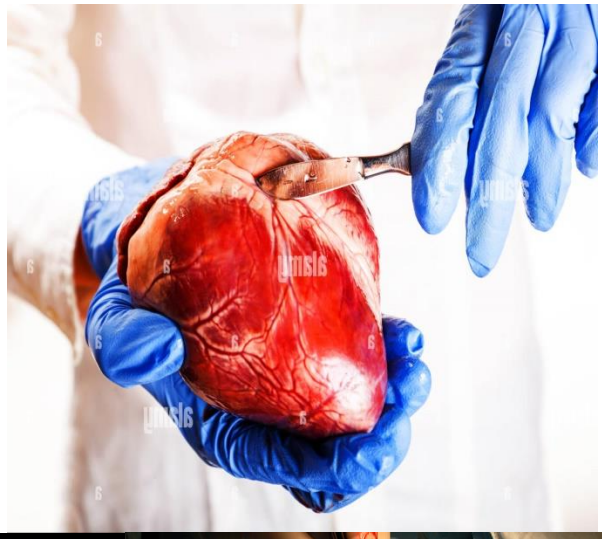
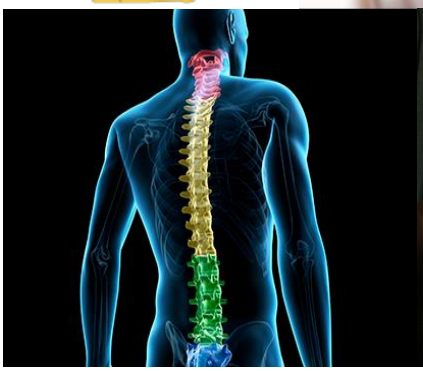
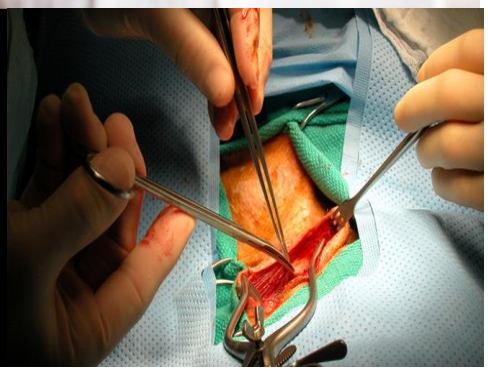
Rotation Surgery 4

(SSS-526)

STUDY GUIDE







Sohag Faculty of Medicine

Sohag University

Prepared by

Departments of:

- **Plastic surgery**
- **Cardio-Thoracic surgery**
- **Neurosurgery**
- **Vascular surgery**

Under supervision of

Medical Education Centre
Faculty of Medicine
Sohag University

2022-2023

Contact Information of Staff Responsible for Block Surgery 4 (SSS-526)

Main Coordinator			
Dr. Ahmed Salah Mazeed Lecturer of plastic surgery Email: salah_doctor@yahoo.com	**Prof./ Osama A. Ismail Elnahaas** Professor of Vascular surgery Email:oelnahaas@yahoo.com		**Prof. Khaled Abdelaal** **Professor of cardiothoracic surgery** **Email; khaled_abdelaal@med.sohag.edu.eg**
Heads of the sharing Departments			
Plastic surgery	**Vascular surgery**	**Neurosurgery**	**Cardio-Thoracic surgery**
Prof. Dr. Samia M. Saied	**Prof. Osama A. Ismail Elnahaas**	**Prof. Mohamed Abdelal**	**Prof, Khaled Abdelaal**
Departments Coordinators			
Plastic surgery	**Vascular surgery**	**Neurosurgery**	**Cardiothoracic surgery**
Prof. Dr. Samia M. Saied **Prof. Dr. Tarek Abulezz** **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Shoeib** **Prof. Dr. Karam Allam Dr. Gamal Youssef** **Dr. Mohamed Abdelaal** **Dr. Ahmed Gaber** **Dr. Mostafa Haredy** **Dr. Ahmed Salah Mazeed** **Dr. Noha Osman Abdelkareem**	**Dr:Mohammed Heusein**	**Prof. Mohamed Abdelal** **Dr. Ahmed Salah**	**Prof, Khaled Abdelaal** **Prof, Ayman Abdelghafar** **Dr. Mohsen Saber**

Staff Participated from each Departments

All staff members of plastic surgery , Cardio-thoracic , Vascular and Neurosurgery Departments

Contents

Basic Information about the Block

●**Program on which the course is given**:

Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (M.B. B.Ch.).

●**Elements (major or minor) of the program:**

Undergraduate

●**Departments offering the course:** Plastic

surgery

Cardio-Thoracic surgery

Neurosurgery Vascular

surgery **Academic.**

Year/level:

5th year,….semester.

Prerequisites

Achieving 75% of points of blocks in the first 5 semesters

Date of specification approval:

2022 -2023

Θ**Title: Surgery 4**

Θ**Code:**SSS-526

Θ Credits: 6

Θ **Lectures:** 24 contact hours offlipped/teambased

ΘΘ **practicals/clinical (laboratory/simulatation skill lab/bedsideteaching 24** hours

Θ **Case based discussions:** 12 hour) Θ

Student learning activities:

Portfolio: 12

Formative assessment 6

Block Map

Total marks	Days/weeks	Credit.	Code	Responsible department	Block/module	level/semester
120	3 hours per week for 14 weeks	6	SSS-526	Cardiothoracic surgery, plastic surgery, Neurosurgery, Vascular surgery	جراحة 4: surgery 4 Cardiothoracic surgery, plastic surgery, Neurosurgery, Vascular surgery (one week each). جراحة القلب والصدر، جراحة التجميل، جراحة المخ والأعصاب، جراحة الشرايين والأوعية الدموية	Fifth year

NARS competencies the block is expected to share in their student achievement

NARS areas	NARS key competencies
1- The graduate as a health care provider.	1.1. Take and record a structured, patient centered history.
	1.2. Adopt an empathic and holistic approach to the patients and their problems.
	1.3 Assess the mental state of the patient.
	1.4. Perform appropriately timed full physical examination of patients appropriate to the age, gender, and clinical presentation of the patient while being culturally sensitive.
	1.5. Prioritize issues to be addressed in a patient encounter.
	1.6. Select the appropriate investigations and interpret their results taking into consideration cost/ effectiveness factors.
	1.7. Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent in medical practice.
	1.8. Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to the clinical problem at hand.
	1.10. Integrate the results of history, physical and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
	1.11. Perform diagnostic and intervention procedures2 in a skillful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances.
	1.12. Adopt strategies and apply measures that promote patient safety.

	1.13. Establish patient-centered management plans in partnership with the patient, his/her family and other health professionals as appropriate, using Evidence Based Medicine in management decisions.
	1.14. Respect patients' rights and involve them and /or their families/careers in management decisions.
	1.15. Provide the appropriate care in cases of emergency, including cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, immediate life support measures and basic first aid procedures.
2- The graduate as a health promoter.	2.3 Discuss the role of nutrition and physical activity in health.
	2.5 Describe the principles of disease prevention, and empower communities, specific groups or individuals by raising their awareness and building their capacity.
	2.6 Recognize the epidemiology of common diseases within his/her community, and apply the systematic approaches useful in reducing the incidence and prevalence of those diseases.
	2.9 Adopt suitable measures for infection control.
3- The graduate as a professional.	3.1. Exhibit appropriate professional behaviors and relationships in all aspects of practice, demonstrating honesty, integrity, commitment, compassion, and respect.
	3.3. Respect the different cultural beliefs and values in the community they serve.
	3.4. Treat all patients equally, and avoid stigmatizing any category regardless of their social, cultural, ethnic backgrounds, or their disabilities.
	3.5. Ensure confidentiality and privacy of patients' information.
	3.6. Recognize basics of medico-legal aspects of practice, malpractice and avoid common medical errors.
	3.7. Recognize and manage conflicts of interest.
	3.8. Refer patients to appropriate health facility at the appropriate stage.
	3.9. Identify and report any unprofessional and unethical behaviors or physical or mental conditions related to himself, colleagues or any other person that might jeopardize patients' safety.
4- The graduate as a scholar and scientist.	4.5 Identify various causes (genetic, developmental, metabolic, toxic, microbiologic, autoimmune, neoplastic, degenerative, and traumatic) of illness/disease and explain the ways in which they operate on the body (pathogenesis).
	4.7 Describe drug actions: therapeutics and pharmacokinetics; side effects and interactions, including multiple treatments, long term conditions and non-prescribed medication; and effects on the population.
	4.8 Demonstrate basic sciences specific practical skills and
	procedures relevant to future practice, recognizing their scientific basis, and interpret common diagnostic modalities, including: imaging, electrocardiograms, laboratory assays, pathologic studies, and functional assessment tests.

5- The graduate as a member of the health team and a part of the health care system.	5.1 Recognize the important role played by other health care professions in patients' management.
	5.2 Respect colleagues and other health care professionals and work cooperatively with them, negotiating overlapping and shared responsibilities and engaging in shared decisionmaking for effective patient management.
	5.3 Implement strategies to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflicts in a manner that supports collaborative work.
	5.4 Apply leadership skills to enhance team functioning, the learning environment, and/or the health care delivery system.
	5.5 Communicate effectively using a written health record, electronic medical record, or other digital technology.
	5.6 Evaluate his/her work and that of others using constructive feedback.
	5.7 Recognize own personal and professional limits and seek help from colleagues and supervisors when necessary.
	5.9 Use health informatics to improve the quality of patient care.
	5.10 Document clinical encounters in an accurate, complete, timely, and accessible manner, in compliance with regulatory and legal requirements.
	5.12 Demonstrate accountability to patients, society, and the profession.
6- The graduate as a lifelong learner and researcher.	6.1 Regularly reflect on and assess his/her performance using various performance indicators and information sources.
	6.2 Develop, implement, monitor, and revise a personal learning plan to enhance professional practice
	6.3 Identify opportunities and use various resources for learning.
	6.4 Engage in inter-professional activities and collaborative learning to continuously improve personal practice and contribute to collective improvements in practice.
	6.6 Effectively manage learning time and resources and set priorities.
	6.8 Critically appraise research studies and scientific papers in terms of integrity, reliability, and applicability.
	6.10 Summarize and present to professional and lay audiences the findings of relevant research and scholarly inquiry.

Professional Information

Block Aims

Overall Aims

1. This block aims to provide students with fundamental knowledge and clinical skills that enable him/her to detect, manage and/or refer common and important Plastic surgery, cardiothoracic surgery, neurosurgery, and vascular surgery.

2. By the end of the blocks, the students will be able to take informative history, perform appropriately timed physical examination of patients appropriate to the age, gender, and clinical presentation of the patient while being culturally sensitive, do some clinical procedures and interpret important investigations related to Plastic surgery, Cardiothoracic surgery, neurosurgery and vascular surgery.

3. By the end of the blocks, the students will be able counsel patients and their families about common Plastic surgery, cardiothoracic surgery, neurosurgery, and vascular surgery.

Learning Outcomes of the Block:

Each competency will be broken down into one or more learning outcomes that may be K, S, A or all.

NARS Key competencies	Learning outcomes for each key competencies	Domain Know Know how Show how Does	Teaching method	Assessment method
1.1. Take and record a structured, patient centered history.	S1. Perform a focused history based on all relevant information (including	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training	Portfolio OSCE ACC

	obtaining data from secondary sources) in the following common clinical problems: - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Acute ischemia - Peripheral arterial disease (PAD. - Lymphedema & D.D swollen limb - Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) - Varicose veins - Leg ulcers & D.D of acute painful limb - Chest Trauma - Empyema thoracis - Lung cancer - Pleural effusion - Surgery for ischemic heart disease - Surgery of valvular Heart Diseases - surgery for congenital heart diseases - chest tube drainage - principles of open heart surgery - Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma		OSCE training	

	- Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Herniated disc - Spinal stenosis - Spinal cord tumor - Carpal tunnel syndrome			
	S2. Document and present the clinical encounter (case) concisely in an oral presentation, as a written document, and entered into an electronic medical record in the following common clinical problems: -Clinical problems Mentioned in S1.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
1.2. Adopt an empathic and holistic approach to the patients and their problems.	K1. A1. Address psychological and social factors when assessing patients and developing care plans in any clinical situations. - Mentioned in S1 &S10	Know how Show how	Cases Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	S3. A2. Interact with patients showing 7 key tips of empathic and holistic approach: • Making eye contact • Let your patient know you're listening • Be aware of your body language • Be curious about your patient • Record details that humanize your patient • Show support to your patient • Look deeper for ways to empathize with your patient	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
1.3 Assess the mental state of the	S4. Establish that patients are	Show how	Skill lab or bed side	Portfolio OSCE

patient.	attentive e.g., by assessing their level of attention while the history is taken or by asking them to immediately repeat 3 words		Mini - CEX training OSCE training	ACC
	S5. Perform an assessment of vital signs	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
	S6. Perform a detailed physical examination of all body systems	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
1.4. Perform appropriately timed full physical examination 1of patients appropriate to the age, gender, and clinical presentation of the patient while being culturally sensitive.	S7. Perform a focused physical examination based on the patient's chief complaint and review of systems in the following common clinical problems: -Mentioned in S1 In addition to: • Simple wound dressing • Types of skin stitches • Chest tube drains	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	S8. Detect all significant abnormal findings on physical examination in the following common clinical problems: - Mentioned in S1 &S7	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	S9. Report findings in notes	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
1.5. Prioritize issues to be addressed in a patient encounter.	S10. A3. Identify the cultural concerns and goals of patients and their families for a specific encounter during the interaction with a stable patient	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	presenting with one of the following straightforward problems: - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Peripheral arterial disease (PAD). - intact Aortic aneurysm. - superficial venous thrombosis (SVT - Varicose veins and leg ulcers leg ulcers - Raynaud's phenomenon - fractured rib - Empyema thoracis - Lung cancer - ischemic heart disease - valvular Heart Diseases - congenital heart diseases - Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Herniated disc - Spinal stenosis - Spinal cord tumor - Carpal tunnel syndrome			
1.6. Select the appropriate	K2. S11. Select common investigations	Know how	Cases	Quizzes Formative

investigations and interpret their results taking into consideration cost/ effectiveness factors.	relevant to the findings on history and physical examination in the following common clinical problems: - Mentioned in S1 &S10	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K3. Describe the purpose of common diagnostic tests, including blood tests, tests of other body fluids, and basic imaging tests relevant to the following common clinical problems: - Mentioned in S1 ,S7,S10	Know	Lectures	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	S12. Interpret in a simulated case, the results of the following commonly ordered tests. - Blood glucose reading and interpretation - CT head and neck - Biopsy result - Photos in cleft lip and or cleft palate patient - Photos of pigmented skin lesion - ABI measurement - Doppler usage and interpretation of waves - CTA on upper and lower limb - Photos of phlegmasia and venous gangrene. - Duplex photos - Chest X-ray - CT chest - echocardiography - CT Brain and skull - Spine imaging (X ray , CT , MRI)	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
1.7. Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent	K4. & S13. Recognize that there is a degree of uncertainty in all clinical decision making.	Know how	Cases	Quizzes Formative written Final written

in medical and surgical practice.		Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K5. &S14. Identify clinical situations in which complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity may play a role in decision-making. - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Acute ischemia case - aortic dissection case - Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) case - leg ulcers case - Ruptured AAA case - Claudication and limb pain case - Pleural collections - Pulmonary nodule - Scars of cardio-thoracic operations - Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess	Know how Show how	Cases Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Herniated disc - Spinal stenosis - Spinal cord tumor - Carpal tunnel syndrome			
1.8. Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to the clinical problem at hand.	K6. Integrate and apply knowledge of foundational Biomedical and clinical topics together with clinical skills to diagnose and address the following common medical problems: Mentioned in S1,S7,S10	Know how	Cases	Quizzes Formative written Final written
1.10. Integrate the results of history, physical and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.	K7. S15. Formulate a broad differential diagnosis for each problem, based on the clinical encounter and investigations done to date in a stable patient presenting with one of the following straightforward problems: - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Acute ischemia and its type - Leg ulcer - Venous ulcer - DVT and its level - Chronic ischemia and its level and its grade - Pleural collections - Pulmonary nodule - Valvular heart disease - Ischemic heart disease - Congenital heart disease	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Herniated disc - Spinal stenosis - Spinal cord tumor - Carpal tunnel syndrome			
	K8. S16. Propose a most likely or working diagnosis for each problem based on the clinical encounter and investigations done to date in a stable patient presenting with one ofthefollowing straightforward problems: - Mentioned in K7. S15.	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K9. S17 Formulate a broad differential diagnosis for each problem, based on the clinical encounter and investigations done to date in an emergency or acute illness patient presenting with one of the following: - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Acute ischemia - DVT - Ruptured aortic aneurysm - Aortic dissection - Cardiac tamponade - Pulmonary nodule - Tension pneumothorax - Pleural effusions - Thoracic outlet syndrome - Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Herniated disc - Spinal stenosis - Spinal cord tumor			
1.11. Perform diagnostic and intervention procedures2 in a skillful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances.	K10. Describe the indications for the following essential medical procedures (diagnostic and intervention), how they are performed, common risks, and follow-up care - Wound care & dressing - Burn wound dressing - Skin defect analysis - Hand examination - Cleft lip & palate diagnosis - Facial trauma examination - Skin lesion examination - Leg ulcer dressing - Basic foot care and dressing - Minor wound care and wound evaluation. - Chest tube drainage - Pulmonary resections - Open heart surgery - bronchoscopy - Burr hole and craniotomy flap care. - Shunting care	Know	Lecture	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K11. S18. Implement plans for care prior to any of the following	Know	Lecture	Quizzes Formative written

	procedures - Wound care & dressing - Burn wound dressing - Skin defect analysis - Hand examination - Cleft lip & palate diagnosis - Facial trauma examination - Skin lesion examination - Doppler usage for vascularity evaluation. - Chest tube drainage - Pulmonary resections - Open heart surgery - Surgery for ischemic heart disease - Surgery of valvular Heart Diseases - surgery for congenital heart diseases - bronchoscopy - Burr hole and craniotomy flap care. - Shunting care	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	S19. A4. Perform the following essential medical procedures in a supervised or simulated setting - Wound care & dressing - Burn wound dressing - Skin defect analysis - Hand examination - Cleft lip & palate diagnosis - Facial trauma examination - Skin lesion examination - ABI measurement - Evaluation of chest tube - Burr hole and craniotomy flap care. - Shunting care	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	S20. Implement plans following the following procedures, including monitoring for postprocedure complications and intervening effectively for major complications that occur. - Wound care & dressing - Burn wound dressing	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Active bleeding - Oedema - Wound infection - Swelling - Wound ischemia - Evaluation of chest tube - Burr hole and craniotomy flap care. - Shunting care			
1.12. Adopt strategies and apply measures that promote patient safety.	K 12. Recognize examples of patient safety incidents (adverse events, error, near misses, preventable adverse event) in the clinical setting - Wound care & dressing - Burn wound dressing - Chest tube drainage - Burr hole and craniotomy flap care &Shunting care	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K 13. Differentiate between cases where an adverse event has occurred from those that are due to the underlying medical Illness in the following clinical situation. - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Acute ischemia - DVT	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

	- Ruptured aortic aneurysm - Chest tube drainage - Monitoring coagulation profile in patients with prosthetic heart valves - Lung cancer - Hydrocephalus - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess			
	K 14. Demonstrate disclosure of a simple medical error to a patient or family (e.g., inadvertent cancellation of a test), In the following clinical case as an example - Patient with suspected skin lesion - Patient with high risk for DVT - Patient with high risk for venous ulcer - Patient with AAA - Pulmonary resections - Surgery for ischemic heart disease - Surgery of valvular Heart Diseases - surgery for congenital heart diseases - chest tube drainage - open heart surgery - Neural tube defect - Head Trauma - Vascular Occlusive Disease - Brain space occupying lesions - Spinal Cord Compression	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K15. Propose an approach to reducing the frequency of medical error in response to a patient safety using an example - Monitoring of major burn	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

	- Analysis of skin defects - Accurate hand examination - Accurate diagnosis of craniofacial anomalies - Accurate diagnosis of Facial injuries - Diagnosis of suspicious skin lesions - Early management of malignant skin tumors - Monitoring size of AAA - Consultation in case of suspension of limb ischemia - Use of prophylactic anticoagulation in case og high risk for DVT - Chest tube drainage - Monitoring coagulation profile in patients with prosthetic heart valves - Neural tube defect - Head Trauma - Vascular Occlusive Disease - Brain space occupying lesions - Spinal Cord Compression			
1.13. Establish patient-centered management plans in partnership with the patient, his/her family and other health professionals as appropriate, using Evidence Based Medicine in management decisions.	K16. S21. Propose a preliminary management plan in a simulated case discussion, or in a REAL stable patient presenting with any one of the following straightforward problems, - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions	Know Know how Show	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Accurate diagnosis of Chest Trauma - Empyema thoracis - Lung cancer - Patient need surgery for ischemic heart disease - Patient need surgery Surgery of valvular Heart Diseases - Patient need surgery surgery for congenital heart diseases - Patient need chest tube drainage MentionedK7. S15			
	K17. S 22. Establish a therapeutic and management plan with appropriate timelines and follow up In a patient presenting with any of one or more of the following acute illnesses and/or complex problems, - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers -	Know Know how Show	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Acute ischemia - DVT - Venous ulcer - Chest Trauma - Empyema thoracis - Pneumothorax - Diaphragmatic hernia - Lung cancer - Patient need surgery for ischemic heart disease - Patient need surgery Surgery of valvular Heart Diseases - Patient need surgery surgery for congenital heart diseases - Patient need chest tube drainage - Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Herniated disc - Spinal stenosis - Spinal cord tumor			
1.14. Respect patients' rights and involve them and /or their families/careers in management decisions.	A5. Exhibit honesty and integrity with patients, physicians and other health professionals. A6. Demonstrate caring and compassion during all interactions with patients. • Breaking bad news for a patient with skin cancer • Acute late ischemia • Head Trauma • Vascular Occlusive Disease • Brain space occupying lesions • Spinal Cord Compression	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC

	A7. Recognize the importance of trusting relationships with patients and others. A8. Recognize and maintain boundaries when interacting with patients. A 9. Demonstrate sensitivity with respect to peers, colleagues, and patients. - As Mentioned in S1 &S10			
	K18. A10. Consistently maintain patient confidentiality in all clinical, social and electronic settings, while recognizing Situations that require disclosure of confidential information.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSPE ACC
	K19. Describe the underlying ethical principles and legal process of informed consent	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K20. S23. Describe the process of how to obtain informed consent for a test or treatment procedure	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
1.15. Provide the appropriate care in cases of emergency, including burn and trauma with facial injuries resuscitation, immediate life support measures and basic first aid	K21. Describe the characteristics of an acutely ill patient in terms of findings on history, physical examination and basic laboratory investigations in the following clinical situations - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

procedures.	- Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures - Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - Acute ischemia - DVT - Aortic dissection - Ruptured AAA - Chest trauma - Pneumothorax - Cardiac tamponade - Foreign body inhalation - Hydrocephalus - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Spinal cord tumor			
	K22. S24. Recognize when a patient has abnormal vital signs that requires immediate attention and investigation in the following clinical situations - Burn - Skin defects - Congenital hand anomalies - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Hand swellings - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Facial soft tissue injuries - Facial fractures	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	- Benign skin lesions - Pigmented skin lesions - Haemangioma - Vascular malformations - Premalignant skin lesions - Malignant skin tumors - Skin ulcers - VTE - AAA - Aortic dissection - Chest trauma - Pneumothorax - Cardiac tamponade - Foreign body inhalation - Hydrocephalus - Extradural hematoma - Subdural hematoma - Stroke - Subarachnoid hemorrhage - Brain tumor - Brain abscess - Spinal cord tumor			
	K23. S25. Recognize when a patient has a complaint or physical finding that suggests the possibility of a severe illness (including life--threatening) and therefore requires immediate attention and investigation in the following clinical situations - Mention in K22. S24.	Know Know how Show	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K24. Apply the steps taken in the emergency care of acutely ill patients in the following clinical situations - Mention in K22. S24.	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K25. S26. Identify potential underlying causes of a patient's deterioration in the following clinical situations - Mention in K22. S24.	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE

			training OSCE training	ACC
	S27 Start the initial emergency care plan for a patient with the following common life- threatening conditions - Mentioned in K9, S17	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
2.3 Discuss the role of nutrition and physical activity in health.	K 26. Identify role of integrating diet and physical activity on general health and well-being across the lifespan Burn Patient Cleft lip and or palate infant Acute ischemia DVT with anticoagulation - Brain and spine surgery - Rehabilitation after cardiac surgery - Rehabilitation after pulmonary resection	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	S28. A11 Educate patients and populations about strategies that promote an active and healthy lifestyle along Post operative nutrition Fluids to prevent kidney injury - Burn - Hand trauma - Craniofacial anomalies - Cleft lip and palate - Benign skin lesions - Haemangioma - Premalignant skin lesions - Brain and spine surgery - Smoking and their effect on coronary arteries and lung cancers	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
2.5 Describe the principles of prevention of burn or trauma, and empower	K 27. Apply preventive measures for the following health problems: - Burn - Hand trauma	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

communities, specific groups or individuals by raising their awareness and building their capacity.	- Hand infections - Facial fractures - Malignant skin tumors - DVT - Acute ischemia - Venous ulcer - Brain space occupying lesions - Vascular Occlusive Disease - Ischemic hesrt disease - Lung cancer - Rheumatic heart disease			
2.6 Recognize the epidemiology of common diseases and congenital anomalies within his/her community, and apply the systematic approaches useful in reducing the incidence and prevalence of those diseases.	K28. Apply methods reducing the incidence and prevalence of following common diseases. - Mention in K27.	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K29 Identify and apply screening tests appropriate at different life stages	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
2.9 Adopt suitable measures for infection control.	K30. S29. Apply principles of patient safety related to infection prevention and control practices in the following situations - Wound care and dressing - Burn wound dressing - Hand trauma - Hand infections - Facial injuries - Skin ulcers care - chest tube drains - thoracic incisions - Venous ulcer dressing - Foot care - Burr hole and craniotomy flap - Shunting care	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K31. S30. Demonstrate the procedures involved in universal body substance precautions,	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

	including handwashing, and donning and doffing of gowns, gloves, masks, and eye protection	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K32. S31. Apply principles of infection control when dealing with a patient who may have a communicable Disease	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.1. Exhibit appropriate professional behaviors and relationships in all aspects of practice, demonstrating honesty, integrity, commitment, compassion, and respect.	K33. A12 Demonstrate the ability to give feedback to colleagues in a respectful manner.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.3. Respect the different cultural beliefs and values in the community they serve.	K34 A13. Demonstrate the application of patient autonomy and respect for persons in specific case situations	Show	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.4. Treat all patients equally, and avoid stigmatizing any category regardless of their social, cultural, ethnic backgrounds, or their disabilities.	K35. A 14. Identify medico legal principles that obligate physician to Treat all patients equally,	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	A 15. Demonstrate in clinical encounters avoiding stigmatizing any category	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training	Portfolio OSCE ACC

	regardless of their social, cultural, ethnic backgrounds, or their disabilities.		OSCE training	
3.5. Ensure confidentiality and privacy of patients' information.	K36. A16. Avoid disclosing confidential patient information in online Communications.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	K37. A17. Explain the potential abuses of technology-enabled communication and their relationship to professionalism.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	K38. A18. Follow relevant policies regarding the appropriate use of electronic medical records	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
3.6. Recognize basics of medicolegal aspects of practice, malpractice and avoid common medical errors.	K39. A 19. Apply basics of medico legal practices in common clinical situations including: - Mentioned in K7. S15.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	K40. A20. Demonstrate how to avoid common medical errors in the	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written

	following common clinical situations: - Mentioned in K7. S15.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.7. Recognize and manage conflicts of interest.	K41. S31. A 21. Demonstrate the capacity to reflect on their own competencies and identify situations where one requires Help	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.7. Recognize and manage conflicts of interest.	K42. S32. Demonstrate the capacity to identify situations where cognitive biases may have affected their patient Management	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.8. Refer patients to appropriate health facility at the appropriate stage.	K43. Describe the nature of clinical expertise and of its limits	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K44. S33. Recognize the range of possible transitions a patient may encounter (e.g., hospital to home, hospital to long term care facility, emergency department to ward in the following clinical settings examples - Mentioned in K7. S15.	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	K45. List indications of admission to hospital in the following	Know	Lecture	Quizzes Formative written

	clinical situations - Mentioned in K7. S15.	Know how	Case	Final written
	K46 List criteria of home discharge in the following clinical situations - Mentioned in K7. S15.	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K47 List the elements of a high quality written "handover of care" Document in the following clinical settings examples - Wound care and dressing - Burn wound dressing - Cleft lip and palate feeding - Haemangioma management Monitoring of anticoagulation - Chest tube drainage - Thoracic incisions wound care - Burr hole and craniotomy flap - Shunting care	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K48. A22 List the elements of a high quality verbal and written handover of care in the following clinical settings examples - Wound care and dressing - Burn wound dressing - Cleft lip and palate feeding - Haemangioma management Monitoring of anticoagulation - Monitoring of anticoagulation in patients with prosthetic heart valves - Chest tube drainage - Thoracic incisions wound care - Burr hole and craniotomy flap - Shunting care -	Know Know how Show how	Lecture \ Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
3.9. Identify and	K49. A23.	Know	Lecture	Quizzes

report any unprofessional and unethical behaviors or physical or mental conditions related to himself, colleagues or any other person that might jeopardize patients' safety	Participate in peer assessment	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
4.5 Identify various causes (genetic, developmental, metabolic, toxic, microbiologic, autoimmune, neoplastic, degenerative, and traumatic) of illness/disease and explain the ways in which they operate on the body (pathogenesis).	K50. Identify various causes (genetic, developmental, metabolic, toxic, microbiologic, autoimmune, neoplastic, degenerative, and traumatic) of the following diseases mentioned in S1 S10 , A3 K7, S15	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
4.7 Describe uses of LASER for treatment of some skin related conditions.	K51. S34. Choose categories of Individual drugs in each of the following clinical conditions mentioned in S1 S10 , A3 K7, S15 Principle of dressing and wound healing	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case \ Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K 52. Mention mechanism of action, side effects and uses of drugs in the following clinical conditions mentioned in S1 S10 , A3 K7, S15 Principle of haemangioma and vascular malformation therapy Anticoagulation in acute ischemia Antiplatelet in PAD Anticoagulation in VTE	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

	Anticoagulants used in patients with prosthetic heart valves - Burr hole and craniotomy flap - Shunting care			
	K53. Demonstrate in the following clinical situations how to prescribe relevant drugs mentioned in S1 S10 , A3 K7, S15	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
4.8 Demonstrate basic sciences specific practical skills and procedures relevant to future practice, recognizing their scientific basis, and interpret common diagnostic modalities, including: imaging, , laboratory assays and pathologic studies	K54. S35 Interpret the following diagnostic imaging modalities – - CT facial bones - Hand X-ray diagnostic imaging modalitiesin - Acute ischemia - Peripheral arterial disease (PAD. - Aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection - Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) -pleural diseases -Rib fractures -Lung diserases -Cardiac tamponade Varicose veins and leg ulcers Neural tubedefect Head Trauma Vascular Occlusive Disease Brain space occupying lesions Spinal Cord Compression K55. S36 Interpret the following laboratory assays, - Blood glucose reading &interpreationt - Reading Biopsy result - Coagulation profile in patients with prosthetic heart valves K56, S37	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	Interpret the following pathologic studies, Biopsy report Culture and sensitivity of infected ulcer K57, S38 Interpret the following functional assessment tests. kidney function test, ECG, CT brain in electric burn case Kidney function , ECG, ABG , coagulation profile in case of Acute ischemia , VTE			
5.2 Respect colleagues and other health care professionals and work cooperatively with them, negotiating overlapping and shared responsibilities and engaging in shared decision-making for effective patient management.	K58. A24. Demonstrate respect and cooperation with all health care providers in the following clinical settings mentioned in - S1 - S10 , A3 - K7, S15	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
5.3 Implement strategies to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflicts in a manner that supports collaborative work.	K59 Identify clinical scenarios that are likely to lead to conflict K60. Describe the root causes of conflict in interprofessional teams K61 Describe approaches to conflict resolution	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K62. A 25. Recognize one's own approach to conflict K63 A 26. Demonstrate the capacity to resolve conflicts that occur with colleagues related to issues such as prioritization of duties	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
5.4 Apply leadership skills to	K64. A27. Identify aspects of their own	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative

enhance team functioning, the learning environment, and/or the health care delivery system.	leadership style(s) (including, Strengths, weaknesses, and biases. K65. A28 Participate in reflective processes to inform their personal leadership development. K66. A29 Appreciate that leadership is not demonstrated only by leaders but that all physicians will be required to demonstrate "leadership" in the course of their careers. K67. A30. Reflect on motivations, capabilities, skills, boundaries, and purpose as a leader. K68. A31. Demonstrate teamwork and collaboration STYLES in the healthcare setting, and participate in team-building and collaboration exercises.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
5.5 Communicate effectively using a written health record, electronic medical record, or other digital technology.	A32. S39. Communicate effectively with patients A 33. Communicate with colleagues A34. S40. Communicate in breaking bad news A 35. Communicate with relatives A 36. Communicate with disabled people A37. Communicate in seeking informed consent S 41. A38. Communicate in writing (including medical records) S 42. A39. Communicate in dealing with aggression	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
5.6 Evaluate his/her work and that of others using	A40. Consistently seek out and welcome feedback from others.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX	Portfolio OSCE ACC

constructive feedback	A 41. Accept constructive feedback. A42. S43. Demonstrate the capacity to reflect upon feedback and use this as a basis for enhanced learning of relevant Competencies. A43. S44. Provide constructive feedback to colleagues about aspects of their clinical competence when requested to do so.		training OSCE training	
5.7 Recognize own personal and professional limits and seek help from colleagues and supervisors when necessary.	K69. S45. Shows how to refer to other professionals in the following clinical situations: - - Major burn - Complex skin defects - Complex craniofacial anomalies - Skin ulcers VTE Venous ulcer for coverage Acute ischemia to deal with source Chest trauma Systemic Complications of open heart surgery Neural tube defect Head Trauma Vascular Occlusive Disease Brain space occupying lesions Spinal Cord Compression K70. S46. Shows how to seek further support and advice in the following clinical situations mentioned in - K69. S45.	Know how Showhow	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
5.9 Use health informatics to improve the quality of patient care.	S47. Use information and communication technologies to enhance knowledge, skills and judgment in providing evidence-informed, safe, effective and efficient patient care.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC

	S48. Gather relevant data from a variety of sources, including literature, web-based Resources, electronic health records and databases.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K71. S49. Critically assess the reliability, quality and comprehensiveness of all data used to inform health care Decisions.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
5.10 Document clinical encounters in an accurate, complete, timely, and accessible manner, in compliance with regulatory and legal requirements.	K72. S50. Write medical record in the following clinical situations mentioned in: - S1 - S10 , A3 - K7, S15	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
5.12 Demonstrate accountability to patients, society, and the profession.	S 51, A44. Reflect on examples from their clinical rotations and acknowledge that near misses, adverse events and patient safety incidents (PSIs) will occur. - Burn - Cleft lip , Cleft palate - Acute ischemia - AAA - VTE - Chest tube drainage - Brain and Spine Surgery	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
6.1 Regularly reflect on and assess his/her performance using various performance indicators and information sources.	S 52. A45. Reflect on experiences in the preclinical setting to identify areas requiring improvement a modify behavior. S53. A46. Reflect on experiences in the clinical setting to identify areas requiring improvement	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC

	and modify behavior by Use of ethical frameworks. S54. A47. Evaluate teachers and programs in an honest, fair, and constructive manner.			
6.2 Develop, implement, monitor, and revise a personal learning plan to enhance professional practice	K73 Use portfolio as a tool to develop and monitor a learning plan.	Know	lecture	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	S55. A 48. Reflect on achievement of the required competencies. S56. A49. Use portfolio to improve selfawareness to enhance performance.. A50. Demonstrate appropriate use and enhancement of resiliences skills. S57. A51. Demonstrate the connection between self-care and patient safety.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
6.3 Identify opportunities and use various resources for learning.	S 58. Use various resources of learning including LMS. S59. A 52. Contribute to a positive atmosphere in the classroom and in clinical learning settings by demonstrating the following behaviors: ▪ Participating enthusiastically as a learner ▪ Providing encouragement to colleagues ▪ Refraining from belittling colleagues' efforts	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
6.4 Engage in inter-professional activities and collaborative learning to	K74. Identify the various different collaborators they will work within the clinical environment to provide patient care.	Know how	Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written

continuously improve personal practice and contribute to collective improvements in practice.	K75. A 53. Demonstrate a general understanding of the roles and responsibilities of collaborators in the clinical environment.	Know how Show how	Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE ACC
	S60. Participate in inter-professional activities.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
6.6 Effectively manage learning time and resources and set priorities.	K76. Describe the concepts of the declared, taught, learned, and hidden Curriculum.	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K77. Describe factors that can positively or negatively affect the learning environment.	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
	K78. S61. A54. Develop a systematic approach to learning and a time management strategy.	Know Know how Show how	Lecture Case Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Quizzes Formative written Final written Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	S62. A 55. Access supports available to students to deal with stress and The health issues that are common in medical school.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE OSPE ACC
	K79. Describe strategies for reporting and managing witnessed or Experienced mistreatment.	Know Know how	Lecture Case	Quizzes Formative written Final written
6.8 Critically appraise research studies and scientific papers in terms of integrity,	S63. Select appropriate sources of knowledge as they relate to Addressing focused questions. Identify appropriate sources	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE	Portfolio OSCE ACC
reliability, and applicability.	that answer a clinical question.		training	

6.10 Summarize and present to professional and lay audiences the findings of relevant research and scholarly inquiry.	S64. A56. Plan and deliver an effective presentation.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC
	S65, A57. Explain to patients and families in general terms the results Of research studies and their application to clinical issues.	Show how	Skill lab or bed side Mini - CEX training OSCE training	Portfolio OSCE ACC

Structure of the block

Lectures (NUMBER)	Practical (NUMBER)	PORTFLIO TASKS (NUMBER)	CASE BASED Discussions (NUMBER)	Formative Assessment (NUMBER)	Revisions and Exams	Total
2	2	1	1			5
2	2	1	1	1		5
2	2	1	1			5
2	2	1	1	1		5
2	2	1	1			5
2	2	1	1	1		5
2	2	1	1			5
2	2	1	1	1		5
2	2	1	1			5
2	2	1	1	1		5
2	2	1	1			5
2	2	1	1	1		5

As regard lecture, practical and case based discussion, Number = contact hours

Learning Methods

1- Lectures for knowledge outcomes.

2- Practical (Bedside/skill lab) sessions to gain clinical skills.

3-Task based log (may use inscion academy/clinical key cases).

4- Group discussions (Case – based).

Methods of Student Assessment

1. Formative:

This is used to monitor student's learning to provide ongoing feedback that can be used by instructors to improve their teaching and by students to improve their learning. It's given once weekly and the answers are presented and discussed immediately with you after the assessment.

2. Summative

It is used to evaluate student's achievements at the end of an instructional unit. The grades tell whether the student achieved the learning goal or not.

The student's performance will be assessed according to the following:

Assessment task	Type of assessment	Proportion of total assessment	
		%	Marks
End block exam	MCQ (single answer)	20%	24
Portfolio	- Attendance (6 marks) - Formative assessment (3 marks) - Case presentations (3 marks)	10%	12
Final written exam	MCQ (single answer)	40%	48
OSCE Final	Typical OSCE stations using standardized, real or skill lab encounters	30%	36
Total		**100%**	**120**

Block evaluation

- Students' results
- Students' feedback
- Tutors' feedback

Contents Choose one source for each topic

*Date is recorded in the timetable

Lecture Topics and Their Intended Learning Outcomes

No.	Learning outcomes	Lectures Titles and specified reference	Week No.	Contact Hours
1	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Burn,** lecture notes	1	1 hours
2	K1-4,K7, K6-7,K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79	**Reconstruction (Grafts & Flaps),** AMBOSS	1	1 hour
3	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 – K79	**Hand Surgery,** AMBOSS	2	1 hour
4	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79	**Craniomaxillofacial Surgery (Part 1: Craniofacial anomalies)**, , AMPOSS, lecture notes	3	1 hour
5	K1-4, K6-8, K10, K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79	**Craniomaxillofacial Surgery (Part 2: Maxillofacial trauma),**	3	1 hour
6		**Skin lesions and tumors**	4	1 hour
7	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Acute ischemia** lecture notes [Amboss] https://next.amboss.com/us/article/1h021f	1	1
8	K1-4,K7, K6-7,K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79	**Chronic ischemia** **Source** **lecture notes**	2	1
9	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 – K79	**Lymphedema & D.D of swollen limb** **Source** **lecture notes**	3	1
10	K1-4, K6-7, K11,	**Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)**	3	1

	K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79	**Source** **lecture notes**		
11	K1-4, K6-8, K10, K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79	**Varicose veins and leg ulcers** lecture notes	4	1
12	K1-4, K6-8, K10, K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79	**leg ulcers & D.D of acute painful limb**	4	1
13	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title : congenital neuroanomalies .** **Source :** lecture notes	1	1
14	K1-4,K7, K6-7,K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79	**Title : Head Trauma Source :** lecture notes	1	1
15	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 – K79	**Title : Spinal cord compression :** **Source :** lecture notes	2	1
16	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79	**Title : Vascular Occlusive Diseases .** **Source:** lecture notes	3	1
17	K1-4, K6-8, K10, K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79	**Title : Brain space occupying lesions** **Source :** lecture notes	3	1
18	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title : Peripheral Nerve Injures and Entrapment** **Source :** lecture notes	4	1
19	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title: Chest trauma** **Source:** lecture notes	1	1

20	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title: Pleural diseases** **Source:** lecture notes	2	1
21	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title: lung diseases** **Source :** lecture notes	3	1
22	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title: Esophagus, diaphragm, and chest wall diseases** **Source:** lecture notes	3	1
23	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22K27,K29 , K33-41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K7	**Title thoracic outlet syndrome, and mediastinal space occupying lesion** **Source:** lecture notes	4	1
24		**Title Introduction to Cardiac surgery** **Source:** lecture notes	4	1

Intended Learning Outcomes

In addition to real patients and skills stated in the NARS should be learned either in practical or group discussion

No.	Learning outcomes S and A	Bedside/skill lab sessions and titles	Hours
1.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	Take history and examine burn case Do wound dressing	1

2.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57 A1-10,12-A57	Take history and examine skin defect case	1
3.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57	Take history and examine congenital hand anomaly case Reading hand X-ray	1
4.	S18-20 , S29 A1-10,12-A57	Take history and examine cleft lip & palate case	1
5.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S21. S23, S28 , S30- 34, S39- 65 A1-21, 23 – 57	Take history and examine facial injury case Reading CT facial bones	1
6.	S1-S13, S15-17, S21-27 , S30- 34, S36, S38 – 50, S52-65 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	Take history and examine skin tumor case	1
7.	S1-S13, S15-17, S21-27 , S30- 34, S36, S38 – 50, S52-65 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 - 57	Take history and examine hemangioma case	1
8.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	Pulsating abdominal mass	1
9.	S1-S13, S15-17, S21-27 , S30- 34, S36, S38 – 50, S52-65 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	Painful pulseless limb	1
10.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57 A1-10,12-A57	A case of leg ulcer	1
11.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57	A case of varicose veins	1
12.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57 A1-10,12-A57	Acute L.L swelling	1
13.	S1-S13, S15-17, S21-27 , S30- 34, S36, S38 – 50, S52-65 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	Painful limb	1

14.	S18-20 , S29 A1-10,12-A57	Measuring the ankle brachial index (ABI)	1
15.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	Reading CT Brain and skull Photos & cases of Hydrocephalus &Spine bifida	1
16.	S1-S13, S15-17, S21-27 , S30- 34, S36, S38 – 50, S52-65 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	CT scan of Extradural Hematoma & Subdural Hematoma Video of burr hole and craniotomy flap	1
17.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57 A1-10,12-A57	Spine X ray , CT , MRI History and examination of cases with Back pain &Neck pain	1
18.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57	Management of ischemic stroke &Subarachnoid hemorrhage	1
19.	S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57 A1-10,12-A57	History and examination and imaging of different types of Brain tumors and Brain abscess	1
20.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	History and examination of patient with chest trauma	1
21.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	History and examination of patient with empyema thoracis	1
22.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	History and examination of patient with an intercostal tube for pneumothorax	1
23.	S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36, S39- S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57	Interpretation of chest x ray and foreign body inhalation and swallows	1
		Total	1

Self-Directed Learning and Group Discussion (SDL &GD) (cases scenario with 10 MCQs)

1.	K1-4,K7, K6-7, K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57	**Case: Burn**, diagnosis and management Source: Lecture hand out	1st Week	
1.	K1-4,K7, K6-7, K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57 A1-10,12-A57	**2. Case: Skin defect**, diagnosis and management Source: Lecture hand out	1st week	
2.	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57	**3. Case: Congenital hand anomaly e.g. syndactyly** Source: Lecture hand out	1st Week	
3.	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57	**4. Case : Cleft lip** Source: Lecture hand out	2nd Week	
4.	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	**5. Case: Cleft palate** Source: Lecture hand out	2nd week	
5.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43- 46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712K79	**6. Case: Facial injury** Source: Lecture hand out	2nd week	
6.	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 –K68, K7-79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	**7. Case: CT with Facial fracture** Source: Lecture hand out	2nd	
7.	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57	**8. Case: Skin lesion** Source: Lecture hand out	3rdweek	
8.	K1-4, K6-8, K10 , K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79 A1-10,12-A57	**9. Case: Skin tumor** Source: Lecture hand out	3rd week	

9.	K1-4, K6-8, K10 , K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79 A1-21, 23 – 57	**Case 10: Hemangioma** Source: Lecture handout	3rdWeek	
10.	K1-4, K6-8, K10 , K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 - 57	11. Case: Leg ulcer Source: Lecture handout	1stWeek	
11.	K1-4, K6-8, K10 , K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	12. Case: Decubitus ulcer Source: Lecture handout	Week	
12.	K1-K4, K6-8, K16, K18-20 , K29, K31-46, K49-55, K58-79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	13. Case: Facial trauma Source: Case based discussion cession	Week	
13.	K1-4,K7, K6-7, K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57	Chronic Swollen Limb Source: Case based discussion	1st	1
14.	K1-K4, K6-8, K16, K18-20 , K29, K31-46, K49-55, K58-79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	Painful pulseless limb *Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*	2nd	1

15.	K1-4, K6-8, K10 , K16, K18-20, K29, K31-46, K49-53, K55,K57-K68, K7-79 A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	A case of chronic leg ulcer Handout	2nd	1
16.	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 – K79 A1-10,12-A57	A case of varicose veins *"Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A*	3rd	1

17.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	A case of toes gangrene	3rd	1
18.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Acute limb pain *Amboss question bank"* *"Lang: Q & A"*	4th	
19.	K1-4,K7, K6-7, K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79	Hydrocephalus	1st w	
20.	A1-10,12-A57	Spine bifida	1st w	
21.	K1-4,K7, K6-7, K21, K26 K30-34, K55 , K57 – K79	Extradural Hematoma	1st w	
22.	A1-10,12-A57	Subdural Hematoma	1st w	
23.	A1-10,12-A57	Back pain	2nd w	
24.	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79	Neck pain	2nd w	
25.	A1-10,12-A57	ischemic stroke	3rd w	
26.	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79	Subarachnoid hemorrhage	3rd w	
27.	A1-10,12-A57	Brain tumor in frontal lobe	3rd w	
28.	K1-4, K6-7, K11, K14, K22-28, K55 , K57 – K79	Prolactinoma	3rd w	
29.	A1-10 , 12- 21, 23 – 57	Brain tumor in posterior fossa	3rd w	

30.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	carpal tunnel syndrome	4th week	
31.	K1-4, K6-7 ,K17, K21, K22-25, K27-28, K55, K57 –K68, K7-79	Brain abscess	4thweek	
32.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Type A aortic dissection Source: First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Cardiology Case 4	1st week	
33.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Cardiac tamponade Source: First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Cardiology Case 8	2nd wek	

34.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Chest trauma Source: First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Cardiology Case 13	2nd w	
35.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Empyema thoracis Source: First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Cardiology Case 20	2ndw	

36.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Mitral Regurgitation Source: First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Cardiology Case 23	3rd w	
37.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Lung Cancer First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Pulmonary Case 7	4th w	
38.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Pleural effusion First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Pulmonary Case 11	4th w	
39.	K1-4, K6,-8, K10,K11, K14, K17,18, K19, K22-K27,K29 , K33- 41, K43-46, K49, K50, K52, K53,K55, K58, K59-68, K712-K79	Pneumothorax First aid for cases for USMLE Step 2 second edition, Pulmonary Case 12		
	Total			4

Portfolio

No.	Task to be recorded in the portfolio	Quiz Case Based MCQs	Formative assessment
1.	History taking and examination case of burn	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-Learning).	

2.	History taking & examination case of skin defect	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
3.	History taking & examination case of congenital hand anomaly	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	
4.	History taking and examination case of cleft lip and palate	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
5.	History taking and examination case of facial fracture	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	
6.	History taking and examination case of skin tumor	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week

7.	History taking and examination case of hemangioma	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	
8.	History taking and examination case of painful pulseless limb, diagnosis and treatment	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-Learning).	
9.	History taking & examination of chronic leg ulcer NO. 2-Case 2:	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
10.	History taking & examination case of toes gangrene NO. 3: Case 3:	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	
11.	History taking and pigmented A case of varicose veins NO. 4 Case 4	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week

12.	1. History taking and examination Acute L.L swelling	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	
13.	Reading a CTA of chronic ischemia cases	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
14.	Examine lower limb in case of Acute painful limb	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	
15.	Lecture (Neural tube defect)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
16.	Clinical round (Neural tube defect)		
17.	Case based discussion (Neural tube defect)		

18.	Lecture (Head trauma)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
19.	Clinical round (Head trauma)		
20.	(Peripheral Nerve Injures and Entrapment)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
21.	Case based discussion (Head trauma and peripheral nerve)		
22.	Lecture (Spinal Cord Compression)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
23.	Clinical round (Spinal Cord Compression)		
24.	Case based discussion (Spinal Cord Compression)		
25.	Lecture (Vascular Occlusive Diseases)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
26.	Lecture (Brain space occupying lesions)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week

27.	Case based discussion (Vascular Occlusive Diseases)		
28.	Case based discussion (Brain spaceoccupying lesions)		
29.	Case based discussion (pneumothorax)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
30.	Case based discussion (patient with Lung cancer)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
31.	Case cased discussion (patient with Pleural effusion)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
32.	Case based discussion (patient with valvular hear disease)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week
33.	Case based discussion (Empyema)	Answer the quiz of each lecture in this week (e-learning).	Attend and pass the formative exam at the end of the week

Blueprint of the block

No.	List of topics (Lectures/cases)	Total Marks	Mid term exam	Final written exam
1	**Burn**	3 marks	2 marks	1 marks
2	**Reconstruction (Grafts & Flaps)**	3 marks	2 marks	1 marks
3	**Hand surgery**	3 marks	2 marks	1 marks

4	Acute ischemia	5 marks	2 marks	3 marks
5	Deep venous thrombosis	3marks	2 marks	1 marks
6	Lymphedema and swollen limb	3 marks	2 marks	1 marks
7	Chest trauma	4 marks	2 marks	2 marks
8	Plural disease	4 marks	2 marks	2 marks
9	Lung disease	4 marks	2 marks	2 marks
10	Head Trauma 1	2marks	2 marks	--
11	Head Trauma 2	2marks	2 marks	--
12	Congenital neurosurgical anomalies 1	2 marks	2 marks	--
13	Congenital neurosurgical anomalies 2	2 marks	---	2 marks
14	Spinal cord compresion 1	2 marks	---	2 marks
15	Spinal cord compresion 2	2 marks	---	2 marks
16	intracranial space occupying lesions 1	2 marks	---	2 marks
17	intracranial space occupying lesions 2	2 marks	---	2 marks
18	Peripheral Nerve Injures and compression	2 marks	--	2 marks
19	Craniomaxillofacial surgery (Part 1: Craniofacial anomalies)	3 marks	--	3 marks
20	Craniomaxillofacial surgery (Part 1: Maxillofacial trauma)	3 marks	--	3 marks
21	Skin lesion and tumors	3 marks	---	3 marks
22	Chronic ischemia	3 marks	--	3 marks
23	Varicose veins	2 marks	--	2 marks
24	Leg ulcers and acute limb pain	2 marks	---	2 marks
25	Diaphragm, Esophagus, Chest wall	3marks	-----	3 marks
26	Thoracic outlet syndrome, Mediastinal syndrome	2 marks	----	2 marks
27	introduction to Cardiac Surgery	1 marks	----	1 marks
Total		72 marks	24 marks	48 marks

Blueprint of the practical exam

	List of skills	*Learning outcomes*	*Marks of OSCE*
			Skills
1.	*Focused history of common plastic surgery diseases: Burn case, Cleft lip, Cleft palate, Haemangioma, Vascular malformation, Skin tumor, Skin Ulcer Case*	*S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36,S39- S44-, S46 - 65* *A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
2.	*Focused Examination of common plastic surgery diseases: Burn case, Cleft lip, Cleft palate, Haemangioma, Vascular malformation, Skin tumor, Skin Ulcer Case*	*S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65* *A1-10,12-A57* *A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
3.	*OSPE, Short case examination of common plastic surgery diseases: Burn case, Cleft lip, Cleft palate, Haemangioma, Vascular malformation,*	*S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65* *A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
	Skin tumor, Skin Ulcer Case		*3*
4.	*Focused history of common vascular surgery diseases: Acute ischemia, VTE, PAD, Lymphedema, VV, Leg Ulcer Case*	*S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30-34, S36,S39-S44-, S46 - 65* *A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
5.	*Focused Examination of common vascular surgery diseases: Acute ischemia, VTE, PAD, Lymphedema, VV, Leg Ulcer Case*	*S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65* *A1-10,12-A57* *A1-10,12-A57*	*3*

6.	*OSPE, Short case examination of common vascular surgery diseases: Acute ischemia, VTE, PAD, Lymphedema, VV, Leg Ulcer Case*	*S1-S13, S15--27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
7	*-Detect physical finding of hydrocephalus -Identify hydrocephalus changes in CT scan . -Identify different parts of shunting and it`s complications . -Clinically differentiate between Meningomyelocele and Meningocele . -Detect spina bifida changes in MRI spine*	*S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30- 34, S36,S39-S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
8	*-Assess the patient conscious level using Glasgow coma scale . -Evaluate different types of skull fractures and intracranial bleeding . -Detect abnormal findings in CT Brain . -Demonstrate steps of Burr hole and exploratory craniotomy flap*	*S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
9	*-Take a focused history . -Perform a focused physical examination of the back and neurological exam of the extremities . -Discuss differential*	*S1-S13, S15- -27, S30-36, S39- -S65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
10	*Diagnosis of low back pain . -Discuss workup plan for management . - List common abnormal findings in lumbar spine X – ray , CT and MRI*	*A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
11	*Focused history of common Cardiothoracic surgery diseases (Valvular heart diseases, empyema thoracis, pneumothorax)*	*S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30-34, S36,S39-S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
12	*Focused history of common Cardiothoracic surgery diseases (Valvular heart diseases, empyema thoracis, pneumothorax)*	*S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30-34, S36,S39-S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*

13	*Focused history of common Cardiothoracic surgery diseases (Valvular heart diseases, empyema thoracis, pneumothorax)*	*S1-S13, S15, S16, S18-21. S23, S27, S30-34, S36,S39-S44-, S46 - 65 A1-10,12-A57*	*3*
Total			*36*

Lecture Outlines

Plastic surgery lectures:

Plastic surgery lectures:

Lecture (1) Burn

Source: lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

- List the steps to follow in basic life support
- Describe the emergency management of thermal, chemical, and electric burn
- Identify causes, types and degrees of burn
- Identify criteria for admission of burn patient - List complications of burn

Contents:

- Skin Anatomy and Function
- Etiology and Epidemiology of Burn
- Pathophysiology of Burn
- Diagnosis and Assessment of Burn
- Treatment of burn
- Complications of burn

Lecture (2) Reconstruction (Grafts & Flaps)

Source lecture note

- **Specific learning Objectives**
- Identify indications of the use of skin grafts
- Identify Skin substitutes
- Know mechanism of graft take
- Know causes of graft loss
- Know types of flaps - Know causes of flap failure

Contents:

- Skin grafts
- Skin substitutes
- Other tissue grafts
- Types of flaps

Lecture (3) Hand surgery

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

- Perform hand examination
- Identify congenital anomalies of the hand
- Know how to manage hand injuries
- Identify types of hand infections
- Identify differential diagnosis of hand swellings **Contents:**
- Hand anatomy, function and examination
- Congenital anomalies of the hand
- Hand trauma
- Hand infections
- Hand swellings and tumors

Lecture (4)
Craniomaxillofacial Surgery
(Part 1: Craniofacial anomalies)

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

- Identify types, diagnosis and management cleft lip
- Identify types, diagnosis and management of cleft palate
- Know types of Craniosynostosis
- List types of Craniofacial clefts - List some craniofacial Syndromes

Contents:

- Cleft lip and palate
- Craniosynostosis
- Craniofacial clefts
- Craniofacial Syndromes

Lecture (5)
Craniomaxillofacial Surgery
(Part 2: Maxillofacial trauma)

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

- Identify types of soft tissue injuries.
- Know how to manage facial soft tissue injuries
- Identify types, diagnosis and management of maxillofacial fractures

Contents:

- Facial soft tissue injuries
- Maxillofacial fractures

Lecture (6)
Skin lesions and tumors

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

- Identify types of benign skin lesions and tumors
- Identify types of pigmented skin lesions (nevi)
- Know classification, diagnosis and treatment of vascular anomalies
- Identify premalignant skin lesions
- Know types, diagnosis and management of malignant skin tumors
- Identify types and causes of skin ulcers **Contents:**
- Benign skin lesions and tumors
- Pigmented skin lesions (nevi)
- Vascular anomalies (Hemangioma & vascular malformations)
- Premalignant skin lesions
- Malignant skin tumors

- Skin ulcers

Vascular surgery (Lecture 1)
Deep venous thrombosis

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

- To describe pathophysiology, risk factors, etiology, and pathology of deep venous thrombosis.
- To understand clinical features, diagnosis and complications of DVT - To understand lines of prevention and treatment of DVT.

Contents:

- Definition Etiology
  Diagnosis
  Complication

Vascular surgery (Lecture 2)
Acute limb ischemia

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

-To understand the definition, etiology, and pathology of acute ischemia
- Todescribe clinical picture and diagnosis of acute ischemia - To be able to describe treatment options of acute limb ischemia.

Contents:

- Definition
- Etiology
- Acute embolic ischemia
- Acute thrombotic ischemia
- Line of management

Vascular surgery (Lecture 3)
Lymphedema and swollen limb

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

- To describe pathophysiology, risk factors, etiology, and pathology of lymphedema .

- To understand clinical features, diagnosis and complications of lymphedema
- To understand lines of prevention and treatment of lymphedema
- To understand differential diagnosis of swollen limb

- **Contents:**
- Definition
  Etiology
  Diagnosis
  Complication

Vascular surgery (Lecture 4)
Chronic ischemia

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

- To understand the definition, etiology, pathophysiology of chronic ischemia
- To be able to understand diagnostic tools for chronic ischemia
- To appreciate management of patients suffering from chronic ischemia
  To understand the etiology, pathology, clinical picture, and management of Raynaud's phenomenon.

Contents:

- Definition
- Etiology
- Classification
- CLI
- Management of different types of chronic ischemia

Vascular surgery (Lecture 5)
Varicose veins

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

- To describe anatomy, pathophysiology and hemodynamics for varicose veins.
- To understand clinical picture and management options for varicose veins.

- To understand differential diagnosis and treatment options of varicose veins.

- Definition
- Anatomy
- Pathophysiology and hemodynamics for varicose veins.
- Diagnosis
- Complication
- Management lines

Contents:

Vascular surgery (Lecture 6)
Leg ulcers and acute limb pain

Source lecture note

Specific learning Objectives

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

To detect the etiology, pathology, and diagnosis of leg ulcers

- To understand differential diagnosis and treatment options of leg ulcers
- To understand differential diagnosis of acute limb pain

Contents:

Definition
Diagnosis
Management lines
Complication
Differential diagnosis of leg ulcer

Neurosurgery

Lecture (1)
Congenital neurogenic anomaly

Source
lecture notes

- **Specific learning objectives :**

By the end of the lecture, the student will be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of CNS anomalies such as hydrocephalus , spina Bifida and Craniosynostosis .

- **Contents** :

- Hydrocephalus : definition , types , clinical presentations , investigations and treatment.
- Spina bifida : types , clinical presentations , investigations and treatment .
- Craniosynostosis : definition , types , clinical presentations , investigations and treatment .

Lecture (2)
Head Trauma

Source
lecture notes

- **Specific learning objectives :**

By the end of the lecture, the student will be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of various types of head injuries .

- contents :

 Definition, Etiology , pathophysiology , clinical features of Skull fractures and intracranial bleeding , initial management , diagnosis , treatment , complications and prognosis .

Lecture (3) Spinal cord compression

Source
lecture notes

- **Specific learning objectives :**

By the end of the lecture , the student will be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of diseases of the spinal cord including spinal cord injury syndromes , herniated disc prolapse , canal stenosis , epidural spinal abscess , spinal tumors and syringomyelia .

- **contents :**

- Spinal cord syndromes.
- Herniated disc: clinical picture , diagnosis and treatment .
- Spinal stenosis : clinical picture , diagnosis and treatment .

- Epidural abscess : clinical picture , diagnosis and treatment .
- Syringomyelia : classification , diagnosis and treatment .
- Spinal tumors : classification , diagnosis and treatment .

Lecture (4) intracranial space occupying lesions

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture , the student with be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of brain space occupying lesions such as tumors and abscess .

- contents :

- Brain Tumors : classification , clinical picture , diagnosis and treatment .
- Brain abscess : Etiology , staging , clinical picture , diagnosis and treatment .

Lecture (5) Peripheral Nerve Injures and compression

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture , the student will be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of nerve injury and entrapment syndromes of the upper and lower limbs .

- contents :

- Peripheral nerve injures : Type of nerve fibers , Type of nerve damage , Nerve injures in the upper body , Nerve injures in the lower body , diagnosis and treatment .
- Entrapment syndromes : Ulnar nerve and median nerve entrapment (etiology , clinical picture , diagnosis and treatment) .

Cardio-thoracic surgery

Lecture 1: Chest Trauma

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture , the student will be able to outline presentation , diagnosis and management chest trauma.

- contents :

- Types of chest trauma.
- Presentation of chest trauma
- Investigation of chest trauma
- Complication of chest trauma
- Lines of management of chest trauma

Lecture 2: Pleural Diseases

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture, the student will be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of empyema thoracis, pneumothorax, and hemothorax.

- contents :

- Definition (Empyema thoracis, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax)
- Aetiology (Empyema thoracis, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax)
- Presentation (Empyema thoracis, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax)
- Investigation (Empyema thoracis, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax)
- Complications (Empyema thoracis, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax)
- Lines of management (Empyema thoracis, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax)

Lecture 3: Lung diseases

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture, the student will be able to outline the presentation , diagnosis and management of lung cancer, Sugery for lung abscess, bronchiectasis, pulmonary TB., indications of bronchoscopy.

- contents :

- Aetiology of lung cancer
- Presentation of lung cancer
- Investigation of lung cancer
- Lines of management of lung cancer
- Surgery for pulmonary TB
- Surgery for lung abscess and bronchiectasis
- Indications of bronchoscopy

Lecture 4: Diaphragm, Esophagus, Chest wall

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture , the student will be able to outline presentation , diagnosis and management of diaphragmatic hernia, achalasia, and causes of dysphagia.

- contents :

- Types of diaphragmatic hernia
- Presentation of diaphragmatic hernia
- Lines of management of diaphragmatic hernia
- Presentation, and management of achalasia
- Causes of dysphagia
- Types of Chest wall tumors (swellings)

Lecture 5: Thoracic outlet syndrome, Mediastinal syndrome

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture , the student will be able to outline causes, presentation , diagnosis and management of TOS, and MSOL

- contents :

- Causes of TOS, and MSOL
- Presentation of TOS, and MSOL
- Investigation of TOS, and MSOL
- Lines of management of TOS, and MSOL

Lecture 6: introduction to Cardiac Surgery

Source

lecture notes

- Specific learning objectives :

By the end of the lecture , the student will be able to outline principles of open heart surgery, surgery for valvular heart diseases, surgery for ischemic heart diseases, surgery for congenital heart diseases.

- contents :

- Principles of open heart surgery
- Types of Surgery for valvular heart diseases
- Principals of Surgery for ischemic heart diseases
- Classification of congenital heart diseases

Outlines of topics for self-directed learning and case based discussions

Case 1: burn Source:

lecture handout

By the end of case discussion, the student will be able to:

1-Select the appropriate investigations. Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Select the appropriate investigations.

3-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic andtherapeutic) for patients with burn.

Case 2: skin defect

Sources: lecture handout

1-Select the appropriate investigations. Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Select the appropriate investigations.

3-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with skin defect.

Case 3: congenital hand anomaly e.g. syndactyly

Source: lecture handout

1-Select the appropriate investigations. Integrate the results of history, physical Examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Select the appropriate investigations.

3-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with congenital hand anomaly e.g. syndactyly.

Case 4: cleft lip and palate Source:

lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Select the appropriate investigations.

3-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with cleft lip and palate.

4-Council the parents about the timeline for treatment

Case 5: facial fracture

Source: lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with facial fracture.

3-Council the patient about management plan

Case 6: benign skin lesion

Source: lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with benign skin lesion.

3-Council the patient about management plan

Case 7: hemangioma

Source: lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with hemangioma.

3-Council the patient about management plan

Case 8: vascular malformation

Source: lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with vascular malformation. 3-Council the patient about management plan

Case 9: malignant skin tumor: BCC

Source: lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with basal cell carcinoma.

3-Council the patient about management plan

4- Break bad news for a patient with malignant skin lesion

Case 10: malignant skin tumor: SCC

Source: lecture handout

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination, laboratory test findings into a meaningful Diagnostic formulation.

2-Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with squamous cell carcinoma. 3-Council the patient about management plan

4- Break bad news for a patient with malignant skin lesion

Case 1: Hydrocephalus Related

lecture :congenital defect .

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to:

1. **Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.**
2. **Select the appropriate investigations.**
3. **Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Hydrocephalus.**

Case 2: Spine bifida
- Related lecture: congenital defect .

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1) **Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .**
2) **Select the appropriate investigations .**
3) **Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Spine bifida .**

Case 3: Extradural Hematoma -
Related lecture : Head Trauma .

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1) **Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .**
2) **Select the appropriate investigations .**
3) **Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Extradural Hematoma.**

Case 4 : Subdural Hematoma -
Related lecture : Head Trauma .

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1) Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation

2) Select the appropriate investigations .

3) Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Subdural Hematoma.

Case 5 : Carpal tunnel syndrome

- Related Lecture : Peripheral Nerve Injures compresion . Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1. **Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .**
2. **Select the appropriate investigations .**
3. **Construct appropriate management regarding a case of carpal tunnel.**

Case 6 : Back pain

- Related lecture : spinal cord compression .

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1. **Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .**
2. **Select the appropriate investigations .**
3. **Construct appropriate management regarding a case of back pain .**

Case 7 :Neck pain

- Related lecture : spinal cord compression .

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to

1)Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnosticformulation.

2)Select the appropriate investigations.

3) Construct appropriate management regarding a case of neck pain ..

Case 8 :Brain tumor in frontal lobe

Related lecture : intracranial space occupying lesions

Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1-Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .

2-Select the appropriate investigations .

3-Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Brain tumor in frontal lobe .

Case 9 :Prolactinoma

Related lecture : intracranial space occupying lesions Source

lecture notes

-Specific learning objectives:

By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :

1-Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .

2-Select the appropriate investigations .

3-Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Prolactinoma .

Case 10 :Brain tumor in posterior fossa

Related lecture : intracranial space occupying lesions_ -

Source:

1) lecture notes surgery (2019) chapter 11 , P : 220 – 223.
-Specific learning objectives:
By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :
1-Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .
2-Select the appropriate investigations .
3-Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Brain tumor in posterior fossa

Case 11 :Brain abscess
Related lecture : intracranial space occupying lesions

-Source:
1) lecture notes
Ambosshttps://next.amboss.com/us/article/ch0a1f
-Specific learning objectives:
By the end of the case discussion , the student will be able to :
1-Integrate the results of history , physical examination into a meaningful diagnostic formulation .
2-Select the appropriate investigations .
3-Construct appropriate management regarding a case of Brain abscess .

Outlines of topics for self directed learning and case based discussions

Case 1: Toes gangrene

Source *Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :
1- Integrate the causes, physical examination and assessment of chronic limb ischemia.
2- Select the appropriate investigations.
3- Construct appropriate management algorithm.

Case 2: Painful pulseless limb

Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

Integrate the causes, physical examination and assessment of acute limb ischemia.

2- Select the appropriate investigations.

3- Construct appropriate management algorithm.

Case 3: Case of leg ulcer

Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to:

1- . Integrate the causes of chronic leg ulcers

2- History, physical examination and appropriate investigations.

3- Construct appropriate management algorithm

Case 4: Case of varicose vein.

Source *Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the history taking, physical examination and the appropriate investigations.

2- D.D between primary & secondary varicose vein

3- Construct appropriate management .

Case 5: Acute L.L swelling. Source

Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the causes, history, physical examination of acute swollen limb.

2- Select the appropriate investigations.

3- Construct appropriate management protocol with acute LL swelling .

Case 6 Acute painful limb.

Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives: By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination and investigations of acute limb pain

2- Select the appropriate causes.

3- Construct appropriate management algorithm.

Case 1: Intercostal tube drainage for pneumothorax

Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
2- Select the appropriate investigations.
3- Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with pneumothorax

Case 2: Intercostal tube drainage for empyema

Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
2- Select the appropriate investigations.
1- Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with empyema.

Case 3 Intercostal tube drainage for pleural effusion

Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
2- Select the appropriate investigations.
2- Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with pleural effusion.

Case 4 Patient with Prosthetic heart valve Source*Amboss question bank" "Lang: Q & A"*

Specific learning Objectives:

By the end of the lecture the student will be able to :

1- Integrate the results of history, physical examination and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.

2- Select the appropriate investigations.

3- Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with prosthetic heart valve.

Practical session's outlines

1. Obtain and record informative history.
2. Examine the patients systematically appropriate to the age, gender, and clinical presentation of the patient while being culturally sensitive.
3. Design and /or present a structured, patient centered history and an appropriately timed full physical examination of patients.
4. Show how to measure body temperature and its interpretation, to do proper general and integumentary examination, and interpret Photos. Show how to examine cleft lip and palate disorder. Describe the proper wound care and its steps and indications in burn and trauma cases; examine an ulcer or swelling properly. When to suspect skin cancer and proper management plane and proper counseling
5. Integrate the results of history, physical examination and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.
6. Apply measures that promote patient safety.
7. Apply suitable measures for infection control when dealing with the patients and instruments.
8. Construct appropriate management algorithm (both diagnostic and therapeutic) for patients with common plastic surgery disorders