federal state budgetary educational institution

higher education

Orenburg State Medical University

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

**GUIDELINES**

**FOR THE TEACHER**

**FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF STUDYING THE DISCIPLINE**

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE, ECONOMY OF HEALTHCARE

by specialty

*31.05.01 General Medicine (Faculty of Foreign Students)*

It is part of the main professional educational program of higher education in the specialty *31.05.01 General Medicine (faculty of foreign students)*,

approved by the Academic Council of the FSBEI HE ORGMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia

Minutes № 8 of « 25 » on March 20 16 city of

Orenburg

1. **Methodical recommendations for the lecture course**

**Module № 1**. Medical demography

**Lecture 1.**

**Topic**: Public health and health care as scientific discipline and a subject of teaching at the higher school

**Objective:**Introduction to the discipline

**Lecture abstract**

Public health and health care as a scientific discipline on the laws of the formation of public health, the impact of social factors, environmental conditions and lifestyle on health, ways to protect and improve it. The ratio of social and biological in medicine.

Place of the discipline «Public health and health care» among medical, hygienic and social sciences in the medical education system.

A brief history of the formation of the subject.

The main tasks of public health and safety as an educational and scientific discipline in modern conditions.

Health, definition of the concept. Levels of health assessment (individual health, group, regional, public).

Public health assessment criteria (demographic indicators, morbidity, disability, physical development).

Factors affecting public health, their characteristics, degree of influence. The problem of the relationship between social and biological in a person.

Human health as a social quality, modern indicators recommended by WHO for assessing public health.

Methods for studying public health and health care (statistical, historical, economic, experimental, timing, sociological methods, expert assessments, etc.), a brief description.

The need for knowledge and understanding of public health and healthcare problems for the formation of a competent, active medical specialist .

**Lecture organization form :**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 2**

**Topic :**The modern problems of demography

**Purpose:**formation of knowledge about science - «Medical demography»

**Lecture abstract**

Demography as a science of population. The value of demographic data as a criterion for assessing the health of the population, the basis for planning the activities of health care in general and its individual branches, an indicator of the effectiveness of the work of health authorities and institutions.

Sections of demography, their importance for medical science and practice. Medical demography as a science of relationships and mutual influence demografic processes, public health and health care.

Statics of the population: the number, density, composition of the population according to the WHO - to grow, sex, profession, nationality, marital status, education.

Population censuses, their implications for health planning.

Types of population age structure: progressive, stationary: regressive. The problem of «aging» of the population. Socio-economic and psychological aspects of longevity.

Population dynamics: mechanical (migration) and natural (reproduction) movement of the population. The main types and features of migration processes in modern conditions, their importance for the practice of health care. Medical and social problems of population migration.

Natural movement (reproduction) of the population: fertility, mortality, population growth, maternal mortality, infant mortality, average life expectancy.

Fertility. The role of healthcare professionals in birth registration. Factors and causes of changes in fertility and their medical and social assessment. Characteristics and dynamics of the birth rate in our country and abroad - governmental countries. Ways to solve the problem of increasing the birth rate. Demographic policy of the state and its values - set. The concept of «live birth» and «stillbirth».

Mortality. Age and sex characteristics. The causes of mortality. The role of healthcare professionals in death registration. Factors and causes of changes in mortality and their medical and social assessment, dynamics of mortality in our country and foreign countries.

Natural population growth, factors influencing it. Antinatural population decline. Regional features of reproduction on villages in different parts of the world due to their level of socio-economic development. Communication demographic profile with pathology.

Child mortality and its components: infant mortality, neonatal mortality, postneonatal mortality, mortality of children under 5 years of age, mortality of children aged 1 to 15 years and up to 18 years. Perinatal mortality. Infant mortality. Dynamics of the infant mortality rate in the Russian Federation and foreign countries at the present time. Leading causes of infant mortality. Perinatal mortality, its causes, indicators. Neonatal mortality - causes, indicators, methods of registration and evaluation.

Maternal mortality. Dynamics of maternal mortality. Causes of maternal mortality. Ways to reduce maternal mortality.

Life expectancy at birth and average length - zhitelnosti life expectancy. The essence and significance of these indicators. The influence of certain causes of death on the life expectancy of the population. Ways to increase the average life expectancy of the population.

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 3**

**Topic:**Population morbidity

**Purpose:**Formation of knowledge about the incidence of the population and methods of its study.

**Lecture abstract**

Disease, morbidity, definition of concepts. The value of morbidity data as the main criterion for the health of the population and its individual groups, for the analysis and planning of the activities of doctors, health authorities and institutions, for assessing the quality and effectiveness of medical care. Morbidity as an indicator of the socio-economic situation in society, allowing to identify priorities for the development of political, economic and medical-organizational decisions in order to improve public health.

The priority of Russian sanitary statistics in the study of the general morbidity of the population based on the materials of appeal.

Types of pathologies typical of the early XXI century (non-epidemic, epidemic, transition).

The terms characterizing certain aspects of the study of morbidity, their content: exhausted (true) morbidity, total morbidity by referral, primary morbidity, accumulated, the frequency of diseases detected during medical examinations, the frequency of diseases identified in addition to the analysis of causes of death, hospitalized morbidity (by referral ), hospitalization frequency.

Methods for studying morbidity (continuous, selective).

International statistical classification of diseases and problems related to health (ICD-10), principles and features of its construction. The role of healthcare professionals in ensuring the completeness and quality of information on morbidity.

Methods for studying morbidity and their comparative characteristics.

Types of morbidity. Special types of morbidity study: according to data from clinics and outpatient clinics, hospitalized, infectious (epidemic, non-epidemic, with temporary disability).

Features and dynamics of incidence rates in the Russian Federation and foreign countries, regional features. Morbidity in different age and sex groups of the population, main trends. Morbidity in children and adolescents, age-sex characteristics, main trends.

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 4**

**Topic :**Disability and rehabilitation as medico-social problem

**Purpose:**Formation of knowledge about the disability of the population , the rehabilitation of the disabled as about medical and social problems

**Lecture abstract**

Disability: definition of a concept. Sources of information, methods of study. Groups and causes of disability. Disability indicators, methods for their calculation and assessment. The level and structure of disability in the Russian Federation, its dynamics. Childhood disability and childhood disability. Causes of Childhood Disability. Factors affecting disability rates. Using indicators of disability in assessing public health. Disability prevention.

Rehabilitation of the disabled as one of the world's leading medical and social problems of our time, its economic aspects.

The purpose and content of rehabilitation. Stages of rehabilitation: functional recovery, adaptation to everyday life, work, introduction to the labor process, dispensary control of the rehabilitated. The ultimate goals of rehabilitation: adaptation to the previous workplace, readaptation, retraining.

Types of rehabilitation, their essence: medical (goal, principles, stages, methods), social (goals, the concept of social and social and environmental rehabilitation), professional (goal, objectives). Psychological rehabilitation, its role and place in the rehabilitation process. Features rehabilitation children and adolescents, the concept of a bilitatsii . Individual rehabilitation program for a disabled person.

Organization of medical rehabilitation : a network of medical organizations, medical personnel. Rehabilitation centers, structure, procedure for referring patients to rehabilitation treatment.

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 5**

**Topic:**The modern problems of prophylaxis of diseases

**Purpose:**Formation of knowledge about prevention as the basis for maintaining the health of the population

**Lecture abstract**

Prevention as one of the priority areas of public health protection.

Definition of concepts: living conditions, lifestyle, human environment; their relationship with unfavorable trends in the health status of the population.

Health promotion as a process that allows people to increase control over their health, as well as improve it (WHO) and as the basis for the development and formation of policies and strategies of the state and society aimed at protecting health.

Health protection, definition of the concept. Disease prevention as the basis for strengthening and protecting public health, goal, objectives.

Medical prevention, its levels: individual, family, group, public (state).

Types of prevention: primary, secondary, tertiary (according to the WHO classification), the content of concepts.

Types of prevention: primordial, primary, secondary and tertiary, or rehabilitation (health restoration), the content of concepts.

Clinical examination as a method of implementing the preventive direction in the activities of the medical organization. The essence of medical examination. Medical examinations, their types.

The system of organization and management of preventive activities in the Russian Federation: federal level (Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, focal points at research institutes), the importance of the coordinating role of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation in managing the preventive service.

At the territorial level: Medical prevention centers, medical prevention departments (offices). Tasks facing the Center for Medical Prevention, primary health care, teachers of general and secondary specialized educational institutions, universities. The main activities for health promotion and disease prevention.

A system for assessing the quality of prevention, parameters characterizing its quality.

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 6**

**Topic:**Health care systems worldwide

**Purpose:**Formation of knowledge about health systems existing in the world

**Lecture abstract**

Modern classifications of health care systems existing in the world (by funding sources, European classification). Reasons for the birth of national health services. The concept of the main «market mistakes» for the health care system and, therefore, the unsuitability of the free market for the regulation of the health care system.

Characteristics of the most famous health systems in developed countries. The private healthcare system in the United States, organizational features, advantages (conditions for the growth of the quality of medical care, a variety of medical services, investments in medical science, etc.) and disadvantages (unequal access to medical care, excessive growth in healthcare costs, difficulties in setting government priorities, supply of unjustified services, economic inefficiency of the system as a whole, etc.). Program «Medicare» and «Medicaid» as measures to improve access to health care.

Insurance system in Germany. A brief history of occurrence - the reasons for the development of compulsory health insurance. Organizational and economic features of the system (the principle of forming insurance funds, other sources of financing, pricing for medical services, ensuring the availability of medical care, the presence of a regulated market for medical services, voluntary medical insurance). Distinctive features of the French model.

State healthcare system **.**Formation of the principles of the state healthcare system in the USSR, its main achievements, contribution to world healthcare. The state health care system in Great Britain, the peculiarities of its formation (introduction of a free health service based on the principle of per capita financing of general practitioners, its advantages and disadvantages, the problem of “moral harm”). The main advantages and disadvantages of public health systems.

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 7**

**Topic :**Health care economy as science

**Purpose:**Formation of knowledge about health economics as a science

**Lecture abstract**

The concept of health economics as a science (subject, goals, objectives and research methods). The role and place of health care in the economy of the national economy. Health care efficiency, its types (social, medical, economic), criteria and assessment. Methods for assessing the economic efficiency of medical and social programs and activities in health care (reducing the levels of morbidity, disability, length of hospital stay, temporary disability, premature mortality).

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical (multimedia projector)

**Lecture 8**

**Topic:**Quality management of a medical care

**Purpose:**Formation of knowledge about the quality of medical care and approaches to its management

**Lecture abstract**

The urgency of the problem of the quality of medical care. The main economic, organizational and legal reasons for increasing the role and importance of quality control of medical care.

Determination of the quality of medical care, the main components and components. A systematic approach to quality control of medical care (analysis of the quality of the structure, process, result) and its implementation. Modern concept of continuous quality management.

Legal and regulatory framework for quality control of medical care in the Russian Federation. Organization of quality control of medical care at various levels of its provision (individual doctor, department, institution as a whole, territorial health management body). Place and role of the federal agency «Roszdravnadzor», professional associations of medical workers, medical insurance organizations, TFOMS, social insurance funds, licensing authorities in the management of the quality of medical care. Medical care cases subject to mandatory expert assessment.

Methods of quality control of medical care (expert assessment, statistical method, method of standards). Standardization in medicine and healthcare, types of medical care standards (resource, organizational, technological).

Control and permitting mechanisms in health care: licensing, accreditation, certification and attestation, definition of concepts, importance for quality management of medical care, implementation problems.

**Lecture organization form:**presentation (informational)

**Teaching methods used in the lecture**: visual (demonstration)

**Learning tools**:

- didactic (presentation)

- logical ( multimedia projector)

**2. Methodical recommendations for conducting practical exercises**

**Module 2**[[1]](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn1). Fundamentals of the Statistical Method for Researching Public Health and Health Care

**Topic 1.**The organization and carrying out of statistical research

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' knowledge about the basics of the statistical research method; teach to draw up a plan and program of statistical research.

**Lesson plan**

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| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing . *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard , laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Topic 2.**Basic techniques for analysing categorical data

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' knowledge and skills for the analysis of high-quality statistical data

**Lesson plan**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical material (classroom form of organizing educational activities)Oral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard , laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Topic 3.**Basic techniques for analysing Numerical data

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' knowledge and skills for the analysis of quantitative statistical data

**Plan of the training session**

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| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard , laptop, multimedia projector)*

**Topic 4.**Series and Their Time The analysis

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Objective:**students' knowledge and skills to analyze the dynamics of the phenomena

**Plan of the training session**

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| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard , laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Topic 5.**Correlation and regression analysis

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Objective:** students the knowledge and skills to analyze the relationship between variables

**Plan of the training session**

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| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal . |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard, laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Module 3**. Public health

**Topic 6.**The modern Problems of demography

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Objective:** students' ability to count and analyze the demographic indicators

**Plan of the training session**

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| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard, laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Topic 7.**The Population morbidity (Morbidity)

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' ability to calculate and analyze indicators of population morbidity

**Plan of the training session**

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| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1e | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts, presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard , laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Module 4**. Public DMDs avoohranenie

**Topic 8.**Primary health care . Organization of an outpatient care

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' knowledge about the basics of PHC organization; ability to calculate and analyze the performance indicators of the polyclinic

**Plan of the training session**

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| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard, laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Topic 9.**Organization of the in-patient aid to the population. Indicators of hospital activity

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' knowledge about the basics of the organization of inpatient care; ability to calculate and analyze indicators of hospital activity

**Plan of the training session**

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| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handout , presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard, laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Module 4. Economics, healthcare management**

**Topic 10.**Public health economy. Methodology for calculating economic efficiency

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form the ability to calculate and analyze indicators of medical, social and economic efficiency

**Plan of the training session**

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| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic ( *handouts , presentation );*

- Logistics ( *chalk, blackboard , laptop, multimedia projector ).*

**Topic 11.**Health management . Health planning (health management, health planning)

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Purpose: to**form students' knowledge of the basics of management and planning in health care; the ability to calculate the need for medical personnel and hospital beds

**Plan of the training session .**

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| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills.**Testing. *Questions for the test survey are presented in the FOS.* |
| 3 | **The main part of the training session.**Consolidation of theoretical materialOral survey. *Questions for oral questioning are presented in the FOS.*Solving problems. *The tasks for the solution are presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;−setting current grades in the educational journal |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*handouts, presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard, laptop, multimedia projector).*

**Topic 12.**Health care system in India

**The type of training lesson is a**practical lesson

**Objective: To**develop students' ability to apply the knowledge and skills gained in previous classes in the analysis of public health and health care in India

**Plan of the training session**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | **Organizing time.**Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | **The main part of the training session.**The lesson is held in the form of a round table. Prepared presentations on previously prepared topics are heard.*A list of sample topics for discussion is presented in the WCF.* |
| 4 | **The final part of the lesson:**−summing up the results of the lesson;        −setting current grades in the educational journal .         |

**Means of education:**

- didactic (*presentation);*

- Logistics (*chalk, blackboard, laptop, multimedia projector).*