

# **College of Physicians and Surgeons of Mumbai**

# Syllabus for CPS-PG-Course

## **DGM - DIPLOMA IN GENERAL MEDICINE**

**College of Physicians and Surgeons of Mumbai** 

CPS House, Dr. E. Borges Marg, Parel, Mumbai – 400012.

## DGM-DIPLOMA IN GENERAL MEDICINE

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

**Eligibility :** A candidate should possess MBBS degree/ equivalent degree as per provisions of Indian Medical Council Act.

## Duration : 2 Years

At the end of the course, student should acquire knowledge (including higher cognitive domain) and skills as follows

## A. Cognitive domain

- 1. Gross and radiological anatomy various organs required to practice
- 2. Physiology of various organ systems
- 3. Pathophysiology in diseases of various systems
- 4. Nutritional requirements
- 5. Common infectious agents and their properties
- 6. Laboratory and radiological investigations required for the diagnosis
- 7. Treatment modalities in diseases involving various organs
- 8. Preventive aspects and control measures
- 9. Drugs used in treatment of diseases, their doses, pharmacokinetics, side effects, contraindications and interactions with other drugs
- 10. Antibiotic resistance
- 11. Adequate knowledge to diagnose and manage diseases
- 12. Causative and Risk factors for non communicable diseases
- 13. Treatment and management of non communicable diseases
- 14. Treatment / Protocols about managements in emergencies
- 15. Methods of sample collection for laboratory diagnosis
- 16. Ethical issues
- 17. Medico-legal aspects

## A. Affective Domain:

1. Should develop communication skills to interact effectively with patients, relatives and colleagues and other hospital staff.

- 2. Should always adopt ethical principles and practices
- 3. Should be able to work a member of a team for effective care delivery system
- 4. Should develop an attitude to contribute effectively in the improvement, maintenance of health care delivery system of the country and to contribute in improving the health indicators of our country in comparison with the other developed world.

## C. Psychomotor Domain:

## At the end of the course, the student should acquire following clinical skills and be able to:

- **1.** Acquire sufficient clinical skills, including history taking, clinical examination for the correct diagnosis of lung pathologies.
- 2. Identify required laboratory investigations and interpret them
- Sputum collection and examination for etiologic organisms especially Acid Fast Bacilli (AFB), interpretation of the chest x-rays and lung function tests.
- Interpret and manage various blood gases abnormalities in various pulmonary diseases.
- 5. Management of pulmonary diseases.
- 6. Common procedures, like bronchoscopic examination, pleural aspiration and biopsy, pulmonary physiotherapy, endotracheal intubation and pneumo-thoracic drainage / aspiration etc.
- **7.** Recognize emergency situations in intensive care, respond to these appropriately and perform basic critical care monitoring and therapeutic procedures.
- 8. Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation including advanced cardiac life support and endotracheal intubation
- 9. Diagnostic and therapeutic thoracentesis, abdominal paracentesis, Lumbar puncture
- 10. Bone marrow aspiration, trephine bone biopsy, FNAC
- 11. Insertion of central line
- 12. Collect samples for various laboratory investigations
- 13. Interpret laboratory and radiological investigations
- **14.** Correctly diagnose and treat communicable and non communicable diseases

15. Efficiently practice as a specialist in tropical diseases

### **SCOPE OF TRAINING:**

Diseases related to general medicine, relevant radiology techniques, emergency and intensive care management, maintaining records, use of computers and basic research. Patient care in the settings of outdoor, day care, indoor, emergency and intensive and critical care.

## **TEACHING & LEARNING ACTIVITIES:**

Ward/OPD patient management Long and short topic presentations Ward rounds, case presentations and discussions Clinico-radiological and clinico-pathological conferences Journal conferences PG Case presentation clinics Research review In-house and guest lectures Conferences, symposia, seminars and CMEs Participations in workshops, updates, conferences Teaching undergraduates Use and maintenance of biomedical equipment

#### STRUCTURED TRAINING PROGRAMME:

First Year Residency: Outpatients/in patientscare Managing medical emergencies Learning diagnostic/ therapeutic procedures and interventions Interpreting Reports Use of computers in medicine **Second Year Residency:** Outpatients/in patients care

Conducting medical procedures independently.

#### EVALUATIONS:

Regular evaluation of the postgraduate will be carried out by assessment of Postgraduate activity like case presentation, seminars etc, evaluation at the end of each clinical posting. The overall performance has to be to the satisfaction of the HOD for recommendation of candidature for Diploma examinations.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICINE EXAMINATIONS:

Diseases in General Medicine

HAEMATOLOGY

Red cell disorders

Approach to a patient with anemia, nutritional, iron deficiency, aplastic, megaloblastic, haemolytic anemia, (special emphasis on thalassemia & sickle cell anemia), hereditary spherocytosis, anemia of chronic disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinurina, myelodysplastic syndromes, iron overload, and sideroblastic anaemias.

#### White celldisorders

Eosinophilia, febrile neutropenia, approach to a patient with splenomegaly & lymphadenopathy, lymphomas, multiple myeloma & related plasma cell disorders, leukemias, hairy cell leukemia.

#### Bleeding & coagulation disorders

Approach and investigations in patients with bleeding disorders, hemophilia, Von willebrand's disease, immune thrombocytopenic purpura, vascular purpuras, henochschonle in purpura, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, disseminated intravascular coagulation, anticoagulant and anti-platelet therapy.

### Miscellaneous

Approach to a patient with thrombosis, blood groups, transfusion related diseases, blood transfusion reactions, blood component therapy, hematological manifestations of systemic diseases, drug induced hematological disorders, hypersplenism, chemotherapy, bone narrow transplantation, thrombophilias, platelet function disorders, estimation of hemoglobin/ total and differential white cell count/ erythrocyte sedimentation rate, preparation and staining of blood smears.

#### ENDOCRINE

Disorders of glucose metabolism

Glucose metabolism, physiology of insulin & glucagon secretion, glucose tolerance test, diabetes mellitus, insulin preparations, hypoglycemia, glycosuria of causes other than diabetes mellitus, glucagon secreting tumors.

#### Thyroid gland & its disorders

Iodine metabolism, anatomy & physiology of thyroid gland, thyroid function tests, goiter, hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism, myxedema, cretinism, thyroid carcinoma, otherrare syndromes of thyroid dysfunction.

Disorders of anterior pituitary Anatomy & physiology of various hormones & their regulation, acromegaly, gigantism, sheehan'ssyndrome.

Disorders of posterior pituitary Anatomy and physiology, diabetes insipidus, syndrome of inappropriate anti- diuretichormone (SIADH) secretion, obesity.

Disorders of adrenal cortex Regulation of secretion of glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids & adrenal sex hormones, adrenal insufficiency, Cushing's syndrome, pheochromocytoma.

Miscellaneous

Dwarfism, Frohlich's syndrome, Lawrence Moon Biedel syndrome, anorexia nervosa &bulimia, hypothalmus in health & disease, Conn's disease, gynaecomastia, nonpuerperalgalactorrhoea, multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes, hirsutism, adreno-genital syndromes, disorders of sexual differentiation.

#### CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM

ECG &its interpretation, diagnosis of arrhythmias & their management, ischaemic heart disease, hypertension, rheumatic fever & rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart diseases, heart failure, pericardial diseases, peripheral vascular diseases, deep vein thrombosis, cardiomyopathies, principles of echocardiography & abnormalities in common disorders, pacemakers, nuclear medicine in cardio-vascular disorders, tumors of the heart, aneurysm & dissection of the aorta, thoracic outlet syndrome, cardiac catheterisation, cardiac interventions.

#### **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

Approach to a patient of respiratory system involvement, pulmonary function tests, arterial blood gases, bronchoscopy, imaging studies, pulmonary angiography, therapeutic interventions embolization : pulmonary artery / video assisted thoracic surgery/thoracotomy/ mediastinoscopy, diseases of the upper airway including avian influenza, bronchial asthma, occupational lung diseases, pneumoconioses, organic dusts &environmental carcinogens, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, obstructive airways diseases, interstitial lung diseases, diseases of the pleura: effusion/ pneumothorax/ empyema/haemothorax, air pollution, respiratory failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, severeacute respiratory syndrome (SARS), mechanical ventilation, mediastinal diseases , infections including tuberculosis, tumors, primary and metastatic carcinomas, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, eosinophilic pneumonias, pulmonary hypertension, sleepapnea, pulmonary thromboembolism, lung transplant.

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

Investigations: lumbar puncture/ cerebrospinal fluid examination/

electroencephalography/ evoked potentials/ nerve conduction studies/ electro-myography / imaging studies/ angiography, migraine, seizures/ epilepsy, cerebrovascular diseases, subarachnoid haemorrhage, dementia, extra pyramidal disorders, Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, disorders of cranial nerves, meniers syndrome, benign positional vertigo, diseases of the spinal cord, cranio-vertebral anomalies, tumors of the nervous system, demyelinating diseases, meningitis, infections of nervous system, nutritional and metabolic disorders, central pontine myelinolysis, Wernicke's encephalopathy, alcoholic cerebral degeneration, pellagra, subacute combined degeneration, polyneuropathies, acute and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathies, diabetic neuropathies, mononeuritis multiplex, mono neuropathy, leprosy, neuromuscular junction disorders including myasthenia gravis, myopathies (hereditary/ endocrine/ metabolic/ thyroid diseases/ parathyroid diseases/ diabetes mellitis), periodic paralysis, approach to a patient paralysis, dizziness & vertigo, diplopia, syncope and transient loss of consciousness,

involuntary movements, delerium, ataxia, parasthesias & sensory loss, unconsciousness, bowel & bladder abnormalities, progressive supranuclear palsy, dystonia, spinocerebellerataxia, drug induced movement disorders, inherited ataxia, traumatic injuries, subdural &epidural hematoma, radiation & chemotherapy in treatment of nervous system tumours, subdural empyema, progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, progressive rubella, panencephalitis, kuru, molecular treatment of neurological disorders, disorders of the autonomic nervous system, details of traumaticinjuries to skull & spine, hereditary & metabolic disorders of late onset, mitochondrial myopathies, lipid storage disorders.

#### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Sepsis syndromes, pyrexia of unknown origin, infective endocarditis, acute infectious diarrhoeal diseases & food poisoning, infections of the urinary tract, infections of skin/muscle/ soft tissues, infections in intravenous drug abusers, hospital acquired infections, infection control in hospital, bacterial infections, specific infections: pneumococcal / staphyloccal / tetanus/ streptococcal/ diphtheria/ botulism/ gas gangrene /meningococcal /gonococcal / salmonella/ shigella/ vibrio cholera/ brucella/ plague/ syphilis/ mycobacteria/leptospira/ mycoplasma/ pseudomonas/ helicobacter pylori, viruses: herpes/ varicella/ ebsteinbarr virus/ cytomegalo virus/ rabies/ respiratory viruses/ influenza/ measles/mumps/ rubella/ arboviruses, fungal: candidiasis/ aspergillosis/ mucormycosis, parasites:ameobiasis/ giardiasis/ pneumocystis carinii/ malaria/ leishnianiasis/ cryptosporidium/microspondium/ isospora/ filariasis/ neurocysticerosis/ worm infestations, tropical diseases, pancreatitis, osteomyelitis, infections due to bites/ scratches/ burns, tularemia, pertussis, bartonellosis, arenaviruses, moraxella, legionella, nocardia, actinomycetes, borellia, chlamydiae, rickettsia, newer emerging infections: avian influenza, chikungunya, others. HIV/AIDS: Aetiology & pathogenesis, clinical presentations, modes of transmission, universal precautions, opportunistic infections, management and treatment of the disease, opportunistic infections, complications, anti-retroviral therapy, prophylaxis: post exposure and of opportunistic infections, recent advances, historical record.

#### **HEPATO-BILIARY SYSTEM**

Liver function tests, jaundice, hepatitis, cirrhosis of liver, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hematemesis, amoebic hepatitis, granulomatous hepatitis, hydatid cyst,p rimary and metastic carcinomas, liver transplant, gall bladder diseases: cholelithiasis/ cholecystitis/ diseases of bile-duct/ cholangiocarcinoma.

#### **GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT**

Peptic ulcer disease, gastrointestinal bleeding, gastritis, endoscopy, radiological procedures, infections, inflammatory bowel disease, functional gut disorders, motility disorders, malabsorption syndromes, pancreatitis, cystic fibrosis, malignancy.

#### KIDNEY

Renal failure, renal replacement therapies, hematuria, proteinuria, polyuria, oliguria, anuria, contrast nephropathy, urinary tract infections, glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndromes, tubulo-interstitial diseases, kidney in systemic diseases, tumours of theurinary tract, renal calculous disease, barter's syndrome, fabry's disease, malignancy.

#### GERIATRICMEDICINE

Theories of ageing, demographic patterns (world / Asia / India) and their significance tohealth care system, physiological changes in the elderly, diseases in elderly, pharmacotherapy in the elderly, rehabilitation, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy, legal aspects (elderly abuse), psychiatric illnesses in elderly population, geriatric assessment, geriatric emergencies.

#### **GRANULOMATOUS DISEASES**

Tuberculosis, leprosy, syphilis, sarcoidosis, Wegener's granulomatosis, histoplasmosis, coccidoidomycosis, mucocutaneous leishmeniasis, midline granuloma, lymphomatous granuloma, pseudotumor of the orbit.

#### **ETHICAL & LEGAL ISSUES IN MEDICINE**

Importance and procedures of informed consent, emergency & life saving intervention & treatment, in formation to be given to patient & relatives, rights of patients including confidentiality, withdrawing life support systems, organ transplant from cadaver, euthanasia, consumers protection act, clinical decisions for a patient who lacks Decision of signing of will, ethics committee & its role in medical research, procedures (medicolegal) followed in cases of poisoning, suspected rape, adverse reaction to drugs and interventions, absconded patients, in-hospital injuries and suicide, treatment of pregnant patients with drug and interventions likely to cause fetal harm, cloning, stem cells usage and preservation, crimes performed by addicts.

#### POISONINGS

Diagnosis and management of specific and unknown poisonings, universal & specific antidotes, acids and alkalis, kerosene, petroleum products, organophosphates and carbamates, household disinfectants, mosquito repellants, aluminium phosphide, zincphosphide, yellow phosphorus, heavy metals, paracetamol, barbiturates, snake and scorpion bites, botulism, drug over-dosages, international classification of poisonous chemicals, environmental hazards and poisonings, industrial toxicology, toxidromes, nuclear, biological, chemical warfare.

#### **DISORDERS BONE & MINERAL METABOLISM**

Calcium and phosphorous homeostasis, parathroid gland disorders, vitamin-D in health & disease, metabolic bone disease, osteoprosis, osteomalacia, endocrine hormonal influences on bone metabolism, phosphorus metabolism, hypophosphatemia, hyperphosphatemia, disorders of magnesium metabolism, Paget's disease of bone, osteomyelitis, bone dysplasias, osteoarthritis, spondylosis, bone in systemic diseases.

#### IMMUNOLOGY

Normal immune system and its functions, hypersensitivity reactions, T-cell mediated diseases, mechanism of tissue damage, cytokine mediated injury, cytokine inhibitors,

interaction of T and B cells, complement system, apoptosis, immunotherapy, immunomodulators, immunosuppressive agents, monoclonal antibodies, stem cell transplant inimmune disorders, HLA system, primary immune deficiency diseases, amyloidosis, disorders of immediate type hypersensitivity, biological response modifiers, Immunologically mediated skin disorders.

#### RHEUMATOLOGY

Pathophysiology of inflammation, autoantibody revelance in disease processes, rheumatoid arthritis including extra-articular manifestations, glucocorticoid therapy inconnective tissue diseases, systemic lupus erythematosis (SLE), organ targeted therapy, vasculitides, ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis, undifferentiated spondyloarthropathy, polyarteritisnodosa, Wegener's granulomatosis, Churg Strauss disease, Takayasu's arteritis, cutaneous vasculitis, imaging techniques in systemic vasculitis, approach to acute and chronic mono arthritis & polyarthritis, diagnostic imaging in joint disease, crystal arthropathies, gout, infectious arthritis, infections in patients with connective tissue diseases, anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome (APLA), drug induced rheumatic diseases, scleroderma, sarcoidosis, fibromyalgias, haemophilic arthropathy, dermatomyositis, polymyositis, overlap syndromes, sjogrens syndrome, calcium oxalate deposition disease, psoriatic arthritis, neuropathic joint disease, osteoarthritis.

#### **FLUID & ELECTROLYTE**

Choice of intravenous fluids, plasma expanders, potassium/ calcium/ sodium/magnesium/ phosphate disorders, acid base balance and disorders.

#### **CRITICAL CARE**

Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, non-invasive and invasive cardiovascular monitoring, circulatory failure, heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure, pulmonary aspiration, nosocomial pneumonia, mechanical ventilation ,toxicology, renal failure, status epilepticus, Guillian Barre syndrome, myaesthenia, useof blood products, intravenous immune globulins, plasmapheresis, hyperthermia, hypothermia, diabetic ketoacidosis, addisonian crisis, myxedema coma, endotracheal

intubation, pacemakers, strokes, subarachnoid haemorrhage, near-drowning, circulatory and ventilatory support in adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), asthma, obstructive airways disease, renal replacement therapy.

#### **EMERGENCY MEDICINE**

Basic and advanced life support, disaster management, use and maintenance of equipment used in life support, acute severe asthma, status epilepticus, poisonings, heart failure, shock, acute myocardial infarction, angina, arrhythmias, hypertensive emergencies, medical emergencies in pregnancy, gastro-intestinal bleeding, hepatice ncephalopathy, acute gastroenteritis, hemoptyses, obstructive airways disease, tension pneumothorax, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), respiratory failure, cor pulmonale, stroke, subarachnoid haemorrhage, oliguria/ anuria, coma, pneumonia, meningitis, infections, sepsis syndromes, multi-organ failure, bleeding manifestations, endocrine emergencies, electric shock, poisonings, snakebite, scorpion stings, anaphylaxis, nuclear/ biological/ chemical exposures, toxidromes, rabies, burns, strangulation, interventions and procedures: mechanical ventilation/ temporary cardiacpacing/ invasive monitoring/ needle and tube thoracostomy/ cricothyrotomy.

## DGM: DIPLOMA IN GENERAL MEDICINE

## **EXAMINATION PATTERN**

## **Theory Examination:**

PAPER I	PAPER II	PAPER III		
Basic Sciences, Therapeutics -I	THERAPEUTICS	APPLIED SCIENCES & RECENT ADVANCES		
Section I	Section I	Section I		
Q.1. 10 Marks	Q.1. 10 Marks	Q.1. 10 Marks		
Q.2. 10 Marks	Q.2. 10 Marks	Q.2. 10 Marks		
Q.3. 10 Marks	Q.3. 10 Marks	Q.3. 10 Marks		
Q.4. 10 Marks	Q.4. 10 Marks	Q.4. 10 Marks		
Q.5. 10 Marks	Q.5. 10 Marks	Q.5. 10 Marks		
Total 50 Marks	Total 50 Marks	Total 50 Marks		
Section II	Section II	Section II		
Q.6. 10 Marks	Q.6. 10 Marks	Q.6. 10 Marks		
Q.7. 10 Marks	Q.7. 10 Marks	Q.7. 10 Marks		
Q.8. 10 Marks	Q.8. 10 Marks	Q.8. 10 Marks		
Q.9. 10 Marks	Q.9. 10 Marks	Q.9. 10 Marks		
Q.10. 10 Marks	Q.10. 10 Marks	Q.10. 10 Marks		
Total 50 Marks	Total 50 Marks	Total 50 Marks		
Section I + II = 100 Marks	Section I + II = 100 Marks	Section I + II = 100 Marks		
Total Theory = 300 Marks, Passing = 150 (i.e. 50%) Marks in aggregate				

Practical Examination:		Marks
Paper - IV	Clinical Practical	100
Paper - V	Oral & Viva	100
Paper - VI	Case	100
Total Marks	(Aggregate marks for passing is 50% out of total.)	300

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGBOOKS:**

Harrison's Principles of Medicine Oxford Textbook of Medicine Cecil Textbook of Medicine Reference Books: API Text Book of Medicine Wintrobe's Hematology Kelly's Textbook of Rheumatology Patten's Neurology Brain's Neurology Crofton and Douglas Respiratory Medicine Hepatology by Sheila Sherlock Electrocardiography by Shamroth Braunwauld's Cardiology

#### Journals:

British Medical Journal Lancet Chest ICMR Bulletin WHO Bulletin New England Journal of medicine Journal of Association of Physicians of India Journal of Postgraduate Medicine Annals of Internal Medicine APICON Medicine Update Medical Clinics of North America Indian Practitioner Journal of Applied Medicine

Journal of General Medicine