

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

Información del Plan Docente

Academic Year	2018/19
Subject	26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology
Faculty / School	104 - Facultad de Medicina
Degree	304 - Degree in Medicine
ECTS	9.0
Year	4
Semester	Second semester
Subject Type	Compulsory
Module	---

1.General information

1.1.Aims of the course

The methodology followed in this course is oriented towards the achievement of the learning objectives. It favors the acquisition of knowledge related to health services. A wide range of teaching and learning tasks are implemented, such as lectures, practice sessions, assignments, and autonomous work. Students are expected to participate actively in the class throughout the semester. Classroom materials will be available via Moodle. These include a repository of the lecture notes used in class, the course syllabus, as well as other course-specific learning materials, including a discussion forum. Further information regarding the course will be provided on the first day of class.

The subject and its expected results respond to the following approaches and objectives:

BLOCK 1. Locomotor Apparatus

A.- Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology

Context and meaning of the subject in the degree. The teaching of Traumatology and Orthopedic Surgery should favor the acquisition of professional values, and adequate behaviors that allow him to face the problems posed by the pathologies of the Locomotor System, of any etiology and that occur at any time of life even in elderly patients. Because these characteristics, an important part of this pathology is diagnosed and treated by general practitioners.

The general objectives of the subject are:

- Know the characteristic and most significant aspects of the pathology of the Locomotor Apparatus, in its slopes medical and surgical, and in its different etiological causes: traumatic, degenerative, inflammatory, tumor and infectious

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

- Apply and refine the knowledge and skills previously acquired to be able to suspect and recognize in a patient the existence of a pathology of the Locomotor Apparatus
- Know the denomination and fundamental applications of the most used and specific complementary tests for the diagnosis of pathologies of the Locomotor Apparatus
- Be able to integrate the clinical data and the results of the complementary tests applicable in each case, to formulate diagnoses of the most frequent locomotor system pathologies
- Propose the usual treatment measures for the pathologies of the Locomotor System that most often attend, in various phases of their evolution, in the field of primary care.
- Properly communicate the results of their professional activity with the usual methodology and resources and taking into account ethical principles

B.- Rheumatology

The learning of Rheumatology show, from various human pathologies studied in these contents that the strict field of the locomotor apparatus is often exceeded and behave like diseases systemic. The connection with some learnings about Immunopathology show us that they participate in the development of the symptomatology and highlights the continuity in our knowledge and the importance of teamwork between the immunologists specialists with the clinical experts for the identification of these pathologies. On the other hand, choice based on clinical evidence of different treatments can improve the evolution and prognosis of patients and shows us the value of the competence components developed in this field of clinical work The objectives set in Rheumatology are

- Identify, diagnose and guide the clinical management of patients with the most frequent medical illnesses that affect the joints, bones and systemic autoimmune.
- Improvement in clinical work strategies such as history and clinical exploration related to these diseases.
- Facilitate the knowledge as well as the evaluation of the different complementary tests used in Rheumatology
- That the student develops his skills in the tasks of information, monitoring and treatment of patients with rheumatological diseases.
- Properly communicate the results of their professional activity with the usual methodology and resources and taking into account ethical principles.

BLOCK 2. NephroUrology

C.- Nephrology

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

It is essential to know the renal diseases and their therapeutic options as well as the ways to perform the measurement of renal function. The role that the kidney plays in the proper functioning of others is also crucial organs and diseases of other systems that affect proper kidney function. It is important to know the management of drugs when the patient suffers from a deterioration in renal function, given the high prevalence of hidden kidney disease. Based on the knowledge previously obtained, with this subject, the expected results are that the student achieve the following objectives:

- Know how to make a complete anamnesis, focused on the patient and oriented to the Nephrological scope, interpreting their meaning
- Know how to assess the modifications of the different clinical parameters at different ages
- Interpret correctly the analytical parameters that correspond to the functioning of the renal system and know the methodology of measurement of renal function
- Know and guide the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the main pathologies nephrological
- Propose a treatment according to the therapeutic possibilities of the environment
- Know the guidelines for referral to the Nephrology specialist by the Primary Care Physician

D.- Urology

The main objectives of this subject are focused on the following aspects:

- The anomalies of the male urinary and genital system due to the clinical repercussions that they entail, together with the uropathy obstructive of both the upper and lower urinary tract
- Vascular diseases of the kidney, techniques of organ extraction for transplantation and transplantation itself renal
- The study of parenchymal urinary tract infections and pathways, as well as the morphofunctional alterations of the specific and parasitic infections
- The study of Urolithiasis, its diagnosis and the variety of medical treatments, endourological, by shock waves extracorporeal and surgical
- Other pathologies of great interest for their clinical frequency are the tumors of the urinary system: Prostate, Bladder, kidney and of the male genital tract
- Within the vesicoesfinterianas dysfunctions, we will study the cystopathies, urinary incontinence and bladders neurogenic

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

- In Andrology male infertility will be studied, as well as the alterations of the erection and of the ejaculation

1.2.Context and importance of this course in the degree

A.- The Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology is integrated into the Medical-Surgical Specialties Matter. Within they represent one of the subjects with more prevalent pathological processes in medical-surgical practice habitual, both of the adult, as of the child. From the point of care, the identification and orientation of these pathologies, for their treatment, as well as the early diagnosis of many of them, which improves the treatment possibilities and their prediction

B.- Rheumatology. The learning that is promoted from the rheumatology try to increase the development of the clinical competence as a very important objective for the doctor in training. From the point of view of attention to the population, the training obtained in this field of pathology can facilitate the early identification of some pathologies that can condition a better prognosis.

C.- Nephrology. Chronic kidney disease, due to its prevalence and its involvement in other diseases. Cardiovascular diseases are of fundamental management for any medical specialty or General Medicine. The correction of the dose of drugs, the handling of indiscriminate drugs such as diuretics, anti-inflammatories, indication of imaging tests with iodinated contrast media, etc. That is, frequent actions in practice daily clinical practice require a vision in which the nephrological point of view has a determining weight

D.- Urology. The growth of the average life of the people has determined an important increase in the pathology urological. Prostatic pathology is one of the greatest demands of both medical and surgical treatment in the current health. Prostate cancer of very high prevalence and pathologies such as urinary infection or renal colic, as a representative of one of the obstructive uropathies, they are of such an important frequency that they require initial knowledge of its management by any doctor

1.3.Recommendations to take this course

Given the clinical nature of the subject, it is necessary to have completed and passed the subjects corresponding to the first 4 semesters of the Degree of Medicine and there is incompatibility (collected in the Degree Report of this Faculty) with the subject Semiology and Fundamentals of Pathophysiology, by what must have been overcome before to enroll in it. It would be ideal for the student to have completed the previous semesters in full.

2.Learning goals

2.1.Competences

BASICS:

CB1 - Students have demonstrated to possess and understand knowledge in an area of study that starts from the base of general secondary education, and is usually found at a level that, although supported by advanced textbooks, also includes some aspects which imply knowledge coming from the forefront of their field of study

CB2 - Students know how to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have the skills that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and the resolution of problems within their area of ​​study

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

CB3 - Students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their area of study) to make judgments that include a reflection on relevant issues of social, scientific or ethical nature

CB4 - Students can transmit information, ideas, problems and solutions to a specialized and non-specialized public

CB5 - Students have developed those learning skills necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy

SPECIFIC:

CE45 - Recognize, diagnose and guide the management of the main nephrourological pathologies

CE46 - Recognize, diagnose and guide the management of the main pathologies of the locomotor system

CE51 - Recognize, diagnose and guide the management of the main infectious pathologies in the different organs and devices

TRANSVERSALS:

INSTRUMENTAL

1. Capacity for organization and planning
2. Ability to manage information
3. Problem solving
4. Decision making

PERSONAL

5. Team work
6. Work in an interdisciplinary face team

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

7. Skills in interpersonal relationships
8. Recognition of diversity and multiculturalism
9. Critical thinking
10. Ethical commitment

SYSTEMS

11. Autonomous learning
12. Adaptation to new situations
13. Leadership
14. Motivation for quality
15. Sensitivity to environmental issues

2.2.Learning goals

The student, to pass this subject, must demonstrate the following results.

A.- ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY and TRAUMATOLOGY, RHEUMATOLOGY AND SYSTEMIC DISEASES

1.-To know, explain and analyze the pathogenic mechanisms that intervene in the development of the main pathologies of the locomotive apparatus related to bones and joints as well as in relation to diseases systemic autoimmune. Special emphasis on bone injuries of a traumatological nature and medical maneuvers and surgical techniques for its treatment.

2.-Develop aspects of the clinical competence that allow to recognize the human pathologies related to the disorders of the locomotor system and autoimmune diseases.

3.-Carry out the diagnostic orientation of the patients by means of the adequate evaluation of the complementary tests usual: diagnosis by imaging and laboratory.

4.-Plan the most appropriate treatment to the clinical problem of patients.

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

B.- NEFROLOGIA and UROLOGY

1.-Be able to establish the causes, the diagnosis (laboratory, imaging techniques, pathological anatomy), prognosis and medical or surgical treatment of the main diseases of the renal and excretory apparatus as well as genitourinary male in a sequential manner since its knowledge is integrated into the medical and surgical aspects.

The matter is subdivided into two plots, the Medical (Nephrology) and the Medical-Surgical (Urology)

2.3.Importance of learning goals

A.- The Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology is integrated into the Medical-Surgical Specialties Matter. Within they represent one of the subjects with more prevalent pathological processes in medical-surgical practice habitual, both of the adult, as of the child. From the point of care, the identification and orientation of these pathologies, for their treatment, as well as the early diagnosis of many of them, which improves the treatment possibilities and their prediction

B.- Rheumatology. The learning that is promoted from the rheumatology try to increase the development of the clinical competence as a very important objective for the doctor in training. From the point of view of attention to the population, the training obtained in this field of pathology can facilitate the early identification of some pathologies that can condition a better prognosis.

C.- Nephrology. Chronic kidney disease, due to its prevalence and its involvement in other diseases. Cardiovascular diseases are of fundamental management for any medical specialty or General Medicine. The correction of the dose of drugs, the handling of indiscriminate drugs such as diuretics, anti-inflammatories, indication of imaging tests with iodinated contrast media, etc. That is, frequent actions in practice daily clinical practice require a vision in which the nephrological point of view has a determining weight

D.- Urology. The growth of the average life of the people has determined an important increase in the pathology urological. Prostatic pathology is one of the greatest demands of both medical and surgical treatment in the current health. Prostate cancer of very high prevalence and pathologies such as urinary infection or renal colic, as a representative of one of the obstructive uropathies, they are of such an important frequency that they require initial knowledge of its management by any doctor.

3.Assessment (1st and 2nd call)

3.1.Assessment tasks (description of tasks, marking system and assessment criteria)

Type of tests, evaluation criteria and levels of demand

The student must demonstrate that he has achieved the expected learning results through the following evaluation activities.

LOCOMOTOR APPARATUS

The student to pass the subject must take a written evaluation test about the contents developed in the

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

different activities and that will consist of 90 multiple choice questions of which 60 questions correspond to Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology and 30 questions to Rheumatology. Each question has 5 options possible with a single correct one. No discount will be applied for incorrect answers. To overcome this evaluation must answer adequately 70% or more of the questions in each of the blocks of questions corresponding to Traumatology and Rheumatology without there being any possibility of compensation. He values this test is 80% of the final grade of block 1

The qualification of the obligatory activities (workshops, seminars and practices) both of Traumatology and of Rheumatology, will mean 20% of the final grade. The maximum of the score that can be obtained would be 2 points of the final grade as long as the written exam has been passed. The sum of both ratings may reach a maximum of 10 points

The student who has not passed the group activities and practices must also perform, in the final exam, a complementary test This complementary test will consist of 4 clinical assumptions 3 of Apparatus Surgery Locomotor and 1 of Rheumatology.

NEPHROUROLOGY

The realization of the practices and works or requirements raised in the activities of small groups will be obligatory and essential to overcome the evaluation.

The theoretical exam will consist of:

- 50 multiple-choice questions with 5 possible answers per question, of which only 1 will be correct with a score maximum of 50 points (0-1 point / question). 27 questions will be from Urology and 23 from Nephrology

The final grade of the subject will be the average of both blocks, that is, 50% of the grade will correspond to each Block given that both blocks have 4.5 ECTS each.

They will not compensate notes between each of the blocks, having to overcome both in order to pass the subject

4.Methodology, learning tasks, syllabus and resources

4.1.Methodological overview

These contents are expressed and designed in the next way:

Locomotor System (Traumatology and Rheumatology) 4,5 ECTS

Urinary Sytem (Urology and Nephrology) 4,5 ECTS

Locomotor System (Traumatology and Rheumatology) 4,5 ECTS

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

Traumatology and Orthopaedic Pathology. 3 ECTS (75 hours)

45% correspond to presential learning. 17 Magistral Lessons for 16 items

Workshops: 20-25 students per group.

Everyone of the students could dispose around 2 hours for tutorial advices

Rheumatology 1,5 ECTS

17 hours are presential dedication. 9-10 lessons and the rest in Seminars and Workshops.

Urinary System (Urology and Nephrology) 4,5 ECTS

Urology 2,5 ECTS. 62,5 hours, 28 h presential subjects. 17 Magistral Lessons and Seminars and workshops for the rest

Nephrology (2 ECTS) 50 hours in total, being around 22,5 presential activities divided in 12 hours with Magistral Lessons for 8 items and the rest of the contents in small groups

4.2.Learning tasks

All contents are divided in Magistral lessons and Workshops. In the workshops the learning will be the most practical as possible using clinical Cases, virtual and visual tools

"We must remind all students that if activities exercises include data related to the medical history or personal data of the patient strict confidentiality is required"

4.3.Syllabus

UROLOGY

LESSONS

Lesson 1: Abnormalities of the kidney and ureter.

Lesson 2: Vesico ureteral anomalies and the mail male genital tract.

Lesson 3: Obstructive uropathy.

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

Lesson 4: Vascular kidney diseases, renal extraction, and kidney transplant.

Lesson 5: Urinary tract trauma and mail male genital tract trauma.

Lesson 6: Parenchymal and urinary tract infections.

Lesson 7: Specific and parasitic urethral and periurethral infections.

Lesson 8: Urolithiasis.

Lesson 9: Kidney and mail male genital tract tumors.

Lesson 10: Urothelial tumors.

Lesson 11: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia and prostate adenocarcinoma.

Lesson 12: Bladder disorders, urinary incontinence and vesico sphincteric dysfunction.

Lesson 13: Andrology. Male infertility. Erection and ejaculation disorders. Penoscrotal pathology.

WORKSHOPS

1. Urological semiology. Physical exploration. Medical record.

2. Obstructive uropathy (except prostatic diseases).

3. Urologic trauma. Urologic emergencies.

4. Kidney transplant.

5. Prostatic disease: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.

6. Prostatic disease: Prostate Adenocarcinoma.

7. Urolithiasis.

8. Andrology, practical themes.

9. Urologic emergency: hematuria, renal colic, anuria, acute scrotum.

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

10. Parenchymal urinary tract infections.
11. Urinary tract infections. (Cystitis and urethritis).
12. Urothelial tumors.
13. Kidney tumors and Testicular tumors.
14. Images in urology.
15. Vesico sphincteric dysfunction.

NEPHROLOGY

LESSONS

- 1.- Acute Renal Failure
- 2.- Chronic Kidney Diseases. Main Causes and complications
- 3.- Sustitutive Renal Therapy. Hemodialysys and Peritoneal Dialysis.
- 4.- Renal Transplantation
- 5.- Glomerular Pathology. Acute, Subacute and Chronic Glomerulonephritis
- 6.- Vascular Renal Diseases
- 7.- Interstitial Renal Diseases. Chronic and Acute Pyelonephritis
- 8.- Quistic Renal Diseases. Autosomical Polycystic Kidney Disease

WORKSHOPS

- Learning to undstand the normal values of renal function in blood and urine samples. Chronic and Acute renal dysfunction. Clinical Cases

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

- Follow-up of pacientes with End-Stage of Renal Disease. Peritoneal Dialysis
- Hemodialysis. Management of Acute Renal Failure with renal Replacement Techniques . Hypertension
- Renal Transplantation and Organ Transplant Coordination

TRAUMATOLOGY

Content of theoretical classes

1. Fractures. General principles. Clinical and diagnostic aspects. Treatment. Bone healing. Characteristics of fractures in childhood and adolescence.
2. Muscle injuries. Compartmental Syndrome. Ligament injuries.
3. Traumatic injuries of tendon. Surgical conditions of bags and pods serous.
4. Neuromuscular disorders. Cerebral palsy. Peripheral nerve entrapment syndromes.
5. Bone infections.
6. Tumorlike lesions of bone. Benign bone tumours.
7. Malign bone tumours. Metastatic tumours.
8. Orthopaedic cervical spine pathology and painful shoulder.
9. Orthopaedic pathology of the wrist and hand. Infections located in the hand.
10. Orthopaedic pathology of the paediatric hip. Developmental hip dysplasia, and dislocation, Legg-Calvé-Perthes Syndrome, and Slipped capital femoral epiphysis.
11. Orthopaedic pathology of the mature hip.
12. Orthopaedic pathology of the knee.
13. Traumatic ligament and meniscal injuries of the knee

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

14. Congenital and acquired deformities of the foot
15. The spine. Kyphosis, scoliosis, spondylolysis and spondylolisthesis
16. Fractures and dislocations of the spine

Content of Seminars/ Workshops

1. Traumatic injuries of the shoulder. Fractures and dislocations.
2. Traumatic injuries of the arm and elbow. Fractures and dislocations.
3. Traumatic injuries of the forearm and wrist. Fractures and dislocations.
4. Traumatic injuries of the hand and fingers. Fractures and dislocations.
5. Traumatic injuries of the pelvic ring. Fractures and dislocations.
6. Fractures of the acetabulum.
7. Traumatic injuries of the hip. Fractures and dislocations.
8. Fractures of the femoral shaft and fractures of the distal femur
9. Fractures of the tibia and fibula.
10. Ankle fractures
11. Fractures and dislocations of the foot.
12. The multiply injured patient.
13. Workshop: splinting and bandaging.

RHEUMATOLOGY

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

TOPICS IN RHEUMATOLOGY (THEORY)

1. ARTHRITIS ACUTE
2. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND OTHER CHRONIC ARTHRITIS
3. SPONDYLARTHROPATHIES
4. DEGENERATIVE ARTHROPATHY
5. VASCULITIS
6. SYSTEMIC AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES
7. SOFT TISSUE RHEUMATISM
8. OSTEOPOROSIS / OSTEOMALACIA
9. DISEASE PAGET / HYPERPARATHYROIDISM

WORKSHOPS

1. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION WITH PHYSICAL EXAMINATION. SEMIOLOGY RHEUMATOLOGY HIPOTESIS TO DIAGNOSED
2. ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN REUMATOLOGIA. RATIONALE AND INTERPRETATION REQUEST
3. DIAGNOSIS AND INDIVIDUALIZED PROGNOSIS. CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES
4. TREATMENT DECISIONS. ROLLING UP

4.4.Course planning and calendar

Further information concerning the timetable, classroom, office hours, assessment dates and other details regarding this course will be provided on the first day of class or please refer to the "Facultad de Medicina" website and the Degree website

<http://medicina.unizar.es>

<http://moodle2.unizar.es>

26776 - Locomotion Apparatus and Nefrourology

<https://medicina.unizar.es/cuarto-curso>

DATES OF GLOBAL EVALUATIONS:

FIRST CALL:

Nephrology and Urology: June

Traumatology and Rheumatology: June

SECOND CALL: September

4.5. Bibliography and recommended resources

Access through the web

<http://psfunizar7.unizar.es/br13/eBuscar.php?tipo=a>