



5-1-2022

Al-Azhar Experience: (Innovation in Undergraduate Medical Education Program)

Khairy Abdelhameed

Parasitology Department, Al-Azhar University, drkhairyam@azhar.edu.eg

Zeinab Said

Departments of Medical Parasitology , Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Medicine for Girls, Cairo, Egypt., zeinabnabil@azhar.edu.eg

Alaa Hashem

Department of Gastroenterology, liver & Infectious diseases , Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Medicine , Damietta, Egypt., alaahashim71@azhar.edu.eg

Alaa Meklad

Department of Clinical Pathology , Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Medicine for Girls, Assuit, Egypt., alaamohamadmeklad@yahoo.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://aimj.researchcommons.org/journal>



Part of the [Medical Sciences Commons](#), [Obstetrics and Gynecology Commons](#), and the [Surgery Commons](#)

How to Cite This Article

Abdelhameed, Khairy; Said, Zeinab; Hashem, Alaa; and Meklad, Alaa (2022) "Al-Azhar Experience: (Innovation in Undergraduate Medical Education Program)," *Al-Azhar International Medical Journal*: Vol. 3: Iss. 5, Article 8.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21608/aimj.2022.131342.1916>

This Editorial letter and opinion is brought to you for free and open access by Al-Azhar International Medical Journal. It has been accepted for inclusion in Al-Azhar International Medical Journal by an authorized editor of Al-Azhar International Medical Journal. For more information, please contact dryasserhelmy@gmail.com.

Al-Azhar Experience: Innovation in Undergraduate Medical Education Program.

Khairy Abdel-Hamid,¹ MD, Zeinab Nabil Said,² MD, Alaa Eden Hashem,³ MD, Alaa Mohamad Meklad,³ MD.

** Corresponding Author:*

Khairy Abdel-Hamid

drkhairyam@azhar.edu.eg

Received for publication April 14, 2022; Accepted May 27, 2022; Published online May 27, 2022.

Copyright The Authors published by Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo, Egypt. Users have the right to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles under the following conditions: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International Public License (CC BY-SA 4.0).

doi: 10.21608/aimj.2022.131342.1916

¹Medical Parasitology, Department, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

²Medical Microbiology and Immunology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

³Gastroenterology, liver & Infectious diseases Department, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

⁴Clinical Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

Disclosure: The authors have no financial interest to declare in relation to the content of this article. The Article Processing Charge was paid for by the authors.

Authorship: All authors have a substantial contribution to the article.

EDITORIAL REPORT

Background: Integration in medical curricula is a newly growing governmentally approved trend in Egypt by the end of 2017 and has been implemented in medical schools all over Egypt by the beginning of the academic year 2018/2019, where Al-Azhar Faculties of Medicine are adopted the new integrated program using different teaching & learning strategies.

Work & Results: Curriculum (Basic and Clinical phases) was outlined in terms of map, content areas, competencies & key competencies fulfilling the National Academic Reference standards (NARS) 2017 .

The integrated program consists of two phases fulfilling the fifth level in Harden's Integration ladder; Phase I: Basic Science phase for two years, beginning with introductory team based term to be followed by system based for three and half terms, where problem based learning is adopted.

Eighteen horizontal and vertical integrated conventional & system-based modules (basic 80% / clinical 20%) were developed within this phase, while Twenty four horizontal and vertical integrated case based modules were designed (clinical 90% / basic 10% sciences) modules were developed in phase II for five and half terms. In addition, innovative eight professional and ten elective themes were integrated longitudinally and a project is included before graduation. Nine Islamic studies were also included as University requirements .

In phase I modules, 15 disciplines were integrated including Fundamental Structure (Anatomy & Histology), Development (Embryology), Essential Function (Physiology), Biochemical Basis (Biochemistry & Genetic), Disease Grounds (Microbiology, Parasitology & Immunology), Disease Process (Pathology), Medical Ethics & Professionalism (Soft skills, Risk Management and Patient Safety), Public Health (Epidemiology) (Research Methodology & Biostatistics), (Behavioral & Social sciences) Language (Medical Terminology & Glossary), Disease Presentation (Introduction to Clinical Skills) and Treatment Concepts (Pharmacology).

In phase II modules, 18 clinical disciplines were integrated. These disciplines are Medico-legal Sciences (Principles of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology), Community & Occupational Medicine, Diagnostic Tools (Diagnostic Radiology & Laboratory Medicine) , Ophthalmology, (ear, Nose & throat) , (Dermatology, Andrology & Venereal diseases) , (Gynecology & women Health), Obstetrics, Psychiatry, (Emergency Medicine & Intensive Care),(Perioperative Management, Pain therapy & Palliative Care) ,(Family Medicine & Geriatrics), (Pediatrics & Child Health), Internal Medicine , General Surgery ,Stepping up higher level in Harden's ladder is achieved in six modules that showed integration between Medicine, Pediatrics and surgery like Endocrinology, Nephrology & Urology, GIT, Chest, Cardiology & Cardiothoracic Surgery , Neurology & Neurosurgery, Orthopedic surgery, Rheumatology & Rehabilitation . as well as Research project.

Conclusion: The experience of integration between basic and clinical sciences with inclusion of professionalism and elective courses can be seen as a new innovative and applicable approach that will fit our students for practice of medicine and be an effective members of the profession.

Take-home message: The newly developed integrated medical program at Al-Azhar University, Faculties of Medicine is primarily promoted to act as a role model for integration.

Keywords: Curriculum, Integration; Planning, Basic medical sciences; Clinical medical sciences; Undergraduate medical education; Professionalism; Elective Courses.

REFERENCES

1. Eisner EW. *The Educational Imagination: On the Design and Evaluation of School Programs* (New York, Macmillan). 1985; 22:205-9.
2. Genn JM. Curriculum, environment, climate, quality and change in medical education: a unifying perspective. *Medical Teacher*. 2001; 23(4):337-44.
3. Harden RM. Ten questions to ask when planning a course or curriculum. *Medical Education*. 1986; 20:356-65.
4. Harden RM. In: Dent JA and Harden, RM (Eds). *Planning a Curriculum. A Practical Guide for Medical Teachers*. 2001;13-24.
5. Harden RM and Crosby JR. (2000) The good teacher is more than a lecturer: the twelve roles of the teacher. AMEE Medical Education Guide. *Medical Teacher*. 2000; 22:334-47.
6. Johnston S. Teachers, and the Curriculum. As cited by Genn, JM. Curriculum, environment, climate, quality and change in medical education: a unifying perspective. *Medical Teacher*. 2001; 23(4):337-44.
7. Kern DE Thomas PA, Bass EB, et al. *Curriculum development for medical education: a six-step approach*. JHU Press. 1998.
8. Rogers A. *Teaching Adults*. Buckingham/Philadelphia, Open University Press. 1996; 176.
9. Schiro M. Curriculum for better schools, in: K.A. Noble (Ed.) *The International Education Quotations Encyclopedia*. Buckingham/Philadelphia, Open University Press. 1978; 56.
10. Wragg EC. *The Cubic Curriculum London and New York, Routled*. 1997.