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MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

ORDER
ON APPROVAL OF THE DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

September 13, 2022 No V-1426
Vilnius

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Article 53 of the Law on Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. I approve the Descriptor of the Study Field of Public Health (enclosed).

2. I determine that the higher education institutions have to adjust their study programmes to the Descriptor of the Study Field of Public Health approved by Clause 1 hereby until 1 September 2023.

3. I recognize Order No V-1034 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of October 5, 2015 "On Approval of the Descriptor of the Study Field of Public Health" as invalid.

Minister of Education, Science and Sport Jurgita Šiugždinienė

APPROVED by Order No. V-1426 of the
Minister of Education, Science and Sport
of the Republic of Lithuania of 13 September 2022

THE DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Descriptor of the study field of Public Health (hereinafter – Descriptor) regulates the special requirements for the study programmes in the study field of Public Health (G04) that belongs to the group of study fields of health sciences (G). The Descriptor regulates the study field of Public Health (hereinafter referred to as the field of Public Health) in the scope not covered by the General Requirements for the Studies approved by Order No. V-1168 of the Minister of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2016 "On Approval of Description of General Requirements for the Provision of Studies".

2. The Descriptor has been prepared with regard to the European Core Competences for MPH Education (ECCMPHE) prepared by the Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER), the recommendations of the international Accreditation Agency for Public Health Studies (APHEA), the Law on Public Health Care of the Republic of Lithuania, the Health System Law of the Republic of Lithuania, Order No. V-918 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania as of November 15, 2007 "On approval of the list of mandatory positions in the Municipal Public Health Office and descriptors of the qualification requirements for them", Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania as of March 19, 2018 No. V-308 "On approval of requirements for the activity of a Lifestyle Medicine Specialist".

3. The Descriptor shall be applied to the university studies of the first cycle and second cyclecoducted as full-time or part-time studies. When public health studies are arranged remotely, abilities requiring practical skills cannot be developed via distance learning.

4. Graduates are awarded a bachelor's/master's degree in health sciences meeting the sixth/seventh level of the Lithuanian qualifications structure and the sixth/seventh level of the European Lifelong Learning Qualifications Framework and the first/second level of the European Higher Education Area Qualifications Framework confirmed by a bachelor's/master's diploma issued by the higher education institution and diploma supplement.

5. General admission requirements:

5.1. there are no special requirements established in the Descriptor for the persons seeking admission to the study programme of the first cycle;

5.2. it is recommended to accept persons who have completed first-cycle university or college studies in public health and other fields of study for the second-cycle studies by arranging additional studies determined by the university for them.

6. The rules for admission to post-graduate study programmes of the higher education institution must specify the qualification degree that is a sufficient condition for post-graduate studies and the cases additional studies are required for.

7. Public health studies can be a component of two majors or interdisciplinary study programs.

8. The scope of the first cycle study program must include 180-240 study credits. The total volume of internships must include at least 15 study credits. The study program ends with the assessment of the graduate's study results through the defense of the thesis (project).

9. The scope of the second cycle study program must include 90-120 study credits.

10. In first- and second-cycle studies, the student's independent work must make up at least 30 percent of the scope of each study subject (module).

11. The aim of public health studies is to train public health specialists who are able to assess health and the factors affecting it, monitor and assess changes in the population health, implement health promotion and disease prevention measures and health programs in communities, vulnerable population groups who are able to advise the public or individual at the health level, in matters of

healthy lifestyle, nutrition, food safety, physical activity, improvement of psycho-emotional climate, strengthening of psychological resistance, able to spread information, develop awareness of healthy lifestyle values, promote health-supporting and strengthening behaviour in society, control diseases and health-damaging factors and participate when forming health policy, promote the creation of a healthy environment, improve access to health care services, reduce health inequalities, participate in the management of health care institutions.

CHAPTER II
CONCEPT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY FIELD

12. Public health is the comprehensive spiritual, physical and social well-being of the population, which is determined by the totality of organizational, legal, economic, technical, social and medical measures that help implement the prevention of diseases and injuries, preserve public health and strengthen it.

13. The following main areas of teaching content are distinguished in public health studies: public health research methods; the health of the population, its target groups and the factors causing it (social, economic, psychological, physical, chemical, biological, etc.); public health monitoring; health policy, economics and management; health education and training, health promotion; epidemiology; environment and health; lifestyle elements (diet, physical activity, etc.); public health safety (food, products, services, etc.); health risk factors, their management, disease prevention; occupational health; interdisciplinary topics related to public health (public health and biology, health ethics, law, leadership, preventive medicine, lifestyle medicine and others).

14. Public health specialists are specialists who are able to lead, communicate and cooperate, who have a broad, evidence-based approach, values and competences, who are able to apply public health interventions, provide public health care services and formulate policies to ensure public health and food safety by improving the health and well-being of the population.

15. Public health specialists conduct epidemiological studies on the influence of various factors on the health and quality of life of different population groups, investigate the influence of social, economic, psychological factors, the environment, health care organization models on the health of the population, carry out a comprehensive assessment of lifestyle risk factors, assessment of the causes of unhealthy behavior, adopt decisions for the benefit of health and ensures their implementation, cooperating in health promotion activities with representatives of various departments and the community.

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL AND SPECIAL LEARNING OUTCOMES

16. In this section, the intended results of public health studies are indicated, but they are not a specification of the detailed content of the study program or study subjects (modules).

17. After completing the first cycle studies, the following general study results must be achieved:

17.1. knowledge, its application. One must:

17.1.1. know the basics of biomedical, natural, social, humanitarian science theories, the overall (holistic) concept of health, the basics of health promotion, the basics of health monitoring;

17.1.2. know the structure of the public health care system as an integral part of the national health system of Lithuania;

17.1.3. know the modern theory of public health care, goals, means of organization of the public health care system;

17.1.4. know and understand the importance of community participation to preserve and strengthen health, the possibilities of its inclusion in this activity;

17.1.5. know the forms and methods of motivating and teaching health promotion;

17.1.6. know the principles and methods of developing and strengthening a healthy lifestyle;

17.1.7. know the basics of mental health literacy, development of psychological resilience, creation and maintenance of a positive psycho-emotional climate;

17.1.8. know the basics of bioethics, data protection requirements;

17.1.9. know the basics of health management, health economics, health statistics;

17.1.10. know epidemiological and population research methods;

17.1.11. know the principles of impact assessment on public health;

17.1.12. know the consequences of the influence of various factors on public health;

17.1.13. understand and take into account the individual context and cultural, social, religious aspects, guided by the principles of equality and dignity;

17.1.14. know the meaning of social inclusion and the possibilities of its strengthening in the development of public health;

17.2. ability to conduct research. One must:

17.2.1. be able to independently collect, analyse, systematize data related to public health, work in an interdisciplinary and interprofessional team, exchange information and make joint decisions;

17.2.2. understand the main principles and methods of scientific research work, ethical requirements of scientific research and be able to comply with them when solving public health issues;

17.2.3. be able to analyse and systematize scientific public health literature, to make reasonable scientific assumptions;

17.2.4. be able to collect, analyse and apply research data to solve public health science problems;

17.2.5. be able, based on research data, to formulate solutions to public health science problems, to argue and draw conclusions;

17.3. social and emotional abilities. One must:

17.3.1. be able to communicate on public health issues in the national and foreign languages in a multicultural and cross-sectoral environment;

17.3.2. understand the principles of communication and cooperation in the field of public health, be able to create a positive relationship, maintain it, provide constructive feedback;

17.3.3. be able to communicate, presenting science-based public health knowledge to specialists and the public, to motivate the practical application of this knowledge;

17.3.4. be able to make decisions independently and assess their impact on health;

17.3.5. be able to take care of one's own and others' emotional well-being, manage stress, conflicts, recognize signs of mental and behavioural difficulties, professional burnout, violent behaviour, react appropriately, seek help if necessary;

17.3.6. be able to use modern communication tools and information technologies and social networks, conveying professional and other information;

17.3.7. be able to work in a team, organize, strengthen its activities, create a positive work culture, encouraging changes or solving complex public health tasks;

17.4. personal abilities. One must:

17.4.1. understand your strengths and weaknesses, independently form relevant learning goals, reflect on your activities, plan professional and personal learning;

17.4.2. be able to present, argue their opinion on professional issues with evidence from science or practice;

17.4.3. be able to recognise and respond appropriately to manifestations of corruption, demonstrate moral responsibility for the impact of their own activities on social, economic and cultural development, well-being and the environment.

Subparagraph added:
No. V-1421, 11 December 2024, published in the Register of Legal Acts on 11 December 2024, Identification Code 2024-22015

18. After completing the first cycle studies, the following special study results must be achieved:

18.1. public health safety. One must:

18.1.1. be able to assess threats to the health of groups of people and the population, provide first aid;

18.1.2. be able to identify physical, chemical and biological factors of the environment, as well as factors related to lifestyle, which affect health, propose their research methods and ways of managing environmental effects on health;

18.1.3. understand the principles of public health safety regulation, know national and international legal acts that regulate public health factors and indicators, be able to assess the compliance of the real situation with the requirements of legal acts;

18.1.4. know the principles of conducting, organizing and protecting the rights of consumers;

18.1.5. be able to apply organizational, legal, economic, technical, information technological, social and other measures that help preserve, strengthen and control the health of the population;

18.2. population health monitoring. One must:

18.2.1. be able to recognize and evaluate population health problems, possible causes, predict trends in public health development and their changes;

18.2.2. be able to analyse the population's health problems and lifestyle features;

18.2.3. know the principles of public health monitoring (data collection, analysis, interpretation and information in planning, implementation and evaluation of public health programs (interventions));

18.2.4. understand the patterns of changes in the population's health, the factors affecting health and be able to identify the priority health problems of society and its individual groups;

18.2.5. be able to understand health inequalities and their significant social, economic and other factors;

18.2.6. be able to identify the health needs of communities and justify the need for health education or strengthening programs;

18.2.7. know the principles of planning, execution and data analysis of epidemiological and other population research methods and (or) food safety assessment methods;

18.3. have knowledge of health education, strengthening and disease prevention. One must:

18.3.1. be able to organize and carry out public health promotion, monitoring in the community, provide public health promotion services to various population groups;

18.3.2. be able to apply theoretical knowledge of health preservation, strengthening, disease risk reduction in practice to solve public health problems, including the application of motivational interviews;

18.3.3. understand mental health risk factors, aspects of prevention, recognition and management of mental health disorders, be able to apply ways of helping oneself and others, provide emotional support, motivate professional help, keeping a favourable attitude towards mental health;

18.3.4. be able to use statistical health indicators, evaluate and set priorities for health promotion;

18.3.5. be able to form healthy lifestyle attitudes, promote a healthy lifestyle, prepare informational and methodological materials on health promotion issues, spread health knowledge in the community;

18.3.6. be able to organize and carry out health promotion of persons with disabilities, persons with special needs;

18.3.7. be able to organize health education and training events;

18.3.8. be able to provide the help necessary for a person's self-care;

18.3.9. be able to critically evaluate and apply theoretical and practical innovations in the field of public health promotion;

18.3.10. be able to collect and manage information related to the strengthening of public health;

18.3.11. be able to spread knowledge about a healthy lifestyle, disease and injury prevention in various population groups, carry out health promotion of children and adults, applying various methods of information transfer and health education or training;

18.3.12. be able to describe the main modern theories of health education, strengthening and disease prevention and to apply them when choosing exposure methods and methods, to promote a healthy lifestyle in communities;

18.3.13. be able to coordinate community health promotion activities and evaluate their effectiveness;

18.4. have knowledge of development of health policy and organization of public health care. One must:

18.4.1. be able to implement state public health strategies and programs;

18.4.2. be able to prepare and implement targeted municipal, national and international health programs with regard to prevailing public health problems, propose preventive measures, evaluate their effectiveness;

18.4.3. be able to understand and describe the modern principles of global, national and local health policy, the impact of political decisions on the lifestyle and population health;

18.4.4. understand health care models, the purpose of health reforms, tasks, strategies, priority directions of health policies;

18.4.5. be able to understand the regularities of health economics;

18.4.6. know and be able to apply in practice the most important legal acts that regulate health care;

18.4.7. be able to promote in society and implement modern public health ideas in practice, creatively apply management theories and concepts;

18.4.8. be able to apply knowledge of health ethics and law;

18.4.9. be able to represent the interests of health policy and defend them, solving health care, lifestyle, food safety and other problems to improve public health.

19. After completing the second cycle studies, the following general study results must be achieved:

19.1. knowledge, its application. One must:

19.1.1. comment on the latest theories and concepts of health, natural, social, humanitarian and other sciences, be able to critically evaluate them and propose new modern ideas, new technologies, models in the field of public health;

19.1.2. be able to see an interdisciplinary perspective in the field of public health, foresee the possibilities of solving relevant scientific methodology problems in the intersectoral public health science space;

19.2. ability to conduct research. One must:

19.2.1. be able to describe relevant public health problems, set research goals and objectives, choose the appropriate type of epidemiological or other population research and action plan;

19.2.2. be able to organize epidemiological or other population studies and ensure quality data collection;

19.2.3. be able to choose appropriate statistical methods for analysing public health data, be able to analyze data, control random and systematic research errors, interpret the obtained results, formulate conclusions and present the results;

19.2.4. be able to plan and conduct independent studies of the population, environmental health or health system: define the problem, formulate hypotheses, research goals and tasks, choose suitable research methods, analyse and interpret the obtained results, formulate conclusions;

19.2.5. be able to apply the principles and methods of scientific research work, ethical requirements of scientific research;

19.2.6. be able to see the problems of public health science and practice, collect data using information systems and databases, empirical research methods, analyse and evaluate the results, predict ways to solve problems based on them;

19.2.7. be able to analyse and systematize scientific literature, make reasonable scientific assumptions, formulate scientific conclusions;

19.3. social and emotional abilities. One must:

19.3.1. be able to think creatively and critically and work for the welfare of society based on democratic and ethical values, feel responsibility for the development of science and culture of one's country, and the progress of public health;

19.3.2. be able to demonstrate analytical thinking skills, be able to argue one's opinion with the latest knowledge of public health science;

19.3.3. be able to convey knowledge of public health science to the public in a popular and attractive form;

19.3.4. be able to take care of one's own and others' emotional well-being, manage stress, conflicts, recognize signs of mental and behavioural difficulties, professional burnout, violent behaviour, react appropriately, seek help if necessary;

19.3.5. be able to create an environment conducive to cooperation, solve professional and social problems using conflict, stress management, and other effective communication strategies;

19.4. personal abilities. One must:

19.4.1. be able to think strategically; be able to apply management and leadership theories in solving public health issues and lead group activities;

19.4.2. be able to focus and coordinate team activities in performing complex public health tasks;

19.4.3. be able to work in a constantly changing public health environment, anticipate changes and plan combinations of task solutions;

19.4.4. be able to choose the direction of personal development in the field of public health and develop independently;

19.4.5. be able to base professional activities on the latest public health research data;

19.4.6. be able to make innovative decisions independently, assessing possible social and ethical consequences of activities;

19.4.7. be able to understand and take moral responsibility for the impact of their activities on society, scientific development, well-being and the environment;

19.4.8. be able to recognise and respond appropriately to manifestations of corruption.

Subparagraph added:
No. V-1421, 11 December 2024, published in the Register of Legal Acts on 11 December 2024, Identification Code 2024-22015.

20. After completing the second cycle study programme, the following special study results must be achieved:

20.1. public health safety. One must:

20.1.1. be able to identify and evaluate physical, chemical and biological factors of the environment, as well as factors related to food safety and nutrition, which affect public health, and know how to comprehensively manage the negative impact of environmental and (or) food factors on health;

20.1.2. be able to identify disease outbreaks, conduct their epidemiological investigation, justify recommendations for their liquidation and organize the implementation of anti-epidemic measures;

20.1.3. be able to describe population health, analyse and interpret population health indicators, organize and carry out population health monitoring and assessment;

20.1.4. be able to define the possibilities and needs of disease prevention;

20.1.5. be able to justify and prepare infectious disease, health environment improvement and safety projects and be able to implement them; be able to prepare and justify non-infectious disease prevention programs and/or interventions at the level of public and (or) personal health;

20.1.6. understand the principles of public health safety regulation, food handling safety control, the safety of people's living environment, work environment, the principles, theory and practice of ensuring the public health safety of territorial planning and sanitary protection zones, know national and international legislation that regulates public health safety, be able to assess the compliance of the real situation with the requirements of legal acts;

20.1.7. know the theory and practical implementation of public health impact assessment, implementation of state public health control, organization of public health safety and protection and defense of consumer rights;

20.1.8. know the monitoring of the effectiveness of public health safety regulations (hygiene norms), hygiene norms and rules that regulate the activities of natural and legal persons, be able to foresee and apply organizational, legal, economic, technical, social and other measures that help preserve, strengthen and control public health;

20.2. development of health promotion policy and organization of public health care. One must:

20.2.1. understand health care models, the purpose of health reforms, tasks, strategies, priority directions of health policies;

20.2.2. know the management and evaluation of the health care system, modern principles of health impact assessment;

20.2.3. be able to spread, popularize, initiate in society and implement modern public health ideas in practice;

20.2.4. be able to evaluate (conduct an expertise of) the effectiveness of strategic health promotion activities at various levels;

20.2.5. be able to make suggestions and cooperate in making decisions regarding the strengthening and development of the country's public health;

20.2.6. be able to organize self-care assistance for those suffering from chronic non-infectious diseases in educational institutions;

20.2.7. be able to organize, administer and evaluate the work of a health care institution;

20.2.8. be able to apply knowledge of health ethics and law, documents that regulate health care;

20.2.9. be able to formulate the strategic goals of the health care system and organizations, foresee the resources and means necessary for their implementation, ensure the implementation of the chosen strategies;

20.2.10. be able to apply management theories and concepts in managing the health care system and its organizations;

20.2.11. be able to justify health care management decisions by integrating scientific research innovations from various fields;

20.2.12. be able to apply innovations and proposals to ensure safe food supply to consumers, while developing health promotion policy;

20.3. be aware of development, management and evaluation of health promotion and (or) preventive programs. One must:

20.3.1. be able to search for and use scientific evidence, evaluate public health interventions and their effectiveness;

20.3.2. be able, with regard to the summarized research data, make recommendations and justify the need for interventional health promotion and nutrition improvement programs;

20.3.3. be able to summarize and distinguish the most important priorities for improving the health of populations of various ages;

20.3.4. know the principles of strategic planning for strengthening public health at various levels;

20.3.5. be able to justify national-level preventive programs based on modern public health theories;

20.3.6. be able to create and implement healthy and balanced nutrition programs in accordance with the strategy of strengthening public health;

20.3.7. be able to manage health promotion, disease prevention programs and evaluate the effectiveness of community health promotion projects.

CHAPTER IV
TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

21. The study organization, learning and assessment strategy must reflect the nature of public health studies and encourage active participation of students in the study process. It must be clearly defined and described in study programs.

22. The idea of lifelong learning must be promoted in the study process, and students must be prepared and encouraged to take responsibility for their own studies, general social and emotional competences must be developed.. The programme, its content and didactic system must motivate students to use also another available resources and sources for their studies, and teachers - to bring innovation into the learning process.

23. Active, student-centred study methods must be applied. The following methods may be used: group discussions, debates, workshops, reflection, information seeking, consultations and practicals, role-playing games, group work, independent study, project preparation, practice-based learning, lectures and immersive lectures, presentations, demonstrations, film screenings, presenting opinions, creating concept maps, case analysis, problem solving, project preparation, independent preparation of analytical practical and written works, error analysis, essays, preparation of presentations. Studies can include both traditional studies (lectures, seminars, laboratory work) and

problem-based learning (discussions, presenting opinions, independent studies), as well as distance or blended learning, virtual studies, experiential projects, etc.

24. The study program descriptions must clearly formulate the study results specific to the program, and the criteria for evaluating student achievements must be linked to them. Assessment methods for academic achievement must include both knowledge and ability levels, allowing students to demonstrate specific and general abilities, understanding and knowledge.

25. Assessment of student knowledge and abilities must be reliable and based on clearly formulated and known criteria. Teachers must choose the student achievement assessment methods.

26. When assessing student achievements, it is recommended to use cumulative assessment. This method of evaluation allows for critical analysis and correction of the learning process, summation and summarization of study achievements. The following study achievement assessment methods are applicable: essay, essay assessment, written examination, oral assessment, case study assessment, group project and assignment assessment, reflective diary writing and personal achievement portfolio accumulation assessment, literature review, preparation of a new model, project, demonstration, practical preparation of performance reports, assessment of oral presentations, tasks, preparation and presentation of presentations, technical credits, assessment of practical skills, test, control work, exam. Student achievements related to the public health study program can be assessed in alternative ways if students have disabilities.

27. To improve and develop the study process efficiency and to improve the quality of teaching, a very important part of the student achievement (result) assessment is the provision of feedback to students about their achievements (results) and assessment justification, as well as the feedback provided by students to teachers. Students shall receive adequate feedback information on their work performed on time.. Study result assessment must be accompanied by constructive comments based on clear assessment criteria.

28. When assessing students' ability to use information technology, attention is paid to their ability to perform statistical data analysis and use statistical databases.

29. The student achievement assessment system must be clearly documented and must allow the higher education institution to make sure that the students completing the study program have achieved the study results.

30. If students do not agree with the study result assessment and (or) its explanation and (or) the assessment procedures, they must be given the right to submit appeals. The higher education institution must have clear rules for the submission and consideration of appeals.

CHAPTER V
REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY PROGRAMMES

31. The following general requirements for teachers and the content of public health study programs are established:

31.1. requirements for teachers:

31.1.1. the public health direction and general subjects (modules) of the two-cycle study programs must be taught by persons with at least a master's degree or an equivalent higher education qualification in the field of study meeting the taught study subject (module); all teachers of public health subjects (modules) must relate the subject (module) taught to public health issues, and illustrate theoretical knowledge with examples of practical activities;

31.1.2. practice supervisors must have at least a master's degree in public health or another field of study similar in terms of specifics, or an equivalent higher education qualification and at least three years of practical experience in public health or another field corresponding to the characteristics of this study program;

31.1.3. at least half of the volume (in terms of study credits) of subjects (modules) in the field of public health of the first cycle must be taught by teachers with a scientific degree; at least 80 percent of the teachers of all study subjects (modules) in the public health field of the second cycle must have a doctorate degree, of which at least 60 percent of the teachers in the public health field (modules) must have a scientific activity corresponding to the subjects (modules) they teach. At

least 20 percent of public health subjects (modules) in post-graduate studies must be taught by professors. If a public health study program in the second cycle is focused on practical activities, up to 40 percent of the teachers teaching the subjects (modules) of the field can be practitioners who have at least 3 years of professional activity experience in the last 7 years corresponding to the taught applied study subjects (modules) taught;

31.2. both cycles of public health studies must be completed with a publicly defended thesis (project):

31.2.1. at least 15 study credits must be allocated to prepare and defend the final bachelor's thesis (project);

31.2.2. the final bachelor's thesis must be based on independent research, application of knowledge or prepared as a project that reveals abilities corresponding to the objectives of the program and study results. In the final thesis (project), students must demonstrate the level of knowledge and understanding, the ability to analyse the chosen topic, assess other people's previously completed work in the field of public health, independently study and conduct research in the field of public health, describe their thesis, clearly and reasonably formulate conclusions and recommendations under the requirements approved by the university;

31.2.3. at least 30 study credits must be allocated to the preparation and defence of the final master's thesis;

31.2.4. the master's thesis must reveal the abilities corresponding to the study program goals. In the final thesis, students must demonstrate the level of knowledge and understanding, the ability to analyse the chosen topic, assess the national and international public health work previously carried out by others, independently study and conduct public health research, present interpretations of the research results, describe the research conducted, clearly and reasonably formulate research conclusions and provide practical recommendations with regard to the received research data under the requirements approved by the university.

32. The department organizing the study program must have enough academic and service staff, material and informational resources for quality implementation of the study program. The material and methodological base must meet the following minimum requirements for special material resources:

32.1. auditoriums meeting public health and work safety requirements equipped with modern audio and video equipment;

32.2. special premises suitable for working in groups, developing communication skills, etc;

32.3. a sufficient number of computers with text, quantitative and qualitative data processing and innovative training programs;

32.4. libraries and reading rooms with sufficient scientific literature necessary for the implementation of the study program: textbooks, methodical publications, handbooks, special literature in Lithuanian, English and other foreign languages. Libraries must be equipped with computers with online access to international databases;

32.5. information related to studies (study plans, subject (module) descriptions, timetables, etc.) must be publicly available on the website of the higher education institution. All study materials must be available to students in the library and (or) in an electronic environment.

33. Practice requirements:

33.1. practice must be an integral and mandatory part of all study programs, through which the student's acquired knowledge and abilities are consolidated and improved in practical professional activities;

33.2. in postgraduate study programs focused on practical activities, at least 5 credits must be allocated to practice;

33.3. practice must be assigned to public health subjects (modules);

33.4. practice must be organized under the description of the practice organization procedure prepared by the higher education institution, which defines practice requirements, specific practice tasks, expected results and achievement assessment system, support for the student during the practice, as well as criteria for assessing the skills acquired by the student during the practice;

33.5. the reflective nature of practice tasks is recommended (diary writing, reflective analytical analysis of the experience gained in practice in the practice report, etc.);

33.6. practice supervisors must be included in the process of improving the content of practice tasks and practice organization;

33.7. higher schools are recommended to organize training for practice supervisors;

33.8. practice in first-cycle university study programs must be organized in such a way that during the study period students get to know various service-providing institutions and can develop professional skills - from the role of an observer to independent writing of work under the practice supervisor's supervision;

33.9. the higher education institution must familiarize students with the list of possible places of practice. Practice must be organized in public health centres, municipal public health offices and other institutions determined by the higher education institution. Students can also choose the place of practice, the suitability of which is determined by the higher education institution. After choosing an institution, a tripartite agreement must be signed between the student, the higher education institution and the practice institution;

33.10. when paying for the practice, students must submit reports on practice tasks - written works, in which they present and analyse the tasks performed during the practice and the results obtained.

34. Students must be encouraged to participate in voluntary activities in various social institutions or projects from the very beginning of their studies and be encouraged to consistently and purposefully improve their personal and special abilities.

35. A higher education institution implementing public health programs must ensure the quality of studies, constantly improve study programs, consider the latest scientific achievements in the field of public health, the needs of the labour market and students.

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