Public Health BS Environmental - Occupational Health

Program Purpose

Environmental Health

Environmental Health addresses all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors. It encompasses the assessment and control of those environmental factors that can potentially affect health. It is targeted towards preventing disease and creating health-supportive environments (WHO, 2011). To learn about the history of environmental health, click here.

Occupational Health

Occupational health refers to the identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical, and other workplace hazards in order to establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment. These hazards may include chemical agents and solvents, heavy metals such as lead and mercury, physical agents such as loud noise or vibration, and physical hazards such as electricity or dangerous machinery (NIEHS, 2011).

Curricular Structure

Links to University Course Catalog, MAP sheet, and Semester Plans

Learning Outcomes

Environmental/Occupational Hazards Assessment
Assess the various biological, chemical, and physical hazards of the ambient, indoor, and work environment that can adversely affect human health.

Courses that Contribute: HLTH 322 HLTH 324 HLTH 426 HLTH 428 HLTH 429
Linked to BYU Aims: Quantitative reasoning, Human knowledge

Environmental/Occupational Health Interventions
Anticipate, recognize, evaluate and control environmental and occupational hazards.

Courses that Contribute: HLTH 322 HLTH 324 HLTH 426 HLTH 428 HLTH 429
Linked to BYU Aims: Think soundly, Communicate effectively

Environmental/Occupational Moral Code and Ethics
Apply moral and ethical principles as they apply to the science of Environmental/Occupational theory and practice.

Courses that Contribute: HLTH 324 HLTH 428
Linked to BYU Aims: Communicate effectively, Character

Evidence of Learning

Environmental/Occupational Hazards Assessment
Learning and Teaching Assessment and Improvement

Direct and indirect measures provide necessary data for continuous quality improvement. Data from both direct and indirect measures are collected and analyzed to determine areas of strength and weakness. Results provide important feedback for program improvement.

Assessment information is collected at the end of each winter semester and summer term. Conclusions of assessment findings are made and presented to department faculty for further discussion. Faculty ultimately agree on quality improvement actions to be taken in subsequent semesters.