**T.C.**

**NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

**TERM 4 EMERGENCY MEDICINE PRACTICE TRAINING CURRICULUM**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Duration (Weeks)** | **Class Hours** | **ECTS** |
| **Theoretical** | **Practical** | **Sum** |
| 2 | 23 | 35 | 58 | 4 |

**EMERGENCY MEDICINE PRACTICE TRAINING TOPICS**

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| **Course: EMERGENCY MEDICINE INTERNSHIP****Course Code: TIP5063****ECTS: 3** |
| **Topic**  | **T** | **P**  |
| Anaphylaxis\* | 2 |  |
| Crush injury  | 3 |  |
| Decompression sickness  | 3 |  |
| Drug side effects \* | 2 |  |
| Ionizing/non-ionizing Radiation Exposure | 5 |  |
| Trauma and injuries | 3 |  |
| Alcohol and drug abuse emergencies\* | 3 |  |
| Acid | 1 |  |
| Dehydration | 1 |  |
| Evaluation of multiple trauma patients |  | 3 |
| Ability to ensure that the patient is transported appropriately  |  | 2 |
| Ability to give the patient a coma position  |  | 1 |
| Ability to refer the patient appropriately  |  | 1 |
| Ensuring the principles of acute decontamination in poisonings |  | 2 |
| Ability to stabilize the emergency psychiatric patient  |  | 2 |
| Suicide intervention  |  | 2 |
| Application in the emergency department |  | 10 |
| Case-based assessment |  | 9 |
| Training with simulated patient |  | 3 |

**PURPOSE:**

1. Consider the learning objectives set out in the National Core Education Programme

in possession of frequent and/or may require immediate attention or cause disability

will be able to make a preliminary diagnosis or diagnosis of diseases that may cause it, emergency department

the knowledge and skills to perform emergency treatment and interventions of these patients in their conditions,

is to win.

2. Have investigative and questioning characteristics, within the ethical rules of their profession

As physicians who can practice and approach the patient and his family holistically and empathize.

to keep them up.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

At the end of the emergency medicine internship, medical faculty semester V trainee students;

1. Evaluate the complaints of the emergency patient and determine the priority patient group.

2. Evaluates the general condition of the patient.

3. Measures and evaluates the patient's vital signs.

4. Conducts emergency patient examination.

5. Records and presents history and physical examination findings.

6. Basic laboratory required at the initial stage from the patient with history and physical examination findings

and radiological tests (complete blood count, complete urine examination, biochemical measurements,

ECG, basic radiological examinations). Evaluate the results. Priority

can be divided into patient groups that require intervention. The emergency service can do its job.

7. Can recognize patients who require immediate intervention and basic life in critically ill patients

support, advanced cardiac life support, respiratory or circulatory support.

8. Establishes healthy communication between physicians and may request consultation.

9. Provides appropriate communication with patients and their relatives.

10. Can work together with other health personnel and establishes healthy communication.

11. Can give news of death and communicate with the aggressor patient's relative.

12. Maintains a judicial report and can manage the judicial process.