The purpose of this study is to evaluate the extent of global health content in the current curricula of family medicine, nursing and physiotherapy programs and to conduct a survey for students in order to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and education needs about global health.

**Methodology**

The global health content of medical, nursing and physiotherapy curricula will be assessed through a document analysis. The appraisal will include the printed and electronic documents of these programs from each of the six Ontario universities in Canada. Additionally, a survey will be validated and administered to health students. The validation will cover face and content validity, reliability and internal consistence reliability. The sample size will be calculated with the Bland formula. Cronbach’s α will assess the internal consistency of the instrument for a complete multi-question scale.

**Results**

The preliminary results of the document analysis revealed a lack of global health content in the curricula of these programs. There was a lack of printed and electronic information about global health as well as a lack of information regarding the description of the global health programs, evaluation, mentorship, funding, objectives and challenges. We are currently in the process of collecting data for the quantitative study.

**Conclusion**

The preliminary conclusion of this study showed that there is a lack of global health content in the nursing, family physician residency and physiotherapy programs. Additionally, there is a need to develop global health competence across disciplines in order to improve health outcomes for diverse and disadvantaged population and promote health equity.

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**Introduction**

Health hazards due to extensive use of pesticides (organochlorine (OC) and organophosphate (OP)) is obvious in the third world countries. Therefore to ensure the safety of workers in the field, health surveillance is required. OC and OP pesticides used in the field mainly consist of aldin, BHC, dimethe, phosphomedon, endosulfan, melathion and carboufon.

**Methods and Materials**

The present study was undertaken among the field workers in the Katazar area of Barpeta District who were employed in the handling of pesticides. Exposed agricultural workers were studied alongside control workers who were not spraying pesticides. Age, Sex and Blood pressure were measured in both groups. Toxic symptoms were recorded along with the use of protective devices. In addition, the possible use of comparatively less toxic pesticides specifically in place of melathion, phosphomedon and BHC are suggested. The use of carcinogenic pesticides and cancer rates among the workers in area is a further concern and area for future study.