

26784 - Supervised Practice

Syllabus Information

Academic Year: 2019/20

Subject: 26784 - Supervised Practice

Faculty / School: 104 -

Degree: 304 - Degree in Medicine

ECTS: 30.0

Year: 5

Semester: Second semester

Subject Type: Compulsory

Module: ---

1.General information

1.1.Aims of the course

The subject aims for students to progress in the applicability of the acquired knowledge.

Patient care requires theoretical knowledge that has been worked on during the development of previous subjects through personal study and participation in classes, seminars and workshops.

The practical learnings that will be developed through work with patients will have the tutorial and supervision of a teacher in each of their rotations.

1.2.Context and importance of this course in the degree

The subject is framed in the 10th semester of the Degree. It aims at the total involvement of the students in the Medical, Surgical Services, in the Primary Care Centers and in the different specialties included in the rotation modules.

The ultimate purpose is that the student is fully incorporated and involved in the clinical activities that are performed daily in the care of patients in different services.

1.3.Recommendations to take this course

Departments involved in the subject:

The teaching organization of the Rotary of the Tutored Practices of the 10th semester of the Degree of Medicine is competence and responsibility of three Departments:1. Medicine2. Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics3. Pediatrics and RadiologyThe teaching is developed through the organization of 6 Rotation Modules, each of them with direct dependency with its own Department:1. Surgery2. Medicine3. Obstetrician and Gynecology4. Pediatrics5. Family Medicine6. Psychiatry-The Rotation Modules of Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynecology depend on the Department of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics.- The Rotation Modules of Medicine, Psychiatry and Family Medicine depend on the Medicine Department.- The Pediatric Rotation Module depends on the Department of Pediatrics and Radiology.Each department has developed the learning outcomes that must be achieved through clinical practices. Although in many cases, the results to be obtained are equivalent, they have been transcribed in the Guide as elaborated by the Departments. Teachers who teach these clinical practices should ensure that all Students have the opportunity to achieve learning outcomes regardless of the place of rotation.

"All students who carry out practical activities in which personal data or the clinical history of patients are handled, are obliged to keep their confidentiality"

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
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:CE96 - Preprofessional practices, in the form of independent clinical rotating and with a final assessment of competencies, in Health Centers, Hospitals and other healthcare centers and that allows to incorporate professional values, skills in healthcare communication, clinical reasoning, clinical management and trial critical, as well as attention to the most prevalent health problems in the areas of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry and other clinical areas

2.2.Learning goals

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

MEDICINE- Collect the signs and symptoms that require the patient to consult with the doctor and translate them into a document "clinical history"-To be able to perform a complete anamnesis focused on the main manifestations of the clinical picture, oriented to the various pathologies and interpreting their meaning.- Be able to perform a physical examination by devices and systems, interpreting their meaning.-Make a diagnostic orientation based on the data collected.-Request complementary tests appropriate to the differential diagnosis.- Be able to assess and link in a reasoned way the basic analytical modifications, alterations of the ekg, basic radiology and other complementary explorations properly indicated.- Establish the most appropriate diagnosis in clinical situations.- Carry out adequate information on the process that affects the patient taking into account the ethical aspects.- Plan an appropriate treatment to all the medical and personal circumstances of the patient.In professional and social skills related to the care environment in which it is performed.In knowing how to properly plan clinical work in different healthcare settings: Hospital Emergencies, Health Center, Hospital Medical Services. Reflect on the limits in the health care provided to patients in different specialties: family and community medicine, emergencies and different medical specialties.

PEDIATRICS

- 1.-Acquire skill in the anamnesis to obtain the clinical information that allows to elaborate a correct clinical history, to obtain physical exploration in the pediatric age.
- 2.-Know how to use precise tools to adapt in the interview to the peculiarities of each pediatric age: Clinical interview technique with parents. Teen interview
- 3.-Knowing how to perform a complete physical examination in different pediatric ages, interpreting their meaning adequately and using the growth charts correctly.
- 4.- Be able to establish a clinical reasoning with identification of problems, development of diagnostic hypotheses, differential diagnosis according to the patient's age and choose the appropriate complementary tests.
- 5.-Establish a plan of therapeutic action and prevention, focused on the needs of the patient and their family and social environment

SURGERY

- 1- Realization of a clinical history
- 2- Clinical exploration maneuvers
- 3- Reasoned request for complementary tests
- 4- Interpretation of the most important complementary tests
- 5- Preparation of a patient for surgery
- 6- Patient management in the post-operative
- 7- Cures of a surgical wound
- 8- Make a suture
- 9- Indications of surgery in the main pathologies
- 10- Know an operating room and circulate through it

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

1. Before a patient who comes to the obstetric consultation, the student must acquire and demonstrate the ability to:- Obtain the clinical history, analyze the personal and family history and the current symptomatology to assess the evolution of the pregnancy, documenting the information obtained.- Perform the physical examination, including bimanual genital exploration, exploration with valves and speculum, measurement of the height of the uterine fundus, Leopold maneuvers and fetal auscultation. The student must know how to document and interpret the clinical findings obtained, as well as select the complementary examinations that should be performed in the care of a normal pregnancy.- Identify risk situations during pregnancy that require the attention of women in other levels of assistance.- Demonstrate the ability to inform the pregnant woman about hygiene and nutrition during pregnancy.- Identify the symptoms and clinical signs that suggest the beginning of childbirth, know the basic rules of their driving and witness their attendance.- Attend puerperal evolution, identifying the alarm symptoms and performing the appropriate clinical examination, including mammary exploration. Must be able to report on the benefits and disadvantages of breastfeeding and on the basic rules for their proper development.- Be able to report on the expected postpartum evolution that is considered normal, the resumption of physical activity and sexual relations, as well as family planning options.

2.-Before a patient who comes to the gynecological consultation, the student must acquire and demonstrate the ability to:
- Obtain the clinical history by taking an anamnesis appropriate to the reason for the consultation, assessing the characteristics associated with each genital, paragenital or extragenital symptom and personal, family history, menstrual history and reproductive history.- Perform gynecological clinical examination including inspection, abdominal examination, exploration with valves and speculum, obtaining samples for cytological study and fresh examination and bimanual genital examination. Perform the mammary physical examination including the inspection and palpation, as well as the exploration of the axillary and supraclavicular spaces.- Know, select and interpret the complementary examinations that must be performed to support or establish the diagnosis: Cytology, colposcopy, biopsy, ultrasound, radiodiagnosis, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, endocrine evaluation.- Be able to raise the differential diagnosis and establish an initial therapeutic plan for those clinical situations that are most often causes of gynecological consultation: Vulvovaginitis, abdominal pain, genital hemorrhage, mammary tumor and family planning.- Identify the clinical situations that require the attention of the patient in other levels of health care, making a written report on the contents of the clinical history and the reasons for the referral.- Know how to clearly and tactfully communicate to the patient and, where appropriate, the family members, the established diagnosis, the foreseeable evolution of the process, the recommended treatment and the prognosis.

FAMILY MEDICINE

1- To know and intervene adequately about the life environment of the sick person and about the promotion of health in the family and community. Diagnose and treat the most prevalent pathologies (acute and chronic) in primary care. Adequately intervene in the vital environment of the sick person in their biopsychosocial context and on the prevention and promotion of health in the family and community environment.

2- Be able to perform a complete anamnesis, focused on the type and age of the patient and oriented to the various pathologies and interpreting their meaning. Knowing how to perform a clinical examination by devices and systems, as well as a psychopathological exploration and interpreting its meaning. Knowing how to assess the changes in clinical parameters at different ages of life. Knowing how to establish an action plan focused on the patient's needs of their family and social environment, consistent with the symptoms and signs of the patient.3- Establish the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment applying the principles based on the best possible information in clinical safety conditions.4- To propose and propose the appropriate preventive measures for each clinical situation. Indicate adequate therapy in the most prevalent acute and chronic processes, as well as in the terminally ill patients.5- Be able to use basic technical skills in relation to the diagnostic and therapeutic processes developed in the subject.

PSYCHIATRY

1. Be able to assess the clinical, epidemiological and public health relevance of psychic disorders.
2. Know how to maintain an adequate doctor-patient relationship, complete a clinical history and explore a patient with psychiatric disorders.
3. Being able to expose the fundamental psychiatric syndromes, the possible courses of illness and the diagnoses to which they orient.
4. Know the basic clinical data on psychiatric disorders listed in the WHO ICD-10.
5. Know how to perform and defend a psychiatric diagnosis that allows a treatment or refer the patient to the specialist.
6. Know how to apply basic therapeutic schemes in patients with psychiatric disorders, both in emergency situations and in daily clinical practice.
7. Be able to describe the devices of a complete psychiatric care network.

2.3.Importance of learning goals

Achieve and improve the essential competence components for the clinical activity that is developed through individual and team work in different areas. It sets the basis for a more complex practical training that will be developed in the following

phases and subjects of activities foreseen in the Tutored Practices.

3.Assessment (1st and 2nd call)

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

The student must demonstrate that he has achieved the expected learning outcomes through the following assessment activities

The dependent rotations of the departments involved in the teaching of the subject will be evaluated jointly, by: -Report of evaluation of the tutors of each of the modules of rotation. They will suppose 40% of the final grade and for this evaluation the attitude of the student and the attainment of the specific learning results of each rotation will be taken into account -Portfolio. It will be 20% of the final grade and in this portfolio the activities carried out in each of the rotation modules will be specified. It will have a maximum extension of two pages per rotation module. The final grade will be the result of the average scores obtained in the different rotations subjected to the corresponding weighting. -Final test. It will represent 40% of the final grade and will include clinical cases of each rotation module. The resolution of the different clinical cases will be done with test / case questions (with a single true answer) and without penalizing the untrue answers

4.Methodology, learning tasks, syllabus and resources

4.1.Methodological overview

The subject aims at the total involvement of the students in the Services and Primary Care Centers through which the rotation takes place, joining the daily activity of the different Services.

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.

The Methodology is based on the active participation of the student in daily clinical practice.

Further information regarding the course will be provided on the first day of class.

"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"

4.2.Learning tasks

The course includes the following learning tasks:

- Rotary from 8 to 15 hours for clinical services and primary care centers that are assigned to the student in advance

4.3.Syllabus

Attached link to the website of the Faculty of Medicine:

https://medicina.unizar.es/sites/medicina.unizar.es/files/archivos/Grado/quintocurso/general_pract_tutel_modulos_de_rotacion

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

The activities, schedules, dates of exams are agreed upon in the semester coordination meeting, accessible through the link:

<https://medicina.unizar.es/horarios>

<http://moodle2.unizar.es>

4.5.Bibliography and recommended resources

Access through the web:

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