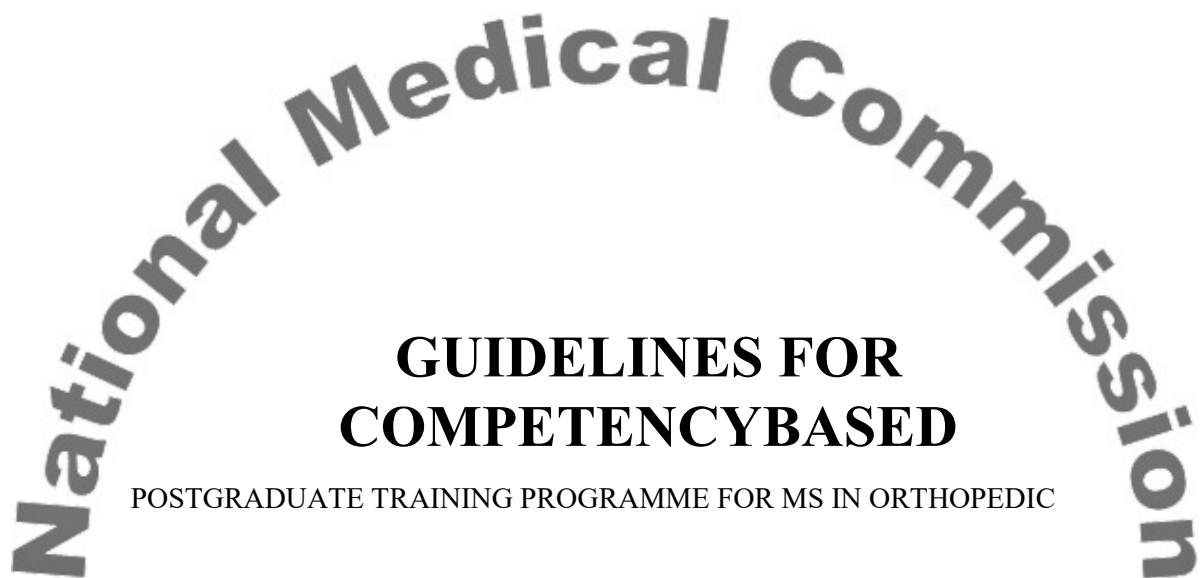


**NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION**  
**Postgraduate Medical Education Board**

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**GUIDELINES FOR  
COMPETENCY BASED**

**POSTGRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MS IN ORTHOPEDIC**

**GUIDELINES FOR COMPETENCY  
BASED POSTGRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME  
FOR MD IN Orthopedics**

# **GUIDELINES FOR COMPETENCY BASED POSTGRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MS IN ORTHOPAEDICS**

Implementation of Revised Competency Based Post Graduate Training Programme for MS in Orthopaedics as per the guidelines prepared by the National Medical Commission through Subject Expert Groups{ Date of Bos 21.07.2022 Ref :SBKSMIRC/Dean/Outward No.1301/2021-22, Date of Academic council :29.07.2022 Ref :SV DU/NOTFN/O370/2021-22 dated 30.07.2022}

## **Preamble**

Competency based training programme in Orthopaedics aims to create postgraduate student who, after undergoing the requisite training, should be able to serve the needs of the community and should be competent to solve the problems pertaining to the speciality of Orthopaedics and Trauma.

A postgraduate undergoing training MS in Orthopaedics should be trained to identify and recognize various congenital, developmental, inflammatory, infective, traumatic, metabolic, neuromuscular, degenerative and oncologic disorders of the musculoskeletal system. She/he should be able to provide competent professional services to trauma and orthopaedic patients at a primary/ secondary/ tertiary healthcare centres. The PG should acquire knowledge, skill and attitude to provide healthcare and education to the patients and students.

The purpose of this document is to provide teachers and learners illustrative guidelines to achieve defined outcomes through learning and assessment. This document was prepared by subject-contents specialists. The Expert Group of the NMChad attempted to render uniformity without compromise to the purpose and content of the document. Compromise in purity of syntax has been made in order to preserve the purpose and content. This has necessitated retention of “domains of learning” under the heading “competencies.”

In order to achieve sustainable outcomes, certain competencies are essential to be achieved and assessed that will enable the qualified professional to perform the role in practice as an orthopaedic specialist. These roles would be to perform as a:

1. Clinical Expert
2. Professional
3. Scholar
4. Team Member

Is aware of contemporary advances & developments in medical sciences as related to Orthopaedics and Trauma.

1. Has acquired the competencies pertaining to the subject that are required to be practiced in the community and at all levels of health system.
2. Recognizes the health needs of the patient and family and carries out professional obligations in keeping with principles of the National Health Policy and professional ethics.
3. Is oriented to principles of research methodology.
4. Has acquired skills in educating medical and paramedical professionals.
5. Has acquired skills in effectively communicating with the person, family and the community.

There is need of competency based learning. Core competencies are the essential knowledge, values and skills vital to the successful performance of effective practice of Orthopaedic and Trauma care on patients. Competence-based training is distinctly different from traditional teaching process. Competence-based training focuses on learning by doing.

Competence in medicine has been defined as “the habitual and judicious use of communication, knowledge, technical skills, clinical reasoning, emotions, values, and reflection in daily practice for the benefit of the individuals and communities being served”. Competence is not an achievement but rather a habit of lifelong learning.

Ideally, the assessment of competence (what the student or physician is able to do) should provide insight into actual performance (what he or she does habitually when not observed), as well as the capacity to adapt to change, find and generate new knowledge, and improve overall performance. The specific learning objectives based on core competence are common to all specialities. As an example of designing learning objectives in these seven domains of core competence are described below:

1. Professionalism
2. Patient care
3. Medical Knowledge
4. Practice-based learning and improvement
5. Interpersonal and Communications skills
6. Systems-based practice
7. Academic skills

The **Goal** of the MS Orthopedics course is to train a doctor to become a competent teacher, surgeon and researcher in who has acquired competence / skills as given below:

## **1. Professionalism**

- 1.1** Accepts personal responsibility for care of one's patients, consistent with good work ethics and empathy.
- 1.2** Demonstrates appropriate truthfulness and honesty with colleagues.
- 1.3** Recognizes personal beliefs, prejudices, and limitations. His / her personal beliefs and prejudices should not come in the way of providing service.
- 1.5** Respects patient confidentiality at all times in verbal and written communication with others.

## **2. Patient Care**

### **2.1 History of and physical examination**

- 2.1.1** Demonstrates ability to obtain a comprehensive and focused history of illness from patient/relatives.
- 2.1.2** Demonstrates ability to perform a comprehensive and problem-focused physical examination of the concerned human organ.

### **2.2 Information Management**

- 2.2.1** Demonstrates mastery of the traditional organization of medical data in oral and written presentations.
- 2.2.2** Demonstrates use and interpretation of diagnostic procedures and data.
- 2.2.3** Demonstrates ability to use information to produce evidence for the diagnosis and treatment of relevant disease condition/s.

### **2.3 Procedural**

- 2.3.1** Demonstrates mastery of adequate medical record keeping.
- 2.3.2** Demonstrates knowledge of accessing data and information systems.
- 2.3.3** Demonstrates the ability to perform a specific set of procedures identified by the faculty.

## **3. Medical Knowledge**

### **3.1 Core Discipline**

- 3.1.1** Competencies unique to the discipline,
- 3.1.2** Competencies derived from the clinical, pre-clinical and para-clinical disciplines.

### **3.2 Problem Solving**

- 3.2.1** Demonstrates the ability to identify and find information relevant to a clinical problem, using consultation, texts, and the archival literature and electronic media.

- 3.2.2 Demonstrate the ability to generate an initial list of differential diagnoses given a specific chief complaint and patient characteristics.
- 3.2.3 Demonstrate the ability to re-rank the differential diagnoses based on information gathered from the history, physical, and auxiliary studies (investigations).
- 3.2.4 Demonstrate the ability to explain a mechanism for each aspect of a patient's problem, including biological, behavioural, and social aspects.
- 3.2.5 Demonstrate the ability to evaluate scientific/clinical information and critically analyze conflicting data and hypotheses.
- 3.2.6 Demonstrate an ability to counsel a patient providing an option of treatment, conservative or operative.

#### **4. Practice-Based Learning and Improvement**

##### **4.1 Physician Scholar**

- 4.1.1 Demonstrate the ability to analyze the quality and implication of medical literature and apply new knowledge in the delivery of healthcare.
- 4.1.2 Demonstrate an interest and ability to identify future areas of inquiry in medical research.
- 4.1.3 Demonstrate enthusiasm and positive attitude in the educational process and participate fully in educational activities.

#### **5. Interpersonal and Communication Skills**

##### **5.1 Human Relationships**

- 5.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge for appropriate inquiry about family and support systems.
- 5.1.2 Demonstrate an effective system for identifying and addressing ethical, cultural, and spiritual issues associated with healthcare delivery.
- 5.1.3 Demonstrate knowledge or apply an understanding of psychological, social, and economic factors which are pertinent to the delivery of healthcare.
- 5.1.4 Accurately assesses a patient's expectations and assumptions in accessing the healthcare system.
- 5.1.5 Effectively engage the patient and/or family in verbal communications and counselling.

#### **6. System-Based Practice**

##### **6.1 Health Care Management**

- 6.1.1 Demonstrate a practical, efficient and cost-effective approach to diagnosis and treatment planning and recognizes its social and economic impact.

- 6.1.2 Demonstrate the ability to engage the patient family in diagnosis and therapeutic treatment planning.
- 6.1.3 Demonstrate the ability to recognize and outline initial treatment for patient with life threatening emergencies regardless of aetiology.
- 6.1.4 Demonstrates knowledge of alternative medicine options and understands their role in healthcare delivery (AYUSH).

## **6.2 Health Service Delivery**

- 6.2.1 Demonstrates knowledge of healthcare financing and applies it in assisting patient to access the best possible care.
- 6.2.2 Utilizes knowledge of population-based and evidence-based medicine in making patient management decisions.
- 6.2.3 Utilizes knowledge of managed care systems in making patient treatment plans and healthcare maintenance plans.

## **6.3 Health Care Team approach to healthcare delivery.**

- 6.3.1 Demonstrates an understanding of the roles and competencies of other healthcare providers.
- 6.3.2 Demonstrates the ability to engage other healthcare professionals.
- 6.3.3 Demonstrates the ability to follow and lead in a team approach to healthcare delivery.

## **7. Academic Skills (Scholarly activity)**

- 7.1 Familiarity with basic research methodology, epidemiology, basic information technology skills.
- 7.2 Planning the protocol of a thesis, its execution and final report.
- 7.3 Skills to review of relevant literature and asking relevant research question with hypothesis development.
- 7.4 Conducting clinical sessions for undergraduate medical students, nurses and paramedical workers.

# **SUBJECT SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES**

## **1. Predominant cognitive domain:**

- 1.1. Describe the principles of injury and its mechanism and mode, its clinical presentation, plan appropriate investigations and interpret the results, and institute the management of musculoskeletally injured patient, different forces resulting in fractures, biomechanical principles of fracture fixation.
- 1.2. Identify and describe the surface anatomy and relationship within of the various bones, joints, ligaments, major arteries, veins and nerves of the musculoskeletal system of the spine, upper limb, lower limb and the pelvis, chest, abdomen and head & neck. Identify structural peculiarities of specific bony components and structural speciality of clinical importance during fixation.
- 1.3. Define and describe the pathophysiology of shock (circulatory failure), types of shock and principles of management.
- 1.4. Define and describe, types of respiratory failure, the pathophysiology of respiratory failure and management.
- 1.5. Describe the principles and stages of bone and soft tissue healing, types of bone healing and different intrinsic and extrinsic factors which influence fracture healing.
- 1.6. Understand and describe the metabolic, nutritional, endocrine, and social impact of trauma, critical illness and biomechanical principles involved in each.
- 1.7. Enumerate, classify and describe the various bony/soft tissue injuries affecting the axial and appendicular skeletal system in adults and children.
- 1.8. Describe the principles of internal and external fixation for stabilization of bone and joint injuries.
- 1.9. Describe the mechanism of homeostasis, fibrinolysis and methods to control haemorrhage and rationale for each management.
- 1.10. Describe the physiological coagulation cascade and its abnormalities.
- 1.11. Describe different techniques of pain management as well as recovery of function in specific disease and trauma scenario.
- 1.12. Describe the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drug metabolism and excretion of analgesics, anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics, disease-modifying agents and chemotherapeutic agents and biologicals.
- 1.13. Understand the principles of Early Total Care and Damage Control Orthopaedics and planning of definitive orthopaedic management.

- 1.14. Understand the principles of biostatistics and research methodology.
- 1.15. Understand the principles of Angiography, CT/MR Angiography, Doppler Ultrasound, Sinogram.
- 1.16. Acquire the ability to order investigations.
2. Describe the clinical presentation, plan investigations, interpret results and institute steps for the management and prevention of the following disease conditions:
  - 2.1. Nutritional deficiency diseases affecting the bones and joints,
  - 2.2. Depositional arthropathies,
  - 2.3. Endocrine abnormalities of the musculoskeletal system,
  - 2.4. Metabolic abnormalities of the musculoskeletal system,
  - 2.5. Congenital anomalies of the musculoskeletal system,
  - 2.6. Developmental skeletal disorders of the musculoskeletal system,
  - 2.7. Bone and soft tissue tumours affecting the musculoskeletal system.
3. Describe the pathogenesis and clinical features of the following conditions in adults and children, plan appropriate investigations, interpret the results and institute appropriate management of:
  - 3.1. Tubercular infection of bone and joints (musculoskeletal system),
  - 3.2. Pyogenic infection of musculoskeletal system,
  - 3.3. Mycotic infection of musculoskeletal system,
  - 3.4. Autoimmune disorders of the musculoskeletal system (HIV),
  - 3.5. Rheumatoid arthropathy, Ankylosing spondylitis, seronegative arthropathy.
    - 3.5.1. Osteoarthritis and spondylosis
4. Describe the pathogenesis and clinical presentation, plan and interpret results of investigations and institute appropriate treatment in the following conditions:
  - 4.1. Post-polio residual paralysis
  - 4.2. Cerebral palsy
  - 4.3. Muscular dystrophies and myopathies
  - 4.4. Nerve injuries
  - 4.5. Entrapment neuropathies
  - 4.6. Spinal dysraphism
  - 4.7. Spinal anomalies.



5. Diagnose musculoskeletal manifestation of AIDS and HIV infection and its management.
6. Describe the aetiopathogenesis and clinical presentation, plan and interpret results of investigations and institute appropriate treatment for the management of osteonecrosis of bones.
7. Identify situations requiring rehabilitation services, prescribe suitable orthotic and prosthetic appliances and act as a member of the team providing rehabilitation care.
8. Identify and manage emergency situation in disorders of the musculoskeletal system.
9. Understand the basics of diagnostic imaging in orthopaedics like how and when to order and how to interpret the results of:
  - 9.1. Plain x-ray
  - 9.2. Ultrasonography
  - 9.3. Computerised axial tomography
  - 9.4. Magnetic resonance imaging
  - 9.5. PET scan
  - 9.6. Radioisotope bone scan
  - 9.7. Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)
  - 9.8. Dual energy x-ray Absorptiometry
  - 9.9. Arthrography.
10. Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, identification, plan investigation/s and institute appropriate treatment for oncologic problems of musculoskeletal system (both benign and malignant: primary and secondary).
11. Understand the basics and principles of biomaterials and orthopaedic metallurgy.
12. Describe the principles of normal and abnormal gait and understand the biomedical principles of posture and replacement surgeries.
13. Describe social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional determinants of health in a given patient with a musculoskeletal problem.
14. Identify a research problem, prepare a research protocol, conduct a study, record observations, analyse data, interpret the results, discuss and disseminate the findings.

## **II. Predominant in the Psychomotor domain**

1. At the end of the first year of M.S. Orthopaedics programme, the students should be able to:

- 1.1. Elicit a clinical history from a patient, do a physical examination, document in a case record, order appropriate investigations and make a clinical diagnosis. (Records of all competencies achieved should be documented in log book/E-Portfolio)
- 1.2. Impart wound care, where applicable, including different types of wound, and different chemotherapeutic agents for wound care, including VAC application and its care, and local antibiotic delivery system.
- 1.3. Apply all types of POP casts/slabs, splints and tractions as per need. Learn different types of bandaging.
- 1.4. Identify shock and provide resuscitation.
- 1.5. Perform aspiration of joints and local infiltration of appropriate drugs.
- 1.6. Perform appropriate wound debridement.
- 1.7. Perform arthrotomy of knee joint and also assist in arthrotomy of hip, ankle and shoulder.
- 1.8. Perform incision and drainage of abscess.
- 1.9. Perform split thickness skin grafting.
- 1.10. Perform fasciotomies.
- 1.11. Apply external fixators.
- 1.12. Apply skeletal tractions including skull tongs.
- 1.13. Triage a disaster situation and multiple trauma patients in an emergency room.
- 1.14. Perform on bone models, interfragmentary compression screws, external fixation, Tension band wiring and Broad plating.
- 1.15. Perform closed reduction of common dislocations like shoulder and common fractures like collar fracture, supracondylar fracture.
- 1.16. Perform on a cadaver standard surgical approaches to the musculo-skeletal system.

**2. At the end of the second year of M.S. Orthopaedics course, the students should be able to:**

- 2.1. Take an informed consent for standard orthopaedic procedures.
- 2.2. Perform closed/open biopsies for lesions of bone, joints and soft tissues.
- 2.3. Perform split thickness skin grafting and local flaps.
- 2.4. Perform on bone models, internal fixation with K-wires, screws, plates, Dynamic hip/condylar screws/nailing.
- 2.5. Perform sequestrectomy and saucerisation.
- 2.6. Perform arthrotomy of joints like hip/shoulder, ankle, elbow.
- 2.7. Perform repair of open hand injuries including tendon repair.

- 2.8. Performarthrodesis ofsmalljoints.
- 2.9. Performdiagnosticarthroscopyon modelsand theirpatients.
- 2.10. Performcarpaltunnel/tarsaltunnelrelease.
- 2.11. ApplyIlizarov externalfixator.
- 2.12. Performsofttissuereleasesincontractures,tendonlengtheningandcorrectionofdeformities.
- 2.13. Performamputationsatdifferentlevels.
- 2.14. PerformcorrectivesurgeriesforCongenitaltalipesequinovarus(CTEV),DDH,Perthes/skeletaldysplasia.
- 2.15. Performcadaverbasedprocedures,arthroscopy, arthrotomy.

**3. At the end of the third year of M.S. Orthopaedics programme, the student should be able to:**

- 3.1. Assistinthesurgicalmanagementofpolytraumapatient.
- 3.2. AssistinArthroplastysurgeriesofhip,knee,shoulder andtheankle.
- 3.3. Assistinspinaldecompressionsandspinalstabilizations.
- 3.4. Assistinoperativearthroscopyofvariousjoints.
- 3.5. Assist/performarthrodesisofmajorjoints likehip, knee, shoulder,elbow.
- 3.6. Assistincorrectiveosteotomiesaroundthehip,pelvis,knee,elbow,fingerandtoes.
- 3.7. Assistinsurgicaloperationsonbenignandmalignantmusculoskeletaltumourincludingradicalexcisionandcustomprosthesisreplacement.
- 3.8. Assistinopenreductionandinternalfixationsofcomplexfracturesofacetabulum,pelvis, IPSI lateralfloatingknee/elbowinjuries,shouldergirdleand hand.
- 3.9. Assistinspinaldeformitycorrections.
- 3.10. Independentlyperformclosed/openreductionandinternalfixationwithDCP,LCP ,intra-medullarynailing,LRS.
- 3.11. Assistinlimblengtheningprocedures.
- 3.12. Assistinrevisionsurgeries.
- 3.13. Providepre- andpost-OPcare.Thiscareshouldbeexercisedfromfirstyear.
- 3.14. Performallclinicalskillsasrelatedtothespeciality.

**III. Predominant inAffectiveDomain:**

1. Should be able to function as a part of a team, develop an attitude of cooperation withcolleagues,andinteractwiththepatientandtheclinicianorothercolleaguestoprovidethe bestpossible diagnosisoropinion.

- 1.1. Always adopt ethical principles and maintain proper etiquette in dealings with patients, relatives and other health personnel and to respect the rights of the patient including the right to information and second opinion.
- 1.2. Develop communication skills to word reports and professional opinion as well as to interact with patients, relatives, peers and paramedical staff, and for effective teaching.

#### **IV. Attitudes including Communications skills and Professionalism**

##### **1. Communications skills: The PG students should:**

- 1.1. Exhibit participation in honest, accurate health related information sharing in a sensitive and suitable manner.
  - 1.2. Recognize that being a good communicator is essential to practice effectively.
  - 1.3. Exhibit effective and sensitive listening skills.
  - 1.4. Recognize the importance and timing of breaking bad news and know how to communicate.
  - 1.5. Exhibit participation in discussion of emotional issues.
  - 1.6. Exhibit leadership in handling complex and advanced communication.
  - 1.7. Recognize the importance of patient confidentiality and the conflict between confidentiality and disclosure.
  - 1.8. Be able to establish rapport in therapeutic bonding with patients, relatives and other stakeholders through appropriate communication.
  - 1.9. Be able to obtain comprehensive and relevant history from patients/relatives.
  - 1.10. Be able to counsel patients on their condition and needs. Add counselling of diagnosis, prognosis, complications as well as planning for the management.
2. **Teamwork:** Seek cooperation. Coordination and communication among treating specialties and paramedical staff.
  3. **Counselling of relatives:** regarding patient's condition, seriousness, bereavement and counselling for organ donation in case of brain stem death.
  4. **Leadership:** Trauma prevention, education of the public, paramedical and medical persons.
  5. **Advocacy:** with the government and other agencies towards cause of trauma care.
  6. **Ethics:** The Code of Medical Ethics as proposed by National Medical Commission of India will be learnt and observed.

## SUBJECT SPECIFIC PRACTICE-BASED OR PRACTICAL COMPETENCIES

Name/Description of practice based competencies	Expected quantum
<p>1. Taking a Clinical History from a patient with appropriate physical examination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hip-pain, Limp, Deformity, Instability, Both in child and adult</li> <li>Knee-pain, Deformity, Instability in child and adult</li> <li>Ankle, Foot</li> <li>Shoulder</li> <li>Elbow</li> <li>Wrist</li> <li>Head</li> <li>Spine</li> </ol>	At least 3 clinical encounters in each region
<p><b>2. In the Bone Skills</b></p> <p><b>Lab Basic</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction and tension band wiring</li> <li>Lag screw interfragmentary compression</li> <li>Broad plating</li> <li>Narrow plating</li> <li>Ex-Fix</li> <li>Cancellous screw fixation</li> <li>Umex</li> </ol> <p><b>Intermediary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS</li> <li>DCS</li> <li>Tibia nailing</li> <li>Femur nailing</li> <li>Tibia condyle</li> <li>Elbow</li> <li>Ankle</li> </ol> <p><b>Advanced:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pelvis</li> <li>Pubic symphysis</li> <li>Acetabulum</li> <li>MIPPO</li> <li>Hemiarthroplasty</li> <li>Spine posterior</li> <li>Spine anterior</li> </ol>	Practice at least twice on bone models and record

<p><b>3. On Patients</b></p> <p><b>i. At the end of the first year of M.S. Orthopaedics programme, the student will be able to perform:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wound care - different types of wound, and different chemotherapeutic agents for wound care, including VAC application</li> <li>POP casts/slabs, splints and tractions as per need. Learning of different types of bandaging.</li> <li>Identify shock and provide resuscitation</li> <li>Aspiration of joints and infiltration of appropriate drugs</li> <li>wound debridement</li> <li>Arthrotomy of knee joint and assist in arthrotomy of Hip, ankle, shoulder.</li> <li>Incision and drainage of abscess</li> <li>Split thickness skin grafting</li> <li>Fasciotomy</li> <li>External fixators</li> <li>Skeletal tractions including skull tongs</li> <li>Triage a disaster situation and multiple trauma patients in an emergency room</li> <li>Perform on bone models, interfragmentary compression screws, external fixation, Tension band wiring and Broad plating</li> <li>Closed reduction of common dislocations like shoulder and common fractures like collar fracture, supracondylar fracture.</li> <li>Perform on cadaver standard surgical approaches to the musculoskeletal system.</li> </ol> <p><b>ii. At the end of the second year of M.S. Orthopaedics course, the students should be able to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform closed/open biopsies for lesions of bone, joints and soft tissues</li> <li>Perform split thickness skin grafting and local flaps</li> </ol>	<p>As per the clinical volume available in each institution</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Perform on bone models, internal fixation with k-wires, screws, plates. Dynamic hip/condylar screws/nailing.</li> <li>d. Perform sequestrectomy and saucerisation</li> <li>e. Perform arthrotomy of joints like hip/shoulder, ankle, elbow</li> <li>f. Perform repair of open hand injuries including tendon repair</li> <li>g. Perform arthrodesis of small joints</li> <li>h. Perform diagnostic arthroscopy on models and their patients</li> <li>i. Perform carpal tunnel/tarsal tunnel release</li> <li>j. Apply Iliac external fixator</li> <li>k. Perform soft tissue releases in contractures, tendon lengthening and correction of deformities</li> <li>l. Perform amputations at different levels</li> <li>m. Perform corrective surgeries for CTEV, DDH, perthes/skeletal dysplasia</li> <li>n. Perform cadaver based procedures, Arthroscopy, Arthrotomy.</li> </ul>	<p>As per the clinical volume available in each institution</p>
<p><b>iii. At the end of the third year of M.S. Orthopaedics programme, the students should be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assist in the surgical management of polytrauma patient</li> <li>b. Assist in Arthroplasty surgeries of hip, knee, shoulder and the ankle</li> <li>c. Assist in spinal decompressions and spinal stabilizations</li> <li>d. Assist in operative arthroscopy of various joints</li> <li>e. Assist/perform arthrodesis of major joints like hip, knee, shoulder, elbow</li> <li>f. Assist in corrective osteotomies around the hip, pelvis, knee, elbow, finger and toes</li> <li>g. Assist in surgical operations on benign and malignant musculoskeletal tumour including radical excision and custom prosthesis replacement.</li> <li>h. Assist in open reduction and internal fixation of complex fractures of acetabulum, pelvis, ipsilateral floating knee/elbow injuries, shoulder girdle and hand</li> <li>i. Assist in spinal deformity corrections</li> </ul>	<p>As per the clinical volume available in each institution</p>

j. Independently perform closed/open reduction and internal fixation with DCP, LCP, intramedullary nailing, LRS k. Assist in limb lengthening procedures l. Assist in Revisions surgeries m. Provide pre and post OP care This care should be exercised from first year n. Perform all clinical skills as related to the speciality.	
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## SYLLABUS

### I. COGNITIVE DOMAIN

At the end of the M.S. Orthopaedics programme, the post graduate student should be competent and show sufficient understanding of Basic Sciences as applicable to Orthopaedic and Trauma through a problem-based approach.

#### 1. Basic Sciences as related to Orthopaedics and Trauma

- a) Embryogenesis of all organ systems
- b) Structure and function of Central Nervous System
- c) Structure and function of the peripheral Nervous System
- d) Structure and function of the arterial and venous system
- e) Structure and function of the head & neck, abdomen, thorax and extremities.

#### 2. Physiological basis and Pathophysiology in Health and Disease

- a) Physical Growth
- b) Temperature regulation
- c) Acid Base Balance
- d) Fluid Balance
- e) Hematopoiesis
- f) Hemostasis
- g) Electrolyte balance
- h) Bone mineralization: Calcium-Phosphate balance
- i) Renal functions



- j) Hepaticfunction
- k) Respiratoryfunctions
- l) Cardiacfunctions
- m) Gastrointestinalfunctions
- n) Endocrinefunctions
- o) DevelopmentalMilestones
- p) NutritionalNeedsofOrthopaedic/TraumaPatients
- q) Allergy

### **3. ClinicalMicrobiologyas relatedtoOrthopaedicinfections**

- a) Virology
- b) Bacteriology
- c) Mycology
- d) Parasitology(ProtozoologyandHelminthology)
- e) Wastedisposal,Sterilization,Disinfection

### **4. ClinicalPharmacology asrelatedtoOrthopaedics&Trauma**

- a) Pharmacokinetics–ofcommon medicationsusedinOrthopaedics&Trauma
- b) Antimicrobials
- c) Analgesia,Sedation
- d) DrugInteractions
- e) Adverseeffects
- f) AntidotesforPoisons
- g) Druginduceddisease

### **5. ProfessionalismandEthics**

- a) Professionalism
- b) Ethics
- c) Medicolegalessentials

## **6. Woundhealingprinciples**

- a) Typesofwounds
- b) Stagesofwoundhealing
- c) Biochemical&Molecularfactorsinwoundhealing
- d) ChemotherapeuticandotherPharmaceuticalsinwoundcare
- e) Host,Environmentandagentfactors

## **7. BoneHealing**

- a) Principlesofbonehealing
- b) Biologicalbonehealing
- c) Factorsinfluencingbonehealing
- d) Biomechanismofbonehealing

# **TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS**

## **General principles**

Acquisition of competencies being the keystone of doctoral medical education, such trainingshould be skills oriented. Learning in the program, essentially autonomous and self-directed,and emanating from academic and clinical work, shall also include assisted learning. Theformalsessionsaremeanttosupplementthis coreeffort.

All students joining the postgraduate (PG) courses shall work as full-time (junior) residentsduring the period of training, attending not less than 80% of the training activity during thecalendar year, and participating in all assignments and facets of the educational process. Theyshall maintain a log book for recording the training they have undergone, and details of theproceduresdone duringlaboratoryandclinicalpostingsinrealtime.

## **Teaching-Learningmethods**

This should include a judicious mix of demonstrations, symposia, journal clubs, clinicalmeetings,seminars,smallgroupdiscussion,bed-sideteaching,case-basedlearning,simulation-basedteaching,self-directedlearning,integratedlearning,interdepartmentalmeetings and any other collaborative activity with the allied departments. Methods withexposuretotheappliedaspectsofthesubjectrelevanttobasic/clinicalsciencesshouldalsobeuse

**d. The suggested examples of teaching-learning methods are given below but are notlimitedtothese.Thefrequencyofvariousbelowmentionedteaching-learningmethods**

**can vary based on the subject's requirements, competencies, work load and overall working schedule in the concerned subject.**

**A. Lectures:** Didactic lectures should be used sparingly. A minimum of 10 lectures per year in the concerned PG department is suggested. Topics to be selected would be as per subject requirements. All postgraduate trainees will be required to attend these lectures. Lectures can cover topics such as:

1. Subject related important topics as per specialty requirement
2. Recent advances
3. Research methodology and biostatistics
- 4. Salient features of Undergraduate/Postgraduate medical curriculum**
5. Teaching and assessment methodology.

Topic numbers 3, 4, 5 can be done during research methodology/biostatistics and medical education workshop in the institute.

**B1. Journal club:** Minimum of twice a month is suggested.

Topics will include presentation and critical appraisal of original research papers published in peer-reviewed indexed journals. The presenter(s) shall be assessed by faculty and grades recorded in the logbook.

**B2. ORTHO RADIOLOGY MEETS:** Twice a month discussions amongst Ortho & Radiology

Residents under facilitation of faculty on various imaging modalities used and its interpretation.

**B.3. ORTHO SURGICAL PATHOLOGICAL MEET:** Special emphasis on the surgical pathology radiological aspect of the case in the pathology department. Clinician (Ortho resident) presents the clinical details of the case, radiology PG student describes the Radiological findings and its interpretation and Pathology student describes the morbid anatomy and histopathology of the same case.

**B. 4. SKILLS LAB SESSIONS:** Once a fortnight for first 2 years.

**C. Student Seminar:** Minimum of twice a month is suggested.

Important topics should be selected as per subject requirements and allotted for in-depth study by a postgraduate student. A teacher should be allocated for each seminar as a faculty member to help the student prepare the topic well. It should aim at comprehensive evidence-based review of the topic. The student should be graded by the faculty and peers.

#### **D. Student Symposium: Minimum of once every 3 months.**

A broad topic of significance should be selected, and each part shall be dealt by one postgraduate student. A teacher/moderator should be allocated for each symposium and the moderator should track the growth of students. The symposium should aim at an evidence-based exhaustive review of the topic. All participating postgraduates should be graded by the faculty and peers.

**E. Laboratory work / Bedside clinics/case presentation:** Case presentation once a week in the ward, outpatient department/special clinics.

Laboratory work/Clinics/bedside teaching should be coordinated and guided by faculty from the department. Various methods like DOAP (Demonstrate, Observe, Assist, Perform), simulations in skill lab, and case-based discussions etc. are to be used. Faculty from the department should participate in moderating the teaching-learning sessions during clinical rounds.

#### **F. Inter departmental colloquium**

Faculty and students must attend monthly meetings between the main Department and other department/s on topics of current/common interest or clinical cases; eg., combined clinical round with Radiology, Pathology etc.

#### **G. a. Rotational clinical/community/institutional postings**

Depending on local institutional policy and the subject specialty needs, postgraduate trainees may be posted in relevant departments/ units/ institutions. The aim would be to acquire more in-depth knowledge as applicable to the concerned specialty. Postings would be rotated between various units/departments and details to be included in the specialty-based Guidelines. Few examples are listed below:

##### **1. Clinical postings**

A major portion of posting should be in Orthopaedics department. It should include in-patients, out-patients, ICU, trauma, emergency room and specialty clinics.

#### **Rotation of posting**

- Inter-unit rotation in the departments should be done for a period of up to one year.
- Rotation in appropriate related subspecialties for a total period not exceeding 06 months.

- Medical Education Unit (MEU) or Department of Medical Education (DOME) (optional)

*To consider and approve the tentative Students admitted in the 2021-22 batch as per the NMC notifications vide letter F.No. NMC-23(1)(25)/2021/PG/053909 dated 22.12.2022 and Clarification issued by NMC vide letter F. No. NMC-23(1)(25)/2021/Med./001866 dated 19.01.2023 Resolution ' with reference to the NMC notifications vide letter F.No. NMC-23(1)(25)/2021/PG/053909 dated 22.12.2022 and Clarification issued by NMC vide letter F.No. NMC-23(1)(25)/2021/Med./001866 dated 19.01.2023. the District Residency Program (DRP) shall be implemented for the students admitted in 2021-22 batch onwards. The said notification and clarification from NMC were considered and passed unanimously.*

*The communication from National Medical Commission vide no. NMC-23 (1) (25) / 2021 / PG / 053909, dated 22.12.2022 regarding Implementation of District Residency Programme, and National Medical Commission vide no. NMC-23(1)(25)/2021/Med./001866, dated 19.01.2023 regarding Clarification on implementation of District Residency Programme, is adopted for execution.*

*(BOS-Ref.:SBKSMIRC/Dean/Outward No.1158/2022-23, Date of Academic council : 11/02/2023)*

*(BOM-Ref. No.: SVDU/R/2431-A/2022-23, Date of Academic council : 29/05/2023)*

## **T/L Education**

- Bone Skills Lab sessions—Twice a week
- Surgical Audit sessions—Once every week
- Cadaver based education—Twice a month
- Web based e-learning sessions—Once a fortnight
- Simulated environment learning—Two sessions in a week
- **Mortality & Morbidity meetings with SURGICAL AUDIT: Once a month**

## **Gb. Posting under “District Residency Programme” (DRP):**

All postgraduate students pursuing MS/MD in broad specialties in all Medical Colleges/Institutions shall undergo a compulsory rotation of three months in District Hospitals/District Health System as a part of the course curriculum, as per the Postgraduate Medical Education (Amendment) Regulations (2020). Such rotation shall take place in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> semester of the Postgraduate programme and the rotation shall be termed as “District Residency Programme” and the PG medical student undergoing training shall be termed as “District Resident”.

Every posting should have its defined learning objectives. It is recommended that the departments draw up objectives and guidelines for every posting offered in conjunction with the collaborating department/s or unit/s. This will ensure that students acquire expected competencies and are not considered as an additional helping hand for the department / unit in which they are posted. The PG student must be tagged along with those of other relevant departments for bedside case discussion/basic science exercises as needed, under the guidance of an assigned faculty.

**Opportunities to present and discuss infectious disease cases through bedside discussion and ward/grand rounds with specialists / clinicians in different hospital settings must be scheduled to address antimicrobial resistance issues and strategies to deal with it.**

- With reference to the Notification vide no. MC!-18(1)2020-Med.1121415, dated 16.09.2020, related to 'Postgraduate Medical Education (Amendment) Regulations 2020'; all the postgraduate students pursuing MD / MS in broad specialties in Sumandeep Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University, as a part of course curriculum, shall undergo a compulsory Residential rotational posting in the 3rd or 4th or 5th semester of the Postgraduate programme, for a duration of three months, in the District Hospitals / District Health System, is confirmed and approved for execution.
- (Board of Studies letter no.: SBKS/DEAN/1576/2020, dated 0/10/2021 and Vide Notification of Board of Management Resolution : Ref no. SVDU/R/1271-1/2020-21, dated - 30<sup>th</sup> December 2020)
- To introduce Basic life support (BLS) and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) training for all the First year Postgraduate Resident Doctors from academic year 2017-18
- To introduce New chapter / topic 'Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for all the First year Postgraduate Resident Doctors from academic year 2020-2021 of duration of 4hrs (Board of Studies letter no.: SBKS/DEAN/742/2021, dated 05/06/2021 and Vide Notification of Board of Management Resolution Ref no.: SVDU/R/3051-1/2020-21, dated - 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021)

List of topics :

1. Introduction-Concept of Intellectual Property, Historical view of Intellectual Property system in India and International Scenario, Evolution of Intellectual Property Laws in India, Legal basis of Intellectual Property Protection, Need for Protecting Intellectual Property, Theories on concept of property - Major IP Laws in India.
2. Types of IPR: Patents, Copyright, Trademark Industrial Designs, Trade Secrets.
3. Patents: Concept of Patent, Criteria of Patentability, Inventions NOT patentable, Process of Obtaining a Patent, Duration of Patents, Rights of Patentee, Limitation of rights, Infringement and Enforcement.
4. Copyrights: Meaning of Copyright, Copyright Vs. Moral rights, Copyright eligibility, Term of Copyright, Registration of Copyright, Infringement and Remedies
5. Trademark: Meaning of Trademark, Criteria for trademark, Procedure for Trademark Registration, Term of protection, Infringement and Remedies.
6. Industrial Designs: Meaning of Industrial Designs, Rights in Industrial Designs: Nature, Acquisition and duration of rights.
7. Trade Secrets: Meaning of Trade Secrets, Need to protect Trade secrets, Criteria of Protection, Procedure for registration, Infringement.
8. Commercialization of IPR: Traditional IP and Evolving IP, Assignment, Licensing, Cross License, Patent Pool, Negotiations, Defensive Publications, Technical Disclosures,

**Patent Pooling, Patent Trolling, Brand Management, Brand and Pricing Strategies.**

## **H. Teaching research skills**

Writing a thesis should be used for inculcating research knowledge and skills. All postgraduate students shall conduct a research project of sufficient depth to be presented to the University as a postgraduate thesis under the supervision of an eligible faculty member of the department as guide and one or more co-guides who may be from the same or other departments.

In addition to the thesis project, every postgraduate trainee shall participate in at least one additional research project that may be started or already ongoing in the department. It is preferable that this project will be in an area different from the thesis work. For instance, if a clinical research project is taken up as thesis work, the additional project may deal with community/field/laboratory work. Diversity of knowledge and skills can thereby be reinforced.

#### **I. Training in teaching skills**

MEU/DOME should train PG students in education methodologies and assessment techniques.

The PG students shall conduct UG classes in various courses and a faculty shall observe and provide feedback on the teaching skills of the student.

#### **J. Logbook**

During the training period, the postgraduate student should maintain a Log Book indicating the duration of the postings/work done in Wards, OPDs, Casualty and other areas of posting. This should indicate the procedures assisted and performed and the teaching sessions attended. The log book entries must be done in real time. The log book is thus a record of various activities by the student like: (1) Overall participation & performance, (2) attendance, (3) participation in sessions, (4) record of completion of pre-determined activities, and (5) acquisition of selected competencies.

The purpose of the Log Book is to:

- a) help maintain a record of the work done during training,
- b) enable Faculty/Consultants to have direct information about the work done and intervene, if necessary,
- c) provide feedback and assess the progress of learning with experience gained periodically.

The Log Book should be used in the internal assessment of the student, should be checked and assessed periodically by the faculty members imparting the training. The PG students will be required to produce completed log book in original at the time of final practical examination. It should be signed by the Head of the Department. A proficiency certificate from the Head of Department regarding the clinical competence and skillful performance of procedures by the student will be submitted by the PG student at the time of the examination.

The PG students shall be trained to reflect and record their reflections in log book particularly of the critical incidents. Components of good teaching practices must be assessed in all academic activity conducted by the PG student and at least two sessions dedicated for assessment of teaching skills must be conducted every year of the PG program. The teaching faculty are referred to the MCILogbook Guidelines uploaded on the Website.

**K. Course in Research Methodology:** All postgraduate students shall complete an online course in Research Methodology within six months of the commencement of the batch and generate the online certificate on successful completion of the course.

#### **Other aspects**

- The Postgraduate trainees must participate in the teaching and training program of undergraduate students and interns attending the department.
- Trainees shall attend accredited scientific meetings (CME, symposia, and conferences) at least once a year.
- Departments shall encourage e-learning activities.
- The Postgraduate trainees should undergo training in Basic Cardiac Life Support (BCLS) and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS).
- The Postgraduate trainees must undergo training in information technology and use of computers.

**During the training program, patient safety is of paramount importance; therefore, relevant clinical skills are to be learnt initially on the models, later to be performed under supervision followed by independent performance. For this purpose, provision of skills laboratories in medical colleges is mandatory.**

### **ASSESSMENT**



**FORMATIVEASSESSMENT,ie.,assessmenttoimprove learning**

Formative assessments should be continual and should assess medical knowledge, patient care, procedural & academic skills, interpersonal skills, professionalism, self-directed learning and ability to practice in the system.

### **General Principles**

Internal Assessment should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills.

The Internal Assessment should be conducted in theory and practical/clinical examination, should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills.

### **Quarterly assessment during the MStrainings should be based on:**

1. Journal based/recent advances learning
2. Patient based/Laboratory or Skill based learning
3. Self-directed learning and teaching
4. Departmental and interdepartmental learning activity
5. External and Outreach Activities/ CMEs
6. Mini Cex encounter – at least 4
7. Clinical encounter cards - at least 4
8. Direct observation of procedural skills – at least 6 including Cadaver dissection
9. OSCE/Theory, Essay, Short notes
10. MCQS
11. Bone Skill Lab performance assessment

**Note:** These sessions may be organized and recorded as an institutional activity for all postgraduates.

- Attendance at Scientific meetings, CME programmes (at least 02 each)

**The student to be assessed periodically as per categories listed in the student appraisal form (Annexure I).**

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT, ie., assessment at**

**the end of training**

**requisitesforappearingforexaminationinclude:**

1. **Logbook** of work done during the training period including rotation postings, departmental presentations, and internal assessment reports should be submitted.
2. At least **two presentations** at national level conference. One research paper should be published / accepted in an indexed journal. **(It is suggested that the local or University Review committee assess the work sent for publication).**

The summative examination would be carried out as per the Rules given in the latest POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION REGULATIONS. The theory examinations shall be held in advance before the Clinical and Practical examination, so that the answer books can be assessed and evaluated before the commencement of the clinical/Practical and Oral examination.

The postgraduate examinations shall be in three parts:

### 1. Thesis

Thesis shall be submitted at least six months before the Theory and Clinical / Practical examination.

The thesis shall be examined by a minimum of three examiners; one internal and two external examiners, who shall not be the examiners for Theory and Clinical examination. A post graduate student in broad specialty shall be allowed to appear for the Theory and Practical/Clinical examination only after the acceptance of the Thesis by the examiners.

### 2. Theory examination

The examinations shall be organized on the basis of 'Grading' or 'Marking system' to evaluate and to certify postgraduate student's level of knowledge, skill and competence at the end of the training, as given in the latest POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION REGULATIONS. Obtaining a minimum of 50% marks in 'Theory' as well as 'Practical' separately shall be mandatory for passing examination as a whole. The examination for M.D./M.S. shall be held at the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> academic year.

There shall be four theory papers (as per PG Regulations).

#### **Paper I:**

Basic sciences as applied to the subject

#### **Paper II:** Traumatology and

Rehabilitation **Paper III:** Orthopaedic diseases



### 3. Practical/clinical and Oral/viva voce

#### examinationPracticalexamination

Practicalexaminationshouldbespreadovertwoday sand include various major components of the syllabus focusing mainly on the psychomotor domain.

**Oral/Viva voce examination** on defined areas should be conducted by each examiner separately. Oral examination shall be comprehensive enough to test the post graduate student's overall knowledge of the subject focusing on psychomotor and affective domain. It should include:

- Stations for clinical, procedural and communications skills
- Log Book Records and reports of day-to-day observation during the training
- Should test the post graduate student's overall knowledge of the subject in:
  - Ortho Radiology
  - Ortho Pathology
  - Histopathology & Gross anatomy
  - Instruments
  - Orthotics and Prosthetics

#### Recommended Reading:

1. Campbell's Operative Orthopaedics, Vols 1, 2, 3 & 4 Campbell's Operative Orthopaedics, 4-Volume Set, 14<sup>th</sup> Edition by Frederick M Azar, MD, S. Terry Canale, MD and James H. Beaty, MD
2. Mercer's Orthopaedic Surgery Vol. 1 & 2, Author(s) : Robert B Duthie Edition: Ninth, Year of Publication: 2003
3. Rockwood And Greens – Fractures in Adults, Vol 1 & 2 Rockwood and Green's Fractures in Adults Author(s): Paul Tornetta, William Ricci MD, FAAOS, Charles M. Court-Brown MD, FRCSEd (Orth), Margaret M. McQueen MD, Michael McKee MD, FRCS(C) Publication Date: March 27, 2019
4. Fractures in Children – Rockwood & Wilkins - Rockwood and Wilkins Fractures in Children Edition: 9. Author(s): Peter M Waters MD, David L. Skaggs MD, John M. Flynn. Publication Date: March 19, 2019

5. Paediatric Orthopaedics – Tachidjian, Vol 4 Tachdjian's Pediatric Orthopaedics: From the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Children, 6th edition - November 27, 2020 Author: John Herring
6. Concise System Of Orthopaedics And Fractures – Graham Apley Apley's Concise System of Orthopaedics and Fractures Louis Solomon, David Warwick, Selvadurai Nayagam CRC Press, 31-Mar-2005
7. Textbook of Orthopaedics and Trauma – Kulkarni, Vol 1 Textbook of Orthopaedics and Trauma (4 Volumes) GSKulkarni, Sushrut Babhulkar, Publish Year 2016
8. B.D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy, Vol 1, Vol 2, Vol 3 B D Chaurasia's Handbook of Anatomy English Editions 2022 Eighth Editions Volume 2 (paperback, CHAURASIAS), Author: CHAURASIAS, Publisher: CBS Publishers, Publishing Date 2022
9. Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics – Satoskar - Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics, 24<sup>th</sup> Edition - June 30, 2015, Authors: RS Satoskar, Nirmala Rege, SDBhandarkar
10. Orthopaedics Anatomy and Surgical Approaches Frederick Wreckling Orthopaedic Anatomy and Surgical Approaches Edited by Frederick W. Reckling, Jo Anne B. Reckling and Melvyn P. Mohn, S.P. Frostick, First Published August 1, 1991
11. Green's Operative Hand Surgery - Vol. 1 & 2, Green, David P; Hotchkiss, Robert N Green's Operative Hand Surgery, 2-Volume Set 7<sup>th</sup> Edition - February 24, 2016, Authors: Scott W. Wolfe, William C. Pederson, Scott H. Kozin, Mark S. Cohen
12. Surgical Exposures in Orthopaedics: The Anatomic Approach, Hoppenfeld, Stanley; De Boer, Piet Surgical Exposures in Orthopaedics: The Anatomic Approach, Edition: 6, Author(s): Piet de Boer MD, Richard Buckley MD, FRCSC, Stanley Hoppenfeld MD, Publication Date: October 7, 2021
13. Text Book of Ilizarov Surgical Techniques Bone Correction and Lengthening, Golyakhovsky, Vladimir; Frankel, Victor H Textbook of Ilizarov Surgical Techniques: Bone Correction and Lengthening by Vladimir Golyakhovsky, Victor H Frankel, Publishing Year 2010
14. Applied Orthopaedic Biomechanics, Dutta, Santosh; Datta, Debasis Applied Orthopaedic Biomechanics, by Debasis Datta Santosh K Datta Publisher : B.I. Publications, Year 2008.

## **Journals**

03-05 internationalJournalsand02national(allindexed)journals.

**National Medical Commission**



Student appraisal form for MS in Orthopedics											
	Element	Less than Satisfactory			Satisfactory			More than satisfactory			Comments
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>1</b>	<b>Scholastic Aptitude and Learning</b>										
1.1	Has Knowledge appropriate for level of training										
1.2	Participation and contribution to learning activity (e.g., Journal Club, Seminars, CME etc.)										
1.3	Conduct of research and other scholarly activity assigned (e.g. Posters, publication etc.)										
1.4	Documentation of acquisition of competence (eg. Log book)										
1.5	Performance in work based assessments										
1.6	Self-directed Learning										
<b>2</b>	<b>Care of the patient</b>										
2.1	Ability to provide patient care appropriate to level of training										
2.2	Ability to work with other members of the healthcare team										
2.3	Ability to communicate appropriately and empathetically with patients, families and caregivers										

2.4	Ability to do procedures appropriate for the level of training and assigned role										
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2.5	Ability to record and document work accurately and appropriate for level of training											
2.6	Participation and contribution to health care quality improvement											
<b>3</b>	<b>Professional attributes</b>											
3.1	Responsibility and accountability											
3.2	Contribution to growth of learning of the team											
3.3	Conduct that is ethical appropriate and respectful at all times											
<b>4</b>	<b>Space for additional comments</b>											
<b>5</b>	<b>Disposition</b>											
	Has this assessment been discussed with the trainee?	Yes	No									
	If not explain											
	Name and Signature of the assessor											
	Name and Signature of the assessor											
	Date											

**Subject Expert Group members for preparation of REVISED Guidelines for competency based postgraduate training programme for MS in Orthopaedics**

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