



MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

(Deemed University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Grade 'A' Accredited by NAAC

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Syllabus for MBBS – (Third Year) Part II

Approved as per BOM. 04/2007, dated 14.12.2007, item 4 & amended up to BOM.

43/2015 dated 14.11.2015

Syllabus have been categorized as '**Must know**' (70%), '**Desirable to Know**' (30%) and '**Nice to Know**' (10%) topics.

Inside this booklet, '**Desirable to know**' & '**Nice to Know**' topics are stamped and remaining all unstamped topics belong to '**Must Know**' area.

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND TEACHING APPROACH

- (1) Graduate medical curriculum is oriented towards training students to undertake the responsibilities of a physician of first contact who is capable of looking after the preventive, promotive, curative & rehabilitative aspect of medicine.
- (2) With wide range of career opportunities available today, a graduate has a wide choice of career opportunities. The training, though broad based and flexible should aim to provide an educational experience of the essentials required for health care in our country.

“Training should be able to meet internationally acceptable standards.”

- (3) To undertake the responsibilities of service situations which is a changing condition and of various types, it is essential to provide adequate placement training tailored to the needs of such services as to enable the graduates to become effective instruments of implementation of those requirements. To avail of opportunities and be able to conduct professional requirements, the graduate shall endeavour to have acquired basic training in different aspects of medical care.
- (4) The importance of the community aspects of health care and of rural health care services is to be recognized. This aspect of education & training of graduates should be adequately recognized in the prescribed curriculum. Its importance has been systematically upgraded over the past years and adequate exposure to such experiences should be available throughout all the three phases of education & training. This has to be further emphasized and intensified by providing exposure to field practice areas and training during the internship period. The aim of the period of rural training during internship is to enable the fresh graduates to function efficiently under such settings.
- (5) The educational experience should emphasize health and community orientation instead of only disease and hospital orientation or being concentrated – on - curative - aspects. As such all the basic concepts of modern scientific medical education are to be adequately dealt with.
- (6) There must be enough experiences to be provided for self learning. The methods and techniques that would ensure this must become a part of teaching - learning process.
- (7) The medical graduate of modern scientific medicine shall endeavour to become capable of functioning independently in both urban and rural environment. He/she shall endeavour to give emphasis on fundamental aspects of the subjects taught and on common problems of health and disease avoiding unnecessary details of specialization.
- (8) The importance of social factors in relation to the problem of health and diseases should receive proper emphasis throughout the course and to achieve this purpose, the

educational process should also be community based than only hospital based. The importance of population control and family welfare planning should be emphasized throughout the period of training with the importance of health and development duly emphasized.

- (9) Adequate emphasis is to be placed on cultivating logical and scientific habits of thought, clarity of expression and independence of judgment, ability to collect and analyze information and to correlate them.
- (10) The educational process should be placed in a historic background as an evolving process and not merely as an acquisition of a large number of disjointed facts without a proper perspective. The history of Medicine with reference to the evolution of medical knowledge both in this country and the rest of the world should form a part of this process.
- (11) Lectures alone are generally not adequate as a method of training and are a poor means of transferring/acquiring information and even less effective at skill development and in generating the appropriate attitudes. Every effort should be made to encourage the use of active methods related to demonstration and on firsthand experience. Students will be encouraged to learn in small groups, through peer interactions so as to gain maximal experience through contacts with patients and the communities in which they live. While the curriculum objectives often refer to areas of knowledge or science, they are best taught in a setting of clinical relevance and hands on experience for students who assimilate and make this knowledge a part of their own working skills.
- (12) The graduate medical education in clinical subjects should be based primarily on out-patient teaching, emergency departments and within the community including peripheral health care institutions. The out-patient departments should be suitably planned to provide training to graduates in small groups.
- (13) Clinics should be organized in small groups of preferably not more than 10 students so that a teacher can give personal attention to each student with a view to improve his skill and competence in handling of the patients.
- (14) Proper records of the work should be maintained which will form the basis for the students' internal assessment and should be available to the inspectors at the time of inspection of the college by the Medical Council of India.
- (15) Maximal efforts have to be made to encourage integrated teaching between traditional subject areas using a problem based learning approach starting with clinical or community cases and exploring the relevance of various preclinical disciplines in both understanding and resolution of the problem. Every attempt be made to de-emphasize compartmentalization of disciplines so as to achieve both horizontal and vertical integration in different phases.

- (16) Every attempt is to be made to encourage students to participate in group discussions and seminars to enable them to develop personality, character, expression and other faculties which are necessary for a medical graduate to function either in solo practice or as a team leader when he begins his independent career. A discussion group should not have more than 20 students.
- (17) Faculty member should avail of modern educational technology while teaching the students and to attain this objective, Medical Education Units/ Departments be established in all medical colleges for faculty development and providing learning resource material to teachers.
- (18) To derive maximum advantage out of this revised curriculum, the vacation period to students in one calendar year should not exceed one month, during the 4 ½ years Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) Course.
- (19) In order to implement the revised curriculum in Toto, State Govts. and Institution Bodies must ensure that adequate financial and technical inputs are provided.
- (20) HISTORY OF MEDICINE –The students will be given an outline on “History of Medicine”. This will be taught in an integrated manner by subject specialists and will be coordinated by the Medical Education Unit of the College.
- (21) All medical institutions should have curriculum committee which would plan curricula and instructional method which will be regularly updated.
- (22) Integration of ICT in learning process will be implemented.

OBJECTIVE OF MEDICAL GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME:

- (1) **NATIONAL GOALS :** At the end of undergraduate program, the medical student should be able to :
 - (a) Recognize 'health for all' as a national goal and health right of all citizens and by undergoing training for medical profession fulfill his/her social obligations towards realization of this goal.
 - (b) Learn every aspect of National policies on health and devote himself / herself to its practical implementation.
 - (c) Achieve competence in practice of holistic medicine, encompassing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of common diseases.
 - (d) Develop scientific temper, acquire educational experience for proficiency in profession and promote healthy living.
 - (e) Become exemplary citizen by observation of medical ethics and fulfilling social and professional obligations, so as to respond to national aspirations.
- (2) **INSTITUTIONAL GOALS:** (1) In consonance with the goals each medical institution should evolve institutional goals to define the manpower (or professionals) they intend to produce. The undergraduate students coming out of a medical institute should:
 - (a) Be competent in diagnosis and management of common health problems of the individual and the community, commensurate with his/her position as a member of the health team at the primary, secondary or tertiary levels, using his/her clinical skills based on history, physical examination and relevant investigations.
 - (b) Be competent to practice preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative medicine in respect to the commonly encountered health problems.
 - (c) Appreciate rationale for different therapeutic modalities; be familiar with the administration of the "essential drugs" and their common side effects.
 - (d) Be able to appreciate the socio-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and develop humane attitude towards the patients in discharging one's professional responsibilities.
 - (e) Possess the attitude for continued self learning and to seek further expertise or to pursue research in any chosen area of medicine, action research and documentation skills.
 - (f) be familiar with the basic factors which are essential for the implementation of the National Health Programmes including practical aspects of the following:-
 - (i) Family Welfare and Material and Child Health(MCH)
 - (ii) Sanitation and water supply

- (iii) Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
 - (iv) Immunization
 - (v) Health Education
 - (vi) IPHS standard of health at various level of service delivery, medical waste disposal.
 - (vii) Organizational institutional arrangements.
-
- (g) Acquire basic management skills in the area of human resources, materials and resource management related to health care delivery, General and hospital management, principal inventory skills and counseling
 - (h) Be able to identify community health problems and learn to work to resolve these by designing, instituting corrective steps and evaluating outcome of such measures.
 - (i) Be able to work as a leading partner in health care teams and acquire proficiency in communication skills.
 - (j) Be competent to work in a variety of health care settings.
 - (k) Have personal characteristics and attitudes required for professional life such as personal integrity, sense of responsibility and dependability and ability to relate to or show concern for other individuals.

All efforts must be made to equip the medical graduate to acquire the skills as detailed as under:

A comprehensive list of skills recommended as desirable for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) Graduate:

1. Clinical Evaluation:

- (a) To be able to take a proper and detailed history.
- (b) To perform a complete and thorough physical examination and elicit clinical signs.
- (c) To be able to properly use the stethoscope, Blood Pressure, Apparatus Auroscope, Thermometer, Nasal Speculum, Tongue Depressor, Weighing Scales, Vaginal Speculum etc.:
- (d) To be able to perform internal examination-Per Rectum (PR), Per Vaginum (PV) etc.
- (e) To arrive at a proper provisional clinical diagnosis.

II. Bed side Diagnostic Tests:

- (a) To do and interpret Haemoglobin (HB), Total Count (TC), Erythrocytic Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Blood smear for parasites, Urine examination /albumin /sugar /ketones /microscopic:
- (b) Stool exam for ova and cysts;
- (c) Gram, staining and Siehl-Nielsen staining for AFB;
- (d) To do skin smear for lepra bacilli
- (e) To do and examine a wet film vaginal smear for Trichomonas
- (f) To do a skin scraping and Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) stain for fungus infections;
- (g) To perform and read Montoux Test.

III. Ability to Carry Out Procedures:

- (a) To conduct CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) and First aid in newborns, children and adults.
- (b) To give Subcutaneous (SC) /Intramuscular (IM) /Intravenous (IV) injections and start Intravenous (IV) infusions.
- (c) To pass a Nasogastric tube and give gastric leavage.
- (d) To administer oxygen-by masic/catheter
- (e) To administer enema
- (f) To pass a ruinary catheter-male and female
- (g) To insert flatus tube
- (h) To do pleural tap, Ascitic tap & lumbar puncture
- (i) Insert intercostal tube to relieve tension pneumothorax
- (j) To control external Haemorrhage.

IV Anaesthetic Procedure

- (a) Administer local anaesthesia and nerve block

- (b) Be able to secure airway potency, administer Oxygen by Ambu bag.

V Surgical Procedures

- (a) To apply splints, bandages and Plaster of Paris (POP) slabs;
- (b) To do incision and drainage of abscesses;
- (c) To perform the management and suturing of superficial wounds;
- (d) To carry on minor surgical procedures, e.g. excision of small cysts and nodules, circumcision, reduction of paraphimosis, debridement of wounds etc
- (e) To perform vasectomy;
- (f) To manage anal fissures and give injection for piles.

VI Mechanical Procedures

- (a) To perform thorough antenatal examination and identify high risk pregnancies.
- (b) To conduct a normal delivery;
- (c) To apply low forceps and perform and suture episiotomies;
- (d) To insert and remove IUD's and to perform tubectomy

VII Paediatrics

- (a) To assess new borns and recognize abnormalities and I.U. retardation
- (b) To perform Immunization;
- (c) To teach infant feeding to mothers;
- (d) To monitor growth by the use of 'road to health chart' and to recognize development retardation;
- (e) To assess dehydration and prepare and administer Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)
- (f) To recognize ARI clinically;

VIII ENT Procedures:

- (a) To be able to remove foreign bodies;
- (b) To perform nasal packing for epistaxis;
- (c) To perform trachesotomy

IX Ophthalmic Procedures:

- (a) To invert eye-lids;
- (b) To give Subconjunctival injection;
- (c) To perform appellation of eye-lashes;
- (d) To measure the refractive error and advise correctional glasses;
- (e) To perform nasolacrimal duct syringing for potency

X. Dental Procedures:

- To perform dental extraction

XI Community Healthy:

- (a) To be able to supervise and motivate, community and para-professionals for corporate efforts for the health care;
- (b) To be able to carry on managerial responsibilities, e.g. Management of stores, indenting and stock keeping and accounting
- (c) Planning and management of health camps;
- (d) Implementation of national health programmes;
- (e) To effect proper sanitation measures in the community, e.g. disposal of infected garbage, chlorination of drinking water;
- (f) To identify and institute and institute control measures for epidemics including its proper data collecting and reporting.

XII Forensic Medicine Including Toxicology

- (a) To be able to carry on proper medico legal examination and documentation of injury and age reports.
- (b) To be able to conduct examination for sexual offences and intoxication;
- (c) To be able to preserve relevant ancillary material for medico legal examination;
- (d) To be able to identify important post-mortem findings in common un-natural deaths.

XIII Management of Emergency

- (a) To manage acute anaphylactic shock;
- (b) To manage peripheral vascular failure and shock;
- (c) To manage acute pulmonary oedema and LVF;
- (d) Emergency management of drowning, poisoning and seizures
- (e) Emergency management of bronchial asthma and status asthmaticus;
- (f) Emergency management of hyperpyrexia;
- (g) Emergency management of comatose patients regarding airways, positioning prevention of aspiration and injuries
- (h) Assess and administer emergency management of burns

Syllabus for PSYCHIATRY

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2.	Syllabus of Psychiatry	37 - 40

BROAD CURRICULUM AS PER MCI GUIDELINES (PSYCHIATRY)

i) GOAL

The aim of teaching the undergraduate student in psychiatry is to impart such knowledge and skills that may enable him to diagnose and treat common psychiatric disorders, handle psychiatric emergencies and to refer complications/unusual manifestations of common disorders and rare psychiatric disorders to the specialist.

ii) OBJECTIVES

a. KNOWLEDGE

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- (1) Comprehend nature and development of different aspects of normal human behavior like learning, memory, motivation, personality and intelligence;
- (2) Recognize differences between normal and abnormal behavior;
- (3) Classify psychiatric disorders;
- (4) Recognize clinical manifestations of the following common syndromes and plan their appropriate management of organic psychosis, functional psychosis, schizophrenia, affective disorders, neurotic disorders, personality disorders, psycho-physiological disorders, drug and alcohol dependence, psychiatric disorders of childhood and adolescence;
- (5) Describe rational use of different modes of therapy in psychiatric disorders.

b. SKILLS:

The student should be able to:

- (1) Interview the patient and understand different methods of communications in patient-doctor relationship;
- (2) Elicit detailed psychiatric case history and conduct clinical examination for assessment of mental status;
- (3) Define, elicit and interpret psycho-pathological symptoms and signs.
- (4) Diagnose and manage common psychiatric disorders;
- (5) Identify and manage psychological reactions and psychiatric disorders in medical and surgical patients in clinical practice and in community setting.

(c) INTEGRATION:

Training in Psychiatry should prepare the students to deliver preventive, promotive, curative and re-habilitative services for the care of patients both in the family and community and to refer advance cases to a specialized Psychiatry/Mental Hospital. Training should be integrated with the departments of Medicine, Neuro Anatomy, Behavioral Sciences and Forensic medicine.

PSYCHIATRY (REVISED)

(i) GOAL:

The aim of teaching of the undergraduate student in Psychiatry is to impart such knowledge and skills that may enable him to diagnose and treat common Psychiatric disorders, handle Psychiatric emergencies and to refer complications / unusual manifestation of common disorders and rare Psychiatric disorders to the specialize.

(ii) OBJECTIVES :

(a) KNOWLEDGE

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to:

1. Comprehensive nature and development of different aspects of normal human behaviour like learning, memory, motivation, personality and intelligence.
2. Recognize difference between normal and abnormal behavior.
3. Classify psychiatric disorders
4. Recognize clinical manifestations of the following common syndromes and plan their appropriate management of organic psychosis, functional psychosis, schizophrenia, affective disorders, neurotic disorders, personality disorders, psycho physiological disorders, drug and alcohol dependence, psychiatric disorders of childhood and adolescence
5. Describe rational use of different modes of therapy in psychiatric disorders.

(b) SKILLS

The student shall be able to:

1. Interview the patient and understand different methods of communications in patient-doctor relationship.
2. Elicit detailed psychiatric case history and conduct clinical examination for assessment of mental status.
3. Define, elicit and interpret psycho-pathological symptoms and signs.
4. Diagnose and manage common psychiatric disorders.
5. Identify and manage psychological reactions and psychiatric disorders in medical and surgical patients in clinical practice and in community setting.

(c) INTEGRATION

Training in Psychiatry shall prepare the students to deliver preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services for the care of patients in both family and community, and to refer advanced cases for specialized psychiatry/mental hospital. Training will be integrated with Department of Medicine.

(d) INNOVATIVE TEACHING METHODS PROPOSED IN PSYCHIATRY TEACHING:

- 1. Early clinical exposure** – for 3rd Semester MBBS students – Psychiatry lectures regarding Psychology, History Taking and Examination and a brief overview of various conditions in psychiatry (Total 5 hours lectures)
- 2. Integrated lectures** – For 7th Semester MBBS students (Total 20 hours Psychiatry lectures) along with Department of Medicine.
- 3. Focused group teaching** – 2 weeks clinical posting for 7th Semester MBBS students (Focus groups allow Interviewers to question students about their experiences more than a one to one interview Focus groups usually involve 8-10 people. They are highly structured and interactive and require the facilitator to be particularly attentive to group interactions).
- 4. Role plays /Quiz/Symptoms/Debates** – organized for MBBS Students during Mental Health Week celebrated in October every year. Winners shall represent the institute at the Annual Bombay Psychiatric Society Quiz.
- 5. Microteaching** – A teacher training technique for junior teachers to sharpen up their teaching skills where a teaching faculty presents lessons in front of peers and receives feedback on their performance . This helps the junior faculty to improve accuracy and effectiveness of their teaching.

(e) LECTURE SCHEDULE - SYLLABUS – PSYCHIATRY (TOTAL 20HRS)

SR NO:	DURATION	TOPIC
1	1hr	Psychology(theories of mind) <i>Desirable To Know</i>
2	2hr	History taking in psychiatry + MSE
3	1hr	Organic mental disorders
4	1hr	Substance use disorders
5	1hr	Schizophrenia
6	1hr	Other psychoses
7	2hr	Mood disorders
8	1hr	Anxiety disorders
9	1hr	Other neurotic disorders 1
10	2hr	Psychotherapy <i>Desirable To Know</i>
11	1hr	Personality disorders
12	1hr	Sleep& sexual disorders
13	1hr	Emergency psychiatry
14	2hr	Child psychiatry
15	1hr	Treatment modalities in psychiatry(biological therapy)
16	1hr	Forensic psychiatry <i>Desirable To Know</i>

SYLLABUS – PSYCHOLOGY (TOTAL 5HRS)

SR no:	Duration	TOPIC
1	1hr	Motivation
2	1hr	Emotion
3	1hr	Memory
4	1hr	Learning
5	1hr	Intelligence

ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATION

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:

A term ending examination will be conducted by the Psychiatry Department for 50 marks and the results will be submitted to the Medicine Department which will go the common pool of internal assessment of medicine and allied subjects.

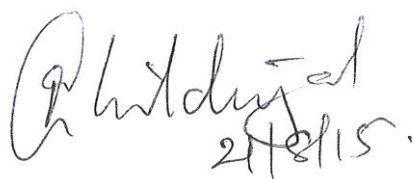
THEORY EXAMINATION :

There would be 6 MCQ's in Medicine paper II.

There would be 2 SAQ's in Section II of Medicine paper II, of 4 marks each

SYLLABUS – PSYCHOLOGY (TOTAL 5HRS)

SR no:	Duration	TOPIC
1	1hr	Motivation
2	1hr	Emotion
3	1hr	Memory
4	1hr	Learning
5	1hr	Intelligence


21/8/15.

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Approved in Bom - 38/2014, Dated 28/11/2014
Resolution No. - 3.3(h)

Resolution No. 3.3(h): Resolved to accept the Changes in Psychiatry Syllabus for MBBS in "Part (c) Integration" to be effective from batch entering Third year Part II MBBS in February, 2015. (Annexure-16)

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PSYCHIATRY MBBS SYLLABUS.

(The proposed changes are in "Part (c) Integration" of the Psychiatry Syllabus)
(Annexure-16) A-16

(c) INTEGRATION:

Training in psychiatry shall prepare the students to deliver preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services for the care of patients in both family and community, and to refer advanced cases for specialized psychiatry/ mental hospital. Training will be integrated with Department of Medicine.

Innovative teaching methods proposed in Psychiatry teaching

1. **Early clinical exposure** – For 3rd Semester MBBS students – Psychiatry lectures regarding Psychology, History Taking and Examination and a brief overview of various conditions in psychiatry (Total 5 hours lectures)
2. **Integrated lectures** – For 7th Semester MBBS students (Total 20 hours Psychiatry lectures) along with Department of Medicine.
3. **Focused group teaching** – 2 weeks clinical posting for 7th Semester MBBS students. (Focus groups allow interviewers to question students about their experiences more than a one-to-one interview. Focus groups usually involve 8 to 10 people. They are highly structured and interactive and require the facilitator to be particularly attentive to group interactions).
4. **Role plays/Quiz/Symposium/ Debates** – organized for MBBS Students during Mental Health Week celebrated in October every year. Winners shall represent the Institute at the Annual Bombay Psychiatric Society Quiz.
5. **Microteaching** - A teacher training technique for junior teachers to sharpen up their teaching skills where a teaching faculty presents lessons in front of peers and receives feedback on their performance. This helps the junior faculty to improve accuracy and effectiveness of their teaching.

SYLLABUS- PSYCHIATRY (TOTAL 20 Hrs)

SR NO.	DURATION	TOPIC
1	1 hr	Psychology (Theories of mind)
2	2 hr	History taking in psychiatry+ MSE
3	1 hr	Organic mental disorders
4	1 hr	Substance use disorders
5	1 hr	Schizophrenia
6	1 hr	Other psychoses

7	2 hr	Mood disorders
8	1 hr	Anxiety disorders
9	1 hr	Other neurotic disorders I
10	2 hr	Psychotherapy
11	1 hr	Personality disorders
12	1 hr	Sleep and sexual disorders
13	1 hr	Emergency Psychiatry
14	2 hr	Child psychiatry
15	1 hr	Treatment modalities in psychiatry (Biological therapy)
16	1 hr	Forensic Psychiatry

SYLLABUS- PSYCHOLOGY (TOTAL 5 Hrs)

SR NO.	DURATION	TOPIC
1	1 hr	Motivation
2	1 hr	Emotion
3	1 hr	Memory
4	1 hr	Learning
5	1 hr	Intelligence

Approved in Bom-43/2015, Dated 06/11/2015
Resolution No.- 3.3(d)

Resolution No. 3.3(d): Resolved that the basic research methodology should be taught to UG and PG students for all courses as per their regulatory Council Norms.

Approved in Bom-43/2015, Dated 06/11/2015
Resolution No.- 3.3(e)

Resolution No. 3.3(e): Resolved to accept the proposed pattern of redistribution of the marks in Dermatology and Psychiatry subjects in theory papers of Medicine subject at MBBS level for the batch of Students entering into 3rd MBBS (Part-II) from February 2016 onwards, as given below:

The change in Paper 2 section C should be as under:

Section C (Marks 10)

C1 Psychiatry Section (Marks 10)

Question 1 – long question (Marks 4)

Question 2- short answer question attempt any 2 (Marks 6)

- a.
- b.
- c.