

# 3 YEARS TEACHING SCHEDULE FOR MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

The course contents of **1<sup>st</sup> year:**

## 1. Anatomy

- Anatomy of Respiratory system (Diaphragm, upper and lower airway)
- Anatomy of Vertebral column
- Anatomy of brachial plexus
- Anatomy of Cardio vascular system
- Anatomy of Central nervous system
- Anatomy of different systems (renal, hepatobiliary, endocrine)

## 2. Physics

- Anaesthesia machine
- Airway equipment including laryngoscopes, endotracheal tubes /supraglottic airway devices
- Breathing systems
- Monitoring in anaesthesia : BIS, entropy, capnography, pulse oximetry, respiratory functions monitoring, CO monitoring, neuromuscular monitoring
- Gas laws, medical gas supply system (gas cylinders and pipelines)
- Electrical safety in OT
- Oxygen therapy

## 3. Physiology

- Theories of anaesthesia
- Respiratory and cardiovascular system
- Hepatobiliary, renal and endocrine system,
- Physiological changes in pregnancy,
- Blood and coagulation cascade
- Muscle and N-M junction, Nerve impulse transmission,
- ECG
- Regulation of temperature and metabolism
- Cerebral blood flow and ICP.
- Central, autonomic and peripheral nervous systems.

## 4. Pharmacology

- Pre-anesthetic medications
- Intravenous Anaesthetic Drugs Part-1
- Intravenous Anaesthetic Drugs Part-2
- Inhalational Anaesthetic Agents Part-1
- Inhalational Anaesthetic Agents Part-2
- Analgesic Agents-Opioids And Non Opioids Part 1
- Analgesic Agents-Opioids And Non Opioids Part 2

- Factors Affecting Metabolism Of Neuromuscular blocking Drugs.
- Neuromuscular Blocking Agents Depolarising Part 1
- Neuromuscular Blocking Agents Non-Depolarising Part 2
- Cholinesterase Inhibitors, Anticholinergic Drugs

## **5. Biochemistry**

### **Body fluid composition**

- Peri-operative fluid therapy
- Electrolyte imbalances and their management
- Blood and blood products
- Acid base homeostasis in health
- Acid base derangements

## **6. Pre Anaesthetic Check Up**

### **7. Post Anesthesia Care Unit**

- Recovery and discharge criteria
- Management of different problems
- Airway integrity and compromise.
  - Arrhythmia
  - Hypertension
  - Hypotension
  - Pain prevention and pain relief
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Decreased urine output
  - Emergence delirium
  - Delayed emergence from anaesthesia
  - Shivering
  - Post-obstructive pulmonary edema.

## **8. Positioning during anesthesia**

## **9. Documentation and medico-legal aspects of anaesthesia and concept of informed consent.**

### **10. Resuscitation –**

- Basic and advanced life support (cardiac and trauma life support)
- Neonatal resuscitation

## **11. Introduction to Research methodology, basics of biostatistics.**

The course contents of **2<sup>nd</sup> year:**

### **1. Anatomy**

- celiac plexus, lumbar plexus, stellate ganglion
- related to blocks for lower limb.

### **2. Physics**

- vaporizers
- fiberoptics.
- Laser
- Pacemaker and defibrillator
- Sterilization of OT equipments
- Environmental safety of patient.

### **3. Pharmacology**

Drugs used in

- cardiovascular
- respiratory
- endocrine
- renal
- CNS disorders.

### **4. Pulmonary function tests**

### **5. Trauma**

- Organise resources in case of mass casualty/ disaster management/perform Triage
- Resuscitation in polytrauma patients
- Anesthetic management of patient with facio-maxillary injury
- Diagnosis and management of blunt trauma abdomen
- Diagnosis and management of chest injury
- Massive blood transfusion

### **6. Special anaesthetic techniques**

- Outpatient anaesthesia- CT, MRI, radiological procedures, MECT
- Hypotensive anaesthesia
- Anaesthesia in abnormal environments including rural area and calamitous situations

### **7. Airway**

- Assessment of difficult airway
- Algorithm for management of failed intubation
- Anesthetic management of patient of TMJ ankylosis
- Anesthetic management of patient of burn-contracture neck

## **8. Techniques of regional anesthesia**

- Peripheral nerve blocks
- Central neuraxial blocks
- USG guided blocks

## **9. Obstetric anesthesia**

- Obstetric Haemorrhage
- Anaesthetic Implications And Management
- Aspiration Prophylaxis In Labour And Mendelson Syndrome
- Anaemia With Pregnancy
- Hypertensive Disorders In Pregnancy
- Fetal Circulation And Placental Transfer Of Anaesthetic Drugs

## **10. Pediatric Anaesthesia**

- Basics
- Fluid and blood therapy
- Surgical procedures in neonates
- Surgical procedures in children
- Regional anesthesia and pain management
- Anaesthetic management of foreign body bronchus

## **11. Geriatric Anaesthesia**

- General considerations in geriatric patients
- Anaesthetic management of TURP
- Anaesthetic management of joint replacement surgeries

## **12. ENT**

- Tracheostomy – indications and care
- MLS
- Anaesthetic management of laryngectomy

## **13. Eye**

- Anaesthetic management of Cataract surgeries
- Orbital blocks

## **14. Endocrinology**

- Anaesthetic management of Hypo- and hyper- thyroidism
- Anaesthetic management of patient with diabetes mellitus
- Anaesthetic considerations in an obese patient

## **15. Respiratory system**

- Pre-operative optimization of a patient with COPD
- Diagnosis and management of pulmonary embolism
- Anaesthetic management of patient with bronchial asthma

- Anaesthetic management of patient with restrictive lung diseases

## **16. ICU**

- Introduction to artificial ventilation
- ARDS and its management
- Shock - pathophysiology and management
- Physiological scoring system
- Prevention of nosocomial infections
- Nutritional therapy
- Sterilisation
- Role of USG in ICU

## **17. Medical statistics relevant to data collection, analysis, record keeping**

## **18. Care of terminally ill, Hospices management.**

The course contents of **3<sup>rd</sup> year** :

**1. Neuro-anesthesia**

- Anaesthetic management of posterior fossa surgery.
- Anaesthetic management of traumatic brain injury.
- Anaesthetic management of intracerebral aneurysm.
- Anaesthetic management of pituitary tumors.
- Anaesthetic management of spine surgeries.
- Anaesthetic management of myasthenia gravis.

**2. Cardio-thoracic anesthesia**

- Anaesthetic management of patient with valvular heart disease
- Anaesthetic management of patient posted for CABG
- Anaesthetic management of patient with congenital heart diseases
- Physiological considerations during one-lung anesthesia
- Different techniques for one-lung anesthesia
- Anaesthetic considerations of lung resection

**3. Transplant anesthesia**

- Anaesthetic considerations for liver transplant
- Anaesthetic considerations for renal transplant
- Management of patient with ARF and CRF
- Brain- dead optimization and organ retrieval

**4. Hepato-biliary anesthesia**

- Anaesthetic considerations for patient with obstructive jaundice
- Anaesthetic management of patient posted for laparoscopic cholecystectomy

**5. Multiple organ failure – anesthesia concerns**

**6. Immune response and anaesthesia.**

**7. Chronic pain therapy**

- Different modalities
- Anatomy, indications, techniques of chemical sympathectomy.
- Management of neuropathic pain
- Epidural steroid injection
- Management of cancer pain

**8. ICU**

- Prevention of nosocomial infections
- Infection control, cross- contamination in OT and ICU
- Monitoring in ICU

**9. Principles of human resources and material management.**

**10. General principles of medical audit and critical incident reporting**

**11. Simulator training**

**12. Medical and para-medical teaching**

**13. Medical education including evidence based medical education.**

**14. Hospital, ICU and OT design and planning.**

**Teaching methodology** includes

- Seminars
- Journal clubs
- Symposia
- Case discussions
- Guest lectures
- OT table teaching
- Hands-on training
- Teaching of UGs, Interns and nursing staff
- Research presentations (poster and paper at national/state conferences)
- Research paper publications
- Morbidity and mortality clinics
- Monthly assessment
- Logbook maintenance