SUMANDEEP VIDYAPEETH

(Declared as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956) Accredited by NAAC with a CGPA of 3.53 out of four-point scale at 'A' Grade

Category - I deemed to be university under UGC Act - 2018 At & Post Piparia, Tal: Waghodia 391760 (Gujarat) India.

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CURRICULUM

Attested CTC

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

Sumandeep Vidyapeath Diploma An Institution Deemed to be University Vill. Piparia, Taluka: Waghodia. Dist. Vadodara-391 760. (Gujarat)





INTRODUCTION

The quality of paramedical care has improved tremendously in the last few decades due to the advances in technology, thus creating fresh challenges in the field of healthcare. It is now widely recognized that health service delivery is a team effort involving both clinicians and non-clinicians, and is not the sole duty of physicians and nurses.1 Professionals that can competently handle sophisticated machinery and advanced protocols are now in high demand. In fact, diagnosis is now so dependent on technology, that paramedical and healthcare professionals are vital to successful treatment delivery.

Effective delivery of healthcare services depends largely on the nature of education, training and appropriate orientation towards community health of all categories of health personnel, and their capacity to function as an integrated team, with a range of skills and expertise, play key roles within the National Health Service, working autonomously, in multi-professional teams in various settings. All of them are first-contact practitioners and work across a wide range of locations and sectors within acute, primary and community care.

Learning goals and objectives for paramedical professionals

The learning goals and objectives of the undergraduate and graduate education program will be based on the performance expectations. They will be articulated as learning goals (why we teach this) and learning objectives (what the students will learn). Using the framework, students will learn to integrate their knowledge, skills and abilities in a hands-on manner in a professional healthcare setting.

Program outcomes

- To ensure operating room environment is safe and the operative procedure is conducted under conditions that maximize patient safety.
- To prepare professionals to be expert in theory and application of the principles of asepsis and sterile techniques.
- To combine knowledge of human anatomy, surgical procedures and implementation of tools to facilitate a physician's performance of diagnostic procedures.
- Physician's assistant courses cover medical diagnosis, clinical practice and treatment techniques for each system of the body.

Ethics and accountability

Students will understand core concepts of clinical ethics and law so that they may apply these to their practice as healthcare service providers. Program objectives should enable the students to:

Describe and apply the basic concepts of clinical ethics to actual cases and situations

• Recognize the need to make health care resources available to patients fairly, equitably and without bias, discrimination or under influence

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to be

- Demonstrate an understanding and application of basic legal concepts to the practice Employ professional accountability for the initiation, maintenance and termination of patient-provider relationships
- Demonstrate respect for each patient's individual rights of autonomy, privacy, and confidentiality

Commitment to professional excellence

The student will execute professionalism to reflect in his/her thought and action a range of attributes and characteristics that include technical competence, appearance, image, confidence level, empathy, compassion, understanding, patience, manners, verbal and non-verbal communication, an anti-discriminatory and non-judgmental attitude, and appropriate physical contact to ensure safe, effective and expected delivery of healthcare.

Objective:

Eligibility criteria:

For admission, the applicant must possess any degree in B.Sc. life Sciences/Nursing recognized by any of the Indian universities with a minimum of 60% marks in aggregate, and who has been a regular candidate. Admissions are finalized based on the candidate's merit by the honorable board.

Duration of the course:

Duration of the course is 2 year and 1 year internship

Medium of instruction:

English shall be the medium of instruction for all the subjects of study and for examination of the course.

Attendance

A candidate has to secure minimum 80% attendance in overall with at least-

- 1. 75% attendance in theoretical
- 2. 80% in Skills training (practical) for qualifying to appear for the final examination.

No relaxation, whatsoever, will be permissible to this rule under any ground including indisposition etc.

Assessment:

Assessments should be completed by the academic staff, based on the compilation of the student's theoretical & clinical performance throughout the training programme. To achieve this, all assessment forms and feedback should be included and evaluated. Student must attain at least 50% marks in each Theory, Internal assessment and Practical independently / separately for each individual subject.

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COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Course Name	Course Code	Theory (In hrs.) (Class and lab)	Practical (In hrs.) (Clinical)
First Year - Total Hours 600	Oode	(Olass and lab)	(Onnical)
Anatomy	DPA101	60	40
Physiology	DPA102	60	40
Biochemistry	DPA103	60	40
Clinical Microbiology	DPA104	60	40
Pharmacology	DPA105	60	40
Surgery/Equipment/Anaesthesiology	DPA105	60	40
Total		360	240
Second Year - Total Hours 400			
Paediatrics And Geriatrics	DPA201	60	40
Obstetrics And Gynaecology	DPA202	60	40
Cardiology And Cardiac Surgery	DPA203	60	40
Gastroenterology / Orthopaedics	DPA204	60	40
Total		240	160
Internship (Integrated Practice)	Total Hours 1140		

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Course	Course	Assessment			
	Code	Hours	Internal	External	Total
First Year					
Anatomy	DPA101	3	20	80	100
Physiology	DPA102	3	20	80	100
Biochemistry	DPA103	3	20	80	100
Clinical Microbiology	DPA104	3	20	80	100
Pharmacology	DPA105	3	20	80	100
Surgery/Equipment/Anaesthesiology	DPA105	3	20	80	100
Total			120	480	600
Second Year					
Paediatrics And Geriatrics	DPA201	3	20	80	100
Obstetrics And Gynaecology	DPA202	3	20	80	100
Cardiology And Cardiac Surgery	DPA203	3	20	80	100
Gastroenterology / Orthopaedics	DPA204	3	20	80	100
Total			80	320	400

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Sr.	1st Year DIPLOMA IN PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT		
No	Subjects	Content	Topics covered
1.	Human Anatomy and Physiology	Introduction to Human Anatomy	Definitions, planes of the body, organ system, optometry Tissues of the body - epithelium, connective tissue, bone and cartilage. Types of cells and their arrangements
		Digestive system	mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, rectum, anus, liver, spleen, pancreas
		Skeleton system	skull bones, other bones and body joints Muscles - Different types - origin, insertion, functions and nerve supply
		Circulatory System	- heart & blood vessels
		Brain	Parts, protective coverings, cerebrospinal fluid, brain stem, diencephalons, Cerebellum.
		Respiratory System	nose, bronchi, lungs, diaphragm
		Urinary System	 kidneys, urinary bladder, urethra
	8	Endocrine system	Maj or end ocri ne glan ds
		Reproductive System	Male and female
Attest	ed CTC	Nervous system	Structure of Neuron, Transmission of nerve impulse Organs of Central Nervous system & their tunctions
mar	15/2/201		Pensoeral Nervous system

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			Autonomous system Reflex action
DPA10	1 ANATOMY AND	PHYSIOLOGY (60	O HOURS)
2.	Physiology	Introduction to physiology	Cell structure, body fluid compartments, Homeostasis, transport across cell membrane, neuromuscular junction and muscle contraction
		Blood	Composition and function of blood, erythropoiesis, anaemia, polycythaemia, blood coagulation, plasma proteins, blood groups including Rh
		Cardiovascul ar system	Conduction of heart beat, cardiac cycle, ECG, cardiac output, arterial blood pressure measurement, heart rate.
		Respiration	Mechanism, lung volume and capacities, transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide, regulation of respiration, artificial respiration
		Digestive system	secretions and functions of salivary glands, gastric glands, pancreas, small intestine, absorption, liver function
		Excretory system	Formation of urine, micturition, normal and abnormal constituents of urine.
		Endocrine system	Major endocrine glands, hypothalamic- pituitary – target gland axis, regulation.
		Reproductive system	Male and female sex hormones, spermatogenesis, menstrual cycle, Integumentary system – functions of skin
	8	Nervous system	Nerve impulse conduction, synapse, receptors, reflex action, ascending and descending tracts, functions of cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, thalamus, hypothalamus, brain stem., sleep and reticular formation.
Attest	ed CTC	Special senses	Olfaction, gestation, hearing and vision – pathways and applied aspect
PPA 1	02 PHYSIOLOGY	(60 HOURS)	ep Viay
Shar	Biochemistry 0	Carbohydrates	
ice-Chan	121-1	ns (B	

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	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			sucrose, starch and glycogen- properties, structure and function
		Proteins	Amino acids, peptides – properties and tests with a few examples
		Lipids	Fatty acids, saturated and unsaturated, cholesterol, phospholipids and plasma membrane, glycerol
		Enzymes	Definition, classification, factors affecting enzyme activity, coenzyme, enzyme inhibition , units of enzyme, isoenzyme and enzyme pattern in diseases
		Vitamins	Fat and water soluble vitamins – requirements and properties
		Minerals	Na, K, Ca, P, Fe, Cu and Se – requirement, availability and property
		Hormones	Receptor concept – insulin, glucagon and thyroxin
		Metabolism in short	Carbohydrate, protein and lipids
DPA 1	03 BIOCHEMISTR	Y (60 HOURS)	
4.	Clinical Microbiology	Introduction	Types of microorganisms, microbial growth Sterilization and
	Wholobiology		disinfection in the
			laboratory, control of
			microbial growth -
			Antimicrobial method
			and chemotherapy Microbes versus Humans – disease process,
			pathogenicity, virulence, immune system
	19	Bacteriology	Gram positive, gram negative, acid fast bacilli, spirochetes,
		Virology	Classification, rubella, adenovirus, oncogenic viruses (HPV, HBV, EBV, Retroviruses), HIV.
		Fungi	Yeasts, Intracellular parasites / Helminths.
DPA 1	04 CLINICAL MICI	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
5.	Pharmacology	Introduction to	Roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
	204	medical terminology	ep Vidya
Shar	aner 1.120	Vocabulary	ging, infection, injury
7	1812/2	3/8	

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	Problems		
	Skeletal	Bones and ligaments – disorders, diagnosis	
	system	and treatment	
	Muscular	 Skeletal, smooth and cardiac muscles – 	
	system	disorders, diagnosis and treatment	
	Nervous	Brain, spinal	
	system	cord, peripheral	
		nerves, sense	
		organs –	
		disorders ,	
		diagnosis and	
		treatment	
	Endocrine	Disorders, Diagnosis and treatment	
	system	Disorders, Diagnosis and treatment	
	Diagnosis inclu	des –	
	blood work, X-ra		
	imaging Trea	•	
	includes - m		
	and surgical		
Cardiovascular Heart, blood and blood vessels – dis			
	Respiratory	Air passages, lungs, diaphragm - disorders,	
	system	diagnosis and treatment	
	Integumentary	Skin, hair and nails – disorders,	
	system	diagnosis and treatment	
	Immune and	Disorders, diagnosis and treatment	
	lymphatic	Disorders, diagnosis and treatment	
	system		
	Diagnosis – bloo	od and imaging	
	Treatment – Medical and surgical		
	Digestive	Mouth, throat, stomach,	
	system	intestine, liver,	
		gallbladder, pancreas –	
		disorders, diagnosis and	
		treatment	
	Urinary system		
		bladder, urethra-	
		disorders, diagnosis and	
132		dreatment	
20.	Reproductive	female, disorders, diagnosis and	
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Equipment/ Anaesthesiolog y Importance of team work, stresses and during operative procedure , sure terminology, types of incision and t indications, internal & external haemornh – signs and symptoms, management , Tourniquets – use and duration of application and dangers of use. Sutures and surgical instruments Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems Skin – ulcers, wounds, burns, skin infecti (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (bacell, squamous cell carcinoma melanoma) Head and neck region – conger anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronc cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), par and submandibular glands, oral ulc Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Attested CTC Common equipments Importance of team work, stresses and during procedure, surgetter for indications, internal & external haemorrh – signs and symptoms, management , Tourniquets – use and duration of application and duration of application and surgical instruments Skin – ulcers, wounds, burns, skin infecti (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (bacell, squamous cell carcinoma melanoma) Head and neck region – conger anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronc cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), par and submandibular glands, oral ulc Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Afteries – limb ischemia, non-invar vascular diagnostic tests, atheromat disease, aneurysm, Raynaud's syndro emboli, Veins – Varicose veins, deep veins and asseptic techniques			system	treatment
Equipment/ Anaesthesiolog y Imporfance of team work, stresses and during operative procedure, surg terminology, types of incision and to indications, internal & external haemorrh — signs and symptoms, management , Tourniquets — use and duration of application and dangers of use. Sutures and surgical instruments Skin — ulcers, wounds, burns, skin infecti (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (bacell, squamous cell carcinoma melanoma) Head and neck region — conger anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronc cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), par and submandibular glands, oral ulc Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Attested CTC Common equipments Imporfance of team work, stresses and during operative procedure, surger surger surger surgers and symptoms, management of indications, internal & external haemorrh — signs and symptoms, management (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (bacell, squamous cell carcinoma melanoma) Head and neck region — conger anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronc cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), par and submandibular glands, oral ulc Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Afteries — limb ischemia, non-invaravascular diagnostic tests, atheromat disease, aneurysm, Raynaud's syndro emboli, Veins — Varicose veins, deep withrombosis and pulmonary embolism Personal cleanliness and aseptic techniques	DPA10	5- PHARMACOL	OGY(60 Hours)	
causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems Causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems Common equipments Common equipments (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (baccell, squamous cell carcinoma melanoma) Head and neck region — conger anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronc cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), par and submandibular glands, oral ulc Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Attested CTC Common equipments (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (baccell, squamous cell carcinoma melanoma) Head and neck region — conger anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronc cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), par and submandibular glands, oral ulc Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Arteries — limb ischemia, non-invas vascular diagnostic tests, atheromat disease, aneurysm, Raynaud's syndro emboli, Veins — Varicose veins, deep veins and aseptic techniques		Surgery/ Equipment/ Anaesthesiolog		Tourniquets - use and duration of application and dangers of use. Sutures and surgical
Common Personal cleanliness and aseptic techniques			causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following	Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (basal cell, squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma) Head and neck region — congenital anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, bronchial cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), parotid and submandibular glands, oral ulcers, Leukoplakia, Jawtumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Arteries — limb ischemia, non-invasive vascular diagnostic tests, atheromatous disease, aneurysm, Raynaud's syndrome, emboli, Veins — Varicose veins, deep vein
	Attest	ed CTC		Personal cleanliness
	111		/anaesthesiolog	
haraney (2) 201 gy (5) care Pre-	Shar	aney (2/20)	/ .0~	care Pre-

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bag ventilation, CPR, Basic Life	omy ent, IV cannulation, Ambu R, Basic Life Support.		
DPA106 SURGERY EQUIPMENT-(60 Hours)			

Practical

- 1. Phlebotomy, collection of blood sample and storage
- 2. Urine collection / analysis / normal and abnormal values significance
- 3. Biochemical parameters and their normal and abnormal values / significance
- 4. Cardiac enzymes significance / tropi
- 5. Viral markers and their significance
- 6. Culture methods / techniques / swab etc.
- 7. CSF / Pleural fluid /Ascetic fluid analysis and their significance
- 8. Mantoux test and its significance
- 9. Viral markers /HIV testing interpretation
- 10. Pregnancy test
- 11. Sterile techniques / sterilization of lab
- 12. Instruments and their importance
- 13. Microscope
- 14. Blood counts and ESR
- 15. Slide preparation/ staining
- 16. Malarial parasite identification and its test
- 17. Motion analysis
- 18. Disposing lab waste materials
- 19. Entering the data into the computer system
- 20. Giving a scenario ask to interpret to the doctor and to the patient

PRACTICALS: (40 HOURS)

2ND YEAR DIPLOMA IN PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

Each student shall undergo training in Skill Simulation Laboratory for learning certain basic clinical skills like IV/IM injection, setting IV line, Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and Life support skills in the beginning of second year, for duration of continuous four days. (Board of Studies letter No.:FPMS/SV/BOS-MIN/0006/2016-17, dated 19/04/2017, and vide notification of Board of Management resolution Ref.:No. SVDU/R/2017-18/5056, dated 09/01/2018).

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Paediatrics
And Geriatrics

Introduction

perintion, population, morbidity and mortality perinatal, neonatal, infant and preschool mortality rates, current

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		National Decembers like ICDC DCL
		National Programmes like ICDS, RCH, Vitamin A prophylaxis, UIP,IMCI, Pulse Polio, AFP . ARI. Diarrhoea control programmes.
	Growth and development	Anthropometry – Measurement and interpretation of weight, length/height, head circumference, mid-arm circumference. Use of weighing machines, infant meter, interpretation of Growth Important milestones in infancy and early childhood in areas of gross motor, fine motor, language and personal – social development, psychological and behavioural problems Measurement and interpretation of sitting height, US: LS ratio and arm span Age- independent antropometric measurement – principles and application
	Nutrition	Normal requirements of carbohydrates, protein, fats, minerals and vitamins for newborn, children, pregnant and lactating mother. Common food sources.
	Breast feeding	 colostrum and composition of breast milk, initiation and technique of feeding, hazards and demerits of prelacteal feed, top milk and bottle – feeding. Feeding of LBW babies. Infant feeding /weaning foods, methods of weaning. Assessment of nutritional status of child based on history and physical examination. Characteristics of transitional and mature milk (foremilk and Hind milk)
**	Protein energy malnutrition	Definition, classification, features, causes and management.
Attested CTC	Vitamins	etio-pathogenesis, clinical feature, biochemical and radiological findings, differential diagnosis and management of nutritional disorders.
110	Obesity	Definition, causes and management
	- COCCILY / XF	- Le comproce, ou dood and management

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	system, genitor-urinary system and
	haematological disorder
Infectious disease	epidemiology, basic pathology, symptoms, signs, complications, investigations, differential diagnosis, management and prevention of common bacterial, viral and parasitic infections
Special reference to vaccine	preventable disease – Diarrhoea, LRTI, TB, Polio, meningitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, typhoid, viral hepatitis, cholera, chicken pox, giardiasis, amoebiasis, intestinal helminthiasis, malaria, dengue fever, AIDs, Kala azar, leprosy, Chlamydia infection.
Paediatric emergencies	Status epilepticus, status asthmaticus / acute severe asthma, shock and anaphylaxis, burns, hypertensive emergencies, gastrointestinal bleed, comatose child, congestive cardiac failure, acute renal failure.
Genetics	Principles of inheritance and diagnosis of genetic disorders – Down's syndrome
Geriatrics	physiological and psychological fundamentals of aging process Diet for the aged and management of nutritional disorders Disorders of major geriatric ailments and management - Medical — infections, dehydration, acute confusional state, osteoporosis, Degenerative joint diseases, effects of immobility — prevention of contracture and bedsores. Economic and psychosocial needs of the aged. Role of various health care providers including family.

DPA201 Paediatrics And Geriatrics (60Hours)

2.

Obstetrics And Gynaecology

Bony pelvis – important land marks of obstetrics significance, fetal skull Physiological changes in pregnancy

/ menopause

Conception, abortion

gestational trophoblastic

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cyst, neoplasia /agina — infection, eoplasia —endometriosis, , hyperplasia, inoma Cervix —
ons, malignancy STD, genital TB, HIV, TORCH, vertical HIV
Diagnosis of pregnancy, antenatal care and fetal surveillance, first trimester bleeding, normal and abnormal presentations and positions, dystocia due to bony pelvis, soft tissue, high risk pregnancies, IUGR, IUD, preterm labour, premature rupture of membranes, poly and oligohydramnios, post-dated delivery, Prolonged labour, obstructed labour, rupture uterus, previous LSCS, third trimester bleeding, preeclampsia and eclampsia, medical disorders complicating pregnancy, surgical emergencies in obstetrics, Rh iso immunization, partogram, ultra sound in obstetrics, fetal monitoring, active management of labour, neonatal resuscitation, analgesia and anaesthesia in obstetrics, instrumental deliveries, LSCS, third stage complications, normal and abnormal puerperium, morbidity and mortality, medical auditing in obstetrics.
Maldevelopment, injuries, infections, cysts, tumors of female genital tract. Vulva — inflammation, ulcers, atrophy, dystrophies, cysts, neoplasm Vagina ,leucorrhoea, infections, carcinoma Cervix — erosion, ulcer, dysplasia, carcinoma Uterus — prolapse, displacements (inversion and retroversion), endometriosis Abnormal uterine bleeding / post menopausal bleeding, endometrial tropolasia, benign and malignant tumours.

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			Discourage of the second of th
			Primary and secondary amenorrhoea, infertility, PCOD, assisted reproductive
			techniques, choriocarcinoma,
		Urinary system	Stress
		Urinary system	incontinence
			, pelvic pain, low back
			ache Cancer
			screening
			for genital
			malignancy
			and breast /
			Pap smear
			Radiotherap
			y outline and
			chemothera
			ру
			Neonatology: - Neonatal resuscitation,
			meconium
			aspiration syndrome, preterm care, RDS,
			neonatal jaundice, congenital anomalies,
			birth injuries.
DPA20	2 Obstetrics And	Gynaecology (60	
3.	Cardiology And Cardiac Surgery	Introduction	Basics – structural basis of cardiovascular disease, embryology, chambers, heart valves, surface marking, great vessels, blood, cardiovascular disease, cardiac cycle, heart sounds, circulation of blood, cardiovascular responses to exercise, heart failure and compensatory mechanism, cardiac muscle action, coronary perfusion.
DPA20	l)3 Cardiology And	Cardiac Surgery	(60Hours)
J. 7120	- Caralology / tria	Cardiovascular	symptoms and signs, pulse, BP, JVP
		diseases	Congenital heart disease – cyanotic and a
			cyanotic heart diseases Hypertension-
			essential, malignant, systemic and pulmonary
	772		hypertensions Arterial diseases -
			atherosclerosis – risk factors, Burger's
			disease
			Coronary, Rheumatic heart
	- J CTC		disease, heart failure, cardiac
Attest	ed CTC		arrhythmias,
No			cardiomyopathies Peripheral
6/	41	296	Plascular disease, pulmonary
Shar	ane 1 1 20		thiomboelmbolism,
ce-Chan	cellor	Sur	

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			Systemia diagona affacting the beart
			Systemic diseases affecting the heart,
			pregnancy and heart disease Pericardial
		Decreation	diseases, Cardiac trauma, tumors of heart
		Prevention of	Diagnostic tools – ECG, Chest X-ray, ECHO,
		heart diseases	TMT, Holter, 24 hour ambulatory BP
			monitoring, blood analysis, etc.
			Cardiac catheterization and coronary
			angiography- preparation of patient
			physically and mentally. Pre and post-
			operative care and rehabilitation programme.
			PPI
			Importance of life style modification
		0 "	measures.
		Cardiac	Basics – Cardiopulmonary bypass – closed
		surgery	and open heart operation, PDA ligation,
			closed mitral valvotomy, pulmonary artery
			banding , block trussing shunt,
			pericardiectomy, shunt operations, ASD and
			VSD closure, Tetralogy of Fallot correction,
			valvular disease surgeries, surgery for
			transpositions, other corrective surgeries and coronary surgeries.
4.	Gastroenterolo	Clinical	Basics, functions and physiology of
٦.	gy /	gastroenterolo	defecation
	Orthopaedics	gy	Preventive gastroenterology- obesity, GI
	Orthopadaloo	9)	disorders, constipation, diarrhoea and
			dysentery
			Surgical asepsis and hygienic endoscopy
			room – preparation of sterile field –
			preparation of tables, equipment,
			instruments for the procedure, giving oral
			anaesthetic agent, transfer and positioning of
			the patient, care of the room before, during
			and after the endoscopy procedure, special
			precautions in handling patients with sepsis,
			blood borne infection – Hepatitis B, HCV,
			HIV etc, cleaning and disinfection, terminal
	**		disinfection,
			Basic endoscopy unit – forward viewing,
			single channel and double channel
			endoscopy and specific instruments used in
	-d CTC		endoscopic and colonoscopy procedures.
Attest	ed CTC	Orthopaedics	Basics, ossification of bones of the limbs for
ND			age determination, X-rays of bones, process
	aug M	de	of verair of bone. Infections – osteomyelitis,
ghar	12/20	LI /2/1/2	who is, mycetoma.
[ice-Chan	18[2]		Metabolic diseases – rickets /osteomalacia,
ice-Unan	cellor	[~/ (#E)	./T&〒、/□科 ●

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osteoporosis, hyperparathyroidism Tumours-Primary Osteosarcoma, Osteoclastoma. Ewing's sarcoma. chondrosarcoma and Secondary tumors Arthritis – Rheumatoid, osteo arthritis/ ankylosing spondylitis. Fractures Definition. classification, management, fracture healing, delayed union, fractures, management of fracture clavicle, shaft of humerus and dislocation of shoulder. Classification of injuries around the elbow and management of supracondylar fracture and dislocation of elbow, Monteggia fracture dislocation and fracture of both bones of forearm. Volkamann's ischemic contracture. fracture lower end of radius, scaphoid and metacarpal fracture. Fracture of pelvis and dislocation of hip, fracture neck of femur, trochanter, shaft of femur tibia, fibula and metatarsal. Internal derangements of knee, injuries of ankle and foot, amputations, Congenital malformations – CTEV, torticollis, CDH, pseudo arthrosis Disorders of hip- Coxavara, Perthes disease. Deformities and disorders of the spine Blood transfusion

DPA204 Gastroenterology / Orthopaedics (60Hours)

Practical

Clinical D Rotation:

Department

- 1. Case sheet writing
- 2. Assessment of communication to the patient
- 3. BLS (demonstration of basic life support)
- 4. Ryle's tube, Foley's, colostomy, drains care
- Anaesthesiology –assisting the anaesthetist and different techniques of anaesthesia
- 6. Giving a common drug strip and asking questions
- 7. Giving an ECG strip and asking basic questions
- 8. ECG taking and interpretation common cases only
- 9. LP/ Pleural tapping /ascetic fluid tapping and other common procedures –

providing a scenario and asking questions

10. Normal shest presentation / common abnormal

Attested CTC

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- 11. Normal delivery
- 12. Neonatal care and resuscitation
- 13. Obs and Gyn instruments/ sterile techniques / instruments (forceps etc)
- 14. Importance of PAP Smear /terminal care
- 15. Preparing the discharge summaries
- 16. Entry of biochemical values in to the patient's file
- 17. Assess the communication skills by giving a scenario

PRACTICALS (40 MARKS)

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

INTRODUCTION

The Code of Professional Conduct is designed and set out as guidance for the clinical practitioner within the relationship that exists with every patient receiving health care.

Essential to that relationship is the patient's trust in the practitioner. This trust hangs upon the patient's assurance of being the practitioner's first concern during their clinical encounter, and upon the patient's confidence that the care received will be competent, whether in diagnosis, therapy or counseling.

STANDARD OF PRACTICE AND CARE

Patients are entitled to the highest standard of practice and care. The essential elements of this are professional competence, good relationships with patients and colleagues and observance of professional ethical obligations.

In providing care you must therefore:

- Recognize the limits of your professional competence.
- Be willing to consult colleagues
- Keep clear, accurate and contemporaneous patient records which report the relevant findings.
- Keep colleagues informed.

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Pay due regard to the efficacy and the prudent use of resources.

Be competent, truthful, and accurate when recording on investigations.

Vice-Chancellor

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VIII. Pipario, Taluka: Waghodia. Dist. Vadodara-391 760. (Gujarat) Be competent when giving or arranging treatment.

Patient's rights

- Listen to patients and respect their views.
- Treat patients politely and considerately.
- Respect patients' privacy and dignity.
- Give information to patients in a way they can understand.
- Respect the right of patients to be fully involved in decisions about their care.
- Respect the right of patients to refuse treatment or to take part in teaching or research, reporting the refusal to the person requesting the procedure.
- Respond to complaints promptly and constructively.
- Ensure that your views about a patient's life style, culture, beliefs, race, colour, sex, sexuality, age, social status, or perceived economic worth, do not prejudice the service you give.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Patients have a right to expect that you will not pass on any personal information which you learn in the course of your professional duties, unless they agree

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