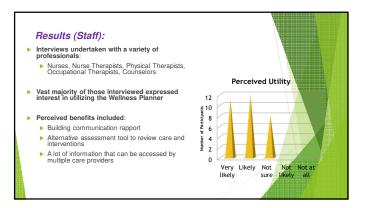
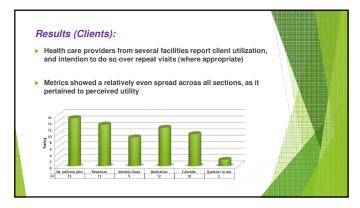




The Rollout Process: A Combination of Efforts: Group 1: Creating resources and presentation materials; coordinating initial rollout and introduction efforts. Group 2: Creating resources and presentation materials; designing and implementing survey methods; analyzing data; coordinating final rollout and evaluation efforts.

The Rollout Process: • Questionnaires utilized: • One to measure perceived utility before usage • One to measure actual utility after usage • Face-to-face meetings with staff members were also undertaken • Time was the principal limiting factor







Our Community Health Experience:

What It Was: University of Manitoba Program: 10-week rotation in a facility selected by the institution. Each rotation took place on either Tuesday/Wednesday or Thursday/Friday combination Students and/or facilities determine the need for a resource or service that students can provide, based on health promotion and illness prevention principles The ultimate goal is to create something self-sustaining

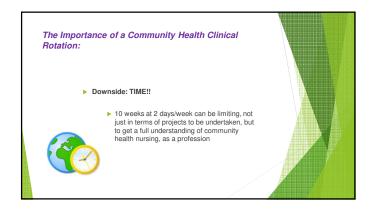












The Importance of a Community Health Clinical Rotation:

- Allows students the opportunity to tie everything together-the best representation of the links between biomedical and psychosocial knowledge bases.
- Allows students to broaden their horizons- gain new experiences that would otherwise not be afforded to them.
- Allows students to actually make a long-term difference!!
 A stark contrast from earlier clinical rotations, where contributions may be less impactful.

