

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE INITIATIVE TO STIMULATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE MEDICAL EXPERTISE IN TROPICAL DISEASES

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Abstract. More than a decade ago, at a time when current and emerging tropical diseases posed growing threats to the United States, expert panels convened by the Institute of Medicine of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences concluded that medical expertise within the United States competent to address diseases of the tropics had declined. Recognizing a national need to encourage and enhance such, The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene developed a program to stimulate new postgraduate medical education in diseases of the tropics. The Society formally requested academic institutions within the United States and Canada to propose new postgraduate programs. To assure the quality of these new curricular offerings, the Society developed an outline of key areas of competency and agreed to offer an examination that would grant physicians a Certificate of Knowledge in Clinical Tropical Medicine and Travelers Health. The certifying examination was to be an integral component of a program to stimulate academic institutions to provide instructional programs in tropical diseases and to encourage physicians to become trained, evaluated, and recognized for their knowledge of clinical tropical diseases and travelers' health. The Society's initiative to stimulate educational programs in tropical medicine is reviewed.

More than a decade ago, growing concerns were expressed within the United States and Canada over the inadequate numbers of physicians with experience in the numerous bacterial, viral, parasitic, and other infectious diseases of the tropical and subtropical regions of the world. Noting this shortcoming, the National Research Council (NRC) and the Institute of Medicine (IOM) convened an expert committee to conduct a definitive study of the programs and personnel related to tropical infectious diseases. In 1987, the IOM panel issued a report entitled: "*US Capacity to Address Tropical Infectious Disease Problems.*"¹ This report summarized that there were probably no more than 2,500 tropical disease professionals in the United States; "Most conduct biomedical research; only one-sixth of the respondents said they were engaged in clinical work. The Committee believes the supply of clinical specialists should be increased."² A realistic estimate would be that the United States had fewer than 300 clinical specialists capable of diagnosing, treating, and studying tropical infectious diseases.³

Several roles for physicians with expertise in clinical tropical diseases were defined: "Tropical disease professionals considered to be clinical experts are essential for patient care, and for diagnostic, drug, and vaccine trials, in addition to clinical research. Most internists with some training in infectious diseases are capable of diagnosing and treating a wide range of infections. However, they usually contact CDC or a tropical disease specialist known to them personally if the diagnosis and treatment are problematic. In the Committee's judgment, the supply of U.S. clinical specialists is insufficient to respond to increased demand, and remedial steps are needed."⁴

In 1992, a second expert Committee convened by the IOM reviewed risks of imported disease in its report entitled "*Emerging Infections: Microbial Threats to Health in the United States.*"⁵ As global travel expands and emerging disease surveillance becomes imperative, re-emphasis was on

"shortages . . . of clinical specialists trained in tropical disease diagnosis, prevention, and control." One of this Committee's recommendations was that: "Congress consider a program, modeled on the National Health Service Corps, for training in public health and related disciplines, such as epidemiology, infectious diseases, and medical entomology."⁶

The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (ASTMH), the principal organization in the United States with interests in tropical medicine, responded to these committee findings by developing an initiative to stimulate education of physicians in the fields of tropical diseases and traveler's health. The history of this initiative is reviewed.

HISTORY OF THE ASTMH EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVE

In February 1992, the ASTMH held a retreat, attended by the Officers and Councilors of the Society and 12 others with expertise in fields related to tropical medicine. The retreat focused on programs the Society might undertake to address needs in tropical medicine. A priority was given to encouraging further training of physicians in tropical diseases and travelers' health. A Committee on Post-Graduate Medical Education in Tropical Medicine, chaired by one of the authors (MB), was appointed to propose programs that might address this need. The consensus of this Committee was that physician training in clinical tropical medicine should involve both didactic education and some experience overseas and that multiple institutions within the United States and Canada should be encouraged to develop curricular offerings for post-graduate education for MDs in tropical diseases. After much discussion, the Committee proposed the following plan to the ASTMH Council.

First, the Committee agreed to develop a curriculum for topics to be covered in diploma courses and to evaluate educational programs that applied for accreditation to qualify their graduates to sit for a planned Certifying Examination in Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health. Almost 2 dozen

U.S. and Canadian institutions expressed interest in developing such courses and the Committee decided to approve multiple training programs to provide a range of strong, independent programs with geographic diversity.

Second, the Committee proposed to develop and offer a national examination. To qualify for the examination, clinicians would be required to complete a diploma course and to spend some time overseas gaining practical clinical experience. Those physicians passing the examination would be granted a Certificate of Knowledge in Clinical Tropical Diseases and Travelers' Health. The Certifying Examination would serve two functions: 1) it would provide a mechanism for physicians completing further tropical medicine training to be evaluated and recognized for their knowledge of clinical tropical diseases and travelers' health and would serve as a stimulus for individual physicians to seek comprehensive training in clinical tropical diseases, and 2) it would provide an incentive for institutions to offer a thorough training program in tropical diseases. Only those programs offering a sufficiently broad and thorough education in tropical diseases would qualify their graduates to sit for the examination. By establishing a national standard for expertise in tropical medicine, the examination might be expected to stimulate physicians and educational institutions to enhance their tropical disease education.

PROGRESS

Development of Diploma Courses in Clinical Tropical Medicine by United States and Canadian Institutions. The Committee on Post-Graduate Medical Education distributed a Request for Proposals (RFP) outlining the anticipated curricular offering and didactic program to 370 U.S. and Canadian schools of medicine, public health, and military organizations. Initially, 21 institutions submitted proposals, most of which were of extremely high caliber. Already, ASTMH efforts had acted as a catalyst to encourage institutions to offer courses not previously available for physicians.

The Committee then developed a more extensive syllabus outlining important areas of clinical tropical diseases that should be covered in educational offerings. This syllabus continues to be updated and distributed to schools not only in North America applying for accreditation but now on a global basis. Several overseas programs have requested accreditation and been approved.

Offer a Certifying Examination in Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health. The Committee thoroughly explored the issues and practicalities of developing and administering a new national certification examination in clinical tropical medicine. Testing consultants and Boards of Preventive Medicine and Internal Medicine were approached for advice and guidance. In 1995, ASTMH contracted with Knapp and Associates, a psychometrics testing firm in Princeton, New Jersey, to help develop the examination.

Nine physicians, who were broadly knowledgeable in clinical tropical diseases and who had expertise in one or more specific areas were invited to serve on the examination committee by then ASTMH President, Barney Cline and Secretary Treasurer, Peter Weller (Appendix 1). The Examination Committee then developed a practice survey that was

sent to a random sample of members of the clinical group of the ASTMH and who were asked to define areas of knowledge and level of expertise needed by a qualified tropical disease clinician. After this practice survey was analyzed, a master blueprint for the examination was developed. Multiple meetings of the Examination Committee and Knapp and Associates were held for instruction in question writing, development of a bank of questions, and assembly of a pilot examination.

In 1995, a pilot examination (150 questions in 3 hr) was given to volunteers, largely members of the American Committee of Clinical Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health (ACCTMTH), the clinical group of the ASTMH, with expertise in clinical tropical medicine. Feedback on the appropriateness and quality of each question was obtained from the pilot group (75% of whom passed). Detailed analysis of the group's performance allowed for evaluation of the validity of the examination.

In 1996, in preparation for the first formal examination, informational brochures and examination applications were prepared. Dr. Robert Goldsmith coordinated publicity for the examination. A "Board" review course was offered in New Orleans during the annual meeting of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. This educational course was attended by persons who were not all Society members and not all were examination participants, thus expanding the scope of the ASTMH educational initiative in clinical tropical medicine. One hundred twenty persons sat for the first examination held prior to the 1996 ASTMH annual meeting. This examination included 200 questions and lasted 4 hr. A passing rate of 75% was obtained, and expert analyses by Knapp and Associates indicated that the examination was above industry standards in terms of reliability. Subsequent examinations in 1997 and January 1999 (make-up examination following cancellation of 1998 annual meeting) were taken by 78 and 35 individuals respectively, and the passing rate was approximately 70%.

Establish Standards for Granting the Certificate of Knowledge in Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health. While the Examination was intended as a stimulus for developing new educational programs and as a measure of individual physician's knowledge of tropical medicine, from the outset it was felt that practical experience in tropical diseases in endemic regions was an important component of physicians' training in clinical tropical medicine. The original working group of the ASTMH educational initiative (Drs. Jay Keystone, Michele Barry, Peter Weller, Dick Guerant, Leonard Marcus, and Steve Hoffman) grappled with and refined the criteria needed to satisfy the practice related issues, including grandparenting issues, Continuing Medical Education (CME) requirements and overseas requirements, needed to obtain Certification.

All current physician practitioners of clinical tropical medicine and travelers' health are grandparented until the year 2000 and can sit for the examination without taking a diploma course if they satisfy the following requirements:

- 1) Minimum of 5 years of substantial, cumulative experience in clinical tropical medicine following completion of residency as defined by at least 10% of professional time spent in:

- a) diagnosis or treatment of tropical infectious diseases, or
- b) pretravel health advice (< 5% of total time).
- 2) 30 hours of CME credit in tropical or travelers health during the past 5 years and
- 3) A current up to date medical license.

There was extensive debate over whether overseas experience was necessary for certification. A requirement was established for clinical experience in a tropical setting. Currently, any practitioner is eligible to sit for the examination who documents:

- 1) Two months of cumulative clinical work in a tropical setting, at (any time from clinical years in medical school onward) or
- 2) Residency in a tropical setting.

Candidates could defer overseas experience until after the examination, but receipt of a certificate would be postponed until the overseas practicum was completed.

After the year 2000, all candidates who wish to take the examination will need to take a course and submit their overseas experience. A complete listing of all currently approved courses is shown in Appendix 2. Because busy practitioners can often not take 6–8 weeks or 3 months off from their practices, the Executive Committee for the ASTMH Educational Initiative voted to permit approved courses to offer 2-week modules over several years.

As the educational initiative moves forward, a permanent Executive Committee has been formed to maintain a consistency of policy. This Committee includes the Past-President of the Society, the Presidents and Secretary Treasurer of the ASTMH and the ACCTMTH, and the Chairpersons of the Examination, Educational Initiative and Credentialing Committees.

ASTMH INVESTMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVE

From the outset, the Council and Officers of the ASTMH committed the Society to support the costs of this new educational initiative. A budget was prepared, estimating the costs of developing the examination to be about \$163,000. Grant proposals were prepared to support this initiative and were submitted to a dozen foundations and to more than 70 corporations whose business enterprises involved activities in tropical regions of the world. From these proposals, unrestricted educational funding support was obtained, with the aid of Dr. Robert Shaw, over several years from the Texaco Medical Foundation. For the years 1994 through 1997, expenses to develop and administer the Certifying Examination totaled \$139,079, well within the budgeted amount. Income from fees paid by exam takers in 1996 and 1997 amounted to \$96,325. The Texaco Medical Foundation provided \$37,000 of support. As a result the total cost over four years to the ASTMH was \$5,754. In future years, fee income from examinations will at least offset costs of developing and administering further examinations, since all start-up costs will have been paid. Thus, the success of the Certifying Examination process as part of the broader effort to stimulate train-

ing of physicians in tropical medicine was achieved with a very modest expenditure by the Society. In this accounting, however, note should be made to the many hundreds of hours of volunteer time provided by Society members, who worked to develop and administer the examination.

CONCLUSIONS

The ASTMH has responded to a need to enhance the base of physicians knowledgeable in clinical tropical medicine. From an effort that involved many hundreds of hours of volunteer time and only limited financial contributions, the ASTMH has stimulated the development of new curricular offerings in clinical tropical medicine in this and other countries, has helped set the standards for these offerings and has developed a program to recognize and stimulate physician's training and experience in clinical topical medicine. As a result of the Educational Initiative, the ASTMH has helped contribute to the training of physicians in clinical tropical diseases, not only with new training programs, but also with related ancillary educational offerings, such examination review courses.

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APPENDIX 1

Members of the Committee Preparing the Certification Examination in Clinical Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health

James H. Maguire, MD—Chair Associate Professor of Medicine and Tropical Medicine and Public Health Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Public Health Boston, MA 02115	Clinical Tropical Diseases
Franklin A. Neva, MD Chief, Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases National Institutes of Health Bethesda, MD 20892	Clinical Tropical Diseases, Virology
Thomas B. Nutman, MD Senior Investigator Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases National Institutes of Health Bethesda, MD 20892	Clinical Tropical Diseases, Immunology
Mary E. Wilson, MD, MPH Chief, Infectious Diseases Mount Auburn Hospital Harvard Medical School Assistant Professor Harvard School of Public Health Boston, MA 02115	Clinical Tropical Diseases, Traveler's Health
Murray Wittner, MD Professor of Pathology Albert Einstein College of Medicine Bronx, NY 10461	Clinical Tropical Diseases, Pathology
Stephen Hoffman, MD Director, Malaria Program Naval Medical Research Institute 12300 Washington Avenue Rockville, MD 20852	Clinical Tropical Diseases, Malaria
Barbara L. Herwaldt, MD, MPH Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer Division of Parasitic Diseases Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Atlanta, GA 30341-3724	Epidemiology, Tropical Diseases
Kelly T. McKee, MD Program Director, Extramural Research Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702	Virology
Richard L. Guerrant, MD Chief, Div. of Geographic Medicine Director, Office International Health Division of Geographic Medicine University of Virginia Medical School Charlottesville, VA 22908	Clinical Tropical Diseases, Diarrheal Diseases
Robert S. Goldsmith, MD, MPH, DTM & H Professor of Tropical Medicine 257 Edgewood Avenue San Francisco, CA 94117	Clinical Tropical Diseases
Jay Keystone, JD, MSC (CTM), FRCP Director Tropical Disease Unit Division of Infectious Disease Toronto General Hospital 200 Elizabeth Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 1L7	Clinical Tropical Diseases
Donald Krogstad, MD Professor of Medicine Tulane University School of Public Health 1501 Canal Street New Orleans, LA 70112	Clinical Tropical Diseases

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Peter Weller, MD Professor of Medicine Co-Chief, Infectious Disease Division Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center 330 Brookline Avenue Boston, MA 02115	Clinical Tropical Diseases
James Kazura, MD Professor of Medicine and International Health Chief, Division of Geographic Medicine Case Western Reserve School of Medicine 2109 Adelbert Road, W137 Cleveland, OH 44106-4983	Clinical Tropical Diseases
Stephanie James, PhD Chief, Parasitology and International Health Programs Branch Division Microbiology and Infectious Disease National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases/National Institutes of Health Solar Building, Room 3A-10 Bethesda, MD 20892	Clinical Tropical Diseases

APPENDIX 2
Courses
American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene—approved pre-requisite courses certificate of knowledge examination in clinical tropical medicine and travelers' health

	Tulane University	University of Virginia	Case Western Reserve University	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	Johns Hopkins University	West Virginia University
Course name	Diploma Course in Clinical Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health	Program in Geographic Medicine and Infectious Diseases	Curriculum in International Health	Clinical Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health	Summer Institute of Tropical Medicine and Public Health	Clinical Tropical Medicine and Parasitology Course
Contact person	Richard A. Oberhelman Sch. of Pub. Hlth. and Tropical Medicine, SL29 1501 Canal St., 5th Fl. New Orleans, LA 70112 504/488-5199 FAX 504/587-7313 E-Mail: oberhel@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu WWW: http://www.tulane.edu/~tropmed/tropinfo.htm	David Bobak and Barbara Mann Department of Infectious Disease Building MIR4, Room 2115 Charlottesville, VA 22908 804/924-5167 FAX 804/924-0075 E-Mail: bjmr2r@virginia.edu WWW: http://www.med.virginia.edu/medicine/clinical/internal/geomed/course.html	James Kazura, MD Center for International Health 10900 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, OH 44106 216/368-6321 FAX 216/368-8664 E-Mail: jxk14@po.cwru.edu	Llewellyn J. Legters, MD, MPH and CAPT Larry Laughlin, MC, USN Department of Preventive Medicine 4301 Jones Bridge Rd. Bethesda, MD 20814-4799 301/295-3170 FAX 301/295-1933	Angelissa Johnson School of Public Health 615 N. Wolfe St. #5521 Baltimore, MD 21205 410/614-3959 FAX 410/502-6733 E-mail: ajohnson@hsph.edu WWW: http://ih1.sph.jhu.edu/tropic.htm	R. Wesley Farr, MD, FACP or Nancy Sanders International Health Program Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center P.O. Box 9164 Morgantown, WV 26506-9164 FAX 304/293-2209 E-Mail: wesfarr@pol.net or nsanders@wvdeptmed1.hsc.wvu.edu
Annual dates	Late August through mid-December	Part of a 3-year I.D. fellowship that begins every July 1		February 22–May 21, 1999	Early July through late August	June 15, 1999
Duration	4 months	3 years	15 weeks	12 or 16 weeks, not including overseas experience	8 weeks	8 weeks (four 2-week modules beginning June 15, 1999); participants are allowed to take 1–4 modules per year
Available annually? Tuition	Yes \$5,000	Yes Part of fellowship in infectious diseases and geographic medicine	Yes Graduate credit—13 hours at \$650/credit hour; CME credit (Units 1 and 2): Unit 1—\$2,000; Unit 2—\$1,500 \$1,200	Yes \$5,000; federal employees will be charged a reduced rate (to be determined)	Yes \$5,200 for non-credit \$5,400 for credit	Yes \$1,000/8-week course lodging plus meals
Approximate living expenses per month	\$1,000 for room and board			Federal per diem rates in Washington, DC are \$114 (lodging) and \$38 (meals); extended stay accommodations are available at a cost of \$1,600–1,800 per month		
Additional academic degrees offered	Master of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (MPH&TM); Doctor of Sci. in Trop. Med (ScD)	Possible masters degree in epidemiology	MS in epidemiology	CME credit available	CME credit Certificate Graduate credit hours	CME credits Certificate of Completion Graduate credit hours

APPENDIX 2
Continued

	Tulane University	University of Virginia	Case Western Reserve University	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	Johns Hopkins University	West Virginia University
Course description	This course builds on our tradition of training programs in tropical medicine and provides expanded course offerings for clinicians. In addition to courses that focus on clinical management and control of diseases prevalent in the tropics, the program includes classes and lab experiences in basic parasitology and microbiology, with emphasis on practical applications for diagnostic purposes. Students rotate through clinics at Tulane Medical Center and Charity Hospital to provide practical experience.	With an outstanding faculty active in clinical and laboratory research on tropical infectious diseases, our program offers special training in clinical tropical medicine that is specifically designed to be incorporated as a part of our three-year infectious diseases fellowship training program.	Three unit curriculum: (1) One month CME/graduate course in international health; (2) Graduate courses in epidemiology and biostatistics; (3) CME/graduate course in advanced tropical medicine.	Comprehensive coverage of the principles and practices of clinical tropical medicine and travelers' health, presented by a staff with decades of hands-on experience in medicine in the tropics.	At the end of this program, student will have acquired a scientific basis for preventing, diagnosing, treating and controlling tropical health problems.	This 8-week summer course is designed to provide training in tropical medicine and related public health issues through a multidisciplinary approach to disease. Lectures and laboratory components and detailed case studies will examine specific tropical diseases and stress diagnosis, treatment and implementation of preventive and control measures.
Overseas component available?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Overseas sites for clinical training	El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Egypt, Cameroon, Mali	Fortaleza, Brazil		Egypt, Indonesia, Belize, Dominican Republic	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Peru, Zimbabwe, Tanzania	Pakistan, China
Course name	Gorgas Course in Clinical Tropical Medicine	Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Bernhard Nocht Institute		Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
Contact person	David O. Freedman, MD 203 Bevell Biomedical Research Building 845 S. 19th St. Birmingham, AL 35294-2170 205/934-1630 FAX 205/933-5671 E-Mail: gorgas@geomed.Dom.uab.edu WWW: http://medinfo.com.uab.edu/gorgas/course.html	Alice Dickens Registry London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 50 Bedford Square London W1B3DP United Kingdom 44/171/299/4654 FAX 44/171/323/0638 E-Mail: shortcourses@lshtm.ac.uk WWW: http://www.lshtm.ac.uk	PD Dr. med. G.D. Burchard Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine Bernhard-Nocht-Strasse 74 20359 Hamburg, Germany (49) 40 42818-501 FAX (49) 40 42818-512 E-Mail: burchard@bni.uni-hamburg.de	Dr. George Wyatt Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine Pembroke Place Liverpool L3 5QA United Kingdom 44/151/708/9393 FAX 44/151/708/8733		

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	Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Bernhard Nocht Institute	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
Annual dates	Every February/March	January	Beginning of April until end of June	February and September
Duration	9 weeks	3 months	3 months	13 weeks
Available annually?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; two times per year
Tuition	\$4,495	2,650 pounds + 350 pounds examination fee (Sterling)	DEM 2,700	2,958 pounds (lower subsidised fees for EEC residents)
Approximate living expenses per month	\$800	2,000 pounds	DEM 1,500	700 pounds
Additional academic degrees offered	Diploma CME credit	MSc, MPhil, PhD, DPH	Diploma	Master of Tropical Medicine, Master of Community Health, Master of Tropical Pediatrics, Master of Science in Parasitology
Course description	Given in Lima, Peru, this unique tropical medicine training initiative combines an international faculty with didactic and formal bedside teaching right in the tropics. Intensive diploma course in English with 320 contact hours: 160 formal lecture hours, plus diagnostic laboratory, daily ward rounds on a 36-bed tropical disease unit or daily out-patient clinic, and case conferences. Two 4-day teaching trips to field clinics in the Andes and Amazon. Scholarships are available to those who are both nationals and residents of a developing world country.	The course provides physicians without tropical experience with the training necessary to practice medicine in developing countries. It serves as a refresher course for those who have worked in the tropics. It offers an overview of infectious disease physicians in developed countries. The course aims to each doctors the practical skills required to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases that are especially prevalent in tropical and developing countries where resources may be strictly limited. The course has a strong epidemiologic base. The scientific basis of infectious diseases is also given high priority because the application of modern medical science and state-of-the-art technology to medical problems in the tropics is leading to advances in their management and prevention.	The course starts out with introductions reaching from the technique of microscopy to fundamental immunology and to basic epidemiology. In the following weeks systematic infections are dealt with which are ordered according to relevance, clinical similarities and taxonomy aspects. They are followed by intestinal infections and skin diseases, in between helminth infections which often share the hallmark of eosinophilia and primarily affect the intestine of the skin. Then tropical peculiarities of the established medical discipline are presented such as those in neurology, surgery and gynecology, in addition then specific problems in epidemiology, public health and developmental cooperation are being discussed. Travel medicine including lessons on high altitude medicine, diving medicine, etc. are made further topics of the course. The last weeks contain summaries of clinical entities and exercises.	This well-established course gives a good grounding in tropical medicine and public health for the tropics. Practical teaching of diagnostic parasitology and vector biology is strong and all teaching is by faculty with extensive tropical experience. Students come from a wide variety of international backgrounds and their expertise is shared in a friendly atmosphere. A major travel health clinic is situated in the school.
Overseas component available?	Yes. Graduates of this course will receive 3 weeks credit towards the clinical overseas requirement towards the ASTMH Certificate of Knowledge in Clinical Tropical Medicine and Travelers' Health	Yes	No	No
Overseas sites for clinical training	Instituto de Medicina Tropical, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru	Optional "add-on" course to The Gambia	No	No