

Confronto dei contenuti formativi delle Scuole di specializzazione dell'Area di Sanità Pubblica: le basi razionali per una proposta di *core curriculum* per il percorso formativo universitario ex art. 38, D.Lgs 81/2008

Documento dell'Esecutivo del Collegio dei Docenti Universitari di Medicina del Lavoro "B. Ramazzini" della Società Italiana di Medicina del Lavoro e Igiene Industriale (S.I.M.L.I.I.)

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KEY WORDS

Core curriculum; postgraduate training; occupational health; health surveillance

SUMMARY

«Comparison of the training schemes of the specialization schools of the public health area: a rational basis for a proposal of a core curriculum for the university training programme contained in article 38 of Legislative Decree (D.Lgs) 81/2008». A document by the "B. Ramazzini" College of University Teachers of Occupational Medicine of the Italian Society of Occupational Health and Industrial Hygiene (S.I.M.L.I.I.). The aim of this document was to compare the professional competence, training profile and core curricula of the three main specialization courses in the Public Health postgraduate medical area, i.e. Occupational Medicine, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, and Forensic Medicine, such as contained in the Ministerial Decree (D.M.) of 1 August 2005. We set out to identify, using clear and objective criteria, the knowledge and skills that specialists in Hygiene or Forensic Medicine must develop, in accordance with Art. 38 of the new Italian law on safety and health at work (D.Lgs 81/2008), in order to be authorized to perform occupational health activities as "Competent Physicians" (CP). The comparison revealed significant differences in structure and content among the three courses. In particular, compared to the course in Occupational Medicine, the courses in Hygiene and in Forensic Medicine both lack clinical training, including diagnostic and therapeutic skills, risk-oriented occupational health activities, biological monitoring, assessment of individual susceptibility, and clinical or instrumental procedures to prevent and detect occupational diseases. Furthermore, the specialization course in Hygiene lacks any training regarding the criteria and methods for assessing the individual worker's fitness for work, while the course in Forensic Medicine lacks any training in occupational risk assessment and management. From this comparison, a list was derived of the education and training debits that specialists in Hygiene or Forensic Medicine should cover (credits) in order to be authorized to perform CP activities as indicated by the new law. A core curriculum is proposed here, based on the corresponding credits, for use as a reference.