**BLOCK 8 STUDY GUIDE: MULTISYSTEM & RESPIRATORY**

**3RD YEAR MBBS**

**SESSION:2024-2025**



**FROM THE DESK OF PRINCIPAL**

Kabir Medical College has evolved, since its inception, as an exceptionally outstanding facility to provide quality education to the students.

I must appreciate the hard work of our well experienced and dedicated faculty members and staff in maintaining high standards of medical education and the efforts they have put in Kabir Medical College to be a distinguished centre of excellence.

By the grace of Almighty Allah, we are starting the integrated curriculum for 3rd year MBBS. We meet international standards of professional education by installing the system of integrated curriculum and system-based teaching of basic medical sciences. We advocate interactive sessions to improve comprehension of students as well as training them with skills of communication and self- expression

Since the establishment of Kabir Medical College, we have been working constantly to upgrade services and facilities at the campus and the attached Naseer Teaching Hospital for our students and patients.

We would like our graduates to excel as confident, responsible, and self-learning medical practitioners. With a state-of-the-art campus, experienced faculty, an up-to-date digital library, I assure you that your decision to study at Kabir Medical College will surely be a wise one, your experience here will be profoundly enriching and you will become an asset to the nation and international community health care professionals.

Brig. Ahmad Hussain Mishwani(R)

MBBS, FCPS (SURGERY)

OJT (Vascular Surgery) CHPE, MHPE(KMU)

Principal, Kabir Medical College

Gandhara University, Peshawar.

**MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR MEDICAL EDUCATION**

On behalf of the block team, I would like to welcome you to integrated curriculum for 3rd year MBBS.As a part of the system-based curriculum, this module is an integrated presentation comprises system -based modules which links basic science knowledge to clinical problems. Integrated teaching means that subjects are presented as a meaningful whole. Students will be able to have better understanding of basic sciences when they repeatedly learn it in relation to clinical examples. Small group discussions, early exposure to clinics, wards, and skills acquisition in skills lab are characteristics of integrated teaching program.

Our mission is to provide all educational opportunities to our students. Therefore, on completion of the MBBS program, graduate will possess an appropriate foundation of knowledge, skills and attitudes to be well prepared to practice safely and effectively. This study guide includes the course contents of the module, the learning objectives, practical, topics of the small group discussions. It also includes the assessment plan for the block exam.

As Director Medical Education I will be meeting with the facilitators to receive the feedback and will try to resolve any difficulties or problems you face during the block. Please do not hesitate to contact DME at any time if you need any academic help. I wish you an enjoyable and learning experience with integrated curriculum for 3rd year MBBS.

**Dr. Marina Khan**

**BDS, MPH, DPFME, MHPE**

**Director Medical Education**

|  |
| --- |
| **CONTENTS** |
| **Block Team** |
| **List of abbreviations…** |
| **Aims of the study guide…** |
| **Modules distribution of 3rd year MBBS** |
| **Introduction of Block VIII…** |
| **General Outcomes…** |
| **Leaning Methodologies…** |
| **Rules Regulations** |
| **Learning objectives & Course contents** |
| **Assessment……………………………………………………………………** |
| **Learning Resources………………………………………………………** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BLOCK TEAM**  **Dr. Marina Khan**  **Director DME** | | [**marinakahn@hotmail.com**](mailto:marinakahn@hotmail.com) |
| **DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY** | |  | Prof Dr. Mukhtar  Prof Dr. Ehsan Gul  Prof Dr. Naila  Associate Prof Dr. Shazia  Assist Prof Dr. Ibn-e- Amin  Assist Prof Dr. Ronaq |
| **DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY** | |  | Prof Dr. Iftikhar  Associate Prof Dr. Hasnain  Assistant Prof Dr. Saif Ullah |
| **DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE** | |  | Associate Prof Dr. Asghar  Assistant Prof Dr. Noor-ul-Baqi  Dr. Zeeshan |
| **DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY** | |  | Dr. Sadia |
| **DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL MEDICINE** | |  | Associate Prof Dr. Jibran Umar Ayyub |
| **DEPARTMENT OF PEADIATRICS** | |  | Dr. Irum  Dr. Farida |
| **DEPARTMENT OF GYNAECOLOGY** | |  | Dr. Huma |
| **DEPARTMENT OF ENT** | |  | Assistant Prof Dr. Arif |
| **DEPARTMENT OF OPTHALMOLOGY** | |  | Dr. Usman  Dr. Romana |
| **DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION** | |  | Assist Prof Dr. Marina Khan  Assist Prof Dr. Syed Muhammad Junaid  Dr. Aalia Zaib  Dr. Usama Zeb |

**AIMS OF THE STUDY GUIDE**

It is an aid to:

* Inform students that how student learning program of the BLOCK-VIII wise module has been organized
* Help students organize and manage their studies throughout the module.
* Guide students on assessment methods, rules, and regulations
* Communicates information on organization and management of the module. This will help the student to contact the right person in case of any diﬃculty.
* Deﬁnes the objectives which are expected to be achieved at the end of the module.
* Identify the learning strategies such as lectures, small group teachings, clinical skills, and demonstration, tutorial that will be implemented to achieve the module objectives.
* Provides a list of learning resources such as books, computer assisted learning programs, web- links, and journals, for students to consult to maximize their learning.
* Highlights information on the contribution of continuous and block examinations on the student’s overall performance.
* Include information on the assessment methods that will be held to determine every student’s achievement of objectives.
* Focus on information pertaining to examination policy, rules and regulations

**ORGANIZATION OF 3rd YEAR MODULAR CURRICULUM**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Block-VII** | | **Exam Block - 7** | **Block-VIII** | | **Exam Block - 8** | **Block-IX** | | **Exam Block - 9** | **Final Exam** |
| **Module**  **13**  **Foundation** | **Module**  **14**  **Infection & Inflammation** | **Module**  **15**  **Multisystem** | **Module**  **16**  **Respiratory** | **Module**  **17**  **Blood & MSK** | **Module**  **18**  **CVS** |

### 

### **LEARNING METHODOLOGIES**

The following teaching / learning methods are used to promote better understanding:

* Interactive Lectures
* Small Group Discussion
* Practical
* Skills session
* E-Learning
* Self-Directed Learning

### LARGE GROUP INTERACTIVE SESSIONS (LGIS)

### 

In large group, the lecturer introduces a topic or common clinical conditions and explains the underlying phenomena through questions, pictures, videos of patients' interviews, exercises, etc. Students are actively involved in the learning process.

### 

### **SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS (SGDs):**



This format helps students to clarify concepts acquire skills or attitudes. Sessions are structured with the help of specific exercises such as patient case, interviews or discussion topics. Students exchange opinions and apply knowledge gained from lectures, tutorials and self-study. The facilitator role is

to ask probing questions, summarize, or rephrase to help clarify concepts.

#### **PRACTICAL**

Basic science practical related to Pathology, Pharmacology, and Forensic medicine are scheduled for student learning.

**SELF DIRECTED LEARNING SDL:**

Students assume responsibilities of their own learning through individual study, sharing and discussing with peers, seeking information from Learning Resource Center, teachers, and resource persons within and outside the college. Students can utilize the time within the college scheduled hours of self-study.

**E-LEARNING:**

E-Learning is a strategy by which learning occurs through the utilization of electronic media, typically the Internet. The basic aspects of medical professionalism and ethics will be addressed through an e-learning course.



1. **HANDS ON TRAINING**
2. **PATHOLOGY, PHARMACOLOGY & FORENSIC MEDICINE LAB SESSIONS:**

Pathology, Pharmacology and Forensic Medicine practical’s will demonstrate your skills and help in clarifying your concepts practically.

1. **HOSPITAL VISIT SESSIONS FOR FORENSIC MEDICINE:**

Hands on practice of clinical examination on simulated patients.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

We will be making the journey through the Block 8 in 10 weeks. Therefore, this course includes an intensive coursework load. Class attendance and participation are extremely important to your learning and are considered in the evaluation of your course grade. If there is anything that the module team can do to assist you during the course, please feel free to contact them. Attendance will be monitored during the different teaching activities. If your attendance is less than 75%, you will not be allowed to sit for both block and annual examination.

All examinations must be taken on the date scheduled. No student will be allowed to enter the examination area after the examination starts. There will be a block exam at the end of each block and each block will cover two modules. There will be a total of 3 block examination and the 30% weightage of these block exam will be added to the 70 % of the annual professional exam as an internal assessmentText

Description automatically generated with low confidence

# INTRODUCTION TO THE BLOCK- VIII

As you can ascertain from the title it is a module which deals with the working and effects of various interconnected body systems which are unique in themselves and are dealt in detail in various other modules. The common factor in them is that they are innervated by the Autonomic Nervous System and included will be the effect of our autocoids or local hormones and their novel working which makes us as diverse as we are or as similar as we are as a race. Going on in the module you will learn about Cancers, the bane of humanity and the ultimate power of the body to destroy all that is good for it. The known cures and ways of predicting their outcome and their progression and their end all are taught in this very informative module. Last but not the least Phytopharmacology or using an extract of a medicinal plant or its part, for internal or external use of human beings for diagnosis, treatment, mitigation, or prevention of any disease or disorder is also discussed briefly.

The respiratory module covers basic medical sciences concepts for understanding the causes and treatment of respiratory diseases. will focus on the respiratory system, its associated diseases, treatment options, and prevention of the diseases such as obstructive lung diseases, hypersensitivity related diseases, pulmonary infections, respiratory failure and restrictive lung diseases. The community medicine learning will aim at sessions on preventive medicine and various program such as TB, DOTS and National tuberculosis control program of Pakistan. The module will enable students to relate their theoretical knowledge to real practice through common clinical presentations, case-based discussions, interactive lectures, patient interactions and simulated-based learning.

**RATIONALE**

Rationale of multisystem module is to relate normal structure and function of the Central Nervous System with signs and symptoms, epidemiology, risk factors, pathophysiology, and drugs used in the treatment of common neurological and psychiatric disorders

Rationale of respiratory module is as we know that Pakistan is a country with high prevalence of respiratory diseases particularly in children where the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children is Acute Respiratory Infection and pneumonia. During clinical practice a graduate will come across different types of respiratory failures. To be able to manage these, the basis of oxygen administration and artificial ventilation has to be understood. The understanding of air flow dynamics will enable the student to comprehend the management of diseases like asthma, chronic bronchitis and their remedies. Asthma and allergic respiratory diseases are on the rise in Pakistan due to increasing pollution. At the same time the diseases related to smoking like lung cancer and chronic bronchitis are also on the rise and a firm understanding of the respiratory system will enable the student to prevent such lifestyle diseases through spreading relevant health education messages.



**GENERAL OUTCOMES OF THE BLOCK:**

**KNOWLEDGE:**

1. Explain the functional organization of Autonomic Nervous system (ANS) & Central Nervous System (CNS)
2. Describe the basic and clinical pharmacology of drugs acting on the ANS & Central Nervous System (CNS)
3. Describe the obstructive lung diseases like chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and bronchiectasis, and identify the causes, underlying pathophysiology, histopathology, clinical presentation and pharmacological and clinical management in adults and children.
4. Describe the pulmonary infections (pneumonias)tuberculosis & lung tumors , identify the causes, underlying pathophysiology, histopathology, clinical presentation and pharmacological and clinical management
5. Describe anticancer drugs
6. Describe local and general anesthesia
7. Describe the basic and clinical pharmacology of Eicosanoids,sedatives
8. Describe the basic and clinical pharmacology of drugs used for common skin problems.
9. Describe the clinical uses of some popular herbal medications.
10. Describe single Gene Disorders, cytogenetic disorders and different mutations
11. Describe the molecular Genetics Diagnosis
12. Define neoplasia and nomenclature of tumors
13. Describe characteristics of benign and malignant tumors
14. Describe epidemiology of cancer & communicable diseases
15. Describe carcinogens, their types and clinical aspects of neoplasia
16. Describe diagnosis of cancer, grading and staging of tumors
17. Describe pathways for tumor spread and tumor immunity
18. Describe the protocols and procedures of autopsy.
19. Describe Thanatology and its medicolegal implications.
20. Describe general principles of Toxicology and their role in medicolegal sciences.
21. Describe medico legal aspect of asphyxia death
22. Describe respiratory tract diseases of public health importance with emphasis on agent factors, epidemiology, preventive and control measures.

**SKILLS:**



At the end of block 8 the students of 3rd year MBBS will be able to develop the following skills

1. Identify morphological changes of squamous cell carcinoma
2. Identify the morphological changes occurring in lipoma
3. Enlist points of identification of gross and microscopic features of fibro adenoma of breast
4. To identify effects of pilocarpine,atropine,ephedrine and an unknown drug on rabbit’s eye
5. Construct a full autopsy report including all components after thorough examination
6. Explain the procedures, organ needed, and preservation used in sample collection
7. Identify and describe various models of post-mortem changes
8. Prescribe medication according to guidelines for common respiratory disorders
9. Demonstrate the differences between different types of hanging on a model
10. Demonstrate the differences between hanging and strangulation on a model
11. Write the proper prescription for Pulmonary Tuberculosis

# ATTITUDE:



# By the end of block 8, the students of 3rd year MBBS will be able to:

1. Develop respect for the individuality and values of others - (including having respect for oneself) patients, colleagues, peers, and other health professionals.
2. Organize & distribute the tasks.
3. Exchange opinion & knowledge.
4. Develop communication skills and etiquette with sense of responsibility.
5. To equip themselves for teamwork.
6. Regularly attend the classes.
7. Demonstrate good laboratory practices.
8. Carry out practical work as instructed in an organized and safe man
9. Make and record observations accurately.

Develop the ability to give and receive feedback

**COURSE CONTENT AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

At the end of the teaching session the student should be able to achieve the following objectives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PHARMACOLOGY LECTURES | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** | |
|  | endocrine system, Growth hormone agonist & antagonist | Classification of drugs which mimic or block the effects of hypothalamic and pituitary hormones  Describe mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, clinical uses & adverse effects drugs which mimic or block the effects of hypothalamic and pituitary hormones  Describe pharmacokinetics of drugs which mimic or block the effects of hypothalamic and pituitary hormones | |
|  | Anterior pituitary hormone and their analogs | Classify anterior pituitary hormone and their analogs  Describe mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, clinical uses, adverse effects and contraindications of anterior pituitary hormone and their analogs  Describe pharmacokinetics of anterior pituitary hormone and their analogs | |
|  | Posterior pituitary hormones | Classify posterior pituitary hormone and their analogs  Describe mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, clinical uses, adverse effects and contraindications of posterior pituitary hormone and their analogs  Describe pharmacokinetics of posterior pituitary hormone and their analogs | |
|  | Gonadal hormones | Introduction to gonadal hormone and their effects.  Agonist classification.  Describe estrogens & progesterones, effects, clinical uses & toxicity | |
| 5 | Oral Contraceptives | Classify Oral contraceptives.  Describe the mechanism of action, organ system effects, clinical uses, adverse effects, and contraindications of oral contraceptive pills  Describe mini pills with their advantages and disadvantages  Describe post-coital contraceptives | |
| 6 | Ovulation inducing agent | Describe the mechanism of action, clinical use, and adverse effects of Clomiphene and others ovulation inducing agents | |
| 7 | Thyroid hormones and drugs | Enumerate hormones of thyroid gland  Describe synthesis and transport of thyroid hormones. | |
| 8 | thyroid drugs | Classification of drugs used in thyroid diseases.  Describe mechanism of action of T4 & T3.  Describe effects of thyroid hormones, clinical uses of synthetic T4 & T3 and toxicity. | |
| 9 | Antithyroid drugs | Classify antithyroid drugs  Describe mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, clinical uses & adverse effects of thioamides  Describe pharmacokinetics of thioamides | |
| 10 | Corticosteroids, | Classification  Describe mechanism of action, effects, uses & adverse effects corticosteroids antagonist  Describe pharmacokinetics of corticosteroids antagonist | |
| 11 | Mineral corticoids | Describe mechanism of action, organ & tissue effects of mineral corticoids  Describe pharmacokinetics of mineral corticoids | |
| 12 | Antidiabetic agents | Introduction to pancreatic hormones  Introduction to diabetes mellitus  Classification of drugs for diabetes mellitus | |
| 13 | Introduction to ANS pharmacology | Briefly describe ANS and its division | |
| 14 | Parasympathetic nervous system | Describe parasympathetic nervous system  Enumerate neurotransmitters involve in parasympathetic nervous system  Describe transmitter types  Describe receptor, 2nd messenger, and effectors involve in parasympathetic nervous system | |
| 15 | Sympathetic nervous system | Describe sympathetic nervous system  Enumerate neurotransmitters involve in sympathetic nervous system  Describe transmitter types  Describe receptor, 2nd messenger, and effectors involve in sympathetic nervous system | |
| 16 | Oral Hypo glycemic drugs | Classify and discuss mechanism of action of oral hypoglycemic drugs  Classify non-insulin antidiabetic drugs  Describe insulin secretogogues mechanism of action, clinical uses & adverse effects  Insulin induced hypoglycaemia treatment | |
| 17 | Direct acting cholinomimetic | Classify direct acting cholinomimetics  Describe prototypes  Describe molecular mechanism of action, tissue & organ effects, clinical uses and toxicity  Describe pharmacokinetics of direct acting cholinomimetics | |
| 18 | Drugs that affects bone minerals homeostasis | Classify bone minerals homeostasis drugs  Describe pharmacokinetics of bone minerals homeostasis drugs  Describe mechanism of action, effects, clinical uses of bone minerals homeostasis drugs | |
| 19 | Anticholinergic drugs | Classify antimuscarinic drugs  Describe pharmacokinetics of anticholinergic drugs  Describe mechanism of action, effects, clinical uses and toxicity of anticholinergic drugs | |
| 20 | Cholinomimetic drugs | Classify cholinomimetic drugs  Describe cholinomimetics spectrum of action and cholinomimetic pharmacokinetics  Describe mechanism of action and pharmacological action of cholinomimetic drugs | |
| 21 | Indirect acting Cholinomimetic | Classify indirect acting cholinomimetics  Describe prototypes  Describe molecular mechanism of action, tissue & organ effects, clinical uses and toxicity  Describe pharmacokinetics of indirect acting cholinomimetics | |
| 22 | Non hormonal bone minerals homeostasis regulators | Classification of non-hormonal bone homeostasis regulators  Describe effects, uses & adverse effects of non-hormonal bone homeostasis regulators  Describe pharmacokinetics of non-hormonal bone homeostasis regulators | |
| 23 | Nicotinic antagonists | Classify nicotinic antagonists  Describe pharmacokinetics of Nicotinic antagonists  Describe mechanism of action, effects, clinical uses and toxicity of nicotinic antagonists | |
| 24 | sympathomimetics | Classify sympathomimetics  Describe their mode of action  Enumerate types of adrenoceptors Describe adrenoceptors location and their major effects | |
| 25 | Cholinesterase | Describe prototype drugs and Clinical uses  Describe organophosphate poisoning and its treatment | |
| 26 | Adrenoreceptors blockers | Classify α blocking drugs  Describe pharmacokinetics α blocking drugs  Describe mechanism of action, effects, clinical uses & toxicity of selective α blocking drugs | |
| 27 | B-blockers | Classify β blockers  Describe pharmacokinetics β blockers  Describe mechanism of action, receptor selectivity, effects, clinical uses & toxicity of β blockers | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PHARMACOLOGY SGDS** | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** |
| 1 | Drugs for Obesity | Classify drugs for obesity  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs for obesity |
| 2 | Male contraception | Enlist the drugs used for male contraception  Describe the role of Gossypol as male  contraceptive agent |
| 3 | Selective Estrogen Receptors Modulators (SERMs)Tamoxifen & others | Enlist Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators (SERMs)  Describe the mechanism of action and clinical uses of Tamoxifen and others |
| 4 | Clinical pharmacology of the cholinomimetics | Describe the uses of cholinomimetics  Describe the toxicities of cholinomimetics |
| 5 | Clinical pharmacology of the muscarinic receptor blocking drugs | Describe the uses of muscarinic receptor blocking drugs  Describe adverse effects of muscarinic receptor blocking drugs |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PHARMACOLOGY PRACTICALS** | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **SKILL DETAILS** | |
| 1 | Graves disease | Formulate prescription for a patient with Graves’ disease | |
| 2 | Effects of pilocarpine on the rabbit’s eye | To demonstrate the effects of parasympathomimetic drug i.e. pilocarpine on the rabbit’s eye. | |
| 3 | Effects of Atropine on the rabbit’s eye | To demonstrate the effects of parasympatholytic drug i.e. Atropine on the rabbit’s eye | |
| 4 | Effects of Ephedrine on the rabbit’s eye | To demonstrate the effects of sympathomimetic drug i.e. Ephedrine on the rabbit’s eye | |
| 5 | effect of unknown drug on the rabbit’s eye | To demonstrate the effects of parasympathomimetic drug i.e. pilocarpine on the rabbit’s eye. | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PATHOLOGY LECTURES** | | | |
| S. NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| **1** | Genetics | congenital, genotype, phenotype, codon,  Mendelian disorder |
| **2** | Introduction to Neoplasia | Enumerate indications of these  Techniques  Define the terms:  neoplasia, neoplasm, oncology, tumor, benign tumor, malignant tumor  anaplasia, metaplasia, differentiation, and dysplasia. |
| **3** | Mutations | Describe various types of mutations  Describe trinucleotide-repeat mutations  Enlist few examples of trinucleotide-  Repeat Disorders  Describe mutations in mitochondrial  Genes |
| **4** | Nomenclature of tumors | Describe the basic principle of  nomenclature of tumors with respect to  tissue of origin, benign and malignant  Nature |
| **5** | Transmission pattern of  single Gene disorder | Enumerate transmission patterns of  single gene disorders  Describe biochemical and molecular basis  of Autosomal Dominant Disorders  Enlist few examples of Autosomal  Dominant Disorders  Describe biochemical and molecular basis  of Autosomal Recessive disorder  Enlist few Examples of Autosomal  Recessive Disorders  Describe mechanism of transmission of X-  Linked disorders  Enumerate examples of X-Linked  Disorders |
| **6** | Characteristics of Benign & malignant tumors | Describe characteristics of benign and  malignant tumors  Differentiate between benign and  malignant tumors  Describe characteristics of benign and  malignant neoplasms in terms of differentiation, anaplasia, rate of growth, local invasion, and metastasis |
| **7** | Biochemical and molecular basis of single | Discuss enzyme defects and their Consequences  Describe defects in receptors and  transport system  Describe alterations in structure,  functions or quantity of non-enzyme  Proteins  Describe genetically determined adverse  reactions to drugs |
| **8** | Epidemiology of Cancer | Describe the epidemiology of cancer with  respect to overall incidence of cancer  and various host factors (age and  hereditary) that predisposes to cancer  Discuss the epidemiology of cancer with  respect to geographical and  environmental factors that predispose to  Cancer |
| **9** | Complex multigenetic disorders | Describe multigeneic disorders with |
| **10** | Molecular Basis of Cancer | Describe the molecular/genetic basis of  Carcinogenesis  Describe genetic lesions in cancer  Define oncogene, proto-oncogene and  Oncoproteins. |
| **11** | Cytogenetic Disorders  involving Autosomes | Discuss Trisomy 21 and its molecular  Basis  Describe diagnostic clinical features of  Trisomy 21 |
| **12** | Molecular genetic diagnosis | Describe the basic principles of various molecular techniques including PCR, FISH and Southern/Western blotting |
| **13** | Etiology of malignant/benign tumors | Describe characteristics of benign and  malignant tumors |
| **14** | Pathways for tumor  spread | Describe the pathways for spread of  tumors like local invasion and metastasis |
| **15** | Diagnosis of tumors | Describe morphologic, biochemical and  molecular methods employed for  diagnosis of tumors |
| **16** | grading and staging of tumors | Describe grading and staging of tumors |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PATHOLOGY SGD** | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** | |
| **1** | Autosomal Dominant and recessive disorders | Describe the dominant and recessive disorders | |
| **2** | X-Link disorders | Describe the X-linked disorders | |
| **3** | benign and  malignant tumors | Describe characteristics of benign and  malignant tumors  Differentiate between benign and  malignant tumors  Describe characteristics of benign and  malignant neoplasms in terms of differentiation, anaplasia, rate of growth, local invasion, and metastasis | |
| **4** | carcinogenesis /pathway of spread of tumors | Describe the pathways for spread of  tumors like local invasion and metastasis | |
| **5** | grading and staging of tumors | Describe grading and staging of tumors | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PATHOLOGY PRACTICAL** | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **SKILL DETAILS** | |
| **1** | Squamous Cell Carcinoma | Identify morphological changes of  squamous cell carcinoma | |
| **2** | Lipoma | Identify the morphological changes of  Lipoma | |
| **3** | malignant and benign tumors | Identify morphological changes of  malignant and benign tumors | |
| **4** | Fibroadenoma of Breast | Morphology and microscopic features of fibroadenoma of breast | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FORENSIC MEDICINE LECTURES** | | | |
| S. NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Autopsy/autopsy suite/ Protocol of autopsy | Define Autopsy.  Classify different types of autopsies.  Explain the importance of autopsy in criminal offences.  Explain important sections of criminal procedure code 1973(Sections 174&176)  Describe the protocol of autopsy in terms of pre examination .  Describe the protocol for examination of clothes ,external and internal examination.  .Classify different incisions of autopsy.  Explain the procedure for collection of autopsy samples.  Explain the format of autopsy report.  Explain chain of custody.  Explain the protocol of autopsy for a dead patient due to health and cold |
| 2 | Collection & dispatch of samples to FSL &  Negative Autopsy | Describe the procedure to collect different autopsy samples to FSL  Define negative autopsy and describe its causes |
| 3 | Autopsy artefacts and hazards/ Skeletonized body/  Autopsy of fragmentary remains | Define autopsy artefacts and hazards.  Comprehend their importance in forensic medicine  Explain their impact on postmortem report.  Explain the examination of skeletonized body for determination of age, race, sex and stature.  Explain the protocol and guidelines for its autopsy.  Explain the causes of death and time since it occurred in such cases.  Explain the nature of injuries in such cases  Explain the procedure/protocols and precautionary measures one needs for autopsy if fragmentary remains |
| 4 | Exhumation/ Embalming | Define Exhumation.  Explain the authorization of doctor for exhumation.  Explain the guidelines and protocol for exhumation.  Explain time duration for exhumation.  Explain its scope and limitations  Define Embalming.  Explain its uses and medico legal importance.  Explain its procedure |
| 5 | Infanticide/Virginity | Define infanticide and related law.  Describe age of viability and its importance.  Explain hydrostatic test and its importance.  Explain the causes of death |
| 6 | Thanatology death | Define death, its phases and medicolegal significance.  Define brain death and its criteria for diagnosis  Explain the role essential investigations in death.  Define and explain apparent death.  Explain human tissue act.  Describe the medicolegal aspects of brain stem death and suspended animation  Define cause, mode, manner and mechanism of death  Enlist various methods of disposal of dead body |
| 7 | Abortion, Pregnancy and delivery | Define abortion  Describe the types of abortion  Discuss criminal abortion & its complications  Explain the findings of abortion in victims  Describe the indications of therapeutic abortion |
| 8 | Postmortem changes/Algor mortis /Pallor Mortis/eye changes | Define and classify postmortem changes.  Describe the postmortem changes.  Explain postmortem validity.  Describe the steps of reporting postmortem lividity  Define Algor mortis  Explain the medico legal implications of algor mortis.  Explain the PM cooling body curve.  Explain the methods for recording of temperate of deceased  Define pallor mortis  Explain the medico legal implications of pallor mortis.  Define eye changes  Explain the medico legal implications of eye changes. |
| 9 | Rigor Motis | Define Rigor Mortis.  Explain the mechanism of its formation and time consumed for it.  Explain its cardinal characteristics.  Explain the chemical basis of rigor mortis.  Explain the factors affecting it and conditions similar to it.  Explain its medicolegal importance |
| 10 | Postmortem lividity | Describe Post-mortem lividity.  Describe the steps to report changes due to post-mortem lividity |
| 11 | Putrefaction | Define Putrefaction.  Explain the process and stages of Putrefaction  Explain the medico legal implications of Putrefaction.  Explain factors affecting it.  Explain casper dictum |
| 13 | Mummification/  Adipocere formation | Define mummification and its medicolegal significance  Define Adipocere formation  Explain its cardinal features and medicolegal significance |
| 14 | Dhatura/Cannabis indica poisioning | Define Dhatura/  Define Cannabis  Define indica poisoning  Explain its cardinal features and medicolegal significance |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FORENSIC MEDICINE SGDS** | | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** |
| 1 | Autopsy techniques, procedure and hazards | Classify and describe different autopsy incisions. Describe internal examination in an autopsy.  Describe the procedure to collect different autopsy samples.  Describe the chain of custody.  Describe the steps of writing an autopsy report  Describe autopsy procedure for death due to heat and cold. |
| 2 | Putrefaction /Exhumation | Define Exhumation.  Explain the authorization of doctor for exhumation.  Explain the guidelines and protocol for exhumation.  Explain time duration for exhumation.  Explain its scope and limitations |
| 3 | Organophosphorus poisoning/routs of poisoning/ different models showing post-mortem changes | Describe the mechanism of action of commonly used Organophosphorus poisons.  Describe the characteristics finding for organophosphorus group in postmortem examination.  describe different signs and symptoms for organophosphorus group.  Describe the medico-legal importance for organophosphorus group.  Explain fatal dose, fatal period, and treatment for organophosphorus poisons.  Enumerate different routes of administration of poisons |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FORENSIC MEDICINE PRACTICALS** | | | |
| **S. NO** | **TOPIC** | **SKILL DETAILS** |
| 1 | Autopsy report | Construct an autopsy report |
| 2 | Toxicology sample collection | Explain the procedure of toxicology sample report |
| 3 | Stomach Wash | Explain the process of stomach wash.  Perform it on mannequin |
| 4 | Thanatology | Identify and various models of postmortem changes |
| 5 | Toxicology Report Analysis | Interpret toxicology report |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GENERAL SURGERY LECTURES** | | | |
| S. NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Compartment  Syndrome | -Understand the basic concept of compartment syndrome.  2-Discuss the risk factors and clinical features of compartment syndrome  3- Discuss the prevention and management of compartment syndromes |
| 2 | Benign and malignant tumors of skin and soft tissue | 1. Understand the different tumors of skin and soft tissues. 2. Discuss the clinical presentation, diagnosis and management of tumors of skin and soft tissues. (BCC, Squamous Cell carcinoma, Malignant melanoma etc.) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GYNAECOLOGY & OBSTRETICS LECTURES** | | |
| S. NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Labour | Define Labour.  Describe stages of labour.  Describe general management of labour |
| 2 | Endometriosis and adenomyosis | Describe the basic concepts of endometriosis and adenomyosis |
| 3 | Obstetrics Shock | Enlist the common causes of obstetrics shock.  Describe the clinical presentation and management of obstetrics shock |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PAEDS LECTURES | | |
| S. NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Integrated management of neonatal & childhood illnesses (IMNCI) | 1-Enlist the 5 diseases IMNCI covers  2-Describe IMNCI case management process  3-Outline the role of IMNCI in preventing paediatric disease related morbidity mortality |

**RESPIRATION MODULE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PHARMACOLOGY LECTURES** | | |
| **S.NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** |
| 1 | Introduction to module Pharmacology of CNS | Describe pharmacology of CNS  Describe ion channel and neurotransmitter receptors  Enumerate sites of drug action |
| 2 | Drugs Targets in CNS | Enumerate neurotransmitters of CNS Describe chemistry of neurotransmitters Describe acidic and neutral amino acid |
| 3 | Sedatives | Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of benzodiazepines and other anxiolytics  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of barbiturates and other hypnotics |
| 4 | Chronic Bronchitis | Describe pharmacokinetics, mechanism of action ,clinical uses & adverse effects of drugs used in Chronic Bronchitis |
| 5 | Hypnotics | Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of benzodiazepines and other anxiolytics  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of barbiturates and other hypnotics |
| 6 | Alcohol (Ethanol) | Describe basic pharmacology of ethanol  Describe management of acute alcohol intoxication  Management of alcohol withdrawal syndrome  Management of alcoholism |
| 7 | Antiparkinsons | Describe neurodegenerative diseases  Describe mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics and adverse effects of antiparkinson drugs |
| 8 | Antiepileptic drugs | Define seizures  Describe etiology of seizures  Classification of seizures  Classify antiepileptic drugs  Describe mechanism of action, use  and adverse effects of antiepileptic drugs  describe pharmacokinetics of antiepileptic drugs |
| 9 | Antipsychotic drugs | Describe neurodegenerative diseases  Describe mechanism of action,pharmacokinetics and adverse effects of antiparkinson drugs |
| 1O | Antidepressants | Describe pathophysiology of major depression, neurotropic hypothesis and monoamine & other neurotransmitters  Classify antidepressant drugs  Describe mechanism of action,pharmacokinetics and adverse effects of antidepressants |
| 11 | Anti-Asthmatic-1 | Classify the Drugs used in the treatment of asthma  Describe the role of beta 2 agonists used in Asthma  Describe the role of Methylxanthine drugs used in Asthma Describe the role of Antimuscarinic agents used in Asthma |
| 13 | Anti-Asthmatic-II | Describe the role of Corticosteroids used in Asthma  Describe the pharmacokinetic & pharmacodynamic aspects of Mast cell stabilizers  Describe the pharmacokinetic & pharmacodynamic aspects of Leukotriene antagonist used in Asthma  Describe the pharmacokinetic & pharmacodynamic aspects of Anti-IgE antibodies used in Asthma  Describe drug treatment of acute and chronic asthma and status asthmatics |
| 14 | Local anaesthesia | Describe basic pharmacology of local anaesthetics  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of local anaesthetics  Classify local anaesthetics  Describe clinical pharmacology of local anaesthetics |
| 15 | Opoids | Classify opioids  Describe opioids as analgesic  Effect of opioids on intracranial pressure  Effect of opioids in special pain  Effects of opioids on skeletal muscle  Describe drug interactions of opioids  Opioids as addictive drug  Withdrawal effects and its treatment  Drug of abuse |
| 16 | Antitussives/Cough suppressants | Describe role of anti-tussive/cough suppressants in dry cough, whooping cough  Describe role of anti-tussive/ cough suppressants in respiratory infections  Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of anti-tussive/cough suppressants |
| 17 | Expectorants | Describe role of Expectorants in productive cough (chronic asthma, Pulmonary TB, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis) |
| 18 | Anti-Tuberculosis | Classify Anti tuberculous drugs  Describe the pharmacology of First line antituberculosis drugs  Describe the pharmacology of 2nd line antituberculosis drugs  Discuss the drug treatment & duration of susceptible newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis patient |
| 19 | General Anaesthesia | Definition of anaesthesia  Types of anaesthesia  Classification of general anaesthetics  Describe mechanism of general anaesthetic action  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of general anaesthetics |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PHARMACOLOGY SGDS | | |
| **S.NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** |
| 1 | Anti histamines (H1 blockers) | Describe location, synthesis and release of histamine  Classify 1st generation H1 blockers  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of 1st generation H1 blockers  Classify 2nd generation H1 blockers  Describe pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of 2nd generation H1 blockers |
| 2 | Anti-asthmatic | Discuss the treatment of asthma  Explain the Clinical significance of anti-asthmatics |
| 3 | Autocoids | Describe basic pharmacology of histamine  Describe clinical pharmacology of histamine  Describe basic pharmacology of serotonin  Describe clinical pharmacology of serotonin |
| 4 | Drugs for COPD | Discuss the treatment of asthma  Explain the Clinical significance of anti-asthmatics  Discuss the drugs used for COPD |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PHARMACOLOGY PRACTICAL** | | | |
| **S.NO** | **TOPIC** | **SKILL DETAILS** | |
| **1** | Effects of Alcaine on the rabbit’s eye | To demonstrate the effects of local anesthetic drug i.e., Alcaine on the rabbit’s eye |
| 2 | 90ml (3 doses) of carminative mixture | To prepare and dispense 90ml (3 doses) of carminative mixture.  Enumerate uses of carminative mixture |
| 3 | Powder  (Aspirin Paracetamol Caffeine) | To prepare 4 doses of A.P.C. (Aspirin Paracetamol Caffeine) (600mg each)  Describe uses and adverse effects of Aspirin, Paracetamol and Caffeine |
| 4 | Tuberculosis (Prescription) | Enlist the causes of Tuberculosis  Describe clinical features of Tuberculosis.  Construct a complete prescription for Tuberculosis |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PATHOLOGY LECTURES** | | |
| **S.NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** | |
| 1 | Obstructive lung disease | Describe the obstructive lung diseases like chronic bronchitis, emphysema,asthma, and bronchiectasis  Identify the causes, underlying patho-physiology, histopathology, clinical presentation in adults and children. | |
| 2 | Emphysema | Enlist the types of emphysema.  Identify the causes, underlying patho-physiology, histopathology, clinical presentation of different types of Emphysema | |
| 3 | Chronic bronchitis | Define Chronic bronchitis  Describe etiology, pathogenesis & clinical features of Chronic bronchitis | |
| 4 | Bronchiectasis | Define bronchiectasis.  Explain the etiology, morphology, and pathogenesis of bronchiectasis | |
| 5 | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Describe etiology, pathogenesis, clinical & morphological features of Pulmonary Tuberculosis | |
| 6 | Asthma | Define Aortic Dissection  Explain the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and complications of Asthma | |
| 7 | Streptococcus pneumoniae& viridans streptococci | Describe characteristics, transmission, pathogenesis, clinical findings, and laboratory diagnosis of Streptococcus pneumoniae& viridans streptococci | |
| 8 | Pneumoconiosis | Describe pneumoconiosis, its morphology, and different types.  Describe drug and radiation induced pulmonary diseases | |
| 9 | Mycoplasma | Explain Pathogenesis, structure, clinical manifestations & diagnosis of mycoplasma | |
| 10 | Pneumonia | Define pneumonia and its types.  Describe etiology, pathogenesis, clinical & morphological features of pneumonia in general  Describe community acquired atypical Pneumonia.  Explain etiology, pathogenesis & clinical features of nosocomial pneumonia | |
| 11 | Legionella/H influenza | Explain Pathogenesis, structure, clinical manifestations & diagnosis of Legionella infection  Explain Pathogenesis, structure, clinical manifestations & diagnosis of  H Influenza | |
| 12 | Lung Tumors | Describe the risk factors, morphology, clinical features and staging of laryngeal tumors | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PATHOLOGY SGDS** | | | |
| **S.NO** | **TOPIC** | **TOPIC DETAILS** |
| 1 | COPD | Define and classify COPD.  Explain the causes, pathogenesis morphological and clinical manifestations of emphysema  Explain the etiology, pathogenesis, and morphology of bronchitis |
| 2 | ARDS, Atelectasis and Pleural effusion | Define Atelectasis.  Classify and explain various types of atelectasis  Define Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)  Explain Pathogenesis and morphology of ARDS  Explain the Etiology, Pathogenesis, and clinical features of pleural effusion |
| 3 | Diffuse interstitial lung diseases, fibrosing lung diseases | Define diffuse & fibrosis interstitial lung disease.  Explain their pathogenesis  Classify chronic interstitial & fibrosis lung disease |
| 4 | Covid pneumonia and T. B | Define covid pneumonia and its types.  Describe etiology, pathogenesis, clinical & morphological features of Covid pneumonia, TB in general.  Describe community acquired atypical Pneumonia.  Explain etiology, pathogenesis & clinical features of Covid pneumonia & TB |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PATHOLOGY**  **PRACTICALS** | | |
| **S.NO** | **TOPIC** | **SKILL DETAILS** |
| 1 | ZN Staining  Practical’s related to bacteriology | Identify and describe the microscopic features of AFB.  Review bacteria’s related practicals under the microscope |
| 2 | Motility tests for identification of bacteria | Describe procedure and interpretation of motility tests for identification of bacteria |
| 3 | Antimicrobial sensitivity test | Describe procedure and interpretation of  Antimicrobial sensitivity test |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FORENSIC MEDICINE LECTURES** | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | FVF  Asphyxia | Define asphyxia and anoxia.  Enlist their causes.  Explain causes and pathophysiology of asphyxia.  Describe clinical presentation of asphyxia |
| 2 | Hanging | Define hanging.  Explain etiology and mechanism of death in hanging.  Explain autopsy findings in hanging.  Explain the method of dissection of neck in hanging |
| 3 | Strangulation | Define Strangulation .  Explain etiology and mechanism of death in Strangulation  Explain autopsy findings in Strangulation  Explain the method of dissection of neck in Strangulation |
| 4 | Suffocation | Define suffocation with special emphasis on its medicolegal aspects |
| 5 | Traumatic asphyxia/ Sexual asphyxia | Define traumatic asphyxia.  Describe its medicolegal aspects and its findings  Define sexual asphyxia.  Describe its medicolegal aspects |
| 6 | Drowning | Define and explain drowning with special emphasis on its medicolegal aspects.  Explain the etiology and mechanism of death in drowning  Explain the various forms of drowning and its autopsy findings.  Differentiate between ante and postmortem drowning |
| 7 | Asphyxiants CO/CO2 | Define Co poisoning.  Enlist its different causes  Describe its medicolegal aspects and autopsy findings.  Explain its clinical presentation and management |
| 8 | Hydrocyanic acid | Define hydrocyanic acid  Enlist its different causes  Describe its medicolegal aspects and autopsy findings.  Explain its clinical presentation and management |
| 9 | War gas/H2S | Define war gases.  Enlist their different types  Describe its medicolegal aspects and its findings  Define H 25 poisoning.  Enlist its different causes  Describe its medicolegal aspects and autopsy findings.  Explain its clinical presentation and management |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FORENSIC MEDICINE PRACTICALS | | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | SKILL DETAILS |
| 1 | Asphyxia death (Hanging, strangulation and smothering writing autopsy reports & examination) | Explain hanging and strangulation with the help of model with emphasis on their contrasting features.  Demonstrate contrasting features of different types of asphyxia deaths on a model |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| COMMUNITY MEDICINE LECTURES | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAIL |
| 1. | Introduction to communicable diseases | Define communicable diseases  Classify communicable diseases  Discuss briefly each group of communicable diseases wit examples  Discuss epidemiological triad in detail. |
| 2 | Epidemiological traide | Define & explain Epidemiological traide  Explain the traditional model for infectious disease |
| 3 | Acute respiratory infections | Define ARTI  Classify acute respiratory tract infections  Explain clinical features and laboratory test  For acute respiratory tract infections.  How do you treat a patient of ARTI. |
| 4 | Measles | Discuss epidemiology of measles |
|  | T.B/Whooping cough | Describe agent, host and environmental factors for the disease  Describe DOTS strategy for Tuberculosis  Explain different preventive and control measures for Tuberculosis including "stop TB" and "End TB" strategies  Discuss epidemiology of whooping cough in detail |
|  | Severe acute respiratory syndrome | Discuss epidemiology of severe acute respiratory tract infections. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GENERAL** MEDICINE LECTURES | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | COPD | Define COPD and its types  Enumerate the causes of COPD  Explain briefly the clinical presentation and its management |
| 2 | Bronchial Asthma | Define Bronchial Asthma  Enumerate the different etiological factors for Bronchial Asthma.  Classify the various types of Asthma  Explain briefly the clinical presentation, diagnosis and its management |
| 3 | Pneumothorax | Explain briefly the clinical presentation and its management of pneumothorax |
| 4 | Pulmonary Tuberculosis  Bronchiectasis | Define Pulmonary Tb and its types.  Describe clinical presentations of Tb and diagnostic tests.  Briefly explain the management protocol for Tb.  Explain clinical features and management of bronchiectasis |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ENT LECTURES** | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Acute and chronic rhinosinusitis | Describe the clinical presentation and management of Acute and chronic rhinosinusitis |
| 2 | Acute and chronic tonsillitis | Describe the clinical presentation and management of Acute and chronic tonsillitis |
| 3 | Acute and chronic laryngitis | Describe the clinical presentation and management of Acute and chronic laryngitis |
| 4 | Inflammatory conditions of upper airway | Describe the inflammatory conditions of upper airway |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PEADS LECTURES** | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Childhood pneumonia | Classify pneumonia according to IMNCI (integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses)  Describe the risk factors for recurrent pneumonia in childhood.  Describe the etiological agents for Pneumonias according to the age of the child.  Describe the indication for hospitalization of child with pneumonia. |
| 2 | Upper airway diseases/CROUP & epiglottis | Describe the upper air way diseases/CROUP & epiglottis.  Describe the risk factors for Upper airway diseases/CROUP & epiglottis.  Describe the indication for hospitalization of Upper airway diseases/CROUP & epiglottis |
| 3 | Reactive airway diseases | Describe the reactive airway diseases.  Describe the risk factors for reactive Upper airway  Describe the indication for hospitalization of reactive airway diseases |
| 4 | ARDS | Describe ARDS  Describe the risk factors for ARDS  Describe the indication for |

# 

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GYNAE & OBS LECTURES** | | |
| S.NO | TOPIC | TOPIC DETAILS |
| 1 | Respiratory problems | Describe the management of patient with respiratory problems |

# A picture containing text, clipart Description automatically generated

# ASSESSMENT METHODS FOR BLOCK EXAM:

Evaluation is a continuous process comprising of block examination and annual university examination. Students will be evaluated throughout the year. The internal assessment will contribute towards the ﬁnal examination scores.

Multiple examination methods including MCQs, SAQs, OSPE and viva will be used for assessment. In line with PMC stipulation, the pass/fail marks for the test and examination will be 50%.

There will be a block exam at the end of each block

THEORY (KNOWLEDGE): MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions) and SAQs (Short Answer Questions) are used to assess the theory part for the block exam

### **MCQ:**

* 1. A MCQ has a statement or clinical scenario followed by four options (likely answers).
  2. After reading the statement/scenario student select ONE, the most appropriate answer/response from the given list of options.
  3. Correct answer carries one mark, and incorrect ‘zero mark’. There is NO negative marking.

### **SAQ:**

SAQ are open ended questions that requires students to create an answer. They are commonly used in examinations to access the basic knowledge and understanding of the topic.

**OSPE: OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PRACTICAL EXAMINATION**

It may comprise between 12- 25 stations.

* 1. The content may assess application of knowledge, or practical skills.
  2. Student will complete task in deﬁne time at one given station.
  3. All the students are assessed on the same content by the same examiner in the same allocated time.
  4. A structured examination will have observed, unobserved, interactive and rest stations.

### **OBSERVED AND INTERACTIVE STATIONS:**

They will be assessed by internal or external examiners through the task or viva.

### **UNOBSERVED STATION:**

It will be static station in which students will have to answer the questions related to the given pictures, models, or specimens on the provided response sheet.

### **REST STATION:**

* + - It is a station where no task is given, and during this time student can organize his/her thoughts

.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COMMUNITY MEDICINE** | **TEXTBOOKS**   1. Community Medicine by Parikh 2. Community Medicine by M Illyas 3. Basic Statisticsfor the Health Sciences by Jan W Kuzma |
| **FORENSIC MEDICINE** | **TEXTBOOKS**   * Nasib R. Awan. Principles and practice of Forensic Medicine 1st ed. 2002. * Parikh, C.K. Parikh’s Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic   Medicine and Toxicology. 7th ed.2005.  **REFERENCE BOOKS**   * Knight B. Simpson’s Forensic Medicine. 11th ed.1993. * Knight and Pekka. Principles of forensic medicine. 3rd ed. 2004 * Krishan VIJ. Text book of forensic medicine and toxicology (principles and practice). 4th ed. 2007 * Dikshit P.C. Text book of forensic medicine and toxicology. 1st ed. 2010 * Polson. Polson’s Essential of Forensic Medicine. 4th edition. 2010. * Rao. Atlas of Forensic Medicine (latest edition). * Rao. Practical Forensic Medicine 3rd ed ,2007. * Knight: Jimpson’s Forensic Medicine 10th 1991,11th ed.1993 * Taylor’s Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence. 15th ed.1999   **CDs:**   1. Lectures on Forensic Medicine. 2. Atlas of Forensic Medicine.   **WEBSITES:**  [www.forensicmedicine.co.uk](http://www.forensicmedicine.co.uk/) |
| **GENERAL MEDICINE** | **REFERENCE BOOKS:**   1. Hutchison’s Clinical Methods, 23rd Edition 2. MacLeod's clinical examination 13th edition 3. Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine 4. Kumar and Clark's Clinical Medicine 5. HCAI guidelines CDC 6. WHO TB guidelines |
| **PATHOLOGY/MICROBIOLOGY** | **TEXTBOOKS**   1. Robbins & Cotran, Pathologic Basis of Disease, 9th edition. 2. Rapid Review Pathology, 4th edition by [Edward F. Goljan MD](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref%3Ddp_byline_sr_book_1?ie=UTF8&field-author=Edward%2BF.%2BGoljan%2BMD&search-alias=books&text=Edward%2BF.%2BGoljan%2BMD&sort=relevancerank) |
| **PHARMACOLOGY** | **TEXTBOOKS**   * 1. Lippincot Illustrated Pharmacology   2. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by Katzung |
| **GENERAL SURGERY** | **Bailey & Love** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **OTHER LEARNING RESOURCE: S** | |
| **Hands-on Activities**  **/ Practical** | Students will be involved in Practical sessions and hands-on activities that link with the foundation module to enhance the learning. |
| **Labs** | Utilize the lab to relate the knowledge to the specimens and models available. |
| **Videos** | Video familiarize the student with the procedures and protocols to assist patients. |
| **Computer Lab / CDs/ DVDs / Internet**  **Resources:** | To increase the knowledge students should utilize the available internet resources and CDs/DVDs. This will be an additional advantage to increase learning. |
| **SDL** | SDL is scheduled to search for information to solve cases, read through diﬀerent resources and discuss among the peers and with the faculty to clarify the concepts. |