

26772 - Infectious Diseases, Geriatrics and Emergencies

Información del Plan Docente

Academic Year	2016/17
Academic center	104 - Facultad de Medicina
Degree	304 - Degree in Medicine
ECTS	9.0
Course	3
Period	Second semester
Subject Type	Compulsory
Module	---

1.Basic info

1.1.Recommendations to take this course

1.2.Activities and key dates for the course

2.Initiation

2.1.Learning outcomes that define the subject

ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS

GERIATRIA

Successfully pass the subject of Geriatrics must involve achieving the following results:

Knowing the main physical, psychological and social peculiarities of the elderly.

Address personal circumstances of the environment in which of the elderly person's life develops.

To know the main geriatrics syndromes and the etiopathogenic, pathophysiological and clinical features that the most common adult diseases occur with ageing.

Get used to including in the assesment of the elderly, in addition to the syndrome, disease and etiology, social and demographic data (family, social, environmental environment, etc ...) that may influence the recovery, maintenance and improvement of their health.

Knowing the nuances necessary for indications of treatment in relation to age.

Knowing the most common preventive measures for the elderly in relation to their health.

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Acquire habits for a comprehensive approach and empathic relationship with the elderly

Know most adequate facilities for caring the elderly, establish criteria for hospital admission, emergency referral and stay in other units. Manage interdisciplinary teams, to ensure the continuity of care and care for the elderly and their caregivers

Geriatrics learning within the disciplines of the Degree is justified for scientific and social reasons. Professional will acquire, in their social environment, skills to provide better service as a physician as well as to be able for working in multidisciplinary teams.

The application of scientific methodology at this stage of life (taking into account the changes brought about by age) has revealed the benefit of refine diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive measures, as well as the doctor-patient relationship in terms of the elderly .

Social Motivation: The growing proportion of the elderly population and the fact that the disease is more frequent in general at this stage of life, leads to the fact that, in the normal activity of modern medical, demand of care from elderly groups is increasingly steadily.

URGENCIAS

2.2.Introduction

3.Context and competences

3.1.Goals

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GERIATRICS

Knowing the aging process and the most common physical, psychological, social and environmental context of their specificity.

Know the main geriatric syndromes.

Acquiring the ability to recognize the most frequent changes in symptoms and signs of disease (those commonly studied in General Medical Practice) as they happen during geriatric age.

Acquiring skills for clinical reasoning based on symptoms and signs in order to request additional tests to formulate accurate diagnoses.

Acquiring skills to adapt clinical and therapeutic decisions to frail and ill elderly population.

Learn the main preventive indications of geriatric syndromes and the most common diseases, taking into account the reality of the old man or woman and his or her environment, history and life expectancies.

Encourage inclusive strategies of treatment for the elderly, their families and people around them.

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EMERGENCIES

3.2.Context and meaning of the subject in the degree

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GERIATRICS

Learning of Geriatrics within the disciplines of the Degree is needed for scientific and social reasons. The ultimate goal is that physicians can, in their social environment, provide better service for elderly patients and doing so from scientific basis.

Knowing the content of the specialty of Geriatrics, the usefulness of geriatric comprehensive assessment and the more common assessment scales.

Geriatric care levels meet the criteria for hospital admission in both emergency and other units, and the composition and performance of interdisciplinary teams, to ensure continuity of care and care for the elderly and their caregivers

EMERGENCIES

3.3.Competences

3.4.Importance of learning outcomes

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GERIATRICS

The practice of medicine in any of their especialities a deep knowledge of aging process and the morphological, functional, psychological and social changes experienced by the elderly, as well as different health care resources available.

EMERGENCIES

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4.Evaluation

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GERIATRICS

1. Multiple choice questions from the theoretical program, taught in lectures and seminars. This examination consists of 25 multiple choice questions with four distractors, with only one true answer. This part accounts for 60% of the final mark.
The questions can be asked in clinical format regardless of the clinical cases of the following section (see below). Failures do not detract points.
2) Resolution of clinical cases assessed by several tests:
 - First, attendance at seminars and practices is mandatory and must reach a minimum of 80%.
 - Secondly, by resolution of 5 clinical cases, in a format similar to test that evaluates the theoretical and held in conjunction with the 25 questions the theoretical test.
 - Thirdly, it is also taken in consideration oral presentation and / or active participation in the discussion of clinical cases during the seminars, in small groups throughout the semester.The weight of the evaluation of these three sections, altogether accounts for 40% of the final mark.

EMERGENCIES

5.Activities and resources

5.1.General methodological presentation

5.2.Learning activities

5.3.Program

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Topics in infectious diseases (theory)

- 1.Sepsis
2. FUO
3. Infection in immunosuppressed
4. HIV infection I

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5. HIV infection II

6. Central nervous system infections

7. Mycobacterium infections

8. Infections clostridium

9. Rickettsial infections and borrelia

10. Flu

11. Use of antimicrobial I

12. Use of antimicrobial II

13. Hospital-acquired infections

14. Plasmodium infections

15. Other tropical infections

Workshops

Patient HIV. patient ETS

Pathology and commuter

Orientation to consultation clinic for infectious diseases

Mycobacterium infection

Rational use of antibiotic

Seminars

Assignment of a clinical case for each

GERIATRICS

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Topics in Geriatrics (theoretical agenda)

1. Aging: definition epidemiology, etiology and cell biology. Syndromes of premature aging.
 2. Typology of elderly. Fragility and dependence.
 3. Presentation forms of the disease in the elderly.
 4. Diagnosis and treatment of the elderly. Functional assessment.
 5. Instability and falls.
 6. Immobility and its complications. Pressure ulcers.
 7. Urinary and fecal incontinence. Constipation.
 8. Geriatric Psychiatry.
 9. Nutrition in the elderly.
 10. Iatrogenic and polypharmacy in the elderly.
 11. Model for Social Care in Aragon. Resources for the elderly.
 12. Ethical issues: Responsibility of health and non-health workers around seniors. Rights of dependent elderly and the sick. Geriatric care at the end of life.
 13. Engineering in helping the elderly.
 14. Preventing loss of independence in the elderly. Occupational therapy. Functional recovery.
 15. Retirement, socioeconomic conditions. The Dependence law
- Seminars based in clinical problem solving:
1. Hip fracture
 2. Agitation
 3. Memory loss
 4. Pluripathology
 5. Enteral feeding
 6. Hyperosmolar coma

EMERGENCIES

THEORETICAL LESSONS

1. Emergency and Critical Care. Organization and triage in the emergency department
2. Monitoring
3. Attitude facing major disasters
4. Severity score systems in the critical ill patients
5. Acute coronary syndrome
6. Acute heart failure
7. Thromboembolic disease
8. Acute respiratory infection
9. Patient with neurologic focus
10. Brain death and organ donation
11. Septic patient in the emergency department
12. Acute kidney failure
13. Evaluation of the patient with gastrointestinal bleeding
14. Patient with traumatic brain injury
15. Polytraumatized patient SEMINARS (1 hour/seminar)

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1. Patient with chest pain
2. The patient in shock
3. Syncope in the emergency department
4. Patient with headache
5. Evaluation of a comatose patient
6. Evaluation of acute abdominal pain
7. Febrile syndrome in the emergency department WORKSHOPS (2 hours/workshop)
 1. Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 2. ECG and Arrhythmia I
 3. ECG and Arrhythmia II
 4. Oxygen therapy and ventilatory support

5.4.Planning and scheduling

5.5.Bibliography and recommended resources