellectual potentials. To that end, it organizes and conducts:

- Postgraduate specialist, master's, doctoral and postdoctoral studies;
- Elaboration of research projects and studies devoted to the current problems of peace and development;
- Scientific meetings, symposia, seminars and conferences at which it also presents the results of its researches;
- Publishing, printing and distribution of the proceedings of scientific meetings, studies and other scientific papers relevant for the ECPD activities.



ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF FAMILY MEDICINE

Within its international postgraduate studies, ECPD devotes special attention to medical and biomedical programmes (specialist studies in health care management, school of primary prevention of addiction diseases, school of clinical immunology, prevention and control of widespread non-communicable diseases, bio-regenerative medicine, school of traditional medicine, specialist seminars in the fields of laser therapy and electro-stimulation).

The First ECPD International Specialist School of Family Medicine was organized in the academic year 2003/2005. This programme of intensive education was successfully completed by the first generation of family doctors in Serbia.



The Second ECPD International Specialist School of Family Medicine was organized in the academic year 2004/2005.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIST SCHOOL OF FAMILY MEDICINE

European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the United Nations University for Peace, within its Program of International Knowledge Transfer and as a part of its postgraduate study development plan, in the academic year 2022/2023 organizes ECPD international Specialist School of Family Medicine.



The Significance and Role of Family Doctor

Insofar as the protection of health is concerned, the reform of the health care system is based on the expansion and strengthening of primary health care, including family medicine, in accordance with the current trends in the development of medical science and technology under the present circumstances. Parallel to demographic changes, advancements in medicine, technology and informatics, health economics and health needs of citizens and their expectations, it is searching for the new method of health care delivery. Health care systems, which are based on successful primary care for family and individual, ensure better, cheaper and higher-quality health care, as compared to the systems which are not sufficiently oriented to primary care and reintegrated health care for family. Therefore, reintegrated health care for family is the basis and starting point of a reform of the health care system. It is especially important that the role of family doctor in the health care system is well understood and accepted by medical professionals, as well as by health care planners, economists, politicians and health care beneficiaries. Hence the pronounced need for the advanced training of general practitioners and specialists for the function of family doctor. As an international educational and research organization, the ECPD has been meeting the requirements of the mentioned health care reform through its activities for years. The ECPD International Specialist School of Family Medicine is just the result of that perennial work.

The multiple function of family has a significant influence on the state of health of its members, which points to the importance of integrated health care for family. Family is the most important social group which determines one's life and development. It is the unit of health and disease.

The influence of family on health can be analyzed on several levels:

- Through past (genetic) and medical experience, including social experiences in forming specified patterns of behavior towards health;
- Through current exposure to environmental factors and influence altered social determinants of health
- Through the internal functioning of family, which is linked to interaction among its members, family dynamics, division of roles in it, upbringing of children and the like:
- Through the external functions of family, such as its communication with others, mobility, associating with others.

Primary care physicians most often encounter the problem of the chronic non-communicable diseases as well as with acute conditions and infectious diseases in communities, and often encounter family psychopathology or effects of stressful conditions in the family and that's how they learn how the health disorder of an individual affects his family and vice versa. It is well known that harmful habits and other forms of health behavior occur and are acquired in the family and that the quality of health behavior reflects special characteristics by which families differ from each other (social determinants of health). The development of a healthy way of life, formation of useful health habits and cherishing of health as the greatest value, assistance and support in the case of health disorder, development of an attitude that health behavior is a common family problem and interaction that ensures optimal functioning – represent the positive side of family medicine. The opposite characteristics designate the negative side of



interaction with an unfavorable outcome. Both kinds of interaction also determine the notion of family medicine.

Family is the basic social unit which has a very important and frequently decisive role in the health and disease of its members. It provides a biological and social framework for the key events and phases of one's life cycle: marriage, pregnancy, child birth and raising, infancy, adolescence, maturity, old age, as well as the context in which a disease occurs, develops and terminates. Accordingly, family is the primary social unit, the unit of life, health and disease and the primary unit of medical and health care.

Family health is the result of the action of past, genetic and current family experiences and conditions. The evaluation of family health, as well as the learning of the facts that influence it, comprise the set of social and medical procedures which enable the organization of health improvement and health protection measures at that level.

Family diagnosis implies the identification of those family characteristics which are known to be significant for health and disease. Those are the family structure and composition, education, performance of a role in the family, interrelationships, health behavior, financial standing of family, as well as the use of financial resources and their distribution. From an analytical viewpoint, family diagnosis implies the way in which the health of one family member may be endangered by other family members and the overall family situation.

Family health indicators can be divided into seven groups:

- Family characteristics: size and structure;
- Family events: divorce, death, etc.;
- The field of functioning: communications, division of work, activities;
- Risk indicators: genetic, nutritional, housing, social, economic;
- Health indicators: child growth and development, positive health indicators, systematic health control;
- Indicators of disease: incidence and prevalence of specified diseases, use of the health service, absenteeism, disability;
- Family planning indicators: the number of children, interval between pregnancies.

Family diagnosis cannot only be made on the basis of the state of health of each individual family member: instead, the explanation is sought by means of specific family health indicators and interactions at the genetic, physical, psychosocial and emotional levels. The measurement of family health also serves for adjusting the organization of the health service to the current trends (family doctor).

The current model of family medicine has the following characteristics and functions:

- The point of the citizen's first contact with the health care system;
- Continuity of health care;
- Care coordination;
- Provision of a wide range of medical services.



The Aim of the School

In accordance with the views of the World Health Organization (WHO), the aim of the School is that, by the nature of their activities, the future family doctors make a synthesis of therapeutic and preventive work and provide support to families in expressing their health needs to the relevant institutions, thus becoming a significant factor in the reorientation of health services. In such a context, family doctors are specific agents of strategic elements which are essential for the successful preservation and improvement of the health of the population.

Teaching

The programme includes 240 hours of theoretical instruction and 60 hours of practical work with a team of tutors. Lectures are delivered on weekends (20 hours). The work with a team of tutors is carried out in health centers and within the system of Medical Association of Private Doctors.

Admission Requirements

The School can be attended by doctors who have passed the examination of vocational ability. For admission the candidates have to submit:

- A certified copy of the university Diploma and
- A completed application form.

The tuition fee for the International Specialist School of Family Medicine is **1,350 EUR per Semester**, which covers the total cost of teaching, including teaching aids, professional literature, relevant materials and additional consultations with a tutor and a team of tutors.

Curriculum

The general and specific aims of theoretical instruction are achieved with a total of 240 hours and the following subjects (fields):

(i) Non-clinical Chapter

- Social Medicine in Family Health
- Epidemiology
- Informatics & Digital medicine
- Standards in healthcare
- Diagnostic techniques & Ultrasound for family medicine
- Patient & Family education

(ii) Clinical Chapter

- Neurology & Psychiatry
- Pediatrics and Genetics
- Gynecology and Obstetrics
- Dermatology



- Urology
- Internal Medicine & Rheumatology
- ORL & Ophthalmology
- Geriatrics
- Oncology & Palliative care

Teachers and Associates

The Co-Directors of the ECPD International Specialist School of Family Medicine are Prof. Dr. Miodrag Todorović, CEO of "Panafricare", former Director of the Ministry of Health of Seychelles, and Prof. Dr. Jeffrey Levett, National School of Public Health of Greece, while the President of the Academic Council is Academician Prof. Dr. Vladimir Kanjuh, Director of the ECPD Biomedical and Medical Studies.

Final Examination

The assessment of the acquired knowledge, skills and adopted views upon completion of instruction consists in:

- A written test
- An oral examination
- A seminar paper and
- The assessment of practical work by a team of tutors

Diploma

The students who successfully complete the programme of instruction and pass the final examination acquire the internationally valid diploma of the European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the United Nations University for Peace.

Additional Information

Further information can be obtained from the European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the United Nations University for Peace, Terazije 41, Belgrade, tel: +38111/3246-041, 3246-042; fax: 3234-082, 3240-673; e-mail: ecpd@EUnet.rs



DIRECTOR OF ECPD MEDICAL AND BIOMEDICAL STUDIES (Academician Prof. Dr. Vladimir Kanjuh)

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CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS

A – THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

 General Medicine – Family Medicine • Reforms of the Health Care System and Family Health Care • Family Medicine – Family Doctor • Views on Family Medicine (WHO, WONCA) • Family–Household – Basic Social and Specific Economic Unit • Social and Mental Hygiene of Family Relationships • Performance Improvement, Guide to Good Practice • Decision-Making Process and Decision-Making • Communication Skill (Role-Play Technique) • Health Education in Family • Research and Publication • Medical Ethics

Neurologic Examination
 Neuritis and Neuralgia
 Migraine
 Cerebrovascular Diseases

Epilepsy in Children and Adults
 CNS Tumors

• Stress • Sleep Disorders • Anxious-Depressive Syndrome • Addiction Diseases • Psychiatric Emergencies • Approach to Psychotic Patient

• Risk Factors, Continuity of Health Supervision • Physical Activity • Obesity • Diabetes Mellitus • Disorders of the Thyroid • Chest Pain • Electrocardiography • Ischemic Heart Disease • Arterial Hypertension • Acquired Heart Defects • Disorders of the Cardiac Rhythm • Antithrombocyte and Anticoagulant Therapy • Chronic Cardiac Insufficiency • Acute Pulmonary Oedema • Pneumonia • Asthma • Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorders • Depression Syndrome • Acute Abdomen • Ulcerous Disease • Biliary Tract Disorders • Hepatitis Syndrome • Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Pancreas • Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease • Malignant GIT Diseases

Symptoms and Signs of Urinary Disease
 Nephrolithiasis
 Infections
 Chronic Renal Insufficiency
 Urinary Injuries
 Prostate Tumors
 Infertility in Men
 Impotence

Normal and High-Risk Pregnancy • Effects of Drugs in Pregnancy • Hypertension, Renal Disorders and Diabetes Mellitus in Pregnancy • Lactation and Breast Feeding • Family Planning
Contraception • Emergencies in Gynecology and Obstetrics (Hemorrhage, Spontaneous Abortion, Ectopic Pregnancy, Eclampsia) • Genital Infections in Women • Genital Tumors in Women • Breast Cancer • Infertility • Menopause and Osteoporosis

 Child Examination, Growth and Development • Immunization • Delay in Psychomotor Development • Febrile States and Febrile Convulsions • Rash Fevers in Children • Otitis, Pharyngitis, Indications for Tonsillectomy • Asthma • Pneumonia • Abdominal Pains, Appendicitis • Gastroenteritis • Parasitic Diseases • Urinary Infections • Anemia • Meningitis and Meningoencephalitis

Oncogenesis · Early Diagnosis of Malignant Diseases · Therapeutic Methods in Oncology

Complications of Malignant Diseases
 Home Treatment of Terminally Ill Patient

Bacterial and Fungal Skin Infections
 Allergic Skin Disorders
 Varicose Syndrome

Venereal Diseases

• Errors of Refraction • Eye Injuries • Glaucoma • Cataract • Eye Inflammations • Eye Tumors



• Symptoms and Signs of ORL Diseases • External and Middle Ear Inflammations • Foreign Bodies in the Upper Respiratory Tract • Sinusitis

• Degenerative Locomotor Diseases • Inflammations and Systemic Diseases • Extra-articular Rheumatism

Basics of Medical Rehabilitation • Indications and Contraindications for Referral to Medical Rehabilitation • Basics of Balneoclimatology

Normal Ageing, Physiological and Psychological Consequences of Old Age
 Geriatric
 Patient, Basic Principles of Geriatrics
 Principles of Rational Drug Prescription in Old People
 Most Frequent Disorders and Diseases of Old Age

• Definition, Subject and Tasks of Epidemiology • Epidemiology of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases – Sources of Data • Basic Methods of Epidemiologic Research • Screening

• Basics of Informatics • Formation and Use of Database • Data Processing • Internet • Basics of the Use of Ultrasound by Family Doctor

 Importance of hygienic dietary approach to family health and preventive work through education
 Digital technique in modern on - site diagnostics (Point of Care techniques)
 Standards in medicine that guarantee patient safety in health care

B – WORK WITH A TUTOR AND SKILLS

The part of the curriculum based on a tutor's guidance consists 60 hours and during that period the candidate has to acquire the following knowledge and skills:

- The significance of a family approach and work in family;
- Advantages of home treatment of the patient when hospital treatment is not indicative;
- Adequate interpretation of the diagnosis by other specialists;
- The method of keeping basic medical documents, ethical and legal consequences of their abuse;
- Preventive programme for coping with the risk population groups;
- Rational drug prescription;
- Methods of early diagnosis of chronic diseases;
- System of continuous health supervision and the system of scheduling checkups;
- Forms of health education: individual and group;
- Use of glucometer;
- Home visits: family diagnosis, relationships;
- Communication skill;
- Evaluation of the family influence on an individual and vice versa;



- Role-play technique, how to organize it;
- Resuscitation of child and adult;
- Heimlich maneuver in child, adult and comatose patient;
- Immobilization of the spinal column and limbs;
- Recording and interpretation of the ECG;
- Neurologic examination;
- Smear from the cervix uteri;
- Demonstration of the use of inhaler;
- Family tree..



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APPLICATION FORM

Name and surname

Educational background

Specialty

Organization (name, address, phone)

Workplace or function

Address for correspondence (if different than the given one)

Phone

Fax

E-mail address:

Licence number

The Application Form should be submitted to the European Center for Peace and Development University for Peace, Terazije 41, 11000 Belgrade; Tel: +381 11 3246 041; E-mail: office@ecpd.org.rs and ecpd@eunet.rs; www.ecpd.org.rs

The participation fee should be paid through ECPD account. Regarding the payment instructions and pro-forma invoice, please contact ECPD Financial Department: Tel: +381 11 3246 041; E-mail: office@ecpd.org.rs and ecpd@eunet.rs

Place and date

Candidate

(Signature)