**STUDENT’S TERM SHEET – CLEV UFMG**

*Hello! How’s it going? We are the CLEV UFMG, a Local Committee on Internships and Experiences, attached to DENEM. As you might know, the UFMG is one of the biggest and the best University in Brazil, and it also is our Medical College! You are more than welcome at our institution, and, before starting your exchange here, there are important topics that you should know to prepare yourself and guarantee that everything will work great! You must sign this paper before start your exchange activities.*

**PRINCIPALS OF BASIC MEDICAL ETHICS**

You are a medical student – and your lack of training can sometimes be harmful to patients! When dealing with ethical scenarios, it is useful to keep a few principles of basic ethics in mind:

* **Autonomy**
* The patient has the right to make their own decisions, even if they are against the doctor’s recommendations
* The decision must be made free of coercion (nobody else should be telling them

what to do)

* The patient must be able minded
* These decisions can be heavily influenced by the patient’s gender, race, sexuality, gender identify, social-economic position, culture, age, religion, political position, degree of schooling and access to information. All those determinants must be identified, understood and respected.
* **Beneficence and non-maleficiente (“do no harm”)**
* The doctor has the responsibility to act in the best interest of the patient and with good intentions.
* The doctor must not cause harm to the patient
* **Justice**
* The demands that the burdens and benefits of new treatments be distributed equally among all groups of society and that resources be distributed fairly.
* For example, all members of society should have access to health care services.
* Free consent
	+ It must come from the patient without any external pressure
	+ The patient must be able minded
* Informed consent
	+ The patient must understand the risks of accepting a treatment, and the consequences of refusing a treatment
	+ The patient must be aware of all of the treatment options available to them, and be able to weigh the pros and cons of each option.

**MEDICAL STUDENT ETHICAL CODE – FEDERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL OF BRAZIL**

 Check the main topics of the Medical Student Ethical Code below, you can find the complete free version online (portuguese title: Código de Ética do Estudante de Medicina – Conselho Federal de Medicina, 2018).

1. The medical student must be in the service of the human being’s health and the community, exercising their activities without discrimination of any kind;
2. You should promote and maintain the physical, mental and social welfare;
3. Always be respectful (with the patients, hospital employers, other students, doctors and any other person that you share space with);
4. The student academic activities can’t be explored with financial profit neither political or religious finalities;
5. The student will keep confidential about the information obtained from the relationship with the patients and with the health services;
6. It is up to the medical student to have science and apply the biosafety practices recommended in the practice environment;
7. The medical student must adopt posture and dressing according to the norms of the institution (ask your tutor about this, dressing and auxiliary instruments needs will depend of position);
8. The medical student has the right to freedom of expression, and may question decisions that interfere with the student's daily life, suggesting improvements that he or she deems appropriate;
9. The medical student shall respect the body, in whole or in part, including any anatomical piece, as well as anatomical models used for learning purposes;
10. It is the student's duty to posit yourself against any type of practice that assume physical, psychic, sexual violence or moral and patrimonial damage;
11. It is the student's duty to stand against any type of moral harassment and / or abusive power relationship between inmates, residents and recipients within the medical / university environment;
12. It is up to the student to report to the competent authority any unethical and prejudiced behavior of academics, preceptors, teachers and other employees of the institution;
13. The medical student should preserve the image of the teacher, requesting prior authorization for audio and / or video recordings of the content taught, not being allowed to be marketed. The same is valid to any other person whom you could eventually get any registration from;
14. The medical student must value the understanding of the social determination of the health-disease process;
15. The medical student should seek training that values the principle of equity in health care, which guarantees differential treatment, based on the specific needs of the patient;
16. It is up to the student to defend universal access to health, understanding that this is a fundamental right of the citizen;
17. The medical student is an opinion builder and should promote the development of interpersonal relationships among students, teachers, employees, community and patients, as well as stimulating disease prevention and improvement of collective health;
18. The medical student must respect the performance of each professional in the multiprofessional care to the patient.

**GLOBAL HEALTH AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

We strongly believe that international exchanges have a great impact on medical students’ understanding of Global Health issues and therefore contribute to their Global Health education. In order to achieve this goal, we recommend that you take a bit of time to consider the objectives below and research some of the health issues that Brazil (and more specifically Minas Gerais state) faces and how this contrasts with your own country.

We expect that you will be able to:

1. Know the primary health concerns and basic epidemiology of Brazil and how it differs from the home country. Our public health system is named SUS (Sistema Único de Saúde), where you will be insert while your exchange. You must search about it, including the planning, the principals, the operation and the accessibility.
2. To understand the structure of the health care system in Brazil and how it is funded.
3. To have a knowledge of the medical education system in Brazil. You should have an idea about the differences between the private and the public education system, seems how does it differs and changes from first school years too college and compare to your own country.
4. To observe professional and doctor-patient relationships in Brazil and compare them to the home country.
5. Identify any differences in public health regionally and nationally in Brazil. We are a huge country, and, for sure, the issues and the needs are different everywhere.

**GUIDELINES OF SUS (SISTEMA ÚNICO DE SAÚDE)**

Bellow, you will check the main principles, guidelines and values of the Brazilian Public Health System. You can find the complete free version online (portuguese title: Código de Ética do Estudante de Medicina – Conselho Federal de Medicina, 2018).

1. **Universality**: everyone has the right to care, regardless of color, race, gender, sexuality, gender identify, religion, place of residence, employment or money situation. (Make sure to always call people by they social name and use the appropriate pronouns and adjectives to refer them).
2. **Equity**: it means that the health services network must be attentive to existing inequalities, with the aim of adjusting its actions to the needs of each part of the population to be covered. As example, let’s say that a lunch costs 10 reais and you have two people whom can’t afford this, so, you will give them assistance. João has 8 reais, while Maria has only 4. Applying the equality principle, you could give 4 reais each, spending 8 reais at the end. João would have his lunch but not Maria. Applying the equity principle, you could give 2 reais to João and 6 to Maria (whom needs more), you would spent the same amount and wouldn’t find any inequality at the end.
3. **Integrality**: Health services should work with the individual in an integral manner, ensuring access to all levels of health care in the system (primary care, secondary care and tertiary care). Need to articulate the health sector with other social areas related to the improvement of quality of life health actions should be combined and focused at the same time for prevention and cure. Health services should function by serving the individual as an integral human being submitted to the most different situations of life and work, which causes him to become ill and to die. Attention in all levels of health care, developing actions of promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation.
4. **Popular participation**: the community has the right to participate on the public health care administration decisions.
5. **Decentralization**: Even thought the SUS is valid in all Brazil, the maintenance of the structures and the decisions take place in three different levels: Federal (national), Estate (regional/states) and Municipal (cities).
6. **Regionalization:** For helping on the administration and at the decisions taken, the health areas in a territory are separated according the similarities of the community on that area.

**STUDENT’S DUTIES BEFORE AND DURING THE EXCHANGE**

1. Acknowledge that the Cultural Shock impact exists.
2. Meet with your Contact Person and clarify all the questions you have.
3. Arrange to meet your supervising doctor/researcher (tutor) on the first day of exchange to discuss expectations and goals of the clerkship and add any additional objectives in the appropriate section of the Student handbook.
4. Follow all of the tutor’s orientations (in case of the disrespect of any of the orientations, the exchange student can be put away of his/hers practical activities).
5. Watch over the university/hospital building and the materials the university/hospital provides for you during your exchange.
6. The tutor responsibility includes only professional subjects or doubts you have, in case of personal issues you should ask for your contact person, buddy or host’s help.
7. Be nice and introduce yourself to your tutor and your colleagues.
* Observe professional and doctor-patient relationships in Brazil and compare them to the home country or observe how researches are developed in Brazil.
* Attended more than 80% of your internship in order to get your certificate.
* Attend to the exchange activities accorded with your tutor and keep your registration on your handbook.

**FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

 According to the institution rules, we need to make sure that you have all those documents uploaded on your Card of Documents!

* Health Insurance (most cover all your stay in Brazil)
* Immunisation Record (Yellow Fever, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Measles)
* Motivation Letter for Departments 1, 2, 3 and 4)
* Passport copy
* Photo (must be able to use it for making your student identification card)
* Proof of Enrollment
* Language certificate
* SCOPE/SCORE Terms and Conditions

I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (complete name), passport number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, born in \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dd/mm/yyyy), from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (homecountry), assume that I am according to all of those principals about the organization of the public healthcare system in Brazil and I compromise myself to follow all of them during my exchange.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (city), \_\_\_\_\_ (day) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (month) of \_\_\_\_\_\_ (year)

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