

COURSES SCHEDULE

1. Introduction to surgery

Operational objective: at the end of the course the student must know:

Elements of history of surgery;

Current means of work in surgery;

Other elements specific to the surgical act.

2. Asepsis and antisepsis

Operational objective: at the end of the course the student must know:

Asepsis, antisepsis, sterilization - definitions, methods, applications;

Heat sterilization – methods, applications;

Antiseptics – classes, mechanism of action, applications.

3. Symptoms and signs in surgery

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Pain, nausea, vomiting, dysphagia, constipation/diarrhea, palpitations, abdominal wall muscle spasm/contracture, swelling, jaundice, haemorrhage – definitions, varieties, interpretations.

4. Surgical infections

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

The signs of inflammation, the clear differentiation of inflammation from infection and the therapeutic resonance (elimination of unjustified antibiotic therapy), localized infections/diffuse infections, specific/non-specific infections – pathogens, symptoms and signs, appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic means.

5. The traumas

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Definition, classification of injuries according to traumatic agents, mode of action, closed-open. Primary posttraumatic lesions - definitions, descriptions, therapeutic attitudes;

6. Burns

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Classification of burns according to the agent, according to the depth of the lesions and their description, the calculation of the burned surface, the calculation of the prognostic index and its meaning.

7. Hemorrhage. Hemostasis. Transfusion

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Hemorrhage - definition, classifications according to the nature of the damaged vessel, according to the place of blood spillage, according to the amount of blood lost, the clinical picture in hemorrhages. Definitions epistaxis, rhinorrhea, otorrhea, hematemesis, rectorrhea, melena, hemoptysis, hematuria. Provisional, medical, surgical hemostasis - definitions, means, applications. Transfusion - indications, norms, blood groups, transfusable products.

8. The shock

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Shock - definition, hemorrhagic shock - clinical picture, other types of shock - understanding the pathophysiological mechanisms, methods of shock removal - elements of early therapy.

9. Surgical pathology of the esophagus

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Achalasia – definition, elements of: pathophysiology, clinical picture, imaging, treatment;

Esophageal diverticula – types, locations, clinical picture, imaging;

Esophageal foreign bodies – etiology, clinical picture, complications, elements of treatment and follow-up;

Caustic esophagitis – clinical picture, complications, elements of early therapy;

Tumors of the esophagus - clinical picture.

10. Surgical pathology of the diaphragm

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Hiatal hernias- Definition and classification, determining and favoring factors, clinical picture, elements of diagnosis and treatment, complications;

Gastroesophageal reflux disease – etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment;

Barrett's esophagus – definition, evolution.

11. Surgical pathology of the stomach and duodenum

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Gastro-duodenal ulcer – etiological factors, physiopathology, clinical picture, paraclinical investigations, therapeutic means, complications and elements of therapy;

Gastric cancer – etiological factors, clinical picture, paraclinical investigations, treatment principles.

12. Upper digestive hemorrhages

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Upper digestive hemorrhages – definition, etiology and possible sources, hematemesis, melena, hematochezia – definition, clinical significance, clinical picture, paraclinical explorations in HDS, principles of therapy, medical treatment of HDS.

13. Surgical pathology of the small intestine

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Intestinal occlusions on the small intestine - definition, elements of etiopathogenesis and physiopathology, clinical picture, paraclinical investigations, principles of treatment in intestinal occlusion. Meckel's diverticulum - definition, pathology. Enteromesenteric infarction - etiology, clinical picture.

14. Surgical pathology of the colon and rectum

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Intestinal occlusion on the colon and rectum - definition, elements of etiopathogenesis and physiopathology, clinical picture, paraclinical explorations, principles of treatment. Colorectal cancer elements of etiology, clinical picture according to topography, explorations, possible complications, principles of treatment. Colic diverticula - definition, clinical picture, complications, principles of treatment. Ulcerative-hemorrhagic rectocolitis – definition, clinical picture.

15. Surgical pathology of the vermiform appendix

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Acute appendicitis – definition, anatomopathological forms, clinical picture, clinical forms, differential diagnosis, evolutionary possibilities, complications, treatment.

16. Peritonitis

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Peritonitis - definition, classification. Secondary acute peritonitis: etiology, clinical picture, principles of treatment. Peritoneal abscesses – definition, treatment.

17. Surgical pathology of the liver

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Hepatic hydatid cyst - etiology, clinical picture, imaging, treatment.

Liver cancer - etiology, clinical and paraclinical diagnostic elements.

18. Surgical pathology of the extrahepatic bile ducts

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Gallstones – definition, etiology, topographic forms.

Acute lithiasis cholecystitis – definition, etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, paraclinical diagnosis, complications, treatment.

Chronic lithiasis cholecystitis – definition, clinical picture, imaging, treatment.

CBP lithiasis – etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, complications, treatment.

Neoplasm of extrahepatic bile ducts - etiology, clinical picture.

19. Surgical pathology of the pancreas

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Acute pancreatitis – etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment. Pancreatic neoplasm - etiological factors, clinical picture, principles of treatment.

20. Surgical pathology of the abdominal wall

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Abdominal wall hernias – definition, etiopathogenesis, anatomopathological elements of a hernia, varieties, evolution, complications.

Hernia strangulation – physiology and anatomopathology, principles of treatment.

Evisceration and evisceration - definitions.

21. Ano-perineal surgical pathology

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Hemorrhoids - definition, etiopathogenesis, classification, complications - clinical picture, principles of treatment;

Perianal abscess – definition, clinical picture, treatment;

Ischiorectal phlegmon – definition, clinical picture, treatment;

Perianal fistulas – definition, etiology, clinical picture, treatment.

22. Surgical pathology of the thyroid

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Thyroiditis - definition, clinical forms, signs and symptoms;

Goiter - etiology, clinical picture, signs and symptoms;

Hyperthyroidism - definition, symptoms and signs of hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism;

Basedow's disease - clinical picture;

Thyroid cancer – clinical picture.

23. Surgical pathology of the breast

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Breast abscess - etiology, diagnosis, treatment;

Breast neoplasm - risk factors, clinical picture, paraclinical examinations, elements of early diagnosis, treatment.

24. Surgical pathology of blood vessels

Operational objective: at the end of the course, the student must know:

Acute peripheral ischemia syndrome - etiology, clinical picture, principles of treatment;

Chronic peripheral ischemia syndrome - etiology, clinical picture;

Chronic peripheral venous disease - etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, paraclinical investigations, principles of treatment.

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

1. Organization of the surgery clinic

Norms of activity and behavior in the surgery clinic.

2. Asepsy and antisepsy

Organization of a surgical clinic. Antiseptics - applications. Sterilization of soft tissue and instruments.

Surgical instruments - familiarization, use.

3. Anamnesis, general examination of the patient and local examination

The elements and general structure of the observation sheet, history taking, inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, topographic division of the abdomen, topographic projection of the abdominal viscera.

4. Surgical infections

Diagnosis of localized infection, local inflammatory signs, fluctuance, dressing and dressing of infected wounds, value of drainage in surgery.

5. The traumas

Elements of the anamnesis of the traumatized. Traumatic marks and other signs in soft tissue trauma. Care of post-traumatic wounds - clean, contaminated, infected, decaying, atonic. Superficial and deep hematoma. The evolution of ecchymoses.

6. Burns

Clinical aspects in first, second and third degree burns. Local treatment. Chemical burns - aspects in the oral cavity.

7. Hemorrhage. Hemostasis. Transfusion

Differentiation of the type and site of hemorrhage by the appearance of blood. Appearance of hematemesis. Melena appearance. Diffuse, capillary bleeding in a wound. Means of temporary hemostasis. Ligation of a vessel. Venous puncture. Installation of a venous line.

8. Schock

Clinical elements in shock – filiform pulse, centralization of circulation, etc. Venous puncture. Installation of a venous line.

9. Surgical pathology of the esophagus

Elements of history in the patient with dysphagia. Follow-up of an upper digestive endoscopy. Radiological aspects in the pathology of the esophagus.

10. Surgical pathology of the diaphragm

Elements of anamnesis in the pathology of the diaphragm, Tests for causing gastroesophageal reflux. Examination of the abdomen.

11. Surgical pathology of the stomach and duodenum

Specific anamnesis elements in gastro-duodenal ulcer pathology. General and local examination of the ulcer patient. Elements related to the pathology of the oral cavity.

12. Upper digestive hemorrhages

Specific anamnesis elements in digestive hemorrhages. General examination and local examination of the abdomen. The appearance of hematemesis. Melena appearance.

13. Surgical pathology of the small intestine

Examination of the abdomen in occlusions. The clatter. Meteorism. The value of rectal palpation in occlusions. Appearance of digestive aspirate in small bowel occlusions.

14. Surgical pathology of the colon and rectum

Specific elements of anamnesis in colorectal pathology. Examination of the abdomen in colon and rectal occlusions. The value of rectal cough in colon and rectal occlusions. Appearance of digestive aspirate in low occlusions. Examination of the abdomen in inflammatory bowel disease.

15. Surgical pathology of the vermiform appendix

Specific elements of history in acute appendicitis. Local and general signs in acute appendicitis. Muscular defense. Complications after acute appendicitis

16. Peritonitis

Specific history items. Local signs in secondary peritonitis. Muscle contraction. Muscular defense. Establishing the probable etiology of peritonitis. Rectal cough in peritonitis.

17. Surgical pathology of the liver

Elements of specific anamnesis. Local examination - normal liver vs. pathologic. General signs in liver disease.

18. Surgical pathology of the extrahepatic bile ducts

Elements of anamnesis in biliary pathology. Local and general signs in biliary pathology. Jaundice. General implications.

19. Surgical pathology of the pancreas

Elements of history in pancreatic pathology. Examination of the abdomen in pancreatitis. Implications of pancreatic diseases in the pathology of digestion.

20. Surgical pathology of the abdominal wall

Elements of history specific to hernia pathology. Clinical examination of the hernia. Expansion/Impulse. Reducibility. Clinical examination of eventration.

21. Ano-perineal surgical pathology

Elements of anamnesis in ano-perineal pathology. Rectal touch information. Clinical appearance of uncomplicated/complicated hemorrhoids. Perianal abscess and perianal fistula - clinical aspects.

22. Surgical pathology of the thyroid gland

Elements of anamnesis in thyroid pathology. Clinical examination of the thyroid. Look for general signs of hypo/hyperthyroidism.

23. Surgical pathology of the breast

Specific history elements in breast pathology. Clinical examination of the breast. Elements of education in the prevention and early diagnosis of breast cancer. Care and recovery after breast surgery.

24. Surgical pathology of blood vessels

Local examination of the patient with arteriopathies. Clinical aspects in peripheral venous pathology. Means of prophylaxis of complications in peripheral vascular pathology.