

Phase II

- Generic Topics on Medical Humanities to be taught in Phase-II
- Integrated Teaching in Phase II
- Subjects of Phase II--
 - Pharmacology & Therapeutics
 - Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
 - General Pathology only for teaching learning & formative assessment
 - General Microbiology only for teaching learning & formative assessment

Generic Topics on Medical Humanities to be taught in Phase-II

The following three topics will be taught within 2nd phase under supervision of Phase-II coordination committee in collaboration with medical education unit (MEU). The sessions will be under the guidance of Principal & Vice-principal, coordinated by concerned departments and sessions will be delivered by concerned experts of the topics. Each session will be one and half hour. Attending these session will be mandatory and will be reflected in the formative & summative assessment of Phase-II.

Topics:

1. Communication skill
2. Doctor–patient relationship (DPR)
3. Physicians’ / *bedside manner*, etiquette and rapport building with patients

| Topics | Learning objective | List of Contents | Method | Time |
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| Communication skill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the concept of communication skills, types and components of the communication skills • state the main tools of communication • mention the importance of communication skills • describe ways of effective communication particularly with patients, students and others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of communication skills, types and components of the communication skills • Main tools of communication • Importance of communication skills • Ways of effective communication particularly with patients, faculties and others | Interactive Lecture Or Seminar | One and half hour |
| Doctor–patient relationship (DPR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define doctor–patient relationship (DPR) • State importance of DPR • List Patient-related, doctor-related and health systems related factors of DPR • Explain the means of strengthening the DPR • Mention some current examples of the DPR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of doctor–patient relationship (DPR) • Importance of DPR • Patient-related, doctor-related and health systems related factors of DPR • Means of strengthening the DPR • Some current examples of the DPR | Interactive Lecture Or Seminar | One and half hour |
| Physicians’ <i>bedside manner</i>, etiquette and rapport building with patients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define <i>manner</i>, etiquette and rapport building • state Hippocrates and religious quote on <i>manner</i> and etiquette • explain importance good manners of doctors • explain negative impact of a doctor’s poor manner • mention the means of developing good <i>manner and rapport with patients and attendants</i> • mention some current examples of <i>manner</i>, etiquette and rapport building with patients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of <i>manner</i>, etiquette and rapport building • Hippocrates and religious quote on <i>manner</i> and etiquette • Importance good manners of doctors • Negative impact of a doctor’s poor manner • Means of developing good <i>manner and rapport with patients and attendants</i> • Some current examples of <i>manner</i>, etiquette and rapport building with patients | Interactive Lecture Or Seminar | One and half hour |

Integrated Teaching in phase II

All the departments of Phase II (Pharmacology, Forensic Medicine & Toxicology) must be present and take part in the integrated teaching while the faculty representatives from concerned clinical & others departments will also participate actively. Teachers will be the speakers in each session. Participation of the students of phase II should be ensured. Concern audiovisual aid, equipment and patient will be used. Students need to get some 'take home message' from every session. To ensure presence of the students 10 (Ten) marks will be allocated from practical part of the professional examination as a part of integrated teaching and submission of write up on what was learned by the student as summary. Schedule for integrated teaching session will be set at the phase II committee meeting in collaboration with medical education unit (MEU).

Total -15 hour. Each session will be for at least 2 hour

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrocution and lightening 2. Burn 3. Drowning 4. Death | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Poisoning 6. Substance abuse 7. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 8. Malaria |
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| Topic | Learning objective | Core content | Discipline involved |
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| Term-I | | | |
| Electrocution and lightening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define electrocution • mention the mode of electrocution • list the causes of electrocution • enumerate consequences of electrocution • describe the management of electrocution • explain the prevention of electrocution and lightening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of electrocution • Types and causes of electrocution • Consequences of electrocution • Management of electrocution • Preventive measures of electrocution and lightening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic medicine & Toxicology • Community medicine & Public Health • Neuro Medicine • Cardiology • Surgery |
| Burn | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define burn • mention the types of burn • describe the pathophysiology including the causes of burn. • differentiate between antemortem and postmortem burn, dry burn and wet burn/chemical burn • explain the consequences/complications of burn. • estimate the surface burn & burn index along with its importance • make a plan for management of burn • discuss the forensic aspect related to the burn tragedy. • describe the medico legal aspect & negligence issues involve in burn case • describe the precaution & prevention strategies; social & health impact that involve the life style of victim. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, type and cause of burn • Pathophysiology of burn • Clinical features of burn • Estimation of area of surface burn • Complication of burn • Management of burn survival • Medico legal aspect of burn • Role & responsibilities of forensic expert in fire tragedy • Postmortem findings and cause of death in burn • Strategies for prevention of fire/burn | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic medicine & Toxicology • Community Medicine & Public Health • Pathology • Surgery/ Plastic Surgery • Anaesthesiology /Critical care medicine |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the cause of death & analyze the postmortem findings for logical conclusion. | | |
| Drowning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define drowning classify drowning with its postmortem finding. describe the pathophysiology of drowning. mention the medico legal importance of drowning describe the management of drowning survival. differentiate ante mortem from postmortem drowning. describe the preventive strategies of drowning in Bangladesh. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, type, mechanism & Pathophysiology of drowning Epidemiology of drowning Postmortem findings of drowning Medico legal aspect & cause of death due to drowning. Management strategies of drowning. Preventive strategies of drowning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic Medicine Community Medicine Pathology Medicine Paediatric Medicine |
| Death | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define death, sudden death classify death mention the causes of sudden death describe medico legal aspects of sudden death describe medico legal importance of somatic death describe the criteria to declare the death describe the criteria of declaration of death in ICU describe the psychological, ethical, scientific issues of death describe the duty of a doctor in relation to death mention appropriate ways of issuing death certificate describe the role of death statistics & death audit in health service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, types and moment of death Signs of somatic death Brain death(criteria of declaration in ICU) Suspended animation Sudden death Psychological, ethical, scientific issues of death Duty of a doctor in relation to death Death certificate Death statistics & death audit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic medicine & Toxicology Community Medicine & Public Health Pathology Medicine |
| Poisoning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define poison(medically and legally) classify poison describe the aims and objectives/principles of management of poisoning mention the common routes and mode of poisoning describe the legal aspects of poisoning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of poison Classification of poison Domestic poison; Intended poison; occupational poison Management of poisoning case Duties of a doctor in a poisoning case Laboratory diagnosis in a poisoning case. Post mortem Findings & medico legal aspects of poisoning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic medicine & Toxicology Community Medicine & Public Health Pharmacology Medicine |

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| <p>Substance abuse</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define substance abuse • mention the causes of substance abuse • list the drugs used as substance abuse • describe the mechanism; clinical manifestation, complications & diagnosis of substance abuse (amphetamine(yaba), cannabis, solvent abuse, drunkenness, drug addiction) • describe the forensic aspect related to the substance abuse • mention the health & social hazards with its impacts • list the crimes related to substance abuse • outline the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse • list the strategies to prevent substance use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of substance abuse • Drugs used for substance abuse • Amphetamine (yaba); Cannabis; LSD, Cocaine, solvent abuse, Drunkenness • Features and diagnosis of substance abuse • Management of substance abuse • Forensic aspect related to substance abuse • Health & social hazards and its impact • Crime related to substance abuse. • Strategies to prevent substance abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic medicine & Toxicology • Community Medicine & Public Health • Pharmacology • Medicine/Psychiatry |
| <p>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</p> | <p>At the end of the session students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain epidemiological approach to overcome Pulmonary Tuberculosis • describe the microbes (structure, antigenic component and staining characteristics). • explain the pathogenesis of this disease • outline the diagnostic approaches (clinical presentation and diagnosis) • enumerate the drugs used • mention the adverse effects of drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemiology of Pulmonary Tuberculosis • National guideline of tuberculosis treatment • MDR-TB • XDR-TB • Extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis • Drug interactions of different anti-TB drugs • Role of Steroid in fulminant tuberculosis • Complications and Concomitant immunosuppressive illness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmacology • Microbiology • Pathology • Community Medicine Respiratory Medicine/ Medicine • Forensic Medicine & Toxicology |
| <p>Malaria</p> | <p>At the end of the session students will be able to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mention the prevalence of malaria • enumerate the causative agents of malarial fever • explain the pathophysiology of different types of malaria and organs involved • outline the diagnostic approaches (clinical presentation and diagnostic tools) • list the drugs used in malaria (uncomplicated, complicated severe and prophylaxis) • mention adverse effects of anti-malarial drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of Malaria • Causative agents • Pathophysiology of different types of Malaria and organs involved • National guideline of Malarial treatment • Cerebral Malaria and Treatment of Acute, Chronic, cerebral malaria. • Drug approach in pregnancy and other complications. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmacology • Microbiology • Pathology • Community Medicine • Medicine • Forensic Medicine & Toxicology |