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73-ADF-351- CI
REPORT U-445

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PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

1. PROJECT NO. 730-11-540-150	2. PAR FOR PERIOD: Mar 72 to Oct 73	3. COUNTRY Vietnam	4. PAR SERIAL NO. 730-74-058
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5. PROJECT TITLE

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EDUCATION

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6. PROJECT DURATION: Began FY <u>57</u> Ends FY <u>76</u>	7. DATE LATEST PROP 9-1-71	8. DATE LATEST PIP 12-69	9. DATE PRIOR PAR March 1972
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10. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation Thru Prior FY: \$ 16,282,000	b. Current FY Estimated Budget: \$ 1,125,000	c. Estimated Budget to completion After Current FY: \$ 615,000
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11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Voluntary Agency)

a. NAME	b. CONTRACT, PASA OR VOL. AG. NO.
American Medical Association	
American Dental Association (terminated)	
Candill, Rowlett Scott/PER (A&E)	

I. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION

A. ACTION (X)			B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSED ACTION COMPLETION DATE
U.S. A.I.D.	A.I.D./W	HOST		
			The Purpose of the Project is to develop a process of medical education which will prepare physicians and dentists to work effectively with other health personnel to meet the particular needs of Vietnam. The contract with the American Dental Association phased out in June 73. The Medical Education Project is scheduled for termination in FY 76.	
	X		1. Prior to termination of the project, the Faculty of Medicine should determine how to fill the need for English Language instruction locally as the U.S. assistance to the English language instruction program phases out in December 1974.	
X			2. A&E plans were drawn for a teaching hospital. The A&E contract was signed before the announcement of the construction of a new section for the Cho Ray Hospital by the Government of Japan. After a review of the plans for the addition to the Cho Ray Hospital it was determined that, except for the lack of an ambulatory care unit, the new facility would fit the needs of the Faculty for a teaching hospital. It is recommended, therefore, that the A&E plans for the ambulatory care unit be turned over to the GVN for their disposition.	
X			3. USAID should assure that funding arrangements are made for participants in the U.S. whose periods of training extend beyond the termination of the dental education activity.	
X	A		4. Short term consultants funded in FY 75 to conclude the (See next page)	

D. REPLANNING REQUIRES REVISED OR NEW:	<input type="checkbox"/> PROP	<input type="checkbox"/> PIP	<input type="checkbox"/> PROAG	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	E. DATE REVIEW PANEL MET N.A.
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PROJECT MANAGER: TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE William Oldham, M.D. <i>W.O.</i>	TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE E. Kanrich, ADPROG <i>EK</i> 3-1-74
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dental education activity should concentrate on curriculum
revision in specialty areas e.g. Radiology, Prosthodontics,
Orthodontics, and Periodontics.

CLEARANCE:

W. Niblo, A/ADLD W. Niblo Date 27 Feb '74

O. Lustig, PROG/EVAL O Date 2/28/74

II. PERFORMANCE OF KEY INPUTS AND ACTION AGENTS

A. INPUT OR ACTION AGENT CONTRACTOR, PARTICIPATING AGENCY OR VOLUNTARY AGENCY	B. PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN							C. IMPORTANCE FOR ACHIEVING PROJECT PURPOSE (X)					
	UNSATIS- FACTORY		SATISFACTORY			OUT- STANDING		LOW	MEDIUM		HIGH		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2		3	4
1. American Medical Association					X								X
2. American Dental Association					X								X
3. Candill, Rowlett Scott/PER(A&E)					X			X					

Comment on key factors determining rating

The AMA and the ADA have utilized the services of various U.S. medical and dental schools. In addition, AMA and the ADA have drawn upon their resources to give guidance to the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry in curricular reorganization. The AMA also utilized the services of the Council on Medical Education. The AMA and the ADA have provided visiting faculty of excellent academic competence. The A&E contractor's performance was very satisfactory.

4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
						X						X

Comment on key factors determining rating

The Participant Training Program is exceptional both in concept and conduct. Supplementary training in the United States is provided after basic graduate education in Vietnam. Training in the U.S. is limited to periods which match individual needs. This approach has helped assure both the relevance of the training programs and the return of participants to Vietnam.

5. COMMODITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
					X							X

Comment on key factors determining rating

The major commodity contributions have been reference materials and textbooks. The equipment purchased under the project has been carefully selected for appropriateness and maintainability by the Faculty.

6. COOPERATING COUNTRY	a. PERSONNEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
	b. OTHER				X						X		

Comment on key factors determining rating

The Faculty of Medicine is developing adequate and appropriate undergraduate and graduate education programs, but there continues to be serious constraints to progress. The low pay scale for medical educators makes it necessary that teachers engage regularly in private practice thereby dissipating the effect of both in-country graduate and participant programs. The budget is not only insufficient but the regulatory process for expenditure of funds seriously inhibits faculty initiative and implementation of change. The physical environment for education has been improved for basic science, but remains inadequate for clinical medicine. Nevertheless, the risk now seems to be that with the construction of new hospital facilities the mark may have been overshoot by providing unnecessarily sophisticated hospitals which are being built by other donors for the Ministry of Health.

7. OTHER DONORS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
				X						X		

Comment on key factors determining rating of Other Donors

Other Donors (Continued)

1. France continues to contribute to the Faculty of Medicine by provision of approximately 75 journal subscriptions to the library as well as 100 or more reference books each year. In addition, scholarships are being offered to students of the University of Saigon with perhaps as many as 15 being set aside for the Faculty of Medicine. Instruction in French language for medical students is provided by two French instructors.

2. The Government of Japan is rebuilding Cho Ray Hospital, one of the hospitals of the Ministry of Health used regularly by the Faculty of Medicine. This will be a new 770-bed unit with major facilities for Internal Medicine and Surgery. It is located approximately 4 blocks from the Medical School and, while originally not intended that it be a teaching hospital, it seems certain to be that until a university hospital is built.

3. The Government of Korea is reconstructing Cho Quan Hospital and converting it from a purely infectious disease unit to a general hospital for Saigon.

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III.A. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUANTITATIVE

I. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. TARGETS (PERCENTAGE/ RATE/AMOUNT)						
	CATEGORY	CUMULATIVE PRIOR FY	CURRENT FY		FY 74	FY 75	END OF PROJECT
			TO DATE	TO END			
1. Medical graduates. (per annum)	PLANNED	1,869	225	225	200	250*	250*
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	1,869	179				
	REPLANNED			179	200	200	200
2. Dental School Graduates per annum	PLANNED	175	35	35	44	26**	50
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	175	44				
	REPLANNED			44	44	26**	50
3. English language comprehension (% of student/faculty comprehension of technical English)	PLANNED	70	85	90	95	100	100
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	70	80				
	REPLANNED			85	85	80	80
4. Basic Science faculty established. (No. of Faculty)	PLANNED	58	76	90	90	90	90
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	47	53				
	REPLANNED			58	67	76	81
5. Library - reference books only	PLANNED	15,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	13,700	14,990				
	REPLANNED			15,515	18,000	20,000	20,000
6. Clinical faculty established (100% = 160)	PLANNED	45%	60%	80%	90%	100%	100%
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	40%	71%				
	REPLANNED						
7. Returned participants	PLANNED	175	200	212	225	235	245
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	176					
	REPLANNED						
8. Students in clinical graduate training.	PLANNED	48	50	66	75	75	75
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	48	47				
	REPLANNED						

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III.B. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUALITATIVE

1. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. COMMENT
1. Basic Science facilities constructed.	Completed 1966 to accommodate 200 students per class: Classrooms, laboratories, library, cafeteria.
2. A&E survey and plans for university hospital completed.	Plans completed 1973. GVN funds committed 900,000,000 piasters. (See Action 2) Output completed.
3. Basic science education program developed.	Science departments now developing coordinated teaching and joint programs with the clinical departments. Basic science coordinator hired for 1974.
4. Development of graduate programs in clinical departments.	Programs in graduate training established and in operation by the end of 1973 in Ob-Gyn, Pediatrics, Surgery, Internal Medicine, Pathology and Radiology. Ob-Gyn completed 3rd year of training in 1973. Internal Medicine began in 1973. All other programs completing 2nd year of instruction by end of 1973.
5. Curricular reorganization accomplished.	Planning Committee Report of September 1973, included major emphasis on curriculum improvement in Preventive Medicine, Community Medicine, and revised internship.
6. Department of Community Medicine developed.	The Department of Community Medicine reorganized to include Social Medicine and health management and to interdigitate with National Institutes for Public Health by joint appointment. New chairman appointed.
7. Hospital teaching facilities established.	25% of 5th and 6th year students assigned to Nguyen Van Hoc Hospital, 450 beds. Cho Ray Hospital reconstruction, 700 beds, will be completed June 1974. Cho Quan Hospital reconstruction, 350 beds, will be completed February 1974.

III.B. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUALITATIVE

1. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. COMMENT
8. Ambulatory care facilities established.	Pilot project at 5th District Dispensary pediatric "Under Six Clinic". Plans exist, for development of additional facilities.
9. Laboratory Reference Service Developed.	A Central Reference Laboratory of National Laboratory School in cooperation with Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine is being developed to provide reference materials and other guidance to the teaching hospitals and public and private laboratories in Vietnam.
10. Self-instruction and diagnostic skills improved.	Library and textbooks have led to better cognitive learning and improved laboratory and x-ray to better problem solving diagnostic skills.
11. Operation of bookstore turned over to Faculty of Medicine.	Project purchase of textbooks was terminated at the end of FY'73 and operation of bookstore turned over to the Faculty of Medicine. Recommendations have been made that the Faculty acquire, either by contract or direct purchase, the Japanese licensed printings of American texts for re-sale in the bookstore. The cost of these textbooks to students will be essentially the same as the price now being charged.

Footnotes on Quantitative Indicators 1 & 2, Page 5.

* Orig. est. included graduates of Hue U. Faculty of Medicine (est. to reach 50/annum by FY 75). 1973-74 Entering class at U. of Saigon raised to 250 so that 250/annum level of graduates at that institution will not be reached until 1979.

** Candidates for 1971-72 entering class were permitted to take both Medical and Dental Faculty exams. Many of candidates successful in both exams opted for Med. School resulting in reduced entering dental class that year and subsequent low output in FY 75. Exam. practices have been changed to preclude a repetition of this situation.

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IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

A. 1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged.

2. Same as in ^{PBS} RUSP? YES NO

To develop a process of medical education which will prepare physicians and dentists to work effectively with other health personnel within an established system of health care to meet the particular needs of Vietnam.

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.

2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.

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| <p>1. Faculty/student ratio of 1:5</p> <p>2. Graduate education programs operational in all major departments.</p> <p>3. On-going research activities in basic science and health care delivery.</p> <p>4. The role of the physician and the educational preparation for it redefined.</p> <p>5. Education for comprehensive health care is operational.</p> | <p>1.0 Present ratio 1:7. With 30 participants in training in 1973 and 30 in 1974 plus 42 trainees in graduate program, this ratio could be achieved within two years.</p> <p>2.0 Programs now in operation in Physiology, Parasitology, Microbiology, Pathology, Radiology, Pediatrics, Ob-Gyn, and Surgery. Programs are to be started in Internal Medicine and Orthopedics, November 1973.</p> <p>3.0 Basic research is now in process in Bio-Chemistry Physiology, Microbiology, Parasitology, and Genetics by scientists with Ph.D. and M.D. degrees. Research activities in health care delivery are being developed in Departments of Pediatrics and Community Medicine in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. These will enable the faculty to remain scientifically active and at the same time help to resolve major national health problems.</p> <p>4.0 New Department of Community Medicine formed to replace the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. A new chairman appointed 1973, holding the degree of M.P.H. and now conducting research for a dissertation for Dr. P.H. degree. NIPH of Ministry of Health designated as functional part of the Department of Community Medicine with joint planning and joint appointment of faculty.</p> <p>5.0 New curriculum gives career choice at 5th year in clinical medicine or community medicine. Time in 3rd and 4th year is divided equally between community and clinical medicine. This has not been tested and will require monitoring of progress as program develops. Faculty is committed.</p> |
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6. Attitudes and habits of continuing self-instruction developed among students.

7. Adequate facilities and services for basic sciences, hospitals and ambulatory care centers established.

8. Schools generating new faculty members.

9. Faculty of Dental Medicine producing 50 graduates per year and with self-regenerating faculty.

6.0 Teaching methods have changed to emphasize individual and participatory learning. Students are developing private book collections and are using periodical publications. The faculty is planning to develop continuing education and refresher courses to re-enforce and respond to interest in continued learning.

7.0 Basic Science building complete and adequate. 1,050 new hospital beds near completion. Nguyen Van Hoc Hospital 450 beds in active use by Faculty. Laboratory facilities in operation at Nguyen Van Hoc Hospital and Central reference Laboratory for all common use examinations. Pilot teaching dispensary developing for family health and community pediatrics including nutrition and family planning.

8.0 Graduate training courses of three years duration have been authorized by the University of Saigon and have been established in the Department of Physiology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Pathology, Radiology, Ob-Gyn, Pediatrics, Surgery, and Internal Medicine. Ob-Gyn graduated its first class in 1973. Internal Medicine admits its first class in 1973. Research activities are being carried out in all basic science departments with continued advisory support by visiting faculty.

9.0 Forty-four graduates expected in FY 1974 with end of project target of 50 graduates per year expected to be met. Graduate programs are established in all departments with residual requirements for U.S. consultant assistance and participant training in the highly specialized areas of dental radiology, Prosthodontics, Orthodontics, and Periodontics.

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V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal

To improve the quality of life and well being in Vietnam.

B. Will the achievement of the project purpose make a significant contribution to the programming goal, given the magnitude of the national problem? Explain.

The Project purpose is to create faculties of medicine and dentistry with balanced instruction in curative, preventive, and administrative medicine, which are required to meet the needs for better health care in Vietnam.

A Colloquium on Medical Education sponsored jointly by the Ministries of Education and Health and supported by AMA was held in July 1972. Common interests of the Faculty and MOH became apparent in the meetings, and as a result a long-range planning committee of the Faculty was established and has recommended reorganization of the curriculum to place stronger emphasis on community medicine. This recommendation is being implemented.

The Department of Pediatrics has established a child health ambulatory care center with the MOH as a prototype and training site for auxiliary health workers and medical students.

These joint efforts are leading to initiatives in health manpower planning for all categories of health personnel and toward joint education and training for various members of the "health team".

The Faculty of Medicine now enrolls 225 students per year and graduates approximately 180. The level of enrollment is expected to increase by modest increments to level of 300 per year with output of 250 graduates within the next two to three years. Training programs in basic sciences and clinical specialties will turn out approximately 20 graduates per year by mid-1974 and will increase their enrollment to approximately 50 per year by 1976.

The Faculty of Dental Medicine will graduate 44 students in 1974 with an expected output of 50 per year by end of project in 1976. Graduate programs will have been established in all departments and the faculty will have the capability of self-regeneration with only modest consultant assistance and off-shore participant training requirements.