

and quantity of human resource for health. Medical schools are increasing, offering international elective opportunities for their students to enable them understand the concept of global health. This is by experiencing a medical system and culture different from their own. Currently, almost all medical schools have some avenues for medical students to pursue global health interests or activities. Makerere University College of Health Sciences is a partner with several institutions through which students and residents from across borders undertake their placement. However, only 8% of MakCHS students get opportunity to undertake global health placements.

Aim: The goal of this study was to investigate means of fostering quality exchange in Global health opportunities for MakCHS.

Structure/Method/Design: We conducted a review of available reports, memoranda of understanding in all clinical Departments at MakCHS in search of beneficiaries of international exchanges and innovative ways of facilitating global health placements international partners A tool was used to classify the institutions based on their efforts towards equitable exchange between high income institutions and MakCHS as an institution in low incoming country.

Outcome & Evaluation: MakCHS has several international partnerships with clearly documented objective of fostering exchange of students. Only 5 (31.3%) institutions had mutually beneficial exchange programme that allow equal exchange of students between institutions, 2 (12.5%) financially support MakCHS students' placements abroad in other institutions other than theirs, 4 (25%) support MakCHS students' placements abroad through financial grants, free homestays and 5 (31.2%) institutions bring residents to MakCHS but do not support residents' global health programs abroad for MakCHS.

Going Forward: Equity international exchange can be achieved through the framework of international partnerships by applying for joint grants, free home stays by Faculty and friends of host institutions.

Source of Funding: Makerere University College of Health Sciences.

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Soil Transmitted Helminth Infection and Factors Affecting Preventive Chemotherapy for School-Age Children in Capiz and Iloilo Provinces Post-Typhoon Haiyan

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Background: In the Philippines, Soil-transmitted helminths (STH) are controlled through mass drug administration (MDA) of preventive chemotherapy to school-age children (SAC). In 2013, the Philippines was devastated by the strongest cyclone ever recorded, Typhoon Haiyan. This study focused on three crucial issues regarding 1) the post-typhoon state of the MDA program in Capiz and Iloilo (Region VI), 2) change in post-typhoon STH infection and MDA program coverage of SAC in Region VI, and 3) MDA program factors that should be targeted to lead to program evaluation and improvement.

Methods: A retrospective review of MDA coverage (children dewormed/ children enrolled in school) delivered to SAC in Region VI was completed through data routinely collected by the Department of Education (DepEd). Review of STH infection of SAC was completed through sentinel survey data routinely collected by the Department of Health (DOH). The state of the MDA program and factors affecting MDA was evaluated through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The study was conducted in the municipalities of Panay and Pilar in Capiz and the municipalities of Estancia and Sara in Iloilo. These municipalities reported high devastation by the category-5 typhoon.

Findings: There were 16 total KIIs including the Department of Health (n=1), DepEd (n=6), and the local government units (n=9). All 16 key informants indicated that the typhoon had no effect on the MDA program or on the resources necessary to complete the program. In comparing MDA coverage and STH infection before and after Typhoon Haiyan: from Jul. 2013 to Jan. 2014, there was no significant difference in MDA coverage percentage, as overall Region VI coverage increased from 87% to 90%; STH infection rates in Capiz decreased from 56.6% in 2011 to 24.4% in 2015.

Interpretation: The MDA program in Region VI was not negatively affected by Typhoon Haiyan. MDA coverage as an outcome variable indicates that 90% of SAC currently receive MDA treatment. STH infection in Capiz decreased since Haiyan. Despite Haiyan's mass destruction of infrastructure and livelihood leading to incredible challenges, mobilization of the community in Region VI allowed for the continuation and successful implementation of the MDA program.

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Connecting Global Health & International Education: Best Practices, Enabling Systems, Health, Safety, & Pedagogy

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Program/Project Purpose: International Education is a field of academic practice and expertise that has been maturing for many decades. Multiple health, safety, security best practices that are applicable for global health experiential learning domestically and internationally originate within the field of international education. In addition, well-developed pedagogies, such as service-learning, reflection, civic learning, and more have roots in the international education field. The aim of this session is to bring the pedagogies, policies, practices, and resources that have roots in international education to the visibility of the global health education community of practice. These topics include marketing best practices, fair trade learning, standards of good practice, service-learning, reflection, response to sexual violence while abroad, accommodation of students with disabilities, and much more.

Structure/Method/Design: International education including constructs such as risk management, enabling systems, financial