



AMC Graduates More Than 560 Students in Eight Programs

Africa Medical College (AMC) graduated more than 5,600 students in undergraduate (UG), and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs of the 2022/23 academic year in the presence of the College's and government higher officials at St Gabriel Schools, Gofa Campus on the 26th of August 2023.

Dr. Mekonnen Belay,
Vice President of the
College, welcomed all

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AMC Graduates More Than 560 Students... (Cont'd from p.1)

parents, guests, and the College Community and congratulated students on their day of celebration, a day to recognize their hard work, dedication, and achievements. This year, he said, Africa Medical College has made great strides in advocating for high-quality higher education, and the College Management was thrilled to announce that 62% of those who sat for the national exit exam were able to score 50% or more. He continued this achievement was a testament to the College's commitment to academic excellence and its dedication to producing outstanding graduates.

The Guest of Honor, Dr. Esubalew Getnet, representing the Ministry



Dr Mekonnen Belay

of Education, Private Higher Education Institutions' Service Desk, extended his congratulatory remarks and reminded graduates that the path they treaded had not been an easy one. Many

of them faced challenges along the way as they had been attending classes, working in offices and caring for their family. It was hard for them to juggle between education, family



Dr Esubalew Getnet

duties and office work at the same time. Nevertheless, Africa Medical College, through its vision to "enhance the quality of life through excellence in Health", has played an important role in assisting them to achieve

their goals as well. Quoting Abraham Lincoln, Dr Esubalew said, "The betterment of society begins with education" and he hoped graduates would set goals to ease their transition in life.

Dr. Esubalew said MoE has planned many reforms including exit exams for undergraduate students and an entrance exam for post-graduate candidates to ensure the quality of education.

Dr Esubalew also remarked that the Desk has prepared A Private Higher Education Strategy which is expected to be instrumental to facilitate joint appointment of instructors in private higher education institutions and granting of land for construction through lease so that they can expand and contribute more to the higher education sector.

He advised graduates they should work harder to continually grow



AMC Graduates Students... (Cont'd from p.2)

themselves as the future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.

He finally wrapped up his speech by wishing every one of them “much success in life”.

Dr. Alem Abrha, Dean of the College, on his part, congratulated graduating students and their parents and announced

students who had met all the requirements of the Academic Legislation of Africa Medical College to graduate on the day:

At graduate level, he related, 91 (64 F& 27 M) students successfully completed their education and were ready for graduation in Master of Public Health.

In addition, at

undergraduate level, 48 (32F & 16 M) students in DDM, 165(132F & 33 M) in Pharmacy, 104 (72F & 32 M) in Medical Radiology Technology, 52(30F & 22 M) in Medical Laboratory Technology, 55(48F & 7 M) in Nursing and 30(20F & 10) in Public Health have successfully finalized their education and are ready to go to the

world of work. The Dean also indicated that 118 (89F & 29 M) students were able to finish their Level 4 Technical and Vocational Education in Radiography Services. He underscored almost three-quarters of the graduates (410 or 73.2%) are female students.

AMC Scores Very Well in the First National Exit Examination

The Ethiopian Ministry of Education conducted a national exit examination for the first time in all programs offered by higher education institutions for six days beginning on July 7, 2023, and the result was officially announced on August 15, 2023.

Out of 109, 612 students from 171 private higher education institutions only 12, 422 (17.2%) students were able to score the required 50% or above.

Unlike many other private higher education

institutions, nonetheless, more than 60% of the students of Africa Medical College who sat for the exam were able to score 50% or above.

The main idea behind the exit exam was to check whether students have attained the intended learning outcomes of the programs they have attended. Some of the benefits of the exam are improving the quality of education providing the chance to restore confidence in the education system and

instituting a system of accountability and transparency through which students, instructors, higher education institutions and academic leaders can be measured for their success or failure, based on student outcomes.

On this occasion, Africa Medical College would like to express its thanks to the academic and administrative staff who toiled day and night to make this a reality.

The College also

congratulates students who have passed the exit exam and encourages those who are preparing themselves for the next exit exam due to be administered in January 2024 to do their level best so that they can score better this time round and make themselves, the College and their parents proud.

The President and Owner of Africa Medical College Receives His Degree in Doctor of Dental Medicine



After 6 years of backbreaking hard work and toiling, Dr. Berhane W/Georgis, the President and owner of Africa Medical College, graduated in Doctor of Dental Medicine on the 26th of August 2023.

The College community congratulated Dr. Berhane on his graduation and wished him excellent health and a long, fulfilling life ahead with a bouquet of flowers.

Winner of “Outstanding Graduate of the Year’s Trophy” Also Receives Berhane’s Presidential Award

Haileyesus Tenagne Hailu, Winner of the “Outstanding Graduate of the Year’s Trophy” with a cumulative Grade Point (CGP) of 3.98 also received Berhane’s Presidential Award, which is estimated to be worth 72000.00 ETB, covering two years’ tuition costs.

Haileyesus is from the Medical Radiology Department and is known for his industriousness and affability.

To date, the Finance and Administration Office reports, that more than 110 students have received full and partial scholarships in various disciplines such as Medicine, Medical Radiology, Pharmacy, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Medical Laboratory, Master of Public Health, Nursing and Medical Radiology.

It is also indicated the College, thus far, has committed almost 8000000 (eight million) ETB for this purpose.

Africa Medical College firmly believes, by so doing, it is



discharging its social responsibility and contributing to the overall development of the country.



Quality Assurance Corner

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Quality Assurance in Medical and Health- Related Education Institutions

What is quality assurance?

- Quality assurance is a continuous process which involves measurement, judgment and steps taken for improvement in the process so that the final product meets the specifications of quality.
- It is a broad-based range activity under which both quality management and quality control are included.
- It includes all the policies, standards, systems and processes that are in place to maintain and improve the quality of medical education and training.

What are the benefits of quality assurance?

- Quality assurance helps in ensuring that the product is always relevant to the current

demands.

How can we assure quality in Medical and Health-Related Education Institutions?

- Quality assurance can be managed through an institutional monitoring that should include the course evaluation, peer evaluation and the assessment. For an external quality assurance, accreditation standards by international agencies such as World Federation for Medical Education (WFME) are to be followed.
- In educational institutions, the curriculum, the teaching learning methods, and the assessment methods should be reviewed and revised on a continuous basis to satisfy ourselves and our stakeholders that quality is assured during each and every stage of student's career.

- Feedback at regular intervals from the students and alumni on the courses offered, a structured and objective peer evaluation, and the use of wide range of assessment methods will improve the quality of doctors produced, which in turn should improve the healthcare delivery to the society.
- The medical educational institutions have to establish quality standards and constantly strive to enhance them through innovations and regular monitoring.
- The motivation to maintain quality may come from external agencies such as regulatory bodies, which prescribe minimum requirements or from internal impetus.
- Quality can be assured by transparent selection procedures, well-established entrance examinations, centrally

regulated curricula, self-evaluation and academic audits conducted by the institutions themselves, appointing external examiners and requirement of national examinations before licensure.

What are the roles of stakeholders in assuring quality in health education institutions?

- Medical students play a pivotal role in quality assurance in medical education. During accreditation, independent reports of the students get considerable weightage. A validated and regular feedback from students on the course and teaching are considered essential and integral part of quality assurance. This data should be both qualitative and

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Research Corner

Research Ethics and Plagiarism (National Academic Digital Library of Ethiopia,
<http://ndl.ethernet.edu.et/bitstream/123456789/79399/4/Unit%206%20-%20Research%20Ethics%20and%20Plagia>)

RESEARCH ETHICS

We cannot trust the results of a research project if we suspect that the researchers have not acted with integrity. Although it might be easy enough to take short cuts or even to cheat, it really is not worth it. Not only will your research be discredited when you are found out, but you will suffer severe penalties and humiliation. It is a simple matter to follow the clear guidelines in citation that will prevent you being accused of passing off other people's work as your own – called plagiarism. In fact, to refer to or quote other people's work is seen as a virtue, and demonstrates that you have read widely about your subject and are knowledgeable about the most important people and their ideas.

Working with human participants in your research always raises ethical issues about how you treat them. People should be treated with respect, which has many implications for how exactly how you deal with them before, during and after the research. Educational and professional organizations who oversee research projects have strict ethical guidelines that must be followed. However, the issues can become quite complicated, with no clear-cut solutions. It is therefore important that you consult with

others, especially advisers appointed for that purpose. Even if you are not using human participants in your research, there is still the question of honesty in the way you collect, analyses and interpret data. By explaining exactly how you arrived at your conclusions you can avoid accusations of cover-ups or false reasoning. There are two aspects of ethical issues in research:

1. The individual values of the researcher relating to honesty and frankness and personal integrity.
2. The researcher's treatment of other people involved in the research, relating to informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity and courtesy.

Although the principles underpinning ethical practice are fairly straightforward and easy to understand, their application can be quite difficult in certain situations. Not all decisions can be clear-cut in the realm of human relations.

Honesty in your work

Honesty is essential, not only to enable straightforward, above-board communication, but to

engender a level of trust and credibility in the outcomes of the research. This applies to all researchers, no matter what subject they are investigating. Although honesty must be maintained in all aspects of the research work, it is worth focusing here on several of the most important issues. Intellectual ownership and plagiarism

Unless otherwise stated, what you write will be regarded as your own work; the ideas will be considered your own unless you say to the contrary. The worst offence against honesty in this respect is called plagiarism: directly copying someone else's work into your report, thesis etc. and letting it be assumed that it is your own. Using the thoughts, ideas and works of others without acknowledging their source, even if you paraphrased into your own words, is unethical. Equally serious is claiming sole authorship of work which is in fact the result of collaboration or amanuensis ('ghosting').

Acknowledgement and Citation

Obviously, in no field of research

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RESEARCH ETHICS AND PLAGIARISM... (Cont'd from p.7)

can you rely entirely on your own ideas, concepts and theories. You can avoid accusations of plagiarism by acknowledging the sources of these features and their originators within your own text. This is called citation.

Although there are several well established citation methods, they all consist of brief annotations or numbers placed within the text that identify the cited material, and a list of references at the end of the text that give the full publication details of the source material. These methods of reference cater for direct quotations or ideas etc. from the work of others gathered from a wide variety of sources (such as books, journals, conferences, talks, interviews, TV programmes etc.), and should be meticulously used. You should also indicate the assistance of others and any collaboration with others, usually in the form of a written acknowledgement at the beginning or end of the report.

Responsibility and Accountability of the Researcher

Apart from correct attribution, honesty is essential in the substance of what you write. You do have responsibilities to fellow researchers, respondents, the public and the academic community. Accurate descriptions are required of what

you have done, how you have done it, the information you obtained, the techniques you used, the analysis you carried out, and the results of experiments – a myriad of details concerning every part of your work.

Data and Interpretations

Although it is difficult, and some maintain that it is impossible, to be free from bias, distorting your data or results knowingly is a serious lapse of honesty. Scientific objectivity should be maintained as much as possible. If you can see any reason for a possibility of bias in any aspect of the research, it should be acknowledged and explained. If the study involves personal judgments and assessments, the basis for these should be given. Silently rejecting or ignoring evidence which happens to be contrary to one's beliefs, or being too selective in the data used and in presenting the results of the analysis constitutes a 4 breach of integrity. The sources of financial support for the research activities should be mentioned, and pressure and sponsorship from sources which might influence the impartiality of the research outcomes should be avoided.

Situations That Raise

Ethical Issues

Social research, and other forms of research which study people and their relationships to each other and to the world, need to be particularly sensitive about issues of ethical behavior. As this kind of research often impinges on the sensibilities and rights of other people, researchers must be aware of necessary ethical standards which should be observed to avoid any harm which might be caused by carrying out or publishing the results of the research project.

1. Research aims
2. Use of Language
3. Presentation pattern
4. Dealing with participants

Carrying Out the Research

The principle behind ethical research is to cause no harm and, if possible, to produce some gain for the participants in the project and the wider field. Therefore the researcher should assess the potential of the chosen research methods and their outcomes for causing harm or gain. This involves recognizing what the risks might be and choosing methods that minimize these risks, and avoiding making any revelations that could in any way be harmful to the reputation, dignity or privacy of the

quantitative and expected to be focused on learning and improvement.

- Other stakeholders such as patients, medical professionals and society will also play an important role in quality assurance. Inputs from these stakeholders will go a long way in shaping the mission and vision of an institution.

Their views will have an effect on the competence, a medical graduate should possess.

- Quality education is the responsibility of all, the teachers, students, administrators and management of the institution. Our ultimate goal should be to improve the quality of healthcare and that will happen only if we take care of the quality of medical education.

“Quality education is the responsibility of all, the teachers, students, administrators and management of the institution ”

Research Ethics and Plagiarism... (cont'd from p.8)

subjects.

Recording Data

There is a danger of simplifying transcripts when writing up data from interviews and open questions. When you clean up and organize the data, you can start to impose your own interpretation, ignoring vocal inflections, repetitions, asides, and subtleties of humor, thereby losing some the meanings. Further distortion can be introduced by being governed

by one's own particular assumptions.

Participant Involvement

Questions about rapport are raised if your research entails close communication between you, the researcher, and the participants. Will those involved understand the motivation for your actions and do these conform to your own practice? You should not take familiarity so far as to deceive in order to extract

information that the participant might later regret giving. Neither should you raise unrealistic expectations in order to ingratiate yourself.

“We cannot trust the results of a research project if we suspect that the researchers have not acted with

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Africa Medical College community would like to extend their deepest sympathies on the loss of our beloved colleague Ato Yared Mehari Reda.

May his soul be at peace with our Heavenly Father. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and loved ones during this difficult time.



Community Service Corner

Members of EMSA-Africa, a chapter of Ethiopian Medical Students Association, plead for donations to help patients in hospitals who are extremely in need.



EMSA AFRICA

Are you interested in helping patient who are in need???

if "how can i help" is your question here are some ways

monthly contribution

Are you willing to donate small amount of money monthly to help 1 patient in need

weekly hospital visit


Are you willing to share words of love and encouragement and support for patients in the ward

if so EMSA Africa is launching a new project called "MORE THAN A DOCTOR "

If you want to participate contact the following students from each batch 📍pc1 Hikma, 📍pc2 yekalkidan 📍c1 behilu 📍c2 baynas 📍new Interns shalom 📍old Interns hawi or you can talk To @Rahelsolomonn

Graduation Ceremony in Pictures 2016 E.C.





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