



**Department of Anesthesia College of
Health Sciences University of Cihan- Sulaimaniya**

Subject: General Medicine / 2st semester

Academic Year 2023-2024.

Lecturer's name: Dr. Fakher Rahim MD, PhD

Academic Year: 2023/2024

Course Book

1. Course name	General Medicine
2. Lecturer in charge	Dr. Fakher Karim Rahim
3. Department/ College	Department of Anesthesia, College of Health Sciences
4. Time (in hours) per week	2 Hrs Theory 4 Hrs Practical
5. Office hours	1
6. Course code	
7. Teacher's academic profile	https://uni.sulicihan.edu.krd/qa/profile/sahar.hadi@sulicihan anhttps://uni.sulicihan.edu.krd/qa/profile.php?id=91.edu.krd/
8. Keywords	
9. Course overview:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Diabetes: Introduction & Definition of Diabetes & the endocrine system- Function of the endocrine system & Types of diabetes- Laboratory indices: Pre-anesthesia Evaluation; Medication regimens;2. ENT surgeries: <i>Anesthesia and ENT Surgery</i> describes contemporary anesthesia practice for otorhinolaryngologic procedures. The main areas of anesthetic concern are airway management, provision of analgesia, and prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV). Airway management. Analgesia. Prevention of PONV. Severe OSA. Day-case tonsillectomy. Bleeding tonsil. Anesthetic considerations. Analgesia and antiemetic.3. Obesity: Obesity is a global epidemic and despite various actions there has been little success to reduce this. As a common disorder this places the anesthetic management of obese individuals at the core of anesthetic practice. This article offers an update in epidemiology, perioperative risk and the associated morbidity that obesity causes and its impact on anesthetic management.4. Respiratory system: Effects of anesthesia on the respiratory system; most anesthetics cause a loss of muscle tone that is accompanied by a fall in the resting lung volume. The lowered lung volume promotes cyclic (tidal) or continuous airway closure. High inspired oxygen fractions cause rapid absorption of gas behind closed airways, resulting in atelectasis.

10. Course objective:

1. Develop the student's knowledge and develop his ability to recall what he has learned
2. Improving the level of absorption
3. Introduction to internal medicine and its definition
4. Classification of internal diseases
5. Diagnostic tools
6. The causes of internal diseases are genetic and environmental factors
7. Clinical symptoms of internal diseases and their complications
8. Guide to Treatment Plans for Internal Disorders
9. Develop the student's ability to integrate ideas and information, as well as his ability to analyze

11. Student's obligation

1. Improve the student's ability to observe
2. The student acquires the skills to perceive the signs and symptoms of diseases and their complications
3. The student acquires verbal and non-verbal communication skills with the patient
4. The student acquires the skill of establishing a therapeutic trust relationship between the doctor and the patient
5. The student's knowledge of the patient's rights
6. Familiarize the student with the skill of the clinical interview, its limits, ethics and objectives between the patient and the therapist
7. Training the student on how to communicate with his peers and doctors who are higher than him and his guest to treat patients

12. Forms of teaching

1. Using the lecture method with illustrations
2. Self-education through the seminar by the students under the supervision of the instructor.
3. Demonstrations using diagrams, pictures and educational films

4. Training and educational clinical tours

13. Assessment scheme

Midterm Theory Examination	25%
Theory Paper, Quiz, Project	5%
Lab midterm exam	15%
Lab. Quiz, Project	5%
Final Practical Examination	20%
Final theory exam	30%

14. Student learning outcome:

1. Teaching the student oral and written communication skills.
2. Using modern technological tools (such as the use of computers and the Internet).
2. Encouraging the student to work collectively within a team work.
3. Develop students' abilities to make optimal use of time (time management).
4. Providing the student, in case of graduation, with clinical and cognitive skills

15. Course Reading List and References:

[Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, ed.20](#) by J. Larry Jameson; Dan L. Longo; Stephen L. Hauser; Dennis L. Kasper; Joseph Loscalzo; Anthony S. Fauci

ISBN: 9781259644030

Publication Date: 2018-08-17

[Goldman-Cecil Medicine, ed.26, 2-Volume Set](#) by Lee Goldman; Andrew I. Schafer ISBN: 9780323532662

Publication Date: 2019-09-12

[Approach to Internal Medicine, ed.5](#) by David Hui (Editor); Alexander A. Leung (Editor); Christopher Ma (Editor)

ISBN: 9783030729790

Publication Date: 2022-05-16

16. The Topics:

A. Theory Lecture

no.	Topic
1	Haematology & transfusion medicine
2	Cardiology
3	Gastroenterology
4	Neurology
5	Pulmonary Disease
6	Endocrine System & Diabetes
7	Hepatology
8	Rheumatology & Bone Disease
9	Nephro & Uro
10	Respiratory Medicine
11	Basics of ECG Interpretation
13	Final Examination

B. Practical Lecture

Topic
<p>❖ <u>Proper History Taking</u></p> <p>❖ <u>General examination</u></p> <p>A.examination of head:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hair exam → look for alopecia.2. eye exam → sclera for jaundice conjunctiva for anemia3. cheek exam → look for malar flush4. mouth exam : a) tongue for atrophy red tongue oral thrush.

b) Frenulum → for jaundice

c) Angle of mouth → angular stomatitis

B. examination of neck:

1. Look for lymph nodes enlargement.
2. Thyroid gland enlargement.
3. Elevated jugular venous pressure (JVP)

C. examination of the arm :

1. Hand examination:
 - a)** hand tremor.
 - b)** Cyanosis of finger.
 - c)** Clubbing of finger .
 - d)** Pallor of palm.
 - e)** Pallor of nail bed .
2. pulse exam (radial pulse(: Look for rate, rhythm, volume, condition of vessels wall, collapsing pulse
3. arm examination:
 - a)** look for brachial pulse.
 - b)** Cheek blood pressure

D. examination of the leg

- a)** Look for distal pulses.
- b)** Deformity of toes sole.
- c)** Look for pitting edema

❖ **chest examination:**

1. inspection:

- a)** Look for deformity of chest.
- b)** Apex beat.
- c)** Respiratory rate

2. Palpation:

- a)** Palpate apex beat.

b) Chest expansion.

c) Position of trachea.

d) Vocal resonance.

3. percussion:

Look for normal resonance dullness or stony dullness

4. Auscultation:

a) Breathing sound:

b) Cardiac sound:

● **heart examination:**

A. Palpation:

1. Palpation of apex beat:

a) Tapping .

b) Thrusting not sustained.

c) Thrusting sustained.

2. Left parasternal left.

3. Palpable heart sound

B. auscultation :

1st heart sound . 2nd

heart sound Added

sound.

Systolic or diastolic murmur

❖ **Abdomen examination**

1. inspection : normal, distended, scaphoid, visible veins, visible, deformity or mass

2. palpation:

A. superficial palpation : look for

a) tenderness

b) superficial mass

B.deep Palpation: Look for:

a) Splenomegaly .

b) Hepatomegaly.

c) Palpable kidney.

d) Deep mass.

Aortic lymph nodes

3. Percussion :look for ascites by shifting dullness

4. auscultation :

a) hear intestinal burburgmi.

b) renal bruit.

c) venous hum of liver.

17. Peer review: I certify that:

1. I read and verify all requirements of teaching quality assurance are respected in this course book.
2. The scientific contents are new, convenient and well organized for this stage.
3. The order of chapters is well done.
4. References are new and available for students.

That's why I signed on this course book and I take all responsibilities.

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Dr. Fakher Karim Rahim

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