

SYLLABUS/ COURSE DETAILS FOR: **GENERAL MEDICINE:**

Introduction:

It is the science of diagnosing and treating diseases and maintaining health by nonsurgical means including drugs, nutrition counseling, physical and behavioural therapy.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE:

The Syllabus in General Medicine comprises of 4 parts:

Part 1 of the course introduces the diseases and management of the heart and its related vascular system.

Part 2 of the course consists of the diseases and management of respiratory, gastrointestinal and hematopoietic systems.

Part 3 of the course covers the diseases and management of renal and endocrine systems.

Part 4 of the course consists of the diseases and management of musculoskeletal and the nervous system.

The signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, oral manifestations and dental management of such patients shall be discussed so that the student should have a sound knowledge regarding the effects diseases on the whole body in general and oral cavity in specific.

OBJECTIVE

The students should have a thorough **knowledge** and understanding about the commonly occurring diseases. In addition acquiring certain essential basic examination **skills** as well as improving **attitudes** as clinicians.

KNOWLEDGE

The instruction in clinical medicine should include the etiology, Pathogenesis, clinical presentation, appropriate investigations and management principles of the diseases of various systems.

It is extremely important that the oral manifestations and clinical significance of various systemic diseases must be highlighted and potential complications of medically compromised patients be appreciated by the student.

Eliciting a through medical history, carrying out a meticulous clinical examination, (general as well as systemic) diagnosis and treatment planning.

Application of invasive and non-invasive diagnostic modalities in medical practice.

Course Description & Objectives:	Suggested Lecture
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	Hours
DISEASES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Rheumatic fever Rheumatic heart disease Differential diagnosis of acute chest pain and management principles Cardiac failure Pericarditis Valvular heart disease Infective endocarditis Congenital heart disease Hypertension	6
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Chronic bronchitis Bronchial asthma Emphysema Bronchiectasis Pneumonia Tuberculosis Pulmonary thrombo-embolism Respiratory failure Bronchial carcinoma Cyanosis Dyspnea	4
HEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES: Anemias (all types) Polycythemia Leukemias Myeloproliferative and myelodysplastic disorders Thrombocytopenias Hemophilia, von Willebrand disease, Christmas disease and other disorders of blood clotting system	5
INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Common bacterial infections Common parasitic infection Common protozoal infection Common fungal infection Common viral infection	4
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM: Meningitis Headache Facial Pain with special emphasis on trigeminal neuralgia, vagoglossopharyngeal neuralgia, multiple sclerosis and other central/peripheral causes. Facial paralysis central and peripheral causes with special emphasis on differentiation of upper motor neuron and lower motor neuron lesions and Bell's palsy.	4

Cerebrovascular accident Epilepsy Parkinson's disease	
DISEASES OF GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM: Peptic Ulcer disease Coeliac disease Inflammatory bowel diseases Chronic diarrhea Cancers of GIT	4
DISEASE OF LIVER: Acute Hepatitis Chronic Hepatitis Liver abscess Hepatic encephalopathy Hepatocellular carcinoma	6
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS: Nephrotic syndrome Infections of the kidney Acute and chronic renal failure Kidney stones	6
DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE SYSTEM: Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the pituitary gland Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the thyroid gland Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the parathyroid glands Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the pituitary gland Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the adrenal cortex with special emphasis on steroid therapy Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the adrenal medulla Disorders related to the hyper and hypo secretions of the Islets of Langerhans with special emphasis on Diabetes Mellitus	6

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Text Book of Medicine By Davidson
Clinical Medicine By P.J. Kumar
Hutchison's Clinical Methods. ELBS
Medical Problems in Dentistry By Crispian Scully

COURSE DESCRIPTION / OBJECTIVES FOR GENERAL MEDICINE

Contents	Specific Learning Outcomes
Diseases of	Rheumatic fever

the cardiovascular system	Rheumatic heart disease Differential diagnosis of acute chest pain and management principles Cardiac failure Pericarditis Valvular heart diseases Infective endocarditis Congenital heart disease Hypertension
Diseases of respiratory system	Chronic bronchitis Bronchial asthma Emphysema Bronchiectasis Pneumonia Tuberculosis Pulmonary thromboembolism Respiratory failure Bronchial carcinoma
Hematological diseases	Anemias Polycythemia Leukemias Myeloproliferative and myelodysplastic disorders Thrombocytopenias Hemophilia, Von Willebrand disease, Christmas disease and other disorders of blood clotting system
Infectious diseases	Common bacterial infections Common parasitic infections Common protozoal infections Common fungal infections Common viral infections
Diseases of the nervous system	Meningitis Headache Facial pain with special emphasis of trigeminal neuralgia, vagoglossopharyngeal neuralgia, multiple sclerosis and other central/ peripheral causes Facial paralysis; central and peripheral causes with special emphasis on differentiation of upper motor neuron and lower motor neuron lesions and Bell's palsy Cerebro-vascular accidents Epilepsy Parkinson's disease
Diseases of gastrointestinal system	peptic ulcer disease coeliac disease inflammatory bowel disease chronic diarrhea cancers of GIT
Diseases of liver	Acute hepatitis Chronic hepatitis

	Liver abscess Hepatic encephalopathy Hepatocellular carcinoma
Diseases of kidney	Nephritic syndrome Infections of the kidney Acute and chronic renal failure Kidney stones
Diseases of endocrine system	Disorders related to hyper and hypo secretions of Pituitary gland Thyroid gland Parathyroid gland Adrenal cortex with special emphasis on steroid therapy Adrenal medulla Islets of langerhans with special emphasis on diabetes mellitus

SYLLABUS/COURSE DETAILS FOR: **GENERAL SURGERY:**

Introduction:

General surgery is the science of treating injury, deformity, and disease using operative procedures. General surgery is frequently performed to alleviate suffering when a cure is unlikely through medication alone.

Surgical operative procedures may range from routine procedures performed in a physician's office, such as vasectomy, to more complicated operations requiring a medical team in a hospital setting, such as laparoscopic cholecystectomy (removal of the gallbladder).

Areas of the body treated by general surgery include the stomach, liver, intestines, appendix, breasts, thyroid gland, salivary glands, some arteries and veins, and the skin. The brain, heart, eyes, and feet, to name only a few, are areas that require specialized surgical repair.

New surgical methods and techniques are less invasive than previous practices, permitting procedures that were normally impossible in the past. For example, microsurgery is now routinely used in re-attaching severed body parts by successfully reconnecting small blood vessels and nerves.

CORE KNOWLEDGE AND PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY

1. Eliciting a thorough medical history, carrying out a meticulous clinical examination, diagnosis and treatment planning.
2. Application of invasive and non-invasive diagnostic modalities in surgical practice
3. Cross infection control and sterilization
4. Surgical instruments and their use
5. Sutures and suturing techniques
6. Protocols of operation theatre ward work, patient clerking and out-patient clinics Introduction to basic surgical skills
7. Principles of anaesthesia